



Working Paper
2020:5

Resources, scholarly publishing, and societal interaction of legal research in Norway

Gunnar Sivertsen, Hebe Gunnes, Frøydis Sæbø Steine and Lone Wanderås Fossum

NIFU

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Preface

This report provides background data for the JUREVAL 2020 evaluation of legal research in Norway. It includes statistics for the eight units participating in the JUREVAL as well as selected statistics on the structural framework of legal research in Norway overall.

In this report, we present statistics on researchers, students and PhD degrees in legal research, R&D expenditure in legal research and an analysis of scholarly publishing and societal interaction of legal research.

The bibliometric analysis and the analysis of societal interaction was conducted by Gunnar Sivertsen (project leader), with the aid of Lone Wanderås Fossum. Hebe Gunnes administered the project and was responsible for the analysis of researchers and R&D expenditure. Frøydis Sæbø Steine carried out the analysis of the statistics on PhD degrees and the presentation of student data. Data on students in law was provided by Pål Bakken and Stephan Hamberg at NOKUT.

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We thank the units participating in JUREVAL for valuable inputs and feed-back on the data.

Oslo, 28th January 2021

Michael S. Mark
Head of Research

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Summary

In this report, NIFU provides statistics on the structural framework of legal research in Norway. The report consists of three parts. The first part focuses its attention on the human resources and expenditures on research and development (R&D) allocated to legal research; The second part presents the analysis of the units' scholarly publishing and the third presents the analysis on societal interaction.

Human resources

The analysis of human resources include three different groups of researchers: a) personnel with a higher degree in law at Norwegian research institutions, b) personnel at units with more than half of their R&D activities within legal research and c) researchers at the units participating in JUREVAL. In addition, we present statistics on awarded PhD degrees in law, as well as on students and graduates at master's level.

In 2019, there were 786 persons with a higher degree in law at Norwegian higher education institutions and in the institute sector. Of these, men were found to represent the majority of the top academic positions, while women were in majority in management and administrative positions. The University of Oslo had the highest number of researchers with a higher degree in law.

Units with more than 50 per cent of their R&D activities within law accounted for 5 per cent of the total researchers in social sciences in Norway in 2019. The units in legal research had the highest share of full professors among the disciplines in social sciences, but one of the lowest shares of associate professors. The gender balance in top positions in legal research is the same as the overall share for social sciences, but the female share of postdocs and research fellows is higher.

Of the graduates with a master's degree in law between 2004 and 2018, only two per cent were affiliated as researchers in 2019. This is the lowest share of graduates going into research within the social sciences.

There are three institutions awarding PhD degrees in law in Norway; the universities of Bergen, Oslo and Tromsø, which awarded a total of 269 PhD degrees between 2007 and 2019. About 50 per cent of these PhD graduates were female.

An average PhD graduate in law in Norway in 2019 was 39 years old and about 30 per cent were non-Norwegian citizens at the time of dissertation. This is about the same average age and share of non-Norwegian citizens as in social sciences overall.

The basic legal education in Norway is an integrated master's degree of 5 years, offered by the universities of Bergen, Oslo and Tromsø. In addition, several universities and university colleges offer bachelor's degrees in law. In 2019, there were close to 1,400 graduates at the master's level in law in Norway. More than 60 per cent of these graduates were female. Between 2007 and 2019, a total of 12,500 master's degrees in law were completed at Norwegian universities.

There were 425 researchers at the JUREVAL units in 2019, and the University of Oslo was by far the largest unit with one third of the researchers. At the universities of Bergen, Oslo, Tromsø and Agder, more than 90 per cent of the researchers within the JUREVAL units had basic education in law. In total, 70 per cent of the JURVAL researchers had a PhD degree.

At professor level, 36 per cent were female, while 45 per cent of the postdocs and 64 per cent of the research fellows were women. Amongst the lecturers, there were more men than women (45 per cent women). The gender distribution within social sciences overall is quite similar. When looking at the age of the researchers employed at the JUREVAL units, the University of Tromsø had the youngest researchers on average, while the oldest were employed at BI Norwegian Business School.

R&D expenditure in legal research

The R&D expenditure within legal research has grown steadily from 2005 and onwards. In 2019, R&D expenditure within legal research amounted to 466 million NOK. Basic funding was the most important source of funds, while the Research Council of Norway (RCN) was the largest external funding source. While the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was the most important public funder of legal research between 2007 and 2015, the RCN provides most of the funding in the period from 2017 to 2019.

Since 2011, the international project collaboration has accounted for a larger share of the R&D efforts within legal research, than in total social sciences. In 2019, the share was 34 per cent within legal research and 28 per cent within social sciences overall.

Scholarly publishing

The eight JUREVAL units published 4,029 scholarly publications between 2011 and 2019, thereby contributing to 2 percent of the total published research output from public research organizations in Norway in the same period.

Of the more than four thousand publications from the JUREVAL units, 2,626 can be classified as contributions to legal research. These publications represent 69 percent of the total output in legal research in Norway in the same period. The major contributors among the JUREVAL units are the three faculties of law at the large universities. They contribute together with 93 percent of the publications in legal research from the JUREVAL units.

The JUREVAL units also publish in other fields than legal research. Their 2,626 publications in legal research represent 65 percent of their four thousand scholarly publications. When used to express a unit's degree of specialization in legal research, this percentage varies considerably among the units. The three faculties of law have a degree of specialization at 80 percent or higher. The other units are specialized between 2 and 46 percent.

The publication patterns of the JUREVAL units are compared by analyzing the 2,626 publications in legal research in several dimensions such as publication type (journal articles, article in books and books) and language. The aspect of internationalization is also studied by looking at the share of publications with co-authors abroad. The main publication channels (journals, book publishers) are also identified within Norway and abroad. The analysis of publications per journal also serves to characterize the research profiles of the units within legal research.

Societal interaction

Three data sources representing written genres of societal interaction are used in this chapter: *Bokbasen*, *Norart*, and *Lovdata*. None of these bibliographic data sources are found within the research sector. *Norart* is a journal indexing service organized by the National Library and funded by the Ministry of Culture. *Bokbasen* is organized and funded by the major Norwegian book publishers. *Lovdata* is the major commercial information system serving legal practice in Norway.

The data from *Norart* and *Bokbasen* represent an extension of the analysis of scholarly publishing. We are looking for publications beyond those reported as scholarly by Norwegian research organizations. Such publications may represent interaction with other audiences in society. All JUREVAL units are found to be active in non-scholarly publishing.

Lovdata has all kinds of publications. Most of them are not authored by researchers, but they may refer to publications by researchers. More often, they are official documents from legal processes and decisions in which researchers

participated. A total of almost 24,000 documents from 2011-2019 could be matched using person names at the JUREVAL units. In our analysis, we compare the profiles of societal interaction among the units of evaluation and measure how the activity in societal interaction, as represented in *Lovdata*, compares to the activity in scholarly publishing.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background and aims

The Research Council of Norway (RCN) organizes an evaluation of legal research in Norway (JUREVAL) in 2020-2021. The aim of the evaluation is twofold: i) to reveal and confirm the quality and relevance of research performed at Norwegian higher education institutions in this field of research; ii) to contribute to the development of research quality and relevance within these institutions and at the national level. Eight units at Norwegian higher education institutions participate in the evaluation.¹

This report is meant to serve as a resource of information for the evaluation as it is performed in communication between the units of evaluation, the evaluation committee, the evaluation's secretariat, and the RCN. The report is not evaluative and does hence not draw any conclusions based on the data.

With this report, NIFU provides statistics on the structural framework of legal research in Norway. The report consists of three parts, the *first* focusing its attention on resources allocated to legal research, the *second* on scholarly publishing and the *third* on societal interaction by mapping broader written communication with society. The purpose is to contribute to the knowledge base about legal research in Norway by showing the development in resources for, and results of, legal research, as well as to put this research into a wider context.

Human resources in the form of the number of researchers, PhD candidates and students has been mapped, as well as R&D expenditure. We have examined the position structure, gender balance, share with a PhD degrees and sources of funding. In addition, legal research was compared to other disciplines within the social sciences.

Publications in legal research, as well as publishing done by researchers at the JUREVAL units, is mapped, including the relative contribution of a unit to

¹ The Department of Property and Law at the Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NMBU) withdrew their participation in October 2020 but will none the less be included in the report.

Norwegian legal research and the unit's degree of specialization in legal research. The basis for this analysis is the Norwegian Science Index (NSI).

The interaction between legal research and society can be characterized as a field where written communication, partly also formalized in legal genres for societal contributions, play a major role. To investigate the societal interaction of legal research at the eight units, we conducted an analysis of selected publication sources which were not included in NSI.

The last evaluation of legal research was carried out in 2009 (RCN 2009). Since then, NIFU has published two updates of the statistical material which constituted part of the background analysis for the 2009-evaluation, namely in 2013 (Gunnes & Sivertsen, 2013) and in 2017 (Gunnes et al., 2017). Some indicators included in the present report can thus be compared to those in the earlier reports. The indicators on societal interaction are new and only presented in this report.

1.2 The JUREVAL units

When the analyses in this report were conducted, eight units had confirmed their participation in the JUREVAL evaluation. The Department of Property and Law at the Norwegian University of Life Sciences has later withdrawn their participation but will none the less be included in this report. To indicate the participating units, the names of their host institutions are used in the tables and figures in chapter 2, while the acronyms of their host institutions are used in the tables in chapters 3 and 4.

- The Faculty of Law at the university of Oslo (UIO) - all departments and centres at the Faculty of Law at UiO are included in JUREVAL except the Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law at the University of Oslo, where only five of the researchers that are active in legal research, are included. They have been nominated by the Faculty. All publications by these researchers are treated together with the other publications related to the other departments at the Faculty of Law.
- The Faculty of Law at the university of Bergen (UIB)
- The Faculty of Law at the university of Tromsø (UIT)
- The Department of Law and Governance at BI Norwegian Business School (BI)
- The Department of Business, Marketing and Law, USN School of Business, University of South-Eastern Norway (USN)

- The Department of Law, School of Business and Law, University of Agder (UiA)
- The Department of Law, Philosophy and International studies at Inland School of Business and Social Sciences, Inland University of Applied Sciences (INN)
- The Department of Property and Law, Faculty of Landscape and Society, Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NMBU)

1.2.1 Organisational changes at the JUREVAL units

The report covers the period from 2007 to 2019 in chapter 2 and the period from 2011 to 2019 in chapter 3 and 4. The departments at the three universities are not treated as separate units of evaluation. The three JUREVAL units represented by faculties can be defined in our data sources without taking into consideration organizational changes during the last decade.

The five other units, represented at the department level with one department each, have undergone organizational changes during the last decade. These units had thus to be defined year by year in our data, using their changing names in Norwegian in official R&D statistics (for chapter 2) and in the Norwegian Science Index (NSI, Cristin) (for chapter 3 and 4):

Department of Law and Governance at BI Norwegian Business School (BI)

2007-14: Institutt for regnskap, revisjon og jus

2015-16: Institutt for rettsvitenskap

2017-19: Institutt for rettsvitenskap og styring

Department of Business, Marketing and Law (USN):

2011: Avdeling for økonomi og samfunnsvitenskap, Høgskolen i Buskerud

2012-13: Fakultet for økonomi og samfunnsvitenskap, Høgskolen i Buskerud

2014-15: Institutt for strategi og økonomi, Høgskolen i Buskerud og Vestfold

2016: Institutt for strategi og økonomi, Høgskolen i Sørøst-Norge

2017: Institutt for økonomi, markedsføring og jus, Høgskolen i Sørøst-Norge

2018-19: Institutt for økonomi, markedsføring og jus, Universitetet i Sørøst-Norge

Department of Law, School of Business and Law, University of Agder (UiA):

2011-13: Institutt for økonomi, Fakultet for økonomi og samfunnsvitenskap

2014-19: Institutt for rettsvitenskap, Handelshøgskolen ved UiA

Department of Law, Philosophy and International studies at Inland School of Business and Social Sciences, Inland University of Applied Sciences (INN)

2007-11: Avdeling for helse- og sosialfag, Høgskolen i Lillehammer

2012-17: Juss, Avdeling for økonomi og organisasjonsvitenskap, Høgskolen i Lillehammer

2017: Juss, Avdeling for økonomi og organisasjonsvitenskap, Høgskolen i Innlandet

2018: Institutt for rettsvitenskap, Handelshøgskolen Innlandet, Høgskolen i Innlandet

2019: Institutt for rettsvitenskap, filosofi og internasjonale studier, Handelshøgskolen Innlandet, Høgskolen i Innlandet

Department of Property and Law, Faculty of Landscape and Society, Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NMBU)

2011-16: Institutt for landskapsplanlegging, UMB/NMBU

2017-19: Institutt for eiendom og juss, NMBU

1.2.2 Legal education

The JUREVAL evaluation include units which are engaged in legal research at Norwegian higher education institutions (HEI). All higher education institutions with higher education in law were invited to participated. However, participation was voluntary, and some chose to decline. We therefore include a short overview of the higher education in law in Norway overall, to put the statistics presented in this report in an overall national context.

A master's degree in law is offered by the universities of Oslo, Bergen and Tromsø. The same institutions also offer PhD degrees in law. The faculties in law at these three HEIs are included in JUREVAL, except for one department at the University of Oslo. In addition, a bachelor's degree in law is offered at the Inland University of Applied sciences, the Molde University College, the University of Stavanger, the University of Agder and the University of South-Eastern Norway. At the BI Norwegian Business School, legal education is offered in the intersection between law and economics/administration². The Norwegian Police Academy offers bachelor's and master's degrees in police work/police science and investigation, which covers several law topics.

1.3 The structure of the report

In the introduction we have explained the purpose and background of this report. We have also presented the units that take part in the evaluation of legal research in Norway (JUREVAL), and organisational changes that has affected the units in the time span covered by this report.

In *Chapter 2 Resources*, we review the resources within legal research, starting by presenting statistics on human resource, i.e. the number of master's degrees and PhD graduates in Law and researchers with a degree in Law in the Norwegian research system. We will also see law in relation to other fields of social science

² «Bachelor i økonomi og forretningsjus», i.e. bachelor's degree in economics and business law.

research. We then take a closer look at researchers/academic staff at the JUREVAL units, and finally, we investigate the R&D expenditure in legal research in Norway.

Chapter 3 Scholarly publishing first examines the level of research activity and the specialization profiles among the units of evaluation and in the total Norwegian context. We then proceed to publication patterns, where we look at publication types, language and co-authors abroad, characteristics of the publication channels (book publishers and journals), and the age and gender of those who publish. The chapter ends by presenting official national publication and productivity indicators at the level of the units of evaluation.

Chapter 4 Societal interaction first extends the publication analysis by using two national data sources that cover non-scholarly publications. Societal interaction is then traced in the Lovdata database, which covers sources of law in Norwegian legal practice.

2 Resources in legal research

In this chapter, we first present the data sources we have used. Then we give an overview of the number of researchers and awarded PhD degrees within legal research in Norway, as well as the number of students, before we proceed to focus on the units participating in the JUREVAL evaluation. The chapter is summed up with an overview of R&D resources in Norwegian legal research.

2.1 Data sources

Below, we give a short overview of the data sources used in chapter 2.

The Register of Research personnel (RRP): The analysis of research personnel within legal research is based on data from the Register of Research personnel, which is part of the official Norwegian R&D statistics on the higher education sector and the institute sector. NIFU operates the register. This register covers researchers/university graduated personnel that participated in R&D at Norwegian higher education institutions, research institutes and health trusts. The register has been updated every second year from 1977 to 2007, and annually from 2007. The Research Personnel Register includes information on workplace, position, age, gender, and educational background (master's degree, PhD, field of education). Note that only personnel with an employment percentage of minimum 25³ are included in the register, in accordance with international guidelines⁴.

The Doctoral Degree Register: Statistics on PhDs awarded within Law is extracted from The Doctoral Degree Register. The register is operated by NIFU. This register includes all doctoral and licentiate degrees that have been awarded at Norwegian higher education institutions throughout all times. It is an individual register that provides the basis for statistics and analyses, and includes variables such as date of dissertation, awarding institution, field of research, gender, age, and citizenship at the time of registration. The register is updated every six months

³ Prior to 2017, only personnel with an employment percentage of 40 was included in the RRP.

⁴ OECD (2015). Frascati Manual 2015. Guidelines for collecting and reporting data on research and experimental development.

based on information from the doctoral granting institutions. Data for 2020 will be available by April 2021.

DBH-statistics: NSD's Database for Statistics on Higher Education (DBH) contains a wide range of data on tertiary education in Norway including students, graduates, the educational institutions, scientific publications, staff, finances, building area in square metres, as well as information about stocks and shares held by higher educational institutions. For this report, NOKUT extracted data on students and graduates, and NIFU was responsible for extracting data on PhD candidates.

R&D statistics: Data on R&D expenditure in legal research was extracted from the R&D statistics database. NIFU is responsible for compiling R&D statistics for the higher education sector and institute sector, including health trusts. R&D statistics for the higher education sector is compiled on an annual basis, but detailed information at the institutional level is only available every second year, when a full-scale survey is conducted. The Norwegian R&D statistics for 2019 was available in December 2020.

2.2 Human resources in legal research

Human resources include the availability of researchers, awarded PhD degrees and the student population within legal research. In this report we examined three populations of researchers: a) personnel with a higher degree in law at Norwegian research institutions, b) personnel at units with more than half of their R&D activities within legal research and c) researchers at the units participating in JUREVAL.

2.2.1 Researchers and other staff with higher education in law

In this chapter we map the personnel participating in R&D in higher education institutions, research institutes and health trusts with a higher education in law. This includes both researchers, other academic staff and supporting staff, which in the case of law, mainly cover personnel in administrative and management positions. The aim is to investigate the pattern of researchers and supporting staff within the Norwegian R&D system with a degree in law. We present the distribution of personnel by type of institution and position, as well as gender balance, age, and the share of researchers with a PhD. The source of this mapping is NIFU's Register of Research Personnel (RRP). The mapping covers the period from 2007 to 2019.

In 2019, there were 786 persons registered with a higher degree in law at Norwegian higher education and research institutions. Of these, 58 per cent were female. Approximately 30 per cent of the personnel with a degree in law were in top positions, i.e. full professors and associate professors (see figure 2.1). Furthermore,

17 per cent were in other tenured positions, here mainly lecturers, head of department/dean and researchers in the institute sector, and 15 per cent were in temporary positions as postdocs, research fellows and researchers working on projects. Close to 40 per cent were in management and administrative positions.

The position hierarchy is somewhat different in the higher education sector and the institute sector. At universities and university colleges there is a twofold system. One part is teaching-oriented, and the other more research-oriented. There is no common position system for the units in the institute sector, but several research institutes in the social sciences use a position system for researchers with three levels: Researcher 3, without a doctorate and corresponding to a college lecturer/university lecturer; Researcher 2, usually with a doctorate degree and representing the position of associate professor; Researcher 1, corresponding to a university position with professorial competence. Both sectors have recruitment positions such as research fellows, postdocs and research assistants.

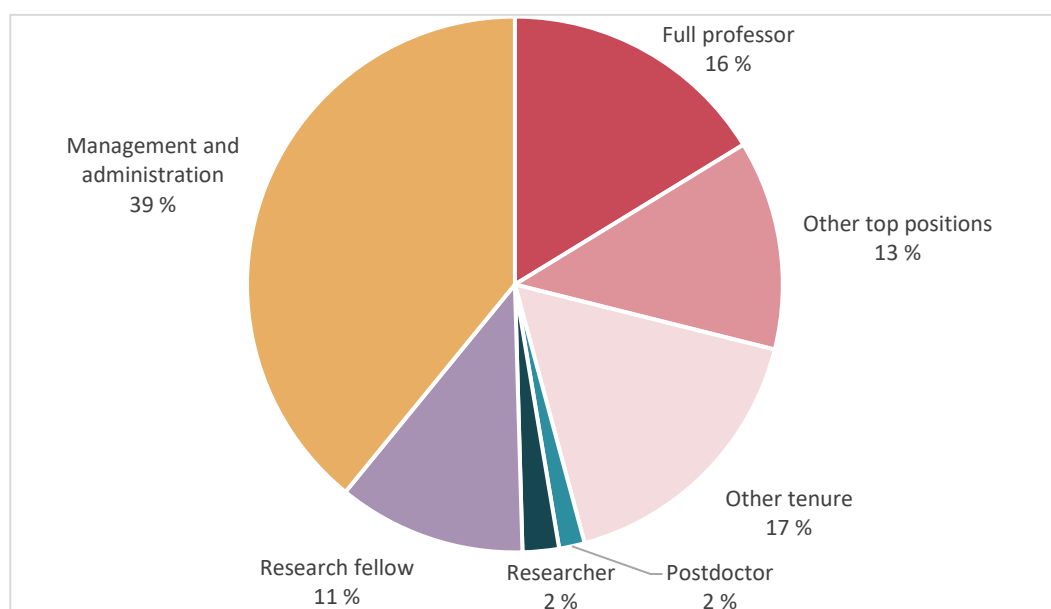


Figure 2.1 Personnel with a higher degree in law in the Norwegian research system¹ by position². Per cent.

¹Covers higher education institutions, research institutes and health trusts.

²Other tenure includes lecturers and head of department/dean, as well as researchers in the institute sector. The category “researchers” covers researchers in temporary positions at higher education institutions.

Source: NIFU, Register of Research Personnel

Men in top positions and women in management and administration

The highest number of men with a degree in law in 2019 was found in top positions. Top positions also had the highest share of men, 59 per cent, of the categories shown in figure 2.2. Among other tenured personnel and researchers, there

were 53 per cent women and 47 per cent men. Recruitment personnel, which covers postdocs and research fellows, had a somewhat skewed gender balance in women's direction. Only one third of the research fellows were male. A large proportion of the women with a higher degree in law were in management and administration. Here, 70 per cent were female and 30 per cent male.

Of the 773 persons with a degree in law in the Norwegian research system in 2019, men in top positions accounted for 17 per cent, while women in management and administration accounted for 27 per cent.

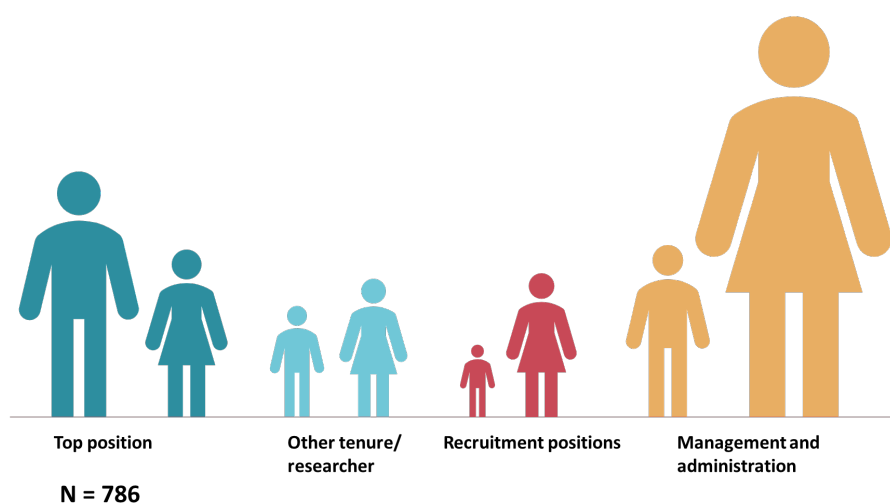


Figure 2.2 Personnel with a higher degree in law in the Norwegian research system¹ by gender and type of position². 2019.

¹Covers higher education institutions, research institutes and health trusts.

²Top positions include full professors and associate professors. Other tenure/researchers include assistant professors, deans, head of departments and lecturers, as well as researchers in the institute sector and at health trusts. Recruitment positions include postdocs, researchers on project contracts, research fellows and research assistants. Supporting staff are mainly administrative or management staff, but also some in technical positions.

Source: NIFU, Register of Research Personnel

UiO has the highest number of legal researchers

Figure 2.3 shows how the personnel with a higher degree in law were affiliated with selected Norwegian higher education institutions in 2019. UiO had the largest group of researchers in legal research, as well as the highest number of personnel with a degree in law among the supporting staff. UiB and UiT came at second and third place when counting the number of researchers within legal research. These three institutions had more than 80 per cent of the full professors with a degree in law in 2019, and 55 per cent of all researchers in the field. The other five JUREVAL units accounted for approximately 15 per cent of the total number of researchers with a degree in law, while the Norwegian Police University College (PHS), which is not part of the evaluation, had 10 per cent.

In the institute sector and at other higher education institutions, most of the personnel with a higher degree in law were in administrative and management positions, and there was also a somewhat larger group in other tenured positions, here mainly university college lecturers.

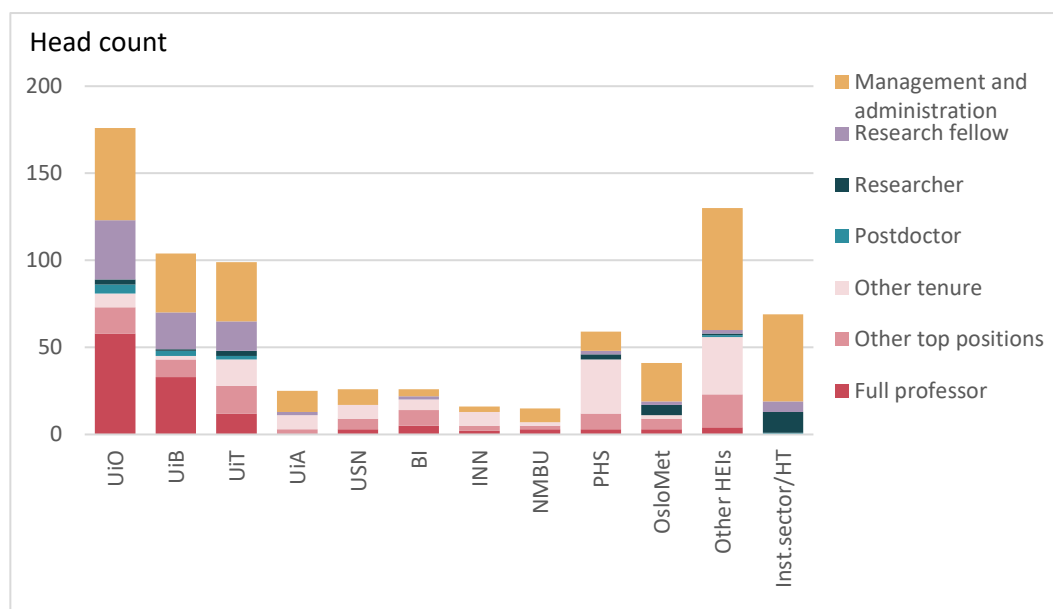


Figure 2.3 Personnel with a higher degree in law in the Norwegian research system by position and institution/sector²: 2019.

¹Other top positions include associate professors and senior lecturers. Other tenure includes assistant professors, deans, head of departments and lecturers. Researchers covers higher education institutions, institute sector and health trusts. Supporting staff are mainly administrative or management staff, but also some in technical positions.

²Other higher education institutions include 3 universities, 5 specialized university institutions, 4 state university colleges and 5 other higher education institutions.

Source: NIFU, Register of Research Personnel

Steady growth in the number of personnel with a higher degree in law

The number of researchers within legal research has been relatively stable between 2007 and 2019, with a small increase at the universities after 2016, see figure 2.4. This coincides with the structural changes that have taken place at Norwegian higher education institutions, where several universities of applied sciences have merged with universities. The Oslo Metropolitan University (OsloMet) and USN received university status in 2018, which led to an increase in the number of both academic and administrative staff at the universities, and a corresponding decrease at the university colleges.

In 2007, academic staff accounted for 75 per cent of the personnel with a higher degree in law. The share of personnel with legal education in administrative and management positions have, however, increased more than the number of academic staff, and the number of personnel in management and administration with

a degree in law has more than doubled from 2007 to 2019. The tasks of administration and management that requires legal competence is increasing, and examples of this are related to contract law, property law, patents, and privacy legislation (GDPR). From figure 2.2 we can deduce that these administrative and management positions appeal more to women than men.

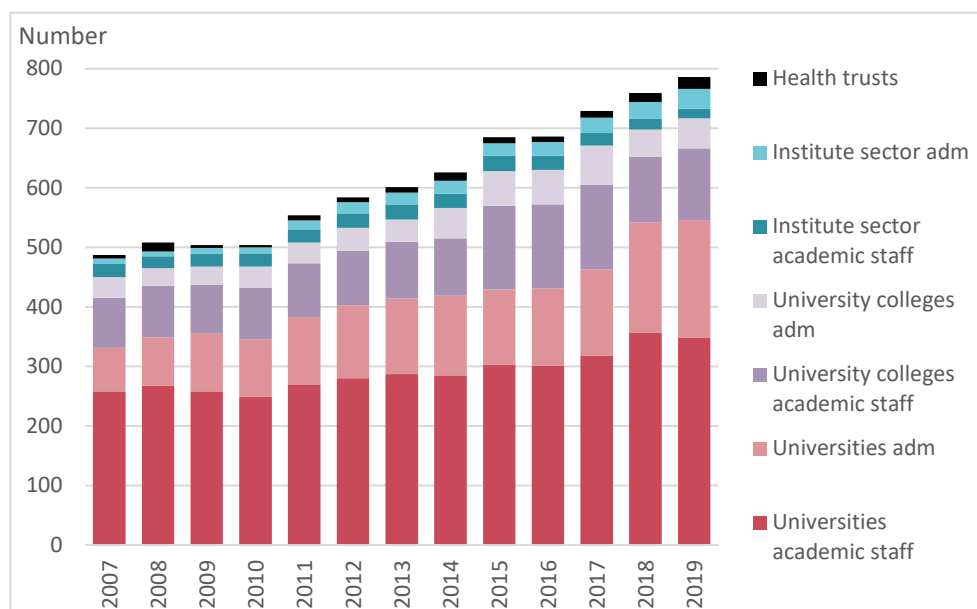


Figure 2.4 Number of personnel in the Norwegian research system with a higher degree in law by type of institution and staff category. 2007–2019.

Source: NIFU, Register of Research Personnel

Figure 2.5 shows that there has been an increase in the share of women in all selected positions between 2007 and 2019. The highest growth is found for research fellows and postdocs with a higher degree in law. Both positions had an approximate gender balance in 2007, with a share of 49 and 45 per cent women respectively. There is now a need for more men in both these recruitment positions to maintain a gender balance in the future.

In 2007, only 20 per cent of full professors with a higher degree in law were female. The share of female full professors has increased to 33 per cent over the last 11 years, but there is still a way to go before gender balance is achieved.

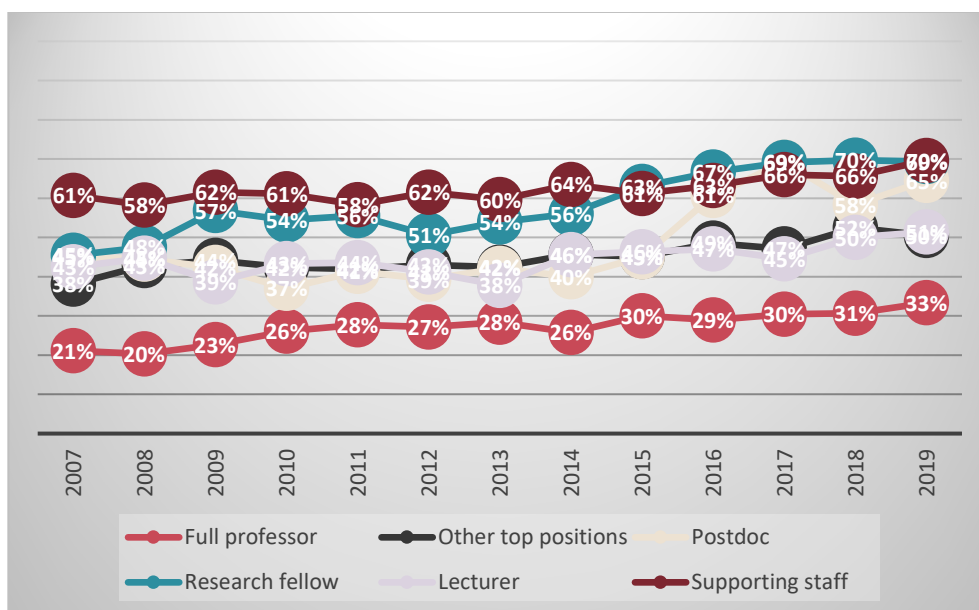


Figure 2.5 Share of female researchers with a higher degree in law at Norwegian higher education institutions in selected positions¹. Per cent. 2007–2019.

¹Other top positions include associate professor and college reader.

Source: NIFU, Register of Research Personnel

Legal research compared to other disciplines in social sciences

In 2019, there were approximately 8,800 researchers and other academic staff affiliated in departments and centres within social sciences. In the Norwegian R&D statistics, which the RRP is closely integrated with, each unit at department level is assigned a discipline based on their response in the Norwegian R&D survey. If they state that more than 50 per cent of their R&D activity is in legal research, then they are assigned to law. Multidisciplinary units, where no discipline has more than 50 per cent of the R&D activity, will be assigned to “other social sciences”.

Units with more than 50 per cent of their R&D activities within law had 491 researchers in 2019, which accounted for 5 per cent of the researchers within social sciences in Norway. In comparison, economics had 1,234 researchers and psychology 536.

Education and economics were the largest disciplines within social sciences in 2019, measured in the number of researchers and other academic staff, followed by psychology and law⁵. Education covers pedagogical departments at the universities, as well as teacher education, while economics also covers some departments within business and administration. However, there were more researchers affiliated with units classified as “Other social sciences” than in any single

⁵ Law covers the units that have 50 per cent or more of their R&D activities in legal research. This implies that the faculties of Law at the universities of Bergen, Oslo and Tromsø are included, as are the departments at BI, UiA and INN, but not the other JUREVAL units.

discipline; 37 per cent of the researchers in social sciences in Norway were at one of these multi-disciplinary units.

The distribution of researchers and academic staff by position varies within the different disciplines. As shown in figure 2.6, the highest share of full professors in 2019 was found in law, followed by sociology. But the share of associate professors was somewhat lower in law than in other disciplines, so law has a somewhat lower share of academic staff in top positions than the average social sciences (46 per cent). The highest share of research fellows was found in sociology and psychology, while political sciences had the highest share of postdocs.

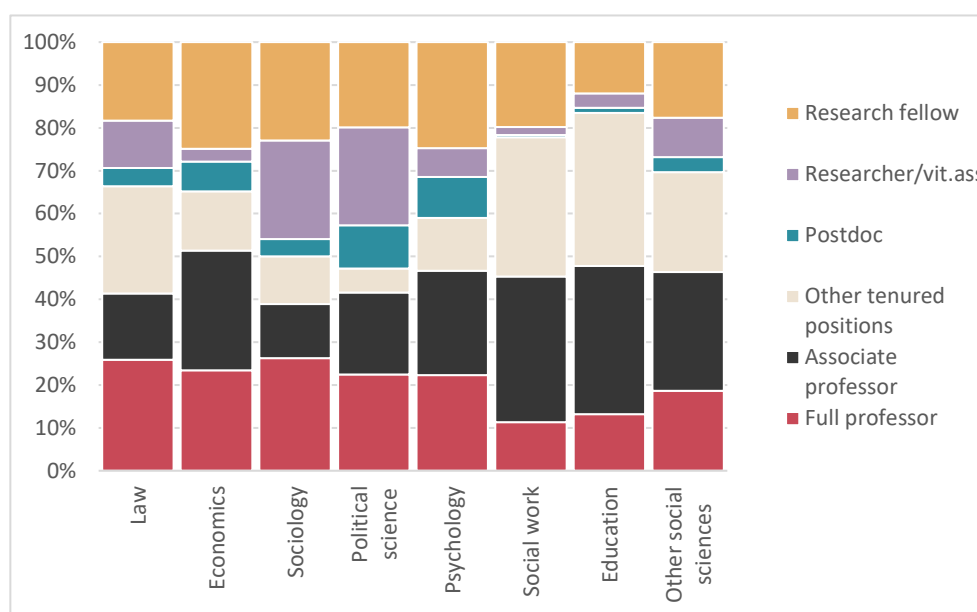


Figure 2.6 Researchers and other academic staff in social sciences in Norway by position and discipline. 2019. Per cent.

Source: NIFU, Register of Research Personnel

There was gender balance among associate professors in legal research, while the men constituted the majority of the full professors, see figure 2.7. The share of female full professors (35 %) and associate professors (50%) was the same within legal research as in the social sciences in total. However, the share of women was higher among postdocs and researchers in legal research than within social sciences, as it also was for research fellows and graduates. Within legal research, close to 70 per cent of the research fellows and 67 per cent of the graduates at master's level were female in 2019. In overall social sciences, 61 per cent of the graduates were female. It thus seems that more men will need to be recruited into law school to maintain gender balance among the researchers in the years to come.

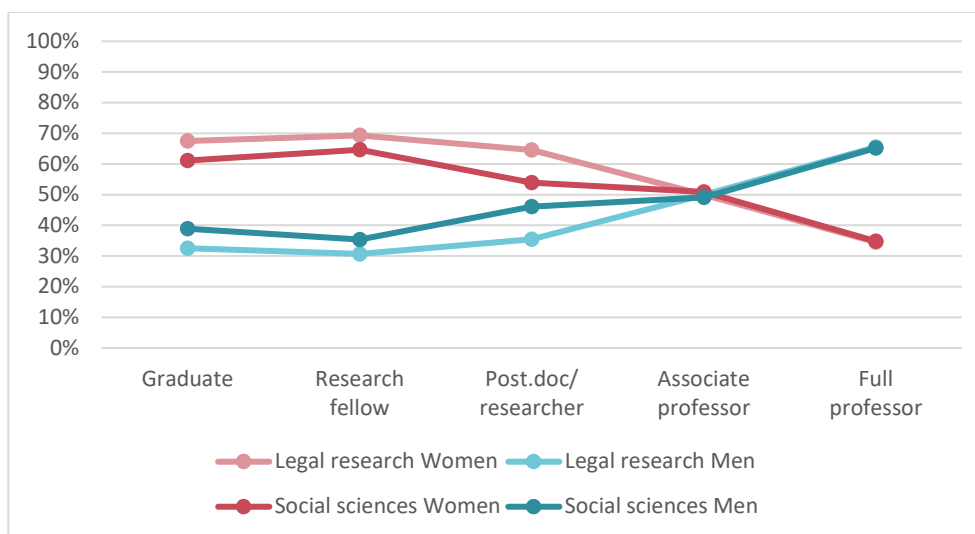


Figure 2.7 Gender balance among researchers with a degree in law and researchers within social sciences. 2019.

Source: NIFU

A low share of the master’s level graduates in law go into research

From 2004 to 2018, there were a total of 13,900 graduates with an ISCED 7 level degree in law at the universities of Oslo, Bergen and Tromsø. Of these, 300 were affiliated with a higher education institution, research institute or health trust in 2019. This corresponds to two per cent of the candidates in law in the period and means that only a small proportion are employed at these institutions. Half of the law candidates from 2003-2018 employed at the research and education institutions were researchers, the other half were in management and administration. Law had the lowest share of candidates entering research of all the disciplines within social sciences, and among the highest shares of candidates in administration and management at the research institutions.

The recruitment into research and research administration vary between the disciplines in social sciences, see figure 2.8. Within sociology, a total of 19 per cent of the 1,650 graduates from 2004-2018 were affiliated at a higher education institution, research institute or health trust in 2019; 13 per cent as researchers and 6 per cent as technical and administrative staff. Sociology, anthropology and psychology had the highest share of graduates in research and research administration, while law and business administration had the lowest share. Business administration had the highest number of graduates in the period (34,300), followed by law and education (13,700).

Sociology, psychology, anthropology and economics had the highest share of the graduates in research positions in 2019, while anthropology, sociology, media and political science had the highest share in administration and management.

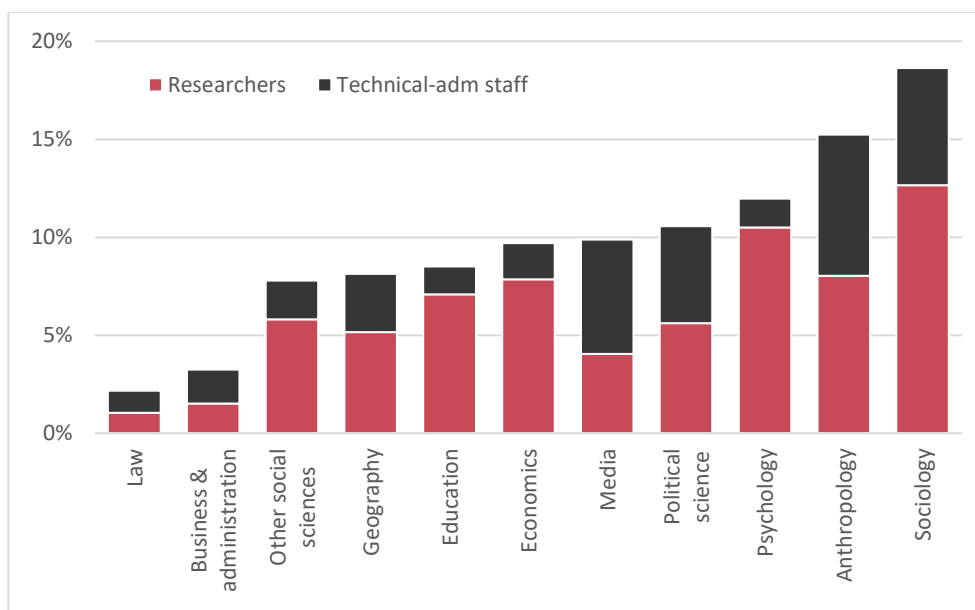


Figure 2.8 Graduates on ISCED 7 level in Norway from 2004–2018 in selected disciplines¹ within social sciences who were employed at a higher education institution, research institute or health trust in 2019 by type of position. Per cent.

¹The classification by discipline is based on the NUS2000 classification of education on ISCED 7 level.

Source: NIFU

2.2.2 PhD degrees in law

Three institutions award PhD degrees in law: The University of Oslo, the University of Bergen and the University of Tromsø. The number of doctoral degrees in law awarded by Norwegian institutions varies from year to year. Normally about 15 to 25 doctorates are awarded each year, somewhat higher in 2008 and 2019. In the period from 2007 to 2019, a total of 269 PhD degrees in law were awarded at the Norwegian universities (see figure 2.9). Most of the degrees were awarded by the University of Oslo.

Apart from a somewhat lower female share from 2008 to 2010, and a peak in 2012 (69 per cent) and 2019 (74 per cent), the share of female doctorates in law have been about 50 per cent for the past few years.

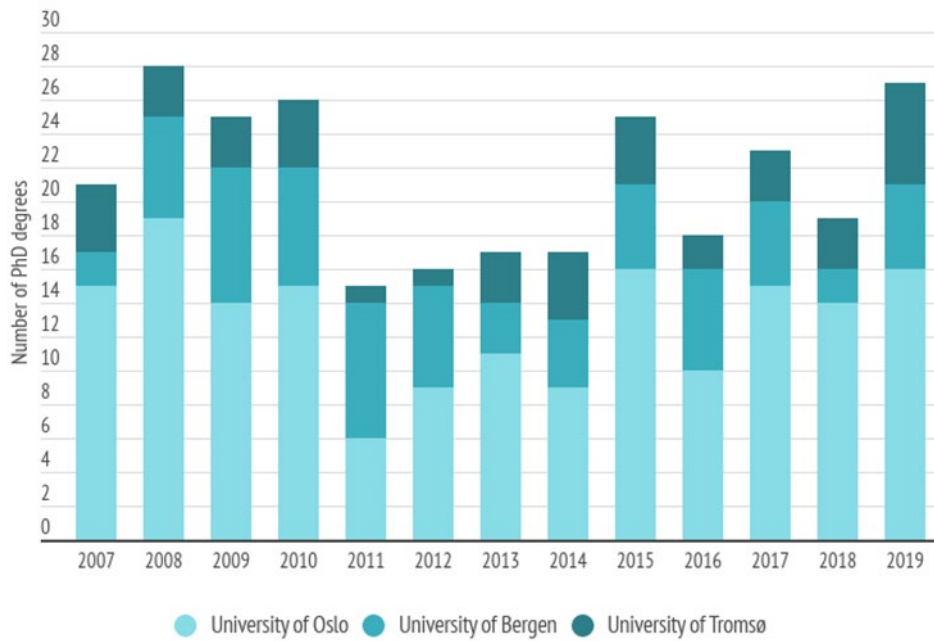


Figure 2.9 Awarded doctoral degrees in law in Norway by institution. 2007–2019.

Source: NIFU, the Doctoral Degree Register

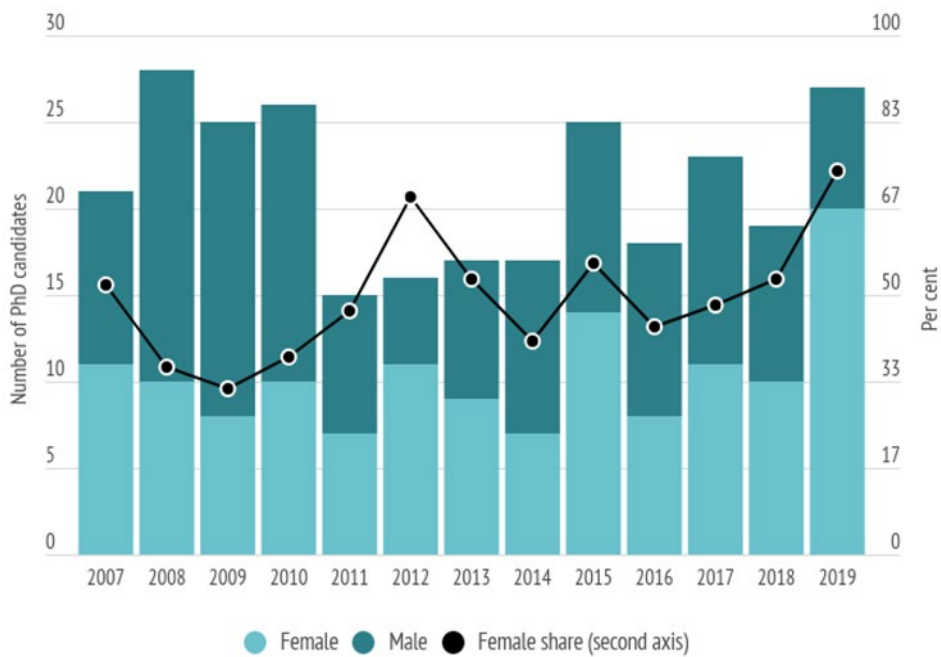


Figure 2.10 Awarded doctoral degrees in law in Norway by gender and female share. 2007–2019.

Source: NIFU, the Doctoral Degree Register

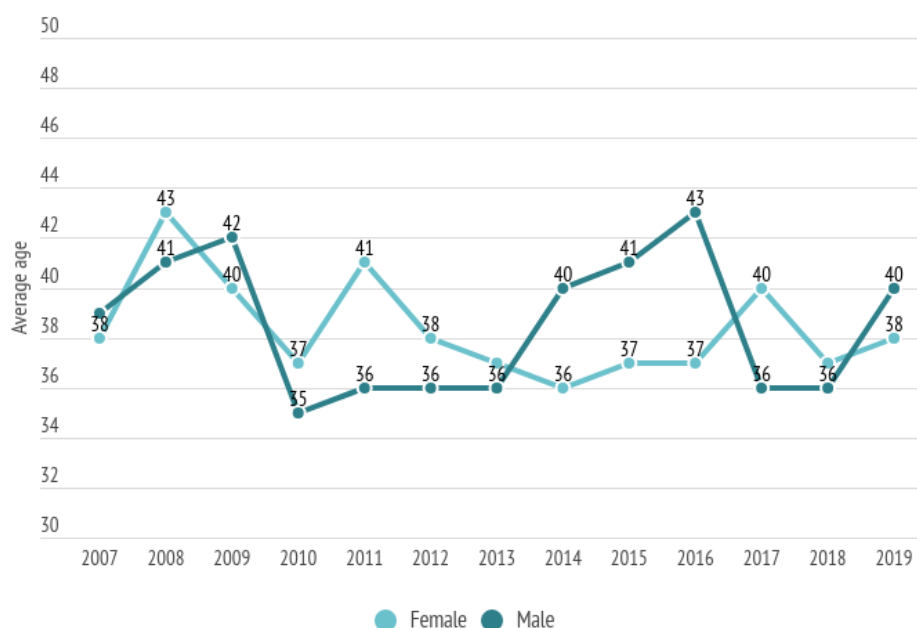


Figure 2.11 Average age of doctorates in law in Norway by gender. 2007–2019.

Source: NIFU, the Doctoral Degree Register

In 2019, a PhD candidate in law was on average 39 years old, about the same as in social sciences overall (40). This is also the average age for doctorates in law over the past 13 years. The average age by gender varies somewhat each year, but studying the whole period from 2007 to 2019, both female and male doctorates in law are on average 39 years old when they complete their doctoral degree. Within social sciences overall, men are 39 years old and women are 40 years old when they complete their doctoral degree, on average.

Figure 2.12 illustrates both the number and share of awarded doctorates in law with non-Norwegian citizenship. In 2019, about 30 per cent of the doctorates had a non-Norwegian citizenship. This is the same share as within social sciences overall in 2019. Studying the figures year by year from 2007, there was a somewhat low share of non-Norwegian doctorates in law in 2009 (4 per cent) and 2014 (6 per cent), and high in 2017 (48 per cent) and 2019 (33 per cent). Since 2007, doctorates in law with non-Norwegian citizenship made up about one fourth of the awarded doctorates in law. This is also about the same share as for social sciences overall.

Most of the doctorates in law also have their educational background within law.⁶ The share of doctorates with a different educational background was

⁶ Educational background in law includes Cand.jur., Master of Law, MA, Usp.jus., Master, Master i rettsvitenskap and Cand.polit.

somewhat higher than usual in 2015 and 2016 (36 and 39 per cent), otherwise this group makes up about 15–25 per cent of the awarded doctorates in law each year.

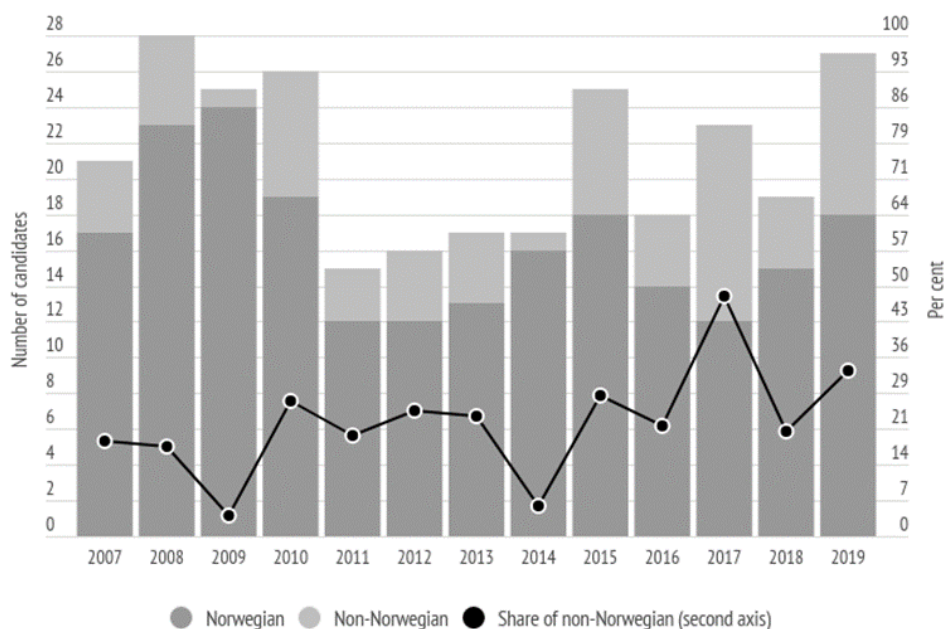


Figure 2.12 Doctorates in law in Norway by citizenship. 2007–2019.

Source: NIFU, *The Doctoral Degree Register*

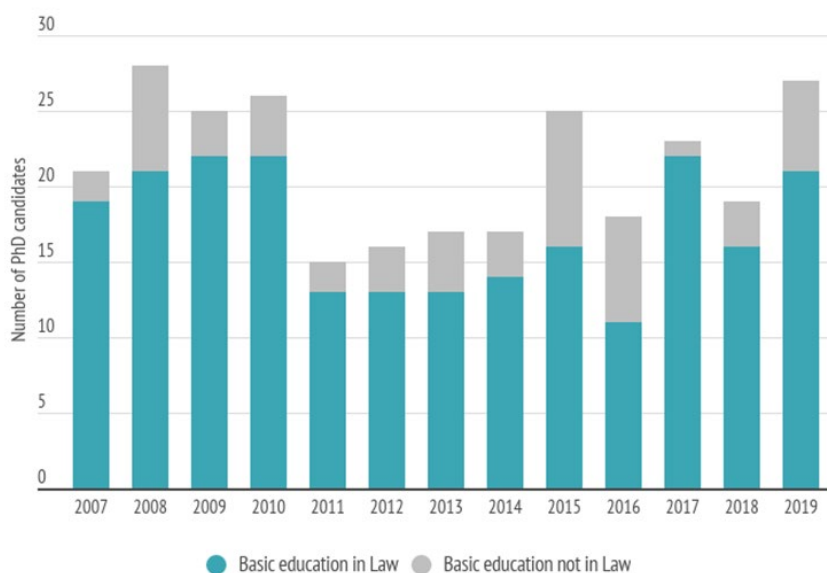


Figure 2.13 Doctorates in law in Norway by educational background. 2007–2019.

Source: NIFU, *The Doctoral Degree Register*

2.2.3 Students in law

The study of law, or basic legal education, is an integrated master's degree that takes five years. The universities of Oslo, Bergen and Tromsø all offer this education. In addition, several universities and university colleges offer bachelor's degrees in law. Students here can continue to a master's degree in law.

Before the reform of higher education in 2003 (The Quality Reform)⁷, legal education was standardized at six years and led to the degree of cand. jur. The last cand. jur. in Norway graduated in the spring of 2007, while the first candidates with a master's degree in law completed their studies in 2004. Several other master's degrees in the field of law were introduced with the Quality Reform, including the Master of Laws in Public International Law, Information and Communication Technology Law (both awarded at UiO) and Maritime Laws / Laws of the Sea (awarded at UiO and UiT). In addition, UiO offers a master's degree in sociology of law and administrative informatics. Cand. polit. in criminology was awarded at UiO until 2007, but with the Quality Reform, this degree was replaced by a master's degree in criminology. Candidates with these degrees are all included in table 2.1.

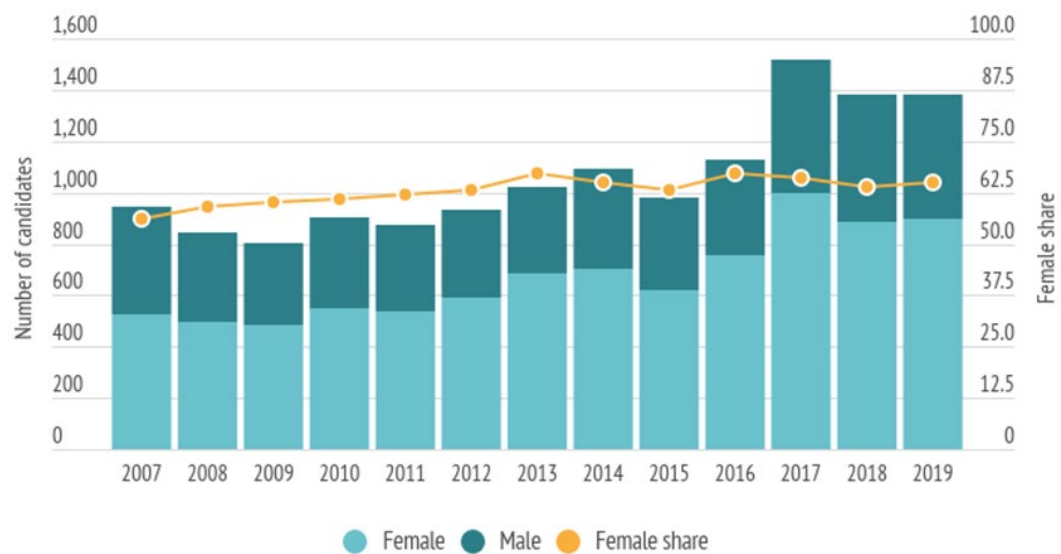


Figure 2.14 Number of graduates in law on ISCED 6 and 7 level in Norway by gender. Share of women in per cent. 2007 – 2019.

Source: NSD, DBH

The number of graduates in law at ISCED 6 and 7 levels⁸ has been about 1,000 per year for the past few years. The increase from 2016 to 2017 is largely due to the use of different data sources. For the past two years, close to 1,400 students in law

⁷ Kvalitetsreformen (Meld. St. 27 (2000-2001). Gjør din plikt - Krev din rett. Kvalitetsreform av høyere utdanning).

⁸ ISCED 6 and 7 level: Bachelor's and Master's or equivalent level.

have graduated. Compared to the female share of PhD candidates in law, the share of female graduates in law has been somewhat higher since 2007, about 60 per cent each year.⁹

Table 2.1 Master's degrees in law in Norway. 2007-2019.

	2007-2010	2011-2014	2015-2018	2019
University of Bergen	1,049	1,231	1,346	380
University of Oslo	2,161	2,368	2,448	410
University of Tromsø	277	315	411	145
Sum	3,487	3,914	4,205	935

Source: NSD, DBH

Since 2007, all three universities awarding master's degrees in law have had a steady increase in the number of graduates. However, there was a decrease in the number of graduates from UiO, the largest university, in 2018 and 2019.

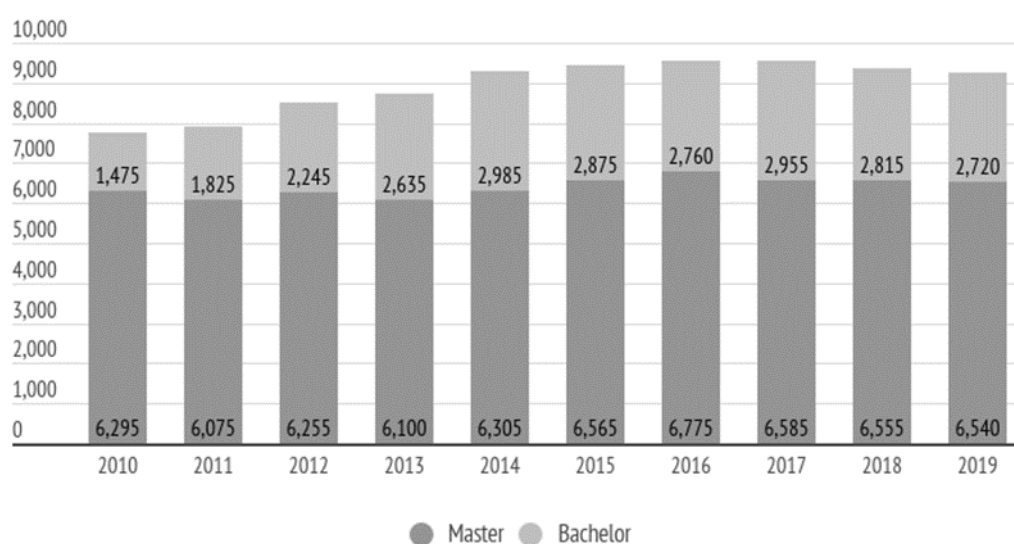


Figure 2.15 Number of students in law in Norway. 2010 – 2019.

Source: NSD, DBH

Most students in law are enrolled in a five-year master program, where the number of students has been quite steady over the past ten years. Even though the number of students in law enrolled in bachelor programs is lower, the number of students has increased more over the same period. More than 60 per cent of the students in law are female. This has been the case for the past ten years.

⁹ Share of male and female graduates may deviate somewhat depending on data source.

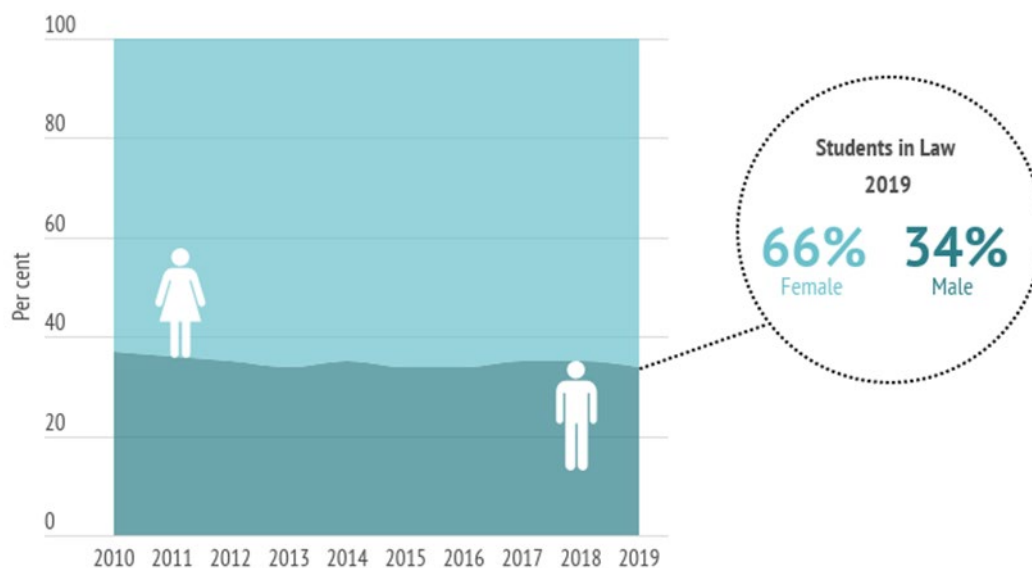


Figure 2.16 Gender distribution among students in law in Norway. 2010 – 2019.

Source: NSD, DBH

2.2.4 Researchers at the JUREVAL units

This subchapter present statistics on researchers at the eight JUREVAL units. Researchers include all academic staff in positions with time resources allocated to R&D. This means that lecturers (universitets- og høskolelektorer) are included, but not college teachers (høgskolelærer). We have also excluded research assistants. For instance, at UiO, research assistants are mainly law students in the final stages of their education. As these have not yet taken the final exam, they will appear in the statistics as personnel without a degree in law. UiB on the other hand, had several research assistants with less than 25 percentage of employment in 2019. These are not included in the Register of Research Personnel (RRP) due to the threshold in international statistics¹⁰. The exclusion of research assistants from the dataset is in accordance with prior studies of the personnel in legal research conducted by NIFU (Gunnes et al 2017).

High share of researchers with a PhD at most JUREVAL units

In total, there were 425 researchers at the JUREVAL units in 2019. UiO is by far the largest JUREVAL unit, measured by the number of researchers. This is also where we find the oldest Faculty of Law, as this was one of the original four faculties when UiO was established in 1811. The faculty is organised in four departments and two centres, of which three departments and both centres are included in JUREVAL.

¹⁰ See chapter 2.1.

The faculties of law at the universities of Bergen and Tromsø, which are the second and third largest JUREVAL units, are organised without departments.

Table 2.2 Researchers and academic staff¹ at the JUREVAL units, number of researchers with a higher degree in law, and number of researchers with a PhD, by institution. 2019.

Institution	Researchers with degree in law	Share of total researchers	Researchers with PhD	Share with PhD ²	Total researchers
University of Oslo	132	90 %	105	98 %	147
University of Bergen	68	94 %	50	100 %	72
University of Tromsø	57	97 %	33	80 %	59
University of South-Eastern Norway	11	20 %	20	44 %	56
BI Norwegian Business School	22	55 %	24	65 %	40
Inland University of Applied sciences	9	45 %	8	40 %	20
Norwegian University of Life Sciences	6	33 %	9	60 %	18
University of Agder	13	100 %	5	42 %	13
Total JUREVAL units	318	75 %	254	78 %	425

¹Does not include research assistants and personnel with less than 25 per cent employment at the units.

²Research fellows are not included in the calculation.

Source: NIFU, Register of Research Personnel

At these three faculties, more than 90 per cent of the researchers had a higher degree in law in 2019¹¹. The JUREVAL department at UiA also has a high share of research personnel with higher education in law. At the four other institutions, the researchers in legal research are affiliated with larger, multidisciplinary units, where they only make up a small proportion of the staff, varying from 20 to 45 per cent.

The composition of staff varies by type of higher education institution

The share of researchers, excl. research fellows, with a PhD varies from 100 per cent at UiB to 40 per cent at INN. The share of researchers with a PhD is closely related to the composition of staff, which varies by type of institution, se figure 2.17.

At the older universities of Oslo, Bergen and Tromsø, research and education is performed mainly by full professors and associate professors, and there are few full-time positions as lecturers in the field of law. The newer universities of Agder

¹¹ Note that the information on legal education obtained outside Norway is somewhat deficient in the Register of Research Personnel. For 2019, we have searched for CVs and other information available online to obtain information about the higher education of the researchers at the JUREVAL units. We have used this information as basis for the analysis.

and South-Eastern Norway has a somewhat higher share of lecturers, as has BI and INN. NMBU is more in line with the older universities.

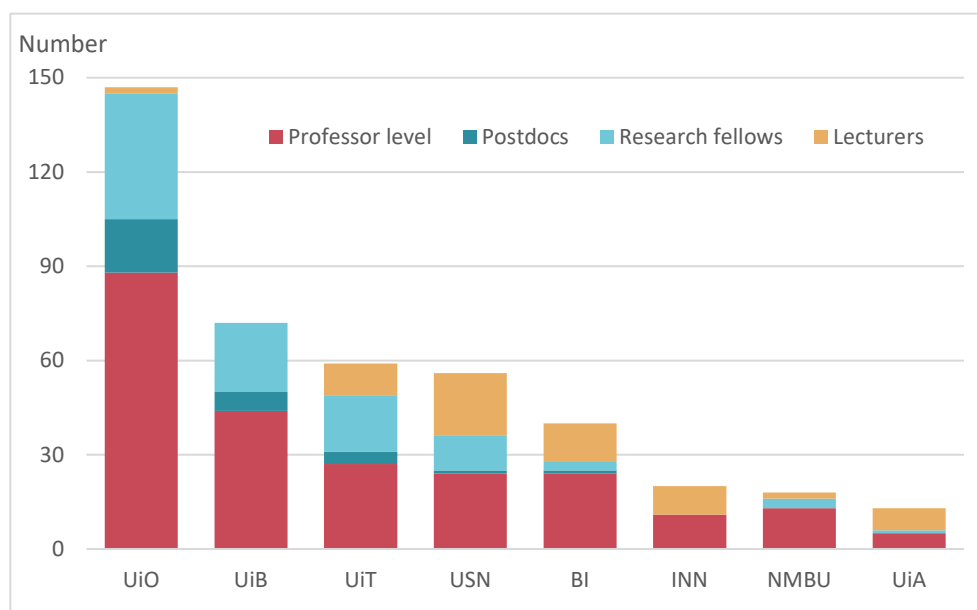


Figure 2.17 Researchers at the JUREVAL units by institution and type of position¹. 2019.

¹Professor level includes full professor, associate professor, college reader and senior lecturer. Postdoc includes researchers on temporary contracts.

Source: NIFU, Register of Research Personnel

All JUREVAL units, except one, have research fellows, but the numbers are limited in the institutions that do not provide a PhD in Law. The number of postdocs is also higher at the older universities.

The relative distribution by position of researchers at the JUREVAL units is shown in table 2.3. Note that the classification of positions in the table is done in alignment with prior mappings of legal research in Norway (Gunnes & Sivertsen 2013, Gunnes et al 2017).

At the universities of Oslo, Bergen, Tromsø and Agder, more than 90 per cent of the researchers in legal research had a higher degree in law in 2019. Other researchers at these units mainly have their background from political science and other social sciences.

At the JUREVAL unit of USN, only 20 per cent of the researchers had a basic education in law. Researchers within economics accounted for 23 per cent, while political science and other social sciences accounted for 27 per cent. There was also a large group of researchers with education from natural sciences and engineering and technology. This JUREVAL unit is the most interdisciplinary of the units participating in the evaluation.

Table 2.3 Researchers and academic staff¹ at the JUREVAL units by institution and type of position. Per cent. 2019.

Institution	Professor level ²	Postdoc ³	Research fellow	Lecturer ⁴	Total	N
University of Oslo	60 %	12 %	27 %	1 %	100 %	147
University of Bergen	61 %	8 %	31 %	0 %	100 %	72
University of Tromsø	46 %	7 %	31 %	17 %	100 %	59
University of South-Eastern Norway	43 %	2 %	20 %	36 %	100 %	56
BI Norwegian Business School	60 %	3 %	8 %	30 %	100 %	40
Inland University of Applied sciences	55 %	0 %	0 %	45 %	100 %	20
Norwegian University of Life Sciences	72 %	0 %	17 %	11 %	100 %	18
University of Agder	38 %	0 %	8 %	54 %	100 %	13
Total JUREVAL units	56 %	7 %	23 %	15 %	100 %	425

¹Does not include research assistants and personnel with less than 25 per cent employment at the units.

²Includes full professor, associate professor, college reader, senior lecturer, dean and head of department.

³Includes postdocs and researchers on temporary contracts.

⁴Includes lecturers and specialist positions.

Source: NIFU, Register of Research Personnel

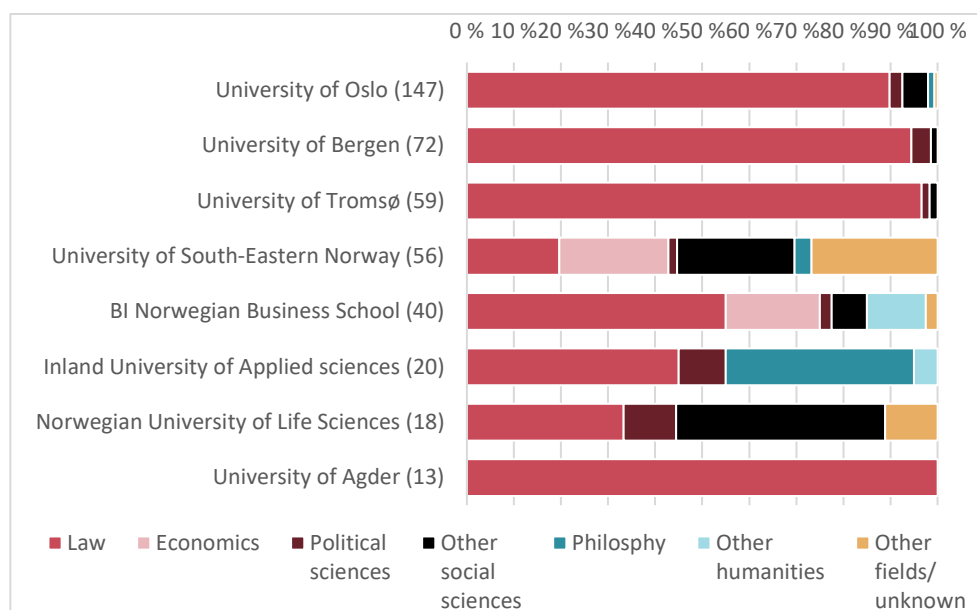


Figure 2.18 Researchers and academic staff at the JUREVAL units by educational background. Per cent. 2019.

Source: NIFU, Register of Research Personnel

High share of women among research fellows, low share at professor level

Less than half of the researchers and academic staff at the JUREVAL units were women in 2019. The share of women at professor level was 36 per cent, and UiA had the highest share with 80 per cent full professors and associate professors. The lowest share of women at top academic positions was found at the NMBU.

The universities of Oslo, Bergen and Tromsø were the only JUREVAL units with postdoc positions in 2019, while USN and BI had researchers, which are included in the postdoc category in table 2.4. The number of researchers were too low to be displayed, but they are included in the totals. On the overall level, 45 per cent of the postdocs and researchers were female. The same share of women is found for the lecturers in 2019.

Research fellows had the highest female representation at the JUREVAL units in 2019, 64 per cent. At three of the units, all research fellows were female – but these units had very few research fellows. At the three universities providing a PhD in law, the share of female research fellows was between 63 and 67 per cent.

Table 2.4 Share of female researchers and academic staff¹ at the JUREVAL units by institution and type of position. 2019. Per cent.

Institution	Professor level ²	Postdoc ³	Research fellow	Lecturer ⁴	Total
University of Oslo	38 %	47 %	63 %	50 %	46 %
University of Bergen	34 %	50 %	64 %	..	44 %
University of Tromsø	41 %	50 %	67 %	60 %	53 %
University of South-Eastern Norway	29 %	-	45 %	35 %	34 %
BI Norwegian Business School	29 %	-	100 %	50 %	40 %
Inland University of Applied sciences	36 %	44 %	40 %
Norwegian University of Life Sciences	23 %	..	100 %	50 %	39 %
University of Agder	80 %	..	100 %	43 %	64 %
Total JUREVAL units	36 %	45 %	64 %	45 %	44 %

¹Does not include research assistants and personnel with less than 25 per cent employment at the units.

²Includes full professor, associate professor, college reader, senior lecturer, dean and head of department.

³Includes postdocs and researchers on temporary contracts.

⁴Includes lecturers and specialist positions.

Source: NIFU, Register of Research Personnel

Few women among adjunct professors in legal research

The adjunct professor position is the most skewed position when it comes to gender balance; this is also the case for legal research. In 2019, there were 38 adjunct professors at the JUREVAL units, and only 8 of them were female. The number of

female adjunct professors at the JUREVAL units have varied between 23 and 39 between 2007 and 2019, see figure 2.19. The female share was highest in 2014 with 36 per cent and lowest in 2019 with 21 per cent.

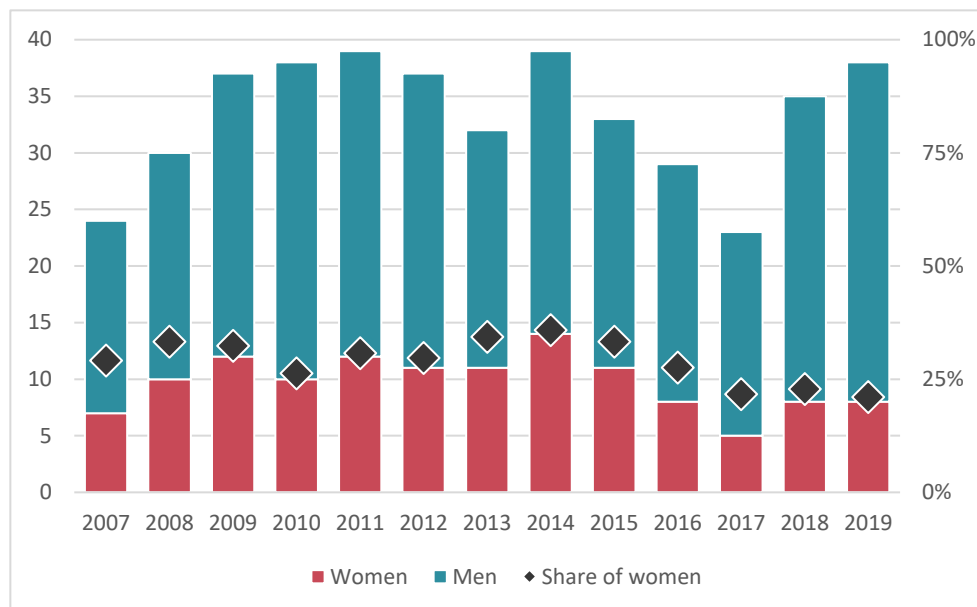


Figure 2.19 Adjunct professors at the JUREVAL units by type of institution. 1999-2019.

Source: NIFU, Register of Research Personnel

Low average age for researchers

The researchers at UiT were on average the youngest at the JUREVAL units, while the researchers at BI were found to be the oldest. Table 2.5 shows the average age of the researchers and academic staff at the JUREVAL units, both for the total number and for those with a higher degree in law. The table also contains information on the average age of tenured staff and recruits (i.e. postdocs, researchers and research fellows).

The average age for tenured staff within social sciences in Norway in 2019 was 51,0 years. The tenured staff at most of the JUREVAL units were on average younger than the social science average, and especially the tenured staff at UiT were considerably younger than the average. The oldest staff in tenured positions were found at INN and USN.

The recruits at the JUREVAL units are considerably younger at UiB than at the universities of Oslo and Tromsø. The recruits at all the selected units displayed in table 2.5 are younger than the average for social sciences, which was 37 years in 2019.

Table 2.5 Age of researchers and academic staff¹ at the JUREVAL units. 2019.

Institution	Rese-archers / acade-mic staff	Average age	Re-search-ers / aca-demic staff in law	Age, rese-archers in law	Tenured staff ²	Age, tenured staff	Recruits ³	Age, recruits
University of Oslo	147	45,5	132	45,7	83	51,3	49	36,1
University of Bergen	72	42,4	68	42,8	44	49,1	24	31,1
University of Tromsø	59	40,1	57	39,9	36	43,0	21	34,7
University of South-East-ern Norway	56	46,3	11	52,9	11	52,9	-	-
BI Norwegian Business School	40	52,2	22	49,2	20	50,6	-	-
Inland University of Ap-plied sciences	20	51,1	9	54,9	9	54,9	-	-
Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NMBU)	18	48,5	6	47,7	6	47,7	-	-
University of Agder	13	45,9	13	45,9	12	46,0

¹Does not include research assistants and personnel with less than 25 per cent employment at the units.

²Tenured staff includes full professor, associate professor, college reader, lecturer, dean and head of department.

³Recruits include postdocs, research fellows and researchers on temporary contracts.

Source: NIFU, Register of Research Personnel

Time series

The number of researchers and academic staff at the JUREVAL units have been quite stable, with some minor variations, for the last 12 years. Several organizational changes have occurred at the units between 2007 and 2009, that affects the number of personnel included in table 2.6. For a complete overview, see appendix I.

The share of researchers with a higher degree in law at the JUREVAL units is shown in table 2.7. Note that for 2019 we have done a check of the personnel with missing educational information, which leads to a somewhat higher share of researchers with a degree in law for some of the units. At UiO, there is a steep increase in 2019. This is because all researchers at the Department of Criminology and the Sociology of Law are included in the period 2007 to 2018, while only selected researchers, mainly those with a higher degree in law, are included in 2019.

Table 2.6 Number of researchers and academic staff at the JUREVAL units. 2007–2019.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
University of Oslo ¹	171	172	153	152	155	167	175	170	179	166	183	168	147
University of Bergen	63	70	75	68	73	75	82	83	81	86	83	74	72
University of Tromsø	38	36	38	41	42	46	46	47	54	55	62	61	59
University of South-Eastern Norway ²	50	52	52	50	57	61	59	37	44	49	59	61	56
BI Norwegian Business School ³	33	35	38	40	53	52	55	52	28	31	41	39	40
Inland University of Applied sciences ⁴	8	10	11	15	14	16	16	18	19	20	19	21	20
Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NMBU) ⁵	42	41	46	49	46	49	58	66	78	77	14	15	18
University of Agder ⁶	34	47	49	45	45	49	44	9	11	11	13	13	11
Total JUREVAL units	439	463	462	460	485	515	535	482	494	495	474	452	423

¹Selected researchers at the Department of Criminology and the Sociology of Law are included all years, but other personnel at this department are not included.

²From 2007 to 2013, the table covers researchers in legal research at Buskerud University of Applied sciences, which has later merged with the Vestfold University of Applied sciences (2014) and Telemark University of Applied sciences (2016).

³The Department of Law and Governance at BI was part of the Department of Accounting, Auditing and law, which split in two departments in 2015.

⁴The researchers in legal research at Inland University of Applied sciences was prior to 2017 affiliated with Lillehammer University of Applied sciences. Due to challenges in following the units where these researchers worked prior to the merger, we have chosen to include only the researchers that were employed at the Department of Law, Philosophy and International studies.

⁵Prior to 2017, the Department of Property and Law at NMBU were part of the Department of Landscaping.

⁶The Department of Law at the University of Agder was prior to 2013 part of the Department of Economics and Finance.

Source: NIFU, Register of Research Personnel

Table 2.7 Share of researchers and academic staff with a degree in law at the JUREVAL units. 2007–2019.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
University of Oslo ¹	75 %	78 %	82 %	78 %	79 %	77 %	73 %	70 %	69 %	66 %	66 %	74 %	90 %
University of Bergen	97 %	94 %	95 %	97 %	93 %	83 %	85 %	87 %	86 %	87 %	92 %	99 %	94 %
University of Tromsø	95 %	97 %	97 %	98 %	83 %	85 %	80 %	87 %	81 %	87 %	84 %	95 %	97 %
University of South-Eastern Norway ²	8 %	8 %	8 %	8 %	7 %	8 %	7 %	16 %	16 %	16 %	17 %	15 %	20 %
BI Norwegian Business School ³	45 %	40 %	37 %	33 %	32 %	33 %	33 %	35 %	64 %	71 %	51 %	51 %	55 %
Inland University of Applied sciences ⁴	38 %	50 %	36 %	47 %	43 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	58 %	60 %	58 %	52 %	45 %
Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NMBU) ⁵	7 %	7 %	9 %	6 %	7 %	6 %	7 %	8 %	6 %	6 %	29 %	33 %	33 %
University of Agder ⁶	12 %	11 %	10 %	13 %	16 %	18 %	18 %	100%	100%	100%	92 %	92 %	100%
Total JUREVAL units	58 %	57 %	57 %	56 %	54 %	53 %	52 %	58 %	59 %	59 %	65 %	69 %	75 %

¹Selected researchers at the Department of Criminology and the Sociology of Law are included all years, but other personnel at this department are not included.

²From 2007 to 2013, the table covers researchers in legal research at Buskerud University of Applied sciences, which has later merged with the Vestfold University of Applied sciences (2014) and Telemark University of Applied sciences (2016).

³The Department of Law and Governance at BI was part of the Department of Accounting, Auditing and law, which split in two departments in 2015.

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⁵Prior to 2017, the Department of Property and Law at NMBU were part of the Department of Landscaping.

⁶The Department of Law at the University of Agder was prior to 2013 part of the Department of Economics and Finance.

Source: NIFU, Register of Research Personnel

The universities in Oslo and Bergen have the highest share of researchers and academic staff with a PhD

The universities of Oslo and Bergen, followed by the University of Tromsø, had the highest share of researchers and academic staff with a PhD in the entire period. These institutions also had the highest share of personnel in positions that require a PhD. The other JUREVAL units had a higher share of lecturers, a position that does not require a PhD.

The share of women at the JUREVAL units increased from 2007 to 2019. In figure 2.21 we show the female representation among researchers and academic staff at the universities of Oslo, Bergen and Tromsø. We decided to merge the other institutions, due to a low number of researchers and academic staff at some of the units, causing rather large fluctuations in the figure.

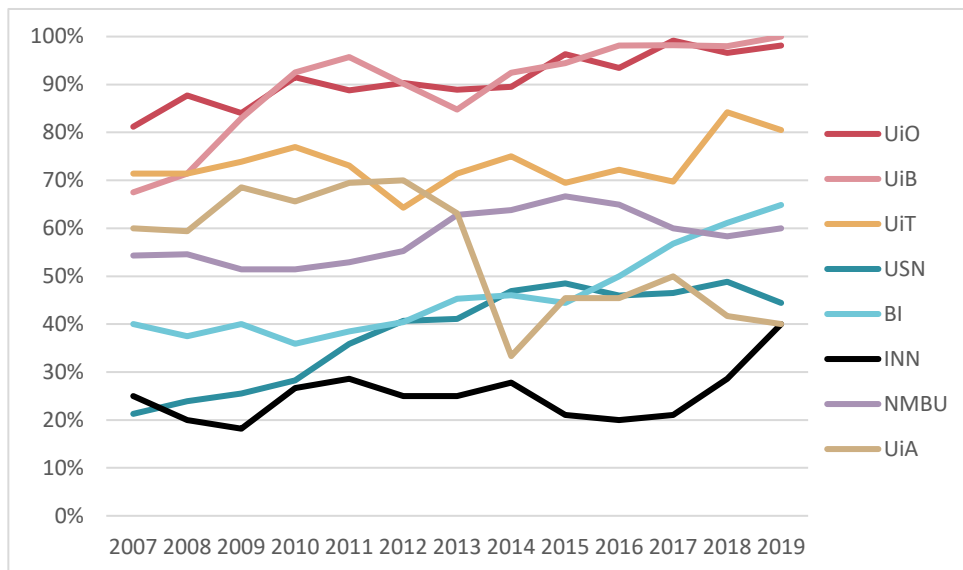


Figure 2.20 Share of researchers and academic staff, excl. research fellows, with a PhD at the JURVAL units. 2007–2019.

¹Some of the fluctuations in the figure can be explained by the organisational changes, which are explained in chapter 1.2.1.

Source: NIFU, Register of Research Personnel

Highest female share at the University of Tromsø

UiT had the highest share of female researchers and academic staff among the JUREVAL units, see figure 2.21.

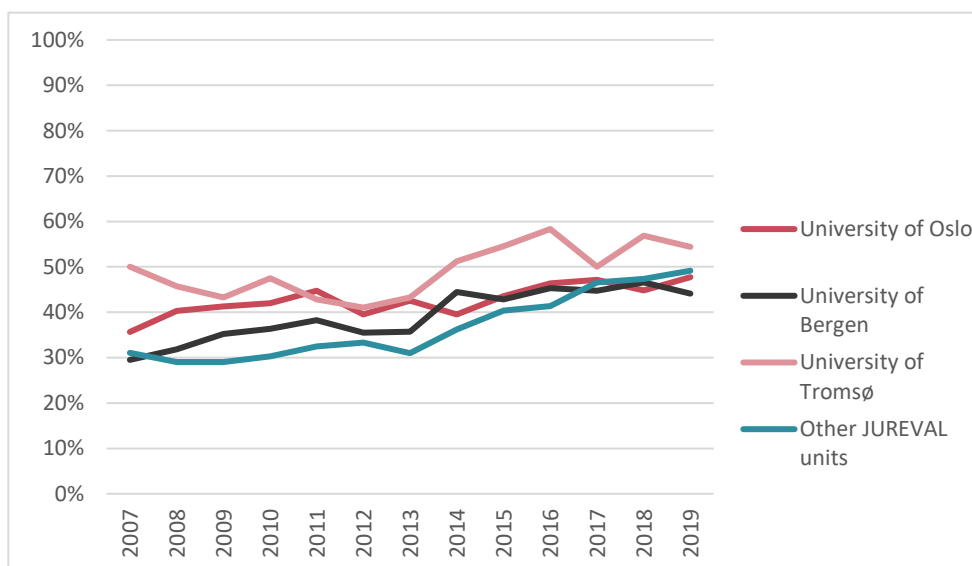


Figure 2.21 Share of female researchers and academic staff at selected JUREVAL units. 2007–2019.

Source: NIFU, Register of Research Personnel

UiO had the second highest share of women in 2007, at 36 per cent, and the share has grown to 48 per cent in 2019. UiB had the lowest share of women of the three PhD providing institutions in 2007, at 30 per cent. There has been a steady growth in the representation of women in legal research at UiB from 2007 to 2019, but the university continued to have the lowest share of women in 2019. Among the other JUREVAL units, the share of women increased from 31 per cent in 2007 to 49 per cent in 2019.

2.3 R&D expenditure in legal research

In this chapter, we provide an overview of the R&D expenditure within legal research in Norway from 2001 to 2019. As the numbers are small, breakdowns are done in percent.

The dataset covers units that have stated that 50 per cent or more of their R&D activities are in the field of legal research. All units at the faculties of law at UiO, UiB and UiT are included for all years. In 2019, the units at BI, UiA and INN reported that more than 50 per cent of their R&D activities were in legal research, while the other JUREVAL units had their main R&D activities within other disciplines. Two higher education institutions, which are not participating in JUREVAL, had more than 50 per cent of their R&D activities in legal research and are included in the dataset; The Norwegian Police University College and University College of Norwegian Correctional Service (only in 2019).

Change in funding patterns

R&D expenditure in legal research in Norway accounted for 466 million NOK in 2019. This is a small increase compared to 2017, where R&D expenditure in legal research amounted to 451 million NOK. Figure 2.22 shows the development of R&D expenditure both in legal research and social science overall in current and fixed 2015-prices from 1997 to 2019. From 2005 onwards there has been a steady growth within legal research until 2017. After this period there was a stagnation in the growth from 2017 to 2019, which gives a decrease in fixed 2015-prices. The growth in R&D expenditure within social science overall was also somewhat weaker from 2017 to 2019. Measured in fixed 2015-prices, the overall increase in R&D expenditure from 1997 to 2019 has been somewhat higher for social sciences (229 per cent) compared to legal research (163 per cent).

The type of funding for legal research changed between 1997 and 2019. However, basic funding was the most important source of funding throughout the period. In the same period, the share of external funding fluctuated from 23 to 48 per cent, and project funding from ministries or other public sources were the most important external sources, especially in the periods 1997-2003 and 2007-2015.

The third largest source of funds were allocated from the Research Council of Norway, which was the largest external source in both 2017 and 2019.

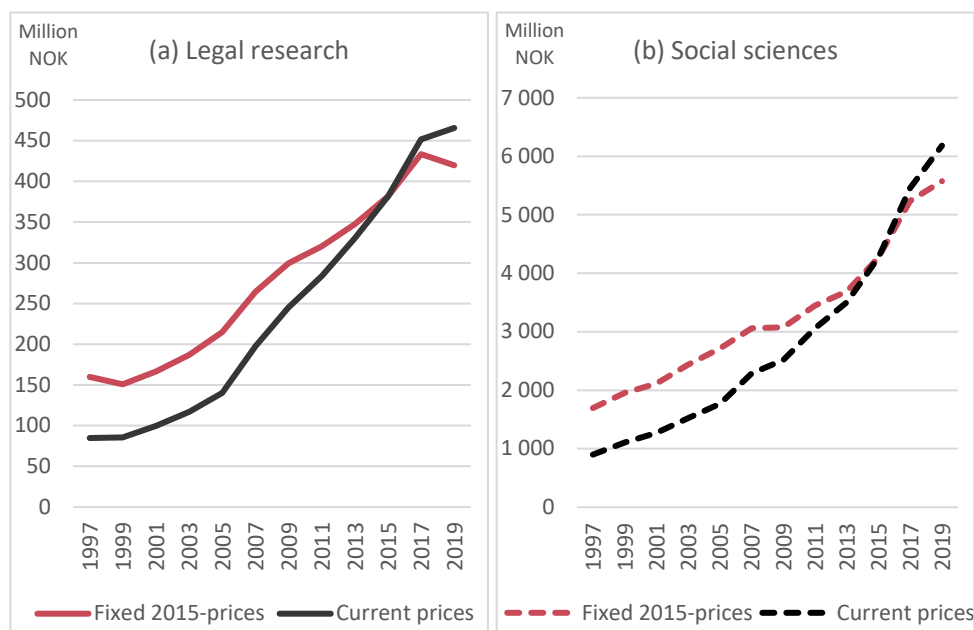


Figure 2.22 R&D expenditure within (a) legal research and (b) social sciences over all. Current and fixed prices. 1997-2019.

Source: NIFU, Register of Research Personnel

The large increase in public sources from 2005 to 2007 is due to a major investment into the Norwegian Centre for Human Rights, which has been maintained in the following years. The funds come from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Gunnes et. al 2017).

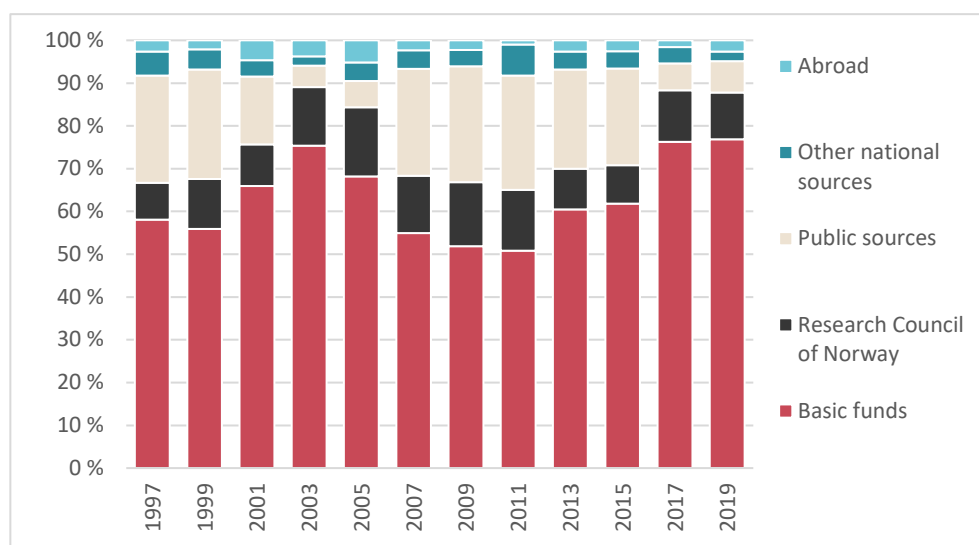


Figure 2.23 R&D expenditure within legal research by source of funds 2007-2010. Per cent.

Source: NIFU, Register of Research Personnel

The Norwegian Police University College was included in the Norwegian R&D statistics in 2013, and this institution has higher share of basic funds compared to the universities. From 2015 to 2017 there was a considerable decrease in the funds from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. At the same time, there was a significantly growth in the basic funding at the legal units. This is partly due to a revision of the R&D coefficients after the 2016 time use survey, but also because all units at the Norwegian Police University College, and not just the R&D department, were included in the R&D statistics. There is, however, a growth in funding from the Research council of Norway from 2015 to 2017, which is due to the establishing of Pluri-Courts, a Centre of Excellence (SFF) located at the University of Oslo.

The Research Council of Norway is the most important source of external funding

The share of basic funds in legal research in 2019 was the same as the average for social sciences, 77 per cent, see figure 2.24. Sociology had the highest share of external funding, while education had the lowest share.

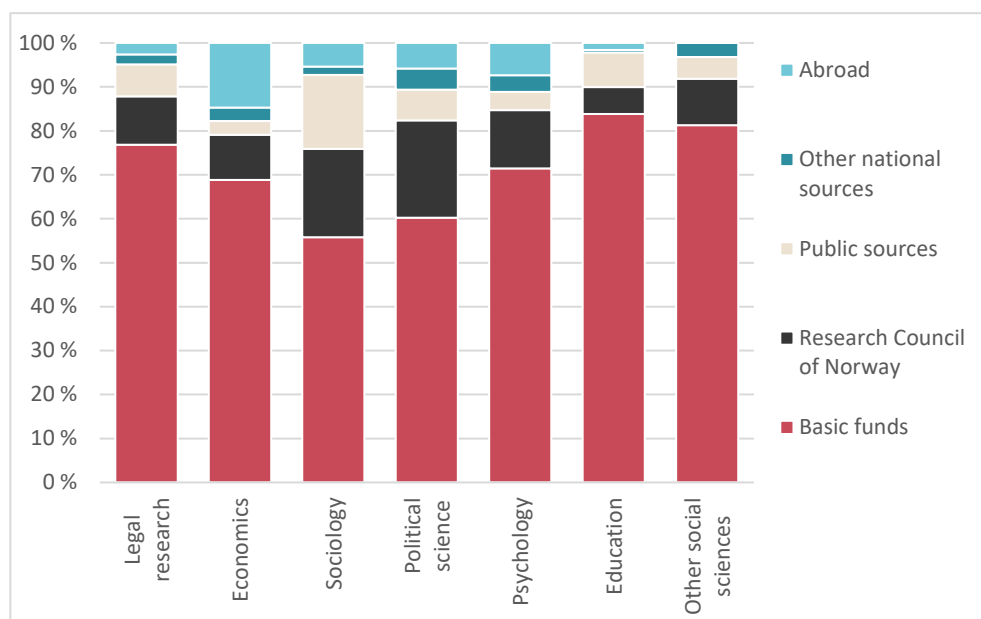


Figure 2.24 R&D expenditure in selected disciplines within social sciences by source of funds. 2019. Per cent

Source: NIFU, Register of Research Personnel

The Research Council of Norway (RCN) was the most important source of external funding in all disciplines within social sciences, followed by public funding. The shares of funding from the RCN varied from 22 per cent in political science to 6 per cent in education, while other public funding varied from 17 per cent in sociology

to 3 per cent in education. Sociology had the highest share of funding from abroad, at 15 per cent, while legal research had some of the lowest shares.

High share of international project collaboration

The Norwegian R&D survey has a special module that maps R&D efforts within selected thematic areas. One such area is international project collaboration, which has been included in the survey since 2009. Figure 2.25 shows that the share of international project collaboration within legal research was higher than the average for social sciences from 2011 to 2019.

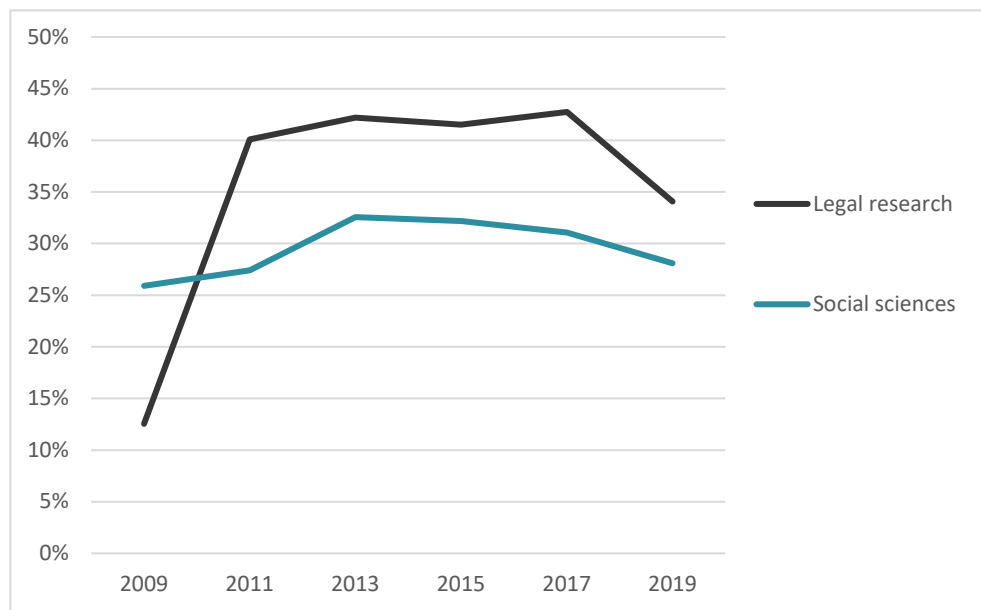


Figure 2.25 Share of international project collaboration in legal research and social sciences. 2009-2019.

Source: NIFU, Register of Research Personnel

The numbers for 2009 are subject to some uncertainty, since this is the first year for which international project cooperation was included in the R&D survey.

3 Scholarly publishing

3.1 Data and indicators

The analysis of scholarly publishing uses the Norwegian Science Index (NSI) in CRISStin as the main data source for the publication analysis. The analysis covers the nine years 2011-2019. Data are classified both by field of research (legal research and other disciplines) and by organization (units of evaluation, other units in the same institution, other institutions). The JUREVAL units are defined as explained in section 1.2 of the introduction.

Several indicators are used to describe the profile and volume of the research activities of each unit of evaluation relative to each other and to other Norwegian research. These indicators will be presented in each step of the analysis.

3.2 Delineation, collection, and classification of data

The Norwegian Science Index (NSI) in CRISStin has comprehensive coverage of all peer-reviewed scholarly publications (articles in journals and series; articles in books; books) reported annually by Norwegian research organizations in the higher education sector, institute sector and health sector. A variety of bibliographic parameters are recorded, including publication type, publication channel, and publication language. In addition, it includes individual data on the authors, such as their names, institutional affiliations, age, and gender. Accordingly, several indicators on research activity can be provided. However, there are some limitations. Academic position is not provided as part of the author information. Neither are international co-authorships at country level.

The NSI itself defines how data are delineated and collected by making the institutions follow a detailed instruction of what to include when they annually report their publications for the Norwegian Publication Indicator (<https://npi.nsd.no/>). This instruction constitutes our delineation of data for the analysis of scholarly publishing. It defines scholarly publications by four requirements.

A scholarly publication must:

- present new insight
- in a scholarly format that allows the research findings to be verified and/or used in new research activity
- in a language and with a distribution that makes the publication accessible for a relevant audience of researchers
- in a publication channel (journal, series, book publisher) which represents authors from several institutions and organizes independent peer review of manuscripts before publication.

The NSI allows for using two different principles for the classification of the data for the study of legal research:

1. by institution or unit within institution, and
2. by the field of research of the publication.

Classification by unit: All units participating in the evaluation can be identified in NSI with their publications and their authors. It requires, however, that we follow their changing names as shown in section 1.2.1 above and accept that this procedure does not represent the same organization all the way through. The classification by institution will provide all the publications from the unit irrespective of whether they were contributions to legal research or not. The total number of scholarly publications from all eight units in 2011-2019 is 4,029. The total number of scholarly publications from all Norwegian institutions in the database in 2011-2019 is 206,601 of which the eight units contribute with 2 percent.

Classification by the field of the publication: NSI has a journal classification for legal research (rettsvitenskap) which now includes a list of 690 journals in the Norwegian register for scientific journals, series and publishers. All articles in these journals are classified as legal research. In addition, books are classified individually in NSI with the same available category of legal research. The total number of publications in legal research in NSI 2011–2019 is 3,803. Of these, the eight units contributed with a total of 2,626 publications.

These 2,626 publications in legal research represent 65 percent of the total publication output from the JUREVAL units (4,029 publications classified by institution) and 69 percent of the total Norwegian output in legal research (classified by publication). The JUREVAL units often publish outside of the domain of legal research. Still, they contribute to a large share of all scholarly publications in legal research in Norway.

Both principles for classification will be used in section 3.3. Chapter 3.4 focuses only on the 2,626 publications representing the contributions to *legal research* from the eight units.

NIFU provided a similar publication analysis in 2017¹² in which data from NSI was extended with data from the international journal indexing service *Web of Science*. Although available, data from *Web of Science* is not used this time. It only covers 7 percent of the total output of legal research in NSI and only 14 percent of the output in journals. Other studies have found that international comparison is difficult even in the internationally oriented specializations in legal research¹³. Moreover, it is possible to analyze international co-authorships in the NSI database without using *Web of Science*.

3.3 Research activity and specialization profiles

In this section, we will combine the two classification principles mentioned above (by institution or unit within institution, and by classification the field of the publication) to describe the relative contributions of the JUREVAL units to scholarly publishing within their institutions and the degree to which the units are specialized in legal research.

3.3.1 The host institutions of the evaluated units and their engagement in legal research

As mentioned above, the NSI has more than two hundred thousand scholarly publications from 2011-2019. Of these, 3,803 (1,8 percent) are in legal research. This percentage has been stable throughout the whole period while scholarly publishing in general increased by 40 percent in Norway.

If all Norwegian institutions (alma maters) were equally engaged in legal research, we would expect that 1,8 percent of their publications would be in legal research. As an example, University of Oslo contributed to 51,477 publications in the period 2011-2019, of which 1,776 are in legal research. The percentage of 3,5 percent (almost twice as high as expected) indicates a relative specialization in legal research at the University of Oslo compared to all alma maters. In Table 3.1 we present similar numbers and indicators for all the 51 Norwegian institutions that have had publications in legal research in the period. The alma maters of the eight JUREVAL units are indicated with bold and named with the acronyms.

¹² Gunnes et al. (2017). Ressurser og resultater innenfor norsk rettsvitenskapelig forskning. NIFU Arbeidsnotat 2017:19.

¹³ de Witte. (2008). European Union Law: A Unified 'Academic' Discipline? 34 EUI WORKING PAPERS RSCAS.

van Gestel & Vranken. (2011). Assessing Legal Research: Sense and Nonsense of Peer Review versus Bibliometrics and the Need for a European Approach, *German Law Journal* 12(3).

Piro (ed.). (2017). Comparing Research in Social Sciences and The Humanities in The Nordic Countries - An Explorative Study. Nordforsk.

The four institutions at the top, which all have JUREVAL units, contribute to 82 percent of all legal research in Norway. All of them are relatively specialized in legal research with shares over 1,8 percent within the institution. The four other institutions that are alma maters for JUREVAL units contribute altogether to only 2,4 percent of all legal research in Norway. None of them have specialization shares above 1,8 percent. JUREVAL thereby encounters a heterogenic institutional landscape.

Four other institutions that are not included in JUREVAL have high specialization shares between 15 and 40 percent and contribute altogether to 9 percent of all legal research in Norway. Most of these publications come from The Norwegian Police University College and two organizations in the Norwegian social science research institute sector.

Table 3.1 Norwegian institutions publishing in legal research 2011–2019. Number of publications in legal research and their percentage share of all scholarly publications in all fields. The host institutions of the eight evaluated units are mentioned by acronyms and marked in bold.

Institution	Publications in legal research	Share in institution
UIO	1776	3,5 %
UiB	732	2,6 %
UiT	405	2,4 %
BI	192	7,4 %
Politihøgskolen	155	40,5 %
Fridtjof Nansens institutt	105	24,8 %
OsloMet - storbyuniversitetet	84	1,0 %
Chr. Michelsen Institute	66	14,7 %
Universitetet i Stavanger	47	0,7 %
VID vitenskapelige høyskole	46	3,7 %
INN	39	1,2 %
Høgskolen i Østfold	27	2,0 %
Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet	27	0,1 %
Norges Handelshøyskole	25	1,3 %
Høgskulen på Vestlandet	24	0,5 %
Nord universitet	24	0,7 %
PRIO - Institutt for fredsforskning	20	2,1 %
UiA	20	0,3 %
NBMU	19	0,2 %
NORCE Norwegian Research Centre AS	18	0,4 %
Forskningsstiftelsen Fafo	17	3,7 %
Nasjonalt kunnskapssenter om vold og traumatisk stress	17	4,1 %
Norsk Utenrikspolitisk Institutt	17	2,0 %
Folkehelseinstituttet	16	0,3 %
Kriminalomsorgens høyskole og utdanningssenter KRUS	14	24,1 %
USN	14	0,2 %
Høgskolen i Molde - Vitenskapelig høyskole i logistikk	13	1,4 %
Høgskulen i Volda	12	1,5 %
Oslo universitetssykehus HF	12	0,1 %
24 other institutions	77	0,2 %

Source: NSI

3.3.2 Specialization profiles for JUREVAL units

To illustrate our two next parameters, not all 732 legal research publications from the University of Bergen in Table 3.1 have contributions from the JUREVAL unit, the Faculty of Law. The Faculty contributed to 655 publications (89 percent). On the other hand, the Faculty does not only publish in legal research. It also contributed to other fields of research. The total number of publications from the unit are 749 of which the 655 legal research publications constitute 87 percent. The first indicator of 89 percent shows that the *host institution* has a strong *concentration* of its legal research at the JUREVAL unit. The second indicator of 87 percent shows that the *JUREVAL unit* has strong *specialization* in legal research. Table 3.2 displays the same two indicators for all eight units.

Table 3.2 The number of publications in legal research from each JUREVAL unit and the degree of specialization¹ and concentration². 2011–2019.

JUREVAL unit	Publications in legal research	Concentration	Specialization
UiO	1466	83 %	80 %
UiB	655	89 %	87 %
UiT	340	84 %	91 %
BI	143	74 %	46 %
INN	24	62 %	27 %
NMBU	13	68 %	3 %
UiA	12	60 %	10 %
USN	4	29 %	2 %

¹The number as share of all publications from the unit.

²The unit's share of all legal research publications within the host institution.

Source: NSI

The three universities with faculties of law concentrate most of their legal research within the JUREVAL units, and these units are also specialized in legal research. The other JUREVAL units except USN also represent a concentration of legal research within the institution, but these units are less or almost not at all specialized in legal research. The JUREVAL unit at USN is neither representative of legal research at the institution nor specialized in legal research.

If less specialized in legal research, in what other fields of research do the JUREVAL units publish? Answers to this question are indicated in Table 3.3.

Among the JUREVAL units that are less specialized in legal research, there are three different profiles, one in the direction of business and management research, a second in the direction of psychology, social medicine, philosophy and education, and a third in the direction of area research and landscape planning.

Table 3.3 Percentage shares of publications in legal research and the most frequent other fields of research that the JUREVAL units publish in. Shares marked in yellow are higher than the general shares for all units. Time period covered: 2011–2019.

	UiO	UiB	UiT	BI	INN	NMBU	UiA	USN
Legal research	80 %	87 %	91 %	46 %	27 %	3 %	10 %	2 %
Business and management	1 %			21 %	6 %	1 %	53 %	47 %
Geography	1 %	1 %	2 %		2 %	36 %	1 %	
Interdisciplinary social science	3 %	4 %	1 %	5 %	7 %	9 %	4 %	5 %
Political science	5 %		2 %	9 %	1 %	4 %	2 %	1 %
Architecture and design						20 %		
Psychology		1 %			16 %	2 %	1 %	13 %
Economics		1 %		4 %		2 %	12 %	
Social medicine					8 %	7 %	1 %	3 %
History	1 %		1 %	9 %	1 %	1 %	1 %	
Philosophy	1 %				9 %		1 %	
Educational research				1 %	9 %			5 %
Development studies	1 %	1 %				2 %	3 %	
Informatics								6 %
Social welfare research		1 %			2 %	1 %	1 %	1 %
Sociology	1 %			1 %		1 %		2 %
Other	5 %	3 %	2 %	4 %	10 %	11 %	10 %	15 %

Source: NSI

Percentages higher than for all units in general are shown with yellow color, indicating a relative specialization in this field. The disciplines are sorted in descending order by their number of publications in data covering the eight units.

The analysis above showed that some units are more specialized than others in performing legal research. There may also be different specialization profiles *within* legal research. Such profiles can be indicated by the relative frequency of articles in major journals in legal research. We selected 25 journals with ten or more articles published from the JUREVAL units during 2011-2019. With a total of 717 articles, these journals represent 65 percent of the total output of journal articles in legal research from the units in the period. The 25 journals are listed with acronyms and number of articles in Table 3.4 to support the main analysis in Table 3.5.

Table 3.4 Legal research journals¹ with ten or more articles from the JUREVAL units in 2011–2019.

Abbreviation	Journal	Articles
LoR	Lov og Rett	117
Marlus	Marlus	76
TfFABS	Tidsskrift for familierett, arverett og barnevernrettslige spørsmål	70
TfR	Tidsskrift for Rettsvitenskap	50
TfS	Tidsskrift for strafferett	50
TfEFT	Tidsskrift for erstatningsrett, forsikringsrett og trygderett	45
JV	Jussens venner	37
Nord J Hum R	Nordic Journal of Human Rights	34
Skatterett	Skatterett	32
Kritisk juss	Kritisk juss	25
Arbeidsrett	Arbeidsrett	24
Retfærd	Retfærd. Nordisk Juridisk Tidsskrift	24
TfE	Tidsskrift for eiendomsrett	22
Oslo LR	Oslo Law Review	21
NIR	NIR: Nordiskt immateriellt rättsskydd	16
Arctic Rev	Arctic Review on Law and Politics	16
BJCLCJ	Bergen Journal of Criminal Law & Criminal Justice (BJCLCJ)	15
Nord T S	Nordisk Tidsskrift for Selskabsret	15
TfF	Tidsskrift for forretningsjus	13
A&A	Arbeidsrett og arbeidsliv	12
Scand Stud Law	Scandinavian Studies in Law	12
Int J Mar C L	The International Journal of Marine and Coastal Law	12
T jur f Fin	Tidsskrift utgiven av juridiska föreningen Finland	12
NL	Norsk Lovkommentar	11
Nord MT	Nordisk miljörättslig tidskrift	10

¹Journals marked with bold are Open Access.

Source: NSI

Among the 25 journals listed in Table 3.4 above, six are Open Access journals. They represent 13 percent of the articles published in the journals.

While Table 3.3 above supports the understanding of the research profiles at the four units that are not specialized in legal research, Table 3.5 below may inform experts in legal research about the more specific profiles of the four units that dominate with articles in the 25 major legal research journals.

Table 3.5 Research profiles as indicated by legal research journal profiles. Percentage shares of articles within each JUREVAL unit. Shares marked in yellow are higher than the general shares for all units. Time period covered: 2011–2019.

Journal ¹	UiO	UiB	UiT	BI	INN	NMBU	UiA	USN
LoR	15 %	14 %	21 %	4 %	8 %	20 %	50 %	
Marlus	19 %	0 %	1 %					
TfFABS	9 %	8 %	14 %		23 %	10 %		
TfR	6 %	10 %	6 %					
TfS	3 %	15 %	8 %					
TfEFT	5 %	11 %		8 %				
JV	3 %	10 %	3 %	6 %				
Nord J Hum R	7 %	2 %	2 %					
Skatterett	3 %	2 %		25 %			25 %	
Kritisk juss	4 %	1 %	6 %				25 %	
Arbeidsrett	5 %	1 %		2 %				
Retfærd	2 %	4 %	6 %			10 %		
TfE	1 %	2 %	2 %	15 %		60 %		
Oslo LR	5 %	1 %			8 %			
NIR	2 %	1 %		8 %	8 %			
Arctic Rev	0 %	0 %	13 %					
BJCLCJ	1 %	6 %	1 %					
Nord T S				29 %				
TfF	1 %	4 %		2 %				50 %
A&A	3 %							
Scand Stud Law	3 %	0 %						
Int J Mar C L	1 %		10 %					
T jur f Fin	1 %	3 %	2 %	2 %	8 %			
NL	1 %	1 %			46 %			
Nord MT	0 %	1 %	6 %					50 %
Total articles	385	201	104	52	13	10	4	2

¹Numbers are given and abbreviations are explained in Table 3.4.

Source: NSI

Percentages higher than for all units in general are indicated with yellow colour, indicating a relative specialization towards this journal. The journals are sorted in descending order by their number of publications in data covering the eight units.

3.4 Publication patterns

This chapter presents a further analysis of the 2,626 *legal research* publications from 2011-2019 related to the eight units. The aim is to describe possible distinct traits in the publishing patterns of the JUREVAL units as they contribute to legal research.

The indicators in this chapter are simply percentage distributions within the publications of each JUREVAL unit and between the units. Note that a few of these publications have authors that have been affiliated with more than one JUREVAL unit during the period. After specifying the number of publications per unit, the sum of publications increases slightly to 2,647, which will be the sum in each table.

3.4.1 Publication types

Table 3.6 analyzes the publications of each unit per publication type. The three categories in the NSI databases are *journal articles*, *book chapters* and *books*. Compared to the general pattern of the larger units, the units with few publications in legal research publish relatively less in book chapters and relatively more in journals and books.

Table 3.6 The distribution of publications in percentages among three publication types. 2011–2019.

Inst	Publications	Journal articles	Book chapters	Books
BI	142	41 %	53 %	6 %
INN	24	63 %	25 %	13 %
NMBU	13	77 %	15 %	8 %
UiA	12	50 %	33 %	17 %
UiB	654	42 %	52 %	6 %
UiO	1459	45 %	49 %	6 %
USN	4	75 %	0 %	25 %
UiT	339	47 %	46 %	7 %
Total	2647	45 %	49 %	6 %

Source: NSI

3.4.2 Language and co-authors abroad

Of all publications in legal research from the eight units, 49 percent are published in Norwegian, 48 percent in English and 3 percent in other languages. The share of publications *in Norwegian* differs between the units: UiT: 40 percent, UiO: 41 percent, USN: 50 percent, UiB: 61 percent, INN: 63 percent, UiA: 67 percent, BI: 85 percent, and NMBU: 100 percent.

Of all publications in legal research from the eight units, 8 percent are published with co-authors in other countries. This share also differs among the units: UiT: 14 percent, UiO: 9 percent, UiB: 4 percent, BI: 1 percent. The publications from the four other units do not have co-authors abroad.

Comparing the three largest JUREVAL units (the faculties of law), UiB differs from the two others by relatively more publications in Norwegian and relatively less publications with co-authors abroad.

3.4.3 The publishers of books

As seen above, a little more than half of the publications are books or book chapters. These publications in books have been published by 103 different publishers, most of them with only one publication each, while 76 percent of the publications are concentrated among the fifteen publishers shown in Table 3.7.

Table 3.7 Fifteen book publishers publishing 76 percent of all book publications: Their shares in their total and within each JUREVAL unit. Shares marked in yellow are higher than the general shares for all units. Time period covered: 2011–2019.

Publishers	Share in total	UiO	UiB	UiT	BI	INN	NMBU	UiA	USN
Fagbokforlaget	21 %	7 %	39 %	23 %	72 %	43 %	0 %	60 %	0 %
Universitetsforlaget	17 %	20 %	15 %	10 %	8 %	0 %	100 %	20 %	0 %
Gyldendal Juridisk	11 %	10 %	9 %	15 %	14 %	14 %	0 %	20 %	100 %
Cambridge University Press	10 %	17 %	1 %	5 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
Routledge	6 %	8 %	2 %	8 %	1 %	14 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
Edward Elgar Publishing	5 %	7 %	2 %	4 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft	4 %	4 %	9 %	3 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
Oxford University Press	4 %	5 %	2 %	5 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
Intersentia	4 %	4 %	5 %	4 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
Brill Nijhoff	3 %	3 %	2 %	8 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
Cappelen Damm Akademisk	3 %	3 %	4 %	3 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
Hart Publishing Ltd	3 %	2 %	2 %	7 %	0 %	29 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
Pax Forlag	3 %	4 %	3 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
Springer	3 %	3 %	3 %	4 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
Gyldendal Akademisk	3 %	3 %	3 %	0 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

Source: NSI

Percentages higher than for all units in general are indicated with yellow color. International publishers are marked in bold.

The six Norwegian publishers publish 57 percent of the publications. The JUREVAL units with the largest shares of their book publications with international publishers are: UiO: 53 percent, UiT: 49 percent, and INN: 43 percent.

3.4.4 The journals

The 25 most frequent journals used by the JUREVAL units were displayed in Table 3.5 above. With a total of 717 articles, these journals represent 65 percent of the total output of journal articles from the JUREVAL units in the period. Another 191 journals published the remaining 35 percent, and of these journals, 108 published only one article each. The following analysis covers all 214 journals with article counts per category.

Our first distinction is between national, Nordic, and international journals. The distinction is not made by localization of the publisher (*Nordic Journal of Human Rights* is published by Taylor & Francis in the UK, but this is a Nordic journal by our definition) or by distribution (this commercial information is not available). We define the level by *authorship*: At what level – national, Nordic, or international – do we find most of the authors contributing to the journal? Note that a journal published outside of Norway also can be national by this definition.

Table 3.8 shows the distribution of articles between the three levels of journals within each JUREVAL unit and in the total. Percentages higher than for all units in general are indicated with yellow color. Here, the publication patterns are quite diverse among the units.

Table 3.8 The distribution of articles in percentages among three levels of journals according to their authorship, and in the last column, percentage articles in the high level of journals in the Nordic publication indicator. Shares marked in yellow are higher than the general shares for all units. Time period covered: 2011–2019.

	Journal articles	National	Nordic	International
BI	58	57 %	33 %	10 %
INN	23	52 %	4 %	43 %
NMBU	12	75 %	8 %	17 %
UiA	6	67 %	0 %	33 %
UiB	273	60 %	18 %	22 %
UiO	663	33 %	26 %	41 %
UiT	161	39 %	14 %	47 %
USN	3	33 %	33 %	33 %
Total	1199	42 %	22 %	36 %

Source: NSI

3.4.5 Age and gender

Age and gender of the research personnel is studied on a broader basis in chapter 2. Here, we focus only on the 503 persons who are or have been affiliated with the eight JUREVAL units during 2011-2019 and have been registered with scholarly publications in legal research in the NSI database. This database also has information about age and gender. Table 3.9 shows the average age of the authors at the time they published the publication, and the percentage share of female researchers who contributed to the scholarly publications in legal research.

Table 3.9 Average age at the time of publishing and percentage share of female researchers who contributes as authors of the publications from the unit. 2011–2019.

	Average age	Female authors
BI	50,6	25 %
INN	49,7	29 %
NMBU	45,2	7 %
UiA	48,2	56 %
UiB	46,5	33 %
UiO	50,1	37 %
USN	47,4	20 %
UiT	46,1	40 %

Source: NSI

3.4.6 The national publication and productivity indicators

The Norwegian Publication Indicator (NPI, <https://npi.nsd.no/>) is based on NSI data and calculated annually as one of the indicators for the performance-based funding model that is applied in the governmental direct funding of research organizations in the higher education sector, institute sector and health sector in Norway. It affects a minimal part of institutional budgets in the higher education sector where the indicators related to educational activities dominate in the funding model. However, it is widely used to inform research management at all levels.

The calculation of publication points depends on the type of publications, the institution's share of authors in the publication, whether there are co-authors abroad, and whether the journal or the book publisher is on the high level or not (we calculated percentages on the high level in sections 3.4.3 and 3.4.4 above).

We use simple publication counts and not the NPI throughout this study. Simple publication counts are more relevant as we decompose the underlying publication patterns. At the aggregate level, the NPI and simple publication counts do not make much difference in legal research. Table 3.10 shows the percentage distribution of publications and publications points among the eight JUREVAL units. Only publications in legal research are counted. (Hence, the scores will be different from those presented as official statistics in NSD's *Database for statistikk om høgre utdanning*, but we have estimated them in the same way.)

Table 3.10 The distribution of publications and publications points (NPI) among the eight units. Only publications in 2011–2019 in *legal research* are counted.

	Publications	Share	Publication points	Share
BI	142	5,4 %	179,2	4,5 %
INN	24	0,9 %	37,1	0,9 %
NMBU	13	0,5 %	24,1	0,6 %
UiA	12	0,5 %	20,8	0,5 %
UiB	654	24,7 %	931,1	23,5 %
UiO	1459	55,1 %	2223,6	56,1 %
UiT	339	12,8 %	541,3	13,6 %
USN	4	0,2 %	9,0	0,2 %
Total	2647	100,0 %	3966,2	100,0 %

Source: NSI

NPI is not only used for funding, but also by the Ministry of Education and Research as a steering parameter for higher education institutions. In this official productivity parameter, the annual number of publication points is calculated and compared to resources estimated as the number of man-years for research at the institution. This parameter is not in the NSI database. It is available online from NSD's *Database for statistikk om høgre utdanning* (DBH, <https://dbh.nsd.uib.no/>), but only for four of the JUREVAL units, and without completeness for one of them. The figures are shown in Table 3.11.¹⁴

Table 3.11 Annual publication points per man-year as published in NSD's Database for statistikk om høgre utdanning. 2011–2019.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
BI	0,72	0,67	N/A	0,47	0,48	2,24	0,88	1,13	1,09
UiB	1,09	0,91	1,35	1,43	1,44	1,48	1,09	1,18	1,31
UiO	1,78	1,64	1,97	1,53	1,69	1,94	1,64	1,72	2,05
UiT	1,11	0,9	1,02	1,02	0,99	1,39	1,2	1,24	1,04

Source: NSD, DBH

¹⁴ In this table, the Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law at the University of Oslo is not included in the publication points per man-year. Five selected researchers at the same department are included in all other results of the analysis – see section 1.2. The reason for this inconsistency is that DBH statistics is available only at the organizational level, not at the individual level.

4 Societal interaction

4.1 Introduction

Societal interaction of research is not easy to document or measure. It occurs in all kinds of communication channels and is not even limited to the written communication of researchers with external audiences. It also occurs in e.g. teaching, practice training, health care and medication, policy and planning, industrial applications, and technological innovation. In the social sciences and humanities, however, researchers' written communication for wider audiences is relatively more important in societal interaction.¹⁵ This is most prominently the case in legal research, where there are even formalized genres and a formal language for written contributions to society that constitute publicly acknowledged sources of law.

These forms of written communication are an important part of the *normal* societal interaction of legal research and can be defined as “normal everyday interactions between organizations that need to create, exchange, and make use of new knowledge to further their goals”.¹⁶ Normal societal interaction is mainly an *organizational* practice and responsibility which is often taken for granted by society. More attention, not only in the media, but now also in research evaluation systems, is given to *extraordinary* societal *impact* which most often occurs at the *individual* level and related to extraordinary circumstances. A recent example from Norwegian legal research is the response to a proposed exemption law to control the COVID-19 pandemic in Norway.¹⁷ Such cases of individual-level extraordinary impact are all valuable and deserve attention. However, to serve an evaluation to learn from, these cases need to be supplemented with an analysis of normal societal interaction between organizations according to their purposes.

¹⁵ Kyvik & Sivertsen. (2013). Økende forskningsformidling. *Forskningspolitikk*, 36(4), 2013, 16-17.

¹⁶ Sivertsen, G., & Meijer, I. (2019). Normal versus extraordinary societal interaction: how to understand, evaluate, and improve research activities in their relations to society? *Research Evaluation*, 29(1), 66-70. doi: 10.1093/reseval/rvz032

¹⁷ <https://www.jus.uio.no/om/aktuelt/aktuelle-saker/2020/formidlingsprisen-graver.html>

Because of limited resources, our study can only contribute in a limited way to the latter ambition by covering three relevant data sources representing publications in genres of societal interaction.

4.2 Delineation, collection, and classification of data

The three selected data sources representing genres of societal interaction are *Bokbasen*, *Norart*, and *Lovdata*. None of these bibliographic data sources are found within the research sector. *Norart* is a journal indexing service organized by the National Library and funded by the Ministry of Culture. *Bokbasen* is organized and funded by the major Norwegian book publishers. *Lovdata* is the major commercial information system serving legal practice in Norway.

Unlike the NSI database that we made use of in chapter 3, none of the three data sources we use here formally interact with and represent the JUREVAL units of evaluation as institutions. Departments or faculties are seldom or never mentioned in the data. Instead, data can be retrieved using person names (as authors or otherwise mentioned). Our solution is to make these persons *represent the institutions* that they are affiliated with to measure their organization's societal interaction.

We started by retrieving person names from the NSI database, which also shows their affiliation each year whenever they publish. All researchers affiliated with at least one of the eight units of evaluation and with at least one scholarly publication in legal research (by publication classification) in 2011-2019 were listed as possible identifiers for relevant data. The list contained 522 names including a few spelling variations in the NSI. All names were used as representations of their unit of evaluation in the search for relevant data. Possible heteronyms in each of the three data sources were added to the list, and possible homonyms in the retrieved data were treated carefully. The list of names was used to match with author names or mentioned persons in the three data sources.

Two of the databases, *Norart* and *Bokbasen*, represent an extension of the publication analysis. We are looking for publications beyond the scholarly publications recorded by the NSI, publications that may represent interaction with other audiences in society. *Lovdata* has all kinds of publications. Most of them are not authored by researchers, but they may refer to publications by researchers. More often, they are official documents from legal processes and decisions in which researchers participated. Below is a more detailed description of the three data sources.

4.2.1 Bokbasen

Bokbasen is a database of published books in Norway. It is produced and shared by the Norwegian Publishers Association (NPA). The members represent approximately 80 % of the sales from publishers to booksellers in the country. NPA kindly provided us with data for this study. They preselected titles registered as legal literature in *Bokbasen* and provided bibliographic data for 834 such titles published in 2011-2019. We matched author names with the list of researchers at the units of evaluation, identified overlap with NSI data for scholarly book publishing, and analyzed the representation of books beyond this overlap.

4.2.2 Norart

We followed the same procedure by searching and downloading data from 2011-2019 in *Norart*, the journal indexing service provided by the National Library of Norway. Here, there was no preselection of legal literature. The names of researchers in our list could occur as author names or mentioned persons in the metadata representing articles in any indexed journal. Some of the indexed journals in *Norart* overlap with the scholarly journals covered by NSI, but items not reported as peer reviewed research articles in NSI, e.g. editorials, discussions, and book reviews, may appear in *Norart* and not in NSI. *Norart* also includes several non-academic journals. For our analysis, we extracted (exactly) 1,500 articles in *Norart* that could be matched to the list of researchers at the units of evaluation. We identified overlaps with NSI data and analyzed the representation of the units of evaluation in articles and journals beyond this overlap.

4.2.3 Lovdata

Lovdata-Pro is a commercial information source which NIFU subscribed to in 2020 to support this project. It is a service used nationwide in legal practice, and it covers all formalized sources of law in Norwegian legal practice within this classification:

- Lover og forskrifter mv.
- Rettsavgjørelser
- Forarbeider og stortingsdokumenter
- Litteratur
- Rundskriv og uttalelser
- Nemnder og utvalg mv.
- Internasjonalt
- Organisasjoner
- Avtaler og veiledninger

Again, we searched for the names (with different spelling variants) in the list of researchers at the units of evaluation in documents registered by Lovdata in the years 2011-2019. A total of almost 24,000 documents could be matched using person names.

Among the nine categories listed above, four are predominant and will be used in our analysis. They cover 97 percent of the matched data:

Nemnder og utvalg mv. (commissions and committees, etc.): 46%

Litteratur (literature): 30%

Rettsavgjørelser (verdicts): 17%

Forarbeider og stortingsdokumenter (parliamentary papers): 5%

In our analysis, we compare the profiles of societal interaction among the units of evaluation and measure how the activity in societal interaction, as represented in *Lovdata*, compares to the activity in scholarly publishing. We use a simple indicator of percentages expressing how the volume of societal interaction compares to the volume of scholarly publishing.

4.3 Book publishing beyond scholarly books

We found 294 books in *Bokbasen* that could be matched by author names to persons affiliated with the JUREVAL units. Of these, 167 are scholarly books also found in NSI. Table 1 shows the distribution of books beyond NSI compared to books included in NSI. The two shares compared to each other will indicate the relative frequency of book publishing beyond scholarly books.

Table 4.1 The distribution of 167 scholarly books in NSI compared to 127 books covered in *Bokbasen*, but not in NSI. 2011–2019.

	Books in NSI	Share of 167	Only in Bokbasen	Share of 127
BI	9	5 %	11	9 %
INN	3	2 %	4	3 %
NMBU	1	1 %	2	2 %
UiA	2	1 %	0	0 %
UiB	42	25 %	15	12 %
UiO	85	51 %	85	67 %
UiT	24	14 %	10	8 %
USN	1	1 %	0	0 %
Total	167	100 %	127	100 %

Source: *Bokbasen*, Norwegian Publishers Association

4.4 Journal publishing beyond scholarly journal articles

We found 1,500 journal articles in *Norart* that could be matched by author names to persons affiliated with the JUREVAL units. Of these, 761 articles are also found in NSI as registered scholarly publications. Of these, 60 percent are articles in journals classified in legal research in NSI. They are other publication types, e.g. editorials, book reviews, comments, etc. published in same journals. These types of articles also occur in scholarly journals in other disciplines in NSI and constitute 12 percent. The remaining 28 percent are articles in journals that are not considered scholarly in NSI and only covered in *Norart*. Table 4.2 shows the distribution of articles in the three categories compared to the distribution of scholarly journal articles in legal research journals in NSI. Note that category A is found only as scholarly articles in legal research in NSI and that categories B-D are found only in *Norart* as non-scholarly articles:

- A. NSI-articles
- B. Non-NSI articles in legal research journals
- C. Non-NSI other scholarly journals
- D. Non-NSI articles in non-scholarly journals.

Table 4.2 Distributions among the JUREVAL units of journal articles in four categories, of which category A is found only as scholarly articles in legal research in NSI and categories B-D are found only in *Norart* as non-scholarly articles. 2011–2019.

	A	Shares	B	Shares	C	Shares	D	Shares
BI	58	4,8 %	23	5,2 %	9	9,8 %	40	19,5 %
INN	23	1,9 %	5	1,1 %	0	0,0 %	0	0,0 %
NMBU	12	1,0 %	5	1,1 %	9	9,8 %	1	0,5 %
UiA	6	0,5 %	3	0,7 %	1	1,1 %	0	0,0 %
UiB	273	22,8 %	111	25,1 %	7	7,6 %	31	15,1 %
UiO	663	55,3 %	258	58,4 %	49	53,3 %	118	57,6 %
UiT	161	13,4 %	34	7,7 %	10	10,9 %	9	4,4 %
USN	3	0,3 %	3	0,7 %	7	7,6 %	6	2,9 %
Total	1199	100 %	442	100 %	92	100 %	205	100 %

Source: *Norart*, National Library of Norway

To provide a better impression what is included in category D in the table above, Table 4.3 shows the number of articles in *non-scholarly journals* with a minimum of two articles from any of the JUREVAL units. These journals represent 80 percent of the articles in the category.

Table 4.3 Articles in non-scholarly journals from the eight JUREVAL units. Only journals with at least two articles are included. 2011–2019.

	Articles
Dyade	23
Hubro: magasin fra Universitetet i Bergen	12
Stat & styring	11
Apollon	11
Luthersk kirketidende	10
Årbok / Det norske videnskaps-akademi	10
Revisjon og regnskap	9
Ottar	8
Samtiden	6
Kapital	6
Praktisk økonomi & finans	6
Den norske tannlegeforenings tidende	5
Ergoterapeuten	4
Norsk fiskeoppdrett	4
Teknisk ukeblad	4
Minerva	4
Replik: tidsskrift for human- og samfunnsvitenskap	3
Utdanning	3
Fortid: historiestudentenes tidsskrift, UiO	2
Arkivmagasinet	2
Bedre skole	2
Byggeindustrien	2
Forskning	2
Plan	2
Stemmer: magasin for litterære og samfunnsengasjerte tekster	2
Rus & samfunn	2
Kirke og kultur	2
Levende historie	2
Religion og livssyn	2
Syn og segn	2

Source: Norart, National Library of Norway

4.5 Impact in sources of law in Norwegian legal practice

Author names affiliated with the JUREVAL units, and thereby their institutions, could be matched to 23,693 documents with references in the *Lovdata* database. Four of the nine categories representing sources of law in the database cover 97 percent of the matched data. They are listed here with the abbreviations used in Table 4.4 below:

UTV: Nemnder og utvalg mv. (commissions and committees, etc.): 46%

LIT: Litteratur (literature): 30%

DOM: Rettsavgjørelser (verdicts): 17%

STD: Forarbeider og stortingsdokumenter (parliamentary papers): 5%

Of these four, the literature category refers to documents where the researchers are authors. This category contains the same types of documents that we already analysed above as appearing the *Norwegian Science Index*, *Bokbasen* and *Norart*. The three other categories extend our information about societal interactions.

Here, the researchers and their publications are referred to as information sources for decisions or in documents leading to decisions. They may also themselves participate as chairs or members of publicly appointed commissions or committees. The most frequent *subcategories* in our data from *Lovdata* are:

- UTV: Commissions and committees:
 - The Consumer Disputes Commission (2,694)
 - The Norwegian Financial Services Complaints Board (2,631)
 - The Patients' Injury Compensation Board (1,052)
 - The Tax Disputes Commission (1,006)
 - The Norwegian Complaints Board for Public Procurement (588)
 - The Norwegian Anti-Discrimination Tribunal (415)
- DOM: Verdicts:
 - The Courts of Appeal (2,317)
 - The District Courts (686)
 - The Supreme Court (450)
- STD: Parliamentary papers
 - Official Norwegian Reports, NOU (213)
 - Draft Resolutions and Bills, St.prop. (134)
 - Recommendations from Standing Committees (121)

The first category of commissions and committees (UTV) seems to be most abundant because academics are sometimes appointed to lead them and therefore sign their decision documents. Some person names affiliated with the units are very frequent in this category. References to their names may have a considerable influence on the general distribution of the indicator among the units.

The results are shown in Table 4.4. Shares that are clearly higher than the shares of NSI-publications are marked yellow.

Table 4.4 Distribution of scholarly NSI-publications compared to distribution of influences on documents in *Lovdata* in four categories¹. Shares marked in yellow are higher than the general shares for all units. Time pe-riod covered: 2011–2019.

	Publications	Share	UTV	Shares	LIT	Shares	DOM	Shares	STD	Shares
BI	142	5,4 %	3004	27,8 %	307	4,4 %	359	8,8 %	69	6,1 %
INN	24	0,9 %	2	0,0 %	38	0,5 %	30	0,7 %	7	0,6 %
NMBU	13	0,5 %	1	0,0 %	16	0,2 %	59	1,4 %	5	0,4 %
UiA	12	0,5 %	4	0,0 %	10	0,1 %	6	0,1 %	7	0,6 %
UiB	654	24,7 %	2441	22,5 %	1982	28,2 %	1234	30,2 %	323	28,3 %
UiO	1459	55,1 %	4590	42,4 %	4285	61,1 %	1922	47,1 %	648	56,8 %
UIT	339	12,8 %	783	7,2 %	375	5,3 %	461	11,3 %	75	6,6 %
USN	4	0,2 %	0	0,0 %	5	0,1 %	14	0,3 %	6	0,5 %
Total	2647	100,0 %	10825	100,0 %	7018	100,0 %	4085	100,0 %	1140	100,0 %

¹Abbreviations are explained in the text above

Source: *Lovdata*

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