Boosting the Impact of Social Sciences & Humanities

20 & 21 September 2017, Cardiff
Measurement

How can impact be measured?

Paul Wouters
Chris James
Malgorzata Krasowska
Beverly Sherbon
Measurement

Paul Wouters

Professor of scientometrics and Director of the Centre for Science and Technology Studies, Leiden University, NL
How can impact be measured?

Paul Wouters

AESIS 2017, Cardiff University, Cardiff, UK
You then struck the intruder with a bound PhD thesis?

Yes, it was research with impact.

http://blog.efpsa.org/2012/06/20/maximizing-research-impact/
CWTS Monitor: Select-Visualise-Conclude
‘Impact pathways’ approach (based on Actor Network Theory)

• Approach to map impact defined broadly
• Based on non-linear concept of innovation
• Standardized case studies compared across fields
• Focused on collective learning and support for system changes

• Innovation interactions take place in heterogeneous networks of actors
• Science is “applied” in translation processes: science is not immediately useful
• Mapping impact means mapping these interaction processes rather than isolated impact results
Scope of the session

- How can impact be measured?

- and I would like to add:

- How can measurement of the academic system make societal impact possible?
Measuring is changing

• What counts as excellence is shaped by how we measure and define “excellence”
• What counts as impact is shaped by how we measure and define “impact”
• *Qualities and interactions* are the foundation for “excellence” and “impact” so we should understand those more fundamental processes first
• We need different indicators at different levels in the scientific system to inform wise management that strikes the right balance between trust and control
• Context crucial for interpretation and standardization
Across the research community, the description, production and consumption of ‘metrics’ remains contested and open to misunderstandings.
The Leiden Manifesto

• Quantitative evaluation should support expert assessment.
• Measure performance in accordance with the research mission.
• Protect excellence in locally relevant research
• Keep data collection and analytical processes open, transparent and simple.
• Allow for data verification
• Account for variation by field in publication and citation practices
• Data should be interpreted taking into account the difficulty of credit assignment in the case of multi-authored publications.
• Base assessment of individual researchers on *qualitative* judgment.
• False precision should be avoided (eg. the JIF).
• Systemic effects of the assessment and the indicators should be taken into account and indicators should be updated regularly

Diana Hicks (Georgia Tech), Paul Wouters (CWTS), Ismael Rafols (SPRU/Ingenio), Sarah de Rijcke and Ludo Waltman (CWTS)
The Leiden Manifesto

• Quantitative evaluation should support expert assessment.
• Measure performance in accordance with the research mission.
• Protect excellence in locally relevant research
• Keep data collection and analytical processes open, transparent and simple.
• Allow for data verification
• Account for variation by field in publication and citation practices
• Data should be interpreted taking into account the difficulty of credit assignment in the case of multi-authored publications.

• **Base assessment of individual researchers on qualitative judgment.**
• False precision should be avoided (eg. the JIF).
• Systemic effects of the assessment and the indicators should be taken into account and indicators should be updated regularly

Diana Hicks (Georgia Tech), Paul Wouters (CWTS), Ismael Rafols (SPRU/Ingenio), Sarah de Rijcke and Ludo Waltman (CWTS)
Responsible metrics can be understood in terms of:

- **Robustness**: basing metrics on the best possible data in terms of accuracy and scope;

- **Humility**: recognizing that quantitative evaluation should support – but not supplant – qualitative, expert assessment;

- **Transparency**: keeping data collection and analytical processes open and transparent, so that those being evaluated can test and verify the results;

- **Diversity**: accounting for variation by field, using a variety of indicators to reflect and support a plurality of research & researcher career paths;

- **Reflexivity**: recognizing the potential & systemic effects of indicators and updating them in response.
Measurement

Chris James

Senior Product Manager Research Metrics, Elsevier, NL
Chris James, Senior Product Manager, Research Metrics, Elsevier

AESIS conference, Cardiff
21st September 2017
Agenda

• 2 Golden Rules for using research metrics
• What can be measured?
• Coverage of SSH in our products
• Example of Newsflo in action
Research Councils UK (RCUK) research impact definition

‘The demonstrable contribution that excellent research makes to society and the economy’.

This can involve one or both of:

- **Academic impact** - shifting understanding and advancing scientific, method, theory and application across and within disciplines
- **Economic and societal impact** - contribution to society and the economy, and its benefits to individuals, organisations and/or nations.

The impact of research, be it academic, economic and social can include:

- **Instrumental**: influencing the development of policy, practice or service provision, shaping legislation, altering behaviour
- **Conceptual**: contributing to the understanding of policy issues, reframing debates
- **Capacity building**: through technical and personal skill development.

[http://www.esrc.ac.uk/research/impact-toolkit/what-is-impact/](http://www.esrc.ac.uk/research/impact-toolkit/what-is-impact/)
Two Golden Rules for using research metrics

Always use both qualitative and quantitative input into your decisions

- Benefit from the strengths of both approaches. Don’t replace one with the other
- Combining both approaches = closer to the whole story
- Valuable intelligence comes when these approaches show different messages

Always use more than one research metric as the quantitative input

- One metric’s strengths can complement the weaknesses of others
- There are many different ways of being excellent
- Using multiple metrics drives desirable changes in behaviour (harder to game)
The basket of metrics is diverse and available for all entities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Sub-theme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Funding</td>
<td>Awards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Can I support my research?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Outputs</td>
<td>Productivity of research outputs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>How productive am I?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Visibility of communication channels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>What is the impact of the channels that my outputs are published in?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Research Impact</td>
<td>Research influence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>How are my outputs used in academia?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Knowledge transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>How are my outputs used in industry?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Engagement</td>
<td>Academic network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>How good is my collaboration network within academia?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-academic network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>How good is my collaboration network outside academia?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expertise transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>How do I transmit knowledge to others within academia?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Societal Impact</td>
<td>Societal Impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>What is my wider impact?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Outputs: e.g. article, research data, blog, monograph

Custom set of outputs: e.g. funders’ output, articles I’ve reviewed

Researcher or group

Institution or group

Subject Area: e.g. journal, proceedings

Portfolio: e.g. publisher’s title list

Country or group
What could research metrics help demonstrate?

- Social media metrics (Shares, likes, +1, Tweets)
- Downloads from Github, RePEc, IRs
- Citations (field normalised, %iles, counts)
- Collaborators on Github
- Full text, pdf, html views on ScienceDirect, Figshare etc

- Number of Library holdings (WorldCat OCLC)
- Views on Slideshare
- Plays on YouTube
- Amazon book reviews

- Clinical citations or Health policy/guideline citations
- Government policy citations
- News mentions

- Patent citations
- Academic: Industry partnerships
- Licenses
- Business consultancy activities

- Wikipedia citations
- Blog mentions
- StackExchange links

- Number of patents filed and granted

Types of impact

- Promotion / attention / buzz
- Educational impact
- Societal impact
- Innovation
- Commercial impact
- Academic impact
- Informational impact
Impact requires visibility

Post in specialized research networks

Through social channels, conferences etc

Publish in journals indexed in large A&I databases
SS content in Scopus

Overall journal subject breakdown in Scopus

- Life Sciences: 15%
- Health Sciences: 32%
- Social Sciences: 25%
- Physical Sciences: 28%

Books Publisher & Subject Area distribution (156k books)

- Other
- Mathematics
- Economics
- Biochem
- Computer Sci
- Psychology
- Agr & Biol
- Engineering
- Medicine
- Business

Social Sciences: 25%
A&H: 15%
Life Sciences: 15%
Physical Sciences: 28%
Health Sciences: 32%
Newsflo

Newsflo measures an academic's societal impact by uncovering relevant mentions of their research across tens of thousands of mass media outlets around the world

- Near **real time feed** of news articles
- **45,000** (English-speaking) **news outlets**
- **Over 20 countries** including the USA, India, China, Brazil and all major European countries.

- Matches
  - Individual researchers (**uses Scopus author ID and affiliation**)  
  - News about academic publications (**uses DOIs and URLs to match**)

- Integrated into **Mendeley**  
  **Plum Analytics**  
  **SciVal**  
  **Scopus**  
  **Pure**
Some examples of Newsflo in action
Charles: Syria's War Linked To Climate Change

In an exclusive interview with Sky News airing tonight, Prince Charles warns of "a real possibility of nature's bank going bust".

04:21, UK, Monday November

Video: Climate Change 'Causing Conflict'

By Rhhiannon Mills, Royal Correspondent

Prince Charles has spoken exclusively to Sky News about his ongoing concerns about climate change, saying he believes there are links to the current refugee crisis and terrorism.


Climate change played key role in Syrian civil war and helped Brexit, Al Gore says

Plum X - Categorizing Metrics for Analysis

**Usage**
(clicks, downloads, views, library holdings, video plays)

**Captures**
(bookmarks, code forks, favorites, readers, watchers)

**Mentions**
(blog posts, comments, reviews, Wikipedia links)

**Social Media**
(+1s, likes, shares, tweets)

**Citations**
(citation indexes, patents, clinical, policy)
PlumX Metrics in Scopus help to highlight media mentions.
Dig into more detail – the research educates the public
...the conflict is a culmination of several interconnected factors that had been steadily developing over decades. While drought, migration and conflict may all be linked by association, such links are not established facts and, in the case of Syria, they are difficult to gauge.
Conceptual impact - Subsequent news articles reframe the debate

Prince Charles' views on climate change and Syria debunked by scientists

Jane Howdle
Yahoo News UK 8 September 2017
Aggregated societal impact in SciVal
Filter to Arts and Humanities
Compare against other institutions and groups

![Graph comparing Mass Media against other institutions and groups over publication years from 2014 to 2017.](image)
Show your personal societal impact - Newsflo in Mendeley
Summary

2 Golden Rules: both expert opinion and research metrics are needed to fully describe research performance.

The impact of research, be it academic, economic and social can include instrumental, conceptual and/or capacity building benefits.

News articles can help demonstrate conceptual impact.

Newsflo, integrated into PlumX, Scopus, SciVal and Mendeley, can help uncover such impact.

Use all the evidence available, be clear & specific, and build a coherent narrative to provide context.
Thank you

cd.james@Elsevier.com
@cjames328

www.elsevier.com/research-intelligence
Measurement

Malgorzata Krasowska

Academic Affairs Lead – Europe, Scientific and Academic Research, Clarivate Analytics, Poland
Boosting the Impact of Social Sciences and Humanities

Methods for Measuring Impact

AESIS NETWORK CONFERENCE
CARDIFF, 20-21 September, 2017

Malgorzata Krasowska
Academic Affairs Lead, Scientific and Academic Research, Clarivate Analytics
Agenda

- How it started and where we are now
- Making the less visible visible
- Our initiatives beyond bibliometrics
Who we are

60 years of data curating practice
100+ years’ worth of multidisciplinary research
7000+ Web of Science subscribing organizations world wide
In Memoriam: Dr. Eugene Garfield (1925-2017)
The Grandfather of Google

In the late 1950s, Dr. Garfield developed the concept of citation analysis. Initially, it provided researchers with a powerful network to identify, connect and retrieve information. Today, it is so much more...

THE WORLD'S MOST TRUSTED CITATION INDEX
WEB OF SCIENCE CORE COLLECTION
COVERING THE LEADING SCHOLARLY LITERATURE

• Multidisciplinary
• Cover-to-cover indexing
• Funding acknowledgements
• Citations back to 1900
• Unbiased selection
Our Product Portfolio Spans the Entire Research Workflow

- Discovery
- Analysis
- Writing
- Publication
- Outreach
- Assessment
Scientific Impact (Evaluation) has become a hot topic.

Almost 50% of articles have been published in the last 5 years.
Articles on Societal Impact on the rise
Topics that emerge in discussion on scientific impact and its measures.
Bibliomtrists are searching for indicators beyond academia

Reach

Significance
There are very different societal impacts.
Our major challenge with coming up with proper indicator(s)

Societal impact (like innovation) is a complex process: it takes time to become apparent; it varies from place to place, from local to global levels and sometimes it is just not clear what impact can or should be attributed to specific research or scientific groups inputs.

As bibliometric data provider we can do our best to keep on providing it, improving its quality, curating it, growing its volume and helping researchers be more visible.
So... how is the Web of Science supporting Social Sciences and Humanities?

AMONG THE 8 STRONG there are:
- Social Sciences Citation Index - 1900 to present
- Arts & Humanities Citation Index - 1975 to present
- Conference Proceedings Citation Index (Social Science and Humanities) - 1990 to present
- Book Citation Index (Social Sciences and Humanities) - 2005 to present
- Emerging Sources Citation Index – 2015 –present + 10 year back file
Important to be visible in a reliable and curated data source
Clarivate Analytics expands the window with the Emerging Sources Citation Index

In 2015, we expanded the Web of Science Core Collection with the addition of the Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI), a globally focused collection of important research that has the potential for high impact. By the end of 2017, ESCI will contain 7500 journals + 10 year archive.

Same indexing policies, same Metadata
40% in Social Sciences
34% of the journals in ESCI are Open Access
Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI)

- Expands global and regional coverage
- Deepens coverage in many subjects and disciplines
- Captures new and emerging fields before they display high impact on the corpus of literature
- Adds many hundreds of new publishers and journals from independent publishers and scholarly societies

“ESCI has a positive effect on research assessment and it accelerates communication in the scientific community.”

*Early Insight on the ESCI: an overlay map-based bibliometric study*

*Scientometrics, 18 March 2017*

“Indexing in the ESCI will improve the visibility of a journal, provides a mark of quality, and is good for authors. We have already seen examples of institutions and funders suggesting publication in an ESCI listed journal, similar to what already takes places with other Web of Science databases.”

*James Hardcastle, Senior Manager, Product Analytics, Taylor & Francis*

*13 February 2017*
We promote the Social Sciences journals in JCR: making top social science journals more visible

57 Categories total

Here top 25 by number of journals
2016 edition (June 2017)

Total journal numbers:
2016: 3236
2015: 3224
2010: 2731

Top 2016 3 journals by JIF: World Psychiatry, Annual Review of Psychology, Nature Climate Change, IF > 18, 5 YIF> 19.5, IF without self citations >18.3
Open Access in JCR SSCI and its continued growth
We provide bibliometric indicators

Normalization

- percentile/average percentile
- category normalized citation impact
- category expected citation impact
- highly cited papers
- hot papers
- journal normalized citation impact
- journal expected citation impact
- impact relative to the world

Impact

- number of WoS documents
- times cited
- citation impact
- % of documents cited
- impact factors
- H-Index, Eigenfactor, etc.

Performance

- % of documents in top 1%
- % of documents in top 10%
- category expected citation impact
- highly cited papers

Collaboration

- % industry collab
- % internal collab
- international collab
And we go beyond pure bibliometrics

To enhance people’s research visibility and understanding of wider impact we partner with data science companies such as Altmetric
To go beyond bibliometrics we invest in peer review

Web of Science owner buys up booming peer-review platform

Acquisition could lead to new commercial services in scientific peer review.

Richard Van Noorden
01 June 2017

Peer review is a thankless job. One firm wants to change that

Publons wants scientists to be rewarded for assessing others' work

About Publons
Our mission is to speed up research by harnessing the power of peer review.
What is Publons?

Publons is a profiling system that provides a verified, quantifiable record of the peer reviews that faculty members perform for thousands of journals.

- Individual faculty members can sign up and use Publons for free.
- Publons tracks completed peer reviews, not papers authored.
  - The reviewed article is NOT disclosed publicly, nor is the text of the review itself.
  - You can see the number of completed reviews, and the journals that a faculty member has reviewed for.
- Journal publishers verify reviews manually entered into the system. Publons also integrates with many publishers’ journal management systems, so that a reviewer’s activities can be captured and made public automatically.
Publons Benefits: beyond bibliometrics

Credit
Peer review represents a valuable, time-consuming contribution to the scholarly record, but is not commonly acknowledged on C.V.s and in faculty activity reporting. Quantifying peer review and making it trackable allows faculty to be recognized for their efforts.

Transparency
While rare, peer review fraud can occur. Verifying peer review activity in a public forum makes the process more transparent.

Journal Evaluation
Publons provides data points beyond bibliometrics that faculty can use to evaluate a journal. Crowd-sourced journal endorsements indicate a journal’s efficiency & trustworthiness.

View the Publons Journal List

Publons offers an API
To enhance Open Access articles’ visibility we have partnered with Impactstory

Excited to announce New Impactstory partnership with Clarivate to help oaDOI find even more #openaccess:

New partnership with Clarivate to help oaDOI find even more...

We’re excited to announce a new partnership with Clarivate Analytics. This partnership between Impactstory and Clarivate will help fund better coverage of Open Access in the oaDOI database.

blog.impactstory.org

9:34 AM - 23 Jun 2017

17 Retweets 22 Likes
1.8 million

~18 million

1000%
1.8 million

# of Open Access articles that are identified as Open Access in the Web of Science Core Collection¹

~18 million

# of Open Access articles that researchers estimate to exist in 2017²

1000%

By the end of Q1 2018, ~18 million Open Access articles will be identified as Open Access in the Web of Science Core Collection, representing a tenfold increase.

¹As of September 5, 2017
Expanded Open Access identification will help you find legally available Green & Hybrid articles.
Thank You!
Measurement

Beverly Sherbon

Impact & Evaluation Adviser, Researchfish, UK
How can impact be measured?  
A Researchfish perspective  

Dr Beverley Sherbon, Sept 2017
Background

- Researchfish is an online system that collects information on the outputs, outcomes and impact of research
- Information used for tracking, demonstrating and measuring impact
- Initially biomedical (developed by Medical Research Council)
- Adopted by all RCUK in 2013
  - Question set expanded to cover all disciplines (work in progress)
- ’Beyond publications’
  - Always collected more information than publications
  - Even more important for arts, humanities and social sciences
# Information Collected

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Outcomes</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Publications</td>
<td>Intellectual Property &amp; Licensing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collaborations</td>
<td>Medical Products, Interventions and Clinical Trials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further Funding</td>
<td>Artistic &amp; Creative Products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next Destination</td>
<td>Software &amp; Technical Products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engagement Activities</td>
<td>Spin Outs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influence on Policy</td>
<td>Awards and Recognition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Tools &amp; Methods</td>
<td>Other Outputs &amp; Knowledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Databases &amp; Models</td>
<td>Use of Facilities &amp; Resources</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use of the Information

Both quantitative & qualitative

- Metrics/counts
- Information to write narratives
- Identify where to target more in-depth studies to measure impact

Numbers/counts/metrics are not always relevant

Narrative is becoming more widely used to demonstrate impact

- Significant part of the Research Excellence Framework exercise in the UK in 2014 (will be for 2020 too)
- Narrative can come in many forms, not just lengthy in-depth case studies
- Examples on next few slides
Case Studies

Antimicrobial resistance

Bacteria-eating viruses

With the ever-growing threat of antimicrobial resistance, there is a critical need for alternatives to antibiotics. MRC funded researchers at the University of Leicester are pursuing one such route. A team led by Dr Martha Cokie has isolated bacteriophages — viruses that ‘eat’ bacteria — targeting the hospital superbug Clostridium difficile or C. difficile.

Bacteriophages were discovered and used as a therapy for bacterial infections almost 100 years ago, long before the development of antibiotics. Dr Frederick Twort, a British bacteriologist and later recipient of MRC funding, is credited with their initial discovery in 1915. French-Canadian scientist Félix d’Herelle later developed them to treat infections following his independent discovery of them in 1917.

To date however, they are not in widespread use. Although phages did reach commercial production in the 1940s, and have been used to treat several bacterial infections, treatment does not produce consistent results. In the pre-antibiotic area, many aspects of phage biology were not well understood. Doses of phages often did not contain enough viable viruses to be effective, and viruses were used that did not kill the intended bacterial. There were also problems with the production of a stable contaminant-free phage stock. Perhaps the greatest barrier to phage acceptance in the west was the inadequate scientific methods used by researchers, such as the exclusion of phages in trials. With the advent of the antibiotic dawn, phage research and production were all but shelved, with the exception of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union where they continue to be used therapeutically.

Renewed interest

Now the threat of widespread antimicrobial resistance has sparked renewed interest in phages. Dr Cokie has been studying phages for 14 years. She says, ‘As their natural enemy, phages specifically target and kill bacteria. They encode a diverse set of genes that can potentially be exploited as novel antimicrobials. They have the advantage over antibiotics of being much more specific and, as they can self-replicate at the site of an infection, they are able to clear infections that antibiotics can’t reach.’ Over the past few years, Dr Cokie has isolated and characterised 60 different phages that infect C. difficile — the largest known set of these phages. Of these, she has developed a specific mixture that has proved to be effective against 90 per cent of the most clinically relevant C. difficile strains seen in the UK. The US pharmaceutical company Amplifon are funding the further development of these phages, with the aim of testing them in Phase I and Phase II trials. This will involve optimising phage preparations for maximum effectiveness against C. difficile infections and establishing production, storage and delivery systems for the phage mixture. Dr Cokie will evaluate the effectiveness of the therapy and dosing regimes in collaboration with Dr Gill Douce at the University of Glasgow.
Mental Health

Influence on policy: Co-author of 2014 Chief Medical Officer (CMO) annual report on public mental health

Dr Hind Khalifeh’s research at University College London looked at violence against adults with severe mental illness. Dr Khalifeh showed that women with severe mental illness were up to five times more likely than the general population to be victims of sexual assault and two to three times more likely to suffer domestic violence. The MRC and Big Lottery-funded study found that 40 per cent of women surveyed with severe mental illness had suffered rape or attempted rape in adulthood, of whom 53 per cent had attempted suicide as a result. In comparison, in the general population, seven per cent of women had been victims of rape or attempted rape, of whom three per cent had attempted suicide. The study also showed that 12 per cent of men with severe mental illness had been seriously sexually assaulted, compared with 0.5 per cent of the general population. The results of this study received various media coverage, including an article in the Daily Mail.

Dr Khalifeh co-authored the chapter on Violence and mental health in the Chief Medical Officer (CMO) 2013 annual report, which was on mental health. This chapter included a proposal that healthcare staff need additional training, including awareness that people with mental health problems have a two to tenfold risk of being a victim of violence compared with the general population. This proposal is reflected in the CMO’s main recommendations; that there should be a period of specific mental health training in GP training and that a core part of this should include specific training for awareness about the consequences of violence on mental health across the life course.

Project reference number: G0802434
Painless: a Q&A with Geoff Woods
by Guest Author on 27 February 2014

How can studying rare diseases help those with more common conditions? To mark Rare Disease Day, Ellen Charman speaks to Professor Geoff Woods about how his discovery in Pakistan of a disease in which people don’t feel pain could lead to treatments for those who experience too much.

Can you tell me about this condition, congenital analgesia?

I first came across the condition when I was in Pakistan researching encephalopathy (diseases of the brain) and I was asked to see a boy who reportedly did not feel any pain. He was doing street theatre to earn money — walking across hot coals and putting daggers in his arms, and then going to the local children’s hospital to get patched up.

Sadly, before I got the chance to see him, he’d jumped from a roof to amuse friends and walked away from it, but later died from a bleed in the brain.

When I came back to the UK, I asked around and found two families also affected by the condition. At first, due to the common inclination towards risky and dangerous activities, I assumed that those with the condition had a degree of intellectual disability; however, I later found their development to be normal, but without the sense of pain to modulate their behaviour.
Questions?

Dr. Beverley Sherbon
Impact & Evaluation Adviser

beverley.sherbon@researchfish.com

www.researchfish.com

@Researchfish
Measurement

Chaired by:
Paul Wouters
Professor of scientometrics and Director of the Centre for Science and Technology Studies, Leiden University

How can impact be measured?

Recommendation:
Recommendations

• Develop new evaluative methodologies to both *enable* and *make visible* societal impact of scholarship and research as well as interactions between researchers and society

• Complement academic assessment systems with incentives for interaction with society in addition to academic criteria of performance

• Combine quantitative with qualitative evidence of impact and put the evidence in disciplinary and societal context. Pay more attention to narratives including from the perspective of the users

• Points of discussion:
  • Address the dominance of the English language in the international databases
  • Individual publications are not always the starting point of impact: pay more attention to the attribution of impact to scholars
Next up

20 & 21 september 2017, Cardiff

Now
Lunch

14.00h
Government & Public Policy Room 0.23
Business Room 0.24
Public engagement Room 0.04