Current and emerging approaches to impact assessment

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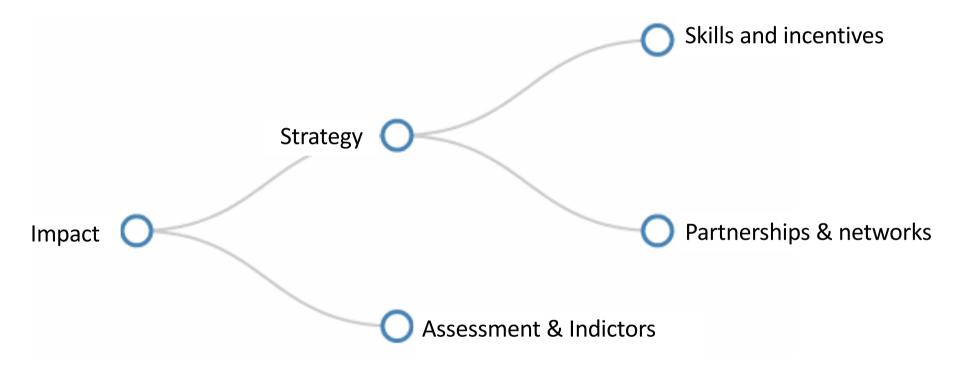
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Building an institutional culture for impact





An integrated approach to impact strategy and assessment



Four "I"s of Research Impact

INVESTING IN IMPACT. Alignment of mission statement and impact strategy ('theory of change') at university & funding agency level.



2. INCENTIVES. Without emphasis on incentives, recognition and rewards, most societal impact activities will not occur.



INTERMEDIARIES. Professional support and specialist skill-sets, training and needs to be cultivated and provided by knowledge brokers.



4. INFRASTRUCTURE. Reliable and responsible impact assessment depends on data about impact to learn from best practices and shape new strategies









The Apollo Program goal for the 1960s of "landing a man on the Moon and returning him safely to the Earth" within 10 years

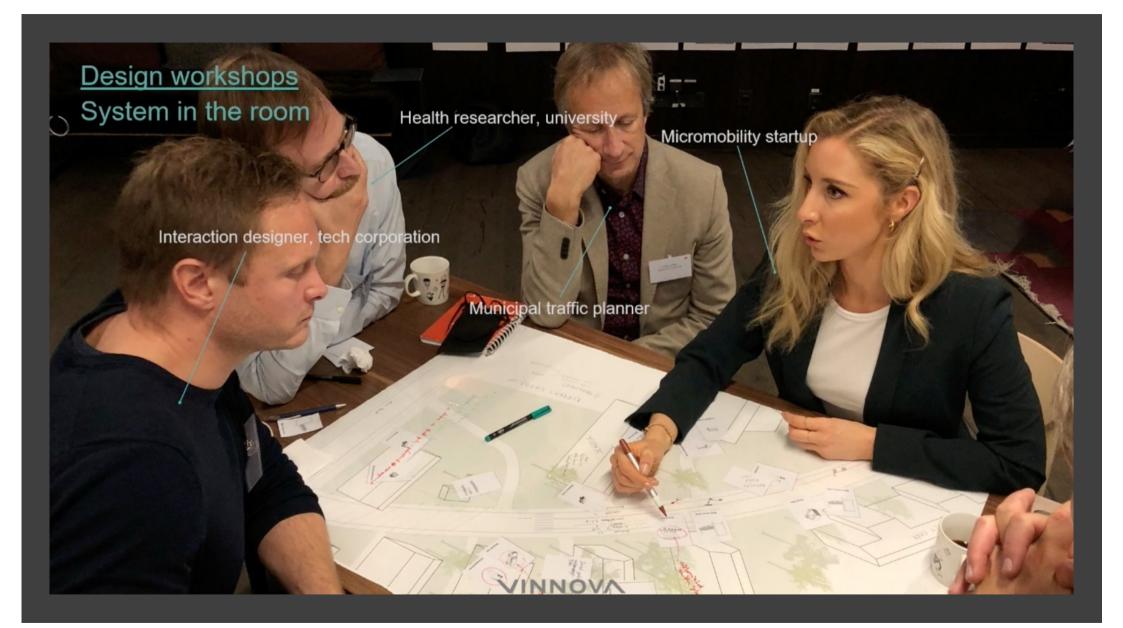












Impact forecasting and validation

Impact tool

Outcome

Impact Hypothesis

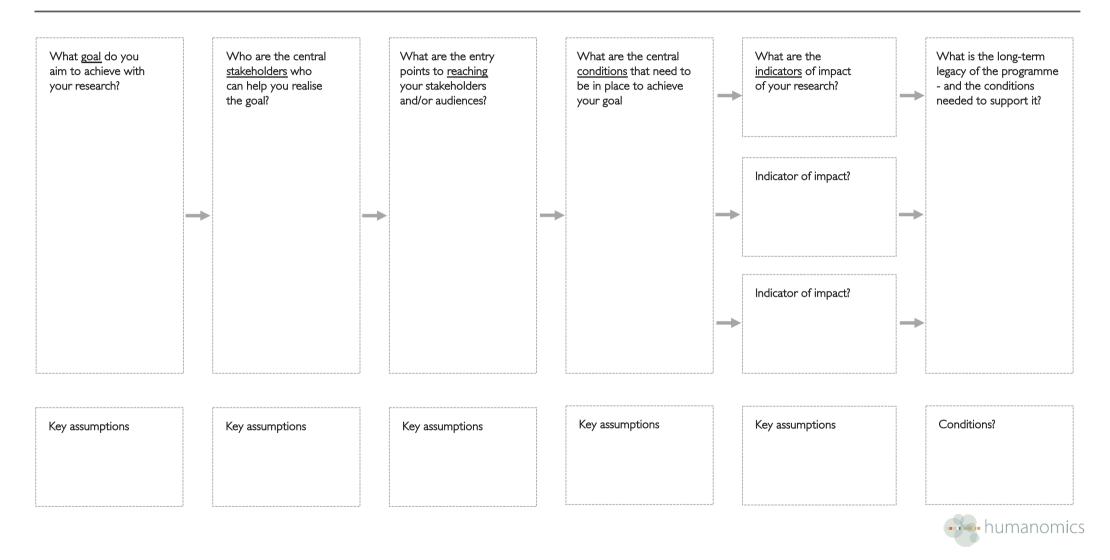
Impact Forecasting

Impact Validation

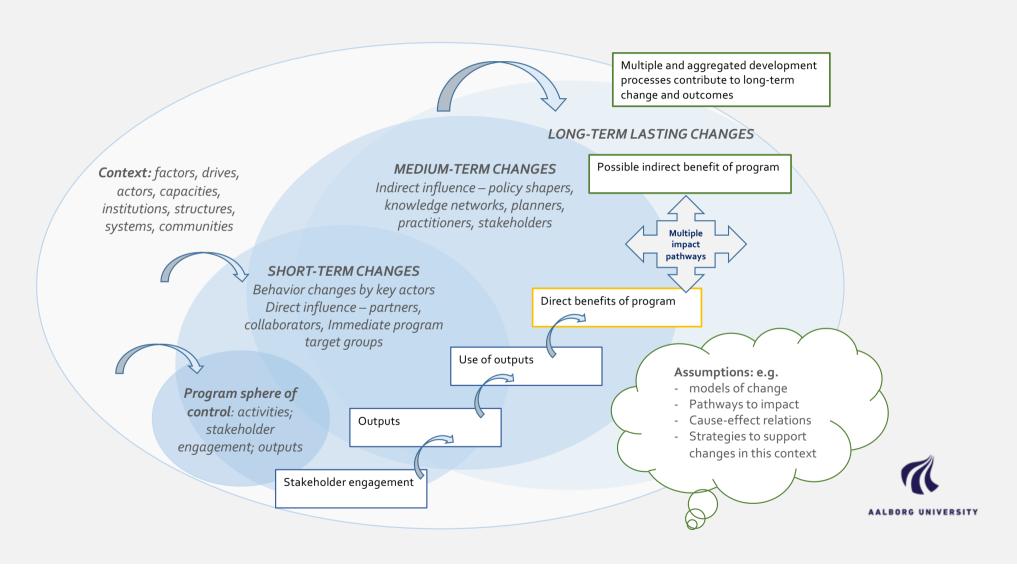
- Identify the desired outcome of your research
- Map which audience or pathway is most relevant for you
- State your impact assumptions (theory of change)
- Which conditions need to be in place to achieve impact?
- Understand implications of your research impact lifecycle
- Create a robust impact plan (narrative) and choose tools
- Which data and indicators are needed to access impact
- Include stakeholders to validate and assess impact
- Does validation create new impact assumptions?

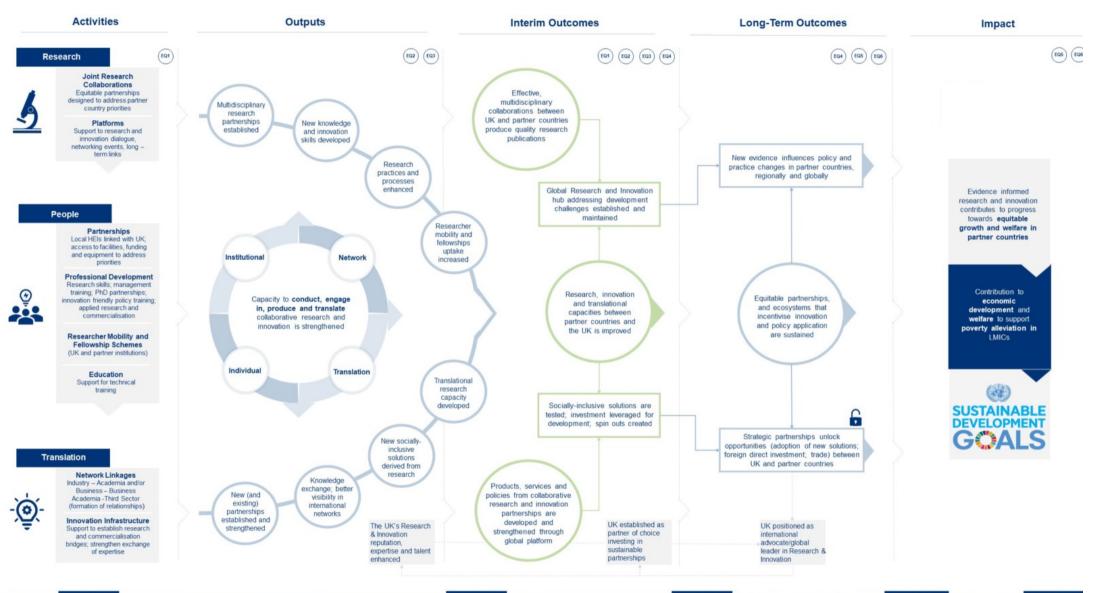






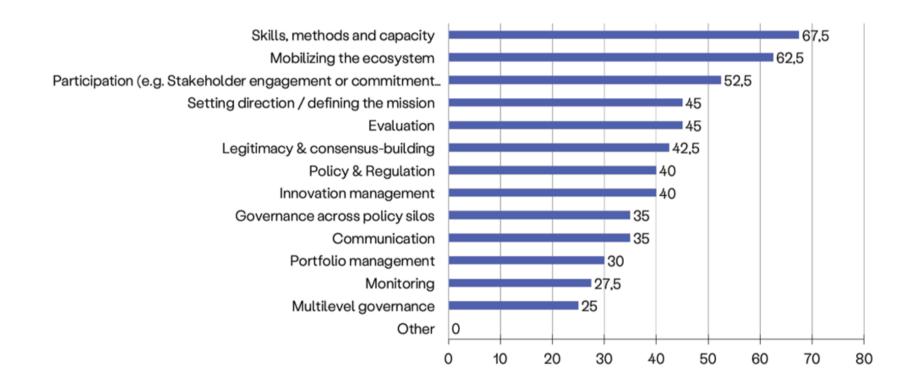
THEORY OF CHANGE





Year 1 (2014) Year 7 (2021) Year 7 (2021) Year 10 (2024) Year 10 (2024) Year 15 (2029

Capability-approach to research impact



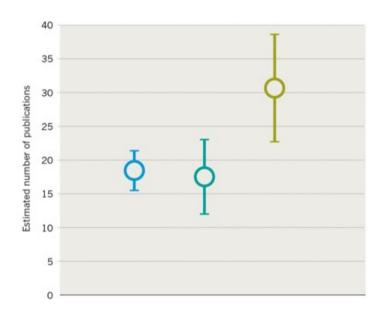
PUBLICATION BOOST

Academic scientists who collaborate with large established firms publish more papers.

No industry collaboration

Collaboration with a startup

Collaboration with an established company

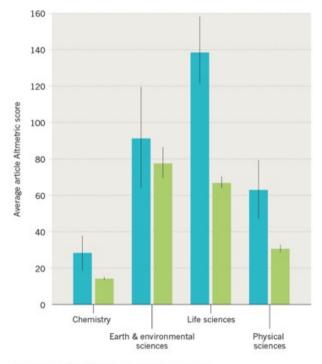


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INCREASED CHATTER

Papers authored by academic researchers in 2016 were more widely publicised when they had a corporate co-author, as measured by their Altmetric Attention Score. The Altmetric score tracks the discussion around a published paper, from news articles to blog posts and tweets.

With a corporate co-author
Without a corporate co-author

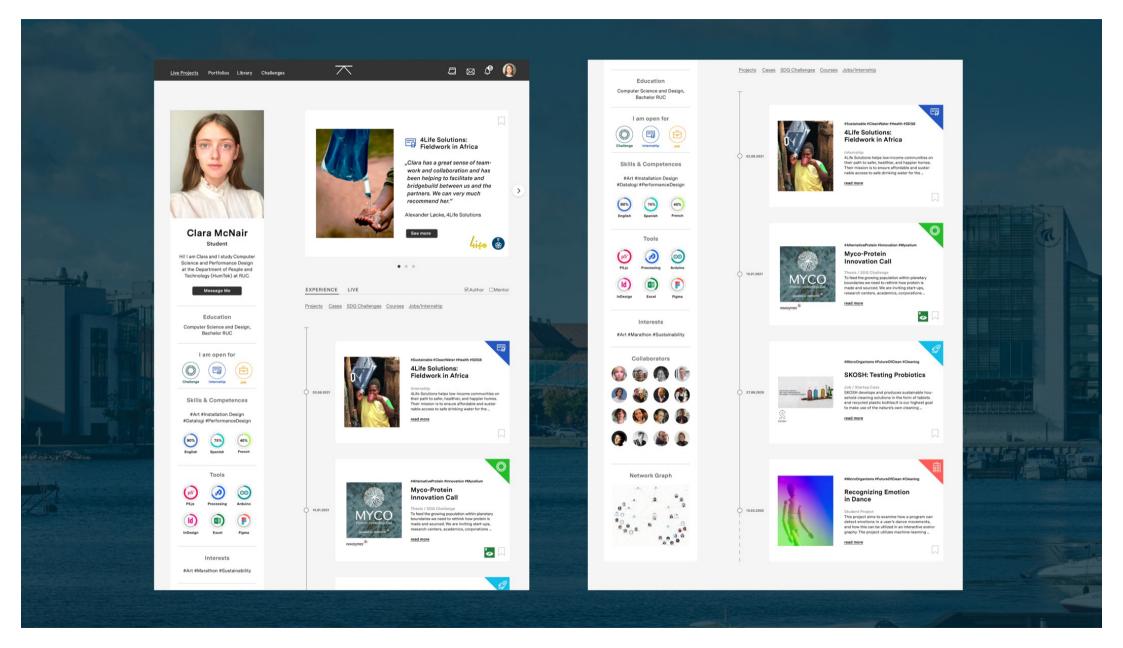


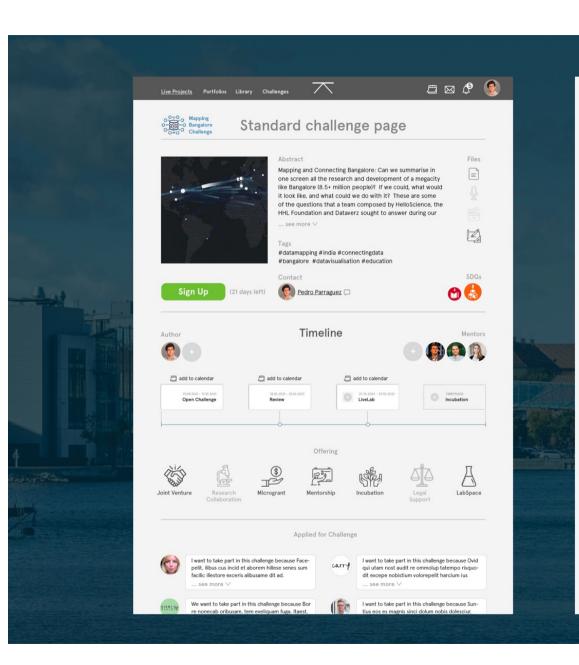
Error bars show the 95% confidence interval around each estimated point

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THIRDROOM

Research and Innovation Impact Platform





Applied for Challenge



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Already signed up for Challenge



















Partners







GLADSAXE

KROMANN REUMERT





Suggestions

Research



opportunities and barriers for intervention.
Thorsee, Martis Hvarregaard , Noe, Egon Bjørnshave , Lamandé, Marhieu [et al.]
2019, Land Use Policy, Article

Tolley, Sarah J. A., Nonacs, Peter, Sapountzis, Panagiotis







Related Projects







SDG Challenges







Conclusions

- We need healthy, connected institutions
- Theories of Change are creating formative assessment (not summative) and learning.
- Co-design of assessment frameworks with faculty and stakeholders leads to trust and legitimacy.
- Rewards, incentives, and skills are important part of the impact journey



Discussion questions

- Discuss pros & cons: Should institutions aim for indicators that are comparable to other institutions (rankings) or create mission-driven indicators locally?
- Who are the key stakeholders you would include when establishing a Theory of Change for your unit or institutions?

Thank you for the attention

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

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

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

a growing interest in how to assess and communicate the diverse impacts of scholarly work. Being able to demonstrate the societal uptake and value of social sciences and humanities (SSH) research is increasingly seen as a crucial component in ensuring accountability and transparency (Penfield et al. 2014; Morton 2015; Greenhalgh et al. 2016; Ravenscroft et al. 2017). In recent years, the notion of 'research impact' has gained significant traction within the science of research and the processes and activities through which these are system, and has been embedded in research policies, fauding instru-ments, and evaluation regimes (e.g. Rip 2000; Holbook and this article, there exists a multitude of approaches to impact assess-Fredman 2015; Dermin 2015; Bulloman 2015; Lingdolt and meanth of Sordan 2015; Dermin 2015; Dermi et al. 2017). In this article, we provide an overview of the existing methods for broader impact assessments across SSH.

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

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

Much progress has been made in measuring both the outcome Science, Technology, and Innovation Indicators Conference in 2017: The contributions of science to society are so varied, and mediated A key finding of the literature review is that different funding by so many different actors, that indicators used in impact assess-European SSH community and beyond. The diversity of the impact (Morton 2015). However, rather than being paralyzed by the lack

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