

### 11.30-12.45

# Roundtable: Big Data Analysis & Impact

Maria de Kleijn – Kearney Kim Holmberg – University of Turku







### Roundtable: Big Data Analysis & Impact



### Tyniec room

### AESIS





#### Broadcast permission:

- Turn on your microphone and/or camera
- Participate in the discussion



#### **Conversations**:

- General remarks
- Discussion
- News (links)



AESIS

#### Who are the attendees?

- Speakers
- Participants



#### Q&A:

- (Targeted) questions
- Speakers answer the questions live



Lay out view: Full screen, Tiled, Thumbnail



### Big data & Impact

Aesis roundtable 4 November 2020



## What is big data?

# Counting publications and citations per researcher is

### NOT

### big data.

Understanding impact of your research project through a case study is

### NOT

big data.

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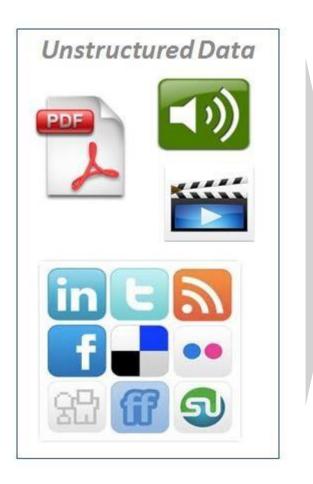
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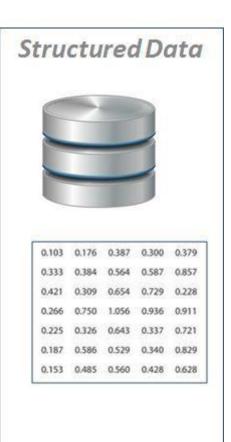
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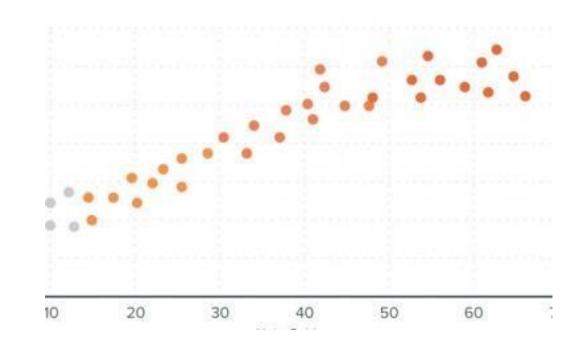
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### Why big data?







### How can big data help? Research quality

Data engineering

Data quality assessment

Testing & validation

Data storage & governance across data chain

### How can big data help? Research impact

#### **Project/program impact?**

- Big data methods for capturing and structuring impact data automatically, including indirect impacts
- Social media impact
  Impact of the second secon

#### Impact of science ?

- Understand relation between research activity and societal outcomes at macro level?
- Understand return on basic science vs. applied?
- Predict nature, success chance, and size range of impact of new research programs?

#### Thank you

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#### Stay connected with Kearney



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## **Big Data Analysis & Impact**

#### **Kim Holmberg**

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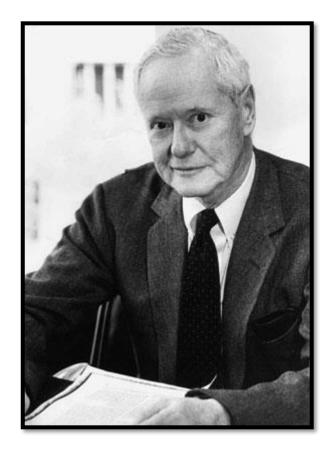


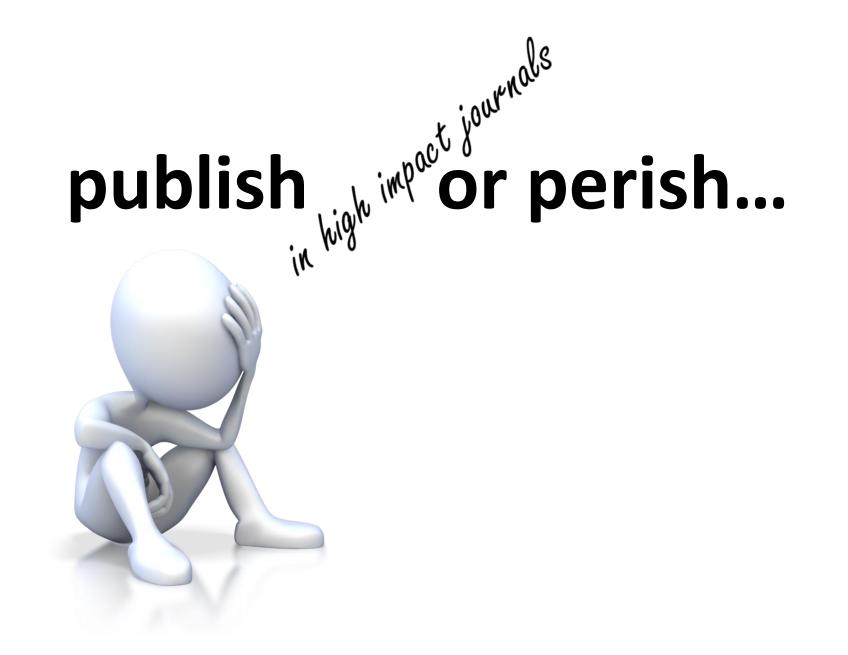
How to create insights on research quality and societal impact through big data analysis?

### **Sociology of Science**

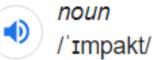
"Instrumentally, it [the reference] tells us of work we may not have known before, some of which may hold further interest for us; symbolically, it registers in the enduring archives the intellectual property of the acknowledged source by **providing a pellet** of peer recognition of the knowledge claim, accepted or expressly rejected, that was made in that source."

Merton, R. K. (1988). The Matthew effect in science, II: Cumulative advantage and the symbolism of intellectual property. *Isis*, 79, 606–623.



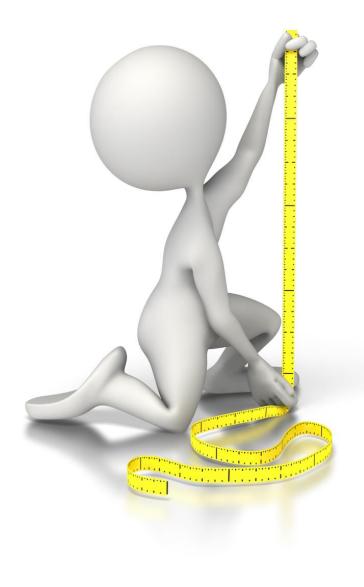


### impact



1. the action of one object coming forcibly into contact with another. "there was the sound of a third impact"





# Altmetrics

the study and use of scholarly impact measures based on activity in online tools and environments

Priem, J. (2014). Altmetrics. In Cronin, B. & Sugimoto, C.R. (Eds.). *Beyond Bibliometrics: Harnessing Multidimensional Indicators of Scholarly Impact*. MIT Press, 2014.

**Altmetrics can (possibly)** reflect different types of **impact**, such as impact on health, culture, education, economy, and environment, and different levels of impact or engagement.





# Altmetrics can be used to map how researchers are engaging with the public (and other researchers)

Holmberg, K., Bowman, T.D., Haustein, S., & Peters, I. (2014). Astrophysicists' Conversational Connections on Twitter. PLoS ONE, vol. 9, no. 8: e106086. DOI:10.1371/journal.pone.0106086.

Robinson-Garcia, van Leeuwen, & Ràfols (2017). Using altmetrics for contextualised mapping of societal impact: from hits to networks. SSRN. Available at: <u>https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\_id=2932944</u>

The **meaning and applicability** of altmetrics generated on different platforms is still **unclear** 



Can we measure research quality? Can we measure societal impact of research? Why and how should we measure or assess these?





### Virtual tour through Krakow & & Lounges

(12.45 - 14.00)



