Impact case workshop

EVALBIOVIT/EVALNAT
14 December 2022

Dr Jon Holm Special adviser Research council of Norway



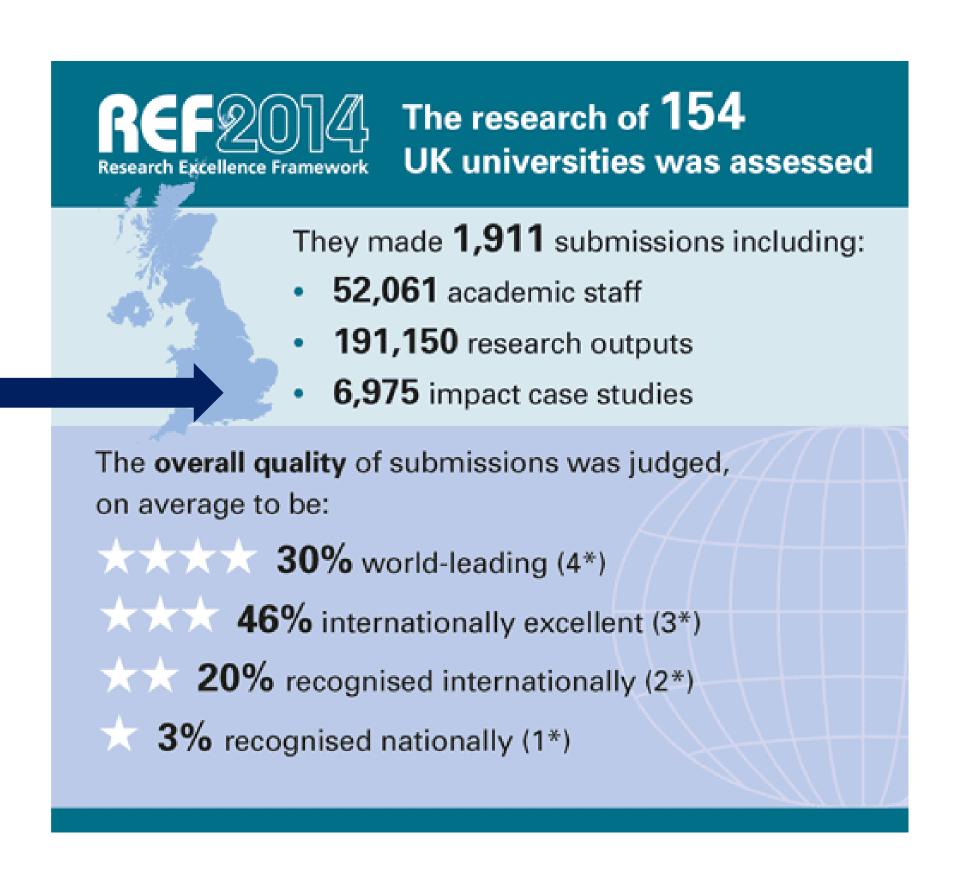
What is the value of research to society?
Why should the government support basic research?
How can we best harvest societal benefits from research?

## Long-term plan for research and higher education

- World-leading research communities have global impact:
  - i. They achieve research results that provide completely new insight
  - ii. They train candidates who are sought-after worldwide
  - iii. They create innovations that achieve broad application
- convince politicians to organise economic communities in new ways
- change how we understand the world around us and our presence in it
- develop new technologies that they change the lives of billions of people



## Our inspiration: Research Excellence Framework (UK)



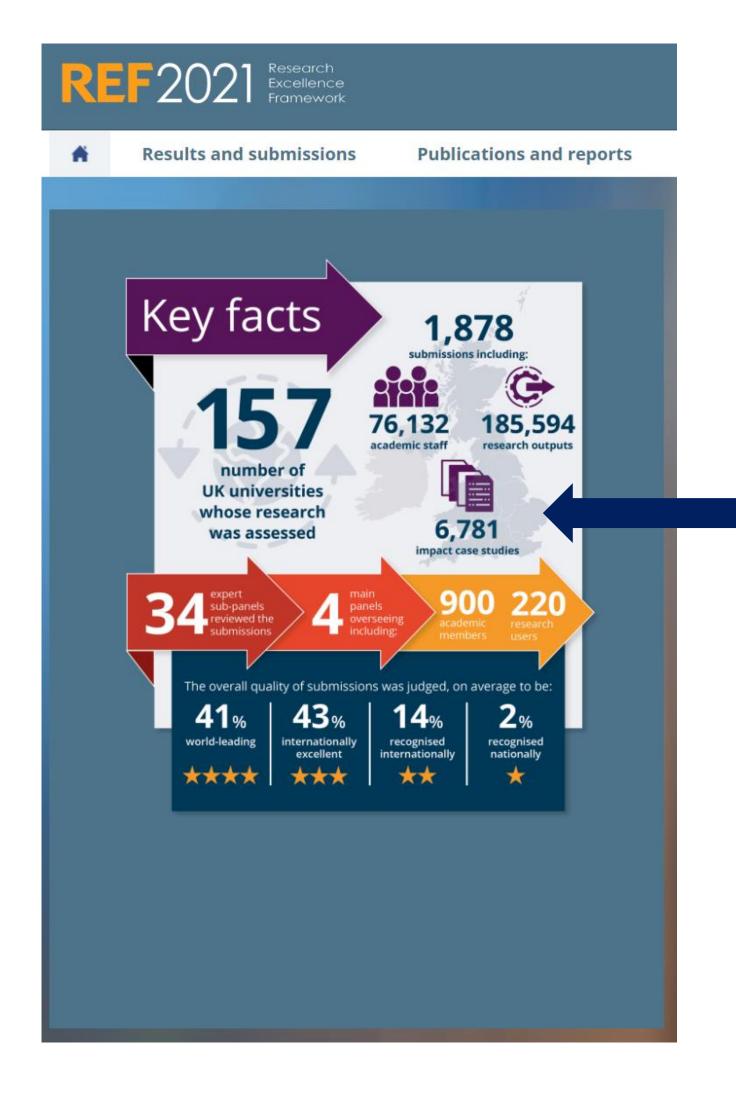


## Assessing impact submissions for REF 2014: An evaluation

Executive summary

Catriona Manville, Susan Guthrie, Marie-Louise Henham, Bryn Garrod, Sonia Sousa, Anne Kirtley, Sophie Castle-Clarke and Tom Ling





## Societal impact (REF definition)

Societal impact is defined as an effect on, change or benefit to: the economy, society, culture, public policy or services, health, the environment or quality of life, beyond academia.

Impact includes, but is not limited to, an effect on, change or benefit to:

- the activity, attitude, awareness, behaviour, capacity, opportunity, performance, policy, practice, process or understanding
- of an audience, beneficiary, community, constituency, organisation or individuals
- in any geographic location whether locally, regionally, nationally or internationally.
- Impact includes the reduction or prevention of harm, risk, cost or other negative effects.
- Academic impacts on research or the advancement of academic knowledge are excluded.
- Impacts on students, teaching or other activities are included.

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### Impact case guidelines

Each case study should include sufficiently clear and detailed information to enable the evaluation committee to make judgements based on the information it contains, without making inferences, gathering additional material, following up references or relying on members' prior knowledge. References to other sources of information will be used for verification purposes only, not as a means for the evaluation committee to gather further information to inform judgements.

#### **Timeframes**

- The impact must have occurred between 2011 and 2021
- Some of the underpinning research should have been published in 2010 or later
- The administrative units are encouraged to prioritise recent cases

### Page limit

Each completed case study template will be limited to five pages in length. Within the annotated template below, indicative guidance is provided about the expected maximum length limit of each section, but institutions will have flexibility to exceed these so long as the case study as a whole remains no longer than **five pages** (font Arial size 10,5 or similar). Please write the text into the framed template under the sections 1–5 below. The guiding text that stands there now, can be deleted.

### Maximum number of cases permitted per administrative unit

For up to 10 researchers; one case; for 10 to 30 researchers; two cases; for 30-50 researchers; three cases; for 50-100 researchers: four cases, and up to five cases for units exceeding 100 researchers.

#### Naming and numbering of cases

Please use the standardised short name for the administrative unit, and the case number for the unit (1,2,3, etc) in the headline of the case. Each case should be stored as a separate PDFdocument with the file name: [Administrative unit short name] [case number]

### Publication of cases

RCN plans to publish all impact cases in a separate evaluation report. By submitting the case the head of the administrative units consents to the publication of the case. Please indicate below if a case may not be made public for reasons of confidentiality.

If relevant, describe any reason to keep this case confidential:

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### [Administrative unit short name] [case number]

Institution:

Administrative unit:

Title of case study:

Period when the underpinning research was undertaken:

Period when staff involved in the underpinning research were employed by the

submitting institution:

Period when the impact occurred:

1. Summary of the impact (indicative maximum 100 words)

This section should briefly state what specific impact is being described in the case study.

2. Underpinning research (indicative maximum 500 words)

This section should outline the key research insights or findings that underpinned the impact, and provide details of what research was undertaken, when, and by whom. This research may be a body of work produced over a number of years or may be the output(s) of a particular project. References to specific research outputs that embody the research described in this section, and evidence of its quality, should be provided in the next section. Details of the following should be provided in this section:

- □ The nature of the research insights or findings which relate to the impact claimed in the case
- ☐ An outline of what the underpinning research produced by the submitted unit was (this may relate to one or more research outputs, projects or programmes).
- Dates of when it was carried out.
- □ Names of the key researchers and what positions they held at the administrative unit at the time of the research (where researchers joined or left the administrative unit during this time, these dates must also be stated).
- Any relevant key contextual information about this area of research.
- References to the research (indicative maximum of six references)

This section should provide references to key outputs from the research described in the previous section, and evidence about the quality of the research. All forms of output cited as underpinning research will be considered equitably, with no distinction being made between the types of output referenced. Include the following details for each cited output: □ Author(s)

- ☐ Year of publication
- □ Type of output and other relevant details required to identify the output (for example, DOI, journal title and issue)
- ☐ Details to enable the panel to gain access to the output, if required (for example, a DOI or

All outputs cited in this section must be capable of being made available to panels. If they are not available in the public domain, the administrative unit must be able to provide them if requested by RCN or the evaluation secretariate.

- Details of the impact (indicative maximum 750 words)
- This section should provide a narrative, with supporting evidence, to explain:
- □ How the research underpinned (made a distinct and material contribution to) the impact;
- The nature and extent of the impact.
- The following should be provided:
- ☐ A clear explanation of the process or means through which the research led to, underpinned or made a contribution to the impact (for example, how it was disseminated, how it came to influence users or beneficiaries, or how it came to be exploited, taken up or applied).
- ☐ Where the submitted administrative unit's research was part of a wider body of research that contributed to the impact (for example, where there has been research collaboration with other institutions), the case study should specify the particular contribution of the submitted administrative unit's research and acknowledge other key research contributions.
- □ Details of the beneficiaries who or what community, constituency or organisation has

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benefitted, been affected or impacted on.

Details of the nature of the impact – how they have benefitted, been affected or impacted on. Evidence or indicators of the extent of the impact described, as appropriate to the case being

Dates of when these impacts occurred.

Sources to corroborate the impact (indicative maximum of ten references)

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## Impact case guidelines – continued

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Period when the underpinning research was undertaken:

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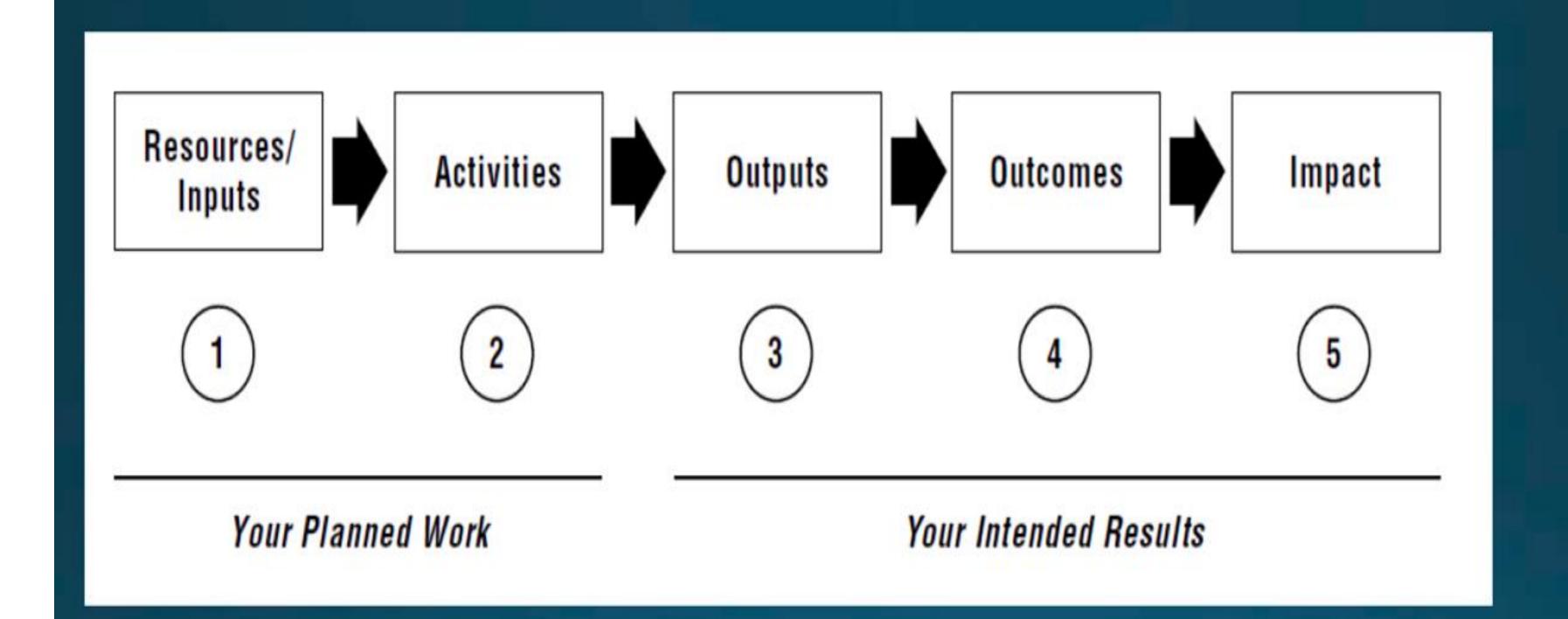
Administrative unit short name = name of the institution, and name of the administrative unit, e.g. UiO\_FacBiosci

2. Underpinning research (indicative maximum 500 words) This section should outline the key research insights or findings that underpinned the impact, and provide details of what research was undertaken, when, and by whom. This research may be a body of work produced over a number of years or may be the output(s) of a particular project. References to specific reseach outputs that embody the research described in this section, and evidence of its quality, should be provided in the next section. Details of the following should be provided in this section:	
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benefitted, been affected or impacted on.
☐ Details of the nature of the impact – how they have benefitted, been affected or impacted on.
☐ Evidence or indicators of the extent of the impact described, as appropriate to the case being
made.
□ Dates of when these impacts occurred.

## The Basic Logic Model



a logic model is a systematic and visual way to present and share your understanding of the relationships among the resources you have to operate your program, the activities you plan, and the changes or results you hope to achieve.

## Pathway to Impact

Figure 1a. Traditional Knowledge Mobilization Logic Model

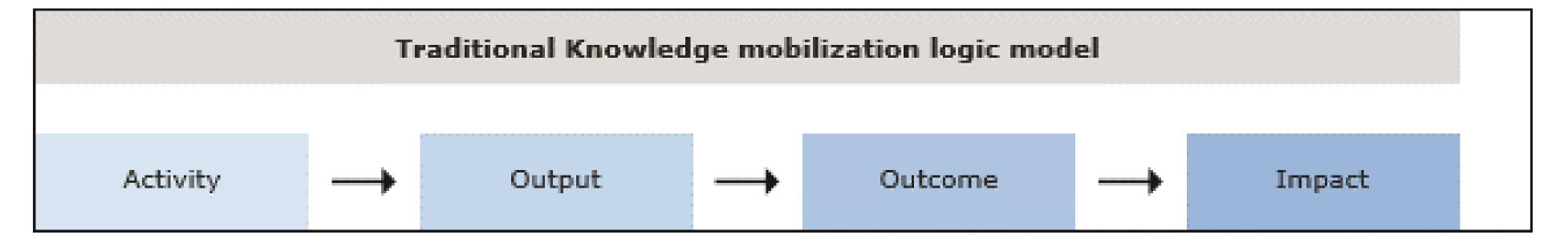
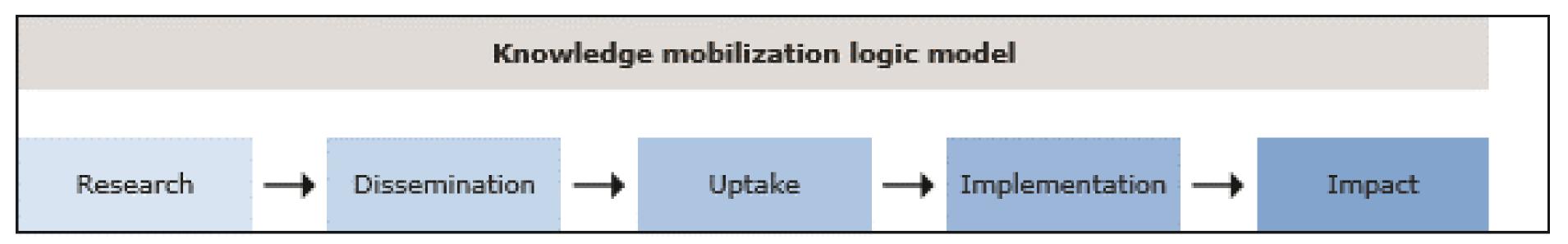


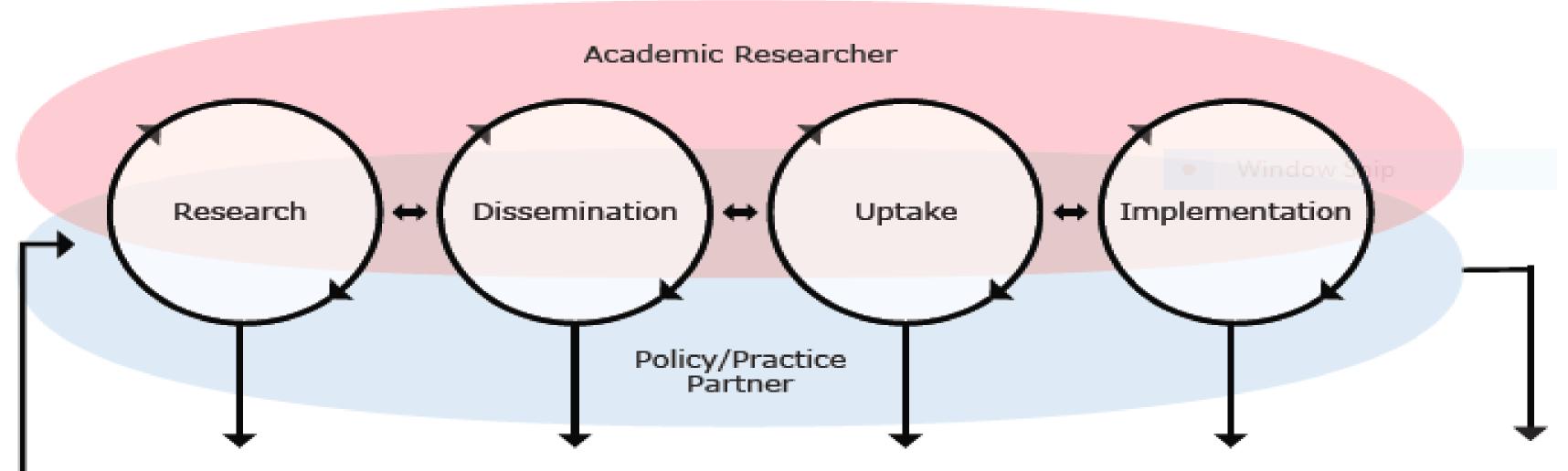
Figure 1b. Knowledge and Mobilization Logic Model



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### PREVNet's Co-produced Pathway to Impact

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### Research Benefits

- New knowledge
- Deeper/new partnerships
- Academic trainees
- New methods
- New tools
- New research questions

### Dissemination Benefits

- Publications
- Conferences, workshops
- Social media, videos
- Media and public awareness
- IP including patents

### Uptake Benefits

- Validation of research
- Policy/practice trainees
- New research questions
- Contextualization of research
- Technology license
- Best practices established

### Implementation Benefits

- Research informed policy, practice, service
- New research questions
- Policy/practice trainees
- New program funding
- New product developed and brought to market
- Changes in programs

### Impact

- · Citizens served
- Social, economic, environmental, health benefits
- Media and public awareness
- Vulnerabilities addressed
- New research questions

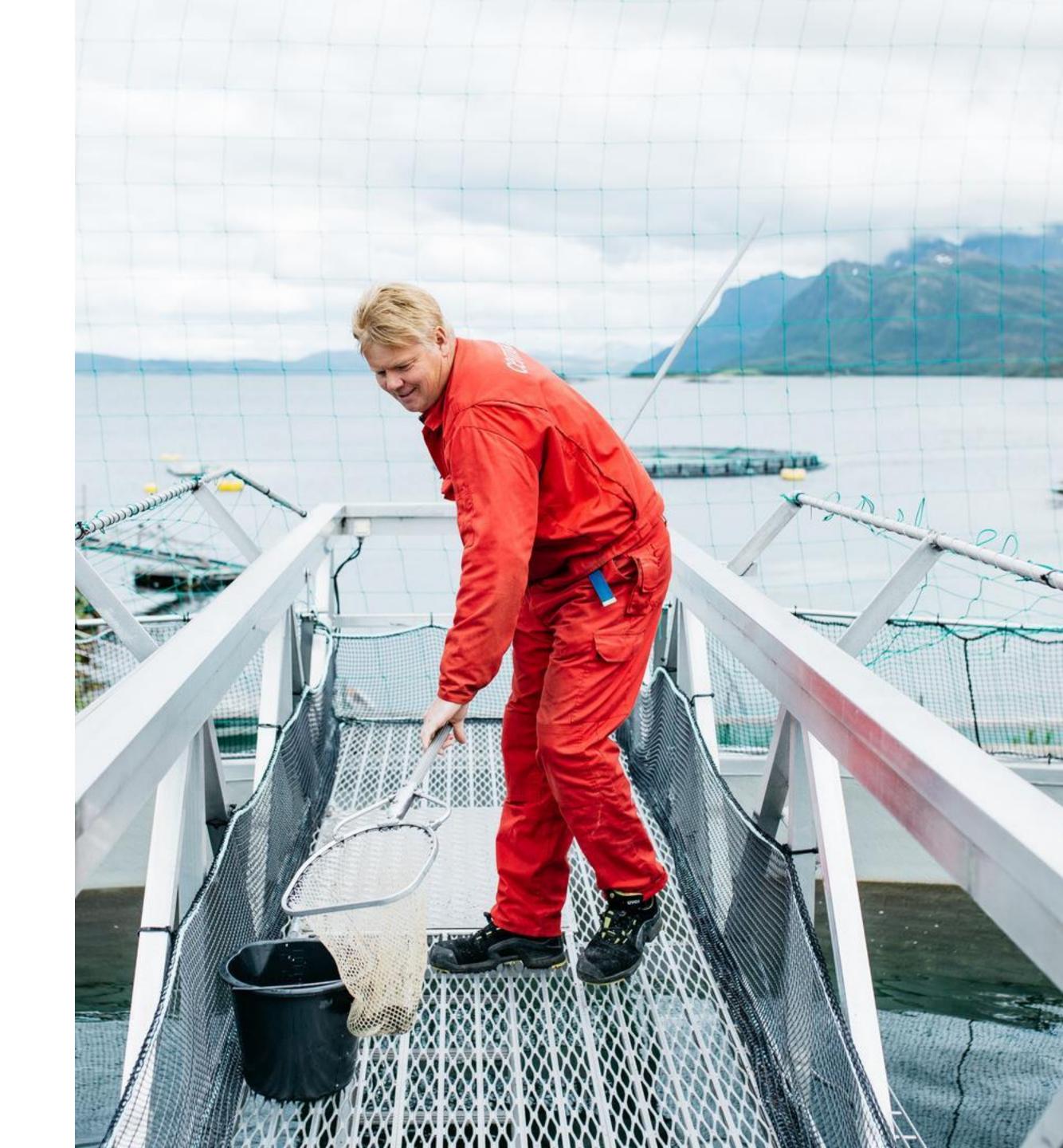




### Some challenges

- From dissemination to actual impact
- Collecting evidence from users
- Being concrete:
   Who did what, when and for whom?
- Looking at yourself from the outside

Start with the (real world) problem to be solved!





### 5. Sources to corroborate the impact (indicative maximum of ten references)

### Additional guidance

In this section you may list sources that could corroborate key claims made about the impact of the unit's research. These could include, as appropriate to the case study, the following external sources of corroboration:

- Reports, reviews, web links or other documented sources of information in the public domain.
- Confidential reports or documents (if listed, these must be submitted with the impact case)
- Factual statements provided to the institution by key users/beneficiaries, that corroborate specific claims made in the case study



### Inspiration

Research Excellence Framework (UK) REF 2014 / 2021

http://www.stephenckemp.co.uk/top-scoring-impact-case-studies-by-ref-2014uoa/

https://results2021.ref.ac.uk/impact (select unit of assessment)

### **Research Council of Norway**

Evaluation of the Norwegian Centres of Excellence (SFF) Funding Scheme



# Evaluation of the Norwegian Centres of Excellence (SFF) Funding Scheme

Impact cases





### **Contact information**

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