



Frameworks for the understanding and evaluation of the societal impact of research in the humanities

Gunnar Sivertsen

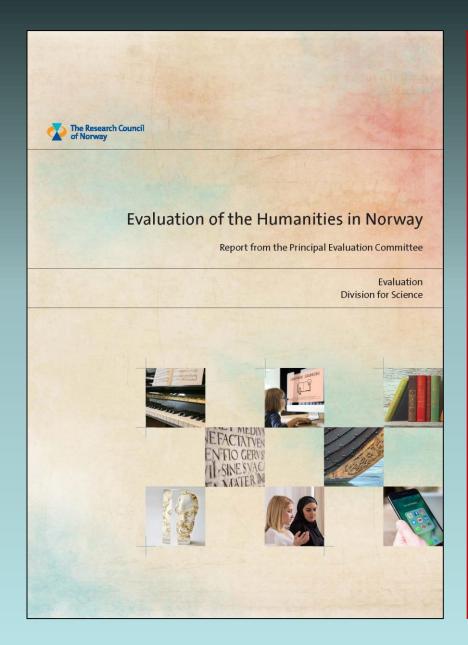
NIFU

Frameworks for the understanding and evaluation of the societal impact of research: Examples



- Research Excellence Framework (UK, 2014)
- SIAMPI (Netherlands, 2009-2011)
- IMPACT-EV (European Commission, 2014-2017)
- STAR METRICS (US National Science Foundation, 2010-2015)
- ERC Impact Framework (European Research Council)

The REF 2014 (UK) inspired the methodology in a Norwegian evaluation of the humanities in 2016-17: 169 impact cases



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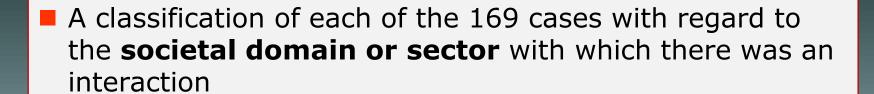
Outline

- A typology of societal impact in the humanities
- Limitations of the impact case methodology
- Understanding and evaluating normal impact

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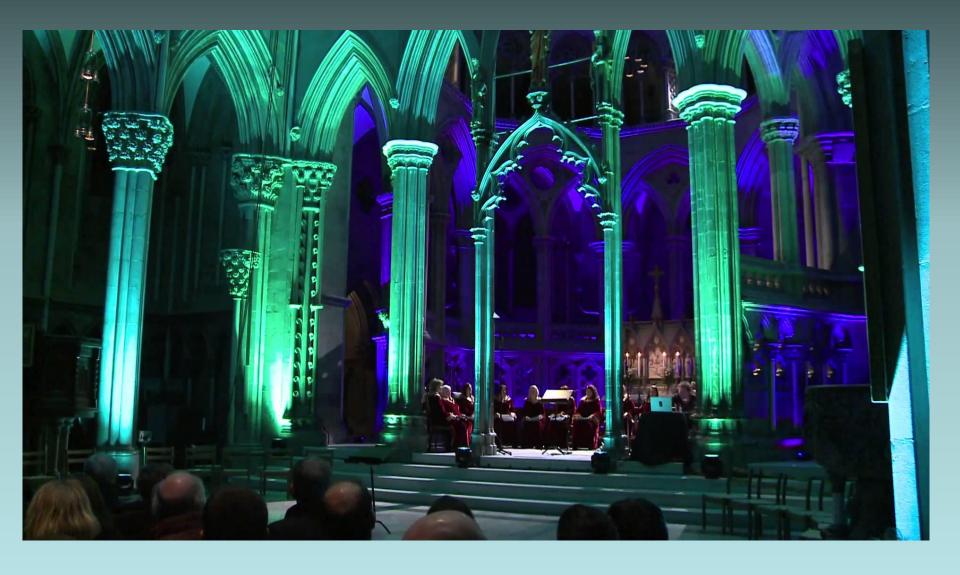
Method (type of taxonomy)



Cultural sector: The literary institution



Cultural sector: Performances



Educational sector: Research-based teaching aids



Trykte læremidler

- 4. trinn

Om læreverket Salto

Media, software and internet:

Grammar control (Norwegian language) for Microsoft Office

SLIK RETTES GRAMMATIKKEN

Vi har kjørt noen prøvesetninger med feil gjennom grammatikkkontrollen for å vise hvordan den fungerer. Feil markeres med grønt. For å forklare deg hvorfor du har gjort feil, gir maskinen deg automatisk regelen du har brutt. Forstår du ikke den korte forklaringen, kan du velge en lengre utgave.

TEKST:

Gutten spiste den eplet.

MASKINEN SVARER:

Kontroller ordformen «den». Hvis en artikkel eller et pronomen, her «den» står til et substantiv i intetkjønn, her eplet, bør også artikkelen eller pronomenet bøyes i intetkjønn. (Her har språkforskerne glemt et komma etter «den»!)

TEKST:

Jeg liker meg fordi det er ikke kjedelig her.

MASKINEN SVARER:

Kontroller plasseringen av adverbet ikke. I leddsetninger bør slike setningsadverbial stå foran det finitte verbet, her er. Maskinen foreslår å bytte ut «er ikke» med «ikke er».

TEKST:

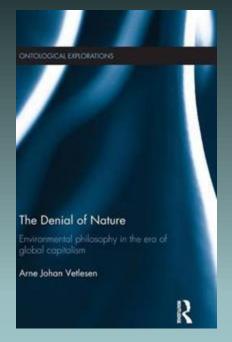
Jeg spiser å sover.

MASKINEN SVARER:

Kontroller ordene å sover. Infinitivsmerke «å» brukes bare foran verb i infinitiv. Maskinen foreslår at du bruker «og».



Public space: Ethical considerations in societal dilemmas and in working life

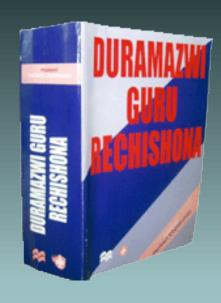






Foreign relations: Understanding other languages and cultures





Tourism: Knowing cultural history





The memory of society



Typical areas of societal impact of the humanities

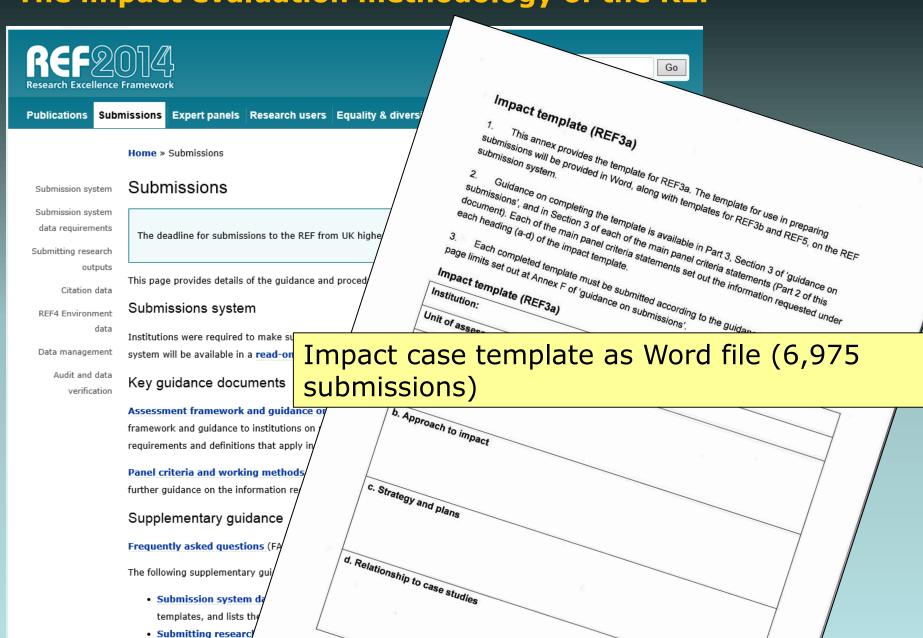
- The cultural sector
- The educational sector
- Media, software and the internet
- Public space
- Foreign relations
- Tourism
- The memory of society

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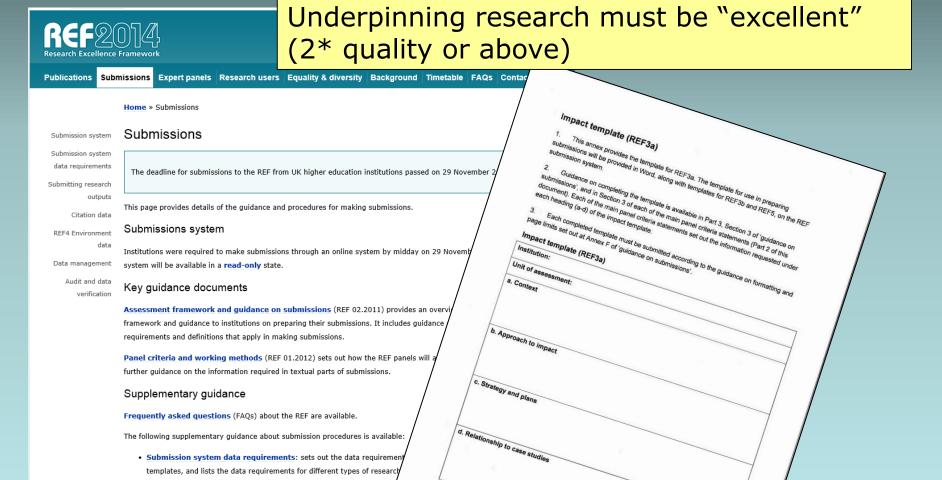
The impact evaluation methodology of the REF

as physical outputs.

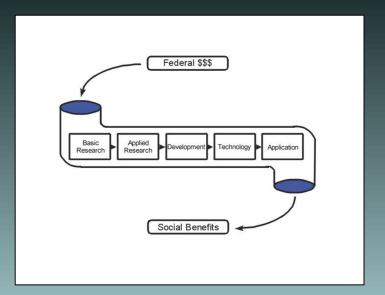


REF definition impact

An **effect on**, change or **benefit to** the economy, society, culture, public policy or services, health, the environment or quality of life, **beyond** academia



The linear models of innovation and communication



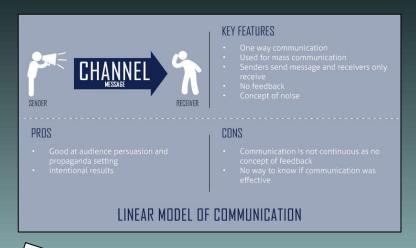


plate for REF3a. The template for use in preparing d, along with templates for REF3b and REF5, on the REF

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The frium painer criteries scatteriners (Ferre < or une statements set out the information requested Under

imitted according to the guidance on formatting and

Impact template (P

Asking for narratives about:

- The research that **underpinned the impact**: "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,"
- The resulting impact: "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)."

Challenges with the linear model for impact evaluation Ilkka Turunen (2013), based on OECD (2008)

- **Causality:** the relationships between research and innovation inputs, activities, outputs, and impacts are often unclear or nonlinear.
- Attribution: it is difficult or even impossible to separate the impact of research and innovation from other inputs and activities.
- **Internationality:** the impacts of research and innovation are international by nature activities and value chains are global, and both positive and negative spillovers exist.
- **Time scale:** the impacts are realized both in the short and long-term.
- Breakdown of impacts to a particular socio-economic target: how to define e.g. impact on public welfare or culture.
- **Data issues:** data on many issues related to science are unobservable or are not systematically collected; fundamental uncertainty around the concepts.

Focused on only one side of the interaction (because the method is used for institutional funding)

Why does impact matter?

Accountability

 spending public money means demonstrating the benefits of that investment to society

Quality

 research can be improved by engagement with a broad range of potential beneficiaries

Maximising benefits

 shortening the time to benefits, and increasing the impact we know our investments have

Reputation

enhance UK attractiveness for research and innovation investment



A case of interaction and collaboration, about responding to needs

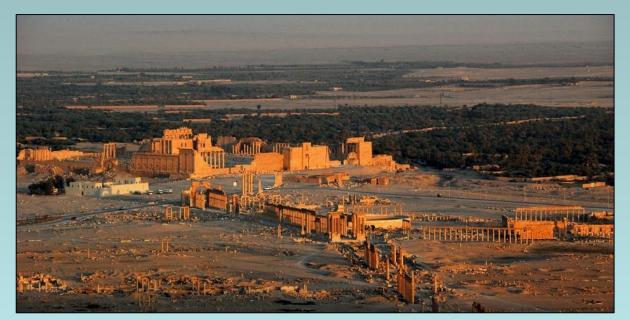
Syrian-Norwegian collaboration on documenting Palmyra (UNESCO world heritage) since 2008



Jørgen Christian Meyer, professor of archaeology, University of Bergen

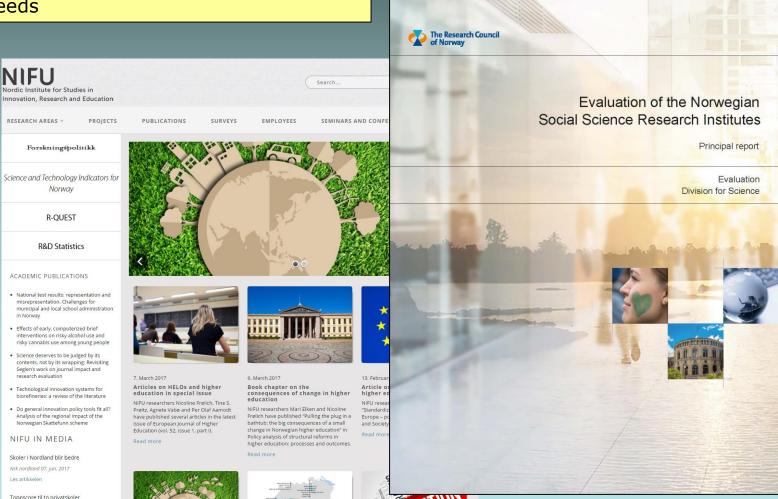


Khaled Mohamad al-Asaad, director of Palmyra archaeological site



My own organization, NIFU, was recently evaluated, using the same methodology

I wrote an impact case of interaction and collaboration, about responding to needs

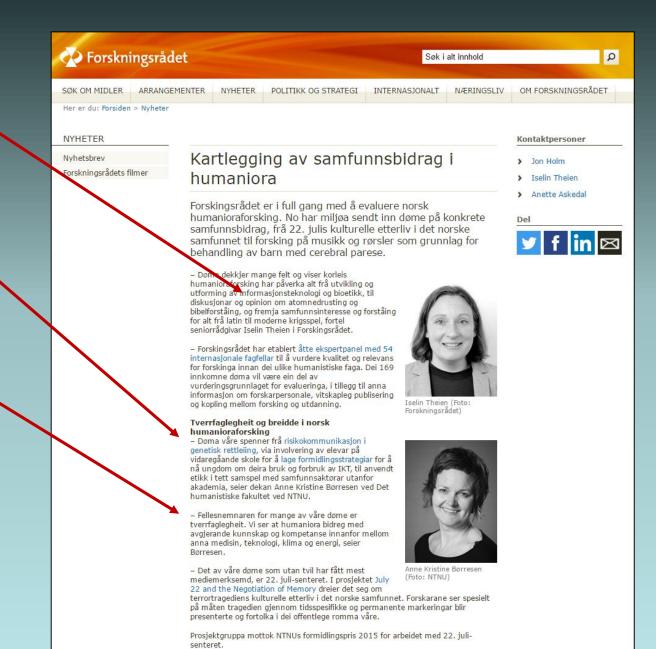


Presenting the results of the Norwegian research evaluation exercise: Normal contributions are not part of the story

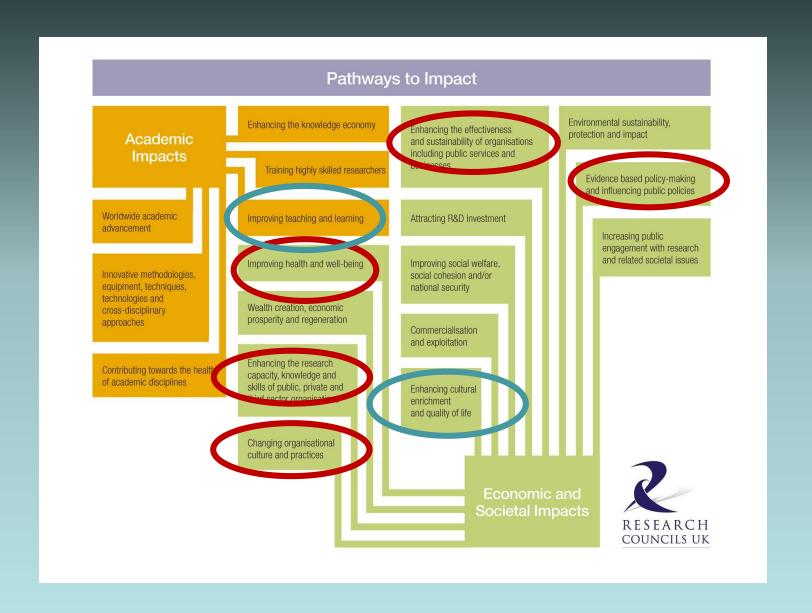
Contributes to information technology, bioethics, peace processes

Contributes to emergency communication, genetic counselling, ethical regulations

Contributes to health care, engineering sciences, climatic research and energy



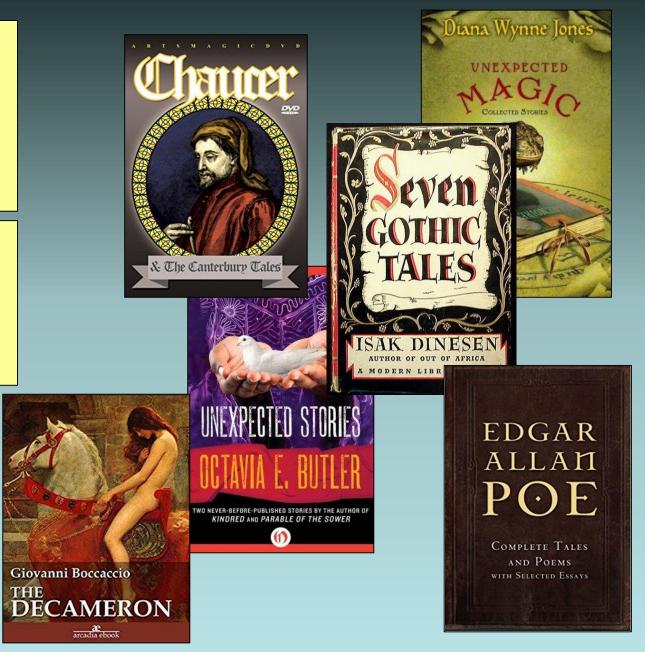
Extraordinary versus normal impact of the humanities



The impact case methodology and the theory of the short story

"Usually a short story focuses on one incident; has a single plot, a single setting, and a small number of characters; and covers a short period of time."

"A short story conserves characters and scenes, typically by focusing on just one conflict, and drives towards a <u>sudden</u>, <u>unexpected</u> revelation."



Normal impact

- Is found in responsible relations between academia and other institutions of civilization
- Is about daily activities and how well they are organized, not about individual incidents of visible impact
- A medical faculty is part of the health care system, not only of the university



Normal impact

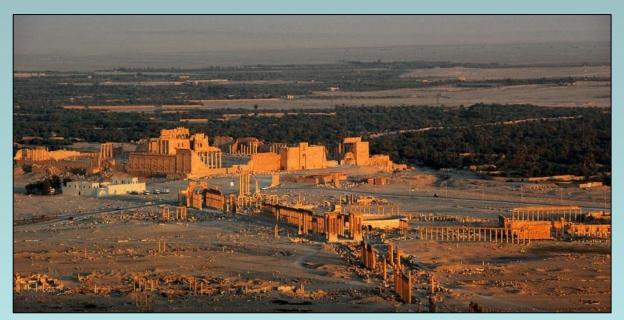
Syrian-Norwegian collaboration on documenting Palmyra (UNESCO world heritage) since 2008



Jørgen Christian Meyer, professor of archaeology, University of Bergen



Khaled Mohamad al-Asaad, director of Palmyra archaeological site



Extraordinary impact

The sudden importance of the project after the outbreak of the civil war in 2011



Returned



Beheaded by ISIS



Extraordinary impact can also be a violation of normal impact

- Research misconduct also has societal impact
- Can be understood as an institutional responsibility in the perspective of normal impact
- Institutional level evaluation and learning is needed
- Normal impact is what needs to be secured

Karolinska Institute scandal: systemic failures or individual errors?

Sweden's leading university pledges to learn after government intervenes in Macchiarini affair

September 18, 2016









By John Morgan Twitter: @JMorganTHE



Source: Alamy

Hiring someone for a job is always a big decision. But the Karolinska Institute's 2010 decision to appoint as a visiting professor Paolo Macchiarini (pictured above), once a world-renowned thoracic surgeon, turned out to be really big.

Following the deaths of two of Dr Macchiarini's patients at the Karolinska University Hospital and allegations of research misconduct, a TV documentary on his work shocked the Swedish public and led the Karolinska Institute's board to commission an external inquiry into the institution's handling of his case.

After the inquiry published its highly critical findings on 6 September - saying the institute had a "non-shalant attitude towards regulations". Cuandon's higher advication minister removed the

Normal impact can be evaluated at both sides of the relation

Cultural sector: The art institution



KUNST OG KULTUR



Nr. 2 / 2013 Årg. 9

Isclin Bogen og Mari Hvattum: Heinrich Ernst Schirmers studiereise til England, 1843–44 Signe Endresen: Time and narrative in Edvard Munch's «The Green Room» (1907)

Tema: Museer og formidling

Ingrid Halland: Systematikk og kulturhistorie. Jens Thiis, Hans Dedekam og debatten om en utstillingsreform

Randi Gaustad: «et Eventyr i norsk og hjemlig Stil» Gerhard Munthe og Kunstindustrimuseet



Conclusions

- A typology of societal impact in the humanities
- Limitations of the impact case methodology
- Understanding and evaluating normal impact

Understanding and evaluating societal impact (1)

- The **linear model** for understanding societal relevance forces upon us:
 - A one-sided and individualized perspective on the relations
 - A naïve interest in attributable evidence of impact

The case study methodology

- May still yield results that contradict the linear model and call for other frameworks for understanding
- The main problem with this methodology is instead that it leads to a focus on extraordinary cases of societal impact

Understanding and evaluating societal impact (2)

- Societal impact of research is **normal** and part of society
- Normal impact is about daily activities and how well they are organized, not about individual incidents of particularly interesting or impressive impact
- Normal interactions with society can be evaluated as such at the organizational level, taking all inter-actors into consideration