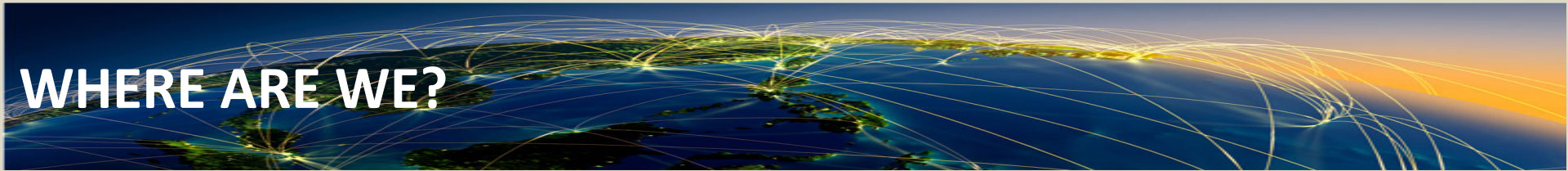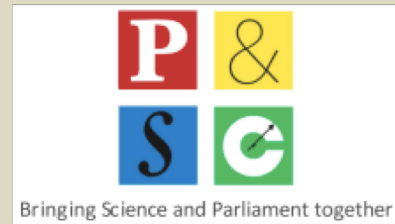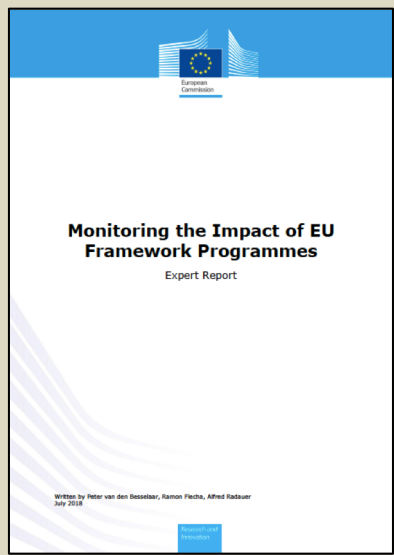# Assessing and Measuring Research Results Contributing to Dialogical Evidence-Based Policy by Sharing Social Impact with Citizenry

PILLAR: *Assessing impact*
THEME: *Tracing, assessing and measuring the use and impact of SSH research activities and results*

Joan Cabré Olivé. University of Barcelona
Vladia Ionescu. University of Barcelona
Gisela Redondo Sama. University of Zaragoza
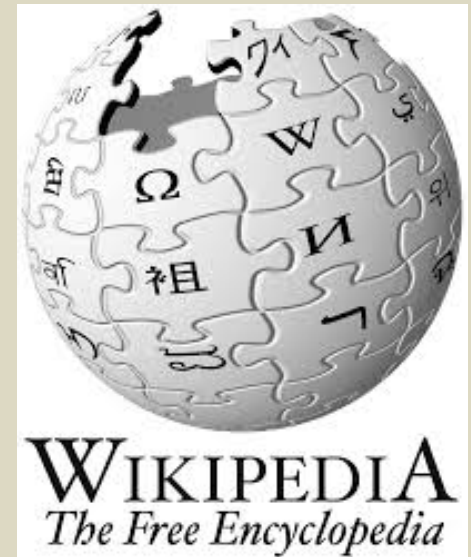Teresa Sordé i Martí. Autonomous University of Barcelona

WHERE ARE WE?

HOW TO MAKE THE SOCIAL IMPACT OF RESEARCH VISIBLE FOR ALL

EVIDENCE FOR SOCIETY

QUALITY EVIDENCE

WHY SIOR

IMPACT-EV
Evaluating the impact and outcomes of EU SSH research

How we gather the data

Search for indicators

Evaluation based on **five** social impact **indicators** in order to assess and measure research results

SIS2016
1ST CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL IMPACT OF SCIENCE
Barcelona, 25-29th of July 2016

Keynote Speakers at SIS2016

The curiosity of the human mind is essential if you want citizens who think rather than accept the first nonsense they come to.

François Englert, Nobel Prize in Physics 2013

People called me a dreamer. Dreamer or not, it was hard work that brought results.

Ada Yonath, Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2009

I believe that we should take a position for basic research to advance in this topic. We need to look for epidemiological clues that indicate us the different tumors that could be caused by an infection, although we might not know it yet.

Harald zur Hausen, Nobel Prize in Medicine 2008

KING'S College LONDON

iD

PLOS

nature.com

THOMSON REUTERS

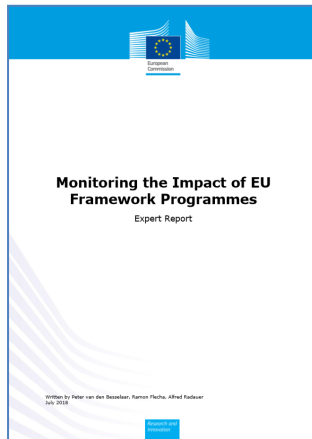EUROPEAN COMMISSION Research & Innovation

NSF

SIOR

Social Impact Open Repository

Social impact indicators:

- **Connection to** official social **targets**.

- Percentage of **improvement** achieved

- **Replicability** of the impact

- **Publication of the social impact**

- **Sustainability**

INDICATORS	SCORE
The impact meets ALL the following indicators: • Connection to United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, EU2020 target or other similar official social targets • Has achieved more than 30% of improvement • Replicability: at least implemented in 2 different contexts • Social impact published on scientific journals with recognized impact (at least 1 article), governmental or non-governmental official bodies • Sustainability of the impact throughout time	10
The impact meets ALL the following indicators: • Connection to United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, EU2020 target or other similar official social targets • Has achieved between 20% and 29% of improvement • Replicability: at least implemented in 2 different contexts • Social impact published on scientific journals with recognized impact (at least 1 article), governmental or non-governmental official bodies • Sustainability of the impact throughout time	9
The impact meets ALL the following indicators: • Connection to United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, EU2020 target or other similar official social targets • Has achieved between 10% and 19% of improvement • Replicability: at least implemented in 2 different contexts • Social impact published on scientific journals with recognized impact (at least 1 article), governmental or non-governmental official bodies • Sustainability of the impact throughout time	8
The impact meets ALL the following indicators: • Connection to United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, EU2020 target or other similar official social targets • Has achieved some % of improvement • Replicability: at least implemented in 2 different contexts • Social impact published on scientific journals with recognized impact (at least 1 article), governmental or non-governmental official bodies • Sustainability of the impact throughout time	7
The impact meets ALL the following indicators: • Connection to United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, EU2020 target or other similar official social targets • Has achieved some % of improvement And at least TWO of the following indicators: • Replicability: at least implemented in 2 different contexts • Social impact published on scientific journals with recognized impact (at least 1 article), governmental or non-governmental official bodies • Sustainability of the impact throughout time	6

Monitoring the Impact of EU
Framework Programmes

Expert Report

Written by Peter van den Besselaar, Ramon Flecha, Alfred Radauer
July 2018

Research and
Innovation

TRACKING IMPACT IN HORIZON EUROPE

THREE TYPES OF IMPACT BASED ON OBJECTIVES

Scientific impact
Create and diffuse high-quality new knowledge, skills,
technologies and solutions to global challenges

Societal impact
Strengthen the impact of research and innovation in
developing, supporting and implementing EU policies, and
support the uptake of innovative solutions in industry and
society to address global challenges

Economic impact
all forms of innovation, including breakthrough
...tion, and strengthening market deployment of innovative

Longer-term indicator	Targets achieved in specific R&I missions
Sub-indicators	• Number and share of evidence of societal impact linked to targets within specific R&I missions by number of FP funded projects, and by number of end-users reached.
Definition (s)	
Rationale	
Assumptions	
Data/Information source(s)	

Data/Information needs and source(s)

Data needs:
• Evidence of societal impact provided by researchers, citizens, media, companies, political institutions and scientific publications.

Sources:
• Repositories and databases on social impact (or including societal impact evidence): SIOR, OpenAire, Impactstory, among others, as well as those commercially available like Researchfish.
• ORCID.
• Social media: Pages (e.g. websites, blogs, forums) Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, google+, YouTube, Wikipedia, among others. Through the API's and other open libraries tools, it is possible to access data (e.g. tweets, posts, comments, page views). The data available are limited to the restrictions found in each social media (e.g. privacy policies, limit maximum number posts/twitter collected, number maximum of historical days).

http://sior.ub.edu/

WHY WIKIPEDIA

English Wikipedia (update)

Articles	5,505,302
Pages	43,464,859
Files	847,403
Edits	918,058,515
Users	32,140,674
Admins	1,243
Active users[note 1]	132,530

See more

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Statistics

43 millions users registered around the world,
132,530 active users (users who have performed
an action in the last 30 days)

OPEN ACCESS

nature
International journal of science

Altmetric: 521   Citations: 892   **More detail »**

News

doi:10.1038/438900a

Internet encyclopaedias go head to head

Jim Giles

Jimmy Wales' Wikipedia comes close to Britannica in terms of the accuracy of its science entries, a *Nature* investigation finds. UPDATE: see details of how the data were collected for this article in the supplementary information. UPDATE 2 (28 March 2006). The results reported in this news story and their interpretation have been disputed by *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. *Nature* responded to these objections .

One of the extraordinary stories of the Internet age is that of Wikipedia, a free online encyclopaedia that anyone can edit. This radical and rapidly growing publication, which includes close to 4 million entries, is now a much-used resource. But it is also controversial: if anyone can edit entries, how do users know if Wikipedia is as accurate as established sources such as Encyclopaedia Britannica?

Image: AP PHOTO/M. PROBST

Published online 27 February 2007 | Nature | doi:10.1038/news070226-6
News

The more, the wikier

The secret to the quality of Wikipedia entries is lots of edits by lots of people

Wikipedia potential to shape science

Thompson, Neil and Hanley, Douglas, Science Is Shaped by Wikipedia: Evidence from a Randomized Control Trial (September 19, 2017). MIT Sloan Research Paper No. 5238-17. Available at SSRN: https://ssrn.com/abstract=3039505

- Wikipedia reflects the state of scientific knowledge.

- Wikipedia is also one of the most accessed websites in the world, including by scientists, which suggests that it also has the **potential to shape science**.

- **Incorporating ideas into a Wikipedia article leads to those ideas being used more in the scientific literature**.

Topic Pages

This collection aims to increase the coverage of computational biology and genetics-related topics in Wikipedia by rewarding authors with a citable, PubMed-indexed static version of the living document on Wikipedia. All Topic Pages undergo a fully open peer-review process on the Topic Pages wiki, with the reviews and responses posted to both the static article and Wikipedia talk page on publication. The Collection Editors are Thomas Shafee for Genetics Topic Pages, and Daniel Mietchen and Shoshana J. Wodak for Computational Biology Topic Pages.

< Less

Sections ∨

Editorial

Topic Pages: *PLoS Computational Biology* Meets Wikipedia
Shoshana Wodak, Daniel Mietchen, Andrew Collings, Robert Russell, Philip Bourne

PLOS Computational Biology: 29 Mar 2012

Wikipedia Playlist

Read all of the Wikipedia *PLOS Computational Biology* topic pages

WIKI PLAYLIST

Wikipedia Year of Science: An Open Opportunity for Participation

Posted April 14, 2016 by Sheryl P. Denker in In the News, Open Access, Science communication, Thought Leaders
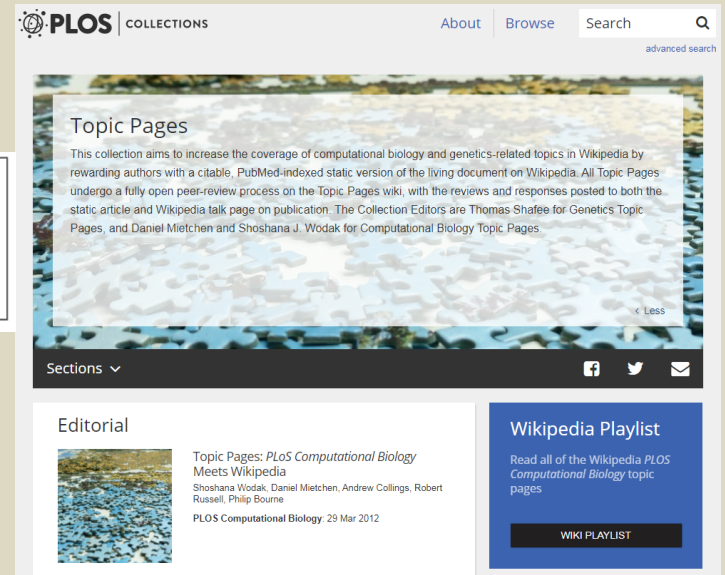
nature.com

News

Publish in Wikipedia or perish

Journal to require authors to post in the free online encyclopaedia.

Declan Butler

Wikipedia shapes language in science papers

Experiment traces how online encyclopaedia influences research write-ups.

Insert information in Wikipedia

Wikipedia is an encyclopedia

Our encyclopedia combines many features of general and specialized encyclopedias, almanacs, and gazetteers. **Wikipedia is not** a soapbox, an advertising platform, a vanity press, an experiment in anarchy or democracy, an indiscriminate collection of information, or a web directory. It is not a dictionary, a newspaper, or a collection of source documents, although some of its fellow Wikimedia projects are.

Wikipedia is written from a neutral point of view

We strive for articles in an impartial tone that document and explain major points of view, giving due weight with respect to their prominence. We avoid advocacy, and we characterize information and issues rather than debate them. In some areas there may be just one well-recognized point of view; in others, we describe multiple points of view, presenting each accurately and in context rather than as "the truth" or "the best view". All articles must strive for verifiable accuracy, citing reliable, authoritative sources, especially when the topic is controversial or is on living persons. Editors' personal experiences, interpretations, or opinions do not belong.

Wikipedia is free content that anyone can use, edit, and distribute

Since all editors freely license their work to the public, no editor owns an article and any contributions can and will be mercilessly edited and redistributed. Respect copyright laws, and never plagiarize from sources. Borrowing non-free media is sometimes allowed as fair use, but strive to find free alternatives first.

Wikipedia's editors should treat each other with respect and civility

Respect your fellow Wikipedians, even when you disagree. Apply Wikipedia etiquette, and don't engage in personal attacks. Seek consensus, avoid edit wars, and never disrupt Wikipedia to illustrate a point. Act in good faith, and assume good faith on the part of others. Be open and welcoming to newcomers. Should conflicts arise, discuss them calmly on the appropriate talk pages, follow dispute resolution procedures, and consider that there are 5,747,958 other articles on the English Wikipedia to improve and discuss.
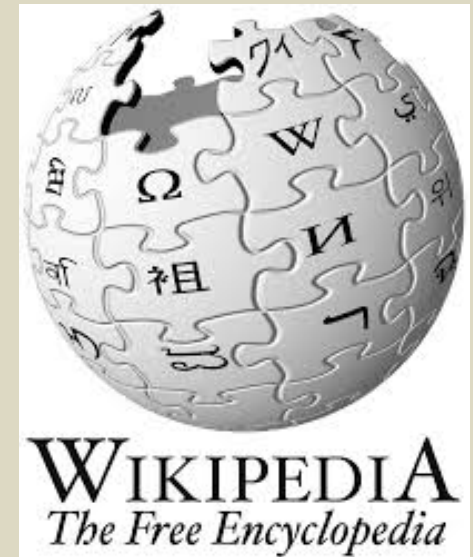
Wikipedia has no firm rules

Wikipedia has policies and guidelines, but they are not carved in stone; their content and interpretation can evolve over time. The principles and spirit matter more than literal wording, and sometimes improving Wikipedia requires making exceptions. Be bold but not reckless in updating articles. And do not agonize over making mistakes: every past version of a page is saved, so mistakes can be easily corrected.
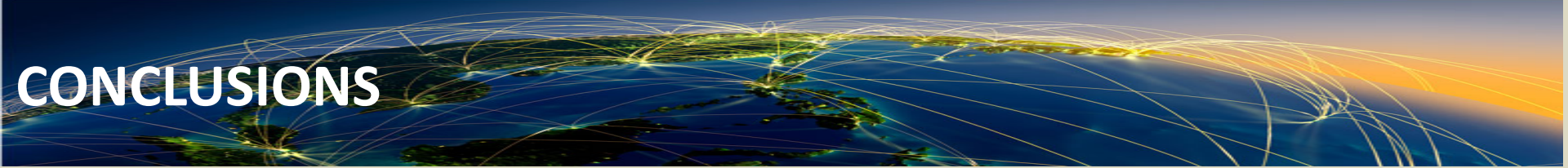
SIOR-WIKIPEDIA: SOCIAL IMPACT OF RESEARCH VISIBLE FOR ALL

EVIDENCE FOR SOCIETY

QUALITY EVIDENCE

CONCLUSIONS

The use of SIOR as a citable source of social impact of research in Wikipedia contributes to the quality and veracity of the contributions.

Researchers have the opportunity to contribute to dialogic evidenced based policies that is, to provide policy-makers with evidence of the social improvements already experienced by citizens.

The collaboration between SIOR and Wikipedia allows **the social impact received by stakeholders to be collected, and social impact to be publicly assessed, measured and discussed, favouring dialogic evidence-based policy.**

Drinking water

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

One of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set by the UN includes environmental sustainability. In 2004, only 42% of people in rural areas had access to clean water [**24**]. Projects such Democratisation of Water and Sanitation Governance by Means of Socio-Technical Innovations work to develop new accessible water treatment systems for poor rural areas, reducing the price of drinking water from US $ 6.5 per cubic meter to US $1 [**25**].

25. ^ "Access to clean water. [Social Impact]. DESAFIO. Democratization of Water and Sanitation Governance by Means of Socio-Technical Innovation (2013-2015). Framework Programme 7 (FP7)." . *SIOR, Social Impact Open Repository*.

WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

Main page
Contents
Featured content
Current events
Random article
Donate to Wikipedia
Wikipedia store

Interaction

Help
About Wikipedia
Community portal
Recent changes
Contact page

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drinking_water

Corruption

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Creating bottom-up mechanisms, promoting citizens participation and encouraging the values of integrity, accountability, and transparency are crucial components of fighting corruption. The implementation of the ALACs "Advocacy and Legal Advice Centres (ALACs)" has led to a significant increase in the number of citizen complaints against acts of corruption received and documented [62] and also to the development of strategies for good governance by involving citizens willing to fight against corruption [63].

62. ^ "Increase in the number of civil complaints against acts of corruption. [Social Impact]. ALACs. Promotion of Participation and Citizenship in Europe through the "Advocacy and Legal Advice Centres (ALACs)" of Transparency International (2009-2012). Framework Programme 7 (FP7)". *SIOR, Social Impact Open Repository*.

63. ^ "Impact on national legislation. [Social Impact]. ALACs. Promotion of Participation and Citizenship in Europe through the "Advocacy and Legal Advice Centres (ALACs)" of Transparency International (2009-2012). Framework Programme 7 (FP7)". *SIOR, Social Impact Open Repository*.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corruption

Thank you!

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