

## SIAMPI rapportageprotocol

**Step 1:** Description of the research group's mission and objectives to have social impacts

The mission statement reflects the context of the research. It is a good idea to specify the societal domains and professional practices targeted by the research. For example:

- Training for skilled researchers and professionals in the field of X and/or for sectors Y and Z.
- Improvements to procedures in a particular profession.
- Production of knowledge for industry and the commercial sector, or conversion of knowledge into new economic activity.
- Production of knowledge for public sectors such as health care, education and culture.
- Production of knowledge to support the drafting, implementation and evaluation of policy.

The mission statement should also indicate how the research group intends to achieve the mission by, for example, specifying what type of research the group performs, whether it is involved in partnerships with stakeholders (and which ones), and what output it plans to produce. Sometimes the mission statement will be more specific, including quantified objectives such as a particular number of professional publications, financial resources to be acquired, or contributions to education and training.

**Step 2:** Description of the societal contribution having realised in the period assessed.

Looking back over the period under review, it is possible to describe the actual societal contribution made by the research. The following four questions provide a useful guide:

- Question 1: What substantive results did the research yield that could be of importance to society?
- Question 2: How has the knowledge been disseminated among societal stakeholders?
- Question 3: What evidence is there of interest and appreciation on the part of societal stakeholders?
- Question 4: What effects have the research results had?

Although the impact of research is sometimes not felt immediately, it is nevertheless wise to identify any impact, or, in other words, any observable effect of your research. This might include adjustments of specific policies, use of a new therapy that reduces the burden of illness on patients, or income from patents or a successful spin-off.

**Step 3:** Compile a list based on indicators of societal relevance

In the third step, use indicators to compile a list of the research group's achievements in terms of societal relevance. Any specific results presented in step 2 can be aggregated by using indicators that are more generally applicable in your field or discipline.

The indicators reflect various aspects of societal relevance:

- the spread of research results,
- the degree of interest in and appreciation of the research among societal stakeholders,
- actual use of the research results.

Indicators are context-dependent, and can therefore differ from one research group and discipline to another. It is even possible that the indicators reflect dissemination of knowledge in one discipline, and stakeholder interest in another. By way of illustration, the table shows an example of indicators from an electrical engineering pilot study:

Aspect of social impact and productive interactions	Indicators
Dissemination of knowledge	PhDs in industry
	Master's graduates in industry
	Proofs of concept
	Presentations at specialist conferences
Interest of stakeholders	Joint road maps
	Presentations by invitation
	Knowledge exploitation grants

	Industry funding
	Staff exchanges
	Part-time professors from/in industry
	Consortiums with industry
Impact and use of results	Market launch and new products in industry
	Spin-offs with industry contacts
	Patents

**Step 4:** Assessment of the societal relevance of the research by the peer committee

The evaluation committee assesses the societal relevance of the research, based on the evidence presented in step 2 and 3. The peer committee may include stakeholder opinions through:

- Invitation of experts with an understanding of the societal issue or sector to sit on the evaluation committee,
- A round table discussion between stakeholders and the peer committee as part of the assessment process.
- Ask for an additional survey among stakeholders, e.g. using the interview protocol.