

SOCIAL IMPACT

Informing public debate, stimulating public interest, improving welfare, equality and inclusion, and improving quality of life and opportunities. Impacts where the beneficiaries include individuals, groups of individuals, organisations or communities whose rights, duties, behaviours, opportunities, inclusion, quality of life and other activity have been influenced.¹⁴ Possible indicators may include, but are not limited to:

Output Indicators	Outcome Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stimulation or informing of public debate or interest• Greater awareness of the public’s role and responsibility in contributing to solving social challenges• Increased confidence of the general public to address issues affecting them• Exchange of public tacit knowledge to inform new or improved products, services and processes• Improved quality of life through improved access to services• Local, regional or national development and regeneration plans• New processes for responding to public research needs and partnerships• Improved human performance due to new or changed technologies or processes.• Improved social welfare, equality, social inclusion; improved access to justice and other opportunities (including employment and education).• Engagement with academia has enhanced policy and practice for securing poverty alleviation.• Influential contributions to campaigns for social, economic, political and/or legal change through engagement with civil society groups.• Changes to social policy have been informed by academic work and/or have led to improved social welfare, equality or social inclusion.• Academic work has contributed to community regeneration or development.• Improved social and educational inclusion of marginalised groups in any given context, for example developing countries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Documented evidence of changes to social policy.• Demonstrate a contribution to social cohesion, health and well-being• Demonstrate a link to wider local and national priorities• Demonstrable evidence that collaborations with societal stakeholders (including knowledge transfer partnerships and contracts) lead to e.g. expanding or strengthening networks or changes in social policy.• Publication figures both in NL and abroad, audience or attendance figures (including demographic data where relevant), broadcasting data and other forms of media, download figures, or database and website hits over a sustained period.• Qualitative feedback from partners or participants in academic projects or attendees at academic events.

¹⁴ Based on Campus Engage Framework (http://www.campusengage.ie/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/Campus_Engage_Impact_Framework_May_2018_Web.pdf) and Research Excellence Framework (<https://www.ref.ac.uk/publications-and-reports/panel-criteria-and-working-methods-201902/>)