



Exploring the Broader Impacts of your Research Project

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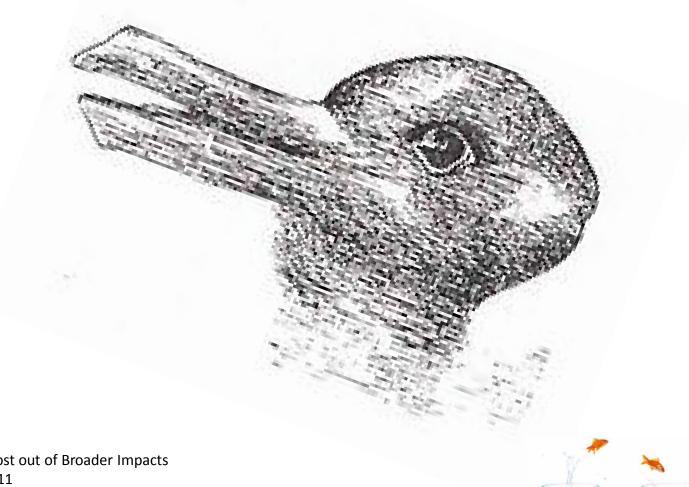
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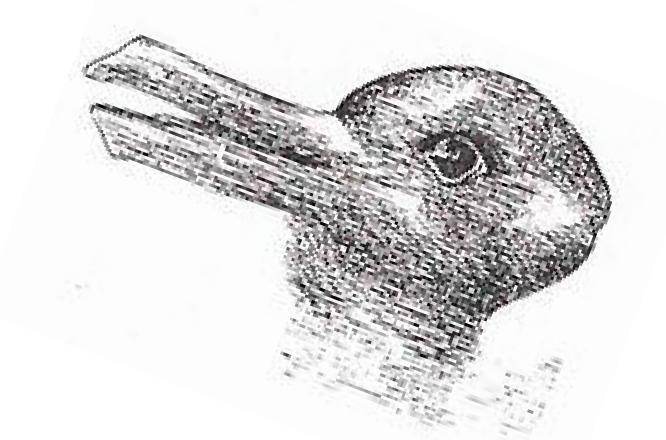


















What do we mean by "broader impacts" of research?







US National Science Foundation

What are the broader impacts of the proposed activity?

- Integrating research and education (advancing discovery while promoting teaching, training, and learning)
- Broadening participation of underrepresented groups
- Enhancing infrastructure for research and education
- Disseminating results broadly
- Benefitting society







America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010

SEC. 526. BROADER IMPACTS REVIEW CRITERION.

- (a) Goals- The Foundation shall apply a Broader Impacts Review Criterion to achieve the following goals:
- (1) Increased economic competitiveness of the United States.
- (2) Development of a globally competitive STEM workforce.
- (3) Increased participation of women and underrepresented minorities in STEM.
- (4) Increased partnerships between academia and industry.
- (5) Improved pre-K-12 STEM education and teacher development.
- (6) Improved undergraduate STEM education.
- (7) Increased public scientific literacy.
- (8) Increased national security.







European Commission FP7

From the Science in Society Work Programme (Part 5 of Capacities):

Expected <u>impact</u>: Research outcomes will contribute to a better insight on how to use ethical expertise in the policy-making process at the European and national levels and in particular how public policy should address the issue of human enhancement.





European Commission FP7

From the Science in Society Work Programme (Part 5 of Capacities):

Expected impact : Research outcomes will contribute to a better insight on how to use ethical expertise in the policy-making process at the European and national levels and in particular how public policy should address the issue of human enhancement.

From the Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and New Production Technologies – NMP Work Programme (Theme 4 of Cooperation):

Expected impact: (i) Solutions going well beyond the state-of-the-art in terms of cost (target of far below 1 €/Wp) and efficiency; (ii) Stimulation and acceleration of the industrial take-up of promising results beyond laboratory scale; (iii) New competitive industrial processes .





Research Councils UK

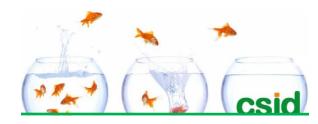
Academic impact

The demonstrable contribution that excellent research makes to academic advances, across and within disciplines, including significant advances in understanding, methods, theory and application.

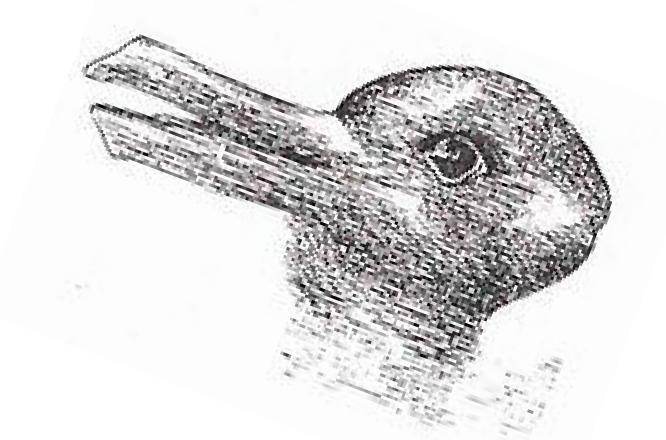
Economic and societal impacts

The demonstrable contribution that excellent research makes to society and the economy. Economic and societal impacts embrace all the extremely diverse ways in which research-related knowledge and skills benefit individuals, organisations and nations by:

- fostering global economic performance, and specifically the economic competitiveness of the United Kingdom,
- increasing the effectiveness of public services and policy,
- enhancing quality of life, health and creative output.













Research Councils UK

"Pathways to Impact"

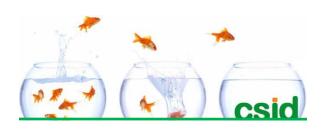
- Who might benefit from this research?
- How might they benefit from this research?
- What will be done to ensure that potential beneficiaries have the opportunity to engage with this research?





Logistics

- Resources UNT Research Development Team
- Partnerships UNT organizations already involved in outreach, policy, etc.
- Users of the research co-production of research?
- **Relevant expertise**
- Assessment of impacts
- Funding for impacts activities?
- Capacities?

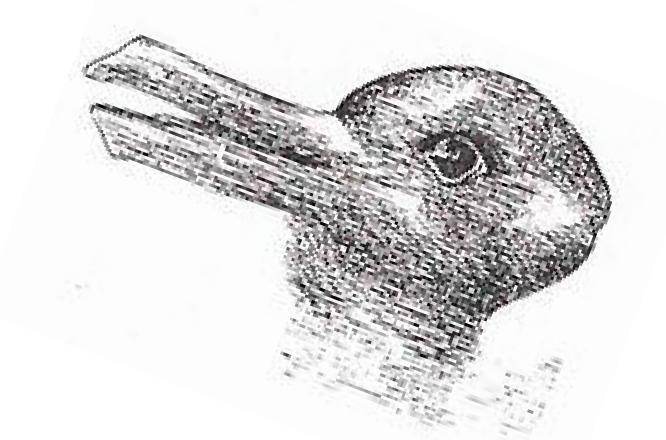














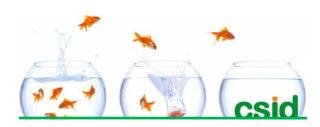




"The Will to Believe"

Let us give the name of *hypothesis* to anything that may be proposed to our belief; and just as the electricians speak of live and dead wires, let us speak of any hypothesis as either *live* or *dead*.

– William James







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A live hypothesis is one which appeals as a real possibility to him [*sic*] to whom it is proposed.

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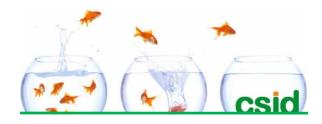
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A live hypothesis is one which appeals as a real possibility to him [*sic*] to whom it is proposed.

Deadness and liveness in an hypothesis are not intrinsic properties, but relations to the individual thinker. They are measured by his [*sic*] willingness to act.

Planning, Managing, and Funding the Research Project 30 April, 2011 University of North Texas Denton, TX, USA

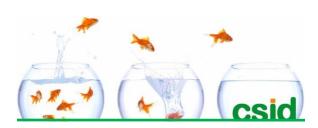
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For many PIs and potential PIs, the idea that they ought to address broader impacts is a wholly dead hypothesis.







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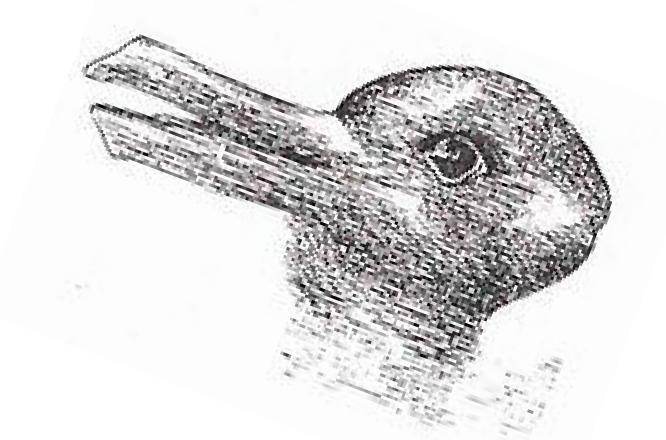
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As James would say, "the notion makes no electric connection with [their] nature,—it refuses to scintillate with any credibility at all."

It's as if we've trained academics to see only ducks.













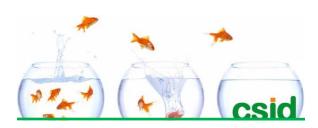
Your job is to train yourself, your colleagues, your students, your mentors, to see ducks and rabbits.





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How?





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How?

Ask not what you can do for broader impacts; ask what broader impacts can do for you.





Your job is to train your colleagues, your students, your future students, to see ducks and rabbits.

How?

Ask not what you can do for broader impacts; ask what broader impacts can do for you.

The point is to learn (and to teach others) to see as opportunities what others see as obstacles.













grant proposal













broader impacts













CV or biographical sketch













data management plan









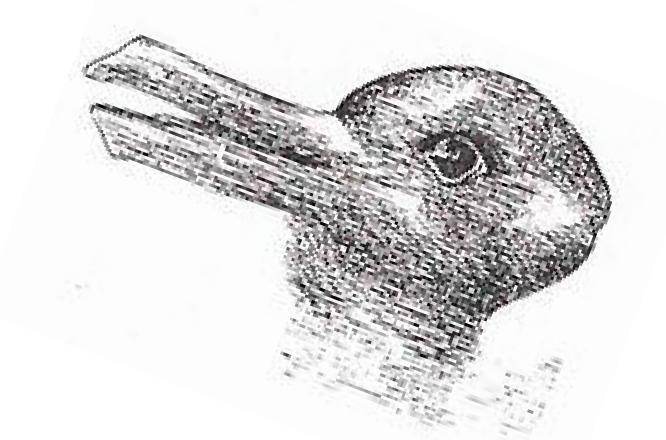




instrinsic and instrumental value of your research













thank you





Recommended Reading

Holbrook, J. Britt. "Accountable Science," in *Science Progress*, September 16, 2010: <u>http://www.scienceprogress.org/2010/09/accountable-science/</u>.

Holbrook, J. Britt. "Peer Review," in *The Oxford Handbook of Interdisciplinarity*, Robert Frodeman, Julie Thompson Klein, Carl Mitcham, eds. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010, 321-32.

Holbrook, J. Britt. Guest editor, *Special Issue of Social Epistemology on US National Science Foundation's Broader Impacts Criterion*, Vol. 23, Nos. 3-4, July-December 2010.

Holbrook, J. Britt. "Answering NSF's Question: What Are the Broader Impacts of the Proposed Activity?" in *Professional Ethics Report*, Vol. XX, No. 3, Summer 2007: <u>http://www.aaas.org/spp/sfrl/per/newper50.shtml#NSF</u>.

Frodeman, Robert and J. Britt Holbrook. "Science's Social Effects," in *Issues in Science and Technology*, Vol. 23, Issue 3 (Spring 2007), p.p. 28-30: <u>http://www.issues.org/23.3/p_frodeman.html</u>.

Holbrook, J. Britt. "Assessing the Science – Society Relation: The Case of the U.S. National Science Foundation's Second Merit Review Criterion," in *Technology in Society*, Vol. 27, Issue 4, November 2005, p.p., 437-451.

James, William. "The Will to Believe."

Others can be found here: <u>http://csid.unt.edu/topics/broader-impacts-articles.html</u>

