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| 1. ADVANCING KNOWLEDGE |  |
| Advancing knowledge refers to measures of research quality, activity, and outreach. This includes: collaboration with other researchers, consumers and community, clinicians, health services, government, industry and not-for-profit organisations; sharing data and materials; and communicating with different audiences through various channels.  |
| QUALITY INDICATORS | IMPACT EVIDENCE |
| Citations over 10 years |  |
| Editorials by journals and/or publishers which highlight important papers *E.g., Reputable sources such as F100, open access repositories* |  |
| Invitation to deliver keynote/plenary lectures |  |
| Invitations to write commentaries and reviews |  |
| Prizes/awards *E.g., National and international research excellence, innovation, and contribution* |  |
| Proportion of peer-reviewed outputs in top 10% of journals in the field |  |
| Research cited in textbooks |  |
| Total Field Weighted Citation Impacts or equivalent |  |
| ACTIVITY INDICATORS | IMPACT EVIDENCE |
| Citations of work in research papers from other disciplines *E.g., Allied or relevant discipline outside immediate field as evidence of broader impact of knowledge contribution* |  |
| Proportion of publications as first and/or senior author |  |
| Reports – commissioned |  |
| OUTREACH INDICATORS | IMPACT EVIDENCE |
| Consumer and community awareness |  |
| Grants with research implementation organisation as Chief Investigator / partner organisation |  |
| Invited oral presentations to academic audiences |  |
| Oral presentations to consumers and community |  |
| Presentations to government |  |
| Proportion of projects involving consumers and community |  |
| Scientific workshops delivered to external parties |  |
| Training provided to organisations with the goal of improving health |  |
| **IMPACT STORY/CASE STUDY***Use the evidence above to develop impact stories or case studies describing how your research has led to* ***advances******in knowledge*** *that have had verifiable impacts within and/or beyond your own field/discipline.*  |
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| 2. RESEARCH CAPACITY BUILDING |  |
| Research capacity building refers to developing researchers and research infrastructure |
| PERSONNEL INDICATORS | IMPACT EVIDENCE |
| Formal mentorship of researchers |  |
| Graduated research students in health-related subjects |  |
| Leading collaborative networks*E.g., Collaborating with other researchers or industries/organisations to build researcher capacity* |  |
| Number of external researchers supported/mentored as part of an exchange or visiting scholar program |  |
| Number of research staff supported/mentored that are practising health professionals*E.g., Clinician, allied health professional, community nurse* |  |
| Number of research student completions(PhD, Masters, Honours) |  |
| Participation in collaborative networks*E.g., Collaborating with other researchers or industries/organisations to build researcher capacity* |  |
| Research training for non-researchers*E.g., Clinicians, allied health professionals, community members, consumers* |  |
| Participation in development of professional development strategies/programs to improve skills*E.g., Research or research management skills* |  |
| INFRASTRUCTURE INDICATORS | IMPACT EVIDENCE |
| Contributions to building or developing new infrastructure for the sharing of materials*E.g., Biobanks, registries, open access databases* |  |
| SECTOR BUILDING INDICATORS | IMPACT EVIDENCE |
| Engagement with external organisations*E.g., Planned, purposeful and meaningful engagement with external organisations of relevance to the goal of building research capacity, such as pharmaceutical and biotech industries, government, peak body organisations* |  |
| Membership/Chair on funding review panels |  |
| Membership/Chair on external infrastructure committees |  |
| Membership/Chair on external scientific committees |  |
| **IMPACT STORY/CASE STUDY***Use the evidence above to develop impact stories or case studies describing how your research has led to* ***advances******in research capacity building*** *that have had verifiable impacts within and/or beyond your own field/discipline.*  |
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| 3. INFORMING DECISION MAKING |  |
| Informing decision making refers to decisions about health and healthcare, including public health and social care, decisions about future research investment, and decisions by the public. |
| HEALTH AND WELLBEING INDICATORS | IMPACT EVIDENCE |
| Changes to guidelines and policy outside of health |  |
| Clinical practice changes informed by research |  |
| Formal partnerships with organisations that action change *E.g., Government, industry, not-for-profit organisations* |  |
| Formal partnerships with organisations that action change *E.g., Government, industry, not-for-profit organisations* |  |
| Other practice changes informed by research |  |
| Policy changes informed by research |  |
| Provided research expertise |  |
| Research cited in ongoing health professional education material (health-related education) |  |
| Research informed development of and/or changes to guidelines |  |
| RESEARCH INDICATORS | IMPACT EVIDENCE |
| Consultancies |  |
| Journal editorships |  |
| **IMPACT STORY/CASE STUDY***Use the evidence above to develop impact stories or case studies describing how your research has led to* ***advances******in informed decision making*** *that have had verifiable impacts within and/or beyond your own field/discipline.*  |
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| 4. HEALTH IMPACTS |  |
| Health impacts refer to improvements in health status, determinants of health including individual risk factors andenvironmental determinants, and the health system. |
| IMPROVED HEALTH STATUS INDICATORS | IMPACT EVIDENCE |
| Disability adjusted life-years |  |
| Improved environmental determinants of health*E.g., Reduction in air or water pollution levels* |  |
| Patients upskilled in self-care |  |
| Patient-reported outcomes measures |  |
| Quality-adjusted life years |  |
| Reduction in modifiable risk factors such as smoking and alcohol consumption |  |
| Reduced mortality and morbidity |  |
| Potential years life lost |  |
| HEALTH SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS INDICATORS | IMPACT EVIDENCE |
| Clinical guideline adopted |  |
| Clinical tools developed*E.g., Decision support tools, web-based tools for patients* |  |
| Health policy or program adopted |  |
| Improved effectiveness and efficiency of services or treatments |  |
| Improved patient-reported compliance |  |
| Improved patient-reported satisfaction |  |
| ACTIVITY INDICATORS | IMPACT EVIDENCE |
| Clinical intervention studies *E.g., Trials* |  |
| Population-level intervention and implementation studies and trials |  |
| HEALTH PRODUCTS INDICATORS | IMPACT EVIDENCE |
| Approved devices |  |
| Approved therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic product |  |
| Certification of products and programs (not just under regulatory approval) *E.g., Therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic products; Certification of products and programs* |  |
| Software product *E.g., Phone app* |  |
| Training and education products delivered*E.g., For researchers, clinicians, health services, Government, industry, not-for-profit organisations, consumers and community with consideration of level of uptake* |  |
| **IMPACT STORY/CASE STUDY***Use the evidence above to develop impact stories or case studies describing how your research has led to* ***health impacts*** *within and/or beyond your own field/discipline.*  |
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| 5. ECONOMIC IMPACTS |  |
| Economic impacts refer to commercialisation events, reducing healthcare costs and socio-economic benefits. |
| ACTIVITY INDICATORS | IMPACT EVIDENCE |
| Improved efficiency of health service delivery |  |
| Improved productivity due to research innovations*E.g., Reduced illness or injury* |  |
| Job creation*E.g., Employment of researchers, health professionals* |  |
| Reduced healthcare costs |  |
| COMMERCIALISATION INDICATORS | IMPACT EVIDENCE |
| Company creation |  |
| Contract research |  |
| Government grants to aid commercialisation |  |
| Income from intellectual property |  |
| Investment from an industry partner (excl. contract research) |  |
| Licensing income |  |
| Patent licences |  |
| Product or service sales |  |
| Raising funding from venture capital or other commercial sources |  |
| **IMPACT STORY/CASE STUDY***Use the evidence above to develop impact stories or case studies describing how your research has led to* ***economic impacts****.*  |
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| 6. SOCIAL IMPACTS |  |
| Social impacts refer to improvements in the health of society, including the welfare and wellbeing of the end users of research and the community. |
| INDICATORS | IMPACT EVIDENCE |
| Changes in behaviours and attitudes |  |
| Improved ability to access healthcare services |  |
| Improved ability to participate in paid or unpaid occupations |  |
| Improved ability to participate socially |  |
| Improved health literacy among the community |  |
| Improved linkage with peer support organisations*E.g., Advocacy groups* |  |
| Improved social determinants of health*E.g., New public health education campaigns, improved social support networks* |  |
| Improved social equity, inclusion or cohesion |  |
| Reductions in stigma*E.g., Related to mental health, sexuality, race/ethnicity etc.* |  |
| **IMPACT STORY/CASE STUDY***Use the evidence above to develop impact stories or case studies describing how your research has led to* ***social impacts***. |
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| 7. IMPACT PRACTICES |  |

Impact practices promote the translation of research into impacts. These can be present at multiple levels includingindividual (e.g., collaborating with community organisations), team (e.g., planning for research impact in projects) and organisation (e.g., professional services providing support and training to teams and individual researchers around planning for their research impact). |
| IMPACT PRACTICES | IMPACT EVIDENCE |
| Involvement with functional structures that drive commercial and non-commercial/public good translation |  |
| Funding for discovery research*E.g., Innovative/new research ideas with no supporting data that don’t fit traditional grant schemes, basic research* |  |
| Initiatives for improving engagement*E.g., With end users of research and the community* |  |
| Initiatives for improving research collaboration |  |
| Involvement with internal professional services for core research activities*E.g., Clinical trials, commercialisation, grants administration, communications* |  |
| Linking impact activity to researcher Key Performance Indicators |  |
| Involvement in research impact-focused organisational culture |  |
| Involvement in securing research translation-specific funding |  |
| Collaborating with organisations that action change *E.g., Government, industry, not-for-profit* |  |
| Training and access to resources for research impact assessment |  |
| Involvement with development and/or implementation of training and professional development*E.g., Knowledge translation training, communicating your research findings* |  |
| Training and support programs for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health research (or other Indigenous communities internationally) |  |
| **IMPACT STORY/CASE STUDY***Use the evidence above to develop impact stories or case studies describing how your research has led to changes or improvements in* ***impact practices*** *or new impact practices*  |
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