## Impacts on public policy, law and services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of impact</th>
<th>Types of impact</th>
<th>Indicators of reach and significance</th>
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| Impacts where the beneficiaries are usually government, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), charities and public sector organisations and society, either as a whole or groups of individuals in society, through the implementation or non-implementation of policies, systems or reforms. | • Policy debate has been stimulated or informed by research evidence, which may have led to confirmation of policy, change in policy direction, implementation or withdrawal of policy.  
• Policy decisions or changes to legislation, regulations or guidelines have been informed by research evidence.  
• A policy has been implemented (including those realised through changes to legislation) or the delivery of a public service has changed.  
• In delivering a public service, a new technology or process has been adopted or an existing technology or process improved.  
• The quality, accessibility, acceptability or cost-effectiveness of a public service has been improved.  
• (Sections of) the public have benefited from public service improvements.  
• Risks to the security of nation states have been reduced.  
• The work of an NGO, charitable or other organisation has been influenced by the research.  
• Legislative change, development of legal principle or effect on legal practice.  
• Research is used by parliamentarians to develop proposals for new legislation through Private Members’ Bills, or to assist scrutiny of legislation and inform amendments to other bills such as those introduced by Government.  
• Research recommendations are taken up by policy makers through membership of a government advisory committee. | • Documented evidence of use in policy debate (for example, at a parliamentary Select Committee, material produced by NGOs).  
• Citation in a public discussion, consultation document or judgement.  
• Evidence of citation in policy, regulatory, strategy, practice or other documents.  
• Direct citations of research in parliamentary publications such as Hansard, committee reports, evidence submissions, or briefings.  
• Acknowledgements to researchers on webpages, in reports or briefings.  
• Evidence of influence on a debate in public policy and practice through membership of or distinctive contributions to expert panels and policy committees or advice to government (at local, national or international level).  
• Quantitative indicators or statistics on the numbers of attendees or participants at a research event, or website analytics for online briefings.  
• Qualitative feedback from participants or attendees at research events.  
• Data to show close working relationships with Members or staff, for example, the number of meetings held, minutes from these meetings, membership of working groups, co-authoring of publications.  
• Testimonials from Members, Committees or officials, where available.  
• Documented evidence of influence on guidelines, legislation, regulation, policy or standards. |
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| Policymakers make use of research-based critical evidence synthesis in developing policy.  
Government analysts adopt innovative methodological or approach-based advice from researchers.  
Forms of regulation, dispute resolution or access to justice have been influenced.  
Research is used to change current processes or services, or identify new services to be provided.  
Research into the languages and cultures of minority linguistic, ethnic, religious, immigrant, cultures and communities used by government, NGOs, charities or private sector to understand and respond to their needs.  
Research helps to highlight issues of concern to parliamentarians and contributes to new analysis of existing issues.  
Research helps parliamentarians and staff to identify inquiry topics, shape the focus of inquiries, inform questioning of witnesses, and underpin recommendations.  
Research equips parliamentarians, their staff, and legislative staff with new analytical or technical skills, or refreshes existing ones.  
International policy development has been influenced by research.  
Allocation and/or distribution of Official Development Assistance (ODA) has been influenced by research.  
Policy and practice of international agencies or institutions have been influenced by research.  
Research stimulates critical public debate that leads to the non-adoption of policy. | Documented evidence of changes to public policy, legislation, regulations or guidelines.  
Analysis by third-party organisations of parliamentary proceedings or processes, for example studies of the passage of particular pieces of legislation.  
Documented evidence of changes to international development policies.  
Evidence of use of process/technology.  
Measures of improved public services, including, where appropriate, quantitative information; such information may relate for example to the quality, accessibility or cost-effectiveness of public services.  
Measures of improved inclusion, welfare or equality.  
Satisfaction measures (for example, with services).  
Formal partnership agreements or research collaboration with major institutions, NGOs and public bodies. Consultancies to public or other bodies that utilise research expertise.  
Evidence of engagement with campaign and pressure groups and other civil organisations (including membership and activities of those organisations and campaigns) as a result of research.  
Documented evidence of changes to international development policies.  
Measures of improved international equality, food security, welfare or inclusion. |
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