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The Impact of Ageing Research within the Research Excellence Framework 2014: an evaluation

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Table of contents

Foreword.....	3
Executive Summary	4
Acknowledgements	5
1. What is research impact in the REF?	6
2. Outline of consultancy tasks.....	9
3. Methodology.....	10
4. Findings: Where are the impact case studies related to ageing?	13
5. Findings: Summary analysis of the impact case studies	20
6. Concluding reflections	31
References.....	33

Appendix A: Breakdown of combined keyword search by Panel and Units of Assessment

Appendix B: Proforma for case study analysis

Appendix C: List of case studies included in the sample analysis

Appendix D: REF database Panel C case studies in Units of Assessment ‘Social Work and Social Policy’ and ‘Sociology’

Appendix E: REF database search results for ‘New Dynamics of Ageing’

Foreword

Following discussion at the Executive Committee (EC) a strategic decision was made to consider the position of research on ageing and later life in relation to the HEFCE commissioned Research Excellence framework (REF) 2014. As a result, in June 2015, the EC appointed consultants from the University of Sheffield to undertake an analysis of the HEFCE database of Impact Case Studies from REF 2014.

Acknowledging the limitations of the database in terms of requirements for the REF submission, the aims and objectives were as follows:

- To determine the spread of impact case studies concerned with ageing and later life;
- To consider the range of Units of Assessment (UoAs) engaged in ageing research;
- To analyse how impact had been addressed within a sub-sample of case studies
- To consider how this analysis may be of value to members of the BSG and those involved in ageing research

Executive Summary

- 311 case studies were identified as relevant to ageing research. This represents 4.7% overall of the total 6,679 published impact case studies.
- Ageing research appears in **all subject panels** across the REF and within 33 out of 36 Units of Assessment. Ageing research covers a range of academic disciplines.
- Impact is underpinned by **collaborative and partnership activities** including a wide range of stakeholders. The role of organisations and agencies concerned with older people is pivotal.
- Impact embraces a broad and diverse spectrum. **'Health'** is the most commonly occurring category of impact across the 311 case studies.

An examination of a sample of 50 case studies highlights:

- Commonly occurring types of impact are: informing and influencing policy 74%; improving practice 68%; improving quality of life 68%; enhancing public discourse 58%. New technologies developed forms 30% of the impact case studies.
- 74% of these case studies indicate an **international dimension** to the research, ranging from influencing policy and practice to specific dissemination events.
- The participation and engagement of older people is not overwhelmingly visible within the case studies with only 32% explicitly commenting on their involvement as forming a central component of the approach. Nonetheless, there are some examples of innovative practice, including 'citizen panels', user centred design, participatory performances, creation of cultural artefacts, and experiences of marginalised groups.
- The value attached to diverse perspectives, the relations between different stakeholders and some of the dilemmas involved in participatory or co-produced research are not generally addressed within the case study format.
- There are **few intergenerational activities** in these case studies; just 6% indicate some involvement of this type.
- There was limited discussion of research funding or programmes of work in these case studies though some reported the importance of different forms of knowledge transfer.
- Without a direct dialogue with the authors a richer understanding of context and intentions cannot be achieved and it is also not possible to assess on-going impact and sustainability. Further research is required.
- Despite limitations to using the REF database, the analysis highlights the **multi- and inter- disciplinary strength** of ageing research, and how the British Society of Gerontology must build on these strengths to encourage and maintain capacity.

Acknowledgements

The project team would like to thank Sheila Peace and members of the BSG Executive sub-group, Mim Bernard, Robin Means, Judith Phillips, and Sue Venn for their guidance and dialogue throughout this project. We would also like to extend our thanks to the BSG Executive Committee for their comments and guidance and to Rachel Hazelwood, BSG Manager for all her timely support and facilitation in the development of this project.

In addition, this project would not have been viable without the freely available, searchable online database of impact case studies produced as a result of the Research Excellence Framework 2014.

1. What is research impact in the REF?

The Research Excellence Framework (REF) 2014 is a peer assessment of the quality of UK universities' research in all disciplines. The REF is undertaken by the four higher education funding councils. The results are used to distribute research funding to universities on the basis of quality from 2015-2016 onwards [1].

154 UK institutions made submissions in 36 subject-based Units of Assessment (UoAs). Panels of experts who produced an overall quality profile for each submission assessed the submissions. For the first time, REF 2014 introduced an assessment of the wider impact of research, alongside an assessment of the quality of research outputs and the vitality of the research environment. The overall quality profile awarded to each submission is based on these elements, weighted as follows:

Outputs:	65%
Impact:	20%
Environment:	15%

The impact dimension was assessed through the submission of Impact Case Studies for each UoA together with a description of plans and strategies to facilitate impact in the Impact Template.

The results of REF 2014 were published on 18 December 2014.

1.1 Impact and the REF

For the purposes of REF, impact is defined as:

'any effect on, change or benefit to the economy, society, culture, public policy or services, health, the environment or quality of life, beyond academia.'

The timescale for demonstrating when the impact occurred was specified as between 2008 and 2013, with the underpinning research which could date back to 1993 as long as it was derived from the same institution. The number of case studies that could be submitted depended on the number of people being submitted for each UoA.

Case studies were assessed on their 'reach' and 'significance':

- Reach – 'the spread or breadth of influence or effect on the relevant constituencies' and
- Significance – 'the intensity or the influence or effort.'

In assessing the impact described within a case study, the guidance stated that the panel would form an overall view about its 'reach and significance' taken as whole, rather than assessed separately [1].

The criteria for assessing each case study was defined using level descriptors as follows:

Table A

Definitions used of starred levels for assessing impact as part of REF 2014	
Star level	Description
4 star	Outstanding impacts in terms of their reach and significance.
3 star	Very considerable impacts in terms of their reach and significance.
2 star	Considerable impacts in terms of their reach and significance.
1 star	Recognised but modest impacts in terms of their reach and significance.
Unclassified	The impact is of little or no reach and significance, or the impact was not eligible, or the impact was not underpinned by excellent research produced by the submitted unit.

The impact case studies were four page documents which had to include the following for each institution and Unit of Assessment:

- *Title of the case study*
- *Summary of the impact (indicative maximum 100 words)*
- *A description of the underpinning research (indicative maximum 500 words)*
- *References to the research (indicative maximum of 6 references)*
- *Details of the impact (indicative maximum 750 words)*
- *Sources to corroborate the impact (indicative maximum of 10 references)*

Overall, 6,975 impact case studies were submitted as part of REF 2014. These case studies provide a unique and invaluable source of information on the impact of UK research.

King's College London and Digital Science were commissioned to undertake an analysis of REF impact and their report published in March 2015 has been widely welcomed [2]. It affirms that UK higher education research has wide and varied benefits on the economy, society, culture, policy, health, the environment and quality of life — both within the UK and overseas. These wider effects often stem from multidisciplinary research and reflect the way that universities have engaged with a range of public, private and charitable organisations and local communities.

In addition to the published report, an online searchable database of the impact case studies was also produced by Digital Science and King's College London. The database consists of 6,679 published case studies [3].

The REF online database of case studies is available at:

<http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/search1.aspx>

The REF database categorizes each impact case study by type of impact. It is an indicative guide to aid text searching [3].

Information about REF impact types used in the database

There are eight Summary Impact Types. These follow the PESTLE convention (*Political, Economic, Societal, Technological, Legal, and Environmental*) widely used in Government policy development. For the purposes of introductory guidance in REF impact searching, *Health and Cultural* impact types (otherwise subsumed within Societal) have been added to the six standard categories. The category names have a particular meaning for the purposes of analysis. This may vary between users. For example, JISC suggests:

Political: worldwide, European and UK national and local Government directives, public body policies, national and local organizations' requirements, institutional policy.

Economic: funding mechanisms and streams, business and enterprise directives, internal funding models, budgetary restrictions, income generation.

Societal: societal attitudes to and impacts of education, government directives and employment opportunities, lifestyle changes, changes in populations, distributions and demographics, the societal impact of different cultures.

Most REF impact case studies relate at some level to more than one type of impact. Some case studies arguably cover all eight.

Source: <http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/FAQ.aspx>

1.2 Limitations of the REF dataset

There are some limitations to the REF dataset of impact case studies. It is constrained by the REF definition of impact and the specific rules and requirements such as, timings of when the impact and the underpinning research had to occur and timings for the underpinning research. Also, content will have been driven by institutional decisions to submit examples of what might place the university in the most advantageous position from a research assessment perspective.

In addition, the King's College London/Digital Science analysis of the impact case studies notes that the impact case studies are limited as research material through the way that impact was required to be articulated and described and that they are selective and are not necessarily a representative set of impact case studies [2].

The evaluation of the preparation and assessment of impact carried out by RAND Europe which was commissioned by the Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE) notes that the impact case studies submitted may not be representative of the actual impact of research occurring within higher education institutions [4, 5]. For example, potential case studies may not have been submitted where there was uncertainty about their eligibility.

Notwithstanding these limitations, the database is a unique, invaluable and tremendous resource publicly available about the impact of research.

2. Outline of consultancy tasks

The King's College London/Digital Science analysis of the REF impact case studies considered impact across all the submitted case studies [2]. This analysis had not been asked to directly address the profile of ageing research which forms the basis of the BSG consultancy. However, it does provide a valuable wider context.

This consultancy project is based upon an analysis of the REF impact case studies concerned with ageing research.

2.1 Background activities

Familiarisation with the King's College London/Digital Science report: 'The nature, scale and beneficiaries of research impact: An initial analysis of Research Excellence framework (REF) 2014 impact case studies' [2]. Consideration of the survey of BSG members regarding their involvement in the REF 2014 and the UoAs to which they were submitted.

Feedback from the BSG sub-group regarding other organisations and bodies relevant to the BSG and impact activities out of ageing research for example, British Geriatrics Society, British Society for Research on Ageing, Alzheimer's Society regarding the breadth of UoAs in which ageing research has been submitted.

2.2 Key word examination of database for impact case studies

Searching REF database through testing keywords 'ageing', 'older people', 'elderly', 'dementia', 'old', 'later life', 'old age' – to consider the breadth of UoAs with potential for inclusion.

2.3 Qualitative analysis of impact case studies

Assessment of the impact case studies using an impact proforma suggested by the BSG and then amended in discussions with the consultant team.

The agreed tasks were designed to be completed within a limited time period.

3. Methodology

Using the REF database of online impact case studies and in discussion with the BSG sub-group, the following broad approach was used to analyse the profile of ageing research:

3.1 Stage One: Where can we locate ageing research impact case studies?

We carried out testing of keywords to search for ageing research case studies.

The initial keyword examination of potential case studies identified 763 case studies.

We carried out an assessment of case studies to determine if they related to ageing research

The 763 case studies identified through keyword searches were scrutinised to assess whether the content related to ageing research. We undertook an initial pilot to refine the criteria for consideration and categorised each case study as:

Yes - to be included

Indirect benefit

No - not related to ageing

The case studies for inclusion are based upon:

- Research which is specifically about ageing, older people
- Research to benefit the lives of older people
- Experience of ageing
- Research which mentions older people as a potential focus of the research and/or beneficiaries of research

Others that didn't fit into the above were categorised as being of:

- 'indirect benefit', for example where the benefits are more general for the public/wider population and not specifically focused on older people.

- or 'not relevant', for example the keywords search included some which related to pregnancy, children.

The keyword search identified this broader range of studies for consideration on the basis that at least one of the search terms would occur somewhere in the four page case study.

Interpretations about which case studies to include and not include were discussed within the research team prior to sampling taking place based upon the criteria for selection.

3.2 Stage Two

Qualitative analysis of a sample of case studies using an agreed proforma.

From the 311 case studies identified as relating to ageing research, a sample of 50 have been selected for an analysis of impact using the agreed proforma.

Random sampling within each Panel was used to identify case studies. A proportion of those identified from each Panel formed the basis for the sampling. Themes and observations from the completion of the proformas were collated using an interpretive analysis.

On-going dialogue with members of the BSG sub-group took place at all stages of the project.

3.3 A few caveats to the analysis

The analysis is based upon the impact case studies submitted to the REF and specifically draws upon the 6,679 published case studies available on the online database [3].

This analysis does not assess the quality of the impact - those decisions have already been made by panels of experts as part of REF [6-10]. The analysis is based on collation of an overview of a sample of case studies submitted as ageing research. These may not necessarily reflect actual impact occurring within institutions, for example, potential impact case studies may not have been submitted where there was uncertainty about their eligibility or where they might have been harder to demonstrate impact in relation to REF requirements [4-5].

The keyword search used search terms and tested the appropriateness of each through experimentation. The keywords used are not an exhaustive list of terms that may have been used to identify ageing research but provide a foundation to build upon.

The REF database is a rich resource to draw upon. The keyword search provided a broad indication to guide identification of case studies; this was supplemented by filtering of each Panel using case study titles, impact summaries and description of impact to determine whether the case study related to ageing research.

Ageing research and the ways in which research potentially benefits the lives of older people is broad and diverse. Ageing research is also organic and developing, for example, over the last decade there has been an emergence of 'cultural gerontology' to address the nature and experience of later years in the widest sense. There have also been discussions relating to use of language and terminology to describe age and ageing. The New Dynamics of Ageing programme (2005-2012) focused upon improving quality of life for older people. One of the overarching themes of this programme was that this requires integrating understandings of the changing meanings, representations and experiences of ageing and the key factors shaping them – including behavioural, biological, clinical, cultural, historical, social, economic and technological. Ageing research is broad and wide in scope and draws upon many dimensions.

Judgments needed to be made about which case studies to include as part of the profile of ageing research. Interpretations may differ and the process of analysis is iterative.

The knowledge and understanding of the research team may also be a limiting factor. The research team were involved in taking a view of case studies across all the main subject Panels within the REF. Given the range of subject disciplines represented this was a considerable task. Efforts were made to clarify areas of uncertainty within the team and to undertake wider external searches for some of the case studies.

The analysis is based on documented case studies only and not upon discussion with case study authors. The opportunity for such discussion would greatly contribute to an understanding of the case study content and context.

The time constraints of the consultancy also imposed some limitations to the analysis.

4.2 Testing of key words produced the following:

Table B: Key word search

Key word	No of impact case studies	Key word	No of impact case studies
hospital	941	“assistive technologies”	16
old	651	“population ageing”	13
older	436	“frail older people”	10
ageing	219	frailty	9
elderly	179	lifecourse	6
“older people”	165	ageism	6
retirement	123	“late style”	6
pensions	127	“older workers”	5
dementia	105	“retirement housing” OR “extra care housing”	5
intergenerational	63	“social gerontology”	4
“care homes”	61	“post retirement”	4
“later life”	49	“rural ageing”	2
“older adults”	49	“ageing workforce”	1
‘old age’	43	“arts and ageing”	1
“assistive technology”	35	“cultural gerontology”	1
“end of life care”	29	“environmental gerontology”	1
gerontology	27	“environment and ageing”	1
geriatric	22	“urban ageing”	0
“nursing homes”	24	“late life creativity”	0
“retirement housing” OR “extra care housing” OR sheltered	17		

4.3 Key word search by combination of terms

To ensure that the search was comprehensive a combination of keywords was used.

‘Old’ or ‘hospital’ or ‘older’ were excluded as these were considered too general.

Table C: Key word search by combination of terms

Key words	No of case studies
ageing	219
ageing OR elderly	347
ageing OR elderly OR pensions	451
ageing OR elderly OR pensions OR retirement	544
ageing OR elderly OR pensions OR retirement OR 'later life'	565
ageing OR elderly OR pensions OR retirement OR 'later life' OR dementia	619
ageing OR elderly OR pensions OR retirement OR 'later life' OR dementia OR "older people"	667
ageing OR elderly OR pensions OR retirement OR 'later life' OR dementia OR "older people" OR intergenerational	707
ageing OR elderly OR pensions OR retirement OR 'later life' OR dementia OR "older people" OR intergenerational OR "care homes"	719
ageing OR elderly OR pensions OR retirement OR 'later life' OR dementia OR "older people" OR intergenerational OR "care homes" OR "older adults" OR "old age"	742
ageing OR elderly OR pensions OR retirement OR 'later life' OR dementia OR "older people" OR intergenerational OR "care homes" OR "older adults" OR "old age" OR "assistive technology"	759
ageing OR elderly OR pensions OR retirement OR 'later life' OR dementia OR "older people" OR intergenerational OR "care homes" OR "later life" OR "older adults" OR "old age" OR "assistive technology" OR gerontology	762
ageing OR elderly OR pensions OR retirement OR 'later life' OR dementia OR "older people" OR intergenerational OR "care homes" OR "later life" OR "older adults" OR "old age" OR "assistive technology" OR gerontology OR geriatrics	763
ageing OR elderly OR pensions OR retirement OR 'later life' OR dementia OR "older people" OR intergenerational OR "care homes" OR "later life" OR "older adults" OR "old age" OR "assistive technology" OR gerontology OR geriatrics OR ageism	763

By combining keywords 763 case studies were identified.

For information, *Appendix A* provides a breakdown by Panel and Unit of Assessment for the keyword search which produced 763 case studies.

The keyword examination involved a lot of experimentation and ‘trying by doing’ [2].

Whilst this breakdown provided an initial indication of the extent of ageing research submitted to each Panel, it was unclear without further scrutiny what the specific content of the case studies included. The existence of a keyword in a case study was not enough to rely on to denote whether the case study might be of relevance for ageing research. Further assessment of content was then necessary to confirm this.

To assess the extent of ageing research, the search yield from each panel was considered and decisions made about which case studies to include or exclude.

This was achieved by scrutinising all 763 case studies predominantly by title and summary information, though in many cases other sections of the case study also enabled an informed judgement to be made. Titles of case studies alone were not sufficiently indicative of whether the case study related to ageing research.

This filtering exercise produced the following:

Table D: Filtering of ageing research case studies

	Panel A	Panel B	Panel C	Panel D	Totals
Keyword search	248	116	248	151	763
Directly relevant	154	41	56	60	311
Indirectly relevant	31	28	93	11	163
Not relevant	63	47	101	80	291
Sample size	15	5	20	10	50

Overall, the number of ageing research impact case studies, we are considering as directly relevant is: 311.

We came across at least one example of a case study which reported on similar impact but had been submitted by the same university to different Units of Assessment. The King’s College London report also notes that there are other examples across the REF of similar impact submitted by different universities usually to the same Unit of Assessment [2]. Within the time constraints of this report, it has not been possible to extract out the exact number of similar impact case studies. We have taken the view that the impact case study is reporting on the distinct contribution of a subject towards the impact and that this aids understanding of the range of disciplines involved in ageing research.

The breakdown of these 311 case studies across the Panels and Units of Assessment is as follows:

Table E: Breakdown of ageing research case studies

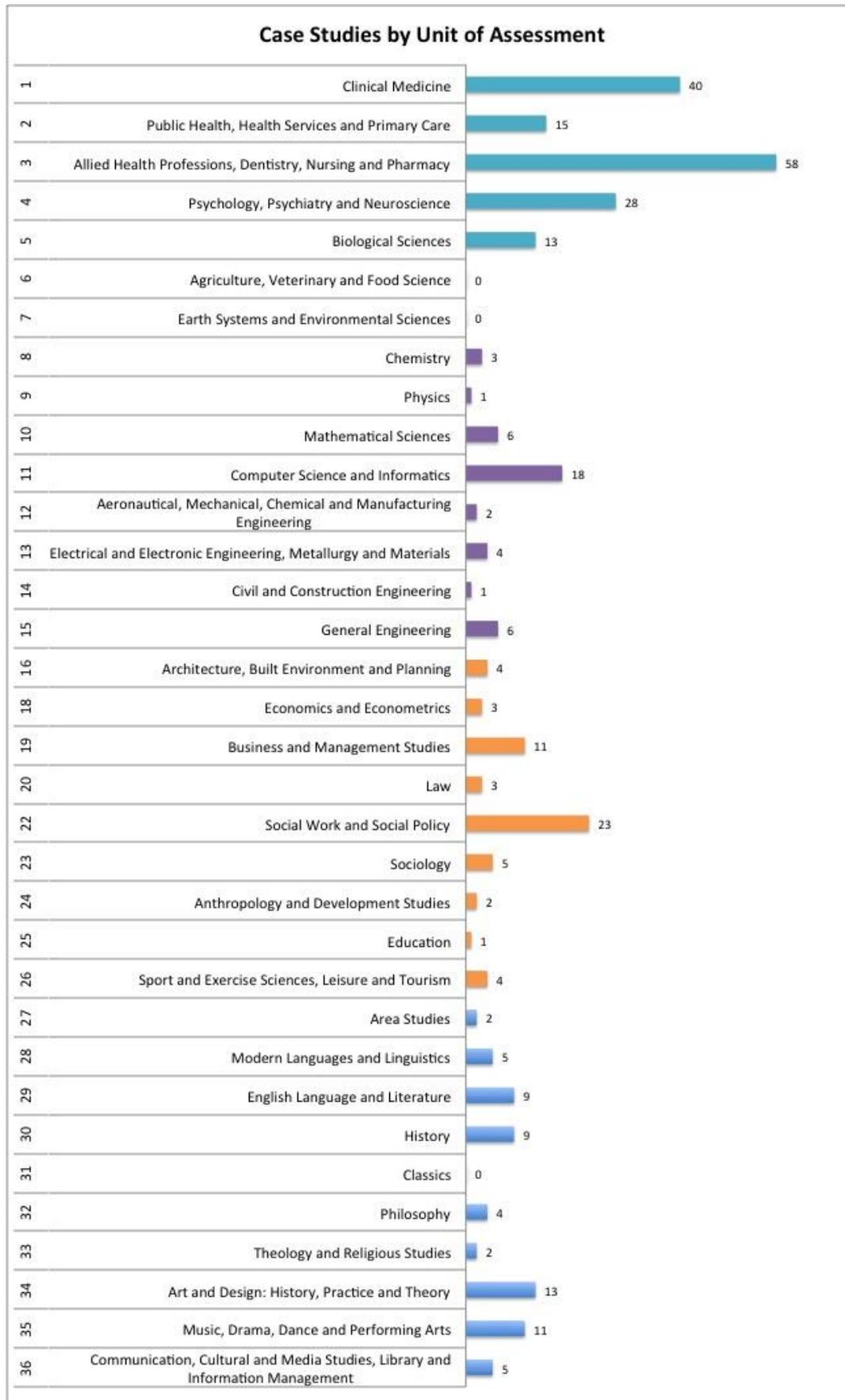
	Unit of Assessment	Panel A	Panel B	Panel C	Panel D
	Panel A: Life Sciences				
1	Clinical Medicine	40			
2	Public Health, Health Services and Primary Care	15			
3	Allied Health Professions, Dentistry, Nursing	58			

	and Pharmacy				
4	Psychology, Psychiatry and Neuroscience	28			
5	Biological Sciences	13			
6	Agriculture, Veterinary and Food Science	0			
	Panel B: Engineering and Physical Sciences				
7	Earth Systems and Environmental Sciences		0		
8	Chemistry		3		
9	Physics		1		
10	Mathematical Sciences		6		
11	Computer Science and Informatics		18		
12	Aeronautical, Mechanical, Chemical and Manufacturing Engineering		2		
13	Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Metallurgy and Materials		4		
14	Civil and Construction Engineering		1		
15	General Engineering		6		
	Panel C: Social Sciences				
16	Architecture, Built Environment and Planning			4	
18	Economics and Econometrics			3	
19	Business and Management Studies			11	
20	Law			3	
22	Social Work and Social Policy			23	
23	Sociology			5	
24	Anthropology and Development Studies			2	
25	Education			1	
26	Sport and Exercise Sciences, Leisure and Tourism			4	
	Panel D: Arts and Humanities				
27	Area Studies				2
28	Modern Languages and Linguistics				5
29	English Language and Literature				9
30	History				9
31	Classics				0
32	Philosophy				4
33	Theology and Religious Studies				2
34	Art and Design: History, Practice and Theory				13
35	Music, Drama, Dance and Performing Arts				11
36	Communication, Cultural and Media Studies, Library and Information Management				5
		154	41	56	60

This shows that ageing related impact case studies appear in 33 out of 36 Units of Assessment.

Given that the overall number of case studies is 311 this represents a broad spectrum across the REF subject disciplines.

Chart A: Chart to show breakdown of ageing research case studies



4.4 Impact categories

The REF database categorizes each impact case study by type of impact. It is an indicative guide to aid text searching [3].

There are eight summary impact types:

Cultural
Economic
Environmental
Health

Legal
Political
Societal
Technological

The breakdown of impact categories for the case studies is as follows:

Chart B: Chart to show breakdown of impact categories for 311 ageing research case studies

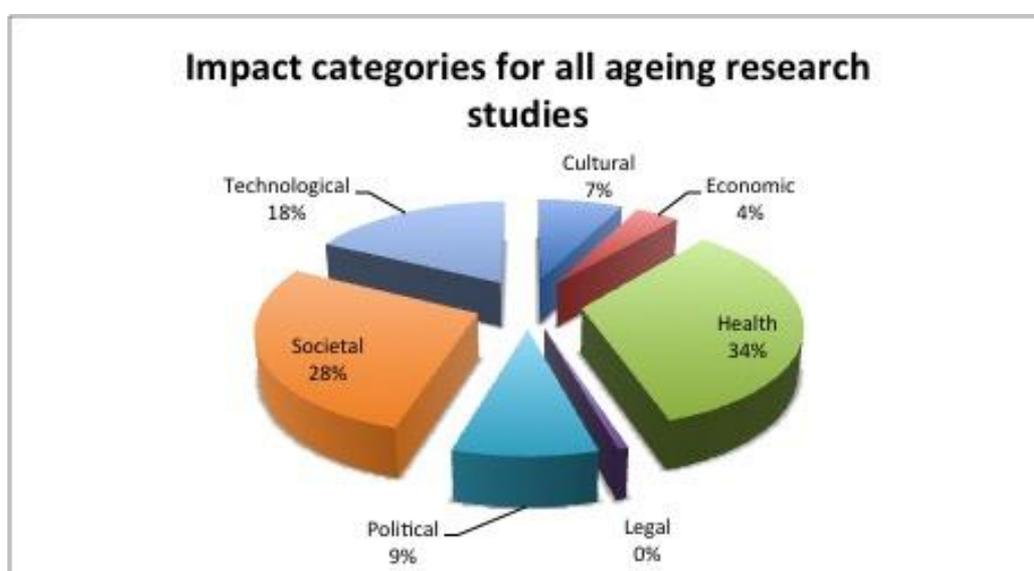


Table F: Breakdown of impact categories for 311 ageing research case studies

Impact categories	Panel A	Panel B	Panel C	Panel D	Total	%
Cultural	0	0	0	23	23	7.42%
Economic	2	4	6	0	12	3.87%
Health	86	8	3	8	105	33.87%
Legal	1	0	0	1	2	0.65%
Political	12	1	13	2	28	9.00%
Societal	24	5	34	23	85	27.74%
Technological	29	23	0	3	55	17.74%
Total	154	41	56	60	311	

There are no case studies assigned to 'Environmental' impact in the above REF categorisation. The REF database guidance states this is a broad indication. Our sample of 50 case studies showed some clear examples of case studies with an urban/built environment focus.

5. Findings: Summary analysis of the impact case studies

A sample of case studies from each Panel was analysed using a proforma devised by the BSG sub group in conjunction with the consultants. Initial piloting of the proforma was carried out with five case studies which led to some changes. These included aligning the impact categories with the impact types used by REF, adding in a question about identifying the participation of older people in the research and adding in a question about routes to impact. It was difficult to assess without referring to wider sources and/or case study authors whether the impact was still being carried out and it was agreed to remove this question, similarly there were caveats about some of the other areas being considered, for example, details of funders is not available in all case studies.

The proforma was designed to assist with collecting and collating data regarding the content, breadth and influence of the impact of each identified case study. A copy of the proforma is attached as *Appendix B*.

Appendix C provides a list of the case studies sampled. This includes information about the: title, institution, unit of assessment and a link to the case study on the online database.

From the overall 311 case studies, the following appendices provide specific information:

Appendix D provides a list of Panel C case studies in Units of Assessment 'Social Work and Social Policy' and 'Sociology'.

Appendix E provides a list of the search results for 'New Dynamics of Ageing'.

5.1 Summary of case studies sampled using the proforma

It was agreed to analyse 50 case studies using the proforma, taking a sample from each Panel which accords with the overall number identified and also the central interests of the BSG. The BSG sub-group came to this decision in terms of spread and membership of the society. Random sampling was undertaken to identify the specific case studies in each panel to analyse using the proforma.

Table G: Breakdown of sample size by Panel

	Panel A	Panel B	Panel C	Panel D	Totals
Keyword search	248	116	248	151	763
Directly relevant	154	41	56	60	311
Sample size	15	5	20	10	50

Chart C: Chart to show breakdown of impact categories for sample of 50 case studies

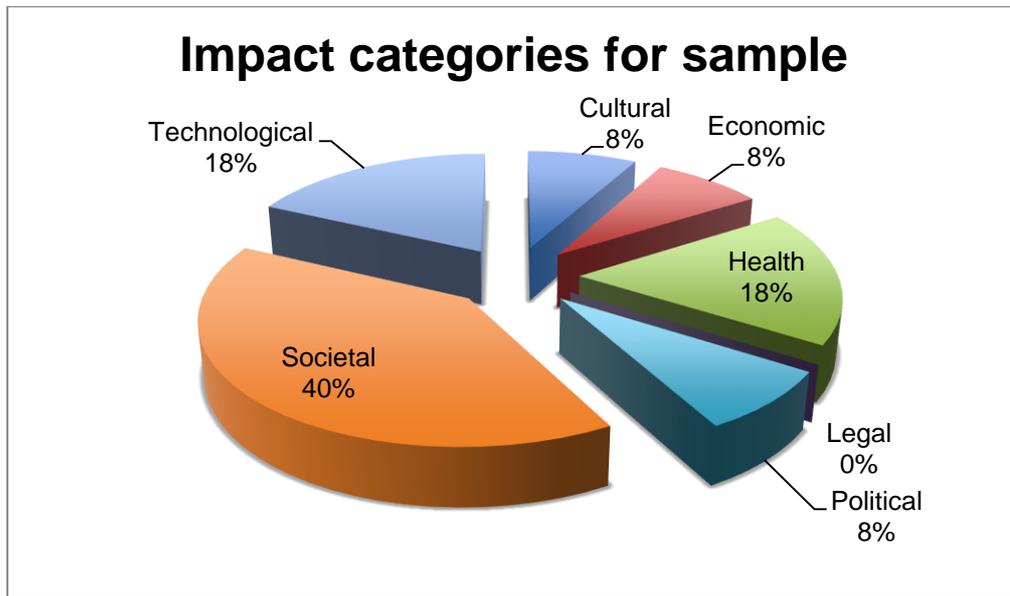


Table H: Breakdown of impact categories for sample of 50 case studies

Impact categories	Panel A	Panel B	Panel C	Panel D	Total	%
Cultural	0	0	0	4	4	8.0%
Economic	2	0	2	0	4	8.0%
Health	7	0	1	1	9	18.0%
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Political	0	1	3	0	4	8.0%
Societal	2	0	14	4	20	40.0%
Technological	4	4	0	1	9	18.0%
Total	15	5	20	10	50	

5.2 What is the impact?

The range captured in the sample encompasses the rich variety of research considered for the REF, some of it almost exclusively of relevance to older people and those who work with and care for them, but much of it having a direct significance for a wider population.

The following four case studies taken from the sample, provide examples of different types of impact:

- Integrated Healthcare Sensors underpin Global Connected Health** –The University of Ulster's Northern Ireland Bio-Engineering Centre (NIBEC) has demonstrated how the commercial application of years of research can help lower the costs of treatment and save lives around the world. Their success is based on the exploitation of over 35 NIBEC patents in medical sensors and electro-stimulation devices. These are used in the monitoring and treating both of older patients and those in need of emergency care, and the engineering and innovation involved has led to the launch of three high-value

spin-out companies. The Centre provides leadership of the European Connected Health Alliance and NIBEC is now the home of the £5m industry-focused Connected Health Innovation Centre.

[<http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=996>]

- ***The Older People for Older People (O4O) Project: Creating Services, Improving Health and Challenging Perceptions*** –Also collaborating with partners in the EU, but looking to innovate in a different sphere, researchers at Robert Gordon University and the University of the Highlands and Islands have been working on the ‘Older People for Older People Project (O4O)’. They have been challenging the perceptions of older people as a burden on society, looking in particular at communities in remote rural areas across five different countries and investigating the value older people contribute. They have helped identify what support communities and older people might need to enable them to design and deliver their own services, and in the process generate employment opportunities and health and wellbeing improvements. Their participative action research started with a study to find out how older people actually do engage in their communities, challenged preconceived ideas, and explored ways to enable even greater engagement, to the benefit of all.
[<http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=26547>]
- ***Influencing reform of disability benefits for older people*** –The research seen in these case studies often plays this innovative role, but occasionally it serves to put a brake on change. A proposed reform to the disability benefit paid to nearly two and a half million over 65s was questioned by researchers in the Health Economics Group at the University of East Anglia, along with colleagues at the University of Essex. The suggestion that disability benefits go to older people without substantial financial needs was based on a premise that the researchers discovered to be flawed. Their work was quoted extensively in a Health Select Committee report and elsewhere. The policy change has been abandoned.
[<http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=1432>]
- ***Commercial and clinical impact of speech synthesis*** –Supporting people with disabilities through influencing policy in this way can affect the lives of millions. When research leads to technologies that achieve wide adoption, its impact can also touch many lives. Speech synthesis is giving a voice to the technologies we interact with each day, and the Centre for Speech Technology Research at Edinburgh University has developed software systems that are in widespread use. For some older people with degenerative neurological conditions, the Centre's work has a more profound significance. Using recordings from old family videos, or even recording their disordered speech, researchers can generate a voice that is recognisably personal to them, and far removed from the narrow choice of inappropriate voices otherwise available. Not only can people communicate, as assistive

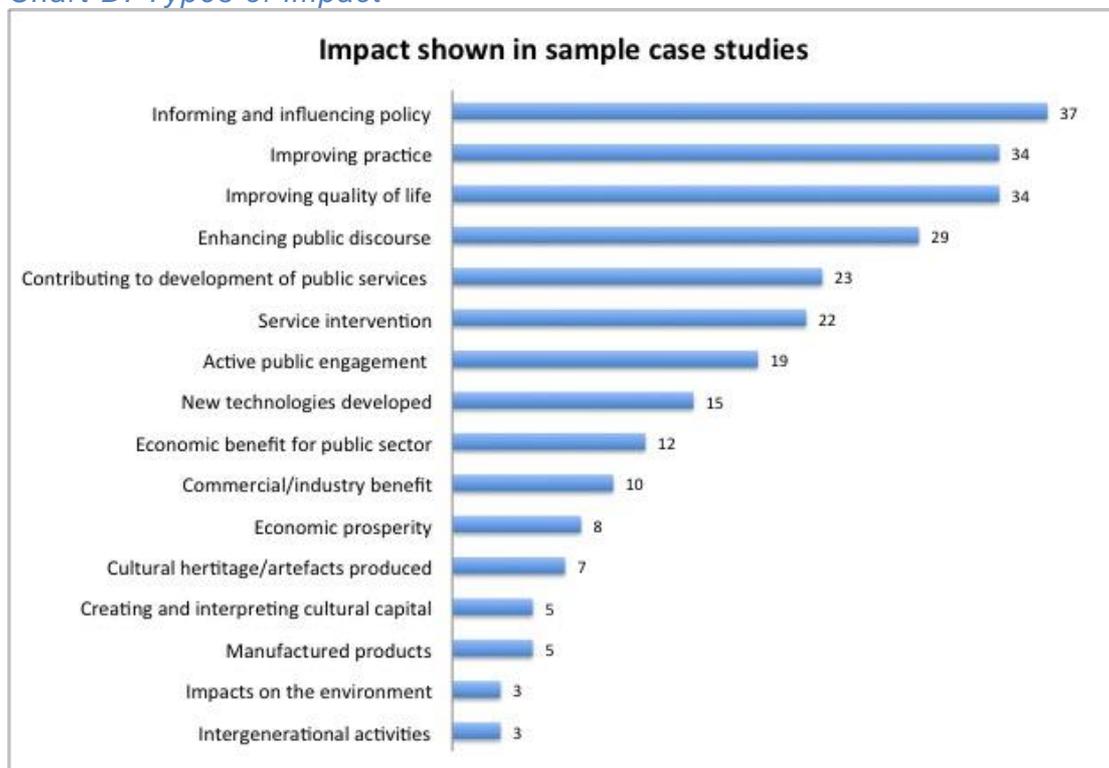
technology has allowed for a while now, but they can do it while retaining personal identity and dignity in a way that has not previously been possible. [http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=24042]

Across the sample, **each case study described impact in more than one area and on average three different areas of impact.**

Commonly occurring types of impact are: ‘informing and influencing policy’ 74%; ‘improving practice’ 68%; ‘improving quality of life’ 68%; ‘enhancing public discourse’ 58%. ‘New technologies developed’ forms 30% of the impact case studies.

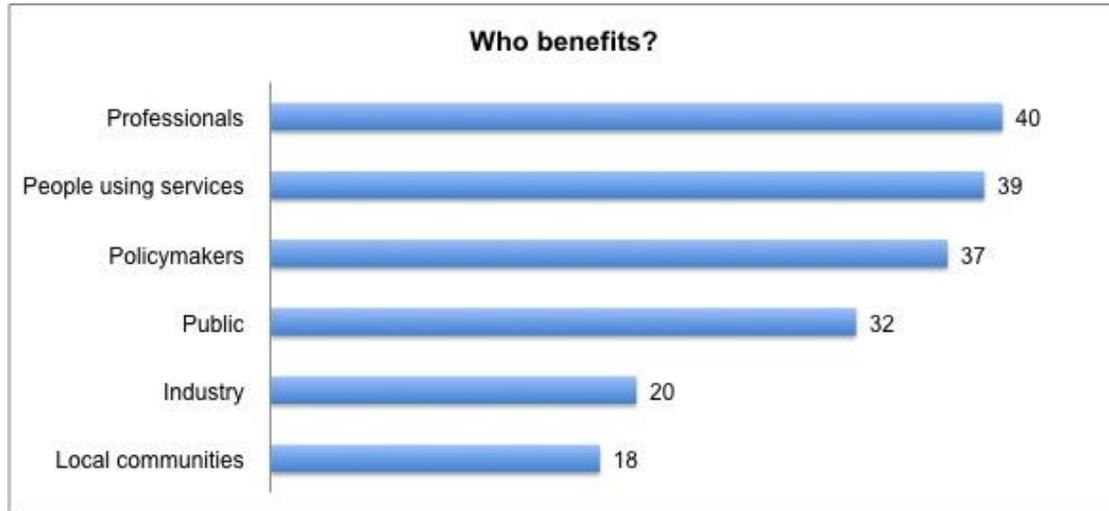
The chart below provides an overview of the commonly occurring types of impact within the sample of case studies.

Chart D: Types of impact



The chart below provides an overview of the main beneficiaries of the impacts described.

Chart E: Main beneficiaries



Impact is underpinned by collaborative and partnership activities including a wide range of stakeholders. The role of organisations and agencies concerned with older people is pivotal.

5.3 Groups/Centres involved in the study

Institutions were not required to provide this information as part of submitting the case study. Information about the research group or centres involved in the study was not easily discernible; in some cases groups are referred to but not named, in other cases the information is not provided. In 14/50 it is not known.

The majority of the case studies where the information is provided refer to the work of a research group or centre. In 66 % (33/50) there is reference to the work of a research group or centre.

These range from university-wide centres and research groups, wider regional networks and consortia and to a World Health Organisation Collaborating Centre.

5.4 Is there evidence of collaborative work – other higher education institutions, organisations?

78% (39/50) case studies indicate collaborative activities. An extensive range of partnerships and collaborations are mentioned – local, regional, national and international and across sectors.

In 7/50 evidence of collaboration is not easily discernible. In 4/50 there is no evidence of collaborative work.

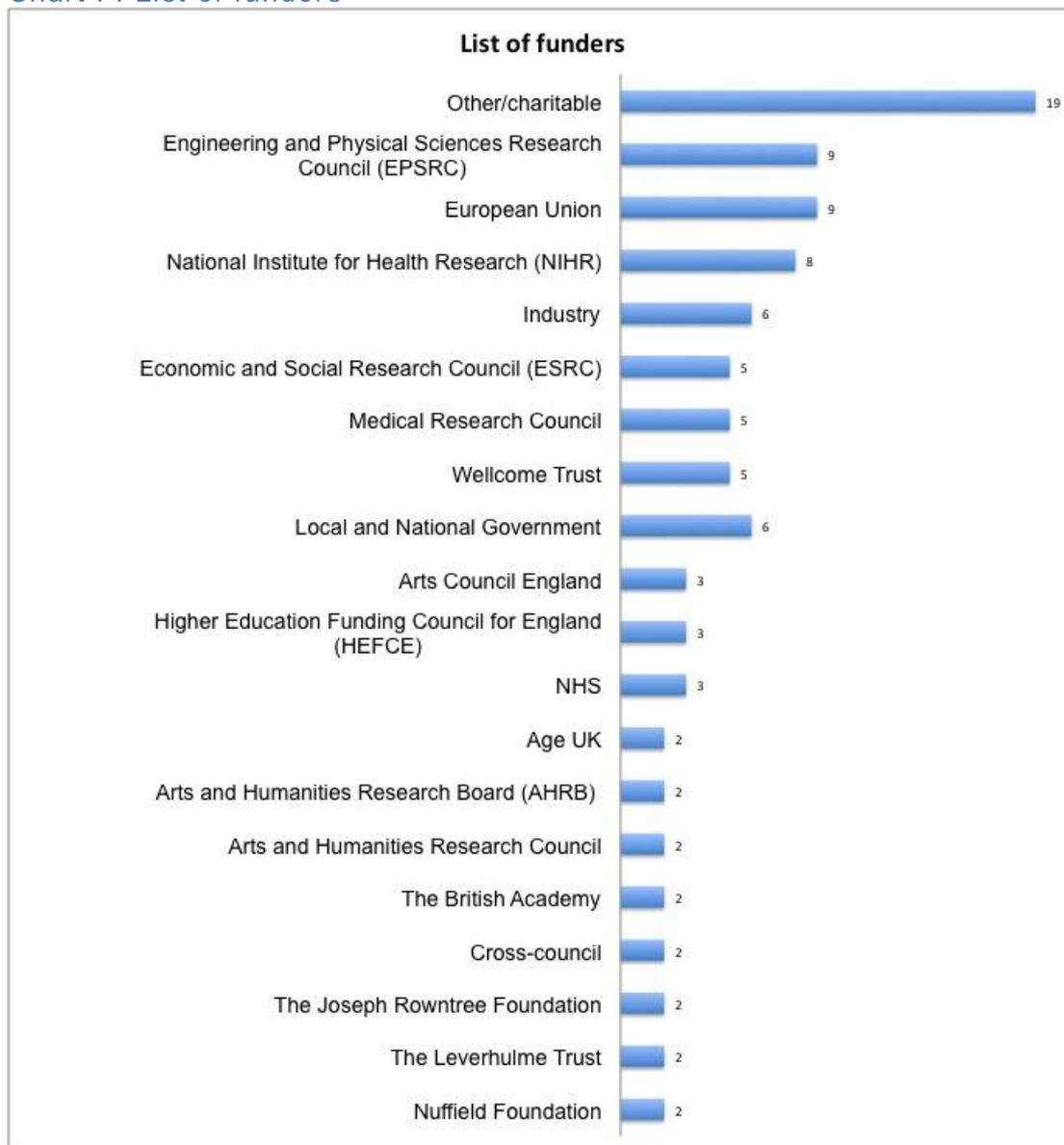
5.5 Who are the main research funders?

Researchers were not required to mention the source of funding as part of the impact case study and some do and some do not. Even where information is provided, this is sometimes partial, for example some provide information about funder and amount, in other cases it may be the funder only who is mentioned; in other cases, some of the funding information is provided but not for all aspects of the pathway to impact. For these reasons, it is difficult to gain an accurate picture of the funders involved and the extent of funding support. Other analyses also reiterate that for future exercises, it would be useful to capture in a consistent form the institutions funding the research [2, 11].

Nonetheless, we found 84% (42/50) provided some information about funders.

Where provided, there is a diverse range of funders mentioned. There is significant variation in the size of funding awarded depending on the research context and funding route. In the majority of cases, the case study is based upon a series of awards.

Chart F: List of funders



The list of 'Other' funders includes a mixture of individual investors, research councils, charitable organisations and a range of arts bodies and organisations.

5.6 What is the historic profile of the research?

The majority of the case studies describe impact from research that has taken place over an extended and sustained period of time.

50% (25/50) of the case studies draw upon research dating from 1993 onwards.

Table I

Research dates from 1993 onwards (date outlined by REF)	25
Research dates from 2003	16
Research dates from 2008 (date of Research Assessment Exercise, RAE)	8
Not known	1

5.7 How many studies are presented?

Where known, the majority of the case studies describe impact from a small number of research studies (up to 3). This represents 50% (25/50) of the case studies. However, in 16% (8/50) case studies it was not clear how many studies were involved. In addition, the number of research studies doesn't give an indication of the size of each study, for example one study may refer to a large scale, collaborative European study or one study may refer to a local study.

Table J

The case study is based upon a small number of different studies (up to 3)	25
The case study is based upon a large number of different studies (4 plus)	17
Not known	8

5.8 Do the case studies show international reach?

74% (37/50) of the impact case studies refer to an international dimension to the research, including influencing policy and practice, distributing goods and services, creating spin-out companies and agreements of licenses, developing online resources for wider public use and specific dissemination events.

For example, the international reach of the 'UltraCane and UltraBike: ultrasonic aids for visually-impaired people' from the University of Leeds includes:

- The Ultra Cane has been supplied to 28 countries worldwide, with highest sales in the UK, USA, Australia, Israel and Germany.
- There are approximately 50 organisations worldwide that sell/loan UltraCanes for use with their mobility and orientation specialists who, in turn, give training to individual visually impaired (VI) people.
- The product is distributed through a number of channels; directly through the VI accessible web-site (www.ultracane.com), and through its global network of 23 distributors in Africa, South America, Central America, North America, Arabia and Middle-East, Australasia, China and Far East, Europe (North), Europe (West and South), Europe (East), Greece and Cyprus
- In 2005, it was featured centrally in the UK Pavilion at Japan World Expo, being seen by 5 million people; and in 2012 there was an exhibition of the UltraCane in the State Museum of Natural History (Munster, Germany).

Whether distributing products and technologies worldwide or establishing guidelines and developing training programmes adopted internationally, as practised by a multitude of researchers, the reach of the case studies in the sample is significant.

This points to a broad desire for the fruits of UK research across the world, and opportunities for collaboration and dissemination that researchers are already

tapping into in order to extend the impact of their work well beyond geographical borders.

5.9 What subject areas are represented?

A striking feature of the case studies is that they span a range of subject areas and cover all subject Panels in the REF.

Within the sample case studies, subjects represented include:

Table K

Subject disciplines	Frequency
Medical and Health Sciences:	34
Studies In Human Society	8
Economics	6
Engineering	4
Studies In Creative Arts and Writing	3
Language, Communication and Culture	3
Philosophy and Religious Studies	3
Information and Computing Sciences	3
Commerce, Management, Tourism and Services	3
Built Environment and Design	2
Psychology and Cognitive Sciences	2
Technology	2
Education	1
Law and Legal Studies	1
Physical Sciences	1
Mathematical Sciences	1
Biological Sciences	1

5.10 Is the research interdisciplinary?

Institutions were invited to indicate whether the case study is interdisciplinary as part of the submission process. It is noted though that institutions used this sparingly [9].

The REF database provides an indication of whether the case study is interdisciplinary [3]. The database defines interdisciplinary as those case studies which span more than one main research subject area. It caveats that this is a guide to aid searching and is not a definitive assignment of a case study's interdisciplinary nature.

From this, we identified that 54% (27/50) of the case studies involve interdisciplinary research.

5.11 What is the location of the impact?

The case studies span the UK, with local, regional and national studies described. Some of the case studies are oriented within their local community settings, for example, 'Writing Lives' (University of Salford) where the case study describes how the impact positively benefits individuals and also as part of their local communities.

In the majority of cases, the wider impact of the research is also implied and described. This arises potentially through dissemination channels, development of online materials and resources and media coverage.

International scope is also indicated in 74% (37/50) of the case studies.

5.12 Is there evidence of user participation and engagement?

32% (16/50) of the case studies make explicit reference to the participation and engagement of older people as part of the research process. There are some examples of innovative practice, including 'citizen panels' user centred design, participatory performances, creation of cultural artefacts and experiences of marginalised groups.

Models of participation, creating community histories and cultural heritage form a core component within some of the case studies described in this sample. For example, the 'Screening Our Memories' project described in the 'London Screen Studies Collection: bring London's film heritage to light' (Birkbeck, University of London) provided public in-cinema archive screenings, reminiscence and intergenerational events. It also involved training age care workers and film educators to promote reminiscence among older people with dementia.

In most case studies the participation of older people is not overwhelmingly visible or described clearly [7, 12]. This does not mean it is not there as part of the research process, it does not form an explicit part of the submitted case study as it is written.

There are few intergenerational activities in these case studies; just 6% (3/50) indicate some involvement of this type.

The role of advocacy and campaigning groups is also mentioned in some case studies, for example, Age UK, Joseph Rowntree Foundation.

It is also possible to identify other networks and organisations which facilitate engagement, public debate and discourse, for example, International Longevity Centre-UK, the Housing Learning and Improvement Network, Foundation for Assistive Technology, KT-EQUAL (Knowledge Transfer for Extending Quality of Life of Older and Disabled People), British Society of Gerontology, Older People and Ageing Research and Development Network (OPAN Cymru) and the New Dynamics of Ageing Programme.

5.13 What routes/mechanisms have been used to achieve impact?

The King's College London analysis of impact case studies across the REF observes that there is an extensive range of ways that the research to impact pathway takes. The report highlights as many as 3,709 unique ways [2].

The sample case studies provide examples of how impact emerged using a wide variety of mechanisms. There are examples of non-linear and unpredictable elements, which contribute towards impact within the case studies [2, 7-10, 12].

The enabling mechanisms include:

The research itself and the teams involved

- Timely research that deals with salient issues that attract high interest.

- Responds to key concerns in society more broadly.
- Research that stands out as it challenges current ways of thinking.
- Creating 'innovative', 'pioneering' 'new', 'novel' research– breaking new ground.
- Rigorous academic research, considerable expertise brought together.
- Working in collaboration, partnership, multi-disciplinary.
- Research rooted in long-standing areas of development, for example long standing research groups, or research enriched by ideas that develop over time.
- Spotting possibilities.
- Enabling contribution of all involved in a research team, including building on research being carried out initially by doctoral students.
- Securing funding often from a range of sources to build the impact.

Dialogue and engagement with research users

- Involvement on relevant forums, networks, committees at all levels (policy, practice) or setting up new networks and forums to promote research aims.
- Being commissioned by decision makers or engagement with decision makers.
- Invited to participate on guideline development groups, offer expert testimony to policymakers.
- Findings that are incorporated into best practice guidelines.

Extensive public engagement activities and involvement

- Media coverage – both responding to key issues and actively engaging with media channels.
- Participating in a wide range of public engagement activities and creating new platforms

Making findings from research accessible

- Findings freely available.
- Creating tailored resources/materials for different audiences, for example toolkits for practitioners.
- Publishing in targeted outlets.
- Innovative ways of using the research, for example via translational methods, using the findings in different areas.

Winning awards

- High profile gained by winning awards, especially prestigious national and international awards.

Approach to participation

- Actively working with other organisations and networks, for example, advocacy and charitable organisations - charitable organisations, research networks, societies, international groups, practitioner networks and industry.

- Developing person-centred research - being grounded in listening to what communities need/desire and building on models of participation to achieve impact and give voice to the experience of older people.

The case studies highlight a range of routes to achieving impact. It is striking that there are a number of aspects involved, the enthusiasm and perseverance (at times) of the researchers involved and that there is a cumulative effect of engaging in varied methods of engagement, which leads to greater opportunities to share findings or to stimulate further research.

The case studies also highlight different levels of impact – from individual benefits, such as increasing the confidence of older participants; to impact on a broader level, such as influencing practitioners and practice development, to impact on policy at varied levels.

6. Concluding reflections

The impact case studies provide a rich resource for future analysis and provide a fascinating picture of the range and extent of ageing research submitted to the REF for assessment.

There are limitations to using this dataset for analysis purposes – the case studies it contains were selected on the basis of what institutions decided to submit given REF requirements for quality assessment purposes. Impact case studies are understandably described in predominantly positive terms to highlight impact arising from research. Impact was generally assessed highly across the REF with 84% of impact case studies achieving a combined 4*/3* level [2, 6-10].

'Ageing research' itself was not a predefined category within the submitted case studies and determining what constitutes an 'ageing impact case study' requires discussion and judgement. Perspectives will differ.

Terminology within the case studies in describing older people varies. For example, the age range of 'old' and 'older person' varies depending on the context of the case study. 'Old', 'older', 'elder' and 'elderly' are all used to describe older people.

We identified 311 ageing research impact case studies. This represents 4.7% of the overall number of case studies submitted to the online database. It is not easy to make meaningful comparisons to decide whether this is a high or low proportion, but in an analysis undertaken to determine the range of international development within the case studies, for example, the overall proportion was identified as 4.3% of the submitted case studies [11]. The impact case studies are also context-specific and vary in the way they describe the scale and range of impact described.

Within the REF Panel Overview Reports, ageing research/ageing population is referred to in the REF Main Panel Reports for Panel A and Panel C. Panel A notes that 'research into ageing and conditions associated with old age was seen to be increasing in amount and quality' [7]. Within Panel D, sub-panel 22: Social Work and Social Policy indicates that they received a substantial quantity of gerontological work [9]. The sub-panel included three members with expertise in gerontology. Overall, 'ageing research' as a theme could not be said to feature significantly in the REF Panel Overview Reports [7-10].

Information is not provided as standard across the case studies, for example information about funders and funding is provided in some but not all case studies. Economic information also varies. If the case studies were more structured it would be easier to both ensure that key points of information were covered and to enable the reader to access the relevant information with greater ease. However, the need to retain some flexibility to enable the unique context of each case study to be explored as best fits the situation is also a consideration [2].

Ageing related impact case studies appear in 33 out of a possible 36 Units of Assessment and across all Panels. The majority of these appear in Panel A, which constitutes life sciences research. 'Life sciences' refers to medical, health, biological, agricultural, veterinary and food sciences.

'Health' is the most commonly occurring category of impact across the 311 case studies.

An examination of a sample of 50 case studies highlights:

- The impacts described are broad and diverse and vary across the panels.
- The underpinning research is multi-disciplinary and inter-disciplinary.
- Impact is underpinned by collaborative and partnership activities including a wide range of stakeholders. The role of organisations and agencies concerned with older people is pivotal.
- 74% of these case studies indicate an **international dimension** to the research, ranging from influencing policy and practice to specific dissemination events.
- The participation and engagement of older people is not overwhelmingly visible within the case studies with only 32% explicitly commenting on their involvement as forming a central component of the approach.
- Without a direct dialogue with the authors a richer understanding of context and intentions cannot be achieved and it is also not possible to assess on-going impact and sustainability. Further research is required.

We note that some of the organisations and networks involved in facilitating and stimulating research to benefit the lives of older people have now ceased; for example, the KT-EQUAL programme, the New Dynamics of Ageing programme and other organisations such as the Foundation for Assistive Technology. In this context, there is scope for organisations such as the British Society of Gerontology to provide some continuity and for new and emerging organisations to build on the collective experiences of former networks and programmes.

We encourage BSG and other analysts to explore the impact case studies further. The range of Panels and Units of Assessment which feature research illuminating some aspect of age, ageing and later life is impressive. We hope this will initiate an invitation for further dialogue across disciplinary areas and with stakeholders.

The overview of ageing research across the case studies indicates that major challenges and opportunities presented by age and ageing in society benefit from collaborations which bring together multiple perspectives.

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Breakdown of combined keyword search by Panel and Units of Assessment

The table below provides a breakdown by Panel and Units of Assessment using the following keywords in combination:

ageing OR elderly OR pensions OR retirement OR ‘later life’ OR dementia OR ‘older people’ OR intergenerational OR ‘care homes’ OR ‘later life’ OR ‘older adults’ OR ‘old age’ OR ‘assistive technology’ OR gerontology OR geriatrics OR ageism

The breakdown in the table shows how by combining keywords all units of assessment are included.

Breakdown of 763 case studies by units of assessment

	Unit of Assessment	No of case studies: 763
	Panel A: Life Sciences	248
1	Clinical Medicine	61
2	Public Health, Health Services and Primary Care	21
3	Allied Health Professions, Dentistry, Nursing and Pharmacy	77
4	Psychology, Psychiatry and Neuroscience	59
5	Biological Sciences	21
6	Agriculture, Veterinary and Food Science	9
	Panel B: Engineering and Physical Sciences	116
7	Earth Systems and Environmental Sciences	6
8	Chemistry	14
9	Physics	12
10	Mathematical Sciences	22
11	Computer Science and Informatics	27
12	Aeronautical, Mechanical, Chemical and Manufacturing Engineering	7
13	Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Metallurgy and Materials	10

	Unit of Assessment	No of case studies: 763
14	Civil and Construction Engineering	3
15	General Engineering	15
	Panel C: Social Sciences	248
16	Architecture, Built Environment and Planning	13
17	Geography, Environmental Science and Archaeology	18
18	Economics and Econometrics	16
19	Business and Management Studies	53
20	Law	20
21	Politics and International Studies	15
22	Social Work and Social Policy	51
23	Sociology	20
24	Anthropology and Development Studies	8
25	Education	19
26	Sport and Exercise Sciences, Leisure and Tourism	15
	Panel D: Arts and Humanities	151
27	Area Studies	7
28	Modern Languages and Linguistics	16
29	English Language and Literature	29
30	History	27
31	Classics	2
32	Philosophy	8
33	Theology and Religious Studies	4
34	Art and Design: History, Practice and Theory	22
35	Music, Drama, Dance and Performing Arts	26
36	Communication, Cultural and Media Studies, Library and Information Management	10

Proforma for case study analysis

Dated: 31 July 2015

Panel and UoA
HEI
Title
Staff named
Group/Centre
Is there evidence of collaborative work – other HEIs, Organisations.
Brief outline of what impact is claimed
Details of the impact
Who are the main research funders
Is the case study based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The work of one researcher • The work of one researcher but where references show them as part of a team • The work of one research team • The work of several researchers/research projects/research teams not necessarily related
Is the case study based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small number of different studies (up to three) • Large number of studies (4 plus)
What is the historic profile of the research? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research dates from 1993 onwards (date outlined by REF) • Research dates from 2003 onwards • Research dates from 2008 onwards (date of RAE)
Is the case study interdisciplinary? What research subject areas are represented?
Location of the impact
Does the case study show international reach?
Is there evidence of user participation and engagement
Impact Category Categories from REF database Political Legal Health Cultural Technological Societal Economic Environmental
What routes/mechanisms have been used to achieve impact?

List of case studies included in the sample analysis

Panel A sample	15 case studies		
Title	Institution	Unit of Assessment	URL
Influencing policy and practice in the field of surgical site infections and wound care	The University of Huddersfield	Allied Health Professions, Dentistry, Nursing and Pharmacy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=32235
Putting your worst foot forward: Orthotic interventions (including functional electrical stimulation) to enhance activity of daily living-related functional capacity and quality of life	Queen Margaret University	Allied Health Professions, Dentistry, Nursing and Pharmacy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=1686
Dementia friendly care and support in extra care housing and acute hospital settings	University of Worcester	Allied Health Professions, Dentistry, Nursing and Pharmacy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=18928
Improving care and support for patients and families throughout the cancer trajectory. (ICS-03)	The University of Manchester	Allied Health Professions, Dentistry, Nursing and Pharmacy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=28515
The Older People for Older People (O4O) Project: Creating Services, Improving Health and Challenging Perceptions	Robert Gordon University and University of the Highlands & Islands (RG-UHI)	Allied Health Professions, Dentistry, Nursing and Pharmacy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=26547
Oxford BioMedica: effective tools for gene therapy	University of Oxford	Biological Sciences	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=17495
Convex optimisation in financial risk management	King's College London	Clinical Medicine	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=41222
FRAX, an international tool for the assessment of fracture risk	University of Sheffield	Clinical Medicine	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=12329

Fibrillin-rich microfibrils and efficacy of anti-ageing cosmetics	The University of Manchester	Clinical Medicine	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=28158
Improved Treatment of Balance Disorders	Imperial College London	Clinical Medicine	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=42200
The Liverpool Diabetic Eye Study has set the Standard for Screening for Sight-Threatening Diabetic Retinopathy in the UK and Europe.	University of Liverpool and Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine	Clinical Medicine	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=3862
Improving the management of patients with atrial fibrillation	University of Birmingham	Clinical Medicine	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=38790
Assessing Quality of Life and Other Patient-Reported Outcomes in Diabetes and Other Chronic Medical Conditions	Royal Holloway, University of London	Psychology, Psychiatry and Neuroscience	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=30210
CIRCA - a novel technology to support people with dementia	University of St Andrews	Psychology, Psychiatry and Neuroscience	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=35244
Pre-diabetes and Type 2 diabetes: Risk-assessment tools for early detection and prevention	University of Leicester	Public Health, Health Services and Primary Care	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=35209

Panel B sample	5 case studies		
Title	Institution	Unit of Assessment	URL
Improving transport and access to transport for people with barriers to mobility	University College London	Civil and Construction Engineering	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=34166
Digital and Accessible Information: Accessibility for All	University of Hertfordshire	Computer Science and Informatics	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=44479
UltraCane and UltraBike: ultrasonic aids for visually-impaired people	University of Leeds	Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Metallurgy and Materials	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=6344
Integrated Healthcare Sensors underpin Global Connected Health	University of Ulster	Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Metallurgy and Materials	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=996

Use of biomechanical modelling to develop and commercialise an artificial spinal implant	University of Nottingham	General Engineering	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=31030
Panel C sample	20 case studies		
Title	Institution	Unit of Assessment	URL
Inclusive Design for Getting Outdoors (I'DGO)	University of Salford	Architecture, Built Environment and Planning	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=19877
Enhancing national and international spatial planning policies to improve the independence and quality of life for older people	Anglia Ruskin University	Architecture, Built Environment and Planning	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=21490
Promoting remote care to achieve effective healthcare at affordable cost	Imperial College London	Business and Management Studies	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=42273
Accessibility & User Needs in Transport for Sustainable Urban Environments (AUNT-SUE)	London Metropolitan University	Business and Management Studies	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=20079
Pensions and Retirement	University of Westminster	Business and Management Studies	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=23459
Pensions and retirement	Brunel University	Economics and Econometrics	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=18358
Development of Policy in the Field of Equality in the Workplace	Oxford Brookes University	Law	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=9046
Putting carers on the legal map	Cardiff University	Law	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=3551
Influencing reform of disability benefits for older people	University of East Anglia	Social Work and Social Policy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=1432
Promoting good practice guidance in closing care homes for older people	University of Birmingham	Social Work and Social Policy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=38872
Care Transition Experiences: developing a user and carer centred approach	University of Birmingham	Social Work and Social Policy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=38873
Inside Out of Mind: Bringing research findings to life to influence dementia care	University of Nottingham	Social Work and Social Policy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=28491

Paying for social care	University of Kent	Social Work and Social Policy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=4610
Free personal care and self-directed support	University of Stirling	Social Work and Social Policy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=44125
Detecting and preventing financial abuse of older adults: An examination of decision-making by professionals in health, social care, health and banking	Brunel University	Social Work and Social Policy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=19656
Improving night-time care in residential and nursing homes	The University of Edinburgh	Social Work and Social Policy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=23979
Improving Participatory Practice and Well-being with Older People	University of Brighton	Social Work and Social Policy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=39766
Shaping ethical provision, care quality and design sensitivity in new health technologies	Lancaster University	Sociology	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=43549
Influencing pension policy in the ageing society	University of Essex	Sociology	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=43651
Free radicals and vascular ageing; move your muscles, move your mind!	University of South Wales	Sport and Exercise Sciences, Leisure and Tourism	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=27762

Panel D sample			
Title	Institution	Unit of Assessment	URL
Shifts in the seating market for niche communities through design research integrating postural analysis, user needs and manufacturing technologies.	Birmingham City University	Art and Design: History, Practice and Theory	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=15859
London Screen Studies Collection: bring London's film heritage to light	Birkbeck, University of London	Art and Design: History, Practice and Theory	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=18059
Informing Public Debate about Ageing	University of Oxford	English Language and Literature	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=4876

Writing Lives	University of Salford	English Language and Literature	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=21965
Contribution to occupational health campaigns, international debate and public awareness of miner's lung and asbestos related disease and disability.	University of Strathclyde	History	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=42380
Influencing Policy and Public Discourse in Medicine and Public Health in Modern Wales	Aberystwyth University	History	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=42121
Commercial and clinical impact of speech synthesis	The University of Edinburgh	Modern Languages and Linguistics	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=24042
Transforming Publics and Participation through Performance	Queen Mary University of London (QMUL)	Music, Drama, Dance and Performing Arts	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=19055
Sound and Music Therapies: Professor Phil Ellis	University of Sunderland	Music, Drama, Dance and Performing Arts	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=27453
Providing the philosophical underpinnings for self-directed support in social care	University College London	Philosophy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=34998

Source: <http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/search1.aspx>

REF database Panel C case studies in Units of Assessment 'Social Work and Social Policy' and 'Sociology'

			27 case studies	
Title	Institution	Impact category	Unit of Assessment	URL
Promoting good practice guidance in closing care homes for older people	University of Birmingham	Societal	Social Work and Social Policy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=38872
Care Transition Experiences: developing a user and carer centred approach	University of Birmingham	Societal	Social Work and Social Policy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=38873
Inside Out of Mind: Bringing research findings to life to influence dementia care	University of Nottingham	Societal	Social Work and Social Policy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=28491
Paying for social care	University of Kent	Economic	Social Work and Social Policy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=4610
Free personal care and self-directed support	University of Stirling	Political	Social Work and Social Policy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=44125
Detecting and preventing financial abuse of older adults: An examination of decision-making by professionals in health, social care, health and banking	Brunel University	Economic	Social Work and Social Policy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=19656
Improving night-time care in residential and nursing homes	The University of Edinburgh	Societal	Social Work and Social Policy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=23979
Improving Participatory Practice and Well-being with Older People ICS	University of Brighton	Societal	Social Work and Social Policy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=39766
Improving outcomes of social care services: the impact of ASCOT	University of Kent	Societal	Social Work and Social Policy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=4608
Living and dying well: holistic care at the end of life	University of Hull	Societal	Social Work and Social Policy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=38437

Applying research evidence to improve the life and end-of-life experience of older people	The Open University	Societal	Social Work and Social Policy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=11749
Implementing telehealth care for older people and people with dementia	University of Stirling	Societal	Social Work and Social Policy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=44126
Personalisation in social and health care: the Individual Budgets evaluation	University of York	Political	Social Work and Social Policy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=43468
Improving Responses to Alcohol and Drug Misuse in Social Work and Social Care	University of Bedfordshire	Societal	Social Work and Social Policy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=40442
Healthy ageing and age-friendly cities: Reducing the social exclusion of older people	Keele University	Societal	Social Work and Social Policy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=29289
Influencing dementia philosophy, policy and practice	The University of Edinburgh	Political	Social Work and Social Policy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=23983
International Impact on Policy and Strategy for Ageing	University of Sheffield	Societal	Social Work and Social Policy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=3356
How research on supported living environments for older people changed Welsh Policy and Practice	Swansea University	Societal	Social Work and Social Policy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=5900
Housing, Care and Wellbeing in Old Age: improving the living environments of older people	Keele University	Political	Social Work and Social Policy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=23484
Improving policy and practice to promote better mental health	London School of Economics and Political Science	Societal	Social Work and Social Policy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=40639
Shaping the financing of long-term care	London School of Economics and Political Science	Societal	Social Work and Social Policy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=43403
Ageing, Intergenerational Relations and the Life Course	University of Southampton	Societal	Social Work and Social Policy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=43074

Shaping ethical provision, care quality and design sensitivity in new health technologies	Lancaster University	Societal	Sociology	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=43549
Influencing pension policy in the ageing society	University of Essex	Societal	Sociology	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=43651
The public policy impact of research on end-of-life care	Brunel University	Health	Sociology	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=14043
Maximising independent living for the UK's rapidly ageing population.		Societal	Sociology	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=41259
Raising awareness of the poverty and working lives of older people in India and catalysing change in pension policy	Birkbeck, University of London	Political	Sociology	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=18599

Source: <http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/search1.aspx>

REF database search results for 'New Dynamics of Ageing'

		18 case studies	
Title	Institution	Unit of Assessment	URL
Workforce capacity development in the detection and prevention of elder financial abuse	Brunel University	Allied Health Professions, Dentistry, Nursing and Pharmacy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=14429
Improved work productivity and enhanced health and wellbeing through novel lighting systems	University of Surrey	Allied Health Professions, Dentistry, Nursing and Pharmacy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=40520
Creating evidence-based integrated rural policy in Wales	Cardiff University	Architecture, Built Environment and Planning	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=3469
Enhancing national and international spatial planning policies to improve the independence and quality of life for older people	Anglia Ruskin University	Architecture, Built Environment and Planning	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=21490
Design research for healthcare service delivery improvement	The Glasgow School of Art	Art and Design: History, Practice and Theory	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=31744
Inclusive Design: Royal College of Art research creates significant, far-reaching impact in design, industry and education	Royal College of Art	Art and Design: History, Practice and Theory	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=44131
Representations of Gender in Contemporary Britain	University of Derby	Communication, Cultural and Media Studies, Library and Information Management	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=12077
ICT Inclusion and Design for All	Middlesex University	Computer Science and Informatics	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=1885
A new range of outdoor clothing for the active ageing based on wearable technologies	University of Ulster	Computer Science and Informatics	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=1945

New software products for programming wireless sensor networks	University of Ulster	Computer Science and Informatics	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=1957
Informing Public Debate about Ageing	University of Oxford	English Language and Literature	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=4876
Fiction and Cultural Mediation of Ageing Project	Brunel University	English Language and Literature	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=20915
Participation in music and arts activities (PartMA)	Keele University	Psychology, Psychiatry and Neuroscience	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=6277
International Impact on Policy and Strategy for Ageing	University of Sheffield	Social Work and Social Policy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=3356
Applying research evidence to improve the life and end-of-life experience of older people	The Open University	Social Work and Social Policy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=11749
Detecting and preventing financial abuse of older adults: An examination of decision-making by professionals in health, social care, health and banking	Brunel University	Social Work and Social Policy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=19656
Healthy ageing and age-friendly cities: Reducing the social exclusion of older people	Keele University	Social Work and Social Policy	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=29289
Raising awareness of the poverty and working lives of older people in India and catalysing change in pension policy	Birkbeck, University of London	Sociology	http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/CaseStudy.aspx?Id=18599

Source: <http://impact.ref.ac.uk/CaseStudies/search1.aspx>

