



**An Observatorium for Science in Society based on  
Social Models**

[http:// sisob.lcc.uma.es](http://sisob.lcc.uma.es)

**Second ordinary report  
(M19-M36)**



**European Commission. Capacities. Science in  
Society.  
Call FP7-SCIENCE-IN-SOCIETY-2010-1  
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## 1. Project objectives for the period

Governments, funding agencies, and scientific journals seek to support research that will have a strong positive impact on society. They are interested in research leading to products, services, and processes that change and improve people's lives or their understanding of the world. In other words, they want to support the modern equivalents of smallpox vaccine, penicillin, the internal combustion engine, or Darwin's theory of evolution. To achieve this goal, or come close to achieving it, they need effective tools to measure and predict the impact of science on society.

The strategic goal of the SiSOB project was to develop novel tools that can not only measure and predict the overall social impact of research, but also a specific aspect of this impact: that is, the *social appropriation of scientific knowledge generated by research*. This refers to the way in which economic and social actors take research results and use them to produce new products, new services, and new ideas.

To achieve the above mentioned goals, the SiSOB project pursued the following **strategic objectives, during the second period of the project** (SO1 was completed in the first period)

SO2: To design and implement tools and indicators that can automatically collect, analyze, and visually represent data that describe the actors and their interactions.

SO3: To create data-driven models of specific actors, communities, and networks relevant to the three case studies mentioned above.

SO4: To use the tools and indicators developed by the project to collect and analyze data relevant to the three case studies.

SO5: To use the results from these studies to validate the methods and tools developed by the project.

SO6: To implement and release an open-source platform for the acquisition and analysis of social network data relevant to measuring the social impact of science, including data from communities and networks not included in the SiSOB case studies

## 2. Work progress and achievements during the period

The SiSOB workplan was successfully completed on time and within its budget. The research and deliverables have been widely disseminated through classic media (journal and conference papers, a dissemination workshop, invited talks), social media (blogs, electronic open-source journals, social networks), and scientific publications. The tools developed by the project will soon be released as open-source software and are already in use by groups other than the SiSOB Consortium.

## 2.1. Main results

The main outcomes of the project can be summarized as follows:

- A novel set of indicators to characterize the social networks underlying science production systems.
- Three case studies: researcher mobility, knowledge sharing, and peer review. The case studies contributed to the design of the SiSOB tools while providing novel insights that sometimes go beyond and contradict current knowledge.
- Novel software tools that can measure and predict the social impact of research. The project was based on the creation of complex models of actors related by artefacts, results, and relationships. These tools measure impact taking into account that "impact" essentially depends on interactions and the channels of social communication in which these interactions occur. To measure impact, the SiSOB project used traditional scientometric approaches in combination with structural methods based on the analysis of social and knowledge networks.

## 2.2. Use of resources

The resources of the Project have been used for the payment of personal, travel and dissemination. All of them declared in the financial report (see table 1 for costs of the second period and table 2 for a summary of all the costs of the project).

SECOND PERIODIC REPORT					
Partner	Personal Costs	OTHER DIRECT COSTS	IC	TOTAL COSTS	REQ. EC CONTR
1 UMA	146.083,00	25.500,00	102.949,80	274.532,80	229.526,80
2 CICE	65.695,78	5.831,86	42.916,58	114.444,22	87.005,48
3 UDE	121.295,77	4.648,76	75.566,72	201.511,25	155.217,63
4 MTA KSZI	28.274,55	5.479,87	20.252,65	54.007,07	40.505,30
5 FrontiersIn	78.001,74	2.708,34	48.426,05	129.136,13	96.852,10
6 FR	69.562,98	4.691,76	44.552,84	118.807,58	89.105,69
7 RICYT	22.432,97	4.500,37	16.160,00	43.093,34	32.320,01
	531.346,79	53.360,96	350.824,64	935.532,39	730.533,01
	TOTAL COSTS			935.532,39	730.533,01

Table 1. Costs of the second period of the project

	budget	first period	second period	total cost	financed Comm	DIFF
<b>UMA</b>	374.471,88	210.305,60	230.387,20	440.692,80	383.791,00	-9.319,12
<b>CICE</b>	168.960,00	109.856,30	114.444,22	224.300,52	168.225,39	-734,61
<b>UDE</b>	259.249,79	172.189,37	202.438,69	374.628,06	280.971,05	-21.721,26
<b>MTAK</b>	74.028,00	29.517,31	54.007,07	83.524,38	62.643,29	11.384,72
<b>FrontiersIn</b>	271.646,00	242.787,82	129.136,13	371.923,95	278.942,96	-7.296,96
<b>FR</b>	179.709,60	121.614,82	118.807,58	240.422,40	180.316,80	-607,20
<b>RICYT</b>	83.944,68	85.680,35	30.976,00	116.656,35	87.492,26	-3.547,58
	1.412.009,95	971.951,57	880.196,89			

Table 2. Total costs of the project project

There is a major deviation in the costs for UMA (9.319,12), UDE (21.721,26), and FrontiersIn (7.296,97) is due to the additional labour in the context of WP6 (especially in the system integration and the specialization of the module of data extractor of curriculum vitae from the WWW) and WP9 in the effort the data extraction about institutions and publications. For RICYT is due to the economical situation of Argentina that made money

loose value during the period of time of the project. **As consortium, we consider that those partners can only be paid if there are under-claims with other partners regardless the declared over-claims**, taking into account the same proportion used to assign the budget of the project (that is, UMA 26,52%; CICE 11,97%; UDE 18,36%; MTAK 5,24%; FrontiersIn 19,24%; FR, 12,73%; and RICYT 5,94%) and proportionally to deliver the part of the non-participant partners (those with under-claims) with the rest of members of the consortium without surpassing the declared costs. In that case, the extra budget will be delivered again to the rest of the partners with over-claims according to the same proportions above mentioned. This process continues until all the budget of the under-claims is zero or all the under-claims are covered.

	PM in DOW	PM first period	PM second period	PM declared	DIF
UMA	72	38,2	58,8	97,0	25,0
CICE	33	22,0	23,5	45,5	12,5
UDE	48	22,8	27,5	50,3	2,3
MTAK	28	13,5	19,1	32,6	4,6
FrontiersIn	35	20,0	15,0	35,0	0,0
FR	44	23,5	22,5	46,0	2,0
RICYT	43	36,2	7,0	43,2	0,2

Table 3. Effort in the SiSOB project

Table 3 shows a summary of the effort done during the project. About the planned person-months, UMA has declared 25M and CEICE 12,5PM extra person month of effort. This is because we have hired some extra persons (students) to work in the project. UMA hired three students with a medium technical level and CEICE one. This people have a cost for the project around 20.000 euros per year (instead 30.000 as we asked in the technical annex). The University establishes this salary. This cost is lower because they are people on training so they do not give the same performance to the Project, so the efficiency of their work for the Project is about the 50% (similar to the salary cost).

## 2.2. Ethics

SiSOB is a project that uses for some of its studies personal data. During all the period all the partners have followed the ethics norms defined in the technical annex of the project: all data was anonymized; all data was structured in a database controlled by the project and names have been deleted from the databases.

## 3. Project management during the period

### 3.1. Management tasks and achievements

ORGAN	MEMBERS	RESPONSIBILITIES (SUMMARY)	MEETINGS	DECISION-MAKING
<b>Steering Committee (SC)</b>	The SC is chaired by the coordinator and	All formal decision-making. Amendments to the GA with the European Commission Changes to the Project Plan including revision of the	At least 1 Skype conference	2/3 majority (requires two thirds of partners to be

	contains 1 representative per Partner	budget, declaration that a partner is in default, inclusion of a new partner, (for a formal description see CA).	every month. Once every three/four months. On request by any Consortium member	represented). In discussions of defaulting partners, the partner in question does not vote.
<b>Central project office</b>	Nominated by coordinating Partner. Assisted by Xiwrite.	Point of contact for Commission & for Partners; coordinates preparation and distribution of major reports; tracks costs, time, deadlines.	Functions on a permanent basis	Does not have decision-making powers
<b>Ethical Committee</b>	It is formed by the SC plus an expert, external to the project.	Discuss ethical issues arising from work in the SiSOB project and the management of data	During the plenary meetings	Does not have decision-making powers
<b>Partner Project Leader</b>	Nominated by Partner	Coordinates all work done by Partner within project		N/A
<b>Work Package Leader</b>	The WP Leader is nominated by the Partner coordinating WP	Coordinates all work done within the WP Team	N/A	Coordinates decision-making in WP team. In the event of conflicts among partners the issue is referred to the SMC
<b>Deliverable partner leader</b>	All the partners involved in the work package of the deliverable	Each deliverable has a partner leader that coordinates the construction of the document and distributes the work. When it is ready, there are a designed reviewer that coordinates the reviews the content and informs the deliverable leader when it is ready. The coordinator sends the deliverable and publishes it in the webpage.	N/A	The partner leader coordinates the decision making related the deliverable.

### 3.2 Dissemination

The dissemination plan has been completed following the dissemination plan described in the first periodic report. Figure 1 shows a summary of the dissemination activities and impact during the second period of the Project (counted until December 2013).

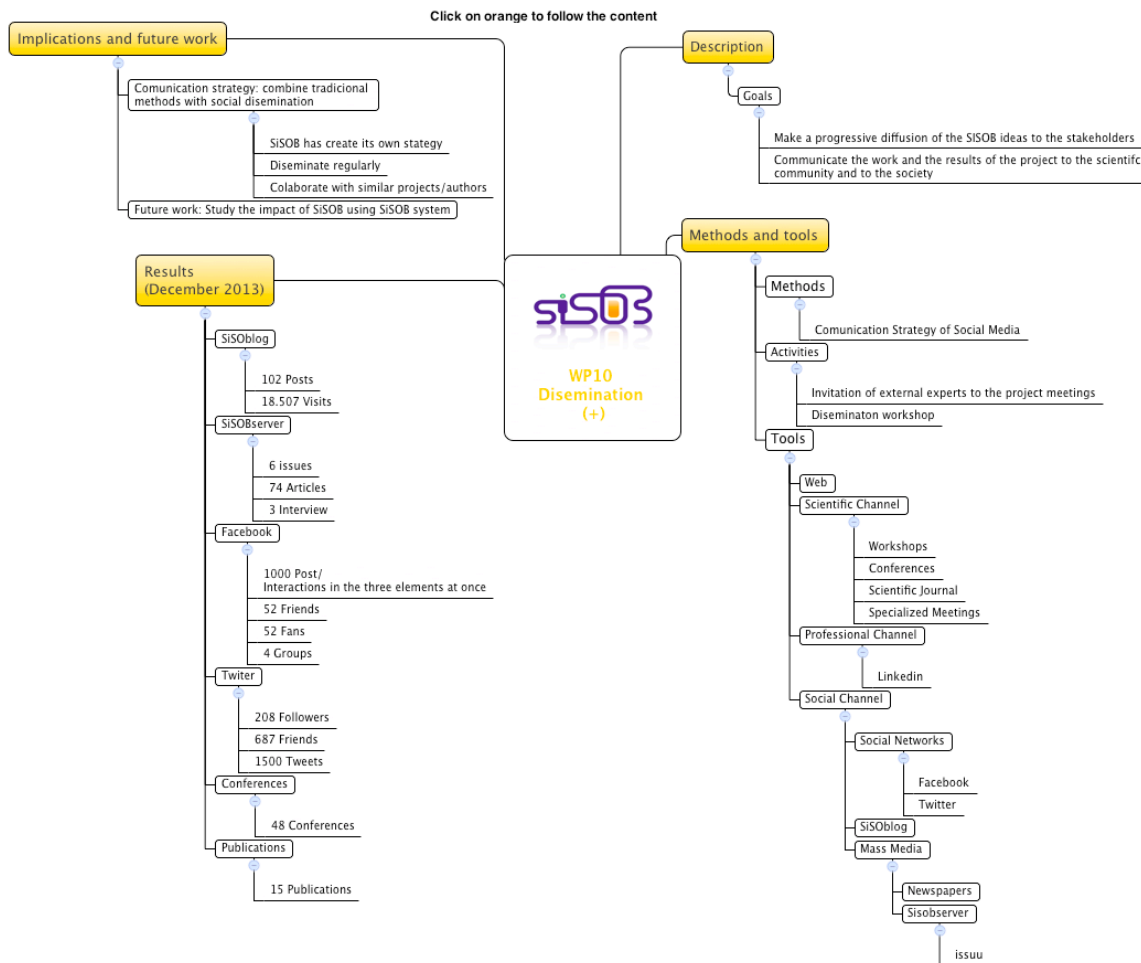


Figure 2. Dissemination activities during the second period  
 As it can be seen in figure X, the blog of the Project (sisoblog) has been visited for people from different countries around the world.

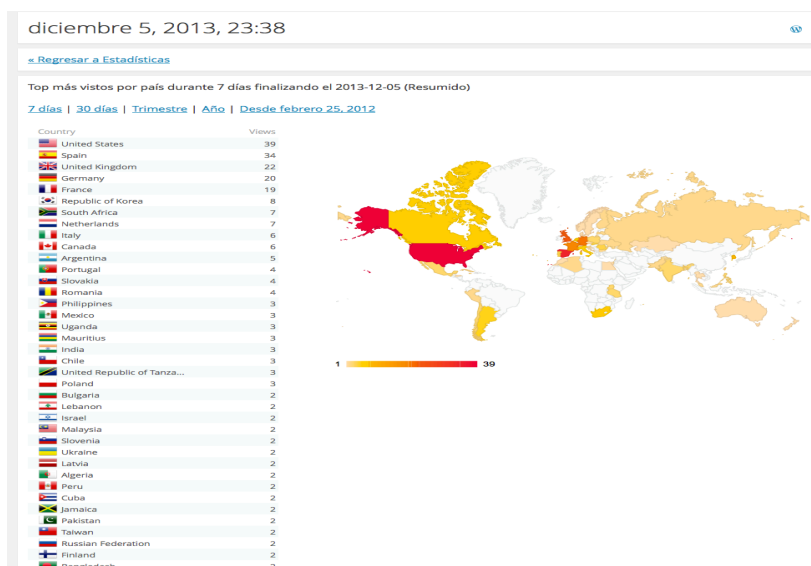


Figure 2. Statistics of accesses to the blog of the project during the second period

### 3.3 Problems

No applicable. Any problem occurred

### 3.4 Changes in the consortium

No applicable. No changes occurred

### 3.5 Project meetings

#### **Fourth Plenary Meeting**

- Date: 14th-16th January, 2013
- Venue: University of Malaga – ETSInformática – Room 3.3.1.  
Campus de Teatinos - 29071 Malaga. Spain

#### **Fifth Plenary Meeting**

- Date: 3rd - 4th May, 2013
- Venue Fondazione Rosselli, C.so Giulio Cesare, 4/bis/b  
10152 Torino. Italy

#### **Sixth Plenary meeting:**

- Date: 4th-5th November 2013
- Venue: University of Duisburg Essen  
Faculty of Engineering. Department of Computational and Cognitive Sciences  
Building LF. Lotharstr. 63/65  
47048 Duisburg. Germany

#### **6th November 2013, Dissemination Workshop**

#### **Final meeting:**

- Date: 9th -10th December, 2013
- Venue: Delegation of the government of Andalusia in Brussels, Rue Van Orley, 5-11  
1000. Bruxelles. Belgium

### 3.6. Project planning and status;

Not applicable. The Project finished on December 2013, at the end of the second period.

### 3.7 Impact of possible deviations from the planned milestones and deliverables

Not applicable.

### 3.8 Changes to the legal status of any of the beneficiaries, in particular non-profit public bodies secondary and higher education establishments, research organisations and SMEs

Not applicable

### 3.9 Development of the Project website

The website has been built in the first period (<http://sisob.lcc.uma.es>). During the second period, the content of the different sections has been updated with the new results. Now, the webpage reflects the results of the software developed in the project and the conclusions of the case studies.

### 3.10 Coordination activities

Coordination activities are summarized in figure X. As it has been described in the first ordinary report different electronic tools have been used for coordination: Confluence, dropbox, Skype and the webpage of the Project.

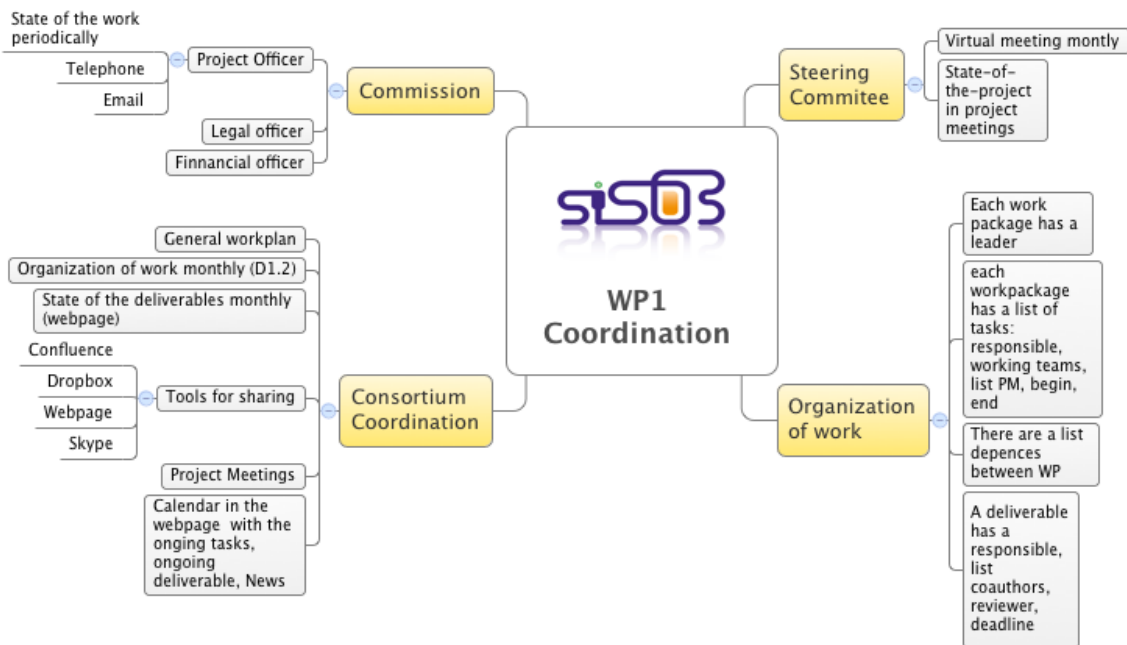


Figure 3 Summary of coordination activities during the second period