

What is STIR method?

Socio Technical Integration Research

...strengthen cooperation between social scientists and natural scientists and integrate social considerations into the daily work of natural researchers.

...identify and compare external expectations and demands to engage in responsible innovation

...assess and compare the current responsiveness of laboratory practices to these pressures

...investigate and compare how interdisciplinary collaborations may assist in elucidating, enhancing or stimulating responsiveness



Dr. Erik Fisher
Trainer of STIR

Areas of Application: academic field (laboratory scientist), but nowadays business sector is also a significant target group of STIR.

...tested in over 30 laboratories around the world, with similar results

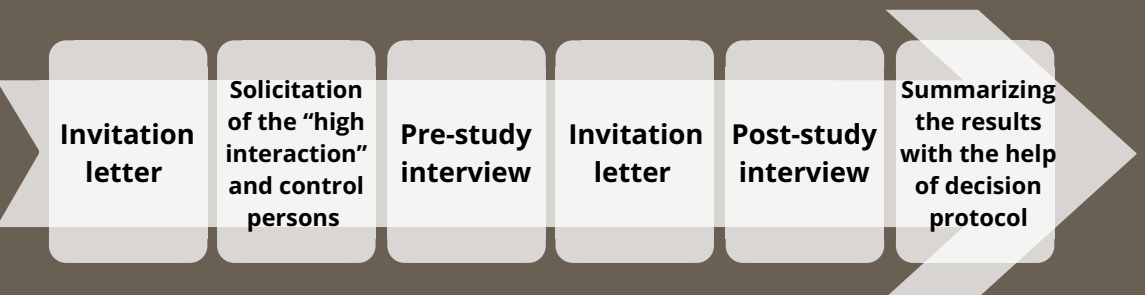
Main strengths

- flexible
- modulating the way of thinking in long term
- broaden the way of thinking of scientists
- Potential outcomes can be:
 - o skill development
 - o learning
 - o human capital
 - o changed behaviours, practices, design and research pathways
 - o and increased trust

Main challenges

- different innovation environment
- different methodology adaption
- cooperation: social and natural researchers have different way of thinking
- spread the method as widely as possible
- difficulties in motivating natural scientists
- lack of skills of a social scientist to be able to properly evaluate the outcomes

Process of the STIR methodology



According to the STIR lifecycle, by 2020 the method will be applicable for anyone with social science degree (not just those who are qualified by Erik) to carry out midstream modulation in any natural science laboratory by following a list of points.

Webpage of the tool: <https://cns.asu.edu/research/stir>