

# Building Bridges for Impacts across the S&T Enterprise: Tracking R&D Investments Across Silos

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In the UK there was a desire to improve the evidence base to help present, explain and evaluate the impact of funded research.

2006 – UK Research Councils joint working group

2008 – MRC ODGT/e-Val

2010 – Biomedical charities in the UK

2013 – Disciplinary expansion to non-medical Research Councils

2013+ - Further expansion in UK and abroad (130+ funding orgs)

# Output Types

Publications	IP and Licensing
Collaborations	Products, Interventions and Clinical Trials
Further Funding	Artistic and Creative Outputs
Next Destination	Software and Technical Outputs
Engagement Activities	Spin Out Companies
Influence on Policy	Awards and Recognition
Research Tools and Methods	Other Outputs
Databases and Models	Shared Facilities

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# Types of Interoperability

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- 1. Direct Harvest** – some external sources have information about the output and how it can be linked e.g. funding acknowledgement in PubMed
  - 1. Upload from closed source** – some sources use unique identifiers but do not make information generally accessible e.g. University CRIS
- 2. Look up integration** – connect with an external source and allow users to search and identify.
- 3. Metadata Enhancement** – connect with an external source once the output has been identified to find out more information

# Data Structure

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1. No single source is likely to contain all the desired information, but may contain needed information.
2. It is likely that multiple sources will be needed, need to understand how they can fit together and how provenance and freshness can be understood.
3. Data will likely be of better quality if it is used frequently and understood as important. Collecting information in a flexible manner and understanding the relationships in the data should allow it to be used for multiple purposes.

# Take Aways

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1. Working together is important, but needs to lead to action
2. Lots of opportunities for integration exist across a wide range of data types and the landscape is always changing. It's worth checking what might be useful for you.
3. Be flexible with the data you want to collect. You may not be able to use external data to find 100% of what you want but there might be substantial benefits in adjusting requirements.
4. Be flexible in how you store/organise your data – aim to collect once and use for many purposes.