KRDS BENEFITS FRAMEWORK WORKSHEET – SAGECITE WORKED EXAMPLE

Introduction

This is a KRDS benefits analysis carried out by Liz Lyon and Monica Duke of UKOLN in the context of the JISC-funded SageCite project http://blogs.ukoln.ac.uk/sagecite/ The project investigated citation of Sage

Bionetworks network models, and this perspective was adopted when conducting the benefits analysis.

Pick List of Popular Generic Examples of Benefits for you to use/ delete/add to/ modify and expand as needed to help populate your Benefits Framework	
New research opportunities	No re-creation of data
Input for future research	No loss of future research opportunities
Motivating new research	Secures value to future researchers & students
New research funding	Protecting returns on earlier investments
Increasing research productivity	Lower future preservation costs
Stimulating new networks/collaborations	Planned management from an early stage in the research life-cycle is ultimately more cost-effective than late intervention (providing proper selection of what to keep is done)
Knowledge transfer to other sectors	
Knowledge transfer to industry	
Commercialising research	Re-purposing data for new audiences
Increasing skills base of researchers/ students/staff	Use by new audiences
	Re-purposing methodologies
Increasing economic growth	Enhancement of research tools and software by testing on a range of well-curated datasets
Catalysing new companies and high skills employment	
	Scholarly communication/access to data
Verification of research/research integrity	Long-term re-use of well curated data
Fulfilling organisational mandate(s)	Short-term re-use of well curated data
Fulfil research grant obligations	Adds value over time as collection grows and develops critical mass
Value to current researcher & students	
No data lost from Post Doc turnover	Increased visibility/citation
Secure storage for data intensive research	
Availability of data underpinning published	

Dimension 1: What are the outcomes?

Direct Benefits	Indirect Benefits (e.g. costs avoided)
Improved discovery of network models.	Societal benefit.
Improved access to network models.	Reducing the cost of creating models.
Better re-use of network models.	Increase in ROI.
Streamlining of workflows downstream.	Increasing trust and reproducibility of research .
Streamlining of own workflow.	Improved research assessment metrics.
Attribution for the contributor.	Assessment is more equitable.
Credit for the contributor or their organisation .	Improved career development pathways
Contributions are measurable.	
Results can be validated.	

Dimension 2: When are the benefits received?

Near-Term Benefits (up to 5 years)	Long-Term Benefits (5 years+)
In the short term more of the people in the value chain producing the models benefit if all types of contributions are attributed (leading to more equitable attribution)	Wider interdisciplinary work – the concept of interdisciplinarity may grow
Machine readability when citations are encoded	The scholarly record is enriched for future generations.
Recognition of contributors as early pioneers in data contributions.	Longer-term track record and reputation of contributors grows over time.
Journal articles are able to provide more evidence supporting the article.	Cumulative metrics can be computed and different metrics can be devised

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findings

Dimension 3: Who benefits?

Internal Benefits	External Benefits
Funders: (JISC) citation of data in one domain helps to inform future programs and transfer of lessons to another domain.	Society: better disease treatments in the longer term.
Policy makers: informs policy on what metrics to include in their assessments.	Funders (e.g. Wellcome Trust): enhanced ROI cascaded research funding
Sage Bionetworks and DataCite/BL: informs requirements and technical development of infrastructure.	Other Scientists: are able to create meta-models.
Sage Bionetwork Scientists: larger range of measures for assigning credit becomes possible.	Increased public trust in science: benefits the public because of diminished bad feeling about science; science benefits perhaps through better public support for the funding of science.
Publishers: (Nature/PLoS) papers can be validated; strengthens the peer-review process; a stronger evidence base supports the publication.	Other publishers and other domains: have a model to follow for citation.