



Collaborative Research and an International Focus in the Irish National PID strategy

Dr Lisa Griffith
National Open Research Forum, Ireland



Co-funded by
the European Union





Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland

HEA | HIGHER EDUCATION AUTHORITY
AN tÚDARÁS um ARD-OIDEACHAS



NORF FÓRUM NÁISIÓNTA um OIDEACHAS
UMI THÁBHAICHIÓIDICHTÉ
NATIONAL OPEN RESEARCH FORUM

MORE+BRAINS

Collaborative Research and an International Focus in the Irish National PID strategy

PIDFest

Dr Lisa Griffith, National Open Research Forum, Ireland

12 June 2024

“Open research requires collective action. The transition to a national open research environment is a shared responsibility across the research system, with local efforts required to implement policies, infrastructure and incentives within research performing and research funding organisations.”

National Action Plan for Open Research 2022–2030



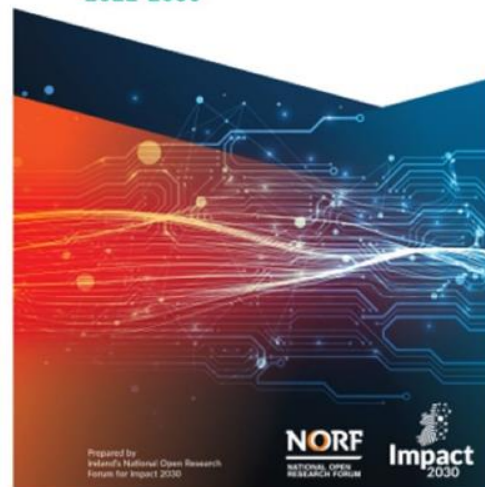
MOREBRAINS

National Action Plan for Open Research 2022-2030

Ireland's *National Action Plan for Open Research 2022-2030* sets out a vision, objectives and actions for the next chapter of Ireland's transition towards Open Research, following the earlier *National Framework on the Transition to an Open Research Environment* (2019). The development of the action plan was led by NORF with direct input from over 90 stakeholder representatives and further input via public and targeted consultations.

The action plan has three overarching themes and objectives:

- Establishing a culture of open research
- Achieving 100% open access to research publications
- Enabling FAIR research data and other outputs



Why is an Irish National PID strategy needed?

Action	Description	Key stakeholders	Timeline
A4.4 Invest in Persistent Identifier infrastructure to enable consistent monitoring and improve interoperability.	A4.4.1 Support the Irish ORCID Consortium and encourage further development and adoption of ORCID according to international best practice by researchers and within the systems and processes of publishers, research performing organisations, research funding organisations, and infrastructures. ³⁴	NORF, RPOs, RFOs, research infrastructures (e.g. IReL)	Ongoing
	A4.4.2 Develop a national roadmap for the adoption of a range of Persistent Identifiers according to international best practice, such as ORCID, DOIs, RAiDs and ROR identifiers. Implement this roadmap to consolidate national coordination and accelerate the uptake and integration of priority identifiers.	NORF, RPOs, RFOs, research infrastructures (e.g. IReL)	2023-27

From the National Action Plan for Open Research

| Priority PIDs

The Irish National Action Plan for Open Research identifies the following priority PIDs:

- DOIs for grants and research outputs (Crossref and Datacite)
- ORCID for researchers and contributors to research
- RAiDs for research projects
- RORs for research institutions, funders, and other organisations



PIDs to help deliver Irish national priorities

| Exploring the context of the PID strategy

Priority policy areas, based on [Impact 2030](#), the [National Action Plan for Open Research](#), and the [Open Data Strategy](#):

1. **National ambitions (high-level context)**

Global positioning plus the digitalisation of research infrastructure

1. **National priorities (motivators at the core of the case)**

Open research, FAIR data, and impact,

1. **National challenges (more specific use cases for PIDs)**

Data quality, interoperability, access to infrastructures, and skills



| The global research landscape

Positioning Ireland as a desirable research destination, and a leading research power

“As the attraction and retention of talent becomes increasingly competitive on a global level, Ireland needs to be a location of choice in order to realise our ambitions.”

Impact 2030: From the introduction, by the then Minister for Further and Higher Education, Research, Innovation and Science, now Taoiseach, Simon Harris TD

“All-island, EU and Global connectivity” is a pillar of the strategy.

Robust integration into international information systems is key to successful global participation and impact. PIDs deliver this by:

- Mapping Ireland's collaborations, participation, and reach
- Embedding Irish research activities, outputs and outcomes in global discovery and analysis systems

| Digitalisation of research and infrastructure

As the digital landscape grows and becomes more complex, bridges between systems and contexts become ever more important.

“Research infrastructure is a critical element of an enabling R&I environment... How we define research infrastructure has also evolved over time, with a much stronger emphasis now, for example, on digital infrastructure. We also recognise the growing imperative for national level infrastructure, benefiting multiple performers and purposes, and reflecting infrastructural needs across all disciplines.”

Impact 2030, p28

PIDs are a valuable tool for connecting information from different infrastructures, both digital and analogue.

| Impact - understanding and maximising

Understanding and maximising research impact is central to the Irish government's ambitions for the Irish Research and Innovation community

“Research and innovation in Ireland will demonstrate and deliver impact to respond to the twin transition challenges of climate change and digitalisation and the many other national priorities such as competitiveness, health, food security, biodiversity, equality and inclusion.”

Impact 2030: From the introduction, by the then Minister for Further and Higher Education, Research, Innovation and Science, now Taoiseach, Simon Harris TD

National challenges: Connecting PIDs to needs

| Improved data quality

Measuring assets, understanding trends, and benchmarking progress

“We will develop a more comprehensive understanding of, and approach to, research assessment. Improved data collection and analysis will be central to this”

-Impact 2030, p25

“Set clear baselines and appropriate domain targets for open access, including establishing criteria for monitoring open access at the national level. National monitoring will promote transparency, enable progress to be tracked, and allow for the identification of gaps and targeted interventions to ensure equity in terms of access to open access publishing options.”

-National Action Plan for Open Research, p13

Reducing administrative burden

Estimates of time spent on administrative tasks range from 10-42%

nature

CAREER COLUMN | 17 June 2019

'I'll work on it over the weekend': high workload and other pressures faced by early-career researchers

Stress and long working hours are regrettably common among early-career researchers, reveals a survey by the Young Academy of Europe.

Toma Susi, Shaul Shalvi & Mangala Srinivas

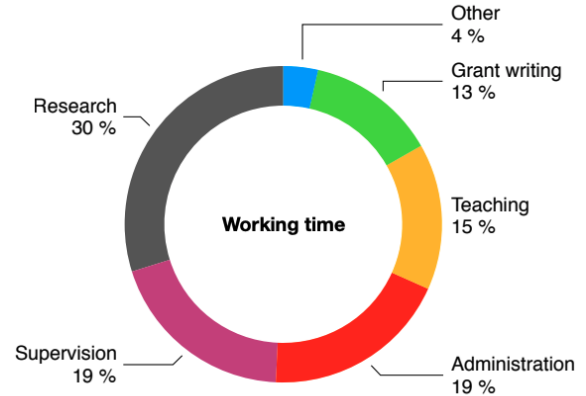
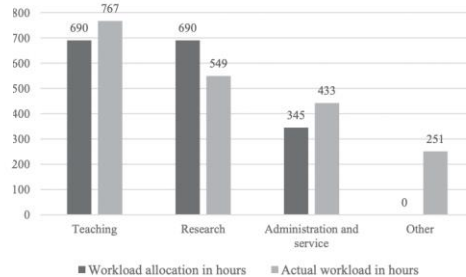
<https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-019-01914-z>

Where does the time go? An academic workload case study at an Australian university

Julia Miller

To cite this article: Julia Miller (2019): Where does the time go? An academic workload case study at an Australian university, Journal of Higher Education Policy and Management, DOI: 10.1080/1360080X.2019.1635328

[10.1080/1360080X.2019.1635328](https://doi.org/10.1080/1360080X.2019.1635328)



If you love research, academia may not be for you

Dutch figures show just how little time professors get for their own research. It may be easier to pursue your intellectual interests outside the university stem, says *THE* reporter David Matthews

November 8, 2018

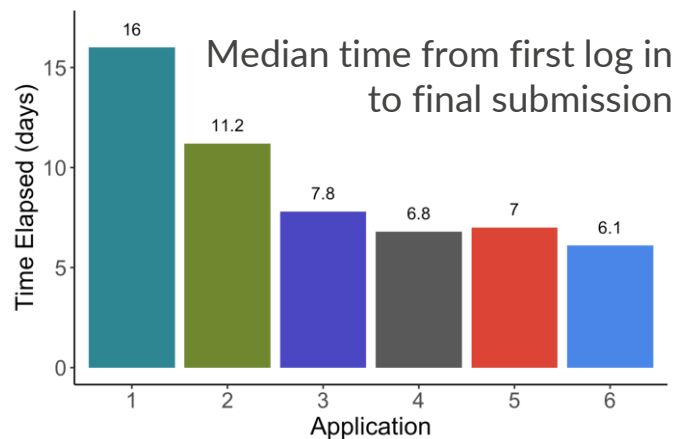
David Matthews

<https://www.timeshighereducation.com/blog/if-you-love-research-academia-may-not-be-you>

PIDs can and do reduce burden

CASE STUDY - ORCID integration at the Australian Research Council

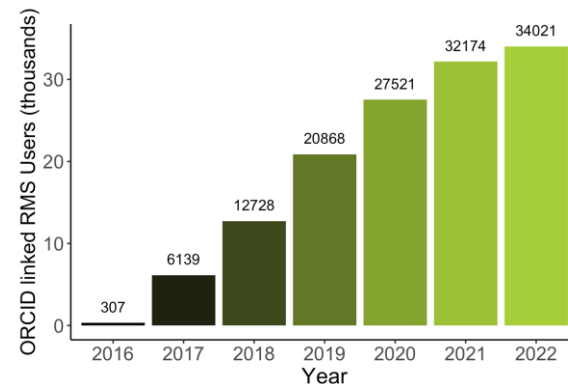
Time savings increase as people use and add data to the system



"This saved me 3-4 days per grant application - the difference in workload was staggering!"

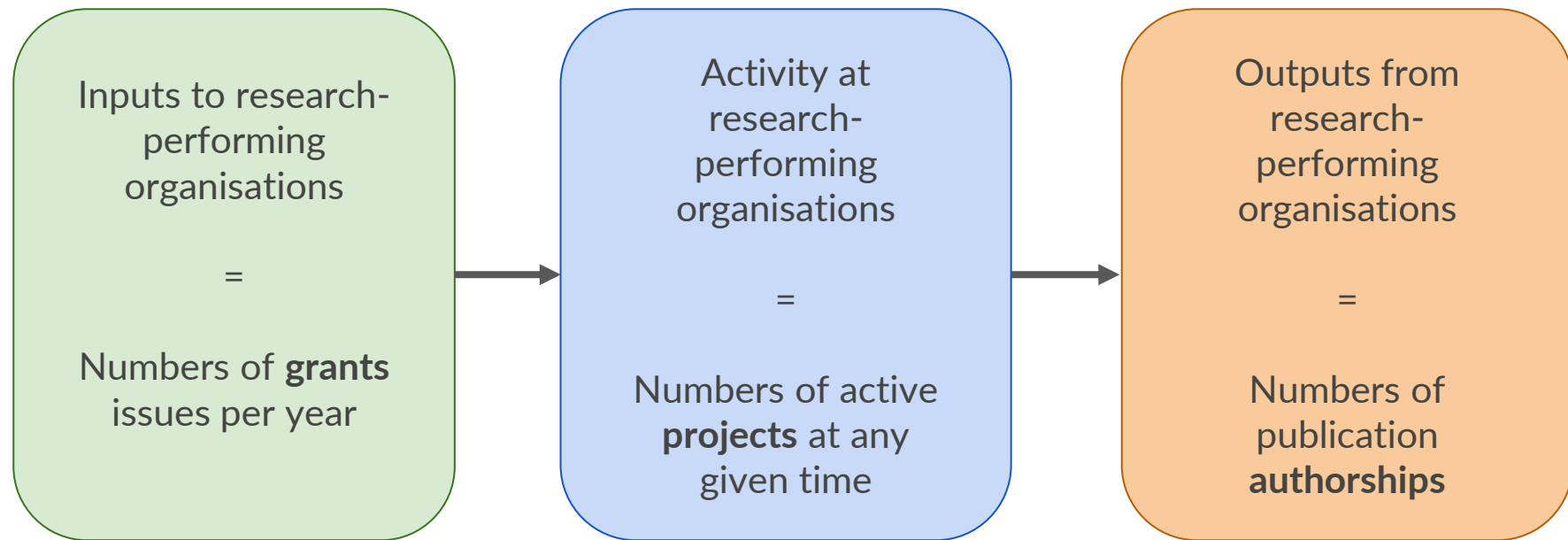
- Joe Shapter, Pro-Vice-Chancellor,
University of Queensland

- **78%** of publications submitted to support ARC grants are via ORCID
- Total cost savings of nearly **AUD850k**



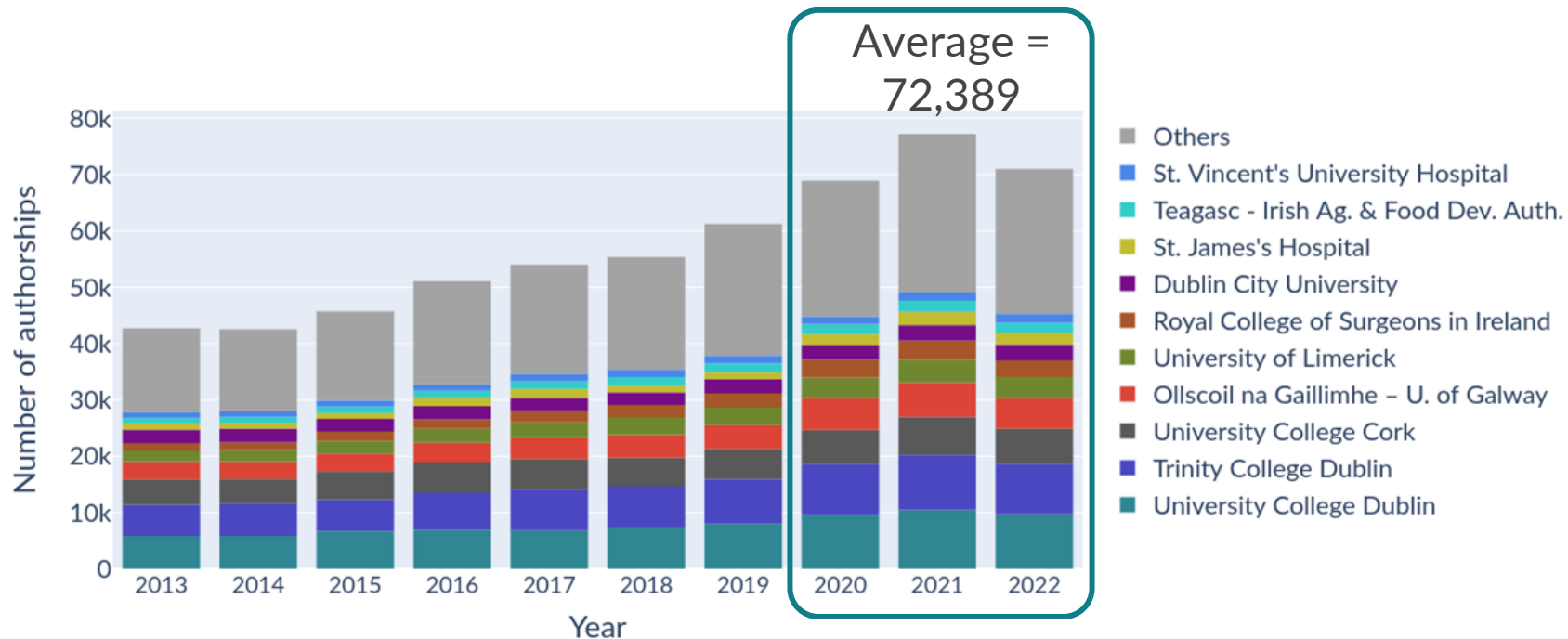
| Estimating the scale of research activity

We look at three major quantifiable components of research activity



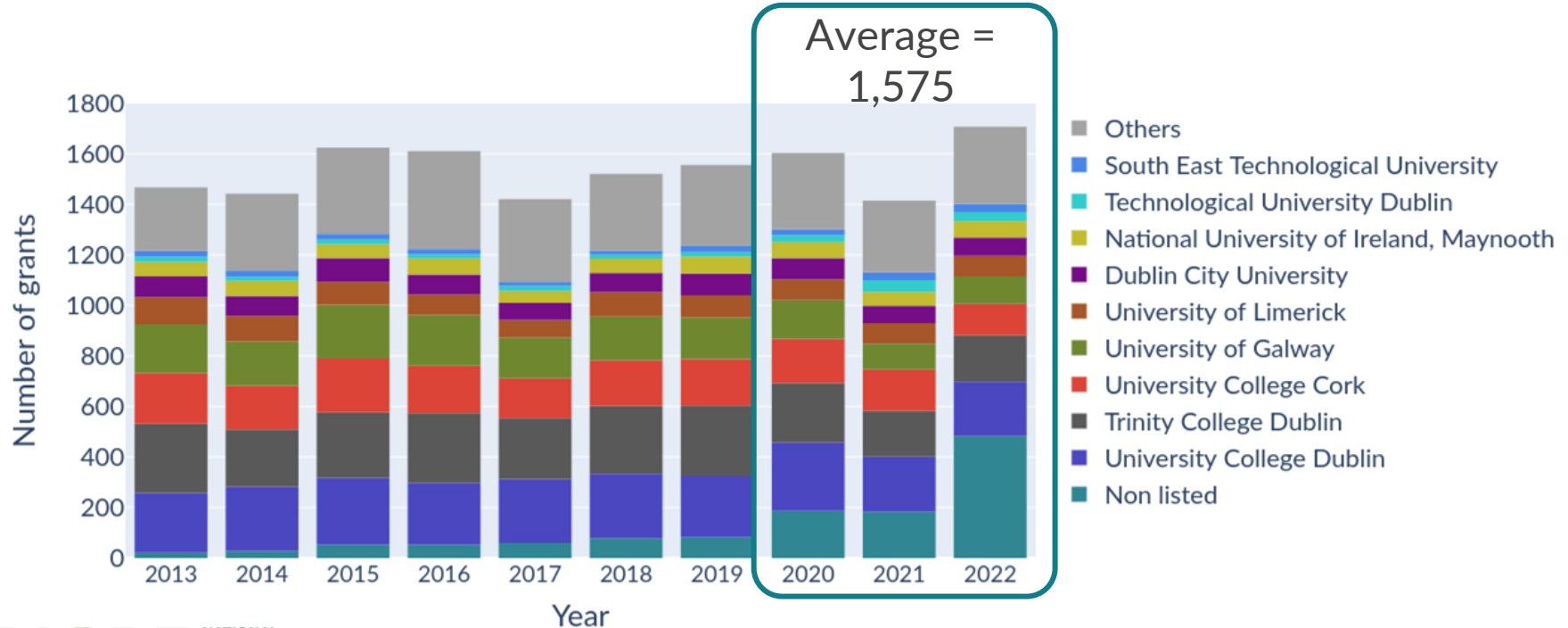
Number of publication authorships

- Number of authors on research articles that had at least one affiliation in Ireland
- We used data taken from OpenAlex



Number of grants awarded to Irish institutions

- Number of grants awarded to organizations in Ireland
- Data taken from Dimensions, augmented with data from select Irish funders

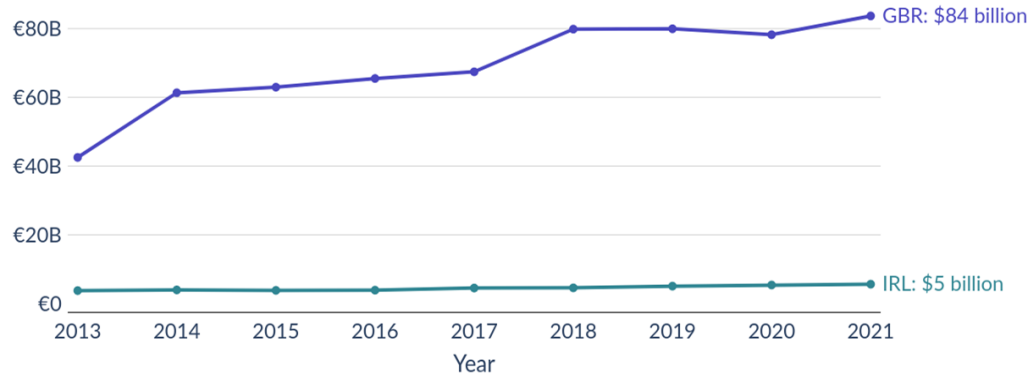


Number of projects at any given time in Ireland

UK	\$83,706,915,140
Ireland	\$5,636,942,744
Number of projects in UK / Year	50,000
Number of projects in Ireland /year	3,367

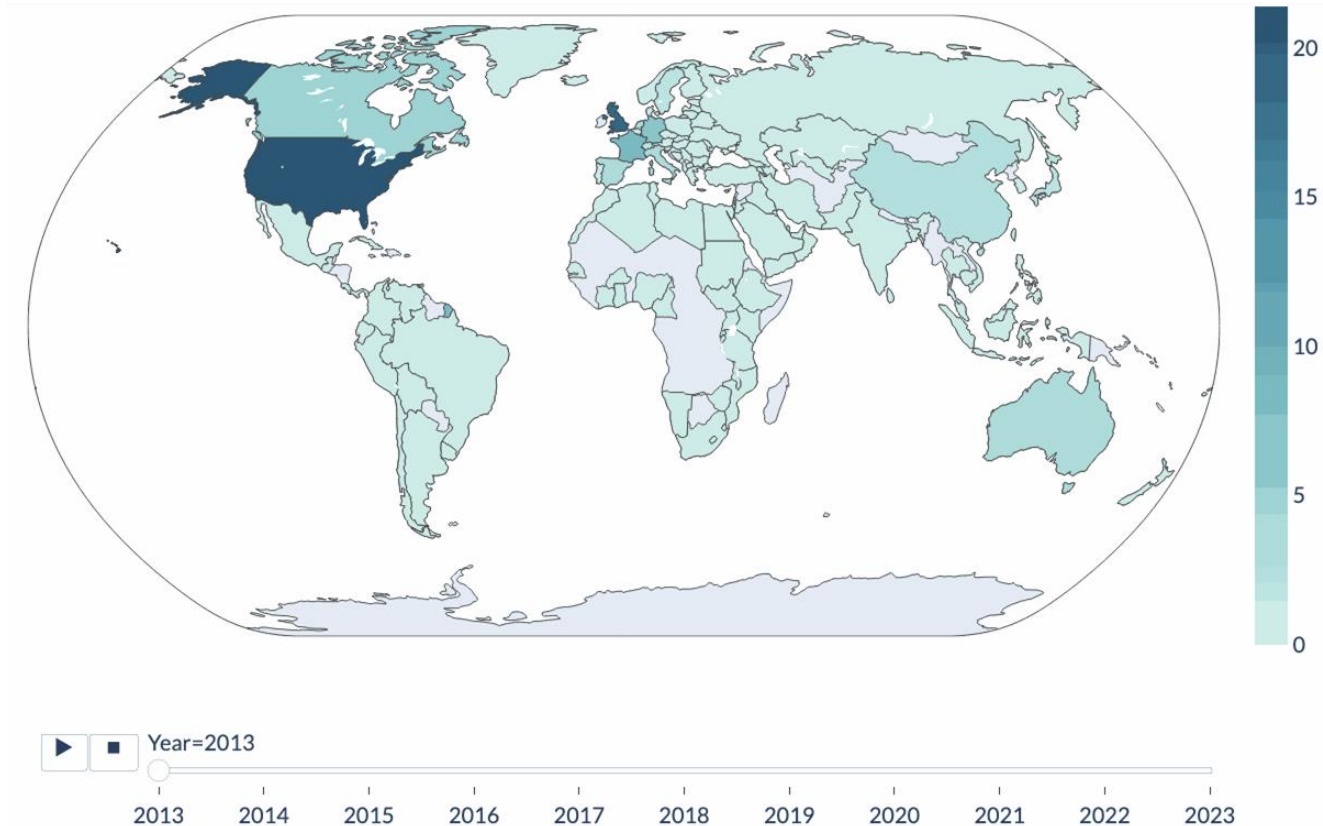
How was this estimated?

- Initial estimate of 50,000 projects in the UK from Simon Kerridge
- Scaled by total R&D spend according to OECD*



* <https://data.oecd.org/rd/gross-domestic-spending-on-r-d.htm>

Percentage of co-authorships with Ireland



Efficiency and Insight - A cost benefit analysis for a central support service to support persistent identifier implementation in the Republic of Ireland

First output from this project

Sets out the time and consequent financial savings that could be generated by automatically re-using the information associated with PIDs

Look at the methodology and processes used to draft the CBA

<https://doi.org/10.7486/DRI.nz80kt123>

Efficiency and insight

A cost-benefit analysis for a central service to support persistent identifier implementation in Ireland



| How much time does all this take?

How many rekey events take place?

Number of times publication and grant metadata is rekeyed on average:

- 3.1 and 3.25 times respectively, based on a previous MoreBrains survey *1

Number of times project data is rekeyed:

- 6 times, based on previous third-party research *2

How long does each event take?

Time to input publication metadata:

- 6m 43s, based on previous third-party research *3

Time to input grant and project metadata:

- 10m, based on previous third-party research *2

*1 J. Brown, P. Jones, A. Meadows and F. Murphy, 'Incentives to invest in identifiers: A cost-benefit analysis of persistent identifiers in Australian research systems'. Zenodo, Sep. 30, 2022. doi: 10.5281/zenodo.7100578

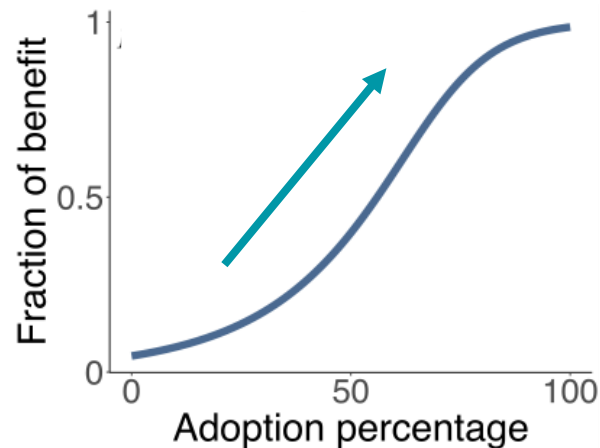
*2 Klausen (2017) <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2017.03.011>

*3 R. Johnson, H. Henderson, and H. Woodward, 'Institutional ORCID Implementation and Cost- Benefit Analysis Report', Jisc-ARMA, Jul. 2015. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1445290>

| The case for a central support service

Practical leadership is required to drive collective action

- A central support service generates economies of scale, particularly around training, documentation, and best-practice
- Fosters communities of practice
- Capability building
- **Increases rate of adoption**
- **Reduces institutional costs to €181k per year**





Thank you!

*Any
Questions?*