



(Open) Research Data for Re-Use?

Studying the concept of re-use from the perspective of LIS

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Early Researcher Colloquium (HIIG)
21.11.2013



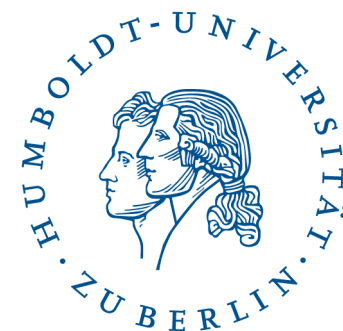


Agenda

- Context
- Concept of research data
- Relevance
- Re-use
- Research interest
- References, credits



Context



- Research and teaching at BSLIS
- Publicly funded research projects at BSLIS and Computer and Media Service
 - Research Data Repository Registry re3data.org (DFG)
 - Repository for Historical Text Corpora LAUDATIO.org (DFG)
- Research data management initiative at HU Berlin
- Active member in German academic research infrastructures community (e.g. DINI e.V.)
- (Co-)Editor of LIBREAS. Library Ideas (#23 on Research Data Management) – www.libreas.eu





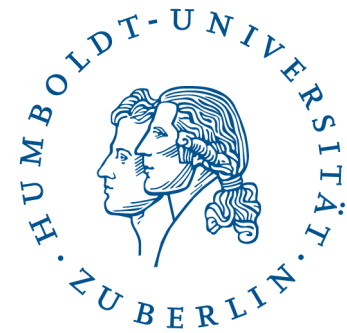
Concept of research data

„[...] the term research data is defined as **digital data being a (descriptive) part or the result of a research process**. This process covers all stages of research, ranging from research data generation, which may be in an experiment in the sciences, an empirical study in the social sciences or observations of cultural phenomena, to the publication of research results.

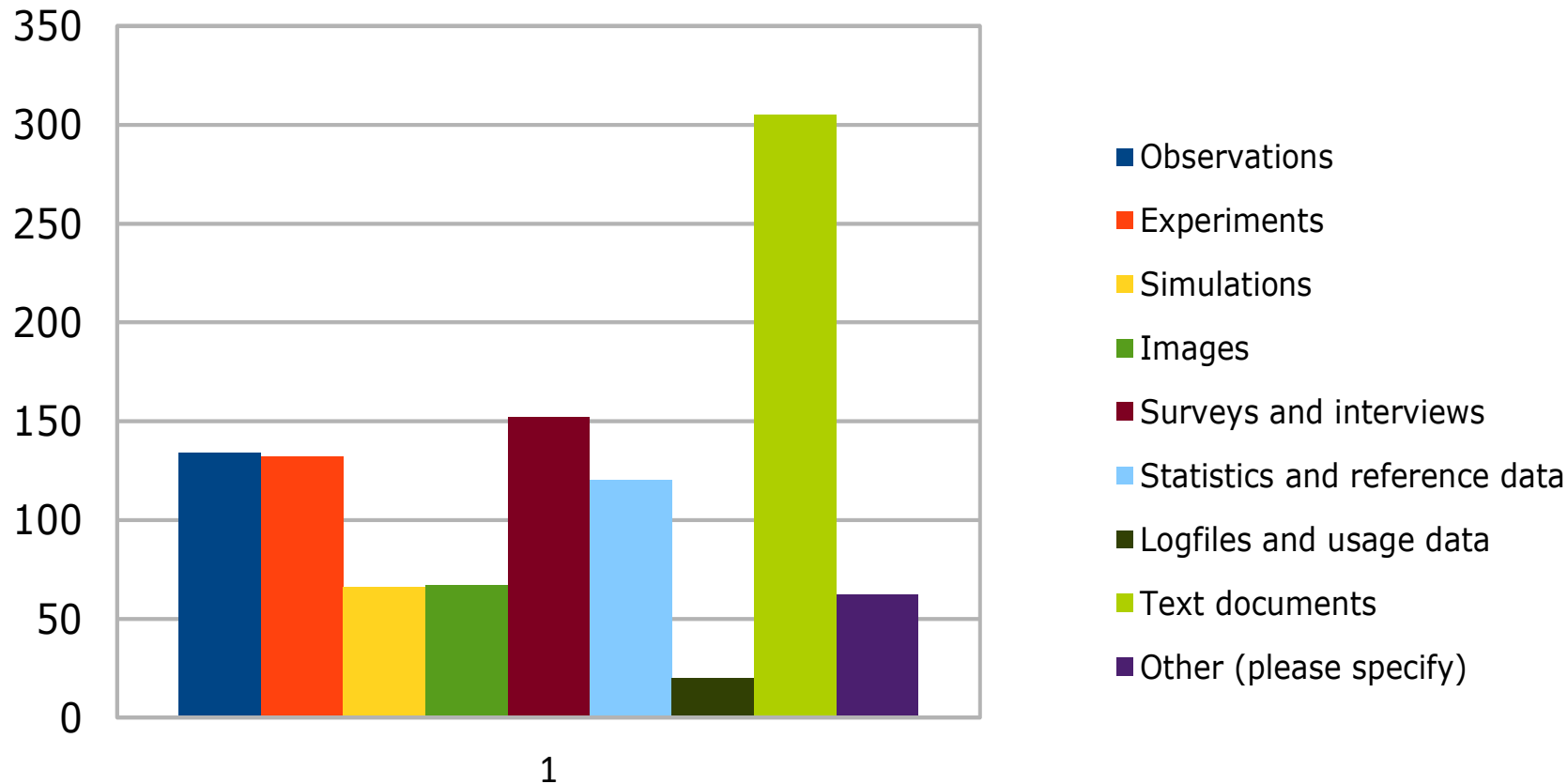
Digital research data occur in **different data types, levels of aggregation and data formats, informed by the research disciplines and their methods**. With regards to the purpose of access for use and re-use of research data, digital research data are of no value without their **metadata and proper documentation** describing their context and the tools used to create, store, adapt, and analyze them.[...]“
(cf. Pampel et al., 2013)



Survey on Research Data Management

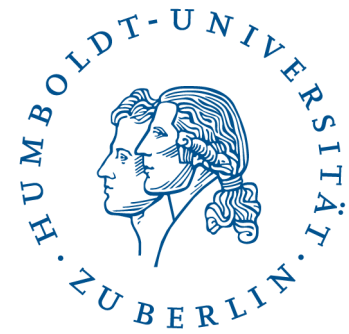


Research data sources

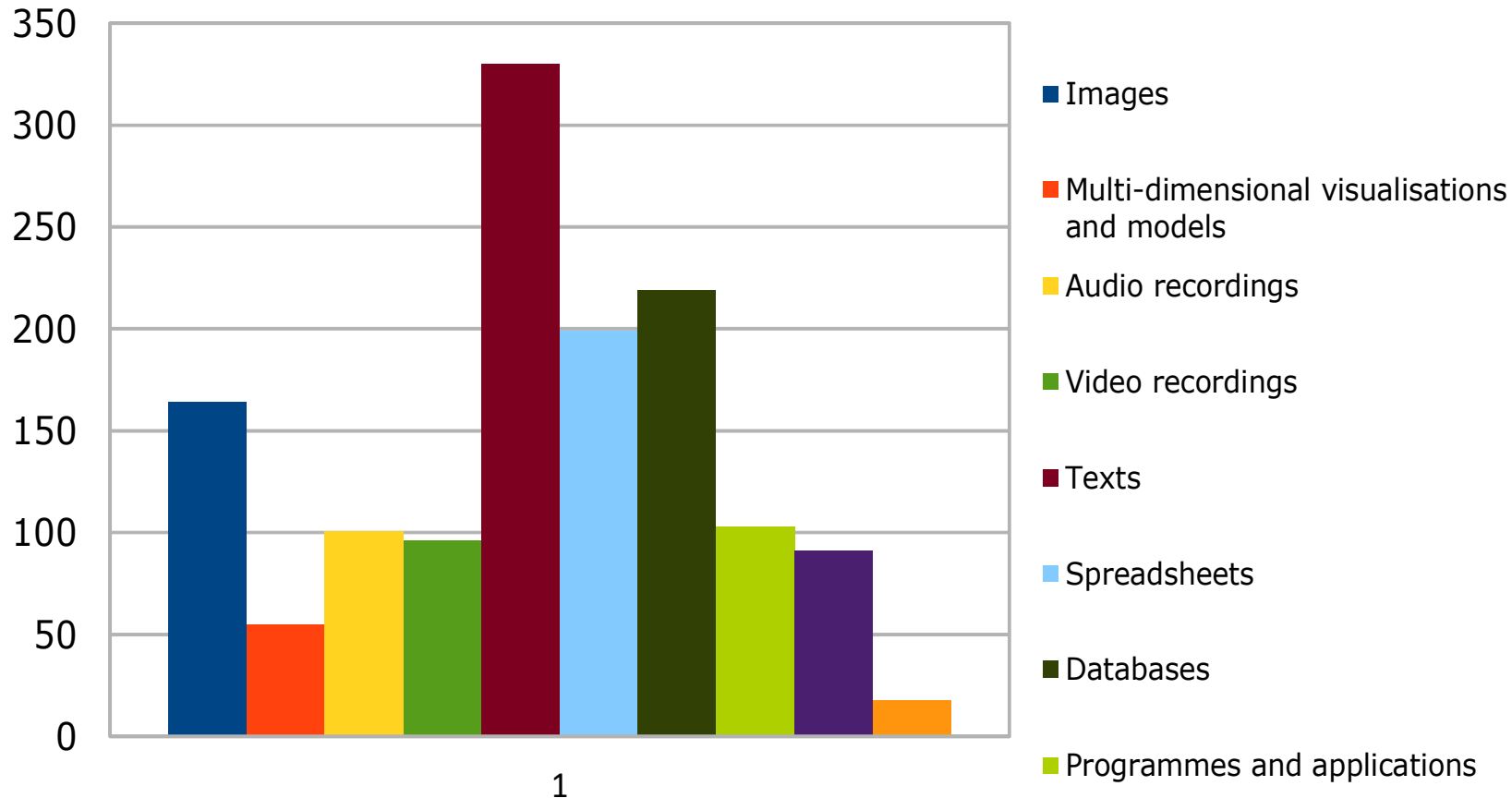


(cf. Simukovic et al. 2013 & 2013a)

Survey on Research Data Management

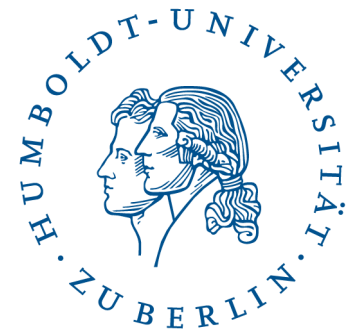


Research data types

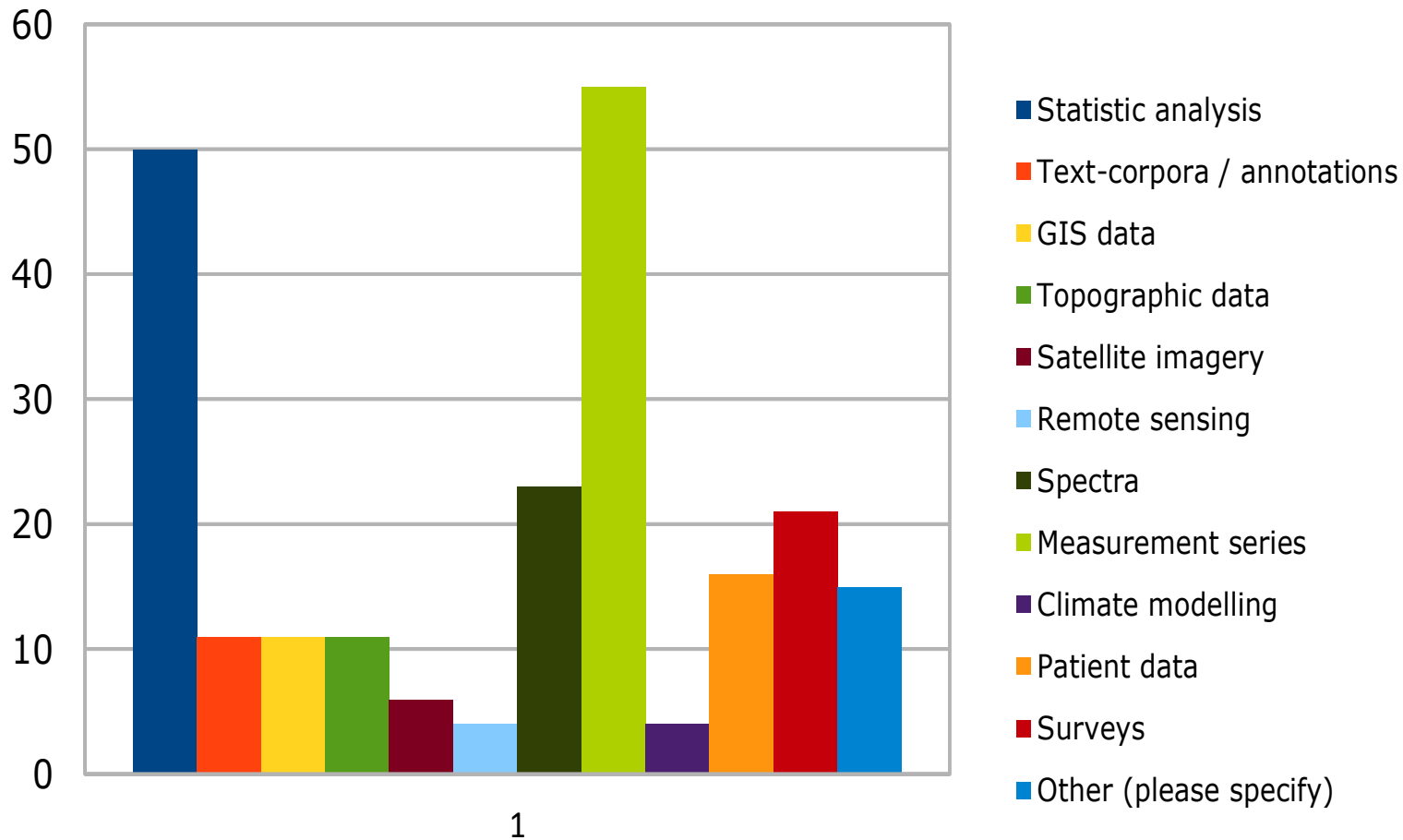


(cf. Simukovic et al. 2013 & 2013a)

Survey on Research Data Management

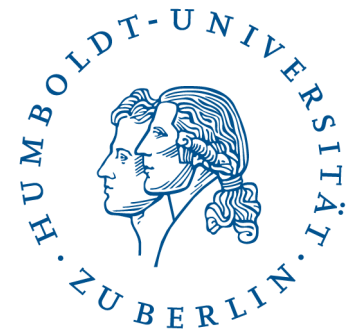


Specific data types



(cf. Simukovic et al. 2013 & 2013a)

Relevance: Political / Funder Strategies



Open Access an der Max-Planck-Gesellschaft

Berliner Erklärung

Die Berliner Erklärung über offenen Zugang zu wissenschaftlichem Wissen vom 22. Oktober 2003 wurde in englischer Sprache verfasst (engl. *Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities*) und ist einer der Meilensteine der Open Access-Bewegung. Der Wortlaut der englischen Version ist maßgebend.

Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities

PDF Versionen: [Arabic](#) | [Chinese \(Simp\)](#) | [Chinese \(trad\)](#) | [English](#) | [French](#) | [German](#) | [Greek](#) | [Italian](#) | [Polish](#), [Portuqese](#) | [Russian](#) | [Spanish](#)

Preface

The Internet has fundamentally changed the practical and economic realities of distributing scientific knowledge and cultural heritage. For the first time ever, the Internet now offers the chance to constitute a global and interactive representation of human knowledge, including cultural heritage and the guarantee of worldwide access.

We, the undersigned, feel obliged to address the challenges of the Internet as an emerging functional medium for distributing knowledge. Obviously, these developments will be able to significantly modify the nature of scientific publishing as well as the existing system of quality assurance.

In accordance with the spirit of the Declaration of the Budapest Open Access Initiative, the ECHO Charter and the Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing, we have drafted the Berlin Declaration to promote the Internet as a functional instrument for a global scientific knowledge base and human reflection and to specify measures which research policy makers, research institutions, funding agencies, libraries, archives and museums need to consider.

Goals

Our mission of disseminating knowledge is only half complete if the information is not made widely and readily available to society. New possibilities of knowledge dissemination not only through the classical form but also and increasingly through the open access paradigm via the Internet have to be supported. We define open access as a comprehensive source of human knowledge and cultural heritage that has been approved by the scientific community.



COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION



Brussels, 17 July 2013
11985/13
(OR. en)
PRESSE 319

Agreement on "HORIZON 2020": the EU's research and innovation programme for the years 2014 to 2020

The Committee of Permanent Representatives¹ today endorsed the agreement reached last June between the Presidency of the Council and the European Parliament representatives on the "Horizon 2020" programme for research and innovation for the years 2014 to 2020. The agreement paves the way for the formal adoption of the "Horizon 2020" legislative package by the European Parliament and the Council through a vote in the coming months.

Horizon 2020 will replace the EU's 7th Research Framework Programme (FP7), which runs until the end of 2013. Compared with FP7, the new programme is expected to further eliminate fragmentation in the fields of scientific research and innovation.

Horizon 2020, which has a budget of around 70 billion euros, will underpin the objectives of the Europe 2020 strategy for growth and jobs, as well as the goal of strengthening the scientific and technological bases by contributing to achieving a European Research Area in which researchers, scientific knowledge and technology circulate freely.

Horizon 2020 focuses on three priorities, namely generating excellent science in order to strengthen the Union's world-class scientific excellence and make the Union research and innovation system more competitive, fostering industrial leadership to speed up the development of technologies that will support businesses and innovation, including for small companies, and tackling societal challenges in order to respond to the priorities identified in the Europe 2020 strategy by supporting activities covering the entire chain from research to market.



Relevance: „Academic Fraud“

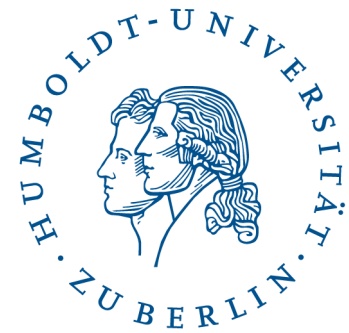
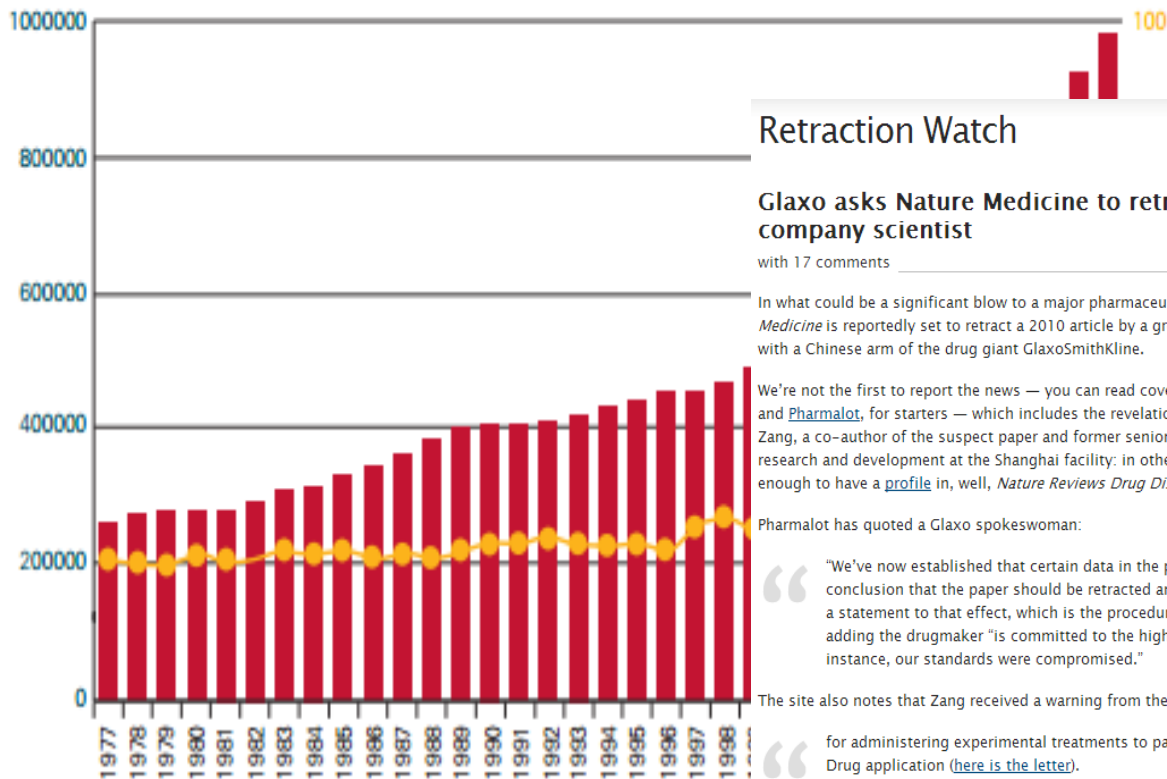


Figure 2.5 Number of publications (columns) and number of retractions (line) relating to clinical trials: 1977 - 2011¹¹²



Retraction Watch

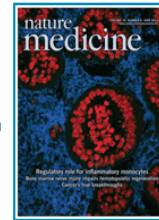
Tracking retractions as a window into the scientific process

Glaxo asks Nature Medicine to retract paper by fired company scientist

with 17 comments

In what could be a significant blow to a major pharmaceutical company, *Nature Medicine* is reportedly set to retract a 2010 article by a group of researchers affiliated with a Chinese arm of the drug giant GlaxoSmithKline.

We're not the first to report the news — you can read coverage of it on [In the Pipeline](#) and [Pharmalot](#), for starters — which includes the revelation that Glaxo has fired Jingwu Zang, a co-author of the suspect paper and former senior vice president and head of research and development at the Shanghai facility; in other words, a big fish. (Big enough to have a [profile](#) in, well, *Nature Reviews Drug Discovery*.)



Pharmalot has quoted a Glaxo spokeswoman:

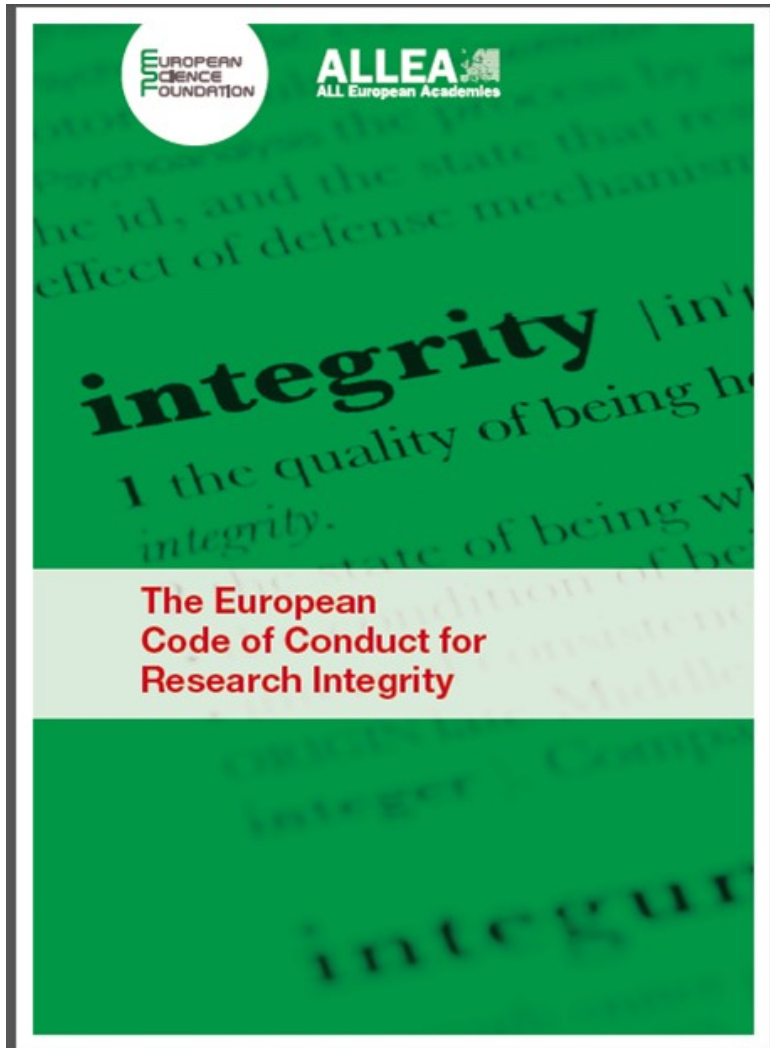
“We’ve now established that certain data in the paper were, indeed, misrepresented. We’ve shared our conclusion that the paper should be retracted and are in the process of asking all the authors to sign a statement to that effect, which is the procedure the journal requires,” the spokeswoman writes us, adding the drugmaker “is committed to the highest ethical and scientific standards... in this instance, our standards were compromised.”

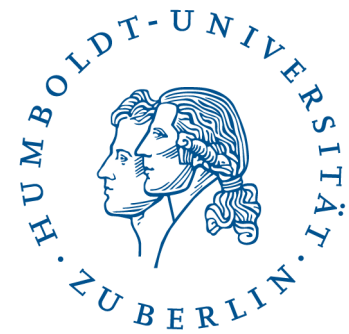
The site also notes that Zang received a warning from the FDA in 1999

for administering experimental treatments to patients without filing an IND, or Independent New Drug application ([here is the letter](#)).



Relevance: Research Integrity





Relevance: Journal Policies

7. Sharing of Materials, Methods, and Data

Publication is conditional upon the agreement of the authors to make freely available any materials and information described in their publication that may be reasonably requested by others for the purpose of academic, non-commercial research.

Availability of data and materials. PLOS is committed to ensuring the availability of data and materials that underpin any articles published in PLOS journals. PLOS's ideal is to make all data relevant to a given article and all readily replaceable materials immediately available without restrictions (while not compromising confidentiality in the context of human-subject research).

We appreciate, however, that this ideal is not yet the norm in all fields. We are therefore collaborating with a number of subject-specific initiatives in order to develop relevant policies. In the meantime, authors must comply with current best practice in their discipline for the sharing of data through databases: for example, deposition of microarray data in ArrayExpress or GEO; deposition of gene sequences in GenBank, EMBL or DDBJ; and deposition of ecological data in Dryad. We encourage all authors to comply with available field-specific standards for the preparation and recording of data; for more information, see below (section 8, [Reporting Guidelines for Specific Study Designs](#)). Where no field-specific database exists, authors can deposit data in Dryad.

Failure to comply with this policy will be taken into account when publication decisions are made. PLOS journal editors encourage researchers to contact them if they encounter difficulties in obtaining data or materials from articles published in PLOS journals. PLOS reserves the right to post corrections on articles, to contact authors' institutions and funders, and in extreme cases to withdraw publication, if restrictions on access to data or materials come to light after publication of a PLOS journal article.

The screenshot shows the top portion of the Scientific Data website. The header features the title 'SCIENTIFIC DATA' in large white letters on a dark blue background with a molecular structure pattern. To the right is a search bar with a 'Go' button. Below the title is a navigation menu with links: Home, About, For Authors, For Referees, Advisory and Editorial Board, Open Access, and FAQ. The main content area is titled 'Data deposition policies' and contains three paragraphs of text. The first paragraph states that Scientific Data publishes descriptions of scientifically valuable datasets and requires authors to make them available to editors and referees. The second paragraph explains that Scientific Data provides a searchable platform for high-quality datasets but does not host primary research data itself, recommending deposition to external repositories like figshare or Data Dryad. The third paragraph notes that primary data should be submitted to an external repository and described in detail in the 'Data Records' section of the Data Descriptor manuscript. On the right side of the page, there is a blue button for 'Sign up for Scientific Data e-alert', a red RSS icon for 'Scientific Data Updates', and a video player with the title 'Research data hard to find?' and a play button.



Research Data in Scholarly Communication



Research object

Research result

Communication (published data)

Proof

Verification/Retraction of published results

Impact

Re-use

Cultural Heritage

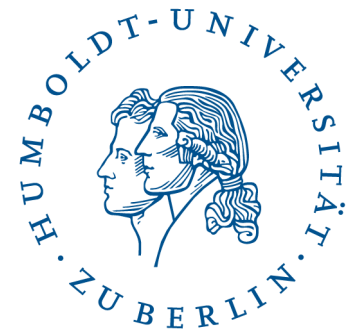
Education

Innovation

Financial benefits



Metalmage



Hyper ◀ ▶ Datei Darstellung Navigation Texte Gruppen Lichttisch Lesezeichen

Image Pablo Picasso – Les Ménines (d'après Velasquez) (Las Meninas (nach Velázquez)) – Barcelona, Museu Picasso – Die Infantin Margareth

Metadaten Anmerkung Inschrift Suchen

Künstler
Pablo Picasso

Titel
Les Ménines (d'après Velasquez) (Las Meninas (nach Velázquez))

Ort
Barcelona, Museu Picasso

Gattung
Malerei

Datum
1957 bis 194

Bildnachweis
Carsten-Peter Warncke: Pablo Picasso 1881-1973, Teil I Werke 1890-1936, hg. von Ingo F. Walther, Köln: Taschen 1997 S. 602

Technik
Öl / Lw.

Groesse
260 cm

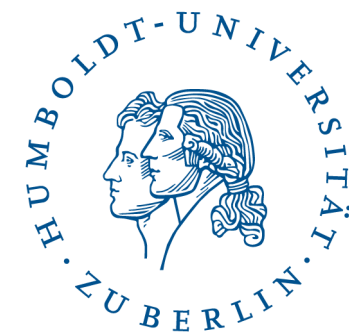
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Titel der Ansicht
Die Infantin Margaretha Theresa

Titel des Layers
Die Infantin Margaretha Theresa



Move VRE / Movebank



Movebank



Home Tracking Data Map Community Help Tools Environmental Data Published Data

User login

Username: *

Password: *

Log in

- [Create new account](#)
- [Request new password](#)



Welcome to Movebank!

Welcome to Movebank! Movebank is a free, online database of animal tracking data. We help animal tracking researchers to manage, share, protect, analyze, and archive their data. Movebank is an international project that has over a thousand users, including people from research and conservation groups around the world.

How does Movebank work? The animal tracking data accessible through Movebank belongs to researchers all over the world. These researchers can choose to make part or all of their study information and animal tracks visible to other registered users, or to the public.

[How to browse existing tracks on Movebank](#)

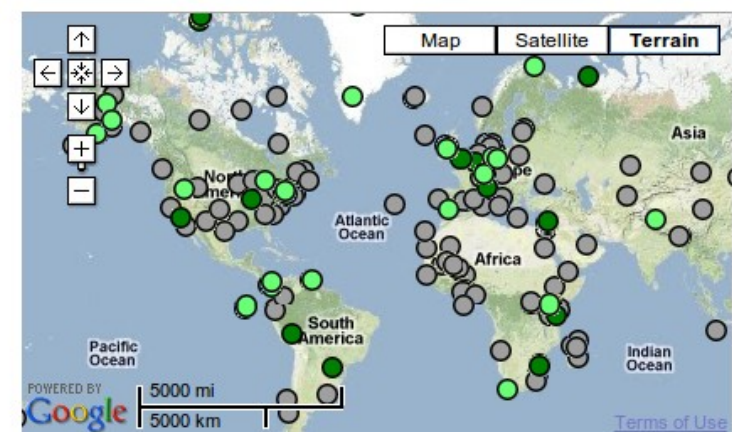
[How to add data to Movebank](#)

[How to manage Argos data in Movebank](#)

What is animal tracking? Animal tracking data helps us understand how individuals and populations move within local areas, migrate across oceans and continents, and evolve through millennia. This information is being used to address environmental challenges such as climate

Tracking Data

Browse tracking data



Why re-use?

- We can do it.
- Publicly funded projects
 - Avoidance of redundancy in data production
 - Demands on inscreasing transparency
- Support of cultural dynamics
 - Yet unknown interpretation patterns

Concepts of Re-Use

- Re-use means interpretation of research data by others persons than those produced the data
- „the secondary use of data for a purpose other than originally intended“
(Faniel & Jacobson, 2010)

Research interest

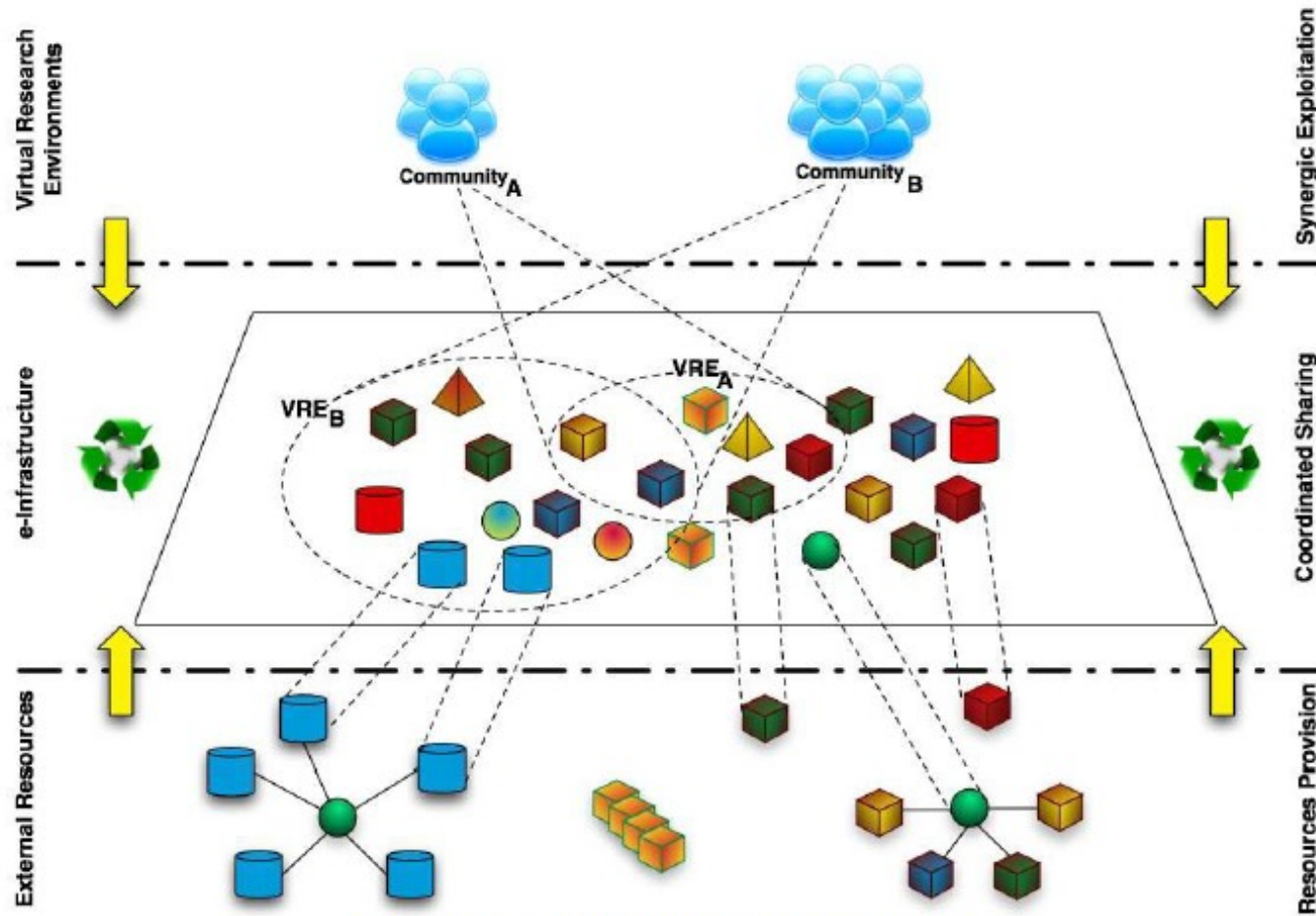
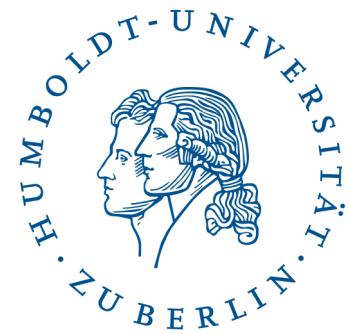


Figure 1. e-Infrastructure Framework

- Topic: Conditions and types of potential and effective re-use of (open) research data
- Thesis approach: Empirical case studies

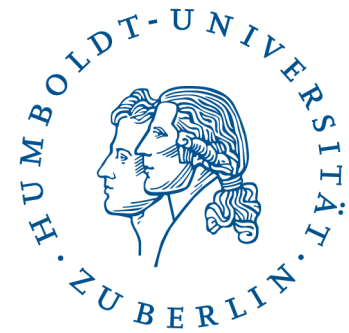




Thank you for your attention!
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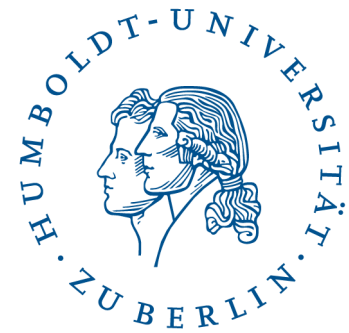
References



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- Simukovic, Elena ; Kindling, Maxi ; Schirmbacher, Peter (2013) Forschungsdaten an der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. Bericht über die Ergebnisse der Umfrage zum Umgang mit digitalen Forschungsdaten an der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. URN: urn:nbn:de:kobv:11-100213001
- Simukovic, Elena ; Kindling, Maxi ; Schirmbacher, Peter (2013a) Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin Research Data Management Survey Results. DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.7448



Credits



- <http://www2.leuphana.de/meta-image/Material/Quick%20Starters%20Guide%20to%20Meta-Image.pdf>
- <http://www.movebank.org/>
- http://www.esf.org/index.php?eID=tx_nawsecuredl&u=0&file=fileadmin/be_user/CEO_Unit/MO_FORA/MOFORUM_ResearchIntegrity/Code_Conduct_ResearchIntegrity.pdf&t=1367499587&hash=ac6e154c2fed65fa0d654b467ffafb0c0d9ef44d
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- http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/intm/138118.pdf
- <http://oa.mpg.de/lang/de/berlin-prozess/berliner-erklarung>
- http://www.emeraldinsight.com/content_images/fig/2380270207001.png

