## **OPEN ACCESS TO SCIENTIFIC DATA:**

# WHY RESEARCHERS ARE RELUCTANT TO SHARE

Dr Dale Peters

Academic Computing

ICT





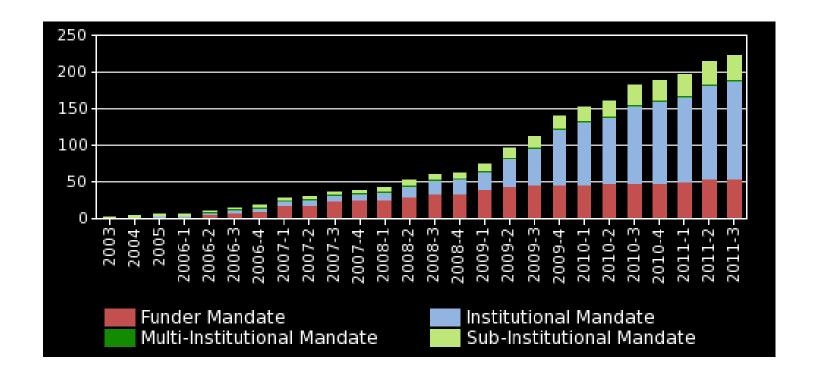


# Outline

- Increasing acceptance of open access policies as a way to enhance global research
- Concerns of academics that encumber the full potential of OA
- Priority action areas for future development of global research data infrastructures

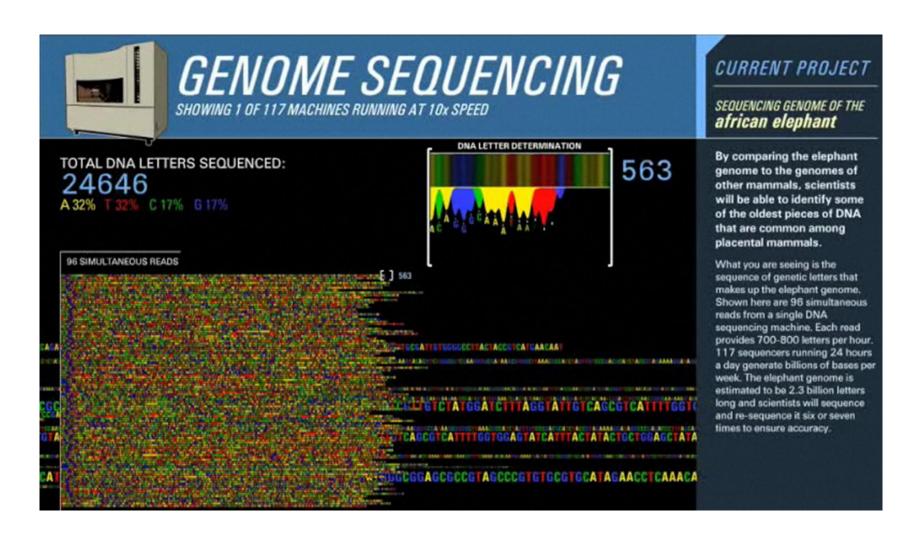


# **OA** mandates



http://roarmap.eprints.org/

# The genome generation

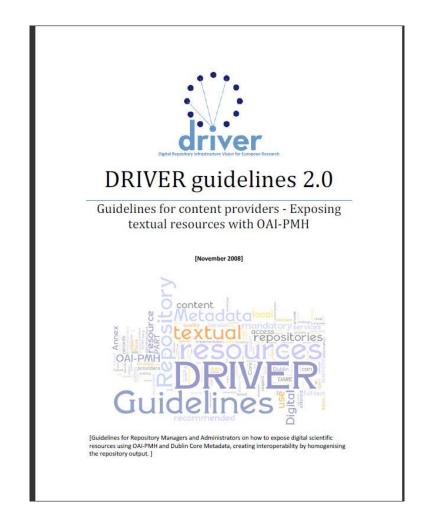


# Concerns of scholars

- Self- archiving an administrative burden
- Few rewards
- Separate from IRMA
- No services on top of repositories
- Usage metrics as quality research indicators
- No legal requirement yet
- Responsible data management of primary and secondary research data

# Repository Services

- OAI-PMH / OAI-ORE
- Reliable Metadata OAI\_DC
- Best Practices for OAI\_DC
- Compound Object Wrapping
- Vocabularies and Semantics
- Quality Labels
- Long Term Preservation
- Persistent Identifiers
- Usage Statistics Exchange
- Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

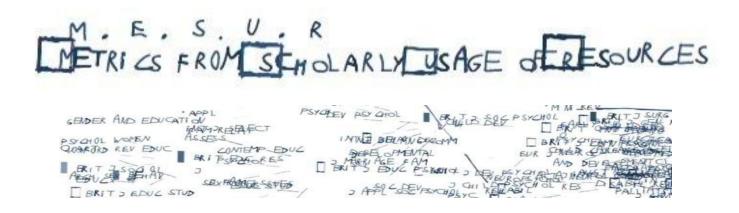


# Usage metrics

- Repository usage
  - Content (extent, author, subject, publication type)
  - Hits vs. downloads
  - COUNTER/ PIRUS / SUSHI
- Research impact
  - Journal Impact Factor
  - Citation analysis

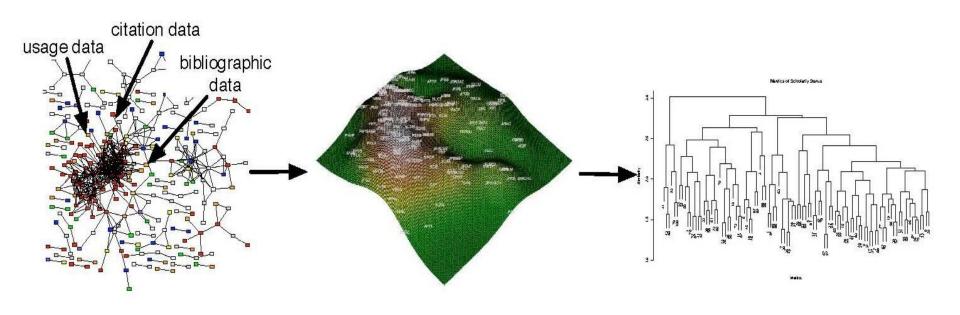


- Research assessment
  - Enhance research performance?



- assessment of the impact of scholarly communication
- semantic store that cross-validates a range of bibliographic, citation and usage data

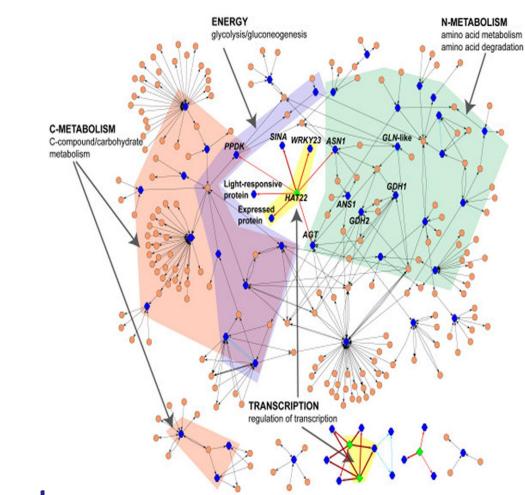
# Metrics of scholarly status



Bollen, J., RODRIGUEZ, M., & vd SOMPEL, H. (2007) MESUR: usage-based metrics of scholarly impact.

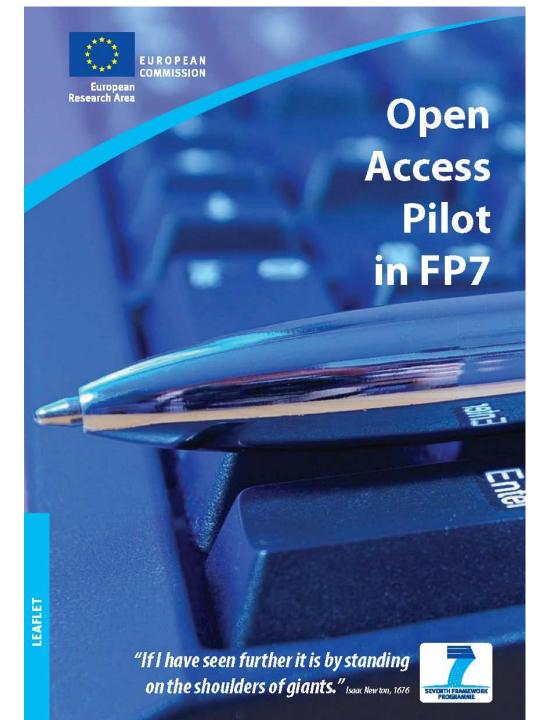
# Complexity: what are we citing?

- Journal
- Article
- Workflow
- Data
- Visualisation
- Model
- Annotation
- Concept



Attribution granularity

# Legal requirement





- Support the diffusion and adoption of the European Commission Open Access mandates
- Focus on publications in seven pilot disciplines
  - including datasets
- Orphan works repository supported by CERN
- Global dissemination



### National Institutes of Health Public Access

The Public Access Policy ensures that the public has access to the published results of NIH funded research to help advance science and improve human health.

### Home

- 1. Determine Applicability
- 2. Address Copyright
- 3. Submit paper to PMC
- 4. Include PMCID in Citations
- Identify Submission Method
- **Policy Details**
- Training/Communications
- Glossary/FAQs
- For Sponsored Programs

### For NIH Employees

- For NIH Employee Authors
- For NIH
   Extramural Staff
   (NIH Access Only)

### Contact Us

### Overview

The <u>NIH Public Access Policy</u> ensures that the public has access to the published results of NIH funded research. It requires scientists to submit final peer-reviewed journal manuscripts that arise from NIH funds to the digital archive <u>PubMed Central</u> upon acceptance for publication. To help advance science and improve human health, the Policy requires that these papers are accessible to the public on PubMed Central no later than 12 months after publication.

### **How to Comply**

All of your papers that fall under the NIH Public Access Policy, whether in press or in print, must include <u>evidence of compliance</u> in all of your NIH applications and reports.

### 1. Determine Applicability

Does the NIH Public Access Policy apply to your paper?

### 2. Address Copyright

Ensure your publishing agreement allows the paper to be posted to PubMed Central in accordance with the NIH Public Access Policy.

### 3. Submit paper to PMC

Submit papers to PubMed Central (PMC) and approve public release. Enter your journal name into the box on the right side of the screen to determine how you paper will be posted to PMC.

### 4. Include PMCID in Citations

Include the PMCID at the end of the full citation in your application or report.





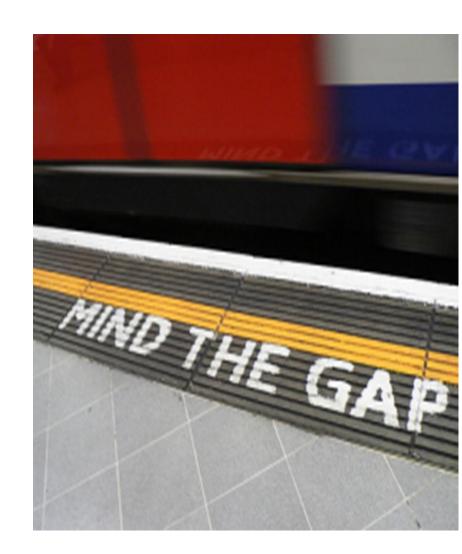


Department of Health



# Data management

- Policies and practice
- Creating & organising data
- Storage and access
- Back-up
- Preservation
- Sharing and re-use

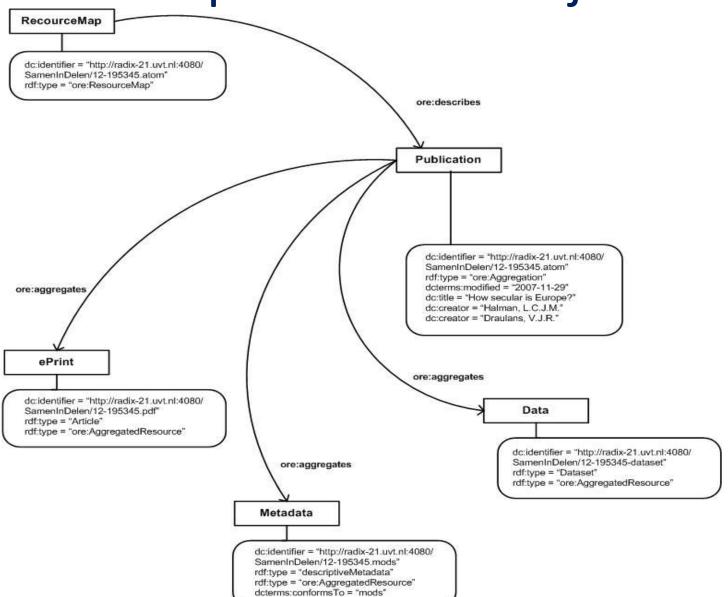


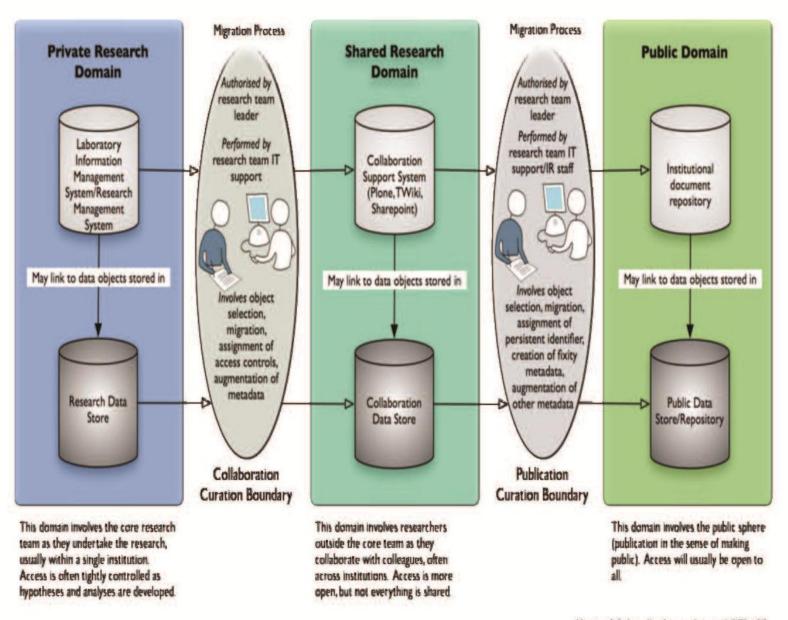
# **Enhanced Publications**

An enhanced publication is a compound data object which combines an "ePrint article" with:

- one or more metadata records
- one or more data resources
- or any combination of these

# Compound Data Object





Version 1.4, http://andrew.treloar.net/, 07Dec07

"While many researchers are positive about sharing data in principle, they are almost universally reluctant in practice. ....

using these data to publish results before anyone else is the primary way of gaining prestige in nearly all disciplines."

"Data sharing was more readily discussed by early career researchers."



### PERSONAL GENOME PIONEERS



Misha Angrist



George Church

Henry Louis Gates





Esther Dyson





Rosalynn Gill



their





Jay Flatley

Seong-Jin Kim



Greg Lucier



James Lupski



Dan Stoicescu



James Watson



genetics just got personal.









Desmond Tutu's genome sequenced as



Stephen Quake





guardian.co.uk

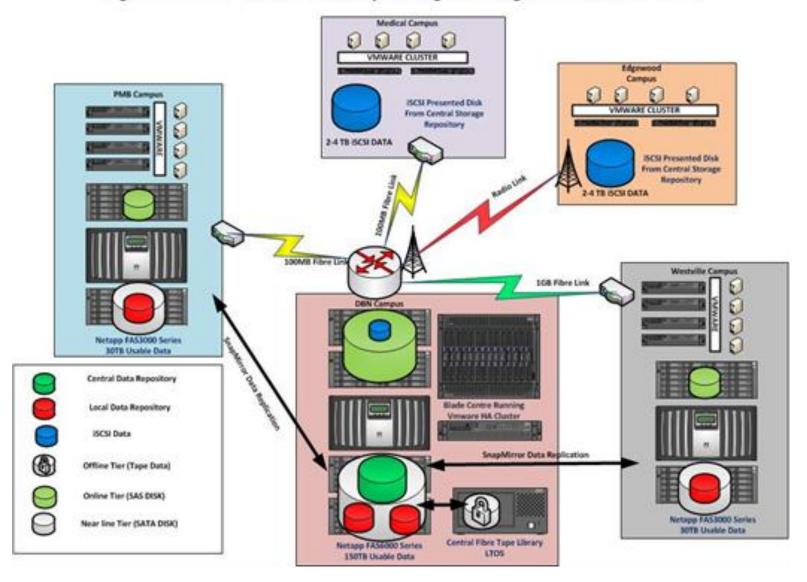


The majority of people felt that some form of policy or guidance was needed....

# e-Infrastructure policy @ UKZN

- Research networks
- e-Infrastructure governance
- Authentication, authorisation, access
- Energy management
- Exa-scale computing
- e-Infrastructure services
- Data management

### High Level Over View of Centrally Managed Storage Utilization for UKZN



# Priority action areas

- Open Access mandate
- Establish an e-Infrastructure governance model
- Enable technical solutions for open data platforms
- Recognise and promote data ownership, data management and attribution granularity
- Develop research skills in data analysis, data access and data sharing

# References

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