

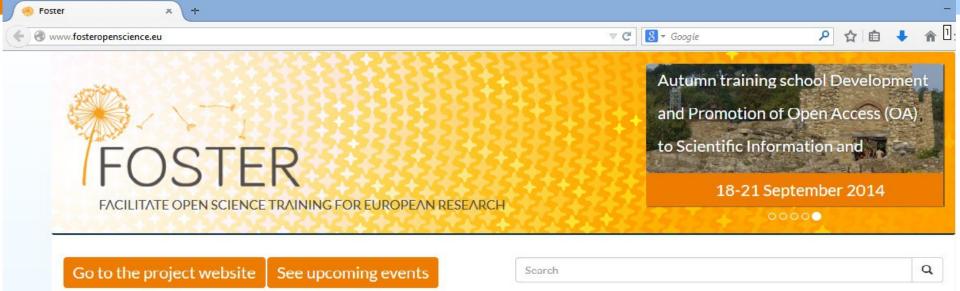
Facilitate Open Science Training for European Research Iryna Kuchma

EIFL Open Access Programme Manager

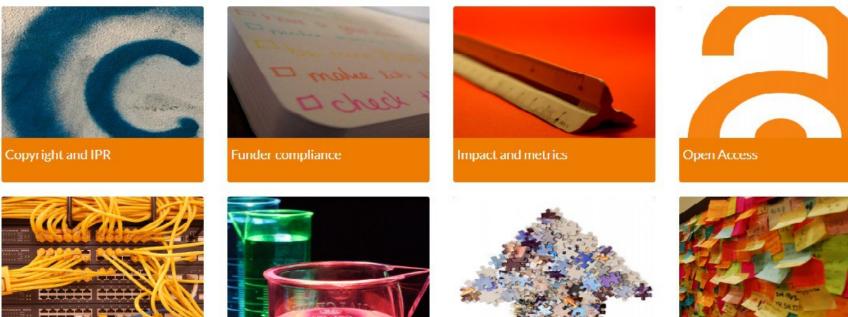
Presentation at Autumn training school "Development and Promotion of Open Access to Scientific Information and Research", September 19, 2014, Veliko Tarnovo,







Topics



Open Data



Open Science

Policy management and development

Research Data Management

Key aspects and approaches of open access, open data and open science



Open access



Open access (OA) is free, immediate, online access to the results of research, coupled with the right to use those results in new and innovative ways



OA for researchers

increased visibility

usage

and impact for their work

new contacts and research partnerships



OA for research institutions

publicises institution's research strengths

complete record of the research output in easily accessible form

new tools to manage institution's impact



OA for publishers

increased readership and citations

increased visibility and impact

the best possible dissemination service for research



I O V R N A L DES SÇAVANS

Du Lundy V. Janvier M. DC. LXV.

Par le Sieur DE HEDOVVILLE.



A PARIS, Chez IEAN CUSSON, ruë S. Iacques, à l'Image de S. Iean Baptiste.

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Vol I. For Anno 1665, and 1666.

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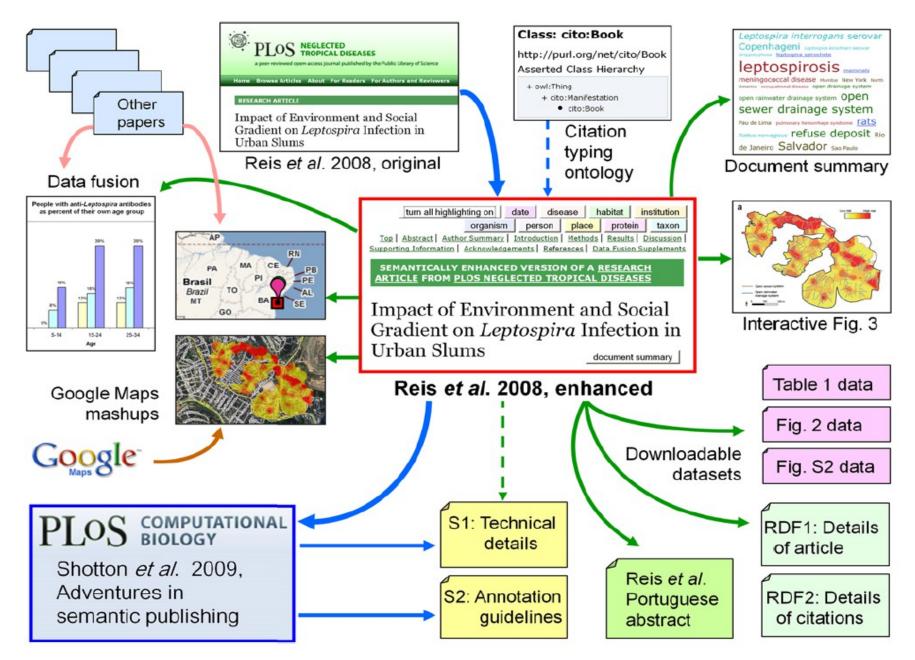


Figure 10. The ecosystem of published articles, documents, spreadsheets, data fusions, and machine-readable RDF data files resulting from our decision to apply semantic enhancements to the *PLoS NTDs* article by Reis et al. [12]. doi:10.1371/journal.pcbi.1000361.g010

PUBLICATION

WELFARE STATE EFFECTS ON SOCIAL CAPITAL AND INFORMAL... (2005) Open access

Research Input		Title Welfare state effects on social capital and informal		Data		
			solidarity in the European Union: evidence from the	Cites		
European Value Studies			1999/2000 European Values Study	European Values Study 199)		
	Published in	Policy and Politics: Studies of local government and its services, Vol. 33, No. 1, p.33-54. ISSN 03055736.	EVS'99/2000 : Release I	>		
Persons		Date	2005			
Author		Type	article	Publications		
Halman, Dr. L.C.J.M.	>	Persistent Identifier > urn	> http://evs.uvt.nl/id/evs-uvt-nl:oai:evs.uvt.nl:3256420 > urn:nbn:nl:ui:12-3256420	Cites		
Halman, L.C.J.M.	>			Welfare States, Solidarit	>	
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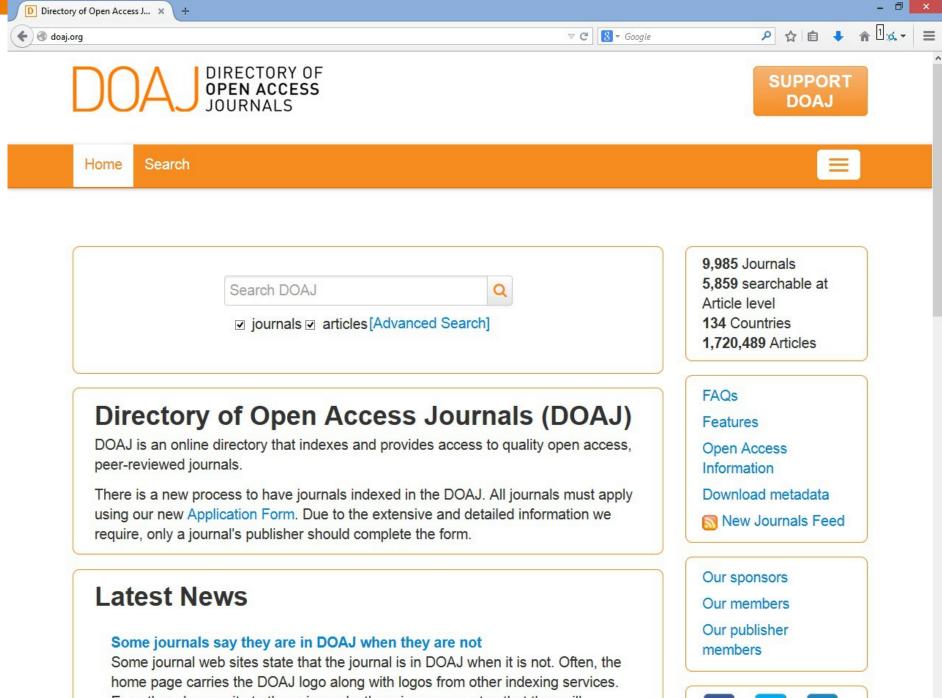
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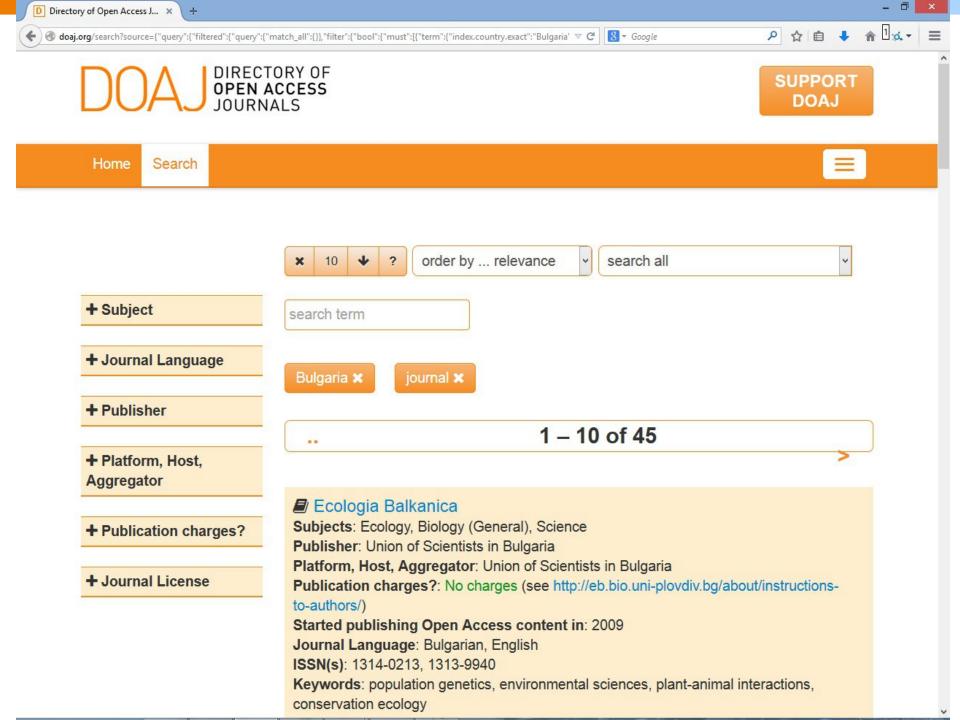
Multi-level determinants ...

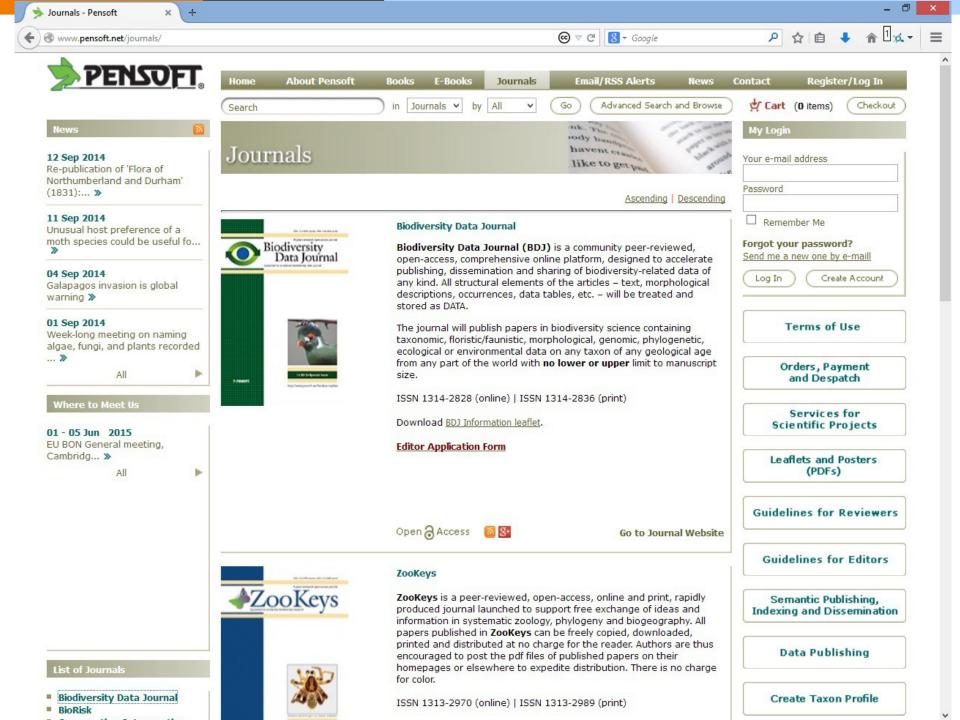




Even though we write to these journals, there is no guarantee that they will

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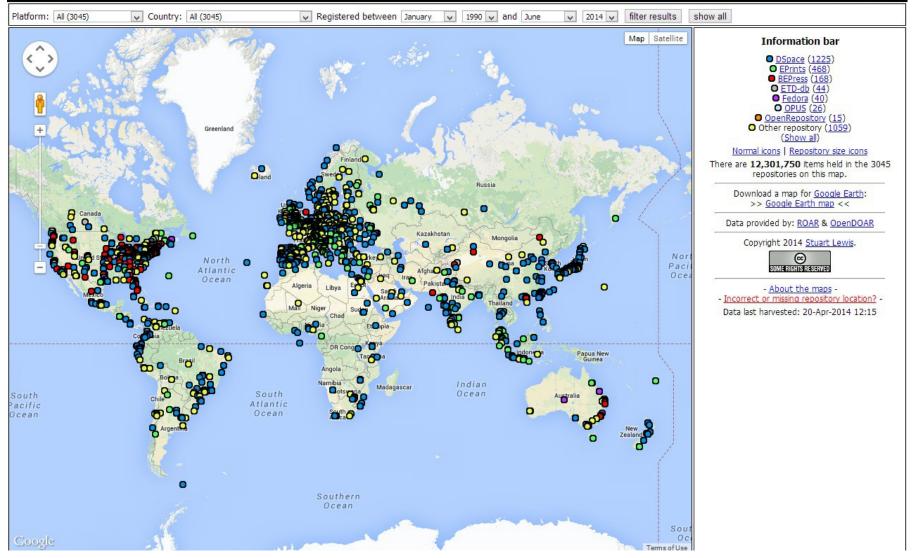






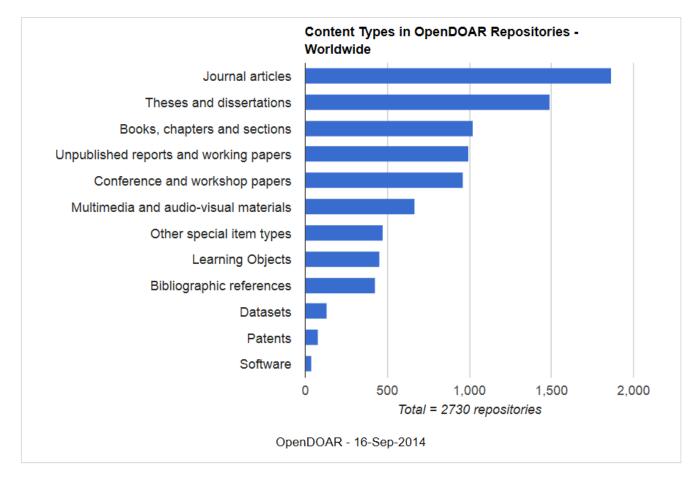
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OA repositories

FOSS to set up, free technical support.

Low installation and maintenance costs, quick to set up and gain benefits.

Institutions can mandate OA, speeding development.

OA benefits for researchers

Distribution and usage

- Immediate access to your research output for everyone upon official publication
- More visibility and usage
- Immediate impact of your work
- Intensification of research through fast dissemination and use of research;
- Possibly a citation advantage as well

OA benefits for researchers (2)

Plus:

- Monitoring of your research output
- **Preservation** of your research output by your library
- Keeping your rights instead of signing them away

OA and economic growth

Over 80% of the private sector is classified as **SMEs in Europe** and they play a key role in innovation.

Quantifiable evidence to how much lack of OA costs SMEs: Houghton, J., Swan, A., and Brown, S. (2011) Access to research and technical information in Denmark http://eprints.ecs.soton.ac.uk/22603

"Both access and access difficulties involve costs:

If around 60 minutes were characteristic for researchers (the average time spent trying to access the last research article they had difficulty accessing), then in the current environment the time spent dealing with research article access difficulties might be costing around DKK 540 million (EUR 72 million) per year among specialist researchers in Denmark alone."

"Access barriers and delays involve costs:

It would have taken an average of 2.2 years longer to develop or introduce the new products or processes in the absence of contributing academic research.

For new products, a **2.2 years delay would cost around DKK 36 million (EUR 4.8 million)** per firm in lost sales, and for new processes it would cost around DKK 211 000 per firm." "Use of Open Access materials is widespread:

More than 50% used free institutional or subject repositories and Open Access journals monthly or more regularly,

and among researchers 72% reported using open institutional or subject repositories and 56% open access journals monthly or more regularly."



Responsible Research and Innovation

Europe's ability to respond to societal challenges

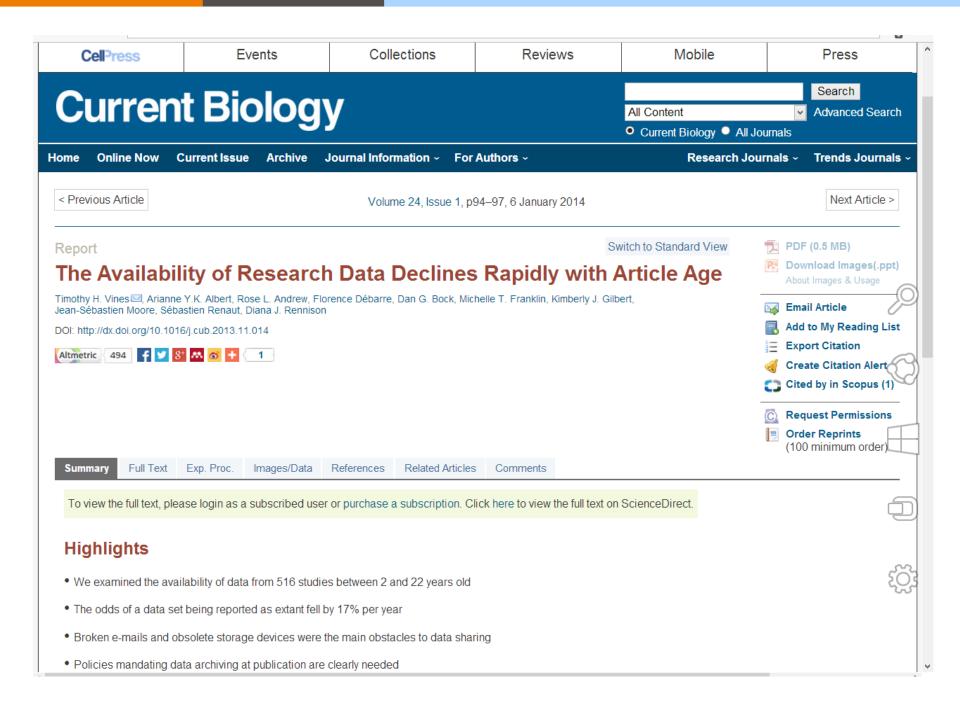
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Open Access to science and data = cash and economic bonanza	Did you find what you wanted? Yes No What were you looking for?		
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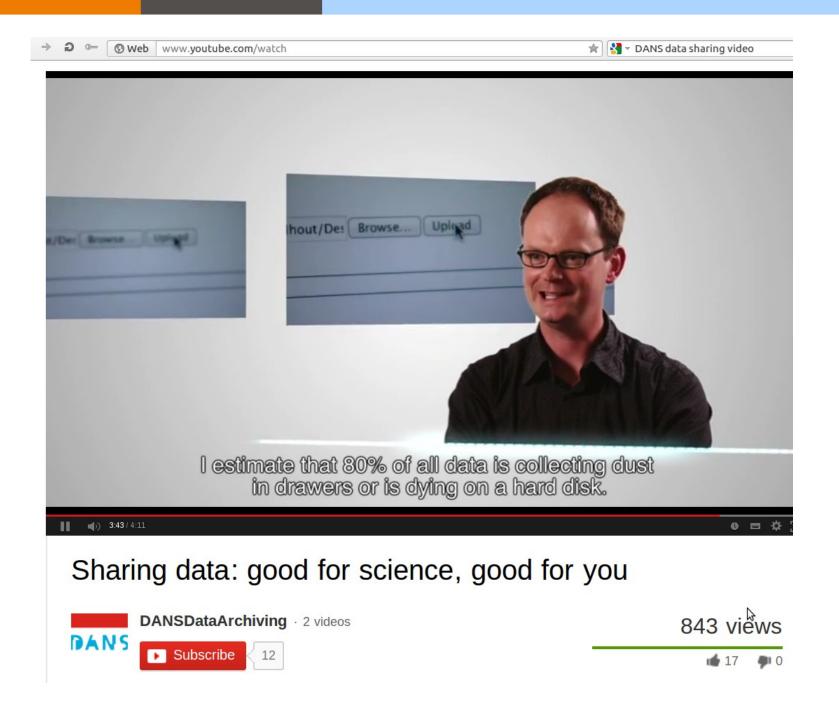
Open research data

"The distinction between open access publication and open research data should disappear, they are research findings" - Ross Wilkinson, Research data enhancement through ANDS and RDA

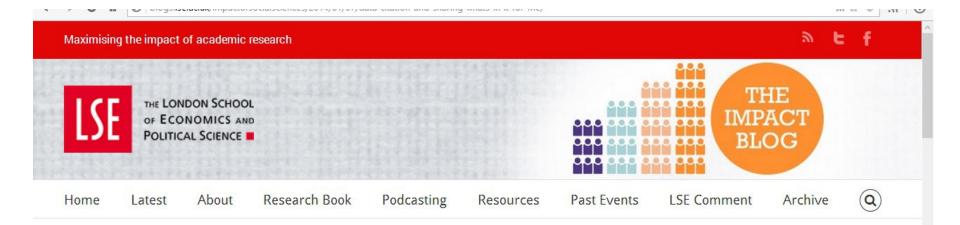
Hubble telescope has an open archive for data, led to significant increase in publications







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Data Citation and Sharing: What's in it for me?

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Research funders, data managers, librarians, journal editors and researchers themselves are calling for a change in the culture of research to ensure formal data citation is the norm, rather than the exception. Sarah Callaghan looks at the reasons for and against a more fluid data environment and finds that as well as being good for science, data sharing is also good for the scientist.



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Our research book is now available!



"I'm all for the free sharing of information, provided it's them sharing their information with us." – Archchancellor Ridcully, Unseen University, Ankh-Morpork (Unseen Academicals p. 166).

Substitute the word "data" (or "code" or "methodology" or "workflows" or...) for "information" in the above quote and you've got a sentiment that a lot of researchers share, though maybe not in quite such a blunt way. You'd find it very hard to argue that data sharing isn't difficult, time consuming, expensive, and generally not part of scientific practice. Conversely, you'd find it even harder to argue that data shouldn't be shared.

Let's get the reasons for sharing out of the way first.

"1. Science is all about **reproducibility** - if someone else can't reproduce your results, then your conclusions are invalid, and therefore the science doesn't work. For a lot of scientific domains, reproducing results means using the original data collected, which means having access to it in the first place, which means sharing."

"2. Data sharing cuts down on academic fraud. It's hard work fabricating datasets (I know this from personal experience, having spent most of my PhD trying to simulate synthetic rain fields that looked anything like the real ones...), and having other people using your data means that they're more likely to notice if something seems a bit wrong (which is also useful for error corrections)."

"3. Data sharing saves time and money. If a dataset already exists to test your hypothesis, why spend the effort and the money to collect an entirely new one?"

"4. Data sharing improves the transparency of the research process. If the data's available to anyone who wants it, then you can't be accused of hiding evidence about a controversial topic (like climate change)."



"Re-purposing" data in the Digital Humanities: Data beg to be taken from one context and transferred to another.

Tweet 89

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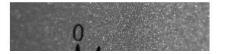


While scientists may be well-versed in drawing on existing data sources for new research, humanists are not conditioned to chop up another scholar's argument, isolate a detail and put it into an unrelated argument. **Seth Long** critically examines the practice of repurposing data and finds data in the digital humanities beg to be re-purposed, taken from one context and transferred to another, opening up a wealth of opportunities for research. However, it is still necessary to analyze critically the research from which data are taken

and, more importantly, the methods used to obtain them.

Histories of science and technology provide many examples of accidental discovery. Researchers go looking for one thing and find another. Or, more often, they look for one thing, find something else but don't realize it until someone points it out in a completely different context. The serendipitous "Eureka!" is the most exciting of all.

Take the microwave oven. Its inventor, Percy Spencer, was not trying to discover a quick, flameless way to cook food. He was working on a magnetron. a vacuum tube designed to produce



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RESEARCH ARTICLE				VIEWS	SAVES	SHARES	

Measuring the Value of Research Data: A Citation Analysis of Oceanographic Data Sets

Christopher W. Belter

Published: March 26, 2014 • DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0092590

Article	About the Authors	Metrics	Comments	Related Content	Download PDF	-
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Data Sharing in a Humanitarian Organization: The Experience of Médecins Sans Frontières

Unni Karunakara 🖾

Published: December 10, 2013 • DOI: 10.1371/journal.pmed.1001562

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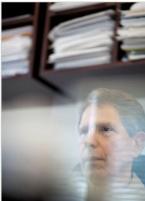
Benefits of sharing data (1)

Sharing of Data Leads to Progress on Alzheimer's

By GINA KOLATA Published: August 12, 2010

In 2003, a group of scientists and executives from the <u>National</u> <u>Institutes of Health</u>, the <u>Food and Drug Administration</u>, the drug and medical-imaging industries, universities and nonprofit groups joined in a project that experts say had no precedent: a collaborative effort to find the biological markers that show the progression of <u>Alzheimer's</u> <u>disease</u> in the human brain.

🕀 Enlarge This Image



Now, the effort is bearing fruit with a wealth of recent scientific papers on the early diagnosis of Alzheimer's using methods like PET scans and tests of spinal fluid. More than 100 studies are under way to test drugs that might slow or stop the disease.

And the collaboration is already serving as a model for similar efforts against <u>Parkinson's disease</u>. A \$40 million project to look for biomarkers for Parkinson's, sponsored by the <u>Michael J. Fox Foundation</u>, plans to enroll 600 study subjects in the United States and Europe.

www.nytimes.com/2010/08/13/health/research/ 13alzheimer.html?pagewanted=all&_r=0



"It was unbelievable. Its not science the way most of us have practiced in our careers. But we all realised that we would never get biomarkers unless all of us parked our egos and intellectual property noses outside the door and agreed that all of our data would be public immediately." Dr John Trojanowski, University of Pennsylvania

... scientific breakthroughs

Benefits of sharing data (2)

"There is evidence that studies that make their data available do indeed receive more citations than similar studies that do not."

Piwowar H. and Vision T.J 2013 "Data reuse and the open data citation advantage" <u>https://peerj.com/preprints/1.pdf</u>

... more citations



10% - 30% increase

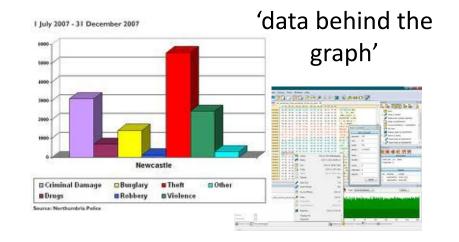
Why manage data: rewards



Prevent data loss

More citations: 69% 个

(Piwowar, 2007 in PLoS)



New research opportunities and collaborations

Easier to do your research...

Recognition

Validation of results:

"Data as comodities Data owners: free traders on weekends protectionists on weekdays"

"A lot of helicopter parenting is going on with data. Let your data grow wings and fly away" - Marco Fahmi, Queensland University of Technology

open science



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 Polymath Project

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Polymath Project** is a collaboration among mathematicians to solve important and difficult mathematical problems by coordinating many mathematicians to communicate with each other on finding the best route to the solution. The project began in January 2009 on Tim Gowers' blog when he posted a problem and asked his readers to post partial ideas and partial progress toward a solution. This experiment resulted in a new answer to a difficult problem, and since then the Polymath Project has grown to describe a particular process of using an online collaboration to solve any math problem.

Contents [hide] 1 Origin 2 Problems solved 2.1 Polymath1 2.2 Other projects 3 See also 4 References 5 Research about the polymath project

Origin [edit]

6 External links

In January 2009 Gowers chose to start a social experiment on his blog by choosing an important unsolved mathematical problem and issuing an invitation for other people to help solve it collaboratively in the comments section of his blog.^[1] Along with the math problem itself, Gowers asked a question which was included in the title of his blog post, "is massively collaborative mathematics possible?".^{[2][3]} This post led to his creation of the Polymath Project.

Languages



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Global Collaboration to Fight Malaria



Trouble seeing this video? Watch on YouTube.

Matthew Todd, PhD

Organic Chemist Senior Lecturer, The University of Sydney

At least one child dies of malaria every minute of every day, mainly in Africa and Asia. According to Matthew Todd, who leads the Open Source Malaria Consortium in Sydney, Australia, given minimal financial incentives for pharmaceutical companies to develop new treatments and a high degree of suffering among the affected communities, a largescale collaborative research model provides a solution. Todd turned publicly available data into a global effort to help identify new anti-malaria druns. He did this by creating an open source collaborative involving



The intention of Open Science and Research initiative in Finland

Summary

This memo describes the background and targets of Open Science and Research Initiative (ATT), established in 2014 by the Finnish Ministry of Education and Culture to incorporate open science and research to the whole research process to improve the visibility and impact of science and research in the innovation system and society at large. To foster the research system in Finland towards better competitiveness and higher quality, transparent, collaborative and inspirational research process should be promoted. The measures promote open publications, open research data, open research methods and tools, as well as increasing skills and knowledge and support services in open science domain. Contributions from all research system actors are welcome to change the research culture towards openness. Finland will engage in international collaboration to promote open science and research.

Introduction

Open access to the results of publicly funded scientific research is subject to many expectations and pressures from both political and scientific funding organisations. The EU and many international research funders have laid out their strategic targets and standpoints in a number of documents. Recently, national

"Michael Faraday's advice to his junior colleague to: "Work. Finish. Publish." needs to be revised. It shouldn't be enough to publish a paper anymore. If we want open science to flourish, we should raise our expectations to: "Work. Finish. Publish. Release." That is, your research shouldn't be considered complete until the data and meta-data is put up on the web for other people to use, until the code is documented and released, and until the comments start coming in to your blog post announcing the paper. If our general expectations of what it means to complete a project are raised to this level, the scientific community will start doing these activities as a matter of course." (What, exactly, is Open Science? by Dan Gezelter: http://www.openscience.org/blog/?p=269)





Open digital science



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Amazing things happen when you pair "open" with "digital" - and science is no exception!

From increased knowledge through open access - to increased partcipation through "citizen science".



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Thank you!

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