

Focus on Open Science-Where do we stand: Open Data/FAIR Data

Nov 2019 Regional Manager Adam Goh



Why is Research Data Management (RDM) "hot" now?

Three trends are coming together, leading to an acceleration of RDM practices

1) Computational:

- Faster, easier, cheaper, more computational methods of doing science
- Coming of age of analytics yield new layers of insight on same data

2) Funding bodies & institutions:

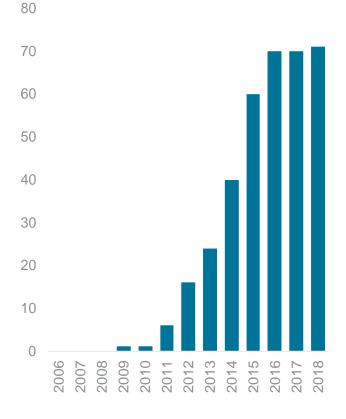
- Funding agencies driving data sharing mandates aiming to improve re-use of data and reproducibility of research
- Which is followed by institutions adopting data management policies and plans

3) Researchers:

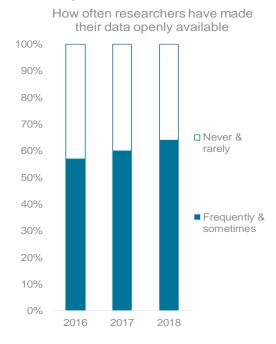
- a new generation of researchers, more focused on data and data sharing
- "Research Data is a first class citizen"

Example of trend 2

Number of UK institutions adopting a data management policy



Examples of trend 3:



How rese	archers value data	value data citations		
Date of first peer reviewed publication	citation same or	Respondents who value a data citation less than an article citation		
<1990	64%	36%		
90s	65%	35%		
00s	60%	40%		
10s	72%	28%		

Increasing focus on requiring data

Research data policy

EPJ strongly encourages that all datasets on which the conclusions of the paper rely should be available to readers. We encourage authors to ensure that their datasets are either deposited in publicly available repositories (where available and appropriate) or presented in the main manuscript or additional supporting files whenever possible. For further information on recommended repositories please see List of Repositories



5. Data Underlying Published Research Results Will Be Accessible and Open Immediately. The foundation will require that data underlying the published research results be immediately accessible and open. This too is subject to the transition period and a 12-month embargo may be applied.



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Data provides the core of your publication and is the foundation on which scientific, technical and medical knowledge is built. As a researcher, you are encouraged – and sometimes mandated – to store your research data and make it accessible and discoverable, so others can reuse it.

Elsevier journals have different guidelines when it comes to research data, either encouraging or requiring you take certain actions. Although much research data is disseminated as part of journal articles, a host of other data is not made available through article publication. These guidelines concern research data that often underlies, but exists outside of research articles. You can use the information below to understand the requirements of your chosen journal, so you can make informed choices about where and how to publish.







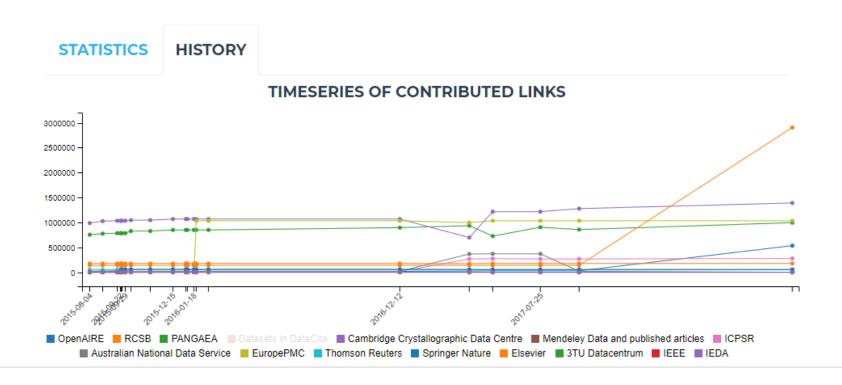




Publishers now also starting to contribute in bulk

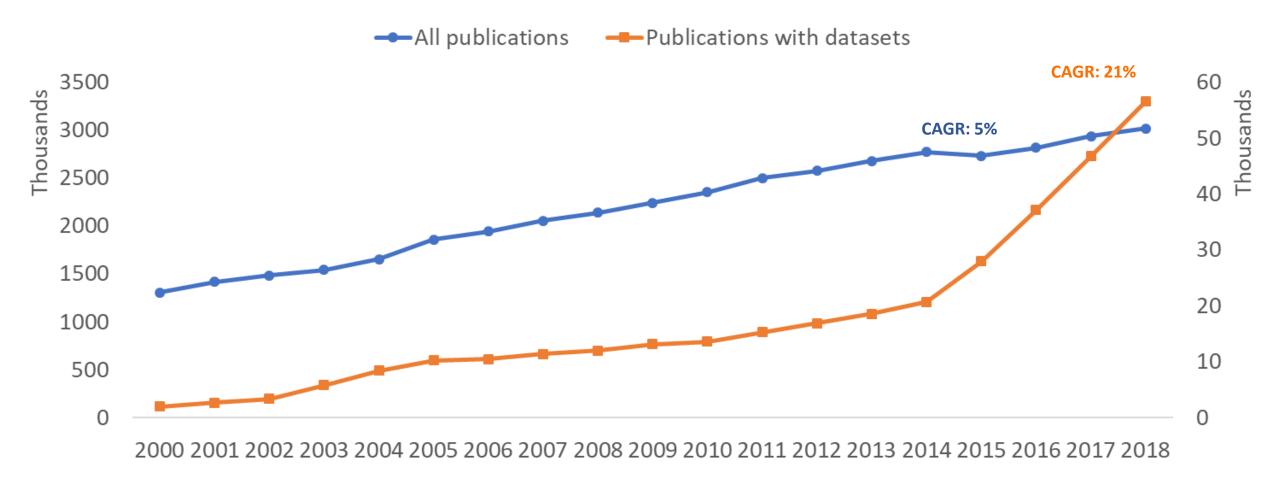


ABOUT SCHOLIX API STATISTICS



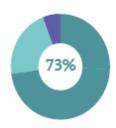


Research Data Management adoption is growing very fast worldwide



Source: Scopus data as of July 9 2019, Scholix data extracted on May 5, 2019 – CAGR = Compound Annual Growth Rate

Researcher motivation for sharing data



Having access to others' research data benefits/ would benefit my own data



Sharing research data is associated with credit or reward in my field



Sharing research data is important for doing research in my field

Which circumstances would motivate you to share your data?	2019 RANK	
Increased impact and visibility of my research	1	ı
Public benefit	2	1
Getting proper credit for sharing data	3	!
Journal/publisher requirement	4	!
Transparency and re-use	5	
Funder requirement	6	
Institution/organization requirement	7	
Trust the person requesting my data	8	
It was made easy and simple to do so	9	:
Freedom of information request	10	:
It was a field/industry expectation	11	
Other (please specify)	12	:
I would never share my data	13	:
TOTAL		

Sharing data works:

25% higher citation impact

The citation advantage of linking publications to research data

Giovanni Colavizza^{1,2,*}, Iain Hrynaszkiewicz^{3,4}, Isla Staden^{1,5}, Kirstie Whitaker^{1,6}, Barbara McGillivray^{1,6}

- 1 The Alan Turing Institute, UK.
- 2 University of Amsterdam, NL.
- 3 Springer Nature, UK.
- 4 Public Library of Science, UK.
- 5 Queen Mary University, UK.
- 6 University of Cambridge, UK.

https://arxiv.org/pdf/1907.02565.pdf

Abstract

Efforts to make research results open and reproducible are increasingly reflected by journal policies encouraging or mandating authors to provide data availability statements. As a consequence of this, there has been a strong uptake of data availability statements in recent literature. Nevertheless, it is still unclear what proportion of these statements actually contain well-formed links to data, for example via a URL or permanent identifier, and if there is an added value in providing them. We consider 531,889 journal articles published by PLOS and BMC which are part of the PubMed Open Access collection, categorize their data availability statements according to their content and analyze the citation advantage of different statement categories via regression. We find that, following mandated publisher policies, data availability statements have become common by now, yet statements containing a link to a repository are still just a fraction of the total. We also find that articles with these statements, in particular, can have up to 25.36% higher citation impact on average: an encouraging result for all publishers and authors who make the effort of sharing their data. All our data and code are made available in order to reproduce and extend our results.

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Articles with datasets outperform

<u>J</u>v y-axis ∨

Output in Top 10% Citation
Percentiles (field-weighted) *

<u>|x</u> x-axis ✓

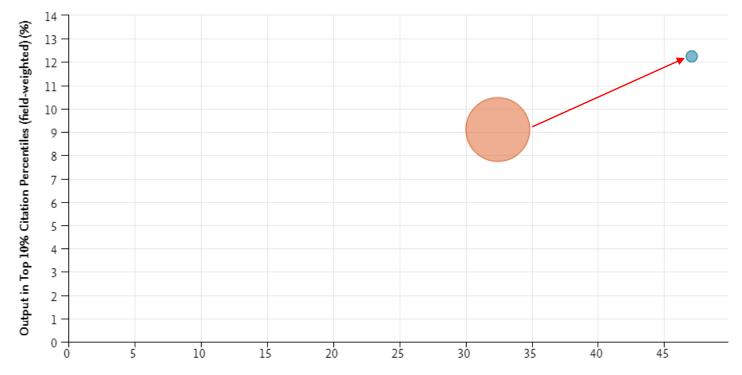
Publications in Top 10%

Journal Percentiles by

CiteScore Percentile *

O Bubble size 🗸

Scholarly Output \$



- Taiwan Publications with Datasets
- Taiwan
- View list of Scopus Sources for the selected Researchers and Groups



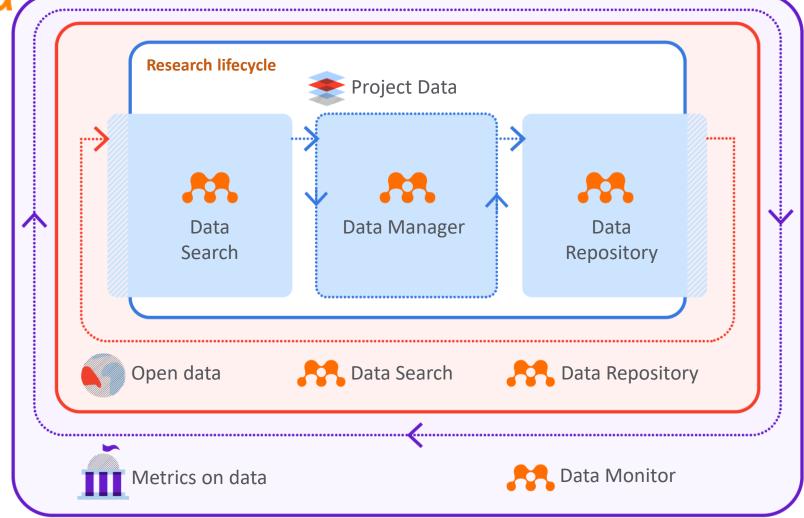
Scholarly Output

Publications in Top 10% Journal Percentiles by CiteScore Percentile (%)

Source: Scopus data as of July 2019 (2014-2018)

Mendeley Data

A modular, cloudbased platform designed for institutions, to manage the entire lifecycle of research data



Mendeley Data



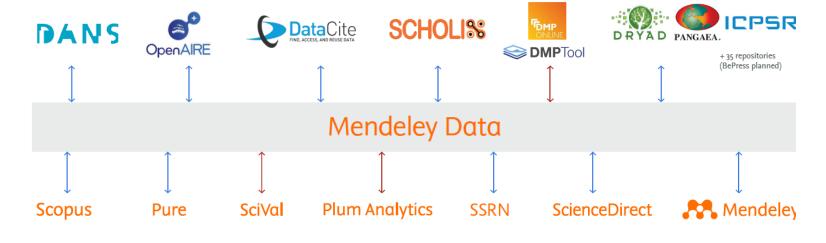


How we deliver

1. Open system: through open APIs, modules can be integrations with other RDM tools

Mendeley Data already integrates through open APIs with the global Research Data Management ecosystem, as well as other Elsevier solutions

- **2. Data remains private** at or owned by institution
- **3. System is integrated** with the researcher workflows, to ensure simple and clear use
- 4. Researchers continue to work the same way, avoiding additional bureaucracy and administration



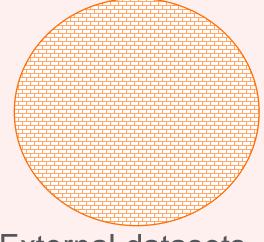
Planned integration

The problem: finding the best way to keep track of datasets



Internal datasets

For example: research data on an institutional repository



External datasets

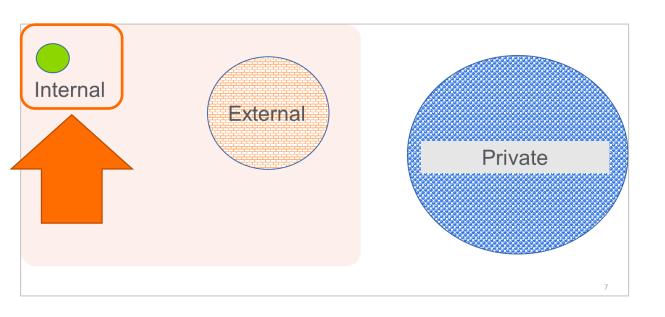
For example: research data on subject or domain repository





Example: University of Virginia

LibraData data repository launched March 29, 2016: 149 datasets indexed as of 29 Sep 2019

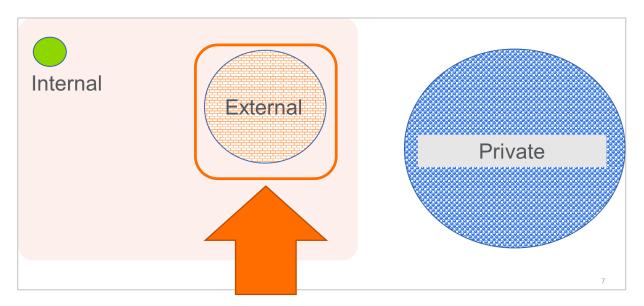


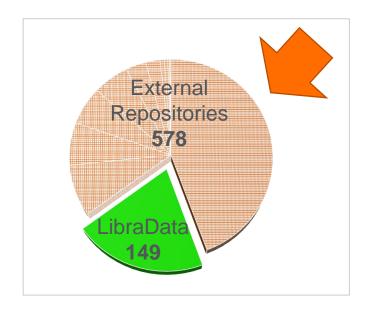


Source: https://dataverse.org/blog/uva-library-launches-%E2%80%9Clibra-data%E2%80%9D%E2%80%94university-virginia-dataverse-repository https://dataverse.lib.virginia.edu/dataverse/uva



At the University of Virginia, 80% of the datasets are published in 12 other repositories

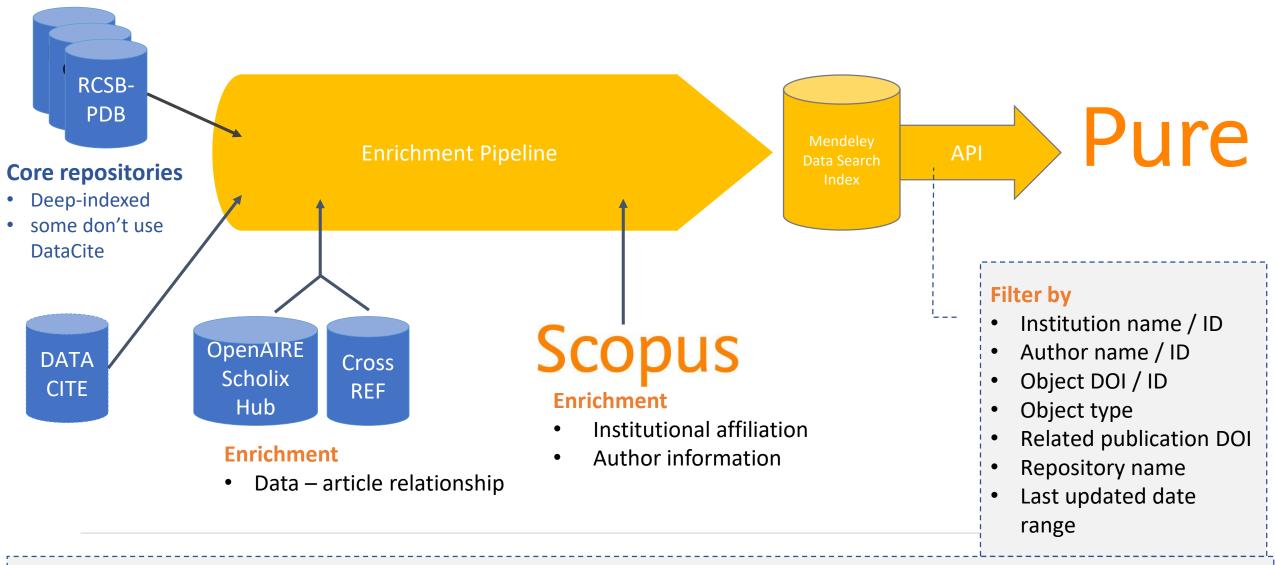




This is not at all uncommon: we have found that in most universities more than 80% of the datasets are published in external data repositories



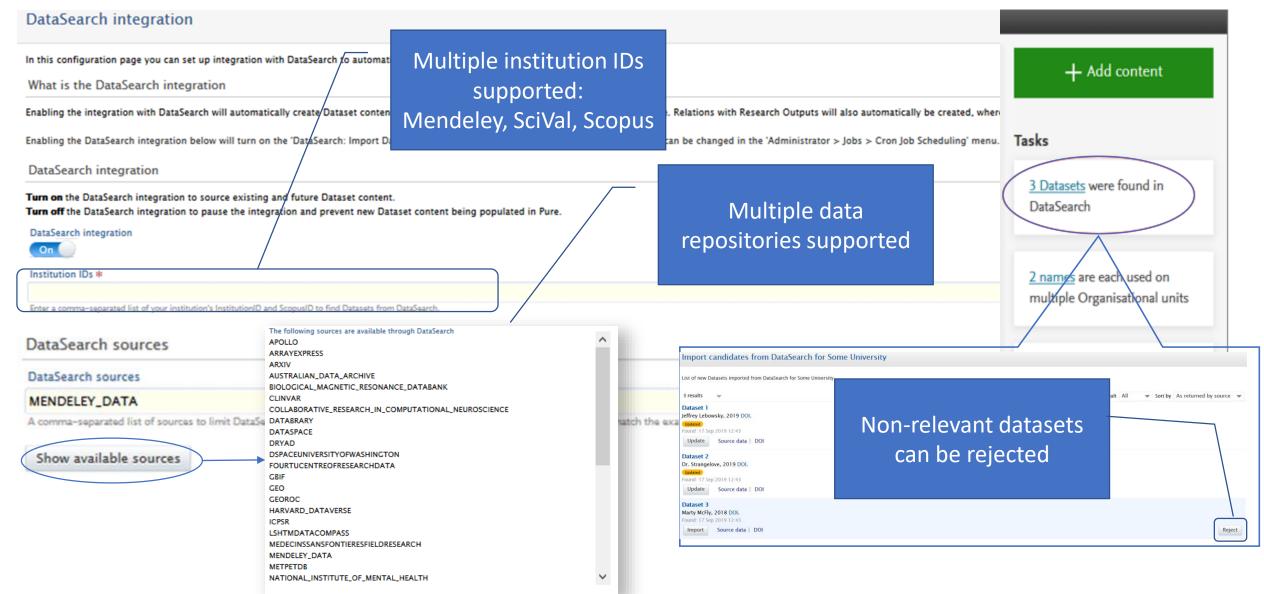
Our solution: enrichment pipeline + API



How do we deal with key requirement?

"I want to ingest data only into Pure" \rightarrow we only ingest data repositories and also allow you to select the object type to ingest

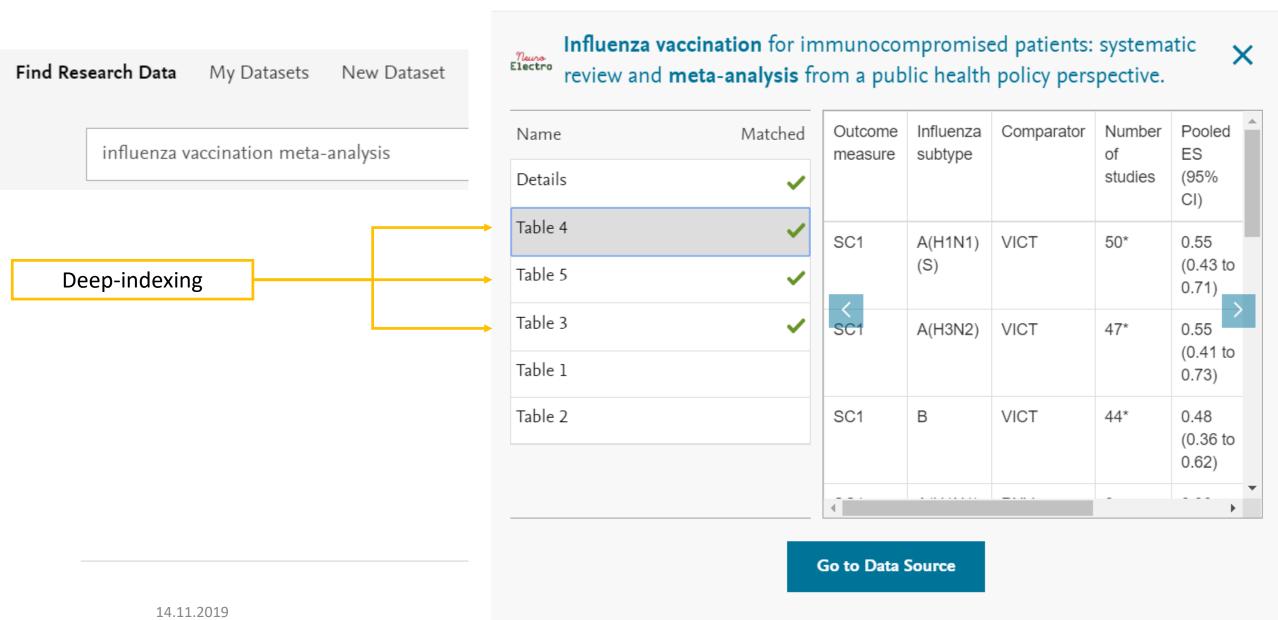
A flexible integration



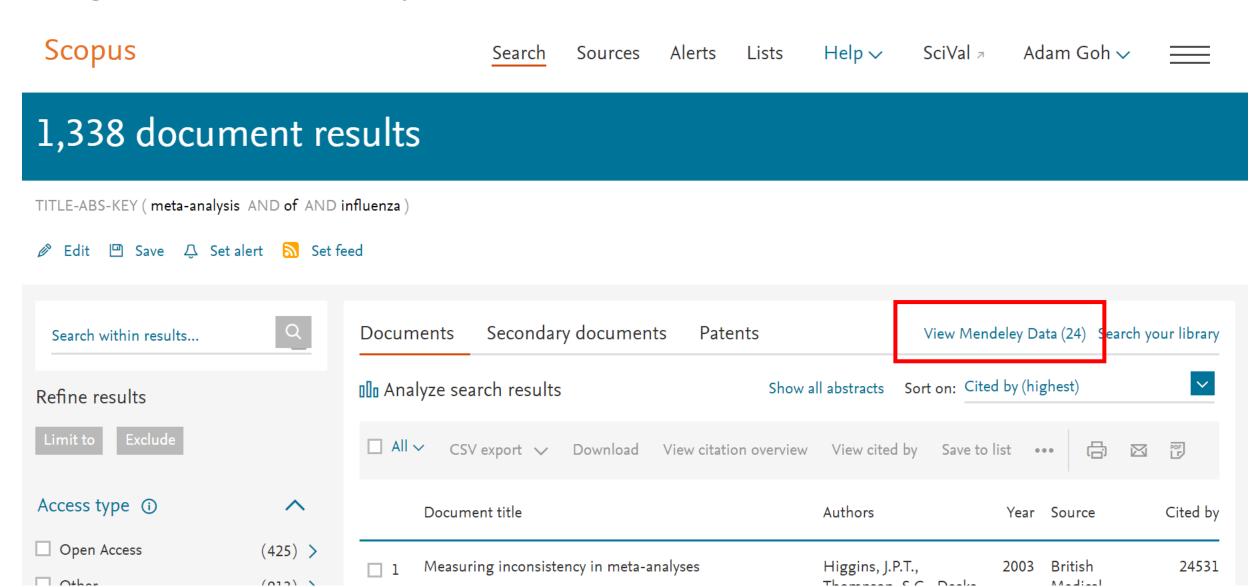
Allow your university repository to be discoverable by the world



Deep indexing capability

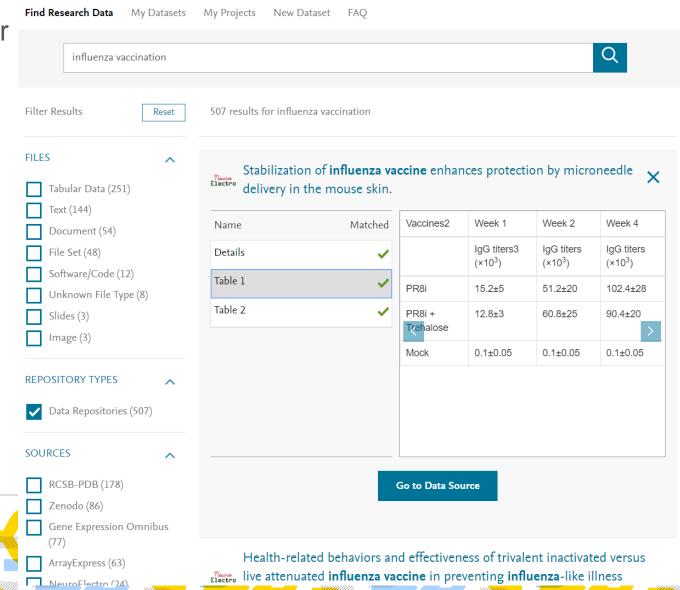


Integration with Scopus



Mendeley Data Search corpus of dataset

- Mendeley Data Search has a large number of datasets and it keeps on growing!
- To date, we have indexed 10.7M records in 35+ multidisciplinary repositories



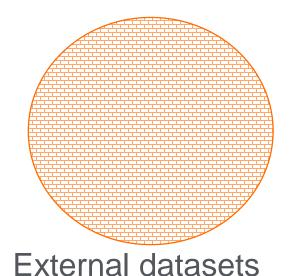


Prague 2019

Pure International Conference #prcn2019

²² The problem: helping researchers share data within their project when they collaborate



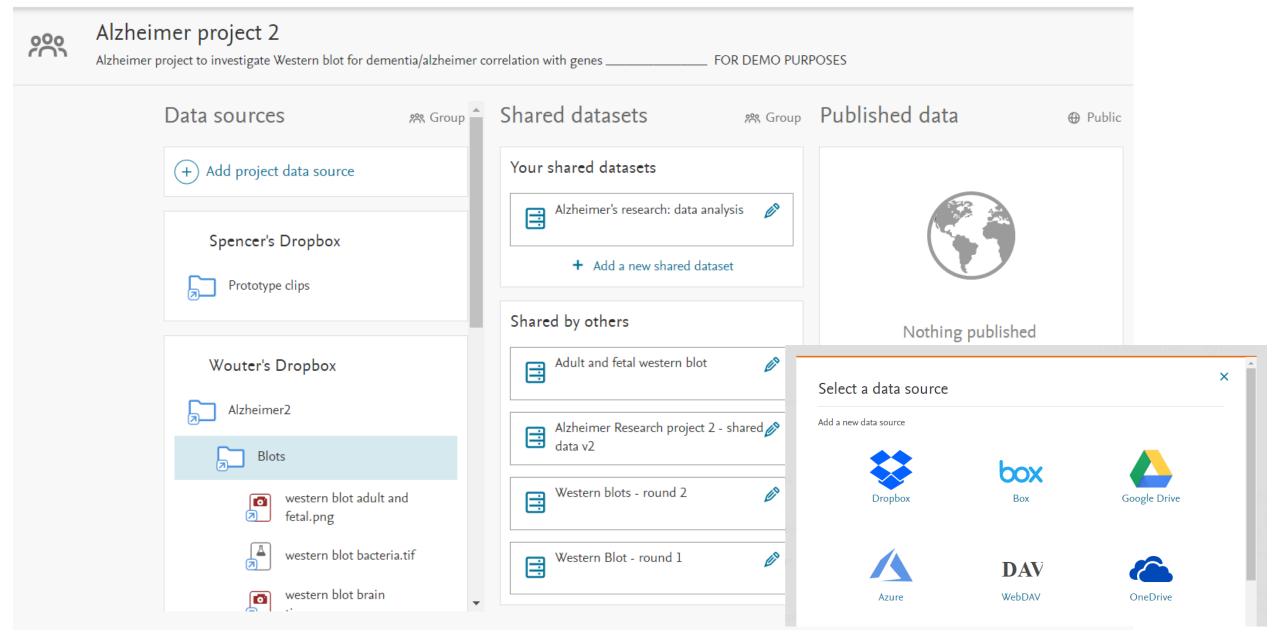


For example: research data on subject or domain repository





For example: Data Manager



RDM Librarian Academy Units

Eight Online Units

- 1. Foundations of Research Data Management (RDM)
- 2. Navigating research data culture
- 3. Advocating and marketing the value of RDM in libraries
- 4. Establishing and managing data services in libraries
- 5. Project management (as relates to RDM services)
- 6. Overview of common tools (programming and tools, R)
- 7. Python, Jupyter Notebook
- 8. Overview of platform tools (OSF, Mendeley Data et. al.)

Partner Institutions:

- Harvard Medical School
- Harvard University
- Simmons University
- Boston University
- Brown University
- Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and Health Science University
- Northeastern University
- Tufts University
- Elsevier











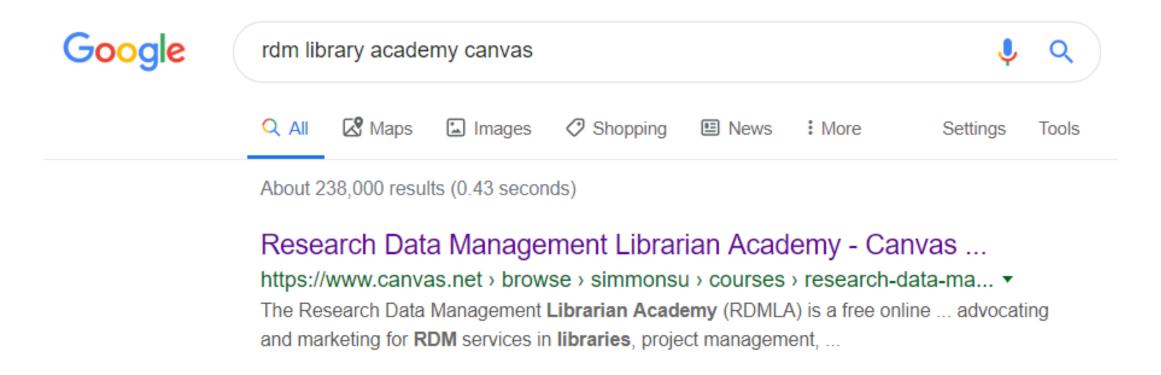








RDM Library Academy offers free online course for librarians and researchers



https://www.canvas.net/browse/simmonsu/courses/research-data-management



We would love to work with you

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