

Anreize und Hindernisse im Austausch von Forschungsdaten - die Sicht der Wissenschaft

Sünje Dallmeier-Tiessen
sunje.dallmeier-tiessen@cern.ch

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Überblick

Einführung

ODE-Projekt “Opportunities Data Exchange”

Hintergrund – Anreize und Hindernisse im Umgang

Analyse

Ergebnisse

Anreize und Hindernisse

Themen

- Disziplinübergreifend
- Disziplinspezifisch

Diskussion

Schwerpunkt Bibliothek

Ausblick



Opportunities for Data Exchange



Science & Technology
Facilities Council



HELMHOLTZ
ASSOCIATION



CSC

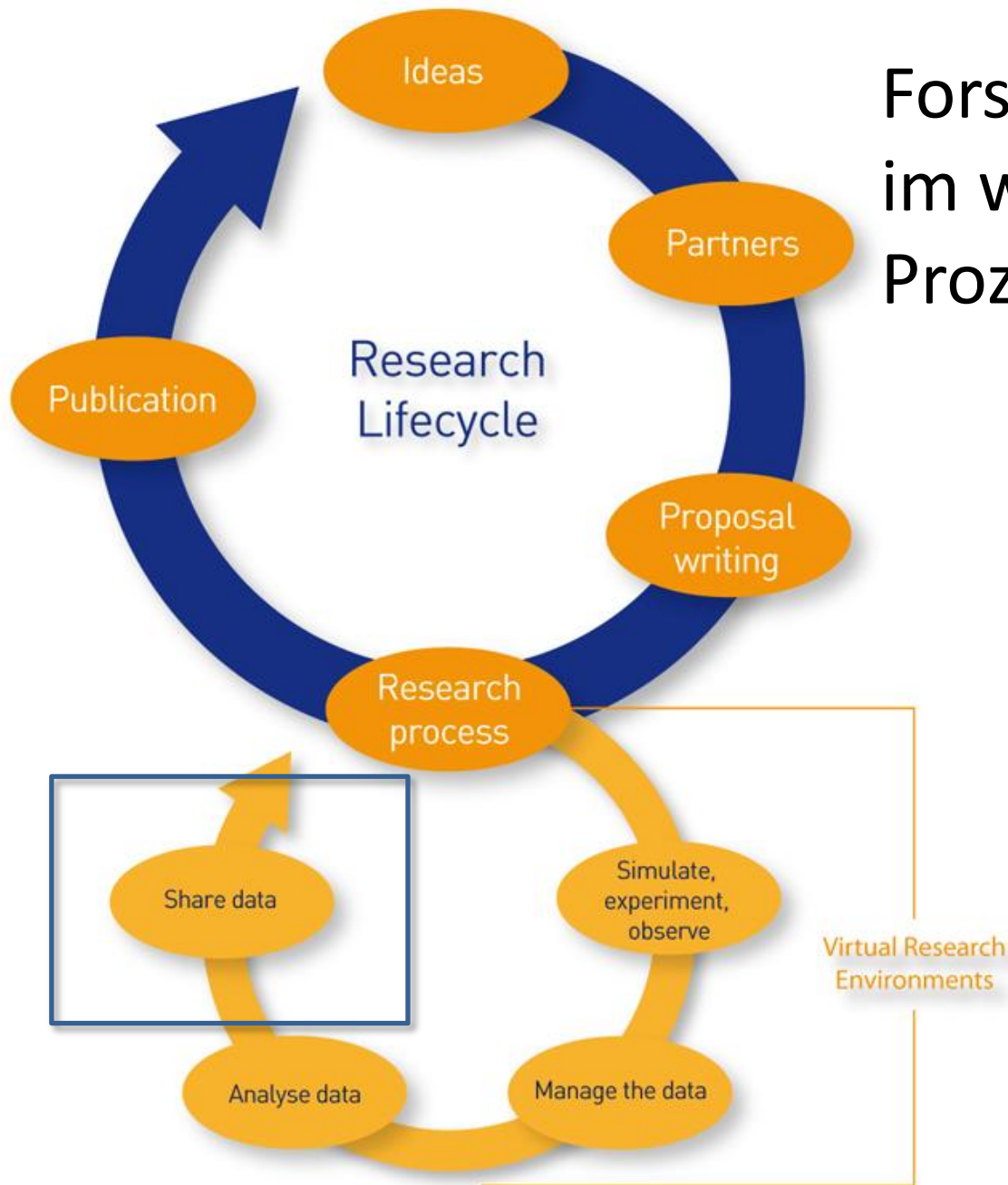


APA
ALLIANCE FOR
PERMANENT ACCESS



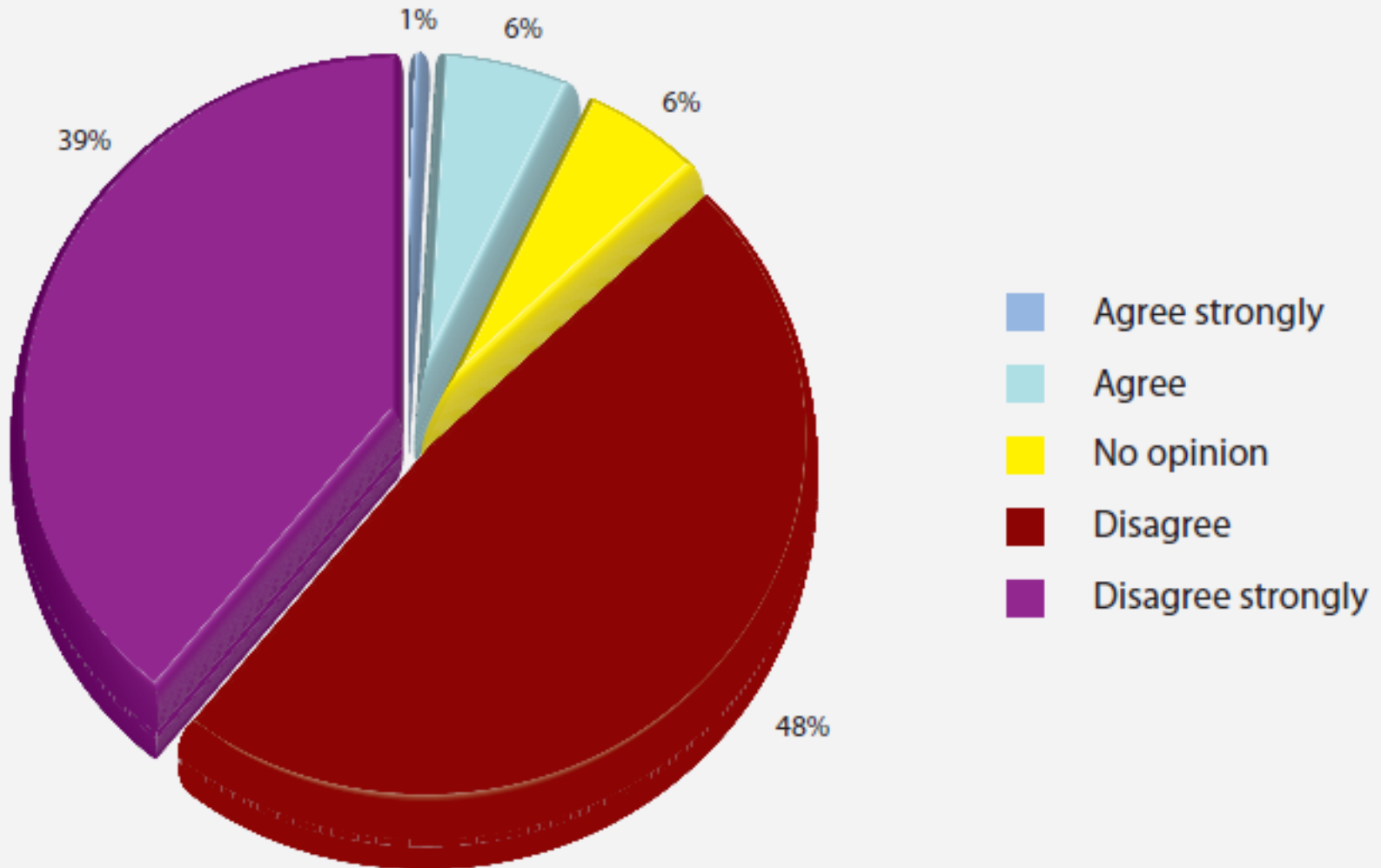
stm

Forschungsdaten- im wissenschaftlichen Prozess

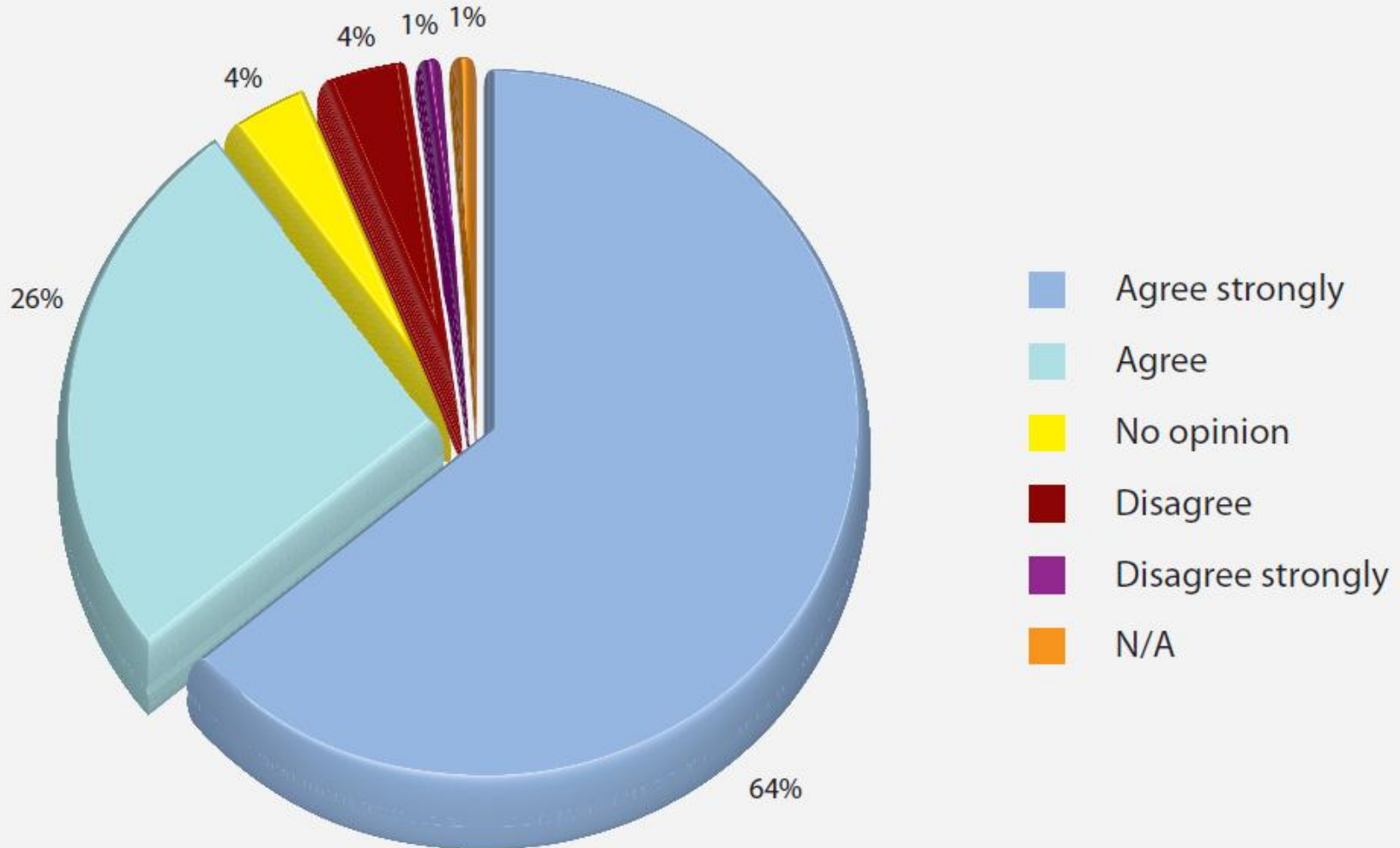


Do you agree with the following statement:

“Generally speaking, there is NO access problem to research data in Europe”



Do you think that research data that is publicly available and that results from public funding should, ..., be available for reuse and free of charge on the Internet?



Zugang zu Daten in den Disziplinen

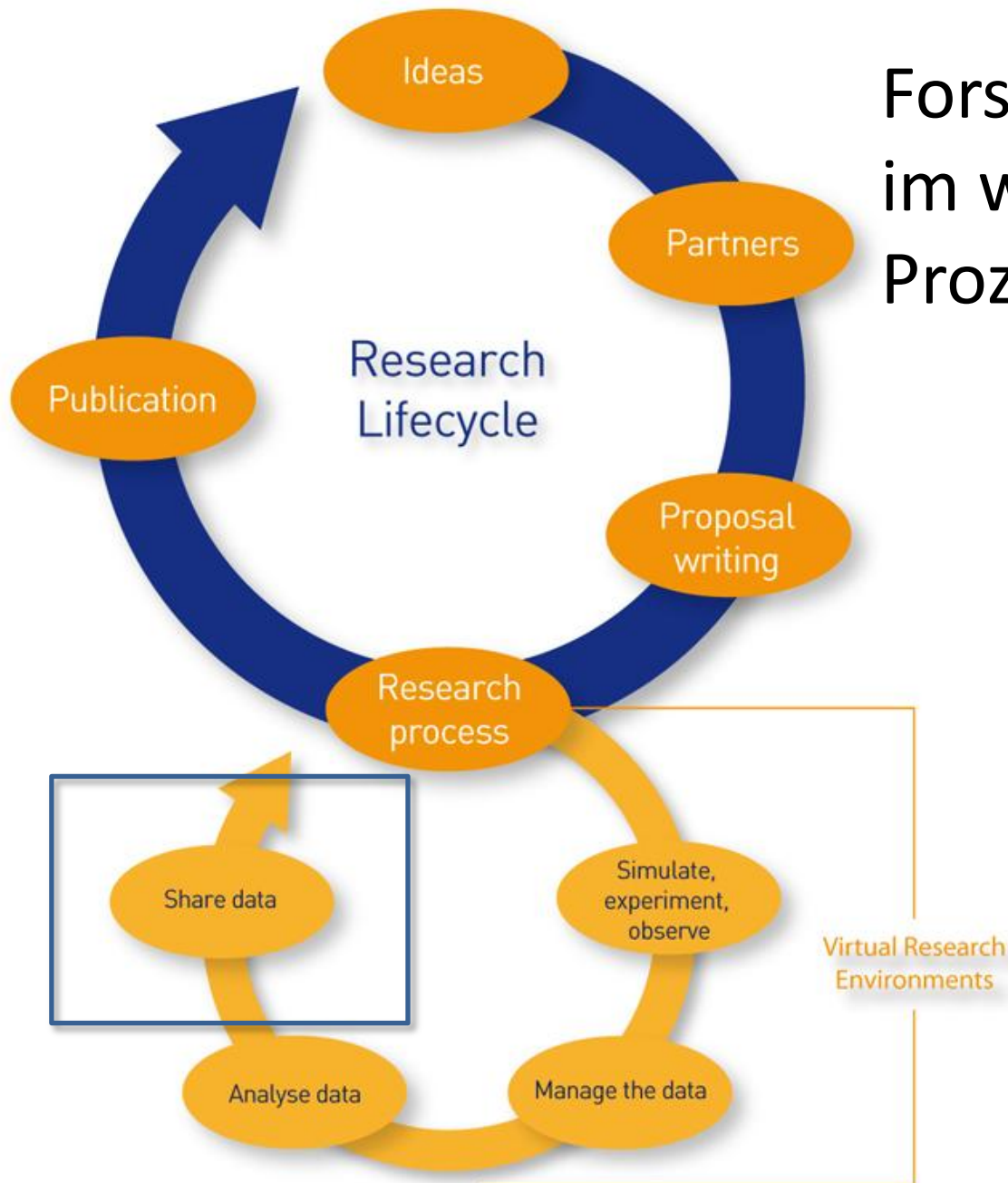
Others can access my data easily

	Agree strongly	Agree somewhat
social sciences	11(5.4%)	36(17.8%)
computer science/engineering	12(10.3%)	29(24.8%)
physical sciences	17(11.3%)	41(27.3%)
environmental sciences & ecology	56(12.0%)	124(26.5%)
atmospheric science	12(23.5%)	13(25.5%)
biology	28(15.6%)	50(27.9%)
medicine	2(6.5%)	2(6.5%)
other	12(13.0%)	21(22.8%)

Detaillierte Einblicke sind gefragt...

**Was sind
Drivers & Barriers
im Austausch
von Forschungsdaten?**

Forschungsdaten- im wissenschaftlichen Prozess



Methode



ERGEBNISSE

In my discipline we started data preservation and sharing in the 19th century

In my discipline data sharing is not possible

I consider myself a data sharer rather than a classical researcher

The awareness of the problem is already building up (...) but the actions are lagging behind



ANREIZE UND HINDERNISSE
[DRIVERS AND BARRIERS]
THEMEN

Anreize und Hindernisse

ANZREIZE

Akademische und wissenschaftliche Anreize

Anreize auf organisatorischer Ebene (Institution)

Individuelle Anreize/Belohnungen

Gesellschaftliche Anreize

HINDERNISSE

Individuelle Hemmnisse

Verfügbarkeit einer nachhaltigen Langzeitarchivierungsinfrastruktur

Vertrauenswürdigkeit von Daten, Usability, Datenaufbereitung

Auffindung von Daten

Angst vor Missbrauch/Sicherheit

Finanzielle Aspekte

Persönliche Daten/Anonymität, Vertraulichkeit

Rechtliche Rahmenbedingungen

Über disziplinäre Grenzen hinweg

DOMINANTE THEMEN

Data sharing culture

“There is just no culture in data sharing”

“there are usually smaller research groups who decide individually. In their competitive environment they are rather hesitant to share data. “

“Data sharing/data provision is competing with paper writing on the priority list of a researcher – at the moment this is not a fair competition and that could be changed.”

Anreizsysteme

“It is not attractive to share - there is no reward for data sharing at the moment”

“the incentive system is focused on the paper”

“There is anxiety to share, i.e. to steal “good ideas” without receiving benefit for the data production.”

Förderung

“some do want to share their data, but no budget is foreseen for sharing, for the effort, working hours, platforms, tools etc. There is a whole framework that needs to be changed...”

“we need sustainable business models that allow an evolution of the data repository over time as well. Important question: who pays on mid/long term.”

“the researchers and most other people are not aware of the total cost of information that develops during the work/over the time of research”

“...but what about the long term costs, e.g. covering the 10years period?”

Interoperabilität und Standards

“Good metadata is essential; Context information is also needed, comprehensible metadata as well”

“A well organized data repository benefits the researchers: it increases the visibility of the dataset which is a huge incentive”

“I would like to share my data, but to do it in a useful way you need to agree on common standards etc. Otherwise they are not useful for anyone”

“For research which is not standardized it is hopeless (or very time-consuming) to prepare for distribution with any kind of expectation of re-use by others”

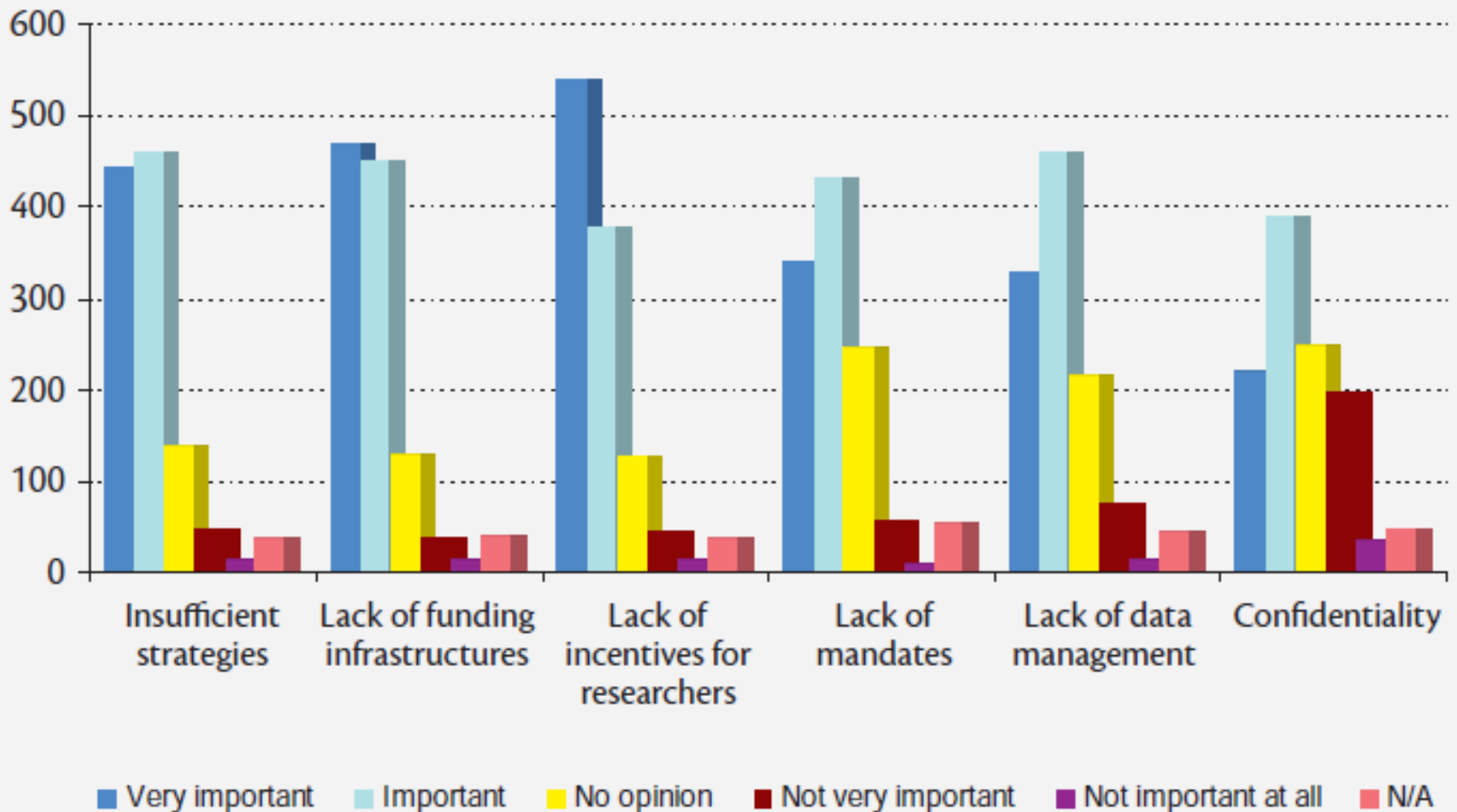
Speziellere Anforderungen

... zum Beispiel auf disziplinspezifischer Ebene

- ➔ Rechtliche Aspekte
- ➔ Ethische Fragestellungen
- ➔ Spezifische Standards/Abkommen

DISKUSSION

“rate the importance of barriers to an enhanced access to research data”



Reasons for not making data electronically available

	Responses	Percent
Insufficient Time	603	53.6%
Lack of Funding	445	39.6%
Do not Have Rights to Make Data Public	271	24.1%
No Place to Put Data	264	23.5%
Lack of Standards	222	19.8%
Sponsor does not Require	196	17.4%
Do not Need Data	169	15.0%
Other Reasons For Data Not Available	164	14.6%
Should not be Available	162	14.4%

ZUSAMMENFASSEND

Dynamic environment: Bottom up, top down...and horizontal

Community initiatives

- Community resource projects (e.g. Human Genome Project)
- Community agreements...formal or informal
- Community standards (timely, standardized sharing)

Policies

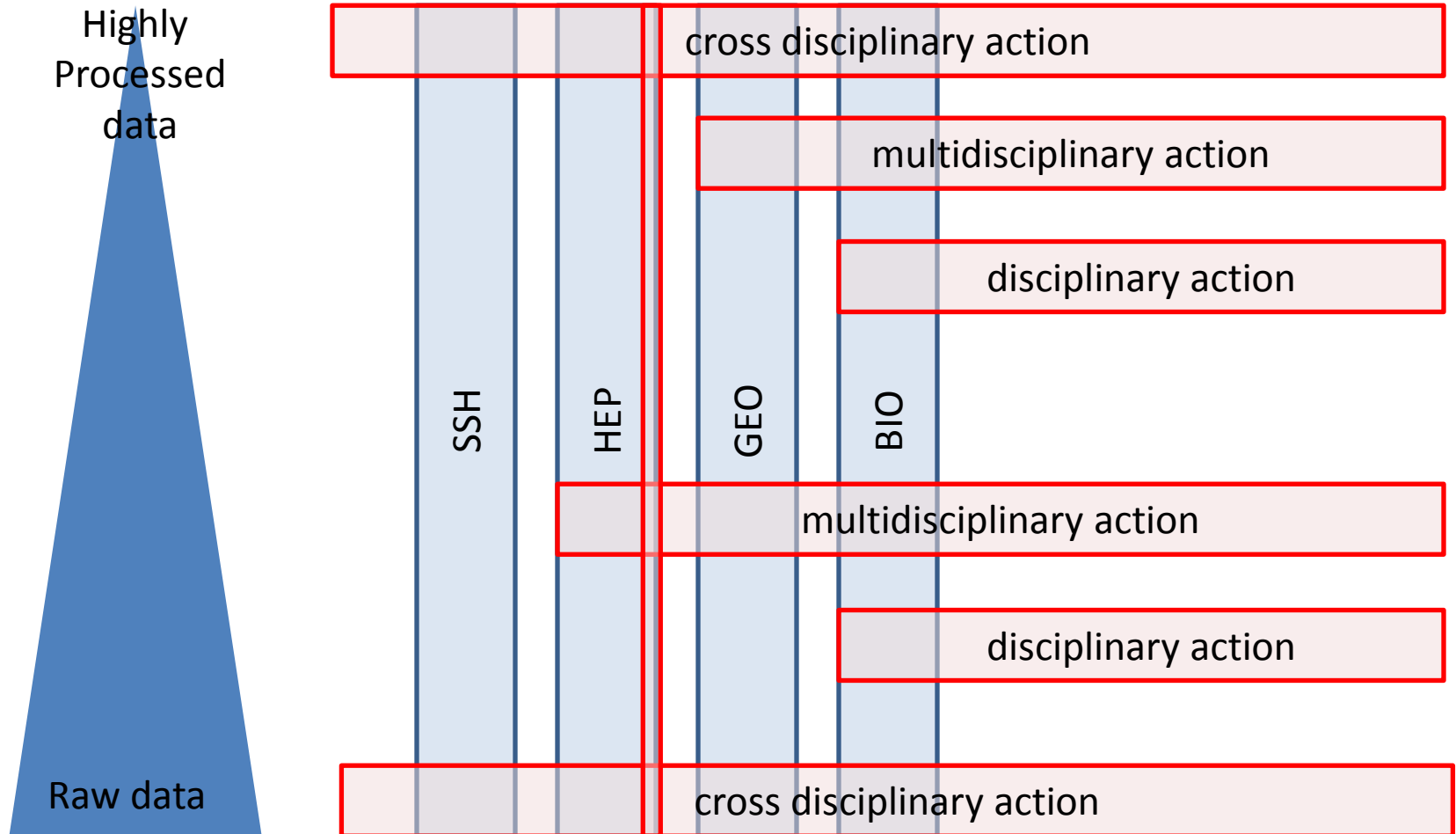
- funders, institutions
- community boards/editorial boards (publishers) etc.

Infrastructures/Services

- Discipline specific “versus” cross disciplinary approaches and actions
- “facilitating services”

Offene Aspekte, offene Themenfelder...

Aktionsfelder - Beispiele



Referenzen

Tenopir C, Allard S, Douglass K, et al. Data Sharing by Scientists: Practices and Perceptions Neylon C, ed. *PLoS ONE*. 2011;6(6):e21101.

European Commission (2012) Survey on open access in FP7, ISBN 978-92-79-21595-7, doi:10.2777/81083

JISC-research lifecycle:

<http://www.jisc.ac.uk/whatwedo/campaigns/res3/jischelp.aspx>

ODE-Projekt: www.ode-project.eu

sunje.dallmeier-tiessen@cern.ch