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Presentations

Title

Research Data Infrastructure: A Problem of Governance

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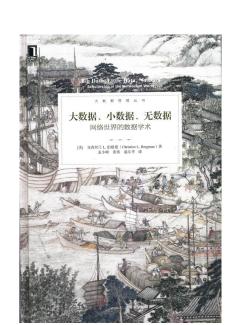
Research Data Infrastructure: A Problem of Governance

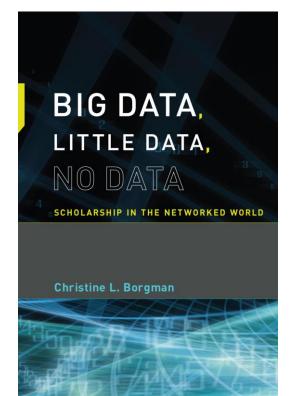
Christine L. Borgman

Distinguished Research Professor & Presidential Chair in Information Studies, Emerita Director, UCLA Center for Knowledge Infrastructures, @scitechprof

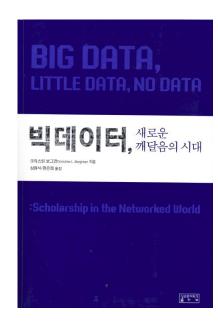
Seminario de Estudios sobre el Futuro El Colegio de Mexico, 7 June 2022, bitly/Futuro-7junio











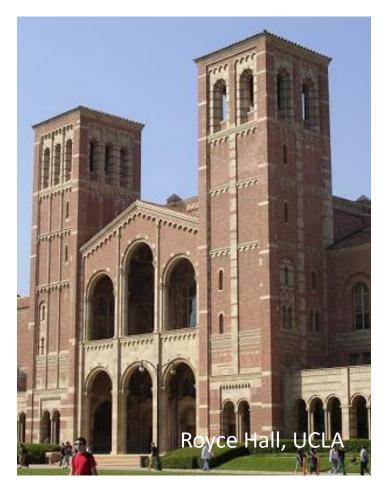
Background material

Analysis of how universities govern their research data

 Borgman, Christine L., & Bourne, Philip E. (2022). Why it takes a village to manage and share data. Harvard Data Science Review, in press. http://arxiv.org/abs/2109.01694

Interview study of how universities govern their administrative and research data

Borgman, Christine L., & Brand, Amy. (2022, under review).
 Universities are data rich, data poor, and data blind



Open Access / Open Data Policies

- European Research Council
- Research Councils of the UK
- Australian Research Council
- U.S. Federal research policy
- Individual countries, funding agencies, journals, universities







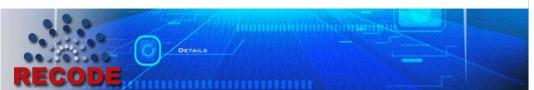












Sharing Research Data

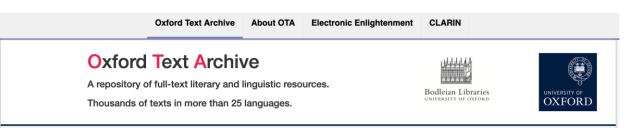




SOCIAL RESEARCH

- Link datasets to journal article or publication
- Deposit datasets in a digital data archive
- Publish data documentation
 - Research protocols
 - Codebooks
 - Software
 - Algorithms
- Cite data and software

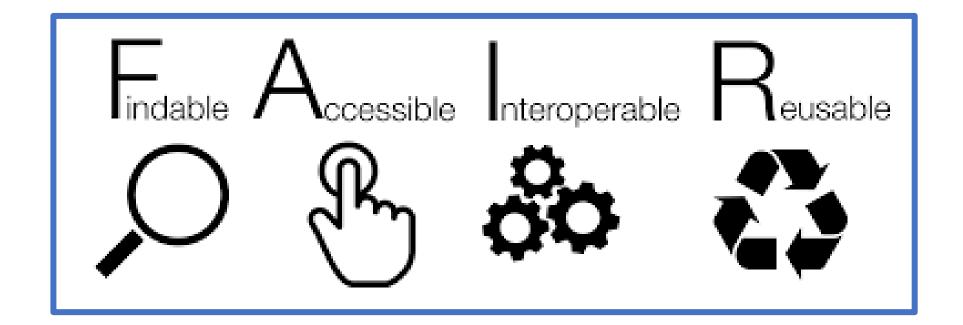








Data Sharing and Stewardship: The Ideal



5

Wilkinson, et al. (2016). The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship. *Scientific Data*, *3*, http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/sdata.2016.18

Research data infrastructure

Knowledge infrastructures: "robust networks of people, artifacts, and institutions that generate, share, and maintain specific knowledge about the human and natural worlds" (Edwards, 2010)

- Policy frameworks
- Scholarly practices
- Technical infrastructures
- Governance models



Edwards, P. N. (2010). A vast machine: Computer models, climate data, and the politics of global warming. MIT Press.

Research data infrastructure: Stakeholders

- Research funding agencies
- Individual scientists and scholars
- Academic institutions
 - Academic leadership
 - Research Computing
 - University libraries
 - Schools and departments



Photo by Mihai Surdu on Unsplash

Stakeholder: Individual scientist

Roles

- Principal investigator
- Collaborator
- Student, researcher, post-doctoral fellows...
- Responsibilities
 - Data collection and analysis
 - Writing for publication
 - Managing teams
 - Writing grant proposals
 - Managing data, software, technology...



Photo by Mihai Surdu on Unsplash

Stakeholder: Academic Research Leadership

Roles

- Vice president for research
- Deans and directors...
- Responsibilities
 - Extramural funding
 - Financial management
 - Compliance with regulations
 - Technology transfer
 - Data management
 - Governance of data, privacy, technology...



Photo by Mihai Surdu on Unsplash

Stakeholder: University Libraries

Roles

- Build collections for research and instruction
- Sustain access to collections
- Responsibilities
 - Maintain knowledge resources
 - Provide physical and online access to resources
 - Promote information literacy
 - Facilitate scholarly communication
 - Steward the scholarly record
 - Construct and maintain data repositories...



Photo by Mihai Surdu on Unsplash

Research data interdependencies

- What data to share
- Data, context, and credit
- Data and discovery
- Data assets as research methods
- Intellectual property in data
- Data science initiatives
- Thinking globally, acting locally



Interdependencies: What data to share



Data are representations of observations, objects, or other entities used as evidence of phenomena for the purposes of research or scholarship.

C.L. Borgman (2015). *Big Data, Little Data, No Data: Scholarship in the Networked World.* MIT Press

National Institutes of Health Data Sharing Policy 2023

Section II. Definitions

For the purposes of the DMS Policy, terms are defined as follows:

SCIENTIFIC DATA

The recorded factual material commonly accepted in the scientific community as of sufficient quality to validate and replicate research findings, regardless of whether the data are used to support scholarly publications. Scientific data do not include laboratory notebooks, preliminary analyses, completed case report forms, drafts of scientific papers, plans for future research, peer reviews, communications with colleagues, or physical objects, such as laboratory specimens.

DATA MANAGEMENT

The process of validating, organizing, protecting, maintaining, and processing scientific data to ensure the accessibility, reliability, and quality of the scientific data for its users.

DATA SHARING

The act of making scientific data available for use by others (e.g., the larger research community, institutions, the broader public), for example, via an established repository.

METADATA

Data that provide additional information intended to make scientific data interpretable and reusable (e.g., date, independent sample and variable construction and description, methodology, data provenance, data transformations, any intermediate or descriptive observational variables).

A plan describing the data management, preservation, and sharing of scientific

DATA MANAGEMENT AND SHARING PLAN (PLAN)

data and accompanying metadata.

Interdependencies: Data, Context, and Credit

- Publications
 - Independent units
 - Authorship is negotiated
- Data
 - Compound objects
 - Ownership is rarely clear
 - Attribution
 - Long term responsibility: Investigators
 - Expertise for interpretation: Data collectors and analysts
- Representation and interpretation

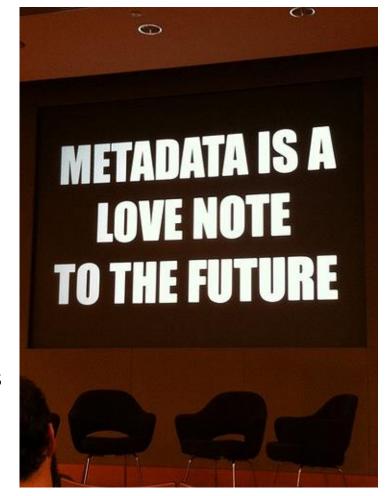
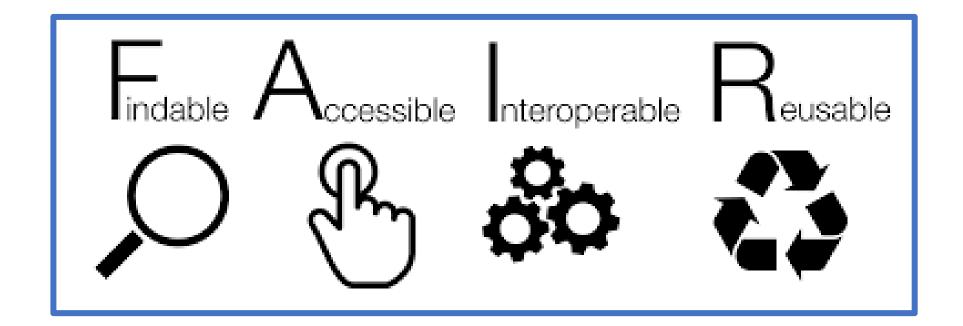


Photo by <a>@kissane; presentation by Jason Scott (@textfiles)

Data Sharing and Stewardship: The Ideal



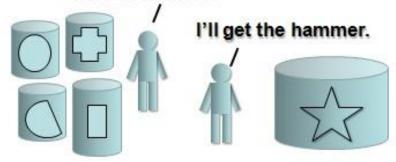
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Wilkinson, et al. (2016). The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship. *Scientific Data*, *3*, http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/sdata.2016.18

Data Stewardship: The Reality



We just need to migrate the data from these systems to fit into that hole over there.



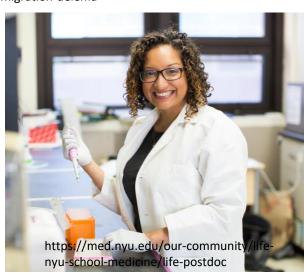


http://www.datamartist.com/data-migration-part-1-introduction-to-the-data-migration-delema





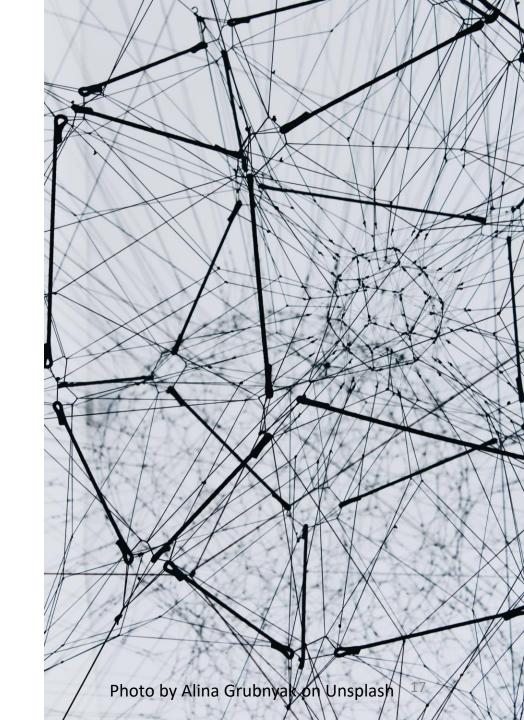
Graduate students



Post-doctoral fellows

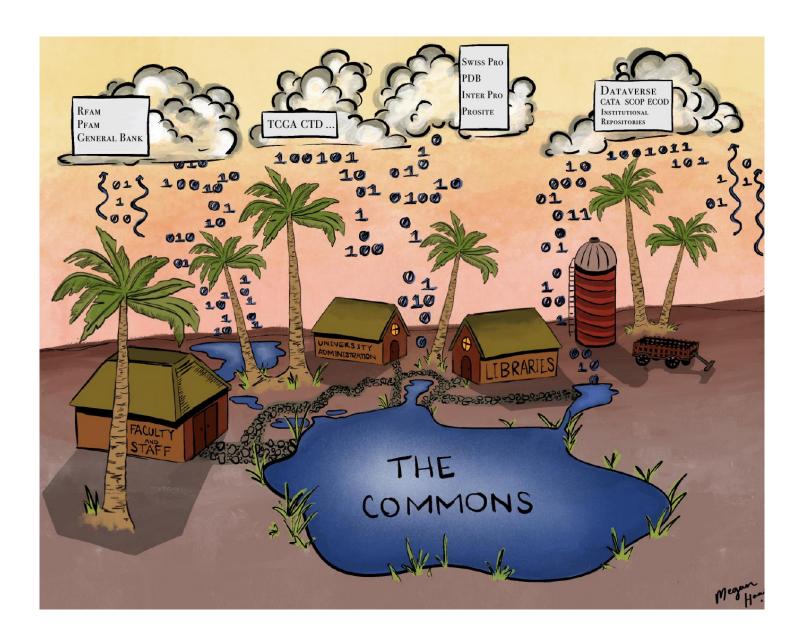
Interdependencies: Thinking globally, acting locally

- Research data
 - Value is international
 - Funding is national
- Knowledge infrastructure
 - Local institutions and campuses
 - National funding
 - International coordination
- Conflicting governance
 - Data sharing policies
 - Privacy laws, transborder data flows
 - Intellectual property...



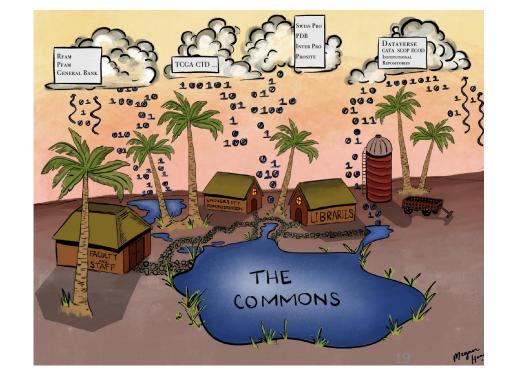
Borgman, C. L., & Bourne, P. E. (2022). Why it takes a village to manage and share data. Harvard Data Science Review, in press. http://arxiv.org/abs/2109.01694 Research Data Governance: Building the Village

Borgman, C. L., & Bourne, P. E. (2022). Why it takes a village to manage and share data. *Harvard Data Science Review*. Illustration by Megan Haas



Governance: Building the Village

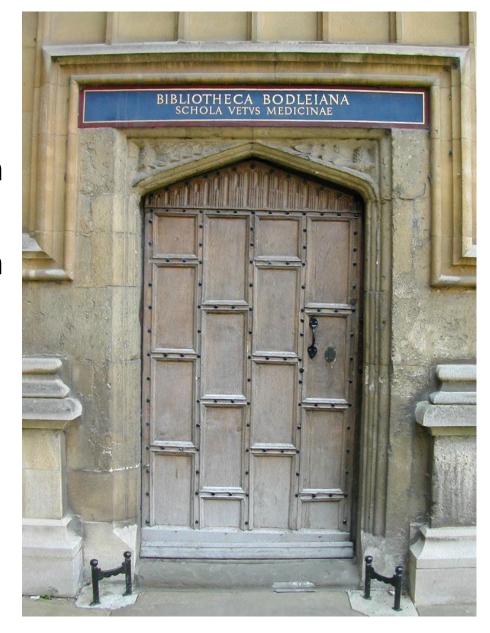
- Data sharing is a 'collective action problem'
- Holistic approaches to sharing infrastructure
 - Distribute responsibility among stakeholders
 - Invest in data management expertise
 - Reframe goals in collective terms
- Fund the commons
 - Public support for data repositories
 - International exchange of best practices
- Invest in sustainable strategies



Borgman, C. L., & Bourne, P. E. (2022). Why it takes a village to manage and share data. *Harvard Data Science Review.* Illustration by Megan Haas

Discussion questions

- Who should be involved in governing research data within a university?
- Who should be involved in governing research data nationally? Internationally?
- What governance criteria should apply to
 - Releasing research data
 - Using others' research data
 - Stewarding research data
 - Sustaining infrastructure for research data



Further reading

- Aspesi, C., & Brand, A. (2020). In pursuit of open science, open access is not enough. Science, 368(6491), 574–577.
 https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aba3763
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- Borgman, C. L. (2020). Whose text, whose mining, and to whose benefit? Quantitative Science Studies, 1(3), 993–1000. https://doi.org/10.1162/qss a 00053
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- Borgman, C. L., & Brand, A. (2022, in review). Universities are data rich, data poor, and data blind.
- Bourne, P. E., et.al (2022). A Call to US Funders and Policy Makers Establish the Open Research Commons. Science, in press; et al; placeholder ref.
- Brand, A. (2022, April 8). *Open access loses when publishers are vilified*. Times Higher Education (THE). https://www.timeshighereducation.com/opinion/open-access-loses-when-publishers-are-vilified
- Pasquetto, I. V., Borgman, C. L., & Wofford, M. F. (2019). Uses and Reuses of Scientific Data: The Data Creators' Advantage. *Harvard Data Science Review*, 1(2). https://doi.org/10.1162/99608f92.fc14bf2d