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Presentations

Title

Why Are Scientific Data Rarely Reused? (Keynote)

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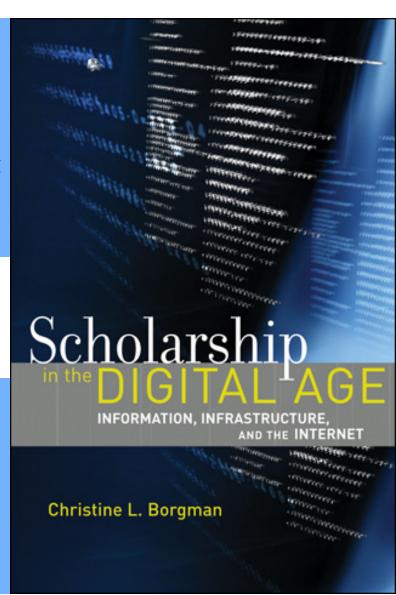
Why are Scientific Data Rarely Reused?

Scientific Information Policies in the Digital Age: Enabling factors and barriers to Knowledge Sharing 16 September 2013

Italian National Research Council, Rome

Christine L. Borgman

Professor and Presidential Chair in Information Studies
University of California, Los Angeles



The Conundrum of Sharing Research Data

If the rewards of the data deluge are to be reaped, then researchers who produce those data must share them, and do so in such a way that the data are interpretable and reusable by others.*



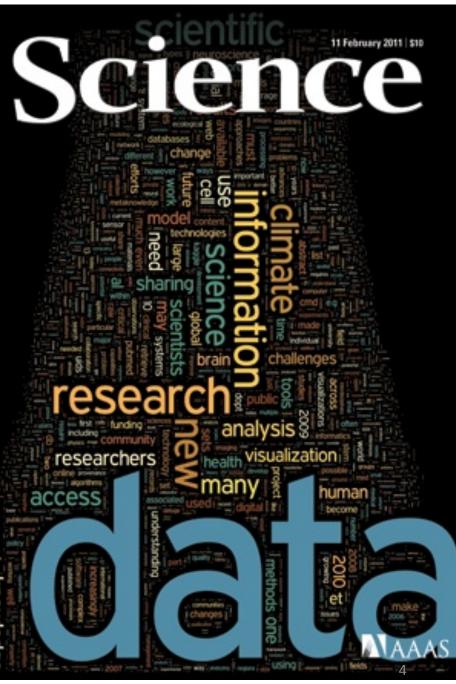
^{*}Borgman, C.L. (2012). The Conundrum of Sharing Research Data. *Journal of the American Society of Information Science and Technology*, 63(6):1059–1078

Overview



- Paradigm shift
- Arguments for sharing data
- Science friction, data friction
- Requirements for reusing data





Data sharing imperatives

- **European Union**
 - European Open Data Challenge
 - Policy RECommendations for Open Access to Research Data in Europe
 - Riding the wave: How Europe can gain from the rising tide of scientific data
 - **OpenAIRE**
- Research Councils of the UK
 - Open access publishing requirements
 - Provisions for access to data
- Wellcome Trust
 - Open access publishing
 - Data sharing requirements
- **National Science Foundation**
 - Data sharing requirements
 - Data management plans
- U.S. Federal policy-2013
 - Open access to publications
 - Open access to data







Open Data

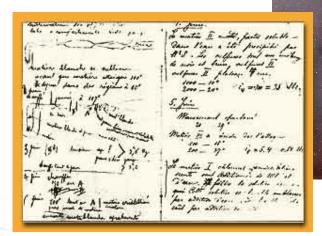
Challenge

 $E \cdot S \cdot R \cdot C$

Policy RECommendations for Open Access to Research Data in Europe

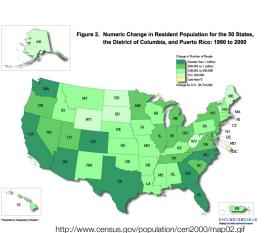


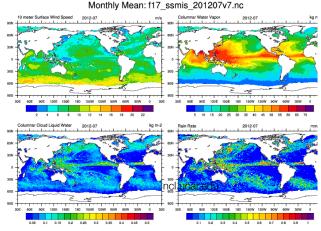
What are data?



Marie Curie's notebook aip.org

hudsonalpha.org





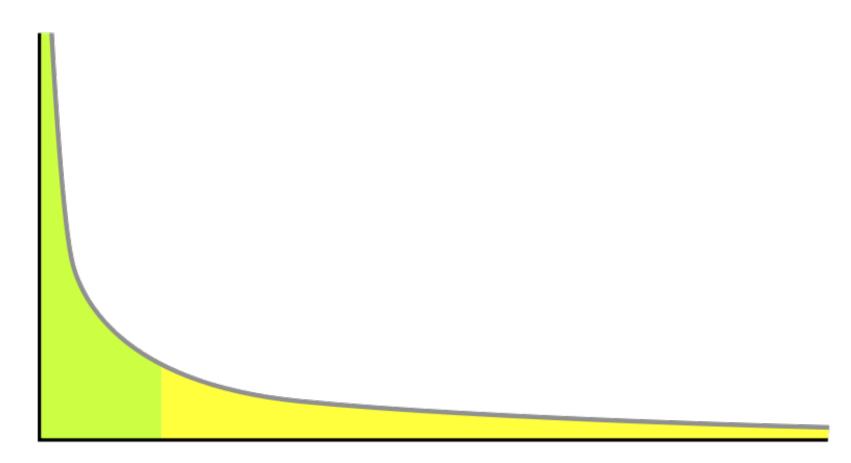
Date:1/2.07.75 Place:Sakaltutan Zafor

He will grow old in his present house; new house is for sons - 5 sons. Not sure they want to live in village. He will only build another if they want him to. eS came from Germany and did the plastering. He arranged the carpentry in Kayseri. Çok para gitti. (much money went) Has a tractor.

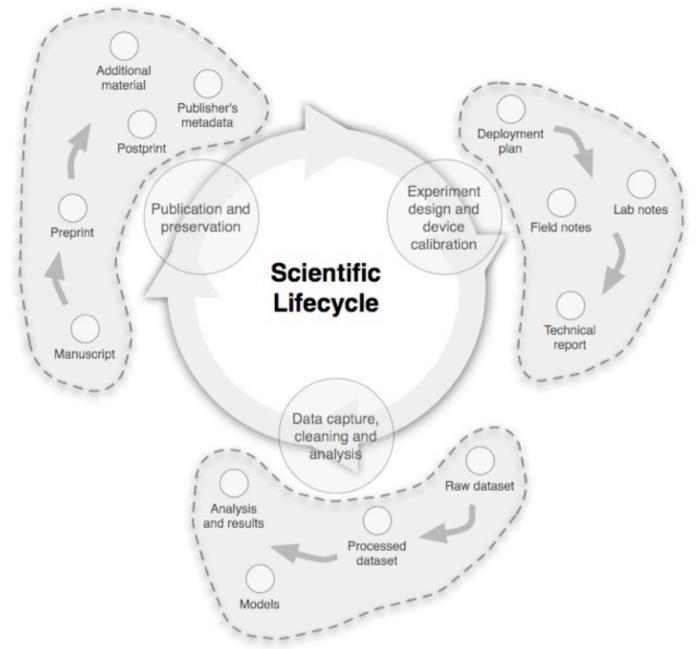
Date: July 1980 Place: Sakaltutan Zafor:

Household now Zafor and wife; Nazif Unal and wife and youngest son, still a boy. They run two dolmuß; one with a driver from Süleymanli. Goes in and out once a day. He gets 8,000 a month. Zafor then said, keskin de®il. { not sharp - i.e.? not profitable} I said he did very well on 8,000 TL with only two journeys a day. Nazif Unal has "bought" a Durak (dolmuß stop) from Belediye and works all day in Kayseri.

The long tail of data



Number of researchers



Pepe, A., Mayernik, M. S., Borgman, C. L. & Van de Sompel, H. (2010). From Artifacts to Aggregations: Modeling Scientific Life Cycles on the Semantic Web. Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology, 61(3): 567–582.

Overview

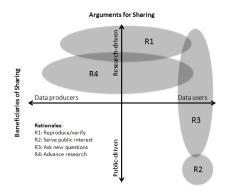


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- Arguments for sharing data
- Science friction, data friction
- Requirements for reusing data

Why share research data?

Rationales





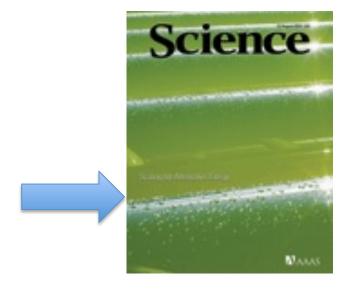
- 2. To make public assets available to the public
- 3. To leverage investments in research data
- 4. To advance research and innovation

1. To reproduce research



http://chemisti	y.curtin.edu.au/	research/index.cfm

Delizon Acm	yo yiem		IK reaks (CIII)		SOUR (C) OL	Mp (°C)
	Gross	Recrystallization	N-H	C=O	Oil (O) Product	
Sodium benzoate		2.58	3327	1638	White C	79-89
Sodium benzoate			3337	1640&1600	0	
Sodium benzoate			3326	1642&1601	0	
Sodium benzoate	37.8		3274	1640	0	
p-nitro	51.84	10.59	3423	1693	Yellow C	152-157
m-nitro	37.38	5.43	3334	1694	Green C	152-157
Benzoic acid		7.44	3293	1642	White C	152-154
m-bromo		47.4	3316	1702	Green paste	
p-bromo		14.53	3344	1638	Pink C	164-166
p-chloro		29.69	3340	1638	Yellow C	
m-chloro		74.53	3410	1637	tan paste	
o-chloro		17.31	3422	1654	Tan C	
3,5-dinitro		44.53	3297	1647	Tan C	139-141
p-hydroxy		3.751	3401	1643	yellow/green C	210
p-amino		8.475	3411	1645	Dark O	
o-methoxy		42.49	3412	1646	Yellow O	







Scientific Gold Standard



REPLICATION—THE CONFIRMATION OF RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS FROM ONE STUDY obtained independently in another—is considered the scientific gold standard.

Jasny, B. R., Chin, G., Chong, L. & Vignieri, S. (2011). Again, and again, and again. Science, 334(6060): 1225.



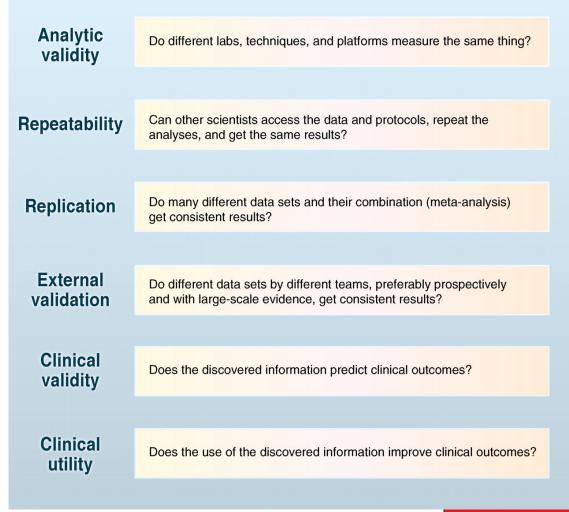




Victoria Stodden, Columbia

- Deductive sciences
 - Check the proof
- Experimental sciences
 - Redo the field work
- Computational sciences
 - Start with the dataset
 - Reconstruct workflow

Reproducibility?

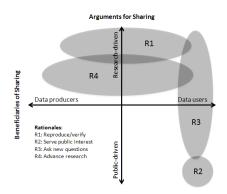




Why share research data?

Rationales

1. To reproduce research



- 2. To make public assets available to the public
- 3. To leverage investments in research data
- 4. To advance research and innovation

2. To make public assets available to the public



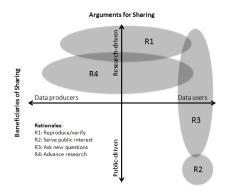




Why share research data?

Rationales





- 2. To make public assets available to the public
- 3. To leverage investments in research data
- 4. To advance research and innovation

3. To leverage investments in research data



data





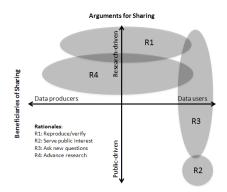
discovery

http://annualreport.ucdavis.edu/2008/images/photos/discovery.jpg

Why share research data?

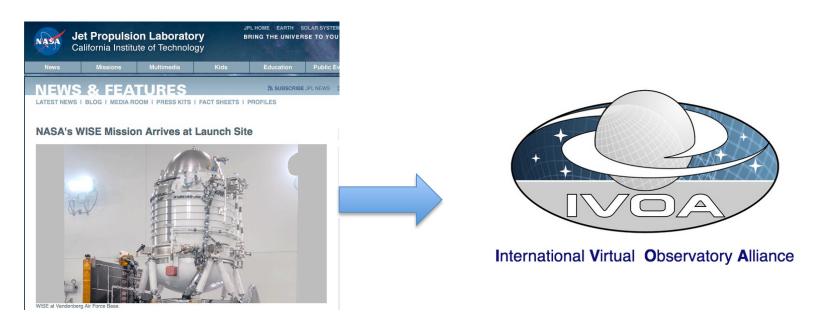
Rationales





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4. To advance research and innovation









Overview



- Paradigm shift
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- Science friction, data friction
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Science friction, data friction* Motion Friction

^{*}Edwards, P. N., Mayernik, M. S., Batcheller, A. L., Bowker, G. C., & Borgman, C. L. (2011). Science Friction: Data, Metadata, and Collaboration. *Social Studies of Science*, 41, 667–690. doi:10.1177/0306312711413314

Data are unruly objects*

- Poorly bounded
- Malleable, mutable, mobile (Latour)
- Dynamic, evolving
- Signal to noise varies by use



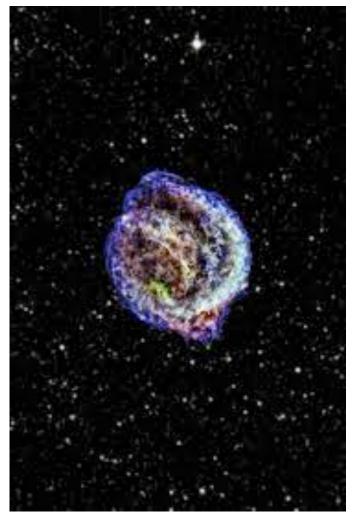
Data do not stand alone

- Data are inseparable
 - Code
 - Technical standards
 - Documentation
 - Instrumentation
 - Calibration
 - Provenance
 - Workflows
 - Local practices
 - Physical samples



Data reuse is a function of distance from origin

- Reuse by investigator
- Reuse by collaborators
- Reuse by colleagues
- Reuse by unaffiliated others
- Reuse at later times
 - Months
 - Years
 - Decades
 - Centuries



Intractable problems

- Confidentiality
- Anonymization
- Reidentification
- Intellectual property
- Economics



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How to share data

Make data publicly available

Curated data archive: NASA, UKDA, ICPSR...

Author curated data archive

- University repository
- Personal website
- ftp site
- Release upon request*



^{*}Wallis, J. C., Rolando, E., & Borgman, C. L. (2013). If We Share Data, Will Anyone Use Them? Data Sharing and Reuse in the Long Tail of Science and Technology. PLoS ONE, 8(7), e67332. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0067332

10 Simple Rules for the Care and Feeding of Scientific Data*

- Love your data, and let others love it too. 1.
- Share your data online, with a permanent identifier. 2.
- Conduct science with data reuse in mind. 3.
- 4. Publish workflow as context
- 5. Link your data to your publications as early as possible.
- 6. Publish your code (even the small bits).
- Say how you want to get credit for your data (and 7. software).
- Foster and use data repositories. 8.
- Reward colleagues who share their data properly. 9.
- Help establish "Data Science" and "Data Scientists" as vital. 10.

Conclusions

- Data sharing is a paradigm shift
 - Conducting research with reuse in mind
 - Managing data for reuse
- Data are not journal articles
- Data do not stand alone
- Data friction is part of scholarship
- Data reuse depends on
 - Context of research
 - Conditions of sharing
 - Conditions of reuse





Data Citation and Attribution

For Attribution—

Developing Data Attribution and Citation Practices and Standards

Summary of an International Workshop

Uhlir, P. F. (Ed.). (2012). For Attribution -- Developing Data Attribution and Citation Practices and Standards: Summary of an International Workshop. Washington, D.C.: The National Academies Press. Retrieved from http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=13564

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

OUT OF CITE, OUT OF MIND:

THE CURRENT STATE OF PRACTICE, POLICY, AND TECHNOLOGY FOR THE CITATION OF DATA

CODATA-ICSTI Task Group on Data Citation Standards and Practices

Edited by Yvonne M. Socha

Data Science Journal, Volume 12, 13 September 2013



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 - CENS: Cooperative Agreement #CCR-0120778, D.L. Estrin, UCLA, Pl.
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 - Towards a Virtual Organization for Data Cyberinfrastructure, #OCI-0750529, C.L. Borgman, UCLA, PI; G. Bowker, Santa Clara University, Co-PI; T. Finholt, University of Michigan, Co-PI.
 - Monitoring, Modeling & Memory: Dynamics of Data and Knowledge in Scientific Cyberinfrastructures:
 #0827322, P.N. Edwards, UM, PI; Co-PIs C.L. Borgman, UCLA; G. Bowker, SCU; T. Finholt, UM; S. Jackson, UM;
 D. Ribes, Georgetown; S.L. Star, SCU)
 - Data Conservancy: OCI0830976, Sayeed Choudhury, PI, Johns Hopkins University.
 - Knowledge and Data Transfer: the Formation of a New Workforce. # 1145888. C.L. Borgman, PI; S. Traweek,
 Co-PI.
- Microsoft External Research: Tony Hey, Lee Dirks, Catherine van Ingen, Catherine Marshall
- Sloan Foundation: The Transformation of Knowledge, Culture, and Practice in Data-Driven Science: A Knowledge Infrastructures Perspective. # 20113194. C.L. Borgman, PI; S. Traweek, Co-PI. Joshua Greenberg, program director
- Project website: http://knowledgeinfrastructures.gseis.ucla.edu/index.html
- University of Oxford: Balliol College, Oxford Internet Institute, Oxford eResearch Centre









Big Data

Little Data

No Data

No Data is the Norm

Science friction, data friction*

Data are unruly objects

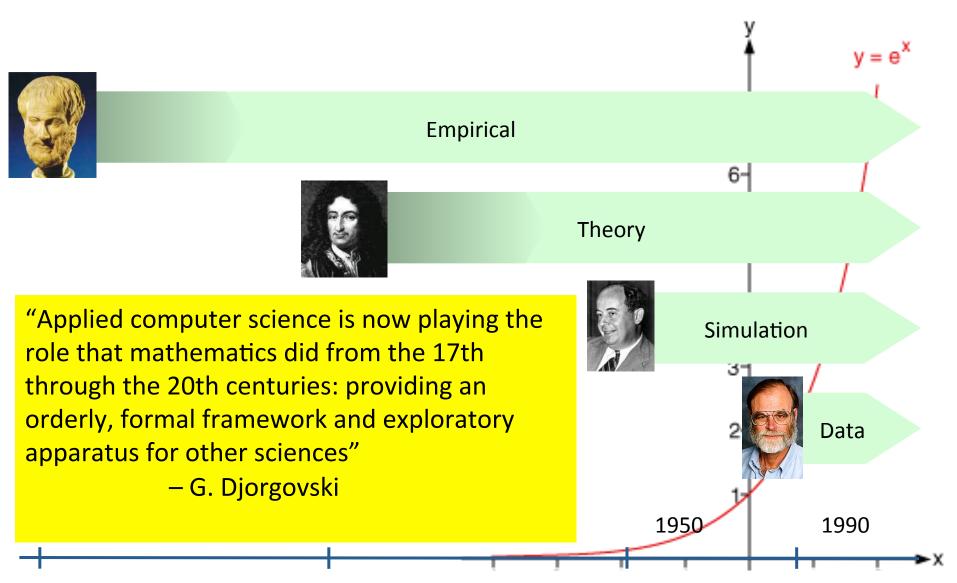
 Data do not stand alone

 Data reuse varies by distance from origin

Intractable problems



New problem solving methods



4. To advance research and innovation

