

Open Research Data & FAIR data management planning

Fieke Schoots, PhD | Belgrade, October 18th 2018



**Universiteit
Leiden**
The Netherlands

Cartoons by Auke Herrema for RDA, Sept. 2015, Amsterdam
Illustrations:<https://digitalbevaring.dk/>

Program

1. Introduction
2. Open Science & Research Data
3. (Open) Research Data
4. FAIR data
5. Skills and training
6. Data management planning
7. Institutional approach: the Leiden example



1.

INTRODUCTION

JAMA Journals Retract Six Papers by Cornell Researcher

Problems with Brian Wansink's research articles surfaced in 2017 and have now resulted in 13 retractions total.

Sep 19, 2018
ASHLEY YEAGER



Brian Wansink
WIKIMEDIA, BRIAN WANSINK

Update (September 20): Wansink says he plans to retire from Cornell in 2019, Retraction Watch reports.

Six papers coauthored by Cornell University consumer behavior researcher Brian Wansink have been retracted by three *JAMA* journals, according to a [statement](#) released today (September 19) by the publisher. The withdrawal follows revelations of [emails suggesting misconduct](#), including regular data-massaging, in February along with five retractions and 13 corrections of [papers in 2017](#).

In May, Howard Bauchner, a professor of pediatrics at Boston School of Medicine and editor-in-chief of the *JAMA* journals, raised concerns about several of Wansink's coauthored papers and the journal network asked Cornell to investigate the validity of the data.

"Cornell University has notified *JAMA* that based on its investigation they are unable to provide assurances regarding the scientific validity of the 6 studies,"

Bauchner writes in the statement. The

university sent a statement to the journal network said it could not verify the results because it did not have access to the original data. The articles in *JAMA*, *JAMA Internal Medicine*, and *JAMA Pediatrics* have therefore been retracted.

“The university sent a statement to the journal network said it could not verify the results because it did not have access to the original data.”

<https://www.the-scientist.com/news-opinion/jama-journals-retract-six-papers-by-cornell-food-scientist--64828>

Farnham et al. Genome Biology (2017) 18:221
DOI 10.1186/s13059-017-1351-7

Genome Biology

Open Access



COMMENT

Early career researchers want Open Science

Andrea Farnham¹, Christoph Kurz^{2,3*}, Mehmet Ali Öztürk⁴, Monica Solbiati⁵, Oona Myllyntaus⁶, Jordy Meeles⁷, Tra My Pham⁸, Clara Paz⁹, Magda Langiewicz¹⁰, Sophie Andrews¹¹, Liisa Kanninen⁶, Chantal Agbemabiese¹², Arzu Tugce Guler¹³, Jeffrey Durieux⁴, Sarah Jasim¹⁵, Olivia Viessmann¹¹, Stefano Frattini¹⁶, Danagul Yembergenova¹⁷, Carla Marin Benito⁹, Marion Porte¹⁸, Anais Grangeray-Vilmint⁹, Rafael Prieto Curjel⁸, Carin Rehncrona²⁰, Tareq Malas²¹, Flavia Esposito⁹ and Kristina Hettne²¹

Abstract

Open Science is encouraged by the European Union and many other political and scientific institutions. However, scientific practice is proving slow to change. We propose, as early career researchers, that it is our task to change scientific research into open scientific research and commit to Open Science principles.

The Open Science situation

For 300 years, research journals have provided a stable record of the main conclusions of the scientists from whom data and materials might be obtained upon request. As the volume and complexity are failing to explode, traditional research publications are failing to provide even lip service to the task of indexing data, let alone contribute meaningfully to data stewardship and preservation. Despite widespread discussion of the importance of Open Science and a growing recognition of the need for more sophisticated data stewardship practices, such as those in the FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable) guidelines [1], the research community continues to do little to use available tools to index or share our vast datasets. The consequence is an escalation of data loss in an era when “data is the new gold” [2]. Although some in the scientific community see Open Science and data sharing as a “threat”, even labeling those who use others’ data as parasites [3], we believe that embracing and improving the Open Science tools already in place will facilitate better science,

allowing us to harness the full potential of growing global scientific output.

Early career scientists, as relative outsiders to the scientific establishment, are often seen as dispensable, low-risk “experiments” but, working together to create interoperable systems, we have the opportunity to create change. Early career researchers have the least commitment toward professional hierarchy and are highly involved in data collection and analysis. Training young researchers to use the tools of Open Science. Here, we want to emphasize the importance of the implementation of Open Science principles across disciplines from a young researcher’s point of view, and highlight the reasons why young researchers are the key for change.

As a group of early-career researchers who convened for the 2016 LERU Doctoral Summer School on Data Stewardship, we commit to: (1) the growth of an Open Science framework within which we can explicitly receive credit for and give credit to datasets with machine-readable metadata, provenance, and reproducible workflows; (2) establish training in the principles of Open Science and the relevant software and communication tools; (3) a pledge to be the first generation that will pass on the principles and mindset of Open Science to the next generation. If these three aims become a reality, we also envisage a strengthening of the credibility and reproducibility of scientific findings, and a reduction in fraudulent scientific data.

Growth of an Open Science framework

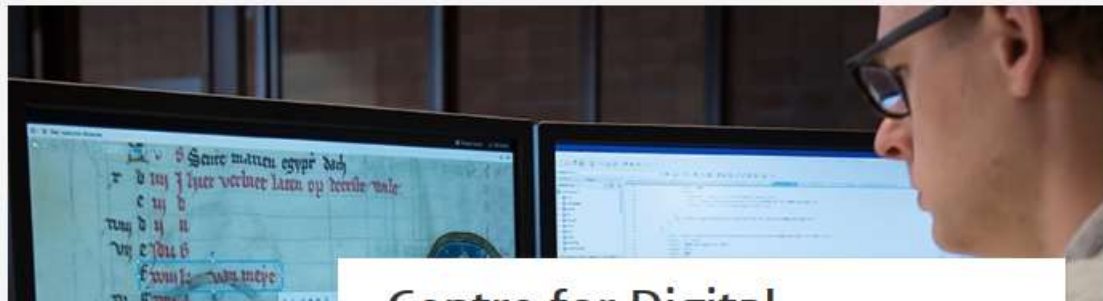
What does an Open Science framework look like? The European Commission on Open Science outlines a high-level vision of a future of science that includes Open Access, collaboration on platforms such as the European Open Science cloud, and the development of alternative metrics for measuring the impact of good science [4]. However, the roadmap to this future remains unclear to the

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“Open Science is encouraged by the European Union and many other political and scientific institutions. However, scientific practice is proving slow to change. We propose, as early career researchers, that **it is our task to change scientific research into open scientific research and commit to Open Science principles**”.



Centre for Digital Scholarship

The Centre for Digital Scholarship collaborates closely with researchers, faculties, national and international colleagues, and other centres of expertise to facilitate and support Digital Scholarship.

The Centre for Digital Scholarship organizes meetings and workshops and it is the obvious partner for researchers to contact for questions, consultancy, and training on the following topics:

- **Data management**
- **Text & data mining**
- **Open Access**
- **Publication advice**
- **Copyright**
- **Collaborative environments**
- **GIS**

The CDS also offers services and advice for (research)projects that involve:



- Databases and websites
- Creating and managing digital collections
- Metadata
- Management of projects using digital research methods
- Long term preservation
- Digitisation of analogue primary sources

Search the Catalogue

 Q[My Library account](#)

Staff



Laurents Se...
Centre
Scholarship



Michelle van...
Digital Scholarship Librarian



Ben Companjen
Digital Scholarship Librarian



Fieke Schoots
Digital Scholarship Librarian



Peter Verhaar
Digital Scholarship Librarian

Contact

Centre for Digital Scholarship
Universiteitsbibliotheek, BG
Witte Singel 27,
2311 BG Leiden

☎ 0031 71 527 2814

✉ [cgs@library.leidenuniv.nl](mailto:cds@library.leidenuniv.nl)



Leiden



The Hague

Leiden University in figures

7



Faculties

16



Nobel Prizes

46



Bachelor's programmes

83



Master's programmes

120



Nationalities

28,130



Students

109,000



Alumni

2



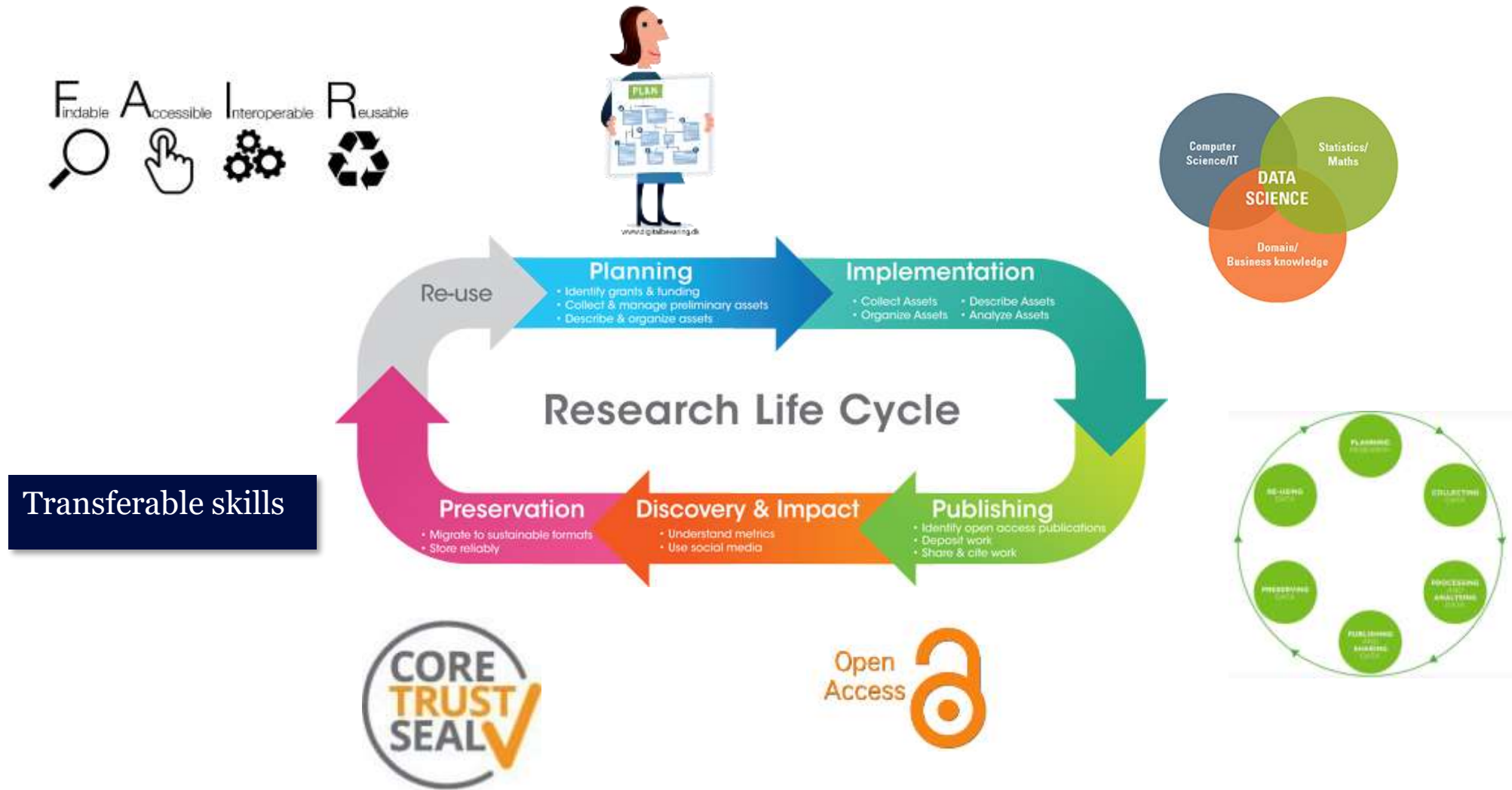
Cities

6,700



Employees

Centre for Digital Scholarship



2

OPEN SCIENCE & RESEARCH DATA

Eight pillars of Open Science for the EC

1. The future of scholarly publishing
2. **FAIR data**
3. The European Open Science Cloud
4. Education and skills
5. Rewards and incentives
6. Next-generation metrics ('Altmetrics')
7. Research integrity
8. Citizen science

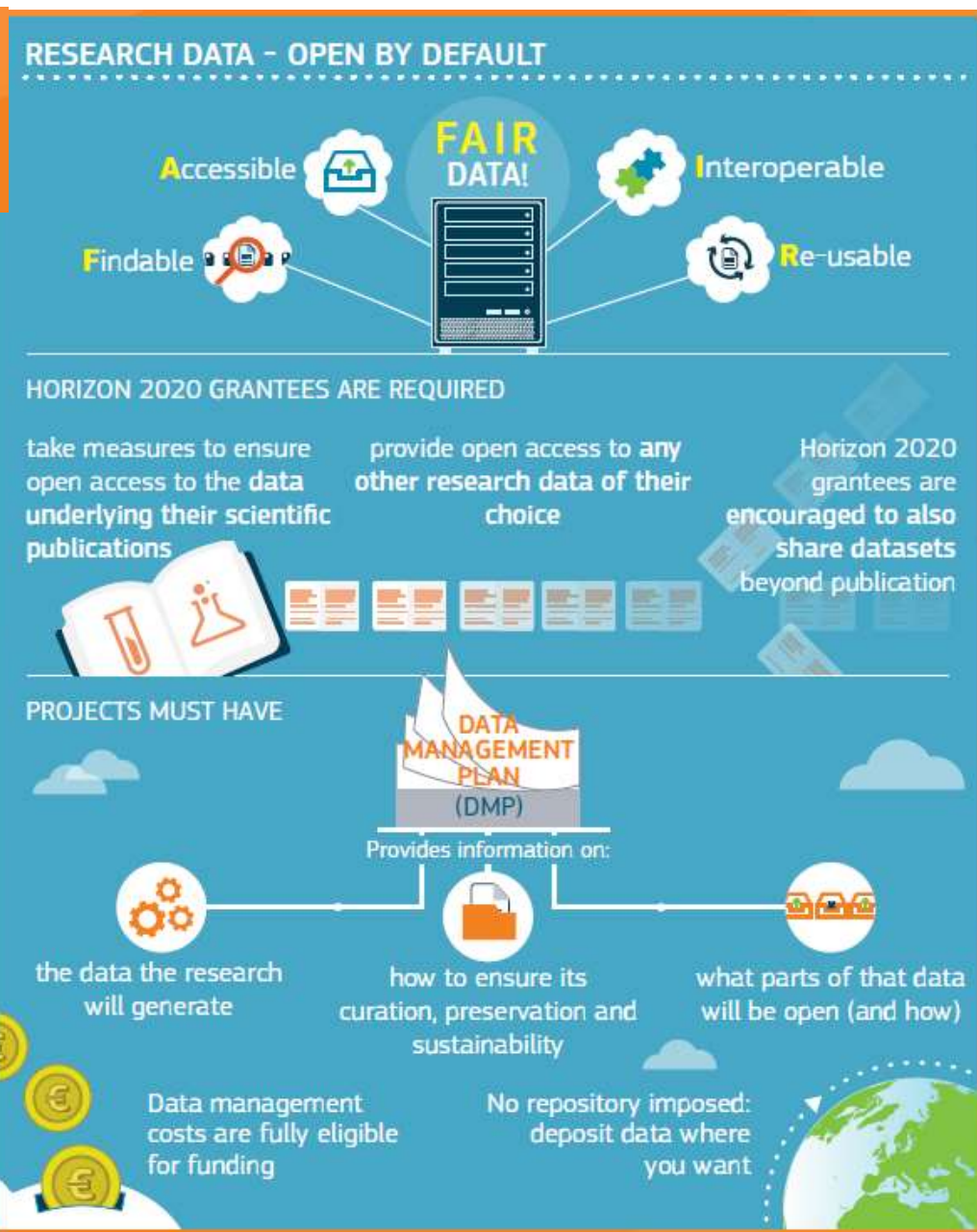


“Open Science as a modus operandi”

Horizon Europe

“The principle of Open Science will become the modus operandi of the new Programme. It will go beyond the open access policy of Horizon 2020 and require open access to **publications and data** (with robust opt-outs for the latter), and to **data management plans**. The Programme will foster the widespread use of **FAIR** data; and activities that enhance researchers’ **skills** in open science and **support reward systems** that promote open science.”

- https://ec.europa.eu/commission/sites/beta-political/files/budget-may2018-horizon-europe-regulation_en.pdf



https://ec.europa.eu/research/press/2016/pdf/opendata-infographic_072016.pdf

[Guidelines on FAIR Data Management in Horizon 2020](#)

Dutch National Plan Open Science



- ✓ Open access to publications
- ✓ Optimal reuse of research data
- ✓ New evaluation and award systems for researchers

National Platform Open Science

Publishers : Data Availability Policy (DAP)

Plos One : “Authors must make all data publicly available, without restriction, immediately upon publication of the article.”

<http://blogs.plos.org/everyone/2014/02/24/plos-new-data-policy-public-access-data-2/>



Policy Types

SPRINGER NATURE

Type 1

Data sharing and data citation is encouraged

Type 2

Data sharing and evidence of data sharing encouraged

Type 3

Data sharing encouraged and statements of data availability required

Type 4

Data sharing, evidence of data sharing and peer review of data required

<http://blogs.nature.com/ofschemesandmemes/2016/07/05/promoting-research-data-sharing-at-springer-nature>

Availability of psychological research data

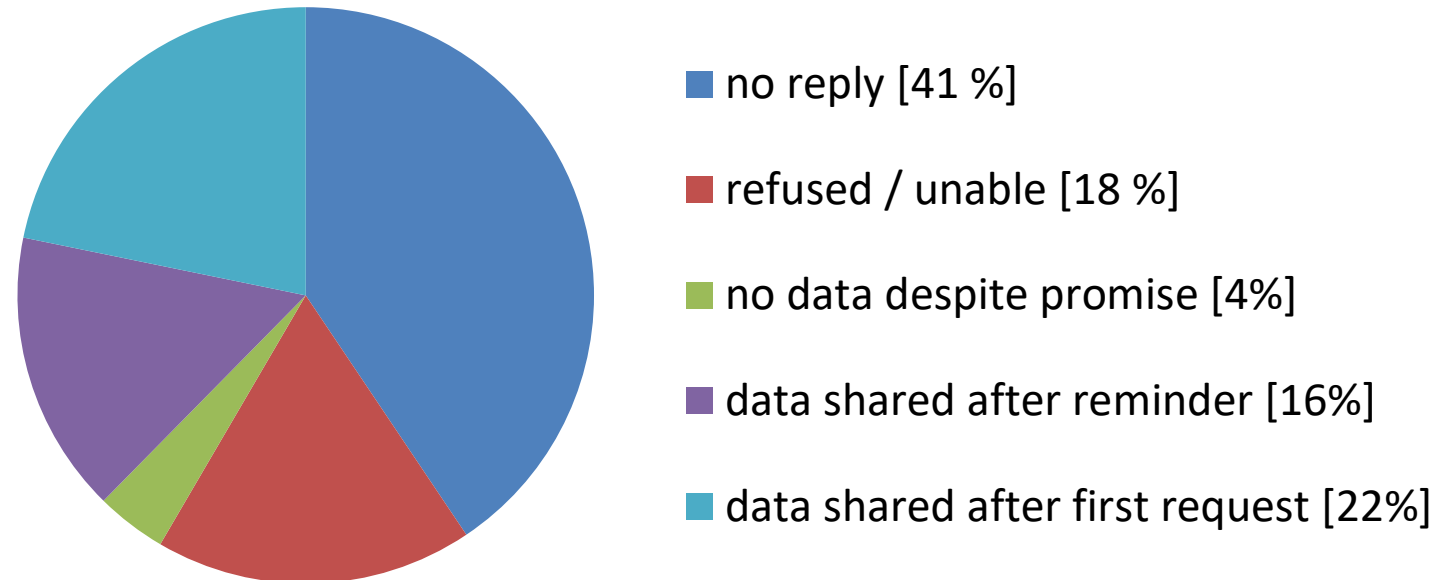
Vanpaemel, W. et al., (2015). Are We Wasting a Good Crisis? The Availability of Psychological Research Data after the Storm. *Collabra: Psychology*. 1(1), p.Art. 3.

DOI: <http://doi.org/10.1525/collabra.13>

APA Ethics code



“we requested data from 394 papers, published in all issues of four APA journals in 2012. We found that 38% of the researchers sent their data immediately or after reminders.”



3.
(OPEN) RESEARCH DATA

Research data are...

... all data collected or generated during scientific research

Data Management: all activities to manage data in a responsible way

- ✓ Organisation
- ✓ Documentation
- ✓ Storage & Protection
- ✓ Sharing
- ✓ Archiving



Data Management Plan

Research data : stages



<http://www.data-archive.ac.uk/create-manage/life-cycle>

Research data: methods



remote sensing data, survey data, field recordings, sample data

- data captured in real time that is usually **unique** and **irreplaceable**.

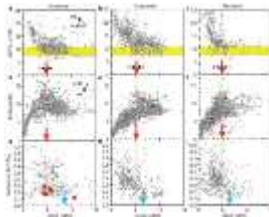
Observational

- data captured from lab equipment that is often **reproducible**.

Experimental



chromatograms, magnetic field data



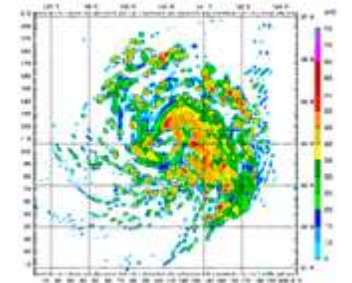
text and data mining, compiled databases, 3D models

- resulting from **processing** or combining 'raw' data.

Derived or compiled

Models or simulation

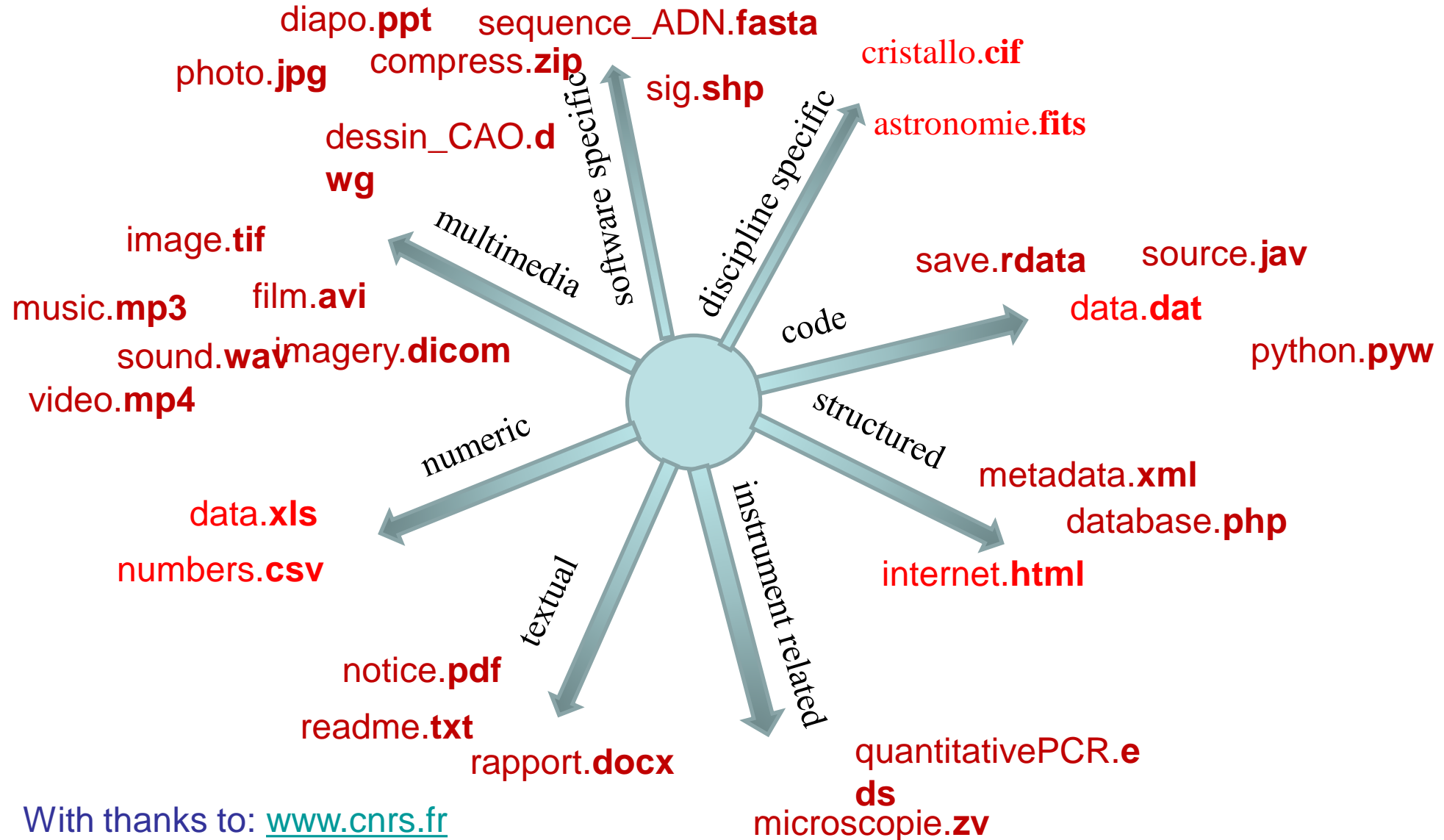
- **model** and **metadata** more often **reproducible**, if correctly documented



climate models, economic models

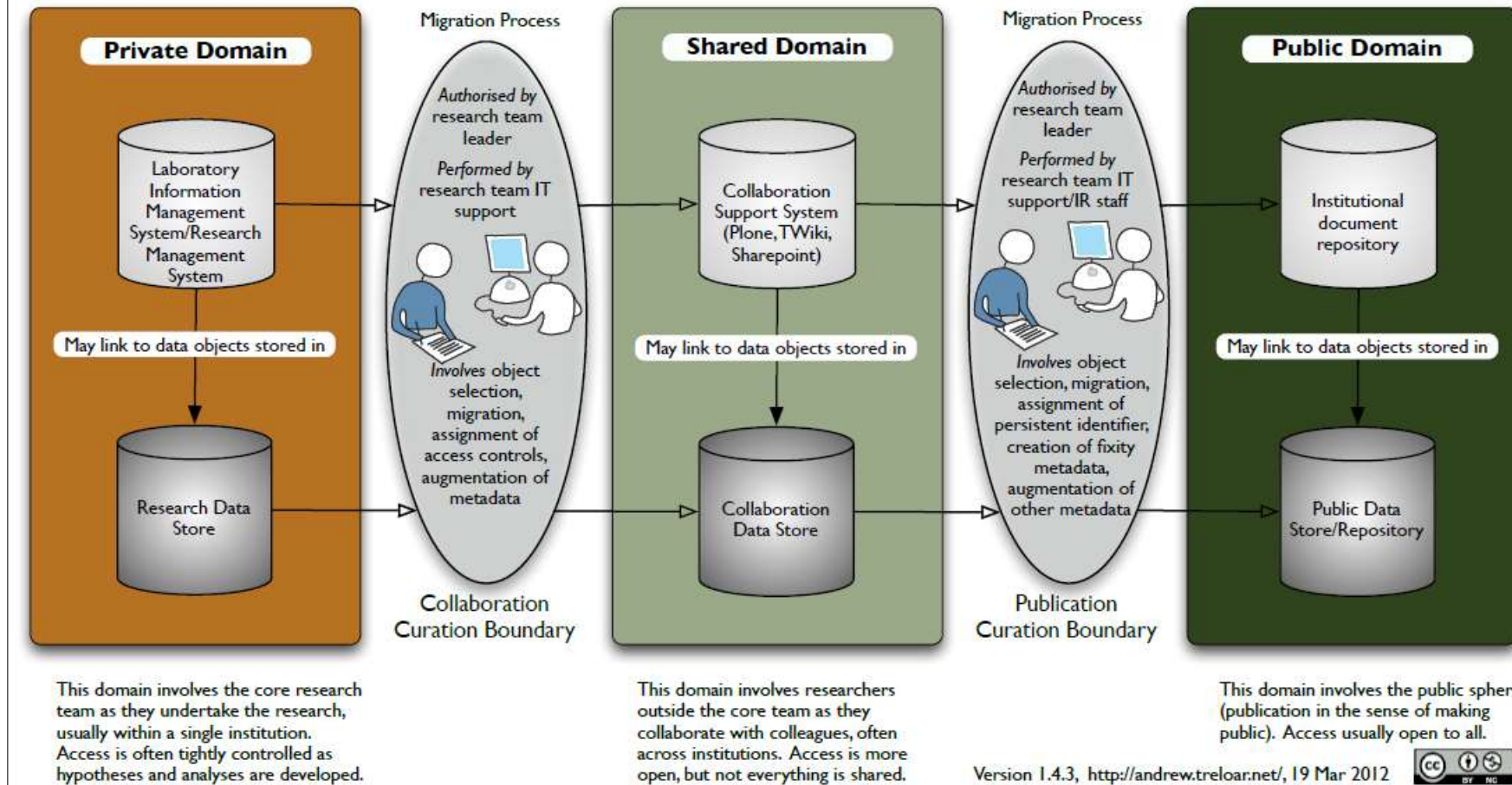
With thanks to: www.cnrs.fr

Research data: types



Research data: domain

Private Research, Shared Research, Publication, and the Boundary Transitions



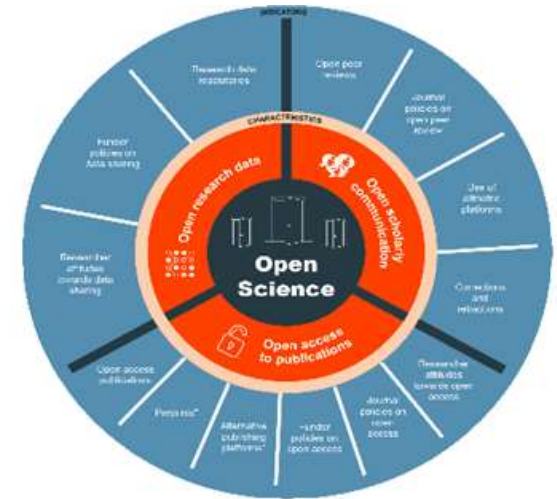
Data Curation Continuum (ANDS)

Open research data

“refers to the data underpinning scientific research results that has no restrictions on its access, enabling anyone to access it”

Indicators according to open science monitor

- ✓ availability of data repositories
- ✓ policies of research funders and journals
- ✓ researchers' attitude towards data sharing



https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/strategy/goals-research-and-innovation-policy/open-science/open-science-monitor/facts-and-figures-open-research-data_en#additional-indicators

https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/strategy/goals-research-and-innovation-policy/open-science/open-science-monitor/about-open-science-monitor_en

Open data: The researcher perspective

Report from CWTS / Elsevier in 2017 (n= 1162)

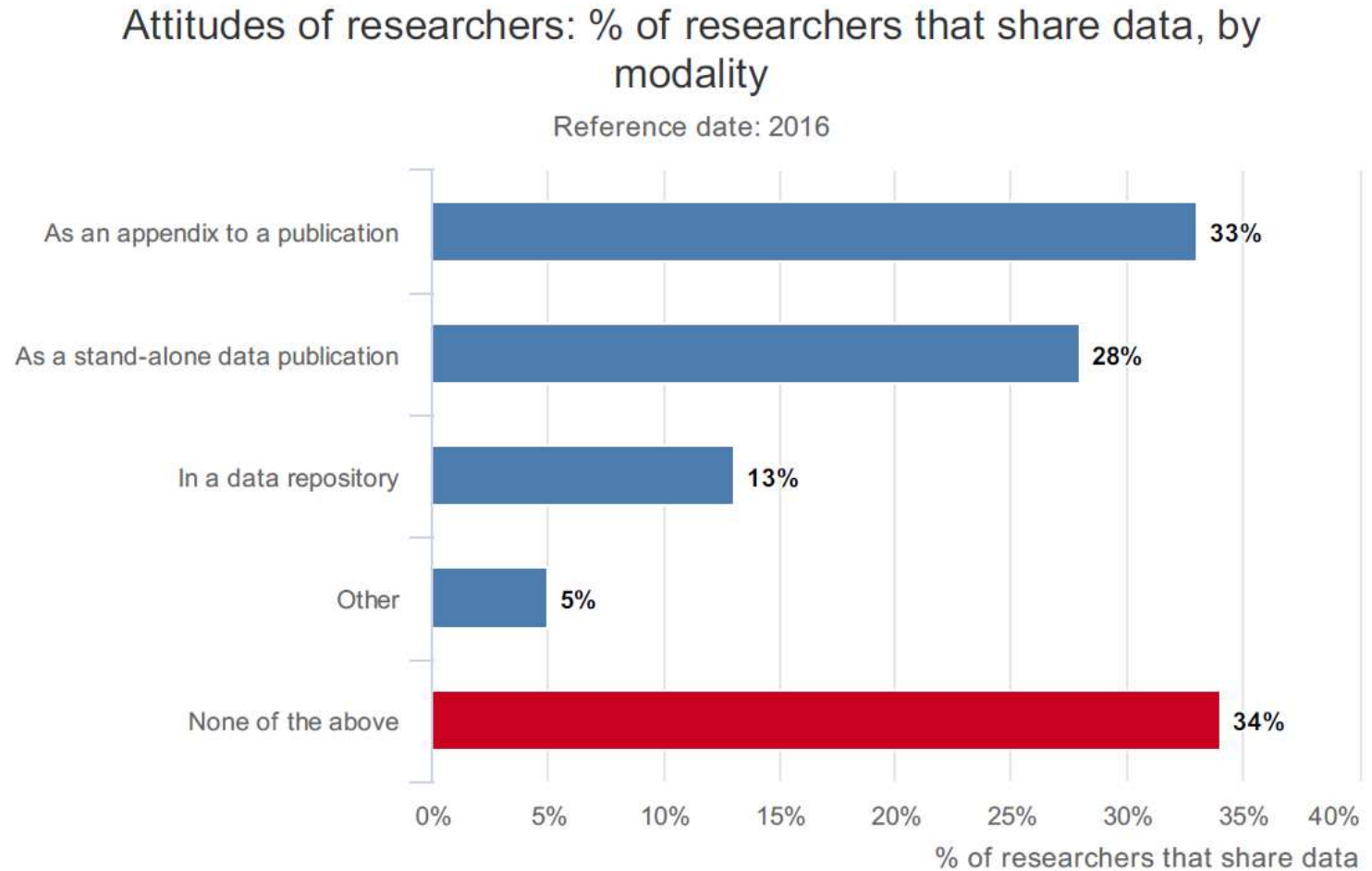
73% of Academics Say Access to Research Data Helps Them in Their Work; 34% Do Not Publish Their Data



<https://www.cwts.nl/news?article=n-r2q244&title=73-of-academics-say-access-to-research-data-helps-them-in-their-work-34-do-not-publish-their-data>

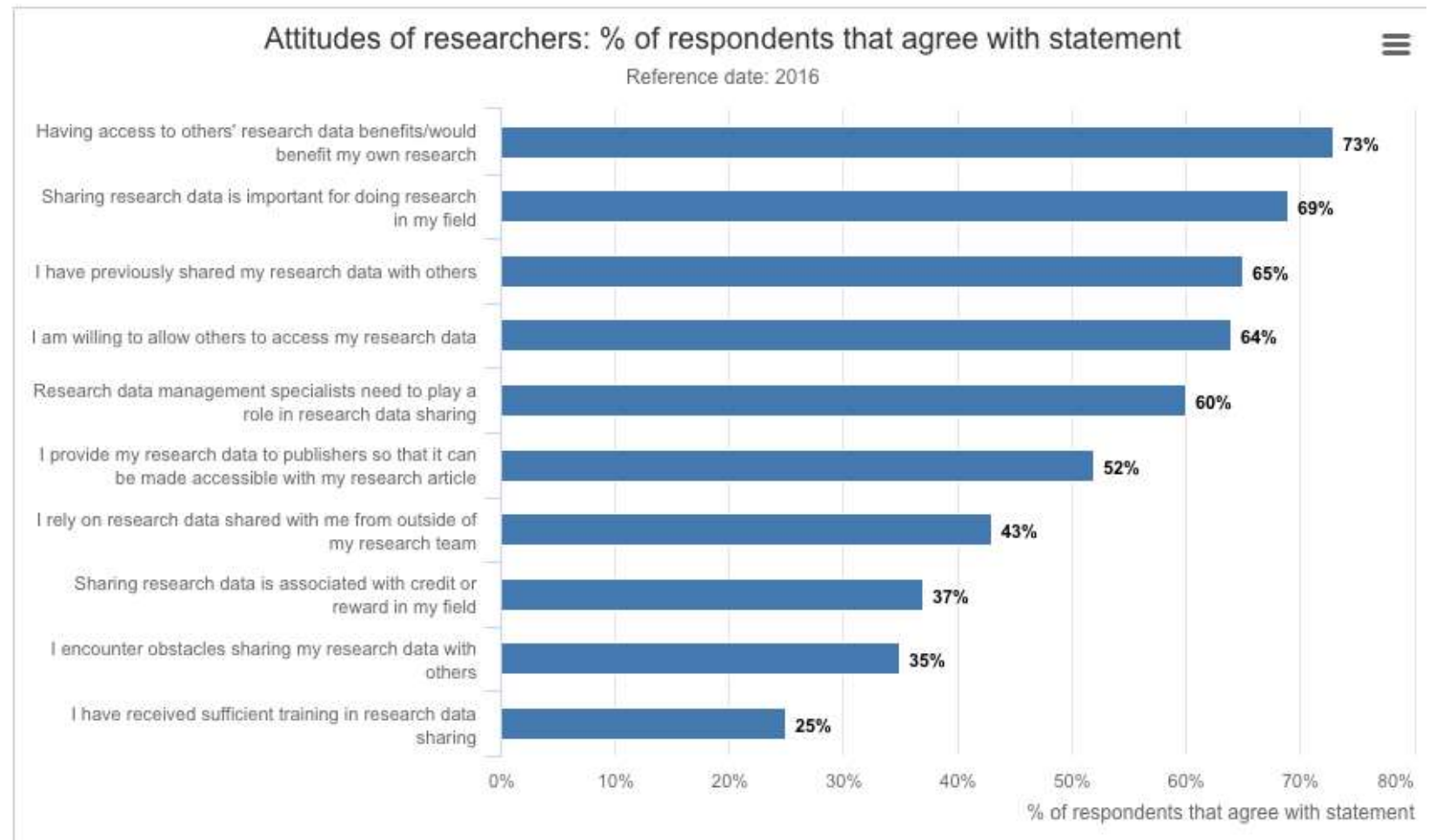
How do researchers share data?

“This indicator shows how researchers share data and their underlying attitudes, based on the survey for the 2017 report "[Open data : The researcher perspective](#)". (CWTS / Elsevier, n=1162)



https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/strategy/goals-research-and-innovation-policy/open-science/open-science-monitor/facts-and-figures-open-research-data_en#additional-indicators

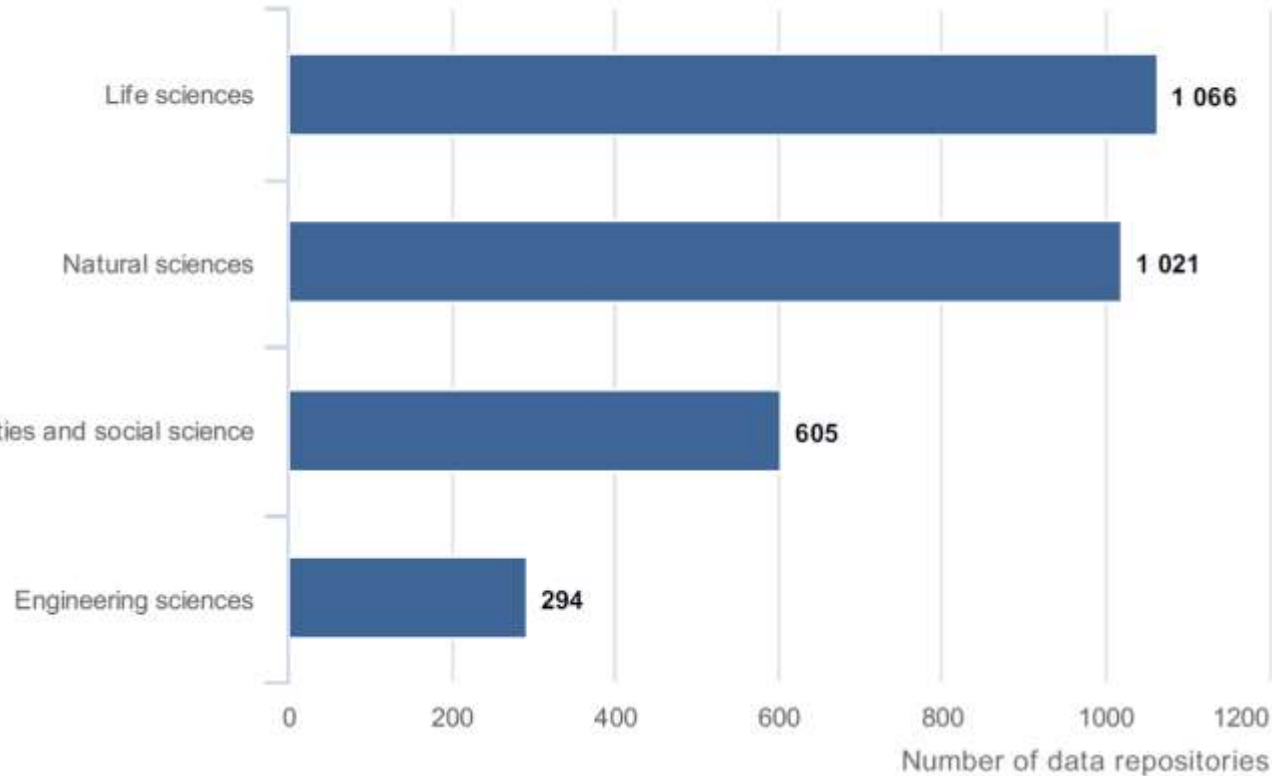
- 75 % has benefit of having access to others' data
- 35 % encounter obstacles sharing research data
- 25 % has had sufficient training in research data sharing



https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/strategy/goals-research-and-innovation-policy/open-science/open-science-monitor/facts-and-figures-open-research-data_en#additional-indicators

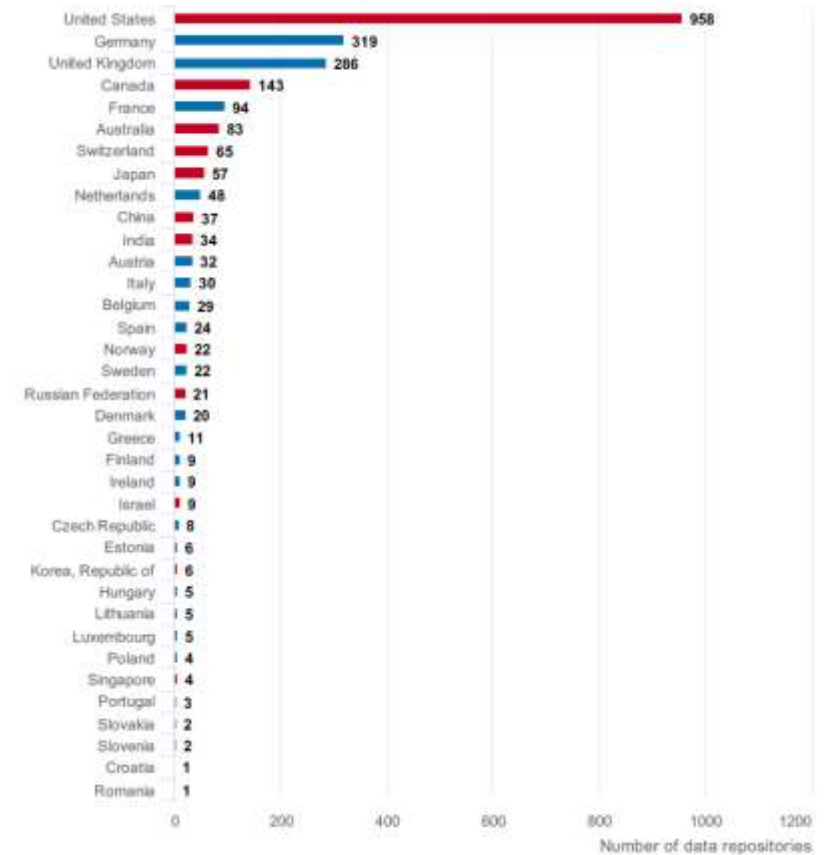
Number of data repositories, by subject

Source: re3data.org - Reference date: April 15th 2018



Number of data repositories, by country

Source: re3data.org - Reference date: April 15th 2018



https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/strategy/goals-research-and-innovation-policy/open-science/open-science-monitor/facts-and-figures-open-research-data_en#additional-indicators

Reasons not to share

- not enough training in data sharing,
- sharing data is not associated with credit or reward
- privacy issues
- proprietary aspects and ethics



“Data-sharing practices depend on the field: there is no general approach. In intensive data-sharing fields, data sharing practice is embedded into the research design and execution”.

<https://www.cwts.nl/news?article=n-r2q244&title=73-of-academics-say-access-to-research-data-helps-them-in-their-work-34-do-not-publish-their-data>

4

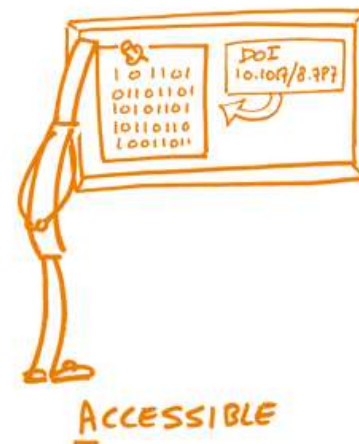
FAIR DATA

FAIR Data

Open data
is about
MORE
THAN
DISCLOSURE
it must be
Fair

- Findable
- Accessible
- Interoperable
- Reusable

FAIR DATA PRINCIPLES

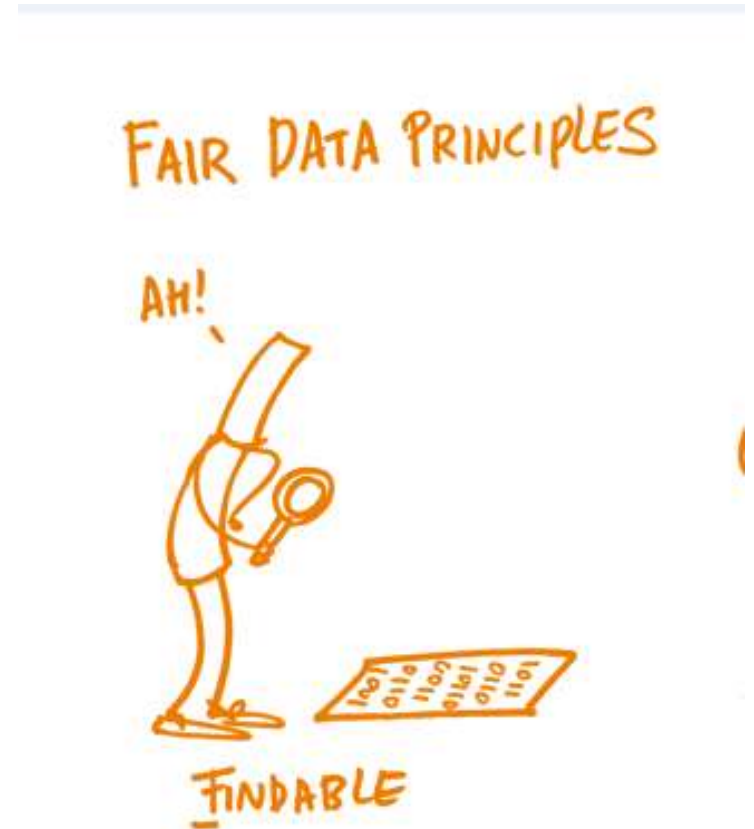


<https://www.dtls.nl/fair-data/fair-data/> | <https://www.force11.org/group/fairgroup>

Findable data

Easy to find by both humans and computer systems and based on mandatory description of the metadata that allow the discovery of interesting datasets

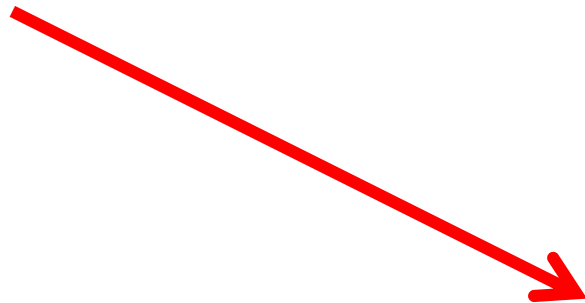
- Location: shared or public domain?
- Organisation
 - ✓ adopt naming convention
 - ✓ adopt a versioning policy
 - ✓ use standards for metadata
- Persistent identifier



Link publication to data and vice versa

Peerdeman KJ, van Laarhoven AIM, Donders ART, Hopman MTE, Peters ML, Evers AWM (2015) Inducing Expectations for Health: Effects of Verbal Suggestion and Imagery on Pain, Itch, and Fatigue as Indicators of Physical Sensitivity. PLoS ONE 10(10): e0139563. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0139563

Data Availability: Data have been deposited to DANS: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5072/dans-zbp-8e9r>.



The screenshot shows the DANS EASY interface. At the top, it says 'DANS EASY' and 'Get exposure and credit for your data; write a data paper for the new peer reviewed, online-only open access Research Data journal (published by Brill)'. Below this is a search bar with the text 'EASY offers sustainable archiving of research data and access to thousands of datasets.' and a search button. The search results show the title 'INDUCING EXPECTATIONS FOR HEALTH: EFFECTS OF VERBAL SUGGESTION AND IMAGERY ON PAIN, ITCH, AND FATIGUE AS INDICATORS OF PHYSICAL SENSITIVITY' and a table of datasets.

Name	Size	Accessible
<input type="checkbox"/> [2015] Peerdeman et al. 2015-10-20 ONE.pdf	845094	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> [2015] Peerdeman et al. 2015-10-20 ONE.pdf	178443	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> [2015] Peerdeman et al. 2015-10-20 ONE.pdf	539041	Yes

Data catalogue(s)

Google Dataset Search Bèta

Zoeken naar gegevenssets



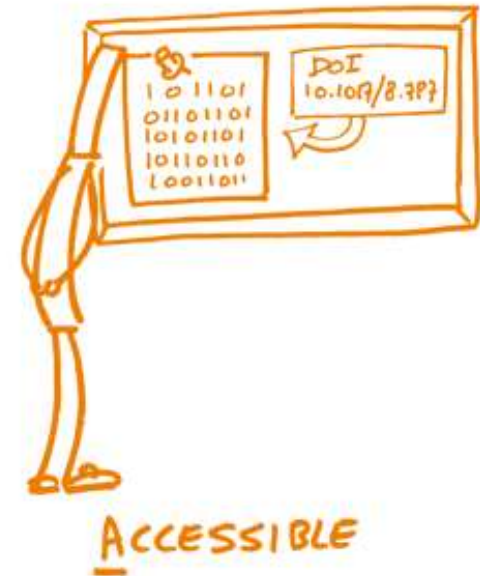
Accessible Data

Stored for long term such that they can be easily accessed and/or downloaded with well-defined license and access conditions (Open Access *when possible*), whether at the level of metadata, or at the level of the actual data content;

- Location
 - During project
 - After project: certified archive?

- Access conditions
 - authorisation processes
 - user agreements

- Software





Lists

Test

All information sheets

View by

Faculty

Phases in the research project

Research data Life Cycle (UKDA)

Data Curation Continuum

Data publication pyramid

Curation Life Cycle Model (DCC)

Policies

Funders

Standard Evaluation Protocol

Publishers

European Data Protection Directive

Leiden University

Add a new sheet

Leiden University Medical Centre

✓ Meets all requirements ? Partly meets all requirements ✗ Does not meet all requirements ▫ Not applicable

Recommended by this faculty

Before

- ✓ DMP Online (International)
- Essentials 4 Data Support (National)
- MANTRA (International)
- ✓ NWO datamanagementplan (National)
- ✓ Template DMP Leiden (Local)

During

- ? B2DROP (International)
- ? B2SAFE (International)
- ? B2SHARE (International)
- ? B2STAGE (International)
- ? BeeHub (National)
- ✓ Bulkstorage (Local)
- ✓ Data Verse Network (International)
- ✓ Departments (Local)
- ✓ Dutch Dataverse Network (DDN) (National)
- ? Figshare (International)
- ✓ SURF Data Archive (National)
- ? SURFdrive (National)
- ✓ SURFfilesender (National)
- ✓ Virtual Research Environments (Local)
- ✓ Workgroups (Local)

After

- ✗ B2FIND (International)
- ✗ B2SAFE (International)
- ✗ B2SHARE (International)
- ? DataFirst (International)
- ✗ Figshare (International)
- ✗ SURF Data Archive (National)

What services at which stage? For my discipline? Under which conditions?

<https://vre.leidenuniv.nl/vre/lrd/Pages/information-Sheets.aspx>

https://www.edugroepen.nl/sites/RDM_platform/Dienstencatalogus/SitePages/Dienstencatalogus.aspx

Interoperable Data

❑ Data formats

- ❑ data provided in commonly understood and preferably open formats?

❑ Standards

- ❑ metadata
- ❑ controlled vocabularies, keywords, thesauri or ontologies are used where possible

“Same terminology for same things”

<https://weblog.wur.eu/openscience/vocabularies-and-the-i-in-fair-data-principles/>

❑ Documentation

- ❑ Are qualified references and links provided to other related data?



DANS Preferred formats

<https://dans.knaw.nl/nl/deponeren/toelichting-data-deponeren/bestandsformaten>

Type	Preferred format(s)	Acceptable format(s)
Tekstdocumenten	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PDF/A (.pdf) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ODT (.odt) MS Word (.doc, .docx) RTF (.rtf) PDF (.pdf)
Platte tekst	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unicode text (.txt) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-Unicode text (.txt)
Opmaaktaal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> XML (.xml) HTML (.html) gerelateerde bestanden: .css, .xslt, .js, .es 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SGML (.sgml)
Spreadsheets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ODS (.ods) CSV (.csv) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MS Excel (.xls, .xlsx) PDF/A (.pdf) OOXML (.docx, .docm)
Databases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SQL (.sql) SIARD (.siard) tabellen uit DB (.csv) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MS Access (.mdb, .accdb) (versie 2000 of later) dBase (.dbf) HDF5 (.hdf5, .he5, .h5)
Statistische data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPSS Portable (.por) SPSS (.sav) STATA (.dta) DDI (.xml) data (.csv) + setup (.txt) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SAS (.7dat, .sd2, .tpt) R (* in onderzoek)
Afbeeldingen (raster)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JPEG (.jpg, .jpeg) TIFF (.tif, .tiff) PNG (.png) JPEG 2000 (.jp2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DICOM (.dcm) (in overleg)
Afbeeldingen (vector)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SVG (.svg) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illustrator (.ai) EPS (.eps)
Audio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BWF (.bwf) MXF (.mxf) Matroska (.mka) FLAC (.flac) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WAVE (.wav) MP3 (.mp3) AAC (.aac, .m4a) AIFF (.aif, .aiff) OGG (.ogg)
Video	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MXF (.mxf) Matroska (.mkv) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MPEG-4 (.mp4, .m4a, .m4v, ...) MPEG-2 (.mpg, .mpeg, .m2v, .mpeg2, ...) AVI (.avi) QuickTime (.mov, .qt)
Computer Aided Design (CAD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AutoCAD DXF versie R12 (.dxf) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AutoCAD andere versies (.dwg, .dxf)
Geografische Informatie (GIS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GML (.gml) MIF/MID (.mif/.mid) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESRI Shapefiles (.shp en bijbehorende bestanden) MapInfo (.tab en bijbehorende bestanden) KML (.kml)

← TERUG NAAR ZOEKRESULTAAT

← VORIGE

2 van 14 resultaten

VOLGENDE →



DATASET

TONIC IMMOBILITY IN RESPONSE TO TRAUMA: PREVALENCE AND CONSEQUENCES > WAVE 1 - PART 1 (2011)

Overzicht

Dublin Core metadata

Titel	Tonic immobility in response to trauma: Prevalence and consequences > Wave 1 - Part 1
Auteur	Hagenaars, M.A. Hagenaars, J.A.
Datum	2011-07-04
Trefwoord(en)	Demography and population, Health and well-being, Psychology
Uitgever	CentERdata
Samenvatting	In July 2011 a questionnaire on traumatic experiences was administered to the LISS panel. The survey investigates traumatic experiences people may have had in the past. This is part one of two questionnaires on traumatic experiences.
Rechten	2013 CentERdata
Dataset	> http://www.liSSdata.nl/dataarchive/study_units/view/376
Metadata	> XML
Bron	CentERdata



Reusable Data

Ready to be used for future research and to be processed further using computational methods.

□ Provenance information

- how, why and by whom have the data been created and processed

□ Domain standards

- data and metadata meet relevant domain standards

□ License

- data have a clear and accessible data usage license



Indicators for FAIR Research Data

ZonMW example (Dutch Health Funder)

1. Link to the repository's search engine / (metadata) catalogue / web portal **listing** the data collection
2. **DOI code** (persistent identifier) providing a permanent link to the data collection
3. Link (or persistent identifier) to the data collection's **terms of use**
*(this **key item** can be dropped if the collection is open access)*
4. **Metadata standard** allowing the data collection to be linked with other collections
5. Link to the archive or trusted digital repository for **long-term archival**

FAIRMETRICS: <http://fairmetrics.org>

6

SKILLS & TRAINING

Open Science skills @ Europe

“The overarching goal is to ensure that OS skills become an integral and streamlined component of the standard education, training and career development paths of researchers, and if possible even at earlier career stages, in schools and universities.”

Providing researchers with the skills and competencies they need to practise Open Science.

Report of the Working Group on Education and Skills under Open Science, The Working Group on Education and Skills under Open Science July, 2017
doi: 10.2777/121253

Open Science Wheel: <http://ec.europa.eu/research/openscience/index.cfm?pg=home§ion=monitor>



Open Science skills @ Europe

“The ability to re-use and re-analyse research outcomes must be considered an integral part of the basic set of competences required by researchers to conduct successful research. Data stewards and librarians also need to be up-skilled to assist researchers in properly managing, preserving and sharing data, according to clear institutional guidelines.”

Towards Open Access to Research Data. Aims and recommendations for university leaders and National Rectors' Conferences on Research Data Management and Text and Data Mining, European University Association, 2017

<https://eua.eu/component/attachments/attachments.html?id=500>

Online training for RDM (supporters)



Expert Tour Guide on Data Management



Datatree - Data Training Engaging End-users
[Home](#) / [Courses](#)



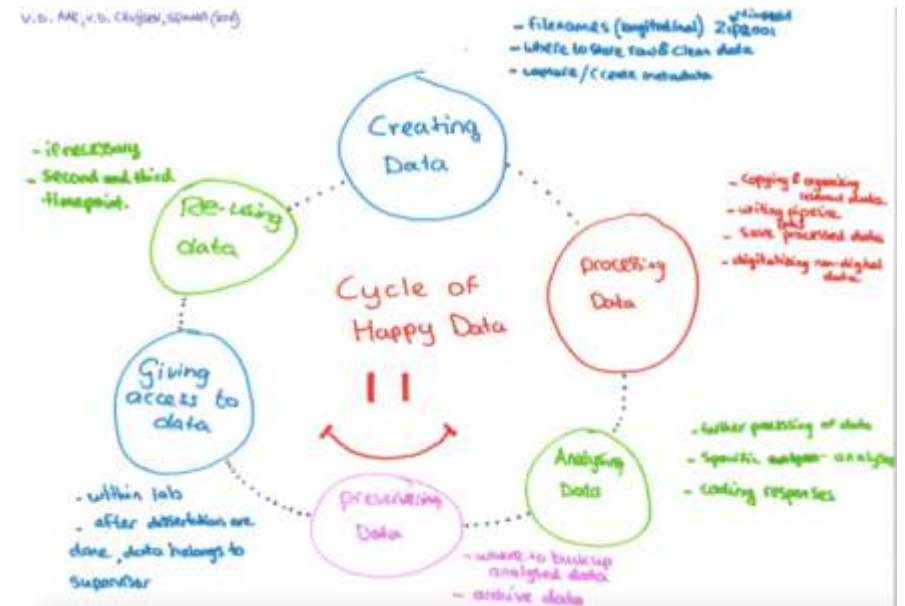
Essentials 4 Data Support is an introductory course for those people who (want to) support researchers in storing, managing, archiving and sharing their research data.

Essentials 4 Data Support is a product of Research Data Netherlands.



Tailor-made training for PhD students

- In collaboration with senior researcher
- Lectures on data management, DMP, data quality, Electronic Lab Notebooks etc. (by experts)
- Hands-on exercises
 - Design your own data life cycle
 - Find data underlying publication
 - Share data when with whom
 - Anonymising data, etc.
- Write and present DMP



Workshop 'How to write a DMP'

Data collection & creation

Data storage and security

Documentation and metadata

Data access, sharing and reuse

Data preservation and archiving



2,5 hours
All disciplines
All templates

5

DATA MANAGEMENT PLANNING

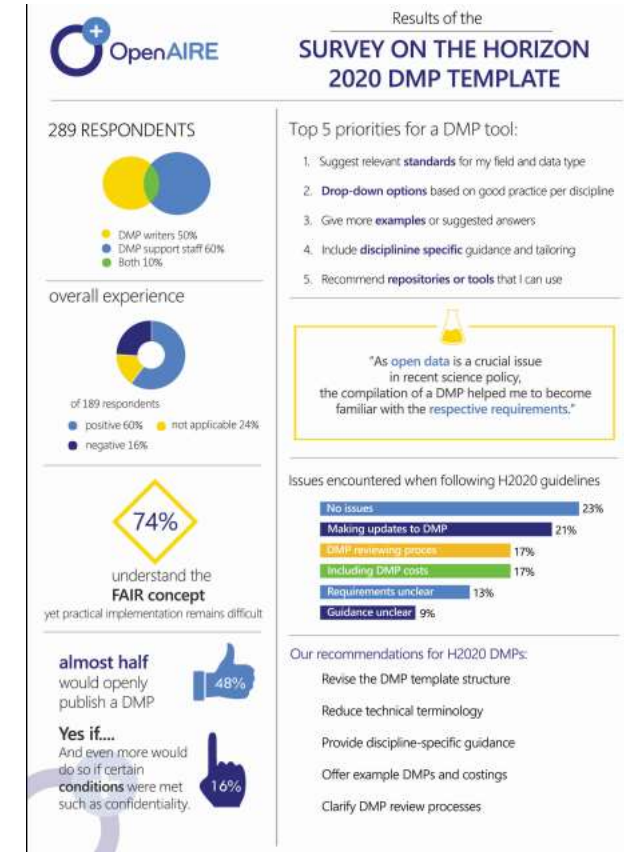
Towards harmonisation in Europe?

1. Survey on the Horizon 2020 DMP template

- Revise DMP template
- Reduce technical terminology

2. Science Europe_

- Core requirements for DMP
- Discipline approach



<https://www.scienceeurope.org/policy/policy-areas/research-data/rdm-initiative/>

<https://zenodo.org/record/1120245#.W8eSJC-iHqo>

Data Management Plan



Data collection & creation

Data storage and security

Documentation and metadata

Data access, sharing and reuse

Data preservation and archiving

It's all about awareness and taking the right decisions from the start...

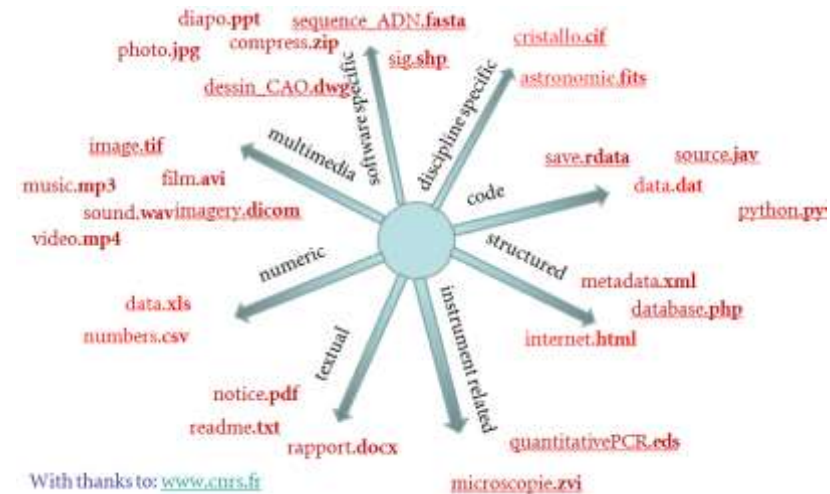
Data Collection

- ✓ Existing data
 - ✓ Provenance
 - ✓ Access
 - ✓ License for reuse



 This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported License.
Author: <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Arbeck>

- ✓ Creating data
 - ✓ Method
 - ✓ Data format
 - ✓ Data size



With thanks to: www.curs.fr

Storage and Security

✓ Backup

- ✓ Procedure depend on circumstances, value of the data and levels of risk considered appropriate
- ✓ 3 copies - 2 different media - 1 copy offsite

✓ Protection

- ✓ Internal and external access policies
- ✓ Reduce sensitivity (anonymise / pseudonymise, aggregate)
- ✓ Passwords, encryption, firewalls, etc.
- ✓ Secure transport and deletion!



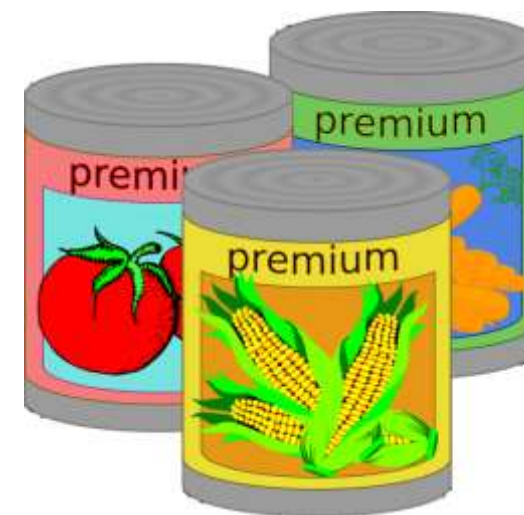
Documentation

Metadata: data about the data

- WHO created the data?
- WHAT is it?
- WHERE is it?
- WHEN were they created?
- HOW were they created?
- WHY were they created?

README file

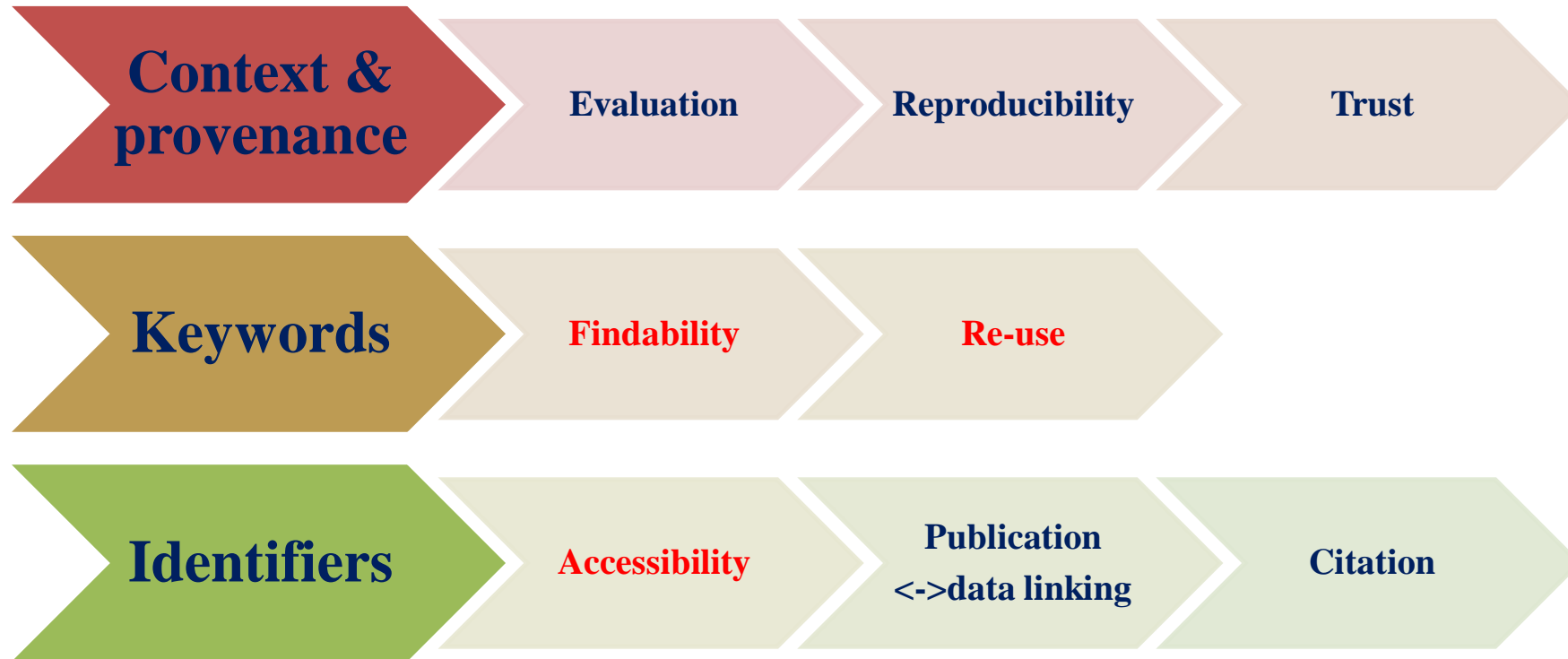
<https://researchdata.4tu.nl/en/publishing-research/uploading-data>



(Pixabay,CC0)

Documentation

What do YOU need to **find, understand en trust** someone else's data?



With thanks to: www.cnrs.fr

Documentation

File name

What do we want to know from the file name?

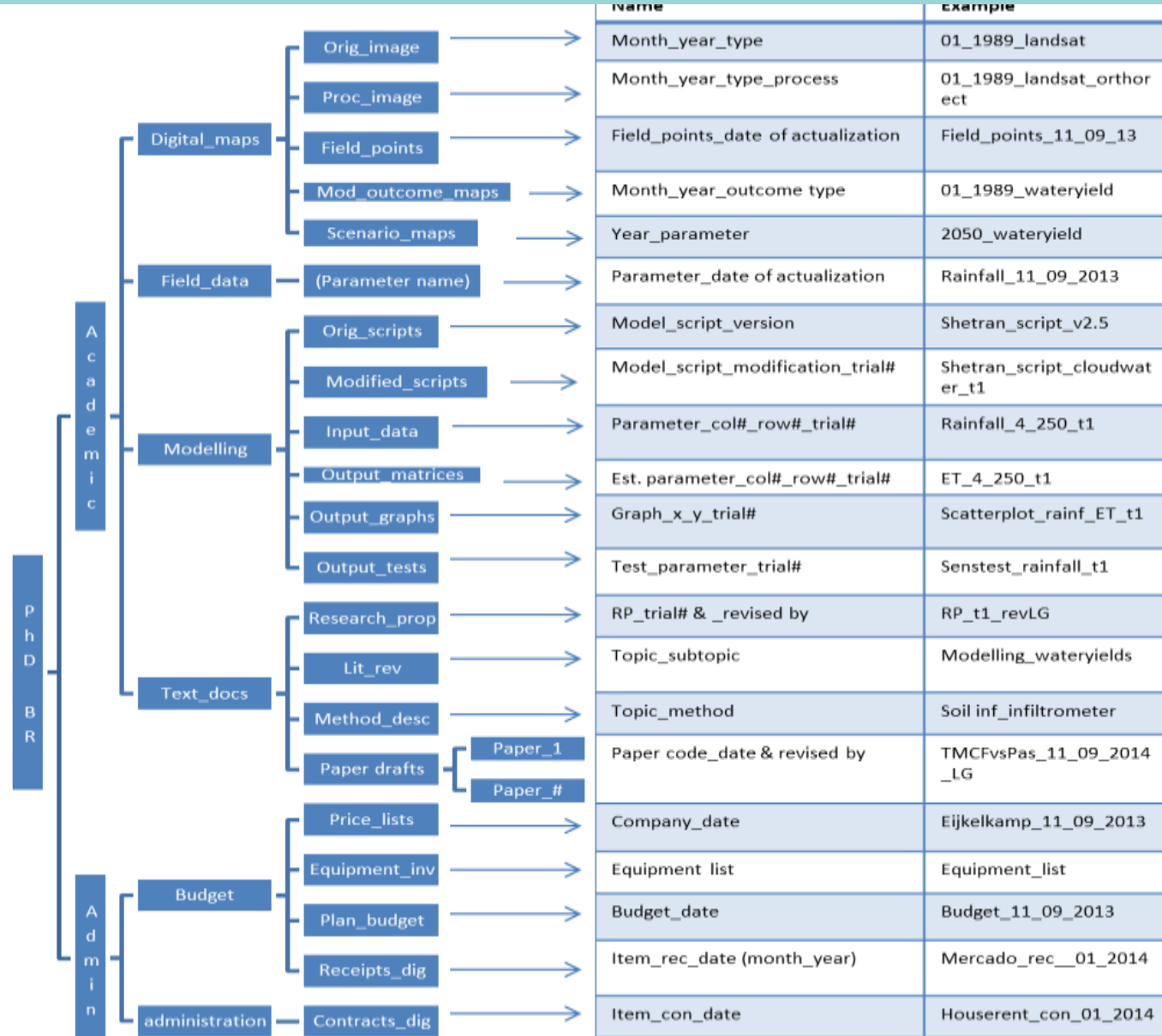
- Date (20140109)
- Project leader (WB)
- Project number (02)
- Procedure (su)
- Performer (RH)
- Type of animal (rat)
- Number of animal (04)
- Specific conditions (drug, dose, endpoint, type of measure, ...)
- Other

→ We need a 'universal' language that everybody can understand

Example : **20131115_WB02_RHsu_rat01_CM-ST-CAN**

Documentation

Wageningen DMP Plan Example 1: The proposed folder arrangement and file naming strategy from the [DMP](http://www.wageningenur.nl/nl/show/What-is-a-Data-Management-Plan.htm) by [Beatriz Ramirez](#), Earth System Science Research Group, Wageningen University
<http://www.wageningenur.nl/nl/show/What-is-a-Data-Management-Plan.htm>



Data access and sharing

	Would not share with anyone	Would share with my immediate collaborators	Would share with others in my research centre or at my institution	Would share with scientists in my field	Would share with scientists outside of my field	Would share with anyone
Immediately after the data has been generated						
After the data has been normalized and/or corrected for errors						
After the data has been processed for analysis						
After the data has been analysed						
Immediately before publication						
Immediately after the findings derived from this data have been published						

Based on: Interview worksheet, Jake Carlson, Purdue University Libraries / Distributed Data Curation Center

Data access and sharing

Personal data?

New European Regulation from May 25 2018!



University needs to register all processing of personal

HOW TO TREAT PERSONAL DATA IN RESEARCH?
Responsible use of sensitive data, before, during and after research.

PRIVACY BY DESIGN AND BY DEFAULT

BEFORE RESEARCH

- In your research design, address these six security and privacy goals, as identified by: www.datenschutzcentrum.de
- Participate in a data protection impact assessment to identify risks and formulate countermeasures.
- Communicate the security and privacy measures for your research with all participants and data subjects.

DURING RESEARCH

- Make sure your data subjects are well informed about the purpose of the research and their risks, before they sign the informed consent form.
- Only generate and use data that are relevant for the purpose of your research: data minimisation.
- Use a computer with an encrypted hard drive, encrypt your sensitive data, use SIMdrive for safe and secure file storage and sharing.

AFTER RESEARCH

- Make your de-identified data Findable and Accessible in the DANS/Ina national data repository. If possible, additionally provide metadata for making your data Interoperable and Reusable. #FAIR data

<https://www.datenschutzcentrum.org/kennzeichner-gdpr/>

This is work is provided by the Legal Working Group of the National Coordination Point Research Data Management (www.lwrda.nl)
Concept: Michiel Boersma, November 2016, version 2.0

Six Essential Steps for GDPR Compliance

- 1 Get Started**
Over 10% of the 20% of organisations waiting for further guidelines to be published or for someone in the organisation to suddenly take charge of data issues in a formal, GDPR-compliant way. Example: and getting all processed data back into the system.
- 2 Set up a Team**
Set up a cross-functional data governance team, including a data protection officer who reports to the IT and business leadership, that owns the responsibility for GDPR compliance and reports to the board of directors. The team should also own the documentation of processes and the legal review of policies, processes, and technology choices.
- 3 Identify Data**
Identifying personal processed data across applications, servers, storage, endpoints, devices, and cloud providers is the foundation for GDPR compliance. You need to know your data to govern and manage it properly. Knowing where data flows through the organisation, where systems are created, and where data ultimately gets stored.
- 4 Use a single platform**
Use a single platform for data capture and performance, and centralise your data. Register data flows, to help you understand your data and manage it properly. Use data to help you understand your data and use it to help you manage it properly. Use data to help you understand your data and use it to help you manage it properly.
- 5 Future Proof**
GDPR helps to ensure the overall "state of the art" level of data protection and provides with support to protect and control your data. Using technology from an established vendor will make it easier to stay on top of the technology landscape and mitigate the risk of falling behind what technology has to offer to ensure GDPR compliance.
- 6 Incident Response**
Develop an incident response process for notification with both the local data protection authority and with the public so that you can control what information gets disclosed and ensure you get breached. Having a strong data governance process and full insight into your data will help you be proactive in the communication.

For More Information visit www.gdprcoalition.ie Twitter @GDPR_Coalition LinkedIn gdpr Coalition Brought to you by:

<https://www.staff.universiteitleiden.nl/ict/privacy-and-data-protection/general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/service-units/leiden-university-libraries?cf=service-units&cd=leiden-university-libraries>

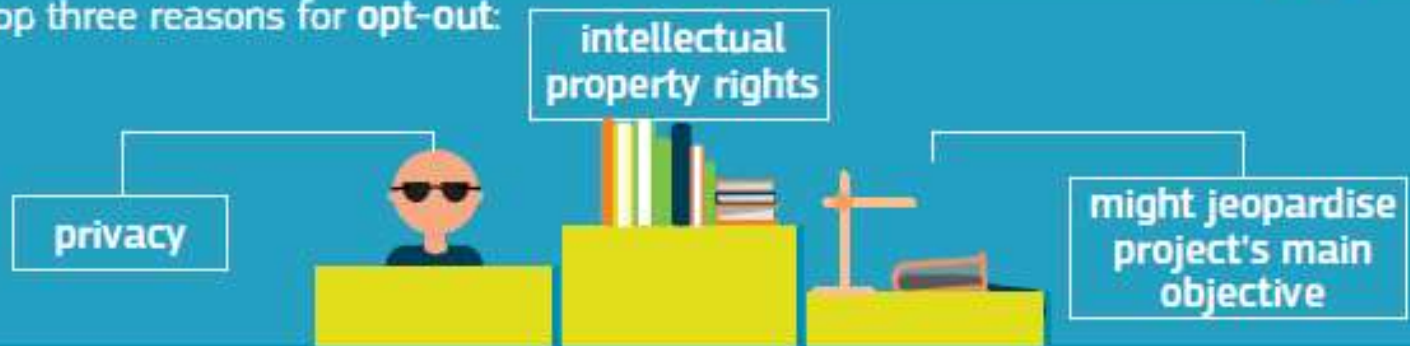
Data access and sharing

AS OPEN AS POSSIBLE, AS CLOSED AS NECESSARY

Grantees have the right to opt-out, but need to say **why**



Top three reasons for opt-out:



The approach has been tested during a Horizon 2020 pilot action



Data access and sharing

Consent form

Do's:

- Mention the possibility of sharing in the consent form
- State conditions under which access may be granted
- Explain obligation to protect confidentiality
- Indicate how data will be anonymized
- State retention period of identifiable information
- Document consent for subsequent users of the data

Don'ts:

- Avoid terms as 'fully anonymous' or strictly confidential
- Promises to destroy data unnecessarily
- Mention expiration time period for the consent
- Promises that data will only be accessed by research team

From:

https://www.google.nl/search?q=do's+and+don'ts+informed+consent+for+sharing+data&sourceid=ie7&rls=com.microsoft:nl-NL:IE-Address&ie=&oe=&gfe_rd=cr&dcr=0&ei=zGy6WZqOCYPc8AfoYnoDA&gws_rd=ssl



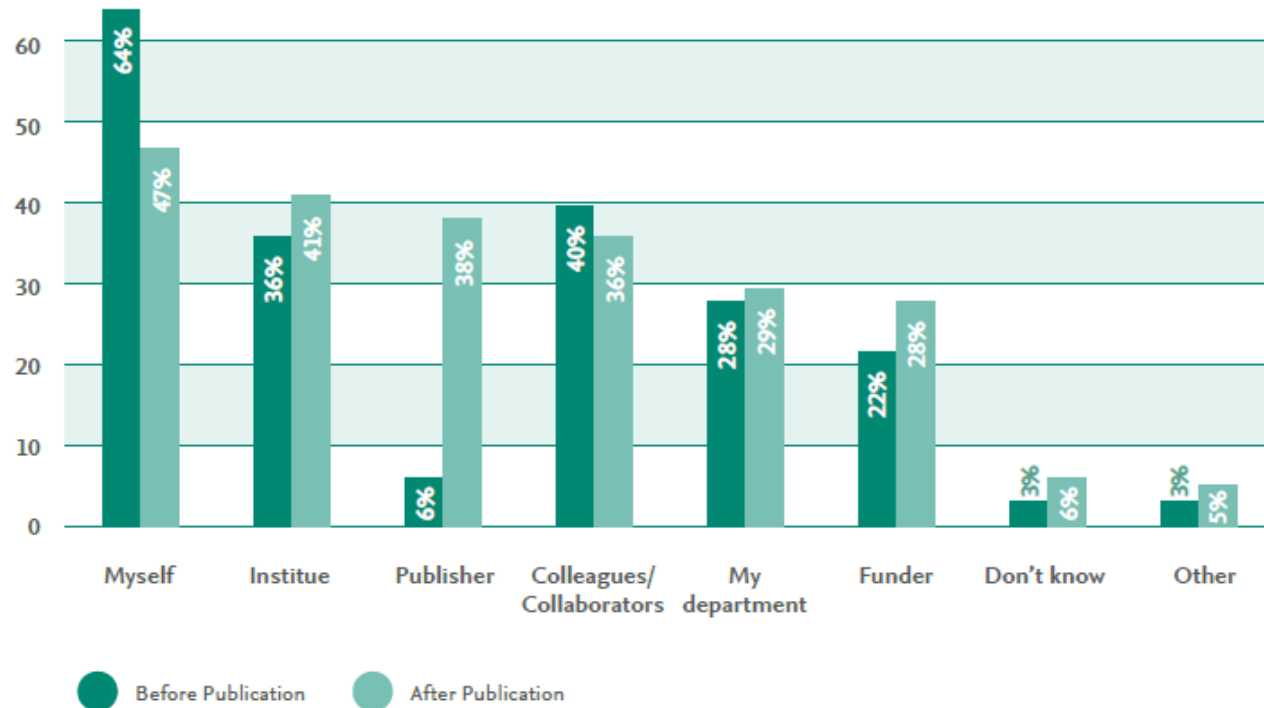
Data access and sharing

Open Data: The Researcher Perspective

Report by CWTS,
Elsevier and
University Leiden,
April 2017

<https://www.cwts.nl/news?article=n-r2q244&title=73-of-academics-say-access-to-research-data-helps-them-in-their-work-34-do-not-publish-their-data>
2017

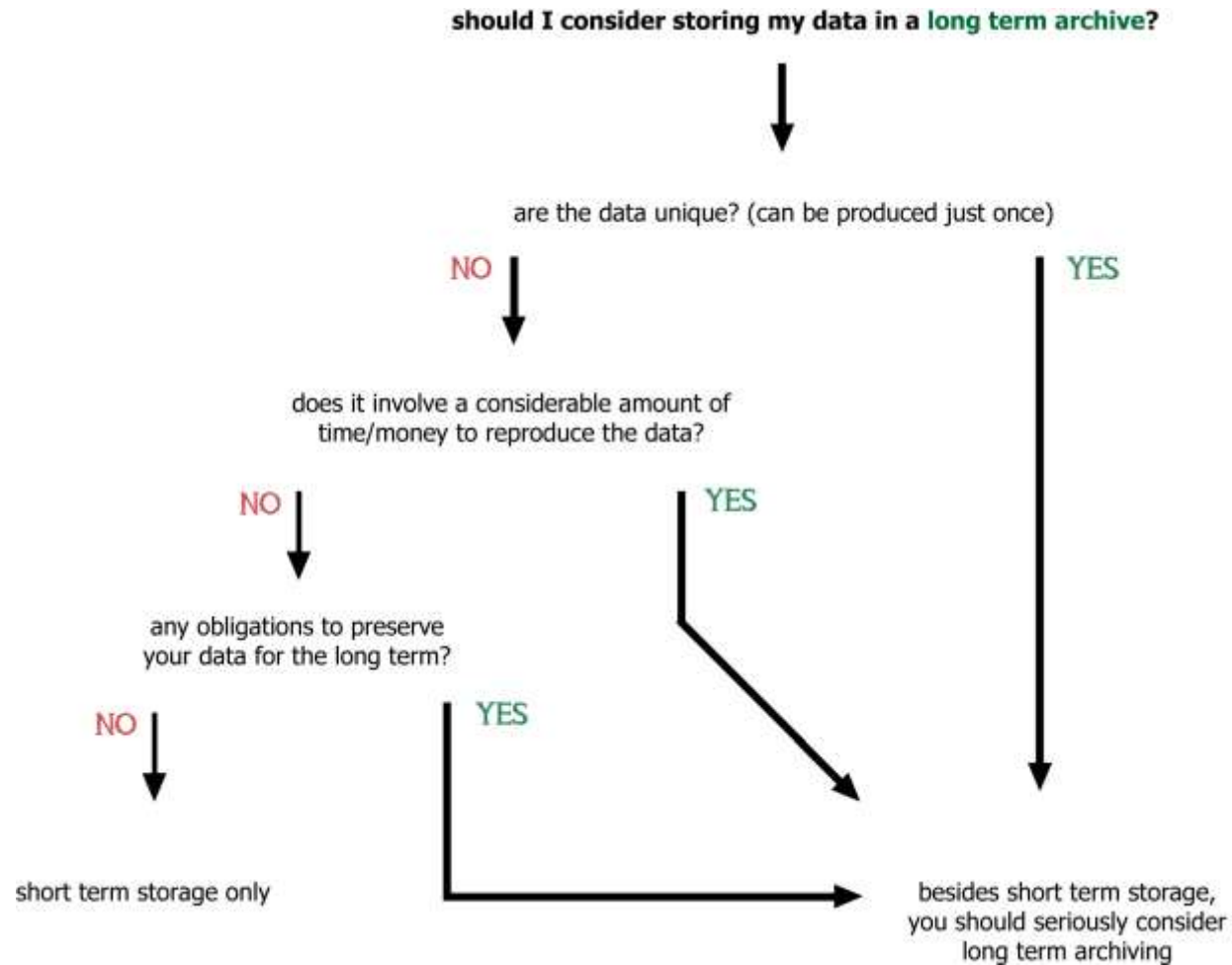
Figure 3. Research data ownership before and after publication (% , n=1162)



38 %
thinks the
publisher is
the owner
of the data
after
publication!

Data preservation

University of Wageningen : <http://www.wageningenur.nl/nl/show/What-is-a-Data-Management-Plan.htm>

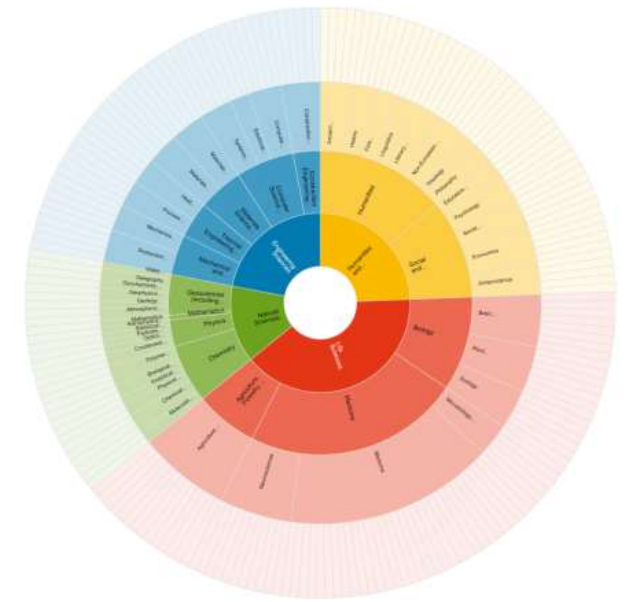




Repository Finder

Find a repository to upload your data.

<https://repositoryfinder.datacite.org/>



<https://www.re3data.org/>

<https://www.coretrustseal.org/why-certification/certified-repositories/>

Dataset | Identification of Allosteric Modulators of Metabotropic Glutamate 7 Receptor Using Proteochemometric Modeling (Dataset)

Link/cite as <https://doi.org/10.4121/uuid:151f30d7-5e72-4c8c-bb5a-2459656aab63> full citation

▼ go to DATA section ▼

title	?	Identification of Allosteric Modulators of Metabotropic Glutamate 7 Receptor Using Proteochemometric Modeling (Dataset)
creator	?	orcid van Westen, G.J.P. (Gerard)
contributor	?	Leiden Academic Centre for Drug Research
contributor	?	orcid Overington, J.P. (John)
contributor	?	Pérez-Benito, L. (Laura)
contributor	?	orcid Trabanco, A.A. (Andrés)
contributor	?	orcid Tresadern, G. (Garry)
contributor	?	orcid van Vlijmen, H.W.T. (Herman)
date accepted	?	2017-12-12
date created	?	2017
date published	?	2017
description	?	Proteochemometric dataset of compounds active on the mGluR receptors of multiple species (human, rat, mouse). Bioactivity data was obtained from ChEMBL release 19. The dataset includes chemical descriptors for ligands and protein descriptors for protein targets. Data can be linked to other resources using Uniprot Accession (proteins) and InChiKey (ligands).
language	?	en
publisher	?	Leiden University
subject	?	Cheminformatics ◊ Data mining ◊ Drug discovery ◊ Machine learning ◊ Proteochemometrics
▲ in collection	?	General collection of datasets
related publication	?	Identification of Allosteric Modulators of Metabotropic Glutamate 7 Receptor Using Proteochemometric Modeling (article, 2017)
licence	?	General terms of use

DOI for data

metadata

<< more info...

Home

Upload datasets

Personal page

» Search in Data
» Search in "info"

TU Delft

TU/e

UNIVERSITEIT
TWENTE.WAGENINGEN
UNIVERSITY & RESEARCHDATA
[README.txt - dataset documentation](#) (text/plain)[public_data_set_with_descriptors.sd.gz](#) (application/x-gzip - contains chemical/x-mdl-sdfile)MD5: e88eaf5678fe40ebde14d36f5c74f162
size: 13551736 (12.9 MiB)

▲ top of page ▲

ORE RDF/XML

<https://www.library.universiteitleiden.nl/research-and-publishing/scholarly-publishing/manage-your-name-with-identifiers>

7

INSTITUTIONAL APPROACH: LEIDEN EXAMPLE

Faculties

Archaeology

Governance and Global Affairs

Humanities

Law

Medicine/LUMC

Science

Social and Behavioural Sciences



Universiteit
Leiden
The Netherlands

Research

400



PhDs

600



Professors

40



Annual NWO
subsidies

5-10



Annual ERC
subsidies

RDM activities @ Leiden

Aim:
Researchers from Leiden University can manage their data in such a way that they are findable, accessible and reusable (FAIR) according to current law and regulation

Good data management is essential for university's core processes:

- Research quality
- Funding (consortia, trust)
- Valorisation, impact (Open Science, FAIR)



A roadmap for cultural change

1. Leiden Regulation for Data Management Adopted in April 2016
2. Faculties elaborate own protocols
3. Three year program to create facilities and services
4. Implementation period until end 2019
5. Training, information and advice



LEIDEN
UNIVERSITY
OF
SCIENCE
AND
ARTS

ADVICE PAPER
NO. 24 – MAY 2018

Open Science and
its role in universities:
A roadmap for cultural change

Faculty of Science protocol: data forms

PhD are obliged to state in Data Form location of research data before defence. Form signed by supervisor and scientific director

May – Dec. 2016: 102 data forms

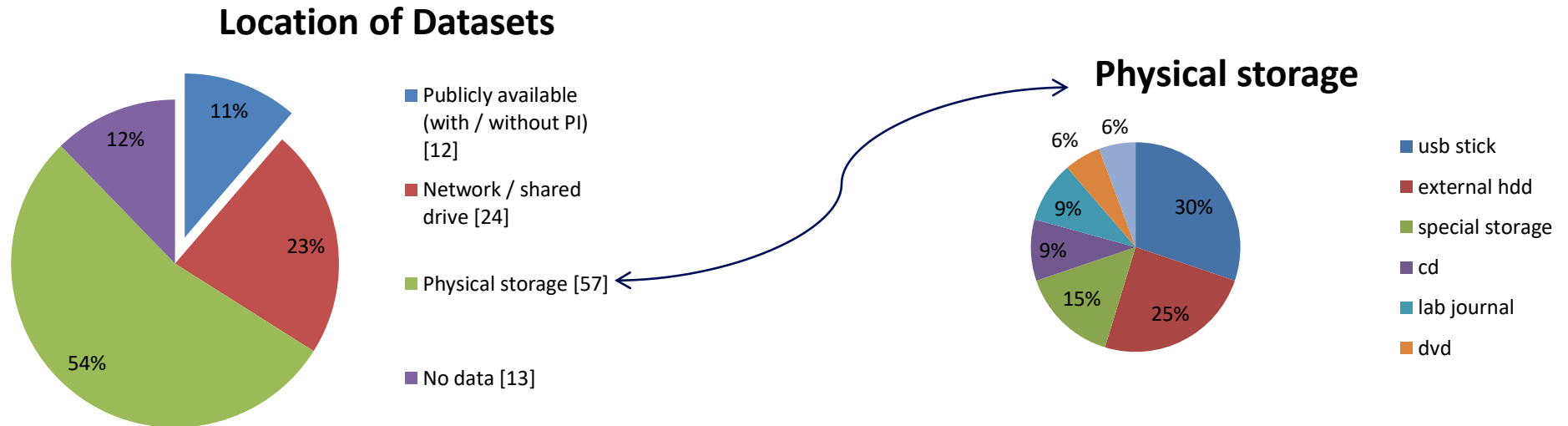
- ✓ All data underlying theses now available to institute
- ✓ Insight in volume / types datasets
- ✓ Insight in sharing practices
- ✗ Most of the data not 'FAIR' yet
- ✗ Managing data on physical storage / shared network drives is problematic

Form - Submitting research data PhD candidate Faculty of Science

Name PhD candidate	
Institute	
Name thesis supervisor	
Title dissertation	
Date PhD defence	
Lab journal	Harmonie Lab Voorbode (ELN) instrument: Paper/lab journal <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Please hand in any paper/lab journals to the Scientific Director
Location research data	Link to a data repository (for example a doi repository handle) Link to university network (2 - path to our data): If the data is only available on physical storage (USB, disk, external HDD, CD/DVD), please state who it is stored in a data repository (the example is not storage device). Note: Please state to whom physical storage device, please hand in to your Scientific Director who has to sign it afterwards (what)
Accessibility	Name(s) position of persons allowed to access the data: Note: Make sure that the status of data is accessible to your thesis supervisor and Scientific Director. The following software is required to use the data (please mention software and version number, even on software; for example MATLAB R2013b, Python 2.7.13): Is the software required for reading the data in any case available to your thesis supervisor and Scientific Director at the time of the submission of this document? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Universiteit Leiden
Faculty of Science
Faculty Board
Eindhovenweg
Postbus 1001
3700 BA Leiden
Submitting research data for defence
Telephone
Contact 071-527 1738
office@datafm.leidenuniv.nl
Dear PhD candidate,
After years of research you will soon be defending your dissertation. This event concludes an intensive period of collection and analysis of data that supports your research. For the further advancement of science it is essential that research data remains available and can be used for further research. In addition, it is easier to trace back a researcher's conclusions if your data is available. For this reason, the Faculty of Science finds it important that your research data should remain accessible and available for reuse once you complete your PhD. Your conclusions should be traceable back to their source. Leiden University has a plan for Data Management which stipulates that research data should be available for 10 years after the completion of a project. I would therefore like to ask you to do the following things:
to ask you to use the attached form to indicate to your Graduate School how your research data available to the Faculty of Science for a period of at least 10 years or Scientific Director regarding the best way to do so. With regards to questions we prefer that you make your data available through a certified repository. The attachment offers an overview of data management facilities. If this would consider the university joint network drive of your own institute.

Data forms: location of data



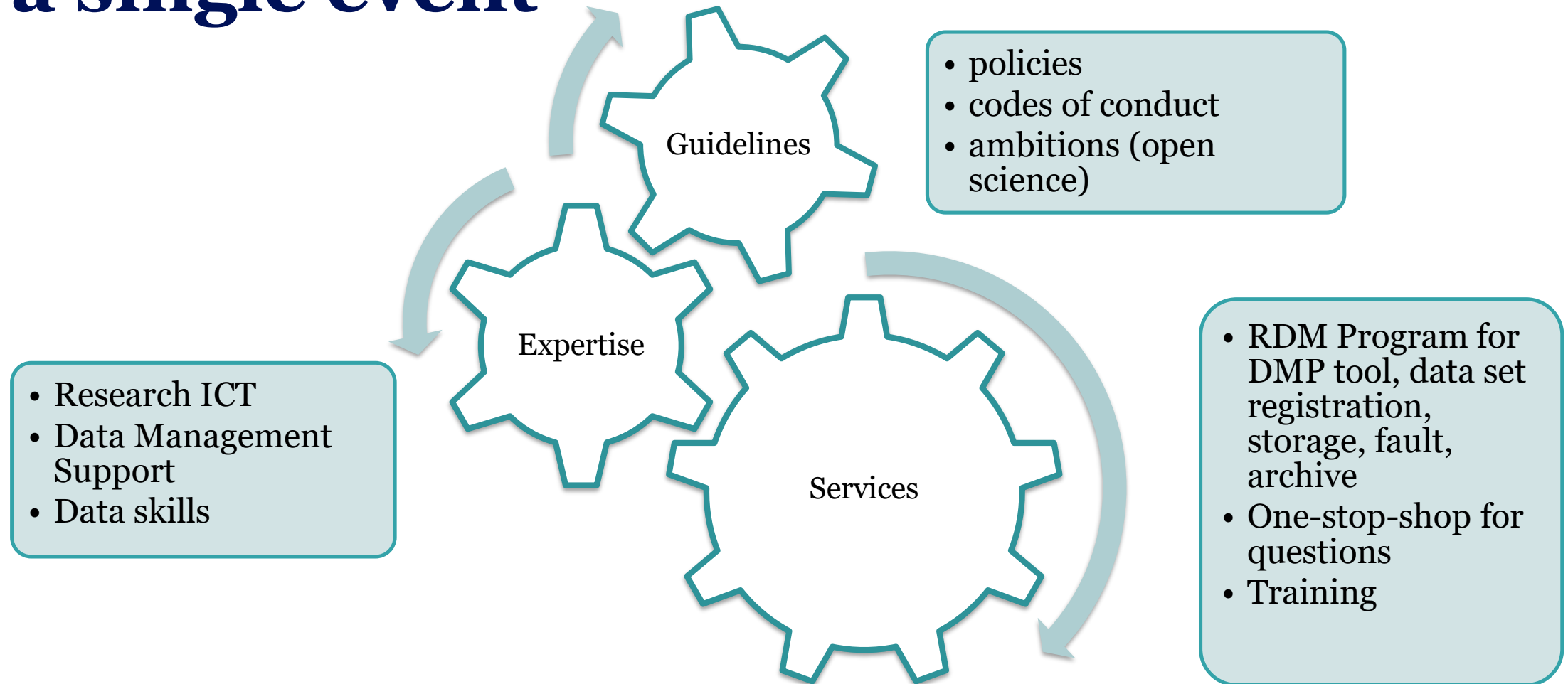
Reasons for not making data publicly available:

- Not all projects create research data
- Commercial interests / contractual obligations / third party data
- Unfamiliarity with repositories / archives

Baseline?

Might help to evaluate effect of our efforts to provide tailor-made information and (new) facilities in the next years...

“transition to Open Science is a process, not a single event”*



* <https://www.leru.org/files/LERU-AP24-Open-Science-full-paper.pdf>

Next steps: RDM is a means, not a goal

- Working towards Leiden Research Support
- Fairification workshops
- Promote data re use
(advanced data management)



Thank you!



Universiteit
Leiden
The Netherlands