LIBRARIANS, HUMANITIES AND OPEN SCIENCE MOVEMENT
ILIDE 2017
JASNA, SLOVAKIA

Information Specialist
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Step 1. Open Science and Research – Services
Support Stages of the Research Process

Utilising research
- Utilising research results
- Utilising research outputs
- Measurement
- Curating research outputs

Assessing results
- Assessing results
- Assessing preservation requirements

Publication and dissemination
- Evaluating and publishing research outputs
- Distributing research outputs
- Disseminating research results
- Ensuring long-term accessibility

Planning research
- Defining the research problem
- Planning research
- Research environment specification
- Funding and resourcing research
- Organising research

Implementing research
- Choosing or developing research methods
- Choosing and collating research data
- Processing research data
- Documenting research events
- Discovering and identifying research results
- Generating research outputs
- Storing and preserving research outputs and methods
- Storing and preserving research outputs and methods

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Step 2. Scholarly Communication Practices within Open Science and Research Process; responsibilities for supporting services?

1. Ethical and Durable Chain for Open Science and Research
   - Data collection; Can data be to publish?
     - Ethical Review
       1. Self-assessment before project starts; researcher should take ethical responsibility for their data management plan
       2. Statement from Ethical Committee; research projects in which human participants are studied (their health and / or legal rights)
       Also for funders and publishers who demand ethical statement before taking paper to review process
   - Intellectual property (IP) and licensing data
     - DOI or an other digital identifier for dataset

2. Definition for Data/Research Material?
   - Enabling Scholarly Communication by Publishing Research Paper and Data:
     - SHH –fields and OA Publishers;
       - Journals,
       - Books,
       - Archives/ Digital Arcvies (Libraries, Arcvices, Museums)

3. Findable accessible, interoperable, and reusable research data
   - Research Data: The right to use;
     - Permissions from archives?;
     - Permissions to use social media conversation? Contions (and understanding) to use Internet as research source

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Research Data: The right to use;
Permissions from archives?;
Permissions to use social media conversation? Contions (and understanding) to use Internet as research source
“As open as possible, as closed as necessary” / Academy of Finland

- Ethics is an integral part of research (European Commission)
- Implementing services to practice in research process in social science and humanities (SSH –fields)
  - Important while there is lack of awareness of how one should deal with the ethical issues in SSH -fields

- Definition for research data in each discipline
  - What kind of data is to be collected in each discipline? Is there conceptual difference between data and research material?
    - Can historical research material be data? (historian collect research material from archive; select and separate information from an entire collection. In the end data may be combination of multiple sources † data that will be published is combination of constructed material)

- JYU principles for research data: "Research data is material on which research is based"

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Responsible Conduct of Research and Procedures for Handling allegations of Misconduct in Finland and Europe

- Responsible Conduct of Research and Procedures for Handling allegations of Misconduct in Finland (Finnish Advisory Board of Research Integrity; 2012)

- The European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity (Allea All European Academies; 24 March 2017):
  - A basic responsibility of the research community is to formulate the principles of research, to define criteria for proper research behaviour, to maximise quality and robustness of research, and to respond adequately to threats to, or violations of, research integrity.
  - The primary purpose of this Code of Conduct is to help realise this responsibility and to serve the research community as a framework for self-regulation.

- Interpretation of conditions in each discipline is so called self-regulation.

- Self-regulation is more and more important demand in open science environment.

- Code of Conduct protects academic freedom; each discipline should state how they "look after" these general guidelines.
  - How to ethical principles should apply to research
  - Modelling to build trust and in scholarly communication

- The research community needs a lot of support from IT-services, Research and Innovation Services and also from Libraries to achieve all these conditions.

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Enabling Open Science in SSH-fields: ”Data description before data collection”

Proper preparation is the key principle to open research process and research results. In SSH-fields this means that researchers must adopt basic legislation when they manage personal data:

- Personal Data Act and the description of the research data file based on the Personal Data Act (523/1999, Sections 10 and 14)
- EU’s General Data Protection Regulation: The protection of natural persons in relation to the processing of personal data is a fundamental right
- JYU: Does your study need a description of the research data file?

The description of the scientific research data file

Info sheet and approval form to be handed to research participants (=major questions for data management)

- Name of the study (you need ask permission to a specific study)
- Purpose, target and significance of the research
- Purpose of use, handling and storage of research data
- Consent to participate in research
- Use of research results
- Consent to participate in research

DMPTool (DCC) (General information)

DMPTuuli and JYUDMTuuli both help researcher to anticipate ethical demands for their data collection process

Funders and publishers have their own demands for open access and open science practices

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Social Media as Research Material

Possibilities: "New" sources, new /modern research questions, you can collect your data from your home computer

Challenges:
- Have permissions to collect data that contains personal data (pseudonyms are also identifiable data) from social media
- How to collect data that can be evaluated (platforms are not stable data)
- Where you store your data
- How you check copyrights?
- How to minimize risks of privacy and data protection?

Freedom of research: You can make observations and you analyse notes, but you can’t miss:
- Personal Data Act and the description of the research data file based on the Personal Data Act (523/1999, Sections 10 and 14)
- EU’s General Data Protection Regulation: The protection of natural persons in relation to the processing of personal data is a fundamental right

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Courses and Consultations at JYU

Ongoing consultation and tasks

- https://kirjasto.jyu.fi/finding-resources/courses
- Membership in Ethical Committee
- Role as subject information specialist of Department of History and Ethnology (at JYU)
  - Support the staff by giving instructions of ethical issues (specially this term)
  - Consult research groups or individual researcher
  - Teaching IL-skills and data management planning to students
  - Evaluation students information seeking and data management plans

Urgent need for guidance and counselling:

- Academy of Finland's April 2017 (information session for applicants; my presentation "DMPTuuli")
- Staff training course (15 May 2017): Data Management Plan (my presentation) and EU's General Data Protection Regulation
- Methods festival at JYU on 30 - 31 May 2017 (My presentation “Data Management Plan”)

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New Role of Librarian?

The research librarian of the future: data scientist and co-investigator (14 Dec 2014; Date Deposited 22 March 2017)

The authors Jeannette Ekstrøm, Mikael Elbaek, Chris Erdmann and Ivo Grigorov imagine how the research librarian of the future might work (2014):

– Utilising new data science and digital skills to drive more collaborative and open scholarship.
– Arguably this future is already upon us but institutions must implement a structured approach to developing librarians’ skills and services to fully realise the benefits.

Vision: Imagine research librarians as equal partners in the research process, helping a researcher in any discipline to map existing knowledge gaps, identify emerging disciplinary crossovers before they even happen, and assist in the formulation and refinement of frontier research questions.

I think we are already living this future!

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Thank you for your attention!

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