Openness Profile:

mobilizing PIDs to increase visibility of open scholarship

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outline

1. (mis)alignment of open science and research evaluation

2. Openness Profile, a bottom up (infrastructure) concept

3. RAiD: collecting and publishing contributions to open science

4. ORCID: priority placement and complementary features

5. Pilot configuration: contributors, evaluators, and functionality

(mis)alignment of OS and research evaluation

Open **Innovation**
Open **Science**
Open to the **World**

– a vision for Europe

*The idea captures a **systemic change** to the way science and research have been carried out for the last fifty years […] **towards sharing and using all available knowledge at an earlier stage in the research process**.* (EC 2016)

Open Science Career Assessment Matrix (OS-CAM)

	Being a role model in practicing open science
Academic standing	Developing an international or national profile for open science activities
	Contributing as editor or advisor for open science journals or bodies
Peer review	Contributing to open peer review processes
	Examining or assessing open research
Networking	Participating in national and international networks relating to open science
RESEARCH IMPACT	
Communication and Dissemination	Participating in public engagement activities
	Sharing research results through non-academic dissemination channels
	Translating research into a language suitable for public understanding
IP (patents, licenses)	Being knowledgeable on the legal and ethical issues relating to IPR
	Transferring IP to the wider economy
Societal impact	Evidence of use of research by societal groups
	Recognition from societal groups or for societal activities
Knowledge exchange	Engaging in open innovation with partners beyond academia
TEACHING AND SUPERVISION	
Teaching	Training other researchers in open science principles and methods
	Developing curricula and programs in open science methods, including open science data management
	Raising awareness and understanding in open science in undergraduate and masters' programs
Mentoring	Mentoring and encouraging others in developing their open science capabilities
Supervision	Supporting early stage researchers to adopt an open science approach
PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE	
Continuing professional development	Investing in own professional development to build open science capabilities
Project management	Successfully delivering open science projects involving diverse research teams
Personal qualities	Demonstrating the personal qualities to engage society and research users with open science
	Showing the flexibility and perseverance to respond to the challenges of conducting open science

Open Science Career Assessment Matrix (OS-CAM)	
Open Science activities	*Possible evaluation criteria*
RESEARCH OUTPUT	
Research activity	Pushing forward the boundaries of open science as a research topic
Publications	Publishing in open access journals
	Self-archiving in open access repositories
Datasets and research results	Using the FAIR data principles
	Adopting quality standards in open data management and open datasets
	Making use of open data from other researchers
Open source	Using open source software and other open tools
	Developing new software and tools that are open to other users
Funding	Securing funding for open science activities
RESEARCH PROCESS	
Stakeholder engagement / citizen science	Actively engaging society and research users in the research process
	Sharing provisional research results with stakeholders through open platforms (e.g. Arxiv, Figshare)
	Involving stakeholders in peer review processes
Collaboration and Interdisciplinarity	Widening participation in research through open collaborative projects
	Engaging in team science through diverse cross-disciplinary teams
Research integrity	Being aware of the ethical and legal issues relating to data sharing, confidentiality, attribution and environmental impact of open science activities
	Fully recognizing the contribution of others in research projects, including collaborators, co-authors, citizens, open data providers
Risk management	Taking account of the risks involved in open science
SERVICE AND LEADERSHIP	
Leadership	Developing a vision and strategy on how to integrate OS practices in the normal practice of doing research
	Driving policy and practice in open science

Evaluation of Research Careers fully acknowledging Open Science Practices (2017)

https://ec.europa.eu/research/openscience/pdf/os_rewards_wgreport_final.pdf

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It is imperative that a balance is struck between top-down efforts to incentivise activities at the international, national and regional levels, ***and bottom-up tools devised by specific groups*** *to take account of the needs, expectations and background knowledge of users on the ground.*
(EC November 2017)

Openness Profile
bottom-up infrastructure meets top-down research policy

Openness Profile

KE Working Group-

Open Scholarship and Research Evaluation

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A collaboration between

http://knowledge-exchange.info

Openness Profile (context)

—top down policy initiatives (e.g. OS-CAM) offer content and guidance

—alignment dependent upon vast cultural change across all aspects of science

—in spite of misalignment, many already contribute to open science today

Openness Profile (concept)

—disrupts notion of authorship (the 'C' in ORCID = contributor)

—links contributions to contemporary RI infrastructure

—format for documenting contributions to open scholarship

—procedures for self-publishing contributions as a digital object with a persistent ID

—strategic use of ORCID record to increase human and machine visibility

RAiD (research activity ID)

collecting and publishing contributions to openness

RAiD: A PID for projects

- Audit mechanism
- Records resource usage and location
- Records group members and access
- Associates collaborating entities with project activity
- Mechanism for automated access and use

- REST API
- Handle via ANDS
- Central metadata Store
- RAiD Metadata Manifest /DMR

Why a Project ID?

- Projects are a stable entity
  - Researchers move, institutions change, but projects remain
- Removes the issue of the individual gatekeeper
- Reflects collaborative practices
- Low administration burden
- Improves reporting for infrastructure usage
- Provide clear lines of provenance
- Projects encounter each actor and action in the data life cycle

Publisher

Research group

Funders

Researcher

Institutions

Infrastructure
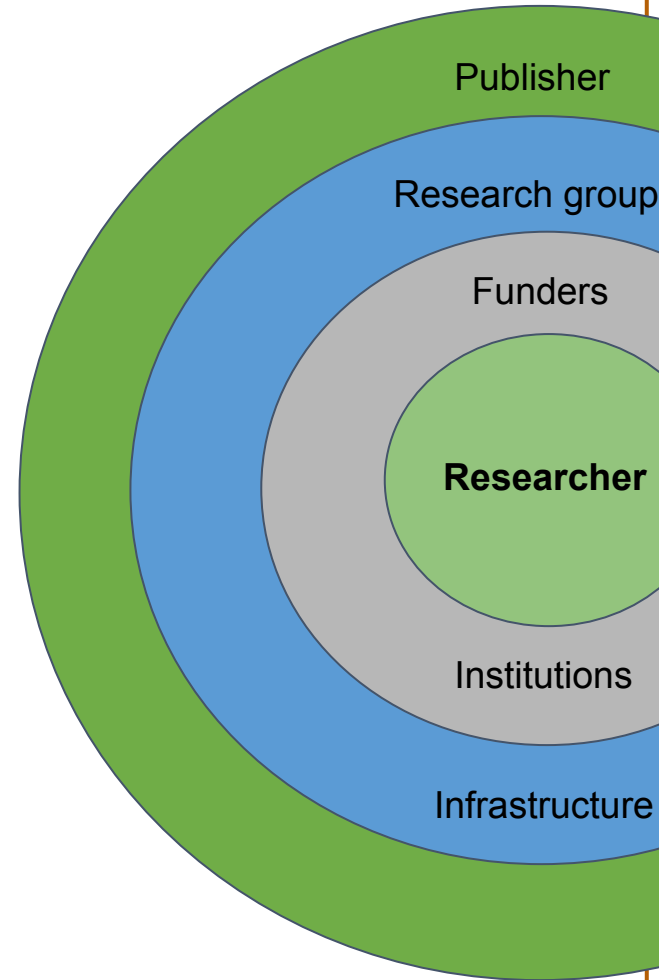
RAiD DMR

13.1010/463
UQDMR
17/09/2017

CONTRI BUTORS   # 3457.2300/107

#3457.2300/107
j.smith@uq.edu.au (04/07/15 - 04/07/17)
m.blogs@uoa.edu.nz (01/07/15 - ….
http://orcid.org/0000-0002-3843 (04/07/15 - 04/07/17)

doi   # http: 10.1002/002-8231(1976)47:1 – ANDS RDS Dataset
       # http: 10.1002/005-4721(7214)31:2 – Figshare Dataset

ROR   https://ror.org/00rqy9422 ——— Uni of QLD (04/07/15 -
                                      ….

       https://ror.org/03b94tp07 ——— Uni of Auckland (05/08/16 – 04/07/15)

• uq.edu.au/114/32 ——— UQ local storage (04/07/15 – 17)
• 79.152.127.243 ——— UQ local storage Nectar Instance (04/07/15 – 17)
• A.URL.WHEE.EDU ——— Cloudstor storage (04/07/15 –
                                        ….

RAiD   # 12.4372/487 ——— Subproject

RAiD and Openness

- Tagging in RAiD DMR for Open Metadata and PIDS
  - RAiD DMR will include an open section (as configured by the integrated system)
  - PIDs tagged as open will be searchable and harvestable
  - PIDs Tagged to reflect selected OS-CAM activities. eg:
    - Mentor of/mentored by
    - Taught at/
    - Supervisor of/Supervised by
  - Leverage Contributors and Infrastructure PID use to open workflows (where appropriate)
- RAiD to push open Metadata to ORCID records

13.1010/463
UQDMR
17/09/2017

CONTRI BUTORS

- Orcid, emails, linkedin ID.
- Group IDs
- Open tags, Links to further MData

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....

RA iD
12.4372/487 ———— Subproject

Open Metadata Section

Tag = Supervisor/Supervised
Group ID = link to Group Service ID

ORCID
priority placement and complementary features

Openness Profile *(mock-up)*

Human readable

Machine readable
- repository/DOI
- ORCID record (works)
- ORCID ingested in CRIS
- RAiD data documentation

The "O" and the "C"

Wouldn't it be ironic if information about a person's contributions to open research ended up closed?

Openness isn't just about access, it's about transparency.

ORCID evolving

We're adding new ways to describe relationships between people and organisation:

- Qualifications
- Invited positions and Distinctions
- Membership and Service

Now available in the user interface and forthcoming API versions (3.0 rc1)+

Type	Subtypes	Definition	Examples
Employment		A formal employment affiliation with an organization - paid or unpaid	Formal positions including faculty, postgraduate researchers, internships, society employee, other staff and contractors
Education and Qualifications	Education	Participation in an academic higher education program. May be designated as in progress or unfinished	Undergraduate, graduate, masters, doctorate
	Qualification	Professional or vocational accreditation, certification or training undertaken by an individual. May be designated as in progress or unfinished	Professional and continuing education qualifications, training and other certification
Invited Positions and Distinctions	Invited Position	An invited non-employment affiliation. The individual may be based at a different organization This category includes formal acknowledgements of an individual's academic efforts through honorary titles and/or positions which require no specific service May be paid or unpaid	Honorary fellow, guest researcher, emeritus professor, visiting lecturer
	Distinction	This category is for honorary and other awards, distinctions, and prizes made by an organization in recognition of an individual's academic or other achievements	Trophies, cash prizes, non-cash prizes, medals, honorary degrees
Membership and Service	Membership	Paid or gratis membership of a society or association (i.e. does not include honorary memberships and fellowships as defined under Invited Position and Distinctions)	Member of an association or society
	Service	Significant donations of time, money, or other resources to an organization or community Includes volunteer work such as society officer positions, agricultural extension work, other voluntary work	Standards body, expert panel, editorial board, study group, conference organizer, conference panel chair, committee work, project work, volunteer society officer, elected board position

"More finely-grained information will help make the ordering of authors less important and will facilitate a shift in focus for tenure and promotion committees – and other evaluators – away from how many times an individual is a first-or last-named author and toward their specific contributions to the scholarly record."

http://blogs.plos.org/plos/2016/07/author-credit-plos-and-credit-update/

Representing and rewarding careers

Information about every aspect of research should be free because it provides both the strongest foundation for future research, and because it provides the *first and most important* basis for others to build upon that foundation:

Trust.

Representing and rewarding careers

ORCID can facilitate the openness profile, but more than that there's a philosophical match: it's about recognising a whole research career, not a snapshot or a slice of one.

What you reward sends a powerful message about what is valuable.

If you can't SEE the thing you want to encourage, you can't reward it.

Pilot configuration
contributors, evaluators, functionality

Pilot participants: contributors to OS

- Researchers (output)

- Data analysts/stewards

- Software developers

- Library/ICT infrastructure

- PID systems

Pilot participants: Evaluators of OS

- funders

- research managers

- hiring committees

Pilot Functionality

Human readability: prominent placement and profile resolver

Machine readability:

- repository/DOI: publishing openness profile

- interaction between PIDs: reciprocal auto-update policies

- content aggregation: access to corpus of all openness profiles

By intervening at the level of infrastructure, the openness profile is situated to provide resources that are useful to those presently contributing to open scholarship while also being available for and adaptable to future changes enacted by top-down research policy initiatives.

Thanks!