Social Dynamics of Data Interoperability IG RDA18 Session Report

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This report has been added as a record on Zenodo and is contained within the Zenodo RDA Social Dynamics of Data Interoperability IG community.

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Contributors to this session report. Contributors are listed in alphabetical order using the CRedit Contributor framework.

Name	CRediT
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Kheeran Dharmawardena	Writing – review & editing, Conceptualization

Overview

The goal of this document is to provide a high level summary of the RDA18 session. It is designed to complement the <u>session recording</u> by highlighting the key themes and next steps from the session. The structure of this report reflects that of the <u>RDA18 session</u>.

Links

Zenodo community	https://zenodo.org/communities/rda-sensitive-data-ig
Zotero group	https://www.zotero.org/groups/4412096/rda_sddi_ig
Link to current charter	https://www.rd-alliance.org/group/social-dynamics-data-interoperability-ig/case-statement/social-dynamics-data-interoperability
Link to session recording	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aMqkqm0qgXo&list=PL7 7Dq-HHs58ZC_0rzk7hZWGR8CMyKvi9c&index=5
Link to session page	https://www.rd-alliance.org/plenaries/rda-18th-plenary-meeting-virtual/10-key-social-challenges-sharing-data
Notes from the session (including copy of the chat)	https://docs.google.com/document/d/1xuwo9Pc5K3kMZccw vhblflmeC-Wt2KcQdRe1iaV5xfl/edit?usp=sharing

Introduction

Slides available here: https://zenodo.org/record/5748372 Introduction given by Kristal Spreadborough

Kristal gave a brief overview of the IG to date including key events (<u>slide 4</u>), an update on the charter and current themes the IG is addressing (<u>slides 5 - 6</u>), and current mechanisms for resource sharing (<u>slide 7</u>). Planned activity was introduced (<u>slide 8</u>).

Kristal introduced Dr. Steven McEachern who gave the invited presentation at the session (<u>slide 9</u>).

Invited Presentation

The social dynamics of data sharing: Steven McEachern

Slides available here: https://zenodo.org/record/5748601

Steve gave a 15 min presentation followed by a 10 min discussion. Themes from the presentation included:

- The supply of data data custodians (<u>slides 3 4</u>): What are custodians' concerns. Steve discussed the incentives and risks associated with data sharing from the perspective of the data holders. Some elements include:
 - Privacy and confidentiality
 - Intended use
 - Intellectual property
- The demand for data secondary users (<u>slides 5 6</u>): What do users expect? Steve discussed some the requirements of data users the individuals or groups who would use the data shared in the above point.
- A model of data sharing The Theory of Planned Behaviour (slides 9 10): Steve used this theory to explain how/why people might be encouraged to share data. Elements of this theory include:
 - Attitudes: attitudes towards the behaviour. E.g. I believe that data sharing is important
 - Norms: perceptions of the judgment of significant others. E.g. My colleagues would expect me to share my data
 - Perceived behavioural control: beliefs about control over one's ability to undertake the behaviour. E.g. I think it is relatively easy for me to share my data
 - Behavioural intention: the intent to perform the action. E.g. I intend to share the data I produced in my research project
 - Behaviour: the actual performing of the action. E.g. the deposit of the data in a repository
- Aligning supply and demand: Bridging the gap (<u>slides 11 20</u>) Steve shared the results
 of some studies which examined data sharing practices, including those that considered
 this through the lens of the Theory of Planned Behaviour. Studies include (<u>full citations in the slides</u>):
 - McEachern & McDougall (2014)
 - Kim and Stanton (2015)
 - Zenk- Moltgen et al. (2018)
 - Melero and Navarro-Melina (2020)
- Stevel concluded with prompts to consider when asking what is needed to encourage data sharing (slide 21).

The discussion addressed the following topics:

- Q: Is there conflicting data on whether social norms impact data sharing practices? A: it
 may be explained by domain norms some domains tend to share data more than
 others.
- Q: If that data suggests that people who have more control over their data actually share less, could this be because people complete control with responsibility/risk? Data is not clear yet, institutional mandates, funder and journal policies could be impacting this.

Discussion: Developing a survey to examine the social dynamics that influence the implementation of the FAIR principles.

Slides available here: https://zenodo.org/record/5748372
Discussion moderated by Kheeran Dharmawardena

Kheeran led a 45 minute discussion and collaboration activity focused on gathering key questions to inform the development of a survey investigating the social dynamics that influence the implication of the FAIR principles. We used the following prompts:

- What questions could we ask about the social aspects that foster or hinder making data Findable?
- What questions could we ask about the social aspects that foster or hinder making data Accessible?
- What questions could we ask about the social aspects that foster or hinder making data Interoperable?
- What questions could we ask about the social aspects that foster or hinder making data Reusable?

People contributed the following questions. These are available as a csv here.

What questions could we ask about the social aspects that foster or hinder making data Findable?

Тор

- What are the disincentives and risks, real or perceived that prevent people from sharing data?
- Is data sharing through repositories valued in your organization?
- 🔹 🥌 As researchers are usually busy and loaded with work, they would need specified worktime to share their data and make in findable.
- What are the demonstrable incentives for individuals to participate in data sharing?
- What are the perceived risks of making your data findable, if any?
- | 2 |= What incentives do you experience at your institution that encourage data sharing
- under what conditions are curation services required and what are the needs for those services?
- What do researchers consider 'findable' themselves, and what do they do to achieve that?
- How much "do it yourself" is required across different repos?
- What benefits from sharing data through repositories do you perceive?
- How secure the researcher feel in terms of their career situation
- How to we create governance that is somewhat similar across repositories so that stakeholders know more or less what to expect when interacting with these repos?
- How should infrastructures that make data findable be governed?
- What level of "data fundability" is normal in different disciplines, and different regions?
- What are the benefits of depositing large amounts of data
- Is it useful to consider categories of repositories based on the service layer?
- how do people understand the principle of reuse?
- how do you define reuse?

What questions could we ask about the social aspects that foster or hinder making data Accessible?

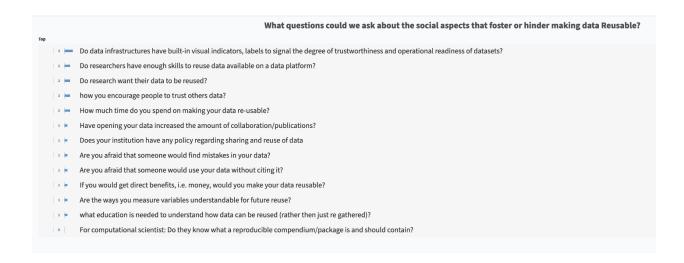
Тор

- Do you want to know who uses your shared data? And do you want to have an effect how it is used?
- Do you support researchers with metadata and data documentation?
- Does the institution offer guidelines and support for researchers working with qualitative data
- How would you define interoperability?
- What governance arrangements do you have in place for managing who can access data through your service?

What questions could we ask about the social aspects that foster or hinder making data Interoperable?

Тор

- Do researchers understand what interoperability of data (on their field of science) mean?
- When making your data interoperable, who do you have in mind as the future user?
- How to ensure coordinated, interoperable Research Data Management at different national research institutes?
- Are there established standards or schemas for the types of data you create?
- What additional effort is involved in making your data interoperable?
- Do you understand what metadata means
- Do researchers perceive that 'data sharing' is relevant to their work?
- What is your understanding of interoperability?
- how do you encourage people to plan for interoperability even if their data will not be "open"?
- Do you support researchers with data standards? data formats?
- What kind of data produced and share by other researchers, would help you in your research?
- When you do share data, why do you do so? Conversely, if you don't why don't you?
- How important is interoperability of data to researchers using your service?
- Do you know what are open file formats
- Do researchers know how to make it interoperable?
- How do you anticipate future users needs? (any institutional support for instance?)
- What are more junior researchers being told by more senior ones about the risks and rewards of sharing?
- ${}^{\bullet} \ \ \, \text{to what extent are researchers of different subject-specific fields locked in to proprietary services}$
- What are some reasons that you might not use an open file format?



There was some overlap between these questions, so the co-chairs will curate a list of questions and share them at or before the Community Meeting in 2022.

Next steps

- Form small working groups to compile the questions into a survey which we can deploy
 in the RDA community participants were asked to sign up on the Meeting Notes
 Document if they were interested in being involved. The co-chairs will use this to contact
 people.
- 2. Continue to cultivate discussion in this area.
- 3. Next community meeting scheduled for 1 Feb, 2022, 12:00:00 UTC

There is a rolling call for participation, please do get in touch!