Enhancing collaboration and access to data throughout the research lifecycle

Center for Open and REproducible Science (CORES) Launch Event Stanford | Data Science February 18, 2021

Mercè Crosas, Ph.D., Harvard University
University Research Data Management Officer, HUIT
Chief Data Science and Technology Officer, IQSS
scholar.harvard.edu/mercecrosas @mercecrosas







Log in





CORRESPONDENCE | VOLUME 20, ISSUE 5, P534, MAY 01, 2020

Open access epidemiological data from the COVID-19 outbreak

Bo Xu → Moritz U G Kraemer 🖂 → on behalf of the

Open COVID-19 Data Curation Group

Published: February 19, 2020

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(20)30119-5





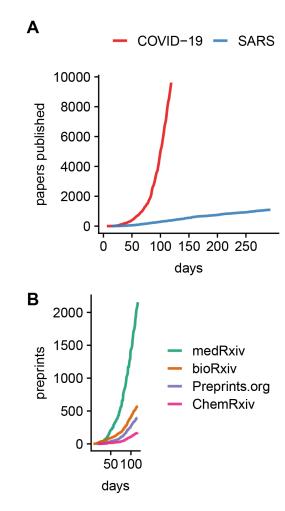
SIGNIFICANCE

Science in the face of Covid-19: faster, better, stronger?

Written by Simon Schwab and Leonhard Held on 08 May 2020.



"During the pandemic, conflicting information can undermine trust in science. Openness and the **sharing of data** enable researchers to **collaborate**, **review and reproduce findings**, and such activities strengthen trust in science."



"Since the novel coronavirus struck, scientific research has been shared, and built upon, at an unprecedented pace. An open and deeply collaborative academic enterprise has emerged, with scientists from around the world sharing data and working together [...]

we must not revert to our old ways."

Janet Napolitano, President, University of California

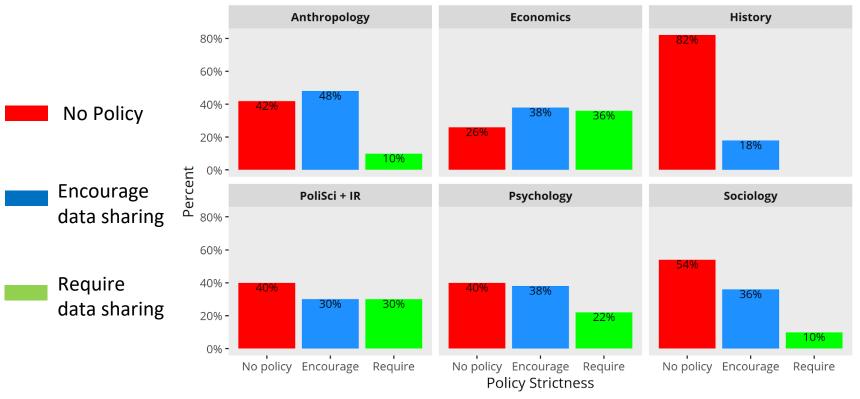


Recent Advances in Data Sharing

- New data policies in journals
 - Example: > 50% of top social science journals recommend or require sharing the data associated with the article
- New data sharing mandates by funding entities
 - Example: National Institutes of Health (NIH) recent release of Policy for Data Management and Sharing
- Joint statements from scientific communities
 - Example: American Geophysical Union (AGU) Position Statement on Data
- Ubiquity of domain-specific and generalist data repositories
 - Example: Dataverse software powers > 60 repositories world-wide

Data Policies of top 50 journals in 6 disciplines

Percentage of Journals by Strictness of Data Policy



Crosas, Gautier, Karcher, Kirilova, Otalora, Schwartz. Data Policies of Highly-Ranked Social Science Journals, *preprint*, https://osf.io/preprints/socarxiv/9h7ay

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Final NIH Policy for Data Management and Sharing

Notice Number:

NOT-OD-21-013

Key Dates

Release Date: Effective Date:

October 29, 2020 January 25, 2023

Issued by

Office of The Director, National Institutes of Health (OD)



"This policy establishes the baseline expectation that data sharing is a fundamental component of the research process"

Francis S. Collins, M.D., Ph.D.
Director, National Institutes of Health

"[...] NIH encourages data management and sharing practices to be consistent with the FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable) data principles and reflective of practices within specific research communities."

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"Robust, verifiable, and reproducible science requires that evidence behind an assertion be accessible for evaluation. Researchers have a responsibility to collect, develop, and **share this evidence** in an ethical manner, that is **as open and transparent as possible**."

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Dataverse

Federated FAIR data repositories worldwide

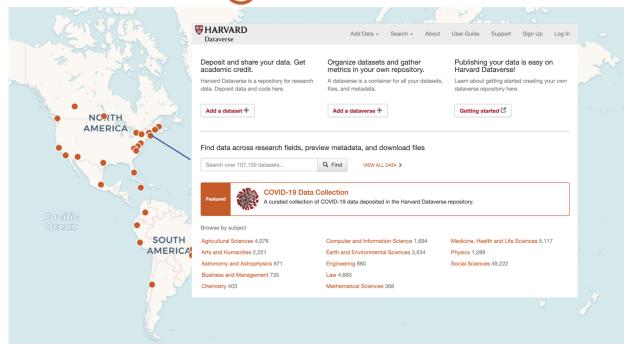


Developed at Harvard's Institute for Quantitative Social Science (IQSS) with contributions from the Dataverse community and the Global Dataverse Community Consortium (https://dataverse.org)

- Open-source
- 67 installations
- 6 continents
- 8K Dataverse collections
- **140K** datasets
- **900K** files
- 30M file downloads
- Metadata shared across repositories



Harvard Dataverse repository



Open to all researchers across all disciplines



Growth of Research Data Services Offerings in Universities

- Ithaka S+R report (Radecki & Springer, 2020, https://doi.org/10.18665/sr.314397):
 - Reviewed research data services from 120 U.S. Universities
- A growing number of research data services distributed across various university units:

Within Libraries and IT (main providers)

- Consulting
- Training events
- Backend work (data architecture, metadata design)
- Front end work (web development, data visualizations)

Outside Libraries and IT

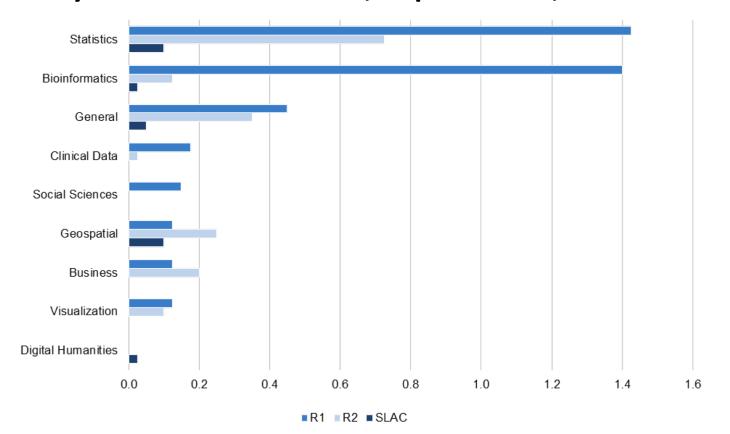
- Statistics
- Bioinformatics
- Geospatial
- Clinical data
- Business
- Social Science
- Visualizations

Profile of types of Library Data Services

Generalist consultation is the most common service offered by the libraries

	Consulting	Training Events	Front End Work	Back End Work	Total
General	35.9%	16.0%	3.2%	2.6%	57.7%
Geospatial	16.7%	9.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.6%
Statistics	7.1%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%
Digital Humanities	2.6%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%
Social Sciences	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
Health Sciences	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Other	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%
Total	64.7%	29.5%	3.2%	2.6%	100%

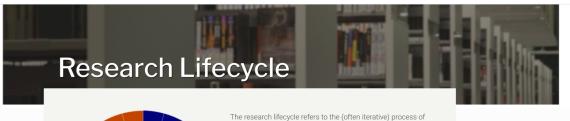
Average number of research data services per institution offered by centers and facilities, departments, and schools



Research Data and Computing Services Offerings at Harvard

- A need to increase research data and computing services
 - Along with increase in data-centric and data science research
 - To support funders and journals requirements
 - Services distributes across units and schools
- Collaboration between Research, Library, and IT/Research Computing is key
- Build an inventory to learn what services are provided across units
 - Understand what is available
 - Standardize the information
- One research support site to find all service offerings in a common way (to be launched in 2021)
- Find gaps and connect services, tools, and teams
- Foster a community of research computing and data teams at the University (working groups, events)

Services offerings throughout the research lifecycle



The research lifecycle refers to the (often iterative) process of conducting research, from the initial planning, funding, and research project design to publishing and disseminating the conclusions or work of scholarship. Although the research process varies across disciplines and research domains, it often includes validating a model or hypothesis by using information and data. In turn, the results from the data help improve the model and thus, gather additional data to validate the new model. On this site, we refer to data in the broadest sense of the word, including experimental, observational, acquired, and simulated data, as well as any relevant information, artifacts, and original sources. In recent years, the research lifecycle has also included publishing

the data, code, and workflows to facilitate the reproducibility of the published results.

Browse by Research Lifecycle

Planning →

Active Research →

Buying and Licensing Data

Cluster Computing

Data Retrieval

Data Cleaning

Dissemination & Preservation

Archiving Faculty Research Data and Archiving Data

Planning:

Access & Reuse Plan & Design

Active Research:

Collect & Create
Analyze & Collaborate

Dissemination & Preservation:

Evaluate & Archive Share & Disseminate

RESEARCH LIFECYCLE

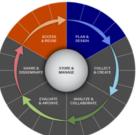
Planning

Active Research

Dissemination & Preservation

Planning

HOME / LIFECYCLE /



Research planning concerns all aspects of preparing for a research project. It includes seeking funding, awareness of University and sponsor requirements, and the organization of data, records, tools, and/or resources needed to conduct the research and disseminate and archive valuable results

Animal Research Resources →

The University has established a number of useful resources to support animal research..

Buying and Licensing Data

Consultations and instruction associated with obtaining, buying, and licensing research data...

Data Retrieval →

Consultation on how to acquire free data or retrieve data provided by a source (e.g. Library subscriptions...

Data Safety & Regulated Data →

The University's researchers and administrators are responsible for properly managing and securing research data...

Data Use Agreement Processing →

The transfer of data between organizations is common in the research community...

Finding Data →

Consultation, full service (HLS, Baker), and referrals for locating sources of research data(e.g. Library subscriptions, government sponsor, repository).

Human Subjects Research Resources →

The University has established a number of useful resources to support human research...

Longwood Health Informationist →

Some researchers may wish to embed a data services librarian as a health informationist in their projects...

Pre- & Post-Award Resources →

Resources and systems for research administrators, compliance officers, and researchers to support the University's research enterprise.

Research Data Management Lifecycle →

Consultation and support for Research Data Management lifecycle activities...

Research Design ->

Full support and consultations on the design of research projects to streamline the research process...

Training, Workshops & Capacity Building →

Ongoing training and workshops are available across the University online, and in person when available.

Planning:

Access & Reuse Plan & Design

12 service offerings:

- Buying and Licensing Data
- Data Retrieval, Finding Data
- Data Safety and Regulated Data
- Data Use Agreement Processing
- Human Subjects
- Animal Research Resources
- Pre- & Post-Award Resources
- Research Data Management Lifecycle
- Research Design
- Training, Workshop, Capacity Building
- Project Health Informationist

SERVICES

Research Administration
& Compliance

Data Safety & Regulated Data

Data Use Agreement Processing

eSupport - Committee on Microbiological Safety (eCOMS)

Human Subjects and Animal Research Resources

Pre- & Post-Award Resources

- ▶ Research Computing
- Research Data and Scholarship

HOME / SERVICES / RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION & COMPLIANCE /

Data Use Agreement Processing

The transfer of data between organizations is common in the research community. When the data is confidential, proprietary, or otherwise considered sensitive or protected, the organization providing the data, whether that is Harvard or a third party, may require a Data Use Agreement (DUA) to govern the exchange of data. This section includes guidance on the DUA-Agreements Application which supports the review, approval and management process for DUAs, and other related resources.

Data Use Agreement review and compliance application for researchers at Harvard interested in requesting data from a third party, or providing data to a third party. This application supports the review, approval and management process for Data Use Agreements.

A DUA is a binding contract governing access to and treatment of nonpublic data provided by one party (a "Provider") to another party (a "Recipient"). DUAs are often required by external parties, and may also be necessary for Harvard data to be disclosed to another organization. DUA terms and conditions vary depending on the laws and regulations governing the specific type of data to be shared, as well as the policies and/or requirements of the Provider and Recipient. If you are unsure whether a DUA is necessary, feel free to reach out to your sponsored research office.

Details by Provider

- HUIT Administrative Technology Services, Research Administration and Compliance
- Harvard Medical and Dental Schools
- Harvard T. H. Chan School of Public Health
- Harvard University Area

Example of Service offering in Planning Phase:

- DUA and Safety System to:
 - Track all DUAs for incoming and outgoing compliant data
 - Manage DUA while data are used for research
- Assistance with DUA negotiation
- Connect process with IRB and Security officers

RESEARCH LIFECYCLE

Planning

Active Research

Dissemination & Preservation

Active Research



The active research phase of a project may include collecting or acquiring data, information, or sources, conducting quantitative or qualitative analysis, and/or using computation resources, data storage, quantitative or qualitative tools, visualizations, or information exploration.

Cluster Computing →

HOME / LIFECYCLE /

Doing computations at scale allows a researcher to test many different variables at once, thereby shorter time to outcomes. and also provides the ability to

Data Cleaning →

Data Cleaning services and consultation support for cleaning, reformatting, merging, and scraping data for analyzing, visualization and reporting.

Data Curation →

Specialists throughout Harvard Library are available to consult about data curation, organization, and integration. In order to maintain the availablility...

Data Handling →

Consultation instruction and support for practices and procedures involving data (e.g., reformatting).

Data Science and Research Computing Facilitation →

A research team can often benefit from incremental help to expand their knowledge and skills, to augment their collective skill set..

Data Science and Research Software Engineering Collaboration →

Data Science and Software Engineering play an important role in research by creating new.

Data Security →

Consultations and/or instruction on ensuring data security during the research lifecycle, including compliance with University policies.

Data Visualization →

Data visualization creation and support (i.e. specialized referrals) for research projects.

Database →

In a data analysis environment. organized collections of data need to be hosted and access granted to set of researchers. A database service provides an interface to

Dataset Creation →

Across the University, experts are available to consult on creating data and datasets using tools like mturk, qualtrics, and other surveys and field experiments...

Geospatial Data →

Experts are available to consult with researchers on finding, preparing, creating, and/or analyzing geospatial data..

Lab and Biological Safety Resources →

University-wide tracking of lab safety.

Active Research:

Collect & Create **Analyze & Collaborate**

19 service offerings

- Cluster Computing, Virtual Instances
- Research Data Storage, Database, Security
- Software and Platforms
- Electronic Lab Notebooks, Computational Notebooks
- Research Computing Consulting & Facilitation
- Data Science and Research Software Engineering, Statistical Analysis, Text Analysis
- Dataset Creation, Data Cleaning, Data Curation, Data Handling, Metadata creation
- Data Visualization; Geospatial data
- Qualitative Data Support
- Lab and biological Safety

SERVICES

Research Administration & Compliance

▼Research Computing

Cluster Computing

Data Science and Research Software Engineering Collaboration

Database

Research Computing Consulting and Facilitation

Research Data Storage

Virtual Instances

Research Data and Scholarship

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Data Science and Research Software Engineering Collaboration

Data Science and Software Engineering play an important role in research by creating new capabilities to process and analyze data, helping ensure reproducibility, and aiding researchers in extracting knowledge and insight for the data. The term software here is used broadly to include all the ways in which one creates and analyses data. Researchers utilize software in their research by using scripts, tools, open-source software, and licensed software. Data science also covers a wide range of skills and techniques applied to cleaning (aka wrangling), processing, and statistics that are typically beyond what a researcher from a specific domain might have. Due to the rapidly evolving nature of research, there are not always codes for all functions needed, nor are their clean data sources; therefore, the software or data pipelines are developed specifically for a given project. Traditionally, this development was done with researchers (graduate students and postdocs) or independent contractors. This approach poses several issues in terms of maintenance, optimization, reproducibility, and cost. RSE or Data Scientist team can work closely with other Research Computing Systems teams to design, develop, deploy, optimize, and maintain software packages/tools and data pipelines that are paired with specific hardware architectures to accelerate cutting-edge research at Harvard University.

Details by Provider

- Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Research Computing
- Institute for Quantitative Social Sciences
- Harvard Business School

Example of Service offering in Active Research phase:

Data Science Services offered by the Institute for Quantitative Social Science (IQSS)

- Focuses on social science support, but includes other scientific domains
- Consulting: short term
- Collaboration: longer project (fee)
- Training materials (in collaboration with Harvard Business School):
 - Python: Introduction, web scraping
 - R: Introduction, regressions models, graphics, data wrangling
 - Stata: Introduction, data management, regression models, graphics
 - Other: Introduction to programming, SAS introduction, data science tools

RESEARCH LIFECYCLE

Planning

Active Research

Dissemination & Preservation

HOME / LIFECYCLE /

Dissemination & Preservation



Dissemination and preservation are increasingly important parts of the research lifecycle. Sponsors, journals, and publications often require that all inputs, outputs, how research was conducted, and what tools, data, and code were used be available and accessible, alongside results and conclusions.

List of resources for dissemination and preservation below:

Archiving Faculty Research Data and Archiving Data →

Full service options, consultation, and instruction for faculty who need to archive their research data...

Copyright and Intellectual Property \rightarrow

Consultations and/or instruction on a wide variety of topics relating to copyright and intellectual property concerns...

DASH Open-Access Repository →

DASH is Harvard's central, openaccess repository for research by Harvard community members....

Data Sharing and Publishing →

Harvard offers consultation and instruction for researchers looking to publicly share their data and research products...

Harvard Dataverse Repository →

Harvard Dataverse is a free, selfservice data repository open to all researchers provided by any discipline, both inside...

Dissemination & Preservation: Evaluate & Archive Share & Disseminate

5 service offerings:

- Copyright and Intellectual Property
- Archiving data
- Data Sharing and Publishing
- DASH Open Access Repository
- Harvard Dataverse Repository

SERVICES

- Research Administration & Compliance
- Research Computing
- ▼Research Data and Scholarship

Archiving Faculty Research Data and Archiving Data

Buying and Licensing Data

Copyright and Intellectual Property

Data Cleaning

Data Curation

Data Deposit

Data Handling

Data Retrieval

Data Security Support

Data Sharing and Publishing

Data Visualization

Dataset Creation

Finding Data

Geospatial Library,
Data Analysis, Creation,
Visualization

HOME / SERVICES / RESEARCH DATA AND SCHOLARSHIP /

Harvard Dataverse Curation

The Harvard Dataverse data curation team, staffed by member of IQSS and the Harvard Library (and separately, the Harvard Kennedy School Library), provides fee-based curation services and free consultations to researchers around the world who are depositing data into the Harvard Dataverse.

Research data replication datasets, data for related publications, and all file types and domains are welcomed in the Harvard Dataverse. Through this engagement, the curation services team will ensure that deposited datasets are discoverable, accessible, interoperable, and reusable (FAIR). (IQSS)

Details by Provider

Institute for Quantitative Social Sciences

Audience

- · All Affiliates
- · All Faculty
- · All Graduate Students
- · All Undergraduate Students
- Public

Service Provider

Institute for Quantitative Social Sciences (IQSS)

Service Fee

Yes

Service Website

https://support.dataverse.harvard.edu/curation-services

Contact Information

support@dataverse.harvard.edu

Example of Service Offering in Dissemination phase:

Dataverse Curation services

- A collaboration between IQSS and the Harvard Library
- Tiered service offerings:
 - Free consultation (< 3 hours)
 - Extended consultation services
 - Dataverse collection set-up
 - administration and curation services
 - Custom services
- In 2021, new service for supporting "managed collections" interested in receiving Core Trust Seal certification.



A Data Commons

"... brings together (or co-locates) data with cloud computing infrastructure and commonly used software services, tools & applications for managing, analyzing, and sharing data to create an interoperable resource for a research community."

[Robert Grossman, on the NIH Data Commons Consortium initiative]

A Data Commons vision with Dataverse

Context, documentation, provenance

Collaborations

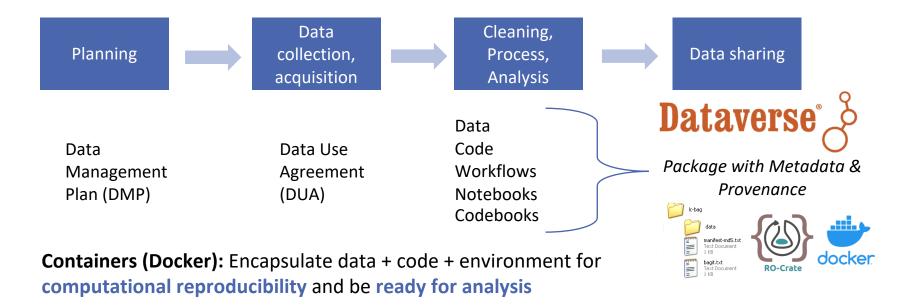
Large and complex datasets

Sensitive and proprietary data

Challenges:

- Insufficient information to reuse the data
- Incomplete code to reproduce results
- Lack of data source and transformations to understand validity

Integration with containers, packaging standards



Packaging Standards (RDA Bags, Research Objects-Crate): Package data with associated files, metadata, and provenance for sharing across systems

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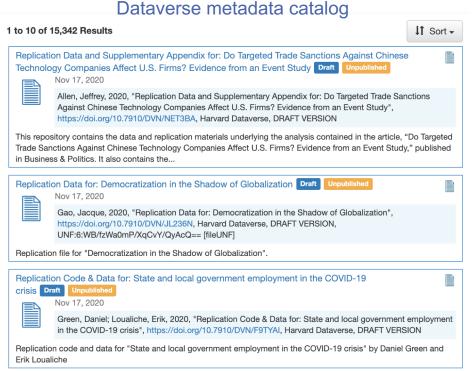
Large and complex datasets

Sensitive and proprietary data

Challenges:

- Difficult to find research datasets before publication
- Difficult to access data from other groups or organizations
- Often duplicative, costly efforts

A common registry for active research datasets



- We are working on a metadata
 catalog for unpublished datasets or
 datasets published elsewhere
 (Dataverse Metadata Working Group)
- Metadata findable via the repository
- But data might be elsewhere:
 - Restricted w/ access to collaborators
 - Or in another repository

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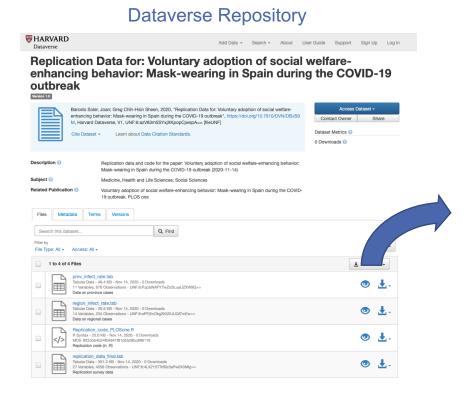
Large and complex datasets

Sensitive and proprietary data

Challenges:

- Data cannot be downloaded to local computer
- Often special software is required to explore and make sense of the data

Integration of data repositories with computing



On-premise and cloud computing

Enable access to data on the cloud, with software needed for analysis



Massachusetts Green High Performance Computing Center + New England Research Cloud + Northeast Storage Exchange on OpenStack open-source cloud

A Data Commons vision with Dataverse

Context, documentation, provenance

Collaborations

Large and complex datasets

Sensitive and proprietary data

Challenges:

- Not all data can be open
- Security and access requirements depend on data sensitivity
- Difficult to negotiate Data Use Agreements
- Access to industry data for research limited

Data classification for security, access requirements

Non-Sensitive DataTags Sensitive DataTags Requires Data Use Agreement (DUA); Orange requires data enclave Publicly open, no barriers Blue (moderate sensitivity) Requires DUA; stricter security Publicly open, but need to register Red requirements and audits Green to access (high sensitivity) Only metadata and no link to data; Restricted, need to be granted Crimson data stored outside network Yellow permissions, but non-sensitive (maximum sensitivity)

Sweeney, Crosas, Bar-Sinai, 2015, Sharing Sensitive Data with Confidence: the DataTags System https://techscience.org/a/2015101601/

Openly findable data, secure computation and storage

Public Repository



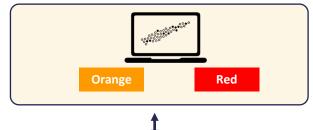
Private datasets discoverable via repository (only metadata open)



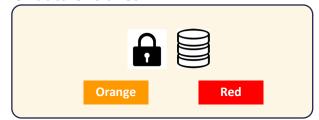
confirming compliance with data access policies (DUA)

Data owners keep control of their data

Approved Secure Compute Environment



Trusted Remote Storage Agents (TRSA) or data enclaves





Differential Privacy tools to explore sensitive data

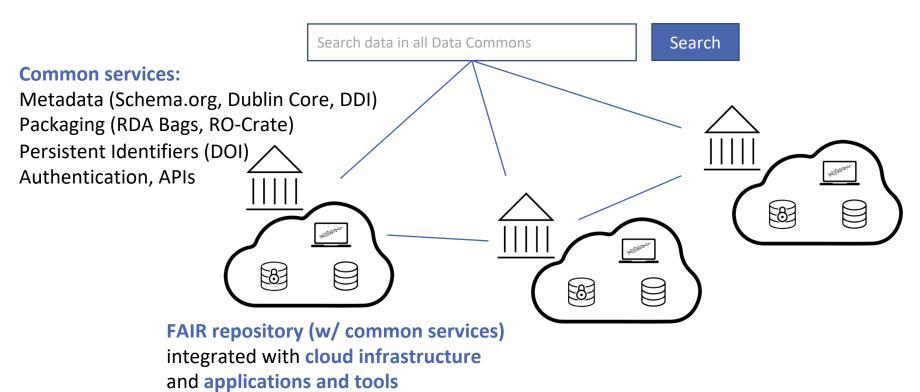
- A differentially private algorithm introduces a minimum amount of noise to released statistics to mathematically guarantee the privacy of any individual in the dataset
- OpenDP (https://opendp.org) is a community effort to build a trustworthy and opensource suite of differential privacy tools to explore sensitive data
- We are currently working on the first release of OpenDP and Dataverse integration

What will this mean:

- Opens up sensitive data to the research community
- Sensitive datasets findable in a Dataverse repository will be explorable through differentially private statistics, without ever accessing the original dataset
- Statistics included: mean, histogram, quantile, median, variance, OLS regression, logistic regression, probit regression, difference of means, unbiased privacy



Agreement on community standards needed for a federated Data Commons



Summary

Universities need to collaborate between research, libraries, and IT to:

- Catalog all the services offered to support research data and computing
- Centralize costly and complex services
- Build workflows to integrate services, research tools, computing, and repositories

The proposed Data Commons with **Dataverse** repositories lowers the barrier to:

- Finding active research data, in addition to data already publicly published
- Accessing and tracking the data in one place for collaboration and computing
- Distributing data and context across systems in a standardized form
- Sharing sensitive, private data for research between industry, gov, and academia

THANKS!