

Open Data and Engagement in Knowledge Production

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Track C Open Science
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The Professions in Arctic Societies (ProSoc)



<http://www.ulapland.fi/prosoc>

Professional knowledge as a driver of socio-economic change
Scholarly concept of professional research combining disciplines,
institutions and expertise to develop open data, research methods and
co-writing based on open data we produce. Research themes:

- The Academic Profession in the Knowledge-based Society: survey in 30+ countries, successor of the international CAP survey
- Changing Professionalism in Social Work
- Study on complaint procedures in health services
- Network behaviour of professions
- Philosophy of information technology
- Simulation studies and digitalisation

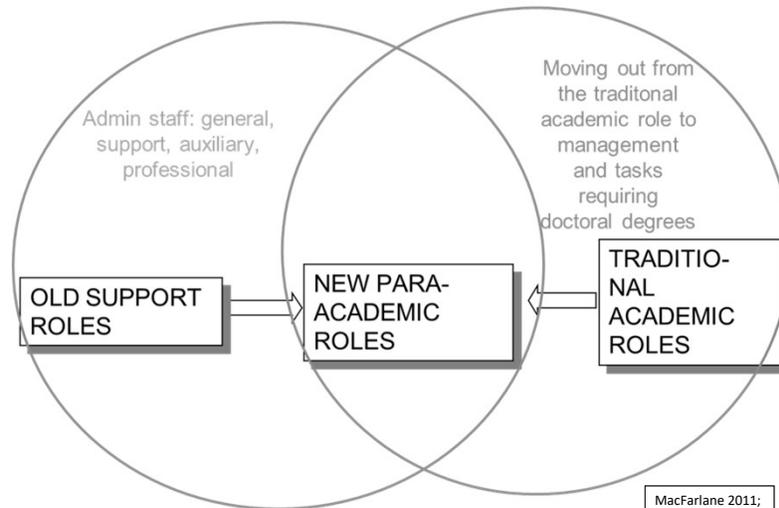
Evaluation of research institutes and funding
<http://vnk.fi/tula>
<http://www.ulapland.fi/opendata>

New forms of work in the Academy closer to the work done in the rest of society



The primary attention in university staffing matters is rightly paid to academic work, but overall university efficiency and effectiveness can only be improved by having a thorough knowledge of the views of all university staff

Universities identify general and non-academic staff role in knowledge production in variate ways
Aarrevaara, T. & Dobson, I.R. (2016). An Analysis of the Opinions of University Non-Academic Staff in the Nordic Countries. Journal of the European Higher Education Area 3:2016.



MacFarlane 2011;
Whitchurch 2011

The academic profession in HEIs



Constitutes a strong community that essentially influences the recruitment of staff to undertake academic tasks

- the training of those appointed to the positions, evaluates its members' competence, carries the responsibility for the quality of work
- academics' critical roles include training researchers and conducting their own basic and applied research
- enjoys high social prestige, and bases its operation on a comprehensive body of knowledge
- is a critical part of the future of knowledge-based societies and innovation

Discipline matters (APIKS FIN 2018)

Discipline		
	Frequency	Valid Percent
Science	547	40,0
Health	210	15,3
Humanities and social sciences	612	44,7
Total	1369	100,0
Missing No answer	8	
Total	1377	

Light 1974

Carnegie, CAP and their successor projects



- The Changing Academic Profession (CAP) survey was based on a major international consortium of scholars, and much built up from the efforts of the country teams. More than 600 peer reviewed scholarly papers have been published on CAP survey data Teichler et al. 2013
- Survey data is deposited in Finland
- Some countries will choose open access of data. Scholars, authorities and decision makers are looking for evidence in the reference countries, as well as higher education institutions and labour market organisations

Themes: Career and professional situation, general work situation and activities, teaching, research, external activities, governance and management, the international dimension of academic work, academics in formative career stages APIKS / CAP / EUROAC / Carnegie and other successor projects provide the most extensive international time series on the changing scope and content of work in the academic profession

The content and demands of academic work prevent the engagement and co-creation models of work



- ▶ External activities and internal pressures for performance
- ▶ Four-tier research career, segregation of academic and other roles
- ▶ Overlap with affiliation, uncertainty on intellectual property rights
- ▶ Realization of co-creative modes of operation such as open science has been little motivated, and not necessarily recognized in institutional strategies (Aarrevaara et al. 2019)



At the heart of academic work is social and academic commitment, competitive bidding, and its relevance

Aarrevaara, T., Pinheiro, R., & Söderlind, J. (2019). Strategy as Dialogue and Engagement. In: Pinheiro et al. Reforms, Organizational Change and Performance in Higher Education. Palgrave MacMillan.

Open science is a work for those who are in research
(working hours when classes in session min. 30 h/week,
Universities Finland 2018)



	Seniors	s.d	Juniors	s.d	PhD students	s.d.
N	146		387		142	
Teaching	14	8.36	14.3	12.74	4.4	7.89
Research	13.5	9.37	18,3	12.84	31.0	9.81
External activities	2.5	4.2	1.5	3.42	3.2	3.78
Applying research funding	4.0	3.84	2.6	4.32	1.0	2.31
Admin and service	9.4	8.04	3.5	4.83	1.1	1.51
Others	2.2	2.94	1.5	3.35	1.5	3.52
In all	45.6		41.7		42.2	

Source: APIKS FIN Jun 2019

Preparing for open data is time consuming



- Sampling and carrying out the survey with respect to consortium rules
- Critical reading of questionnaire (language versions)
- Safe submitting process
- Cleaning proses for tidy data
- Documentation in codebook and metadata
- Following the rules for weighting of data
- Respect to ethical guidelines
- Data regulation has changed in recent years (i.e. GDPR) and requires tools for anonymising and pseudonymising.
- Contract on immaterial property rights for databases

Is it worth having open data?



In open data, data management works with the

- Copyright, anonymisation and embargos (who will publish the results first)
- And also
 - Costs of metadata, data tools and data management including user access and codebooks
 - Changes in regulation
- The key incentive is in the rules of funding agencies:
 - Research for evidence-based decision-making
 - stronger societal interaction, and societal impacts
 - stakeholder engagement
- The increasing use of incentives, government funding formula, performance contracts and in universities' internal allocation (as managerial practice)
- As a consequence increasing expectations to undertake transparent and relevant academic work



source: animalia life

What limits the realisation of open science functions?



- ▶ Universities are still pursuing careers through research, UAS through teaching - work assignments and annual working time are also structured accordingly
- ▶ Accumulating merits primarily support the goals of scholars higher education institution. Responsible research is hardly taken into consideration in pay and merits when advertising open posts
- ▶ The Knowledge Society Framework supports the role of research and engagement but lacks the incentives
- ▶ Managing job insecurity plays a leading role in this area to encourage open science modes of operation
- ▶ The content of the work has changed little in the university sectors and mobility between sectors is still limited - skills and open data practices do not move between sectors and HEIs