



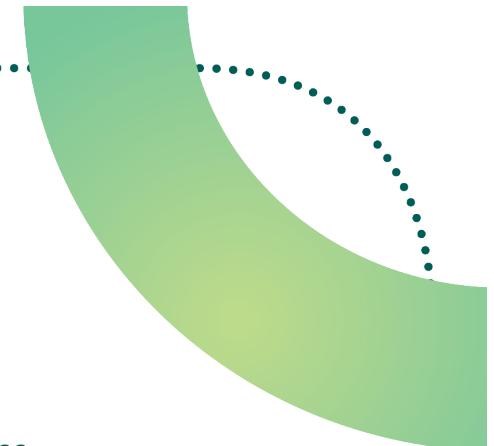
WILEY

How and why researchers share data

Liz Ferguson

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Credits



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Product Manager, Digital Product Management, Wiley



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Objectives

Better understand researcher perceptions of data sharing

Inform policy development and communication more widely

Develop services that support researchers wishing to or having to share data



Picture credit: Pen Waggener; flickr.com <http://bit.ly/1Sz2HCO> CC BY 2.0

Focus group outputs

‘Data’ is an ambiguous term

Most were unaware of funder or other policies relating to data

Generational differences impact attitudes and approaches to sharing data

Peer review is the most challenging part of the publishing process

The survey

Survey was deployed by email 7-21 March 2014

Sent to 90,000 individuals who had at least one article published in a Wiley-published journal during 2013

5x \$100 Amazon vouchers as an incentive



2,557 initial
or
incomplete
responses

Have you worked on a
research project that produced
data in the last 2 years?



2,255 in
recent or
active
research
programs



1. DEMOGRAPHICS, DATA PRODUCTION AND KNOWLEDGE OF DATA SHARING



Picture credit: Antonov Roman/Shutterstock

75%

University or college

11%

Research institute

3% each

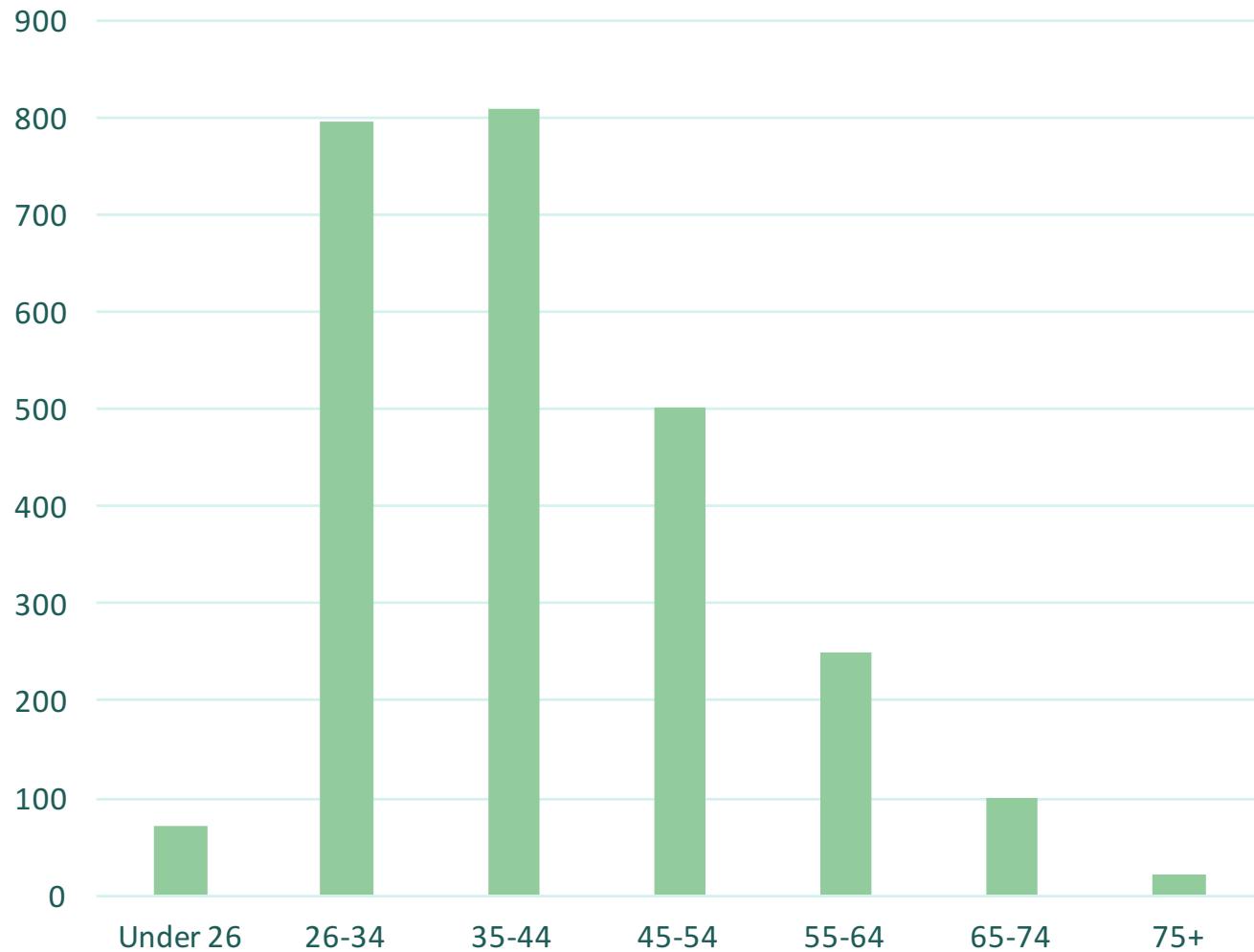
Industrial/commercial
Government agency
Medical institute

2% each

Hospital
Other (NGO, non-profit research
org, private researcher,
consultancy)



Age profile (before qualifying question)



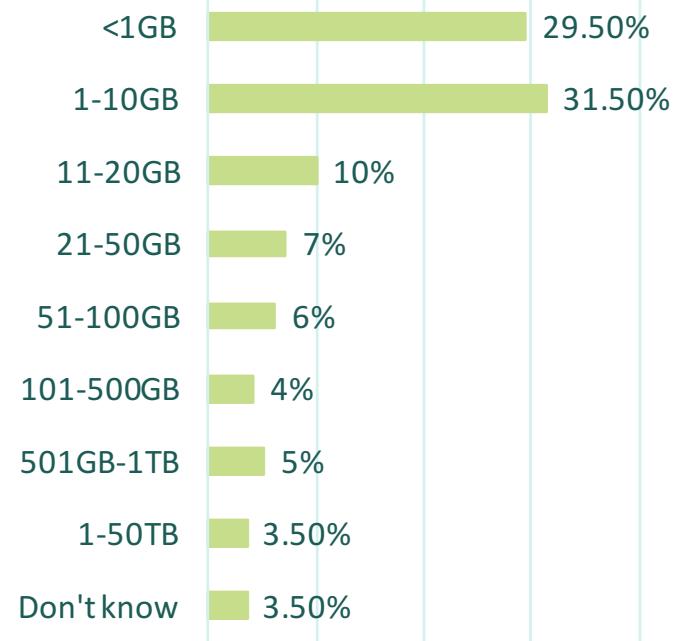
Data production

File type	n
Tabular data (e.g. .csv, .xls, .txt)	1,767
2-dimensional images	807
Code and models	460
Interview transcripts	298
Relational databases	254
3-dimensional images	254
Video/audio	228
Other*	227

*genomic and spectroscopic data were frequent answers among 'other'



File size

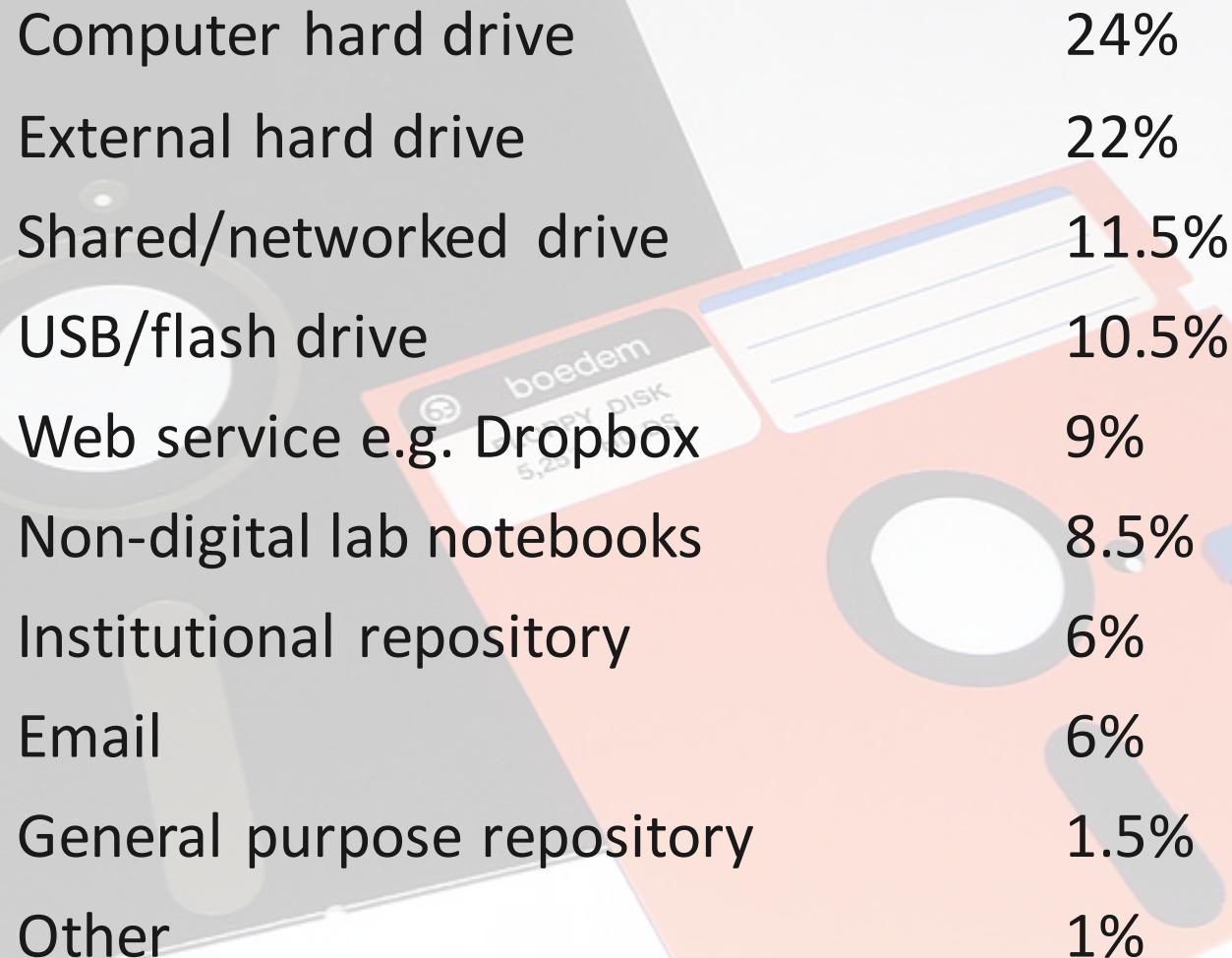


“the major cause of reduced data availability...was the rapid increase in the proportion of data sets reported as lost or on inaccessible storage media”

Vines TH *et al.* The availability of research data declines rapidly with article age. *Current Biology* 2014; 24: 1-4. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2013.11.014>

Picture credit: George Chernilevsky/Wikipedia

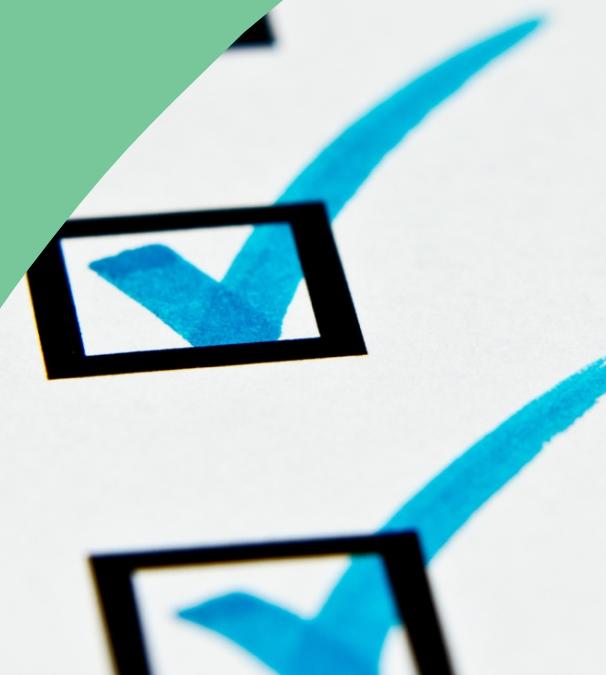
Please indicate the places you are most likely to store and archive your (tabular) data:



Picture credit: George Chernilevsky/Wikipedia

2. FUNDING AND FUNDERS

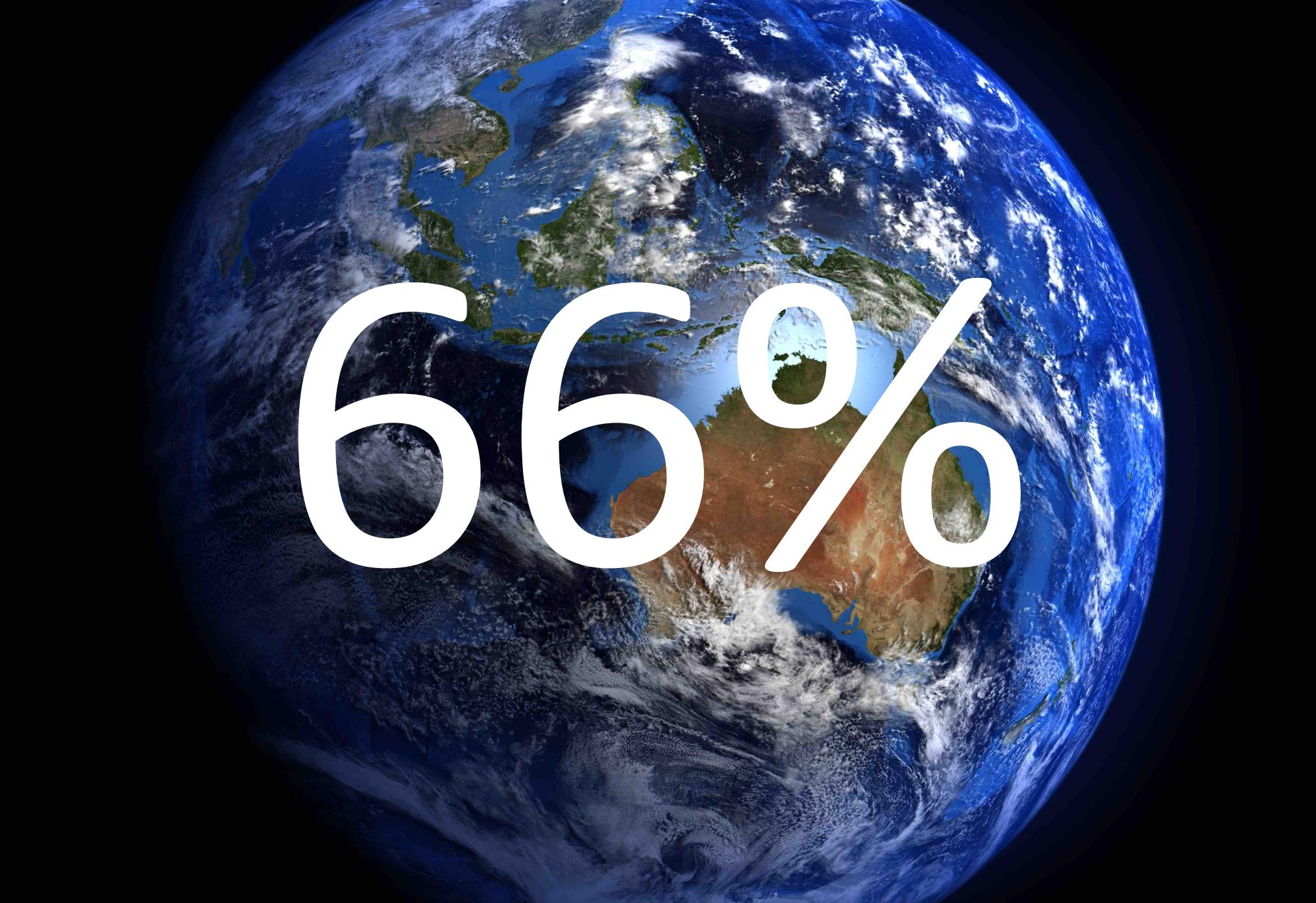
- Is your research currently funded?
- Does your funder require a data management plan?
- Does your funder require you to share data publicly?



Daniel Kulinski/Getty Images

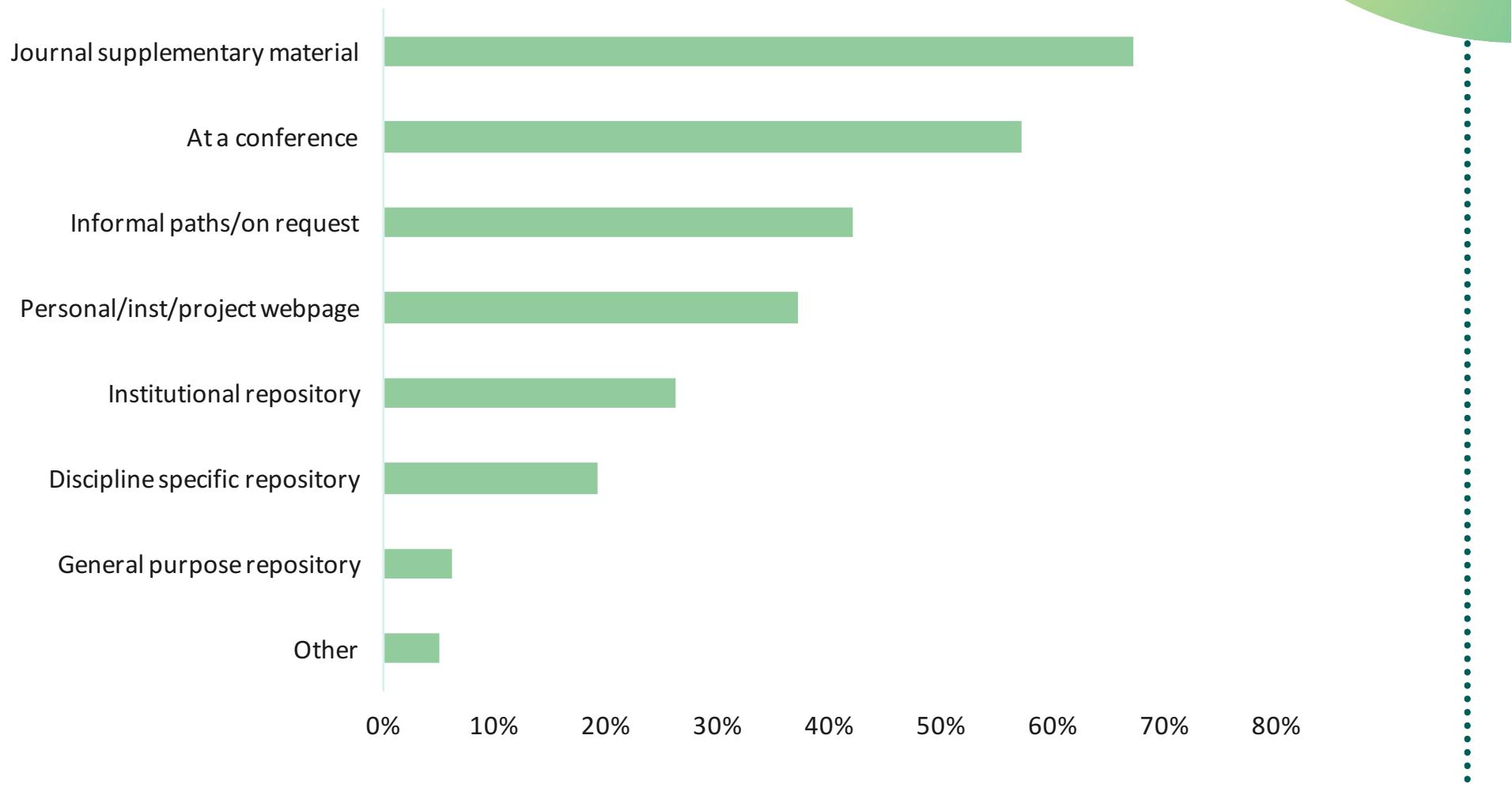
3. CURRENT PRACTICES AND ATTITUDES TO DATA SHARING





66%

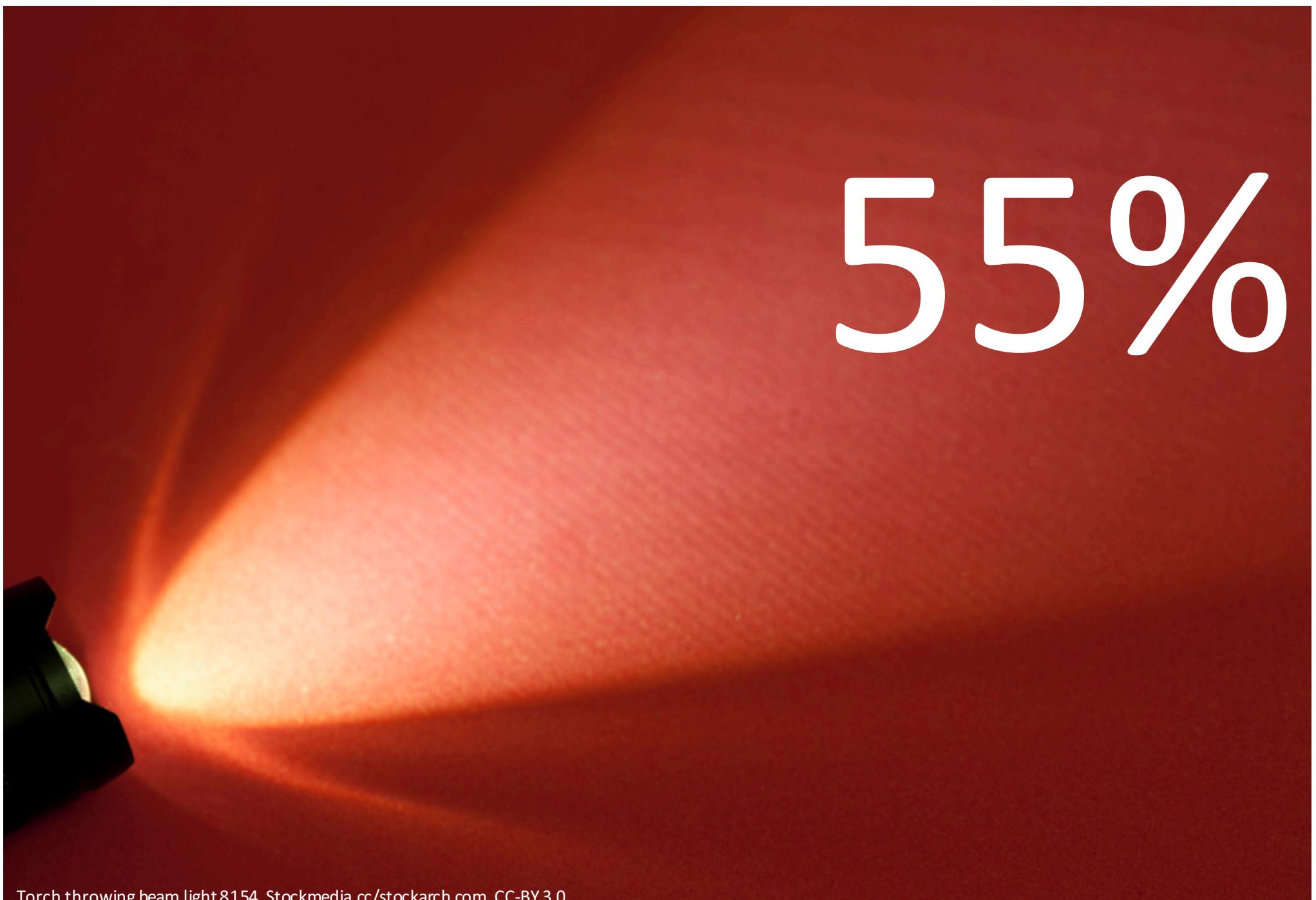
Where sharing takes place



57%



55%



Torch throwing beam light 8154. Stockmedia.cc/stockarch.com. CC-BY 3.0

Joint Data Archiving Policy (JDAP)

The Joint Data Archiving Policy (JDAP) describes a requirement that data supporting publications be publicly available. This policy was adopted in a joint and coordinated fashion by many leading journals in the field of evolution in 2011, and JDAP has since been adopted by additional journals across various disciplines. Other journals are welcome to endorse and implement JDAP, or use it as a model.

Journals that adopt JDAP often recommend Dryad as an appropriate data repository, however, the JDAP initiative is distinct from Dryad.

JDAP consists of the following text:

[Journal] requires, as a condition for publication, that data supporting the results in the paper should be archived in an appropriate public archive, such as [list of approved archives here]. Data are important products of the scientific enterprise, and they should be preserved and usable for decades in the future. Authors may elect to have the data publicly available at time of publication, or, if the technology of the archive allows, may opt to embargo access to the data for a period up to a year after publication. Exceptions may be granted at the discretion of the editor, especially for sensitive information such as human subject data or the location of endangered species.

View [recommended elements and examples of journal data policies](#).

42%

[Submit data now](#)[How and why?](#)

Search for data

 Enter keyword, DOI, etc.[Go](#)[Advanced search](#)

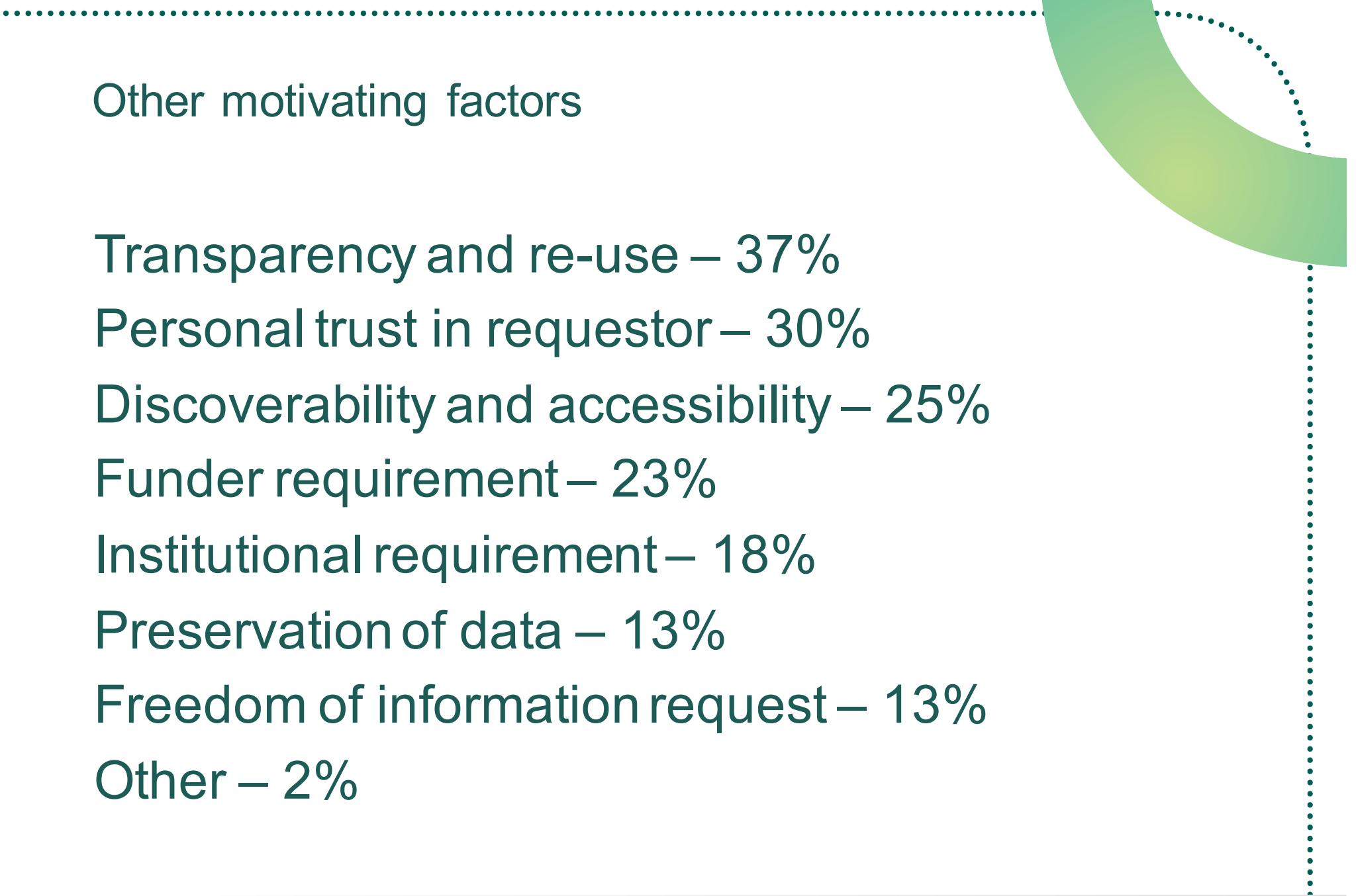
Be part of Dryad

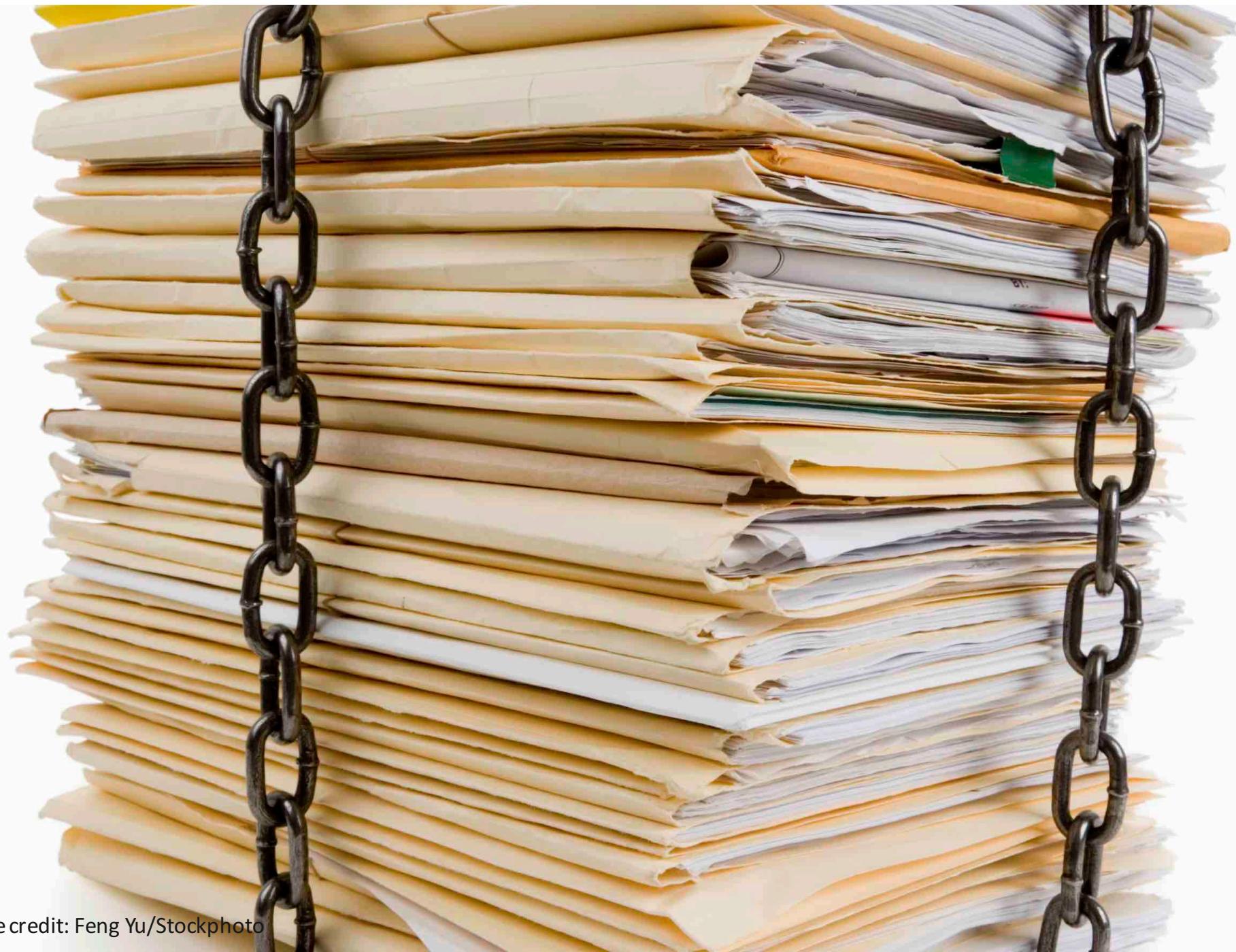
We encourage organizations to:

[Become a member](#)[Sponsor data publishing fees](#)[Integrate your journal\(s\)](#), or[All of the above](#)

Representative editorials from Dryad Partner journals

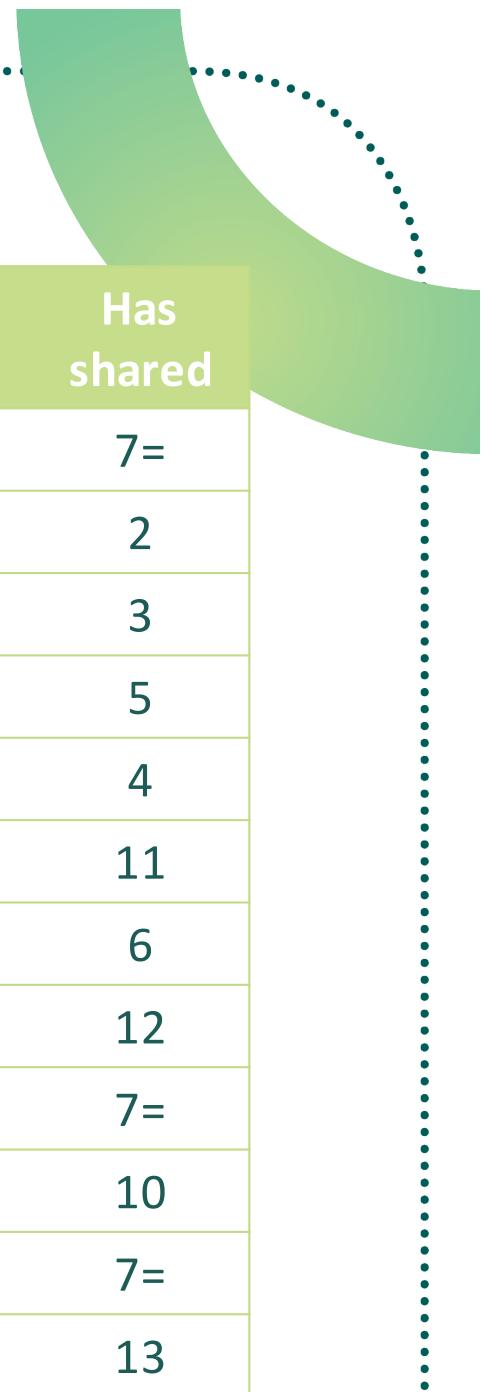
- Coulson, T. and B. Sheldon. 2014. Archive your data!. *Animal Ecology In Focus*.
<https://journalofanimalecology.wordpress.com/2014/11/21/archive-your-data/>
- Fox C W, Irschick D J, Knapp A K, Thompson K, Baker L and Meyer J 2014





Picture credit: Feng Yu/Stockphoto

Other barriers to sharing



Never shared		Has shared
2	Funder/institution doesn't require sharing	7=
3	Concerned my research will be scooped	2
4	Concerned about mis-representation or mis-use	3
5	Ethical concerns	5
6	I am concerned about being given proper credit/attrib	4
7	I did not know where to share my data	11
8	Insufficient time or resources	6
9	I did not know how to share my data	12
10	I did not consider the data to be relevant	7=
11	I did not consider it to be my responsibility	10
12	Lack of funding	7=
13	Other	13

Funders Journals Institutions



Picture credit: Africa Studio/Shutterstock

Impact of this survey

Significantly larger number of journals requiring data sharing (within weeks)

New service (partnered with figshare) integrates data upload with peer review

Data accessibility statement automated

With more to come

Thank you

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