Introduction to Research Data Management

Sharing and reusing data

http://hdl.handle.net/1969.1/164755

LIBRARIES
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY

Workshops

1. Build an overview
2. Collect and document data
3. Store digital data
4. Work with data
5. **Share and preserve data**
6. Plan ahead

Introduction

Considerations for sharing your data and reusing data made available by others.

Why share data

- Required by federal funding agencies.
- Required by publishers.
- Allows data to be reused for new questions.
- Makes research more transparent.
- Makes your papers more useful to other researchers.
- Allows you to get credit for your work.

How data are shared

Traditional ways:

- Sharing one on one.
- Sharing as part of a small team.
- Sharing between faculty and students.
- Sharing compiled results in a publication.

New ways:

- Sharing with large numbers of researchers outside of a team.
- Sharing data as a distinct entity.
- Broad dissemination online.
- Sharing with the public.

Common approaches

- **Informal sharing**: provide access to or send research data upon request.
- **Supplemental information**: provide research data in support of published articles.
- **Institutional data repository**: deposit research data in local repository.
- **Disciplinary data repository**: deposit research data in an appropriate community-based repository.

Federal funding agencies

White House Office of Science and Technology Policy has issued a directive in support of open access to research.

SPARC policy tracking: http://researchsharing.sparcopen.org/

- Maintains explanations of current article and data sharing requirements for federal agencies.

Which data to share

May also be determined by legal and ethical restrictions.

- Copyrights.
- Patents.
- NDAs and licenses, and use agreements.
- Subject rights: privacy and defamation.
- Juristiction-specific rules.

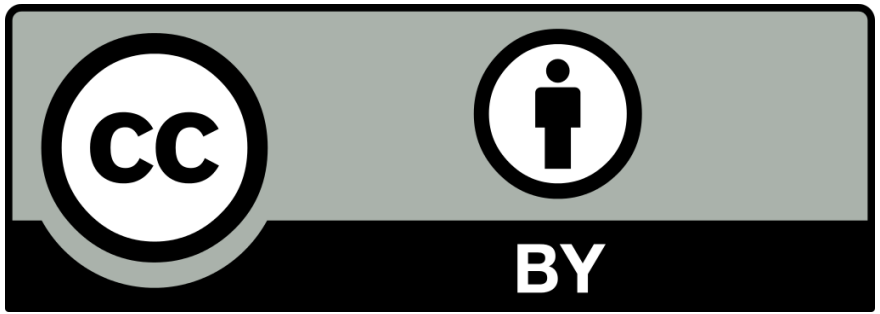
Sharing outside of your team

Consult:

- The university data policy/intellectual property policy.
- Funders’ policies.
- Your PI.
- Your IRB office.

Reusing data

- Asking for specific data.
- Follow licenses and use agreements.



Data citation

- Give the data creator appropriate credit.
- Allow easier access to the data for re-purposing or re-use.
- Enable readers to verify your results.

5 core elements

- Creator(s): may be individuals or organizations.
- Title.
- Publication year: when the dataset was released.
- Publisher: the data center, archive, or repository.
- Identifier: a unique public identifier (often an ARK or DOI).

“OECD (2008), Social Expenditures aggregates, OECD Social Expenditure Statistics (database). http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/000530172303 (Accessed on 2008-12-02).”

Conclusion

- Discussed data sharing and requirements to consider
- Reviewed Data citation

References and resources

- Ball, Alex and Monica Duke. "How to Cite Datasets and Link to Publications" [PDF](http://www.dcc.ac.uk/resources/how-guides/cite-datasets)