# Researcher-library collaborations: Data repositories as a service for researchers

## Introduction

Databrary (Databrary, 2015a) is a repository for storing and sharing videos collected as raw data in the context of research about human development and learning. The project has financial support from the National Science Foundation (BCS-1238599) and the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (U01-HD-076595). New York University (NYU) hosts the library and its staff, with additional support from The Pennsylvania State University (PSU). Databrary began accepting contributions in early 2014 and opened for general use in October 2014. In less than a year of operation, the number of institutions with authorized users has grown to 40, with 79 individual investigators from North America, Europe, South America, and Australia. As of May 2015, 35 individual contributors representing 25 different universities have contributed video data or excerpts. From the outset, Databrary has been designed to meet researchers’ needs, not as an isolated project initiated by the library or the central IT department. Databrary has focused on a specific scholarly domain, the developmental and learning sciences, and on a particular data type – video.

Most researchers in the developmental and learning sciences collect video as raw data, but ethical and technical barriers to sharing video have made open data sharing uncommon. While personally identifying information can be removed from text-based data, videos contain faces, voices, names spoken aloud, and sometimes views of the homes of research participants. These cannot be removed without reducing the information content. Further, the collection of video and other identifiable or sensitive information requires approval by a research ethics board and informed consent from the participants. The consent process formalizes a promise by the research team to protect participants’ identities from disclosure. Researchers risk breaking this promise if digital images are viewed or released to others without authorization. At the same time, video has significant potential for re-use. Video uniquely captures the complexity and richness of behavior. Videos recorded in one experimental setting for one purpose may often be used by other investigators for different purposes. As such, sharing video has large potential payoffs if researchers trust that their data will be treated with the proper care and participants grant permission to share.

To realize the promise of video data sharing, Databrary has learned to focus on reducing barriers and on forging community consensus. Project innovations include the development of policies to enable sharing of identifiable data, the creation of technical infrastructure that implements secure sharing, easy citation of data and related materials, and the adoption of practices that encourage researchers to share what, with whom, and when they are most comfortable.

Beyond these elements, launching the repository has required Databrary to engage a wide range of expertise, including experts in the NYU Library and project staff with training in library and information science. That expertise has played a vital role. By engaging researchers in a community committed to data sharing, Databrary has learned about the diverse curation requirements of datasets collected through very different lab processes, especially how to represent those datasets in a standard fashion for future access and re-use. Accordingly, the Databrary project offers insights about ways libraries and librarians may engage with scholars in specific topical domains in order to serve emerging demands for sharing research data.

In this paper, we will discuss how Databrary has established itself as a data repository that works closely and frequently with researchers. We will describe how Databrary has found solutions to many of the barriers that limit video sharing through close interaction with our target community. Finally, we will outline future enhancements to Databrary that will further this work and suggest lessons that library and information scientists might draw from Databrary’s experience.

## Literature Review

Databrary has strong ties to the NYU library but operates autonomously. A sampling of the literature on data repositories and data curation shows that these structural features fall well within established norms. Some repositories capture research data across domains (Lyle, 2014; Witt, 2012), while others commit to a specific field of study (Peer & Green 2012; Ardini, Pan, Qin, & Cooley, 2014). Creating and operating research data repositories pose many challenges. How repositories are established within their host institutions and how they interface with content producers turn out to be critical.

Collaborations between libraries and research entities or content producers are common. The collaboration between Purdue Libraries and Information Technology at Purdue (ITaP) provides one example (Witt, 2012). The Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) provides another. ICPSR emerged from the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan to encompass a consortium of institutional partners (Lyle, 2014). Yale’s Office of Digital Assets and Infrastructure (ODAI) collaborates with the Institution for Social and Policy Studies (ISPS) on an open data repository in the social sciences (Peer & Green, 2012). Some, but not all, of the literature provides detail about how these sorts of collaborations emerge or about which collaborators take the initiative.

The literature on library practices and responsibilities describes how new policies and practices around communication and engagement with the scientific community will be critical to bolstering scholarly practices through the curation of research data (Ogburn, 2010). Purdue Libraries, for example, has developed a process for interviewing researchers about their data curation needs in contributing to data repositories (Carlson, 2012). Without engaging researchers directly about their data curation needs, Carlson (2012) finds that “services that do not align with real-world needs of researchers will not be used.” Librarians have strengths in metadata creation and standardization across domains. Their involvement can help reduce barriers to sharing that often plague data dissemination, particularly where research cultures differ drastically (MacMillian, 2014). A librarian who is embedded with and informed by working with researchers can ensure better material description and documentation. This results in a better repository and more high quality research outcomes (Federer, 2013). Librarians acting in a liaison capacity can also guide and assist researchers in research data management tools and best practices that make it easier for the data owners to describe and prepare their data for preservation (McLure, Level, Cranston, Oehlerts, & Culbertson, 2014). The Databrary team’s experiences working with investigators to curate research data bear out these observations.

Developing successful data repositories will require new practices for managing workflows involving technology and metadata creation. Research data include diverse materials related to scholarly process and scholarly products. This means that research data differ from other products of research such as journal articles and books, and it raises questions about how libraries should respond. How should libraries represent datasets in a manner that allows them to be cataloged, preserved, and cited (Wickett, Sacchi, Dubin, & Renear, 2012; Hourclé, 2008)? Representing research data outside of its original context risks making the data more difficult to interpret (Borgman, 2012). Can libraries meet the needs of researchers who are increasingly held responsible for documenting and sharing the raw data from their research along with its products and derivatives (Heidorn, 2011; Greenberg, White, Carrier, & Scherle, 2009)? Propagating research data is fast becoming a core component of scientific communication, but a bridge between researchers and repository staff must be built to facilitate that propagation (Castelli, Manghi, & Thanos, 2013). A survey of repository staff workers in Australia and New Zealand illustrates some of the challenges ahead. It found that building digital data repositories will require library workers to develop new skills related to the software driving these repositories and skills to communicate with IT departments (Simons & Richardson, 2012). Library staff will also need to develop working knowledge about semantic web-based metadata schema like the Resource Description Framework (RDF), multimedia file formats, and access concerns like copyright legislation and open access standards (Simons & Richardson, 2012). Libraries are a natural place for these new responsibilities and practices to emerge, but they are not trivial to implement. Beyond these new roles and practices there will also need to be institutional changes such as the reorganization of roles, positions, and the development of library infrastructure to support research data curation (Giarlo, 2013). The Databrary project team’s experience echoes many of these points. Staff who lack library or information science backgrounds have had to learn about curation, preservation, and metadata, and staff with that background have had to acquire a range of new technical skills common to software development.

## Description of Services

Databrary’s core strengths are a focus on community outreach and the provision of services for scholarly communication, the ability to establish institutional partnerships, services for data curation developed with the guidance of information professionals, and a strong technical infrastructure. We discuss each of these in turn.

### Community Outreach and Scholarly Communication

From the outset, Databrary has sought to connect with the research community in a meaningful way, in part by hiring staff who understand both the professional needs of researchers and the requirements for preserving information and facilitating access to it. Early on, the project team came to understand that researchers were more likely to share video data with colleagues who were part of the same scholarly community – people who held the same understanding about the sensitivities involved in sharing identifiable data related to children and families. At the same time, the team understood that it would have to change prevailing sentiments about the feasibility of sharing video data openly and bring knowledge about data curation and preservation practices to researchers largely unfamiliar with these topics. This led to a decision to hire two staff, one with specific responsibilities for community outreach and a second with experience in library and information science. These team members and our technical staff interact directly with researchers, providing hands-on support at every stage of the researcher’s interactions with Databrary. Staff assist with initial user registration, consult with research ethics boards, and manage data curation (see Curation below). The Databrary team actively seeks out new potential contributors and datasets, and the team has established partnerships with some of the main scholarly associations in the developmental and learning sciences: the Society for Research in Child Development (SRCD), the International Congress on Infant Studies (ICIS), the Cognitive Development Society (CDS), and the American Educational Research Association (AERA).

Databrary has also attempted to forge a consensus on professional values concerning the questions of what materials to share, when in the research life cycle should materials be shared, who should share, and how one should acknowledge the use of shared data and other materials. Databrary's Data Sharing Manifesto (Databrary, 2015b) articulates that *all* researchers should share as much material as they are comfortable sharing and have permission to share; researchers should share as early on in the research life cycle as possible; and researchers should properly acknowledge all materials contributed by others that inform their research products. To support proper citation behavior, Databrary provides valid uniform resource identifiers (URIs) in a standard format for datasets as a whole and for subcomponents within them. The system also connects via persistent identifiers (e.g. Digital Object Identifiers) to publications associated with a dataset. Library and information science experts have been instrumental in shaping the design and implementation of these features.

Finally, through communication with researchers we learned about the important connections between data privacy requirements, trust in the security of the repository, and a potential contributor’s support for open data sharing. Databrary has had to create policies and technical systems to protect data privacy and establish trust. Sharing identifiable research data requires that the Databrary system restrict access to materials on the basis of the permissions granted by individual participants and on the level of sharing a researcher has granted. Databrary offers several levels of permissions, allowing researchers to share data only with their own lab, in bi-lateral relationships with specific individual Databrary users, with the entire community of authorized Databrary researchers, or in limited cases, with the general public. Because of this, Databrary staff work closely with data contributors to determine how a dataset’s original distribution restrictions, usually governed by a research ethics board (e.g. IRB), map to Databrary’s access levels. As such, privacy is a significant component of the curation process.

### Institutional Positioning

Databrary has established relations with a diverse “internal” community, as well. The project relies on several collaborations and partnerships within NYU. These enable Databrary to navigate swiftly between the University Library and the community of researchers on campus and elsewhere. The system employs a hybrid technical architecture, developed initially by the NYU Libraries together with the central IT organization. The Databrary web application uses central IT servers and storage. The Libraries and central IT, in turn, guarantee the preservation of Databrary collections indefinitely, even if the project funding is interrupted. This partnership requires that Databrary follow digital preservation best practices, described further below. This model is new for the Libraries and central IT, but it represents a desired direction for enhanced central support for research data repositories across the University.

Another significant partnership has been with the Office of Sponsored Programs. Normally, this office does not work closely with projects once funding has been received. However, in the case of the Databrary project, this office has been an engaged partner, helping to develop new policies for granting access. The office acts as a model university Authorized Organizational Representative, a role that is critical in the legal and policy framework Databrary developed for sharing between institutions. Similarly, the General Counsel’s office, ordinarily a strictly administrative office that challenges or defends legal issues, has also been engaged developing the legal and policy framework for inter-institutional sharing.

A document called the Databrary Access Agreement enables inter-institutional sharing (Databrary, 2015c). This agreement is signed by an authorizing official, commonly referred to as an Authorized Organizational Representative in the U.S. context, or someone that has the authority to affirm the enforcement of research practices on behalf of an institution elsewhere. This is typically the director of an Office of Sponsored Programs. Individual researchers may then be authorized by an officer at their institution to access and share data using Databrary. Researchers agree to treat data from Databrary with the same standards of care and ethical concern that would apply to data they collect themselves, to respect the desired release preferences of people depicted in data they contribute to Databrary, and to supervise the use of Databrary materials by students or staff under their guidance. The agreement permits both access to the data and, with ethics board approval, contributions. To our knowledge, this combination of privileges makes the agreement novel, and like other aspects of the Databrary project, it emerged as a way to reduce barriers to sharing that the team discovered in engaging with the target scholarly community.

By bringing together and creating collaborations among various administrative entities in new ways, Databrary has also influenced university administrative processes themselves. These relationships were envisioned from the start, with the collaborating units participating in conversations even before proposal writing began.

### Curation

The main purpose of Databrary’s community outreach efforts, internal partnerships, and policy framework is to secure data deposits. Databrary supports *after-the-fact* and *active curation*, or what Giarlo (2013) refers to as *post hoc* and *sheer curation*, respectively. After-the-fact curation consists of ingesting datasets after all data collection has been completed, typically after all study products (research papers, analyses, etc.) have been created. After-the-fact curation nearly always involves significant assistance and effort from a library and information science professional as well as time and energy on the part of the data owner to convey the essential aspects of their dataset for ingestion. Active curation involves tools built into Databrary that enable researchers to organize and manage their raw data and metadata online in the midst of its collection. Databrary has built a web-accessible user interface that allows researchers to enter study metadata and upload their videos after each data collection. Making active curation a regular part of a researcher’s workflow then makes sharing a quick and final step.

A central challenge in developing a data repository is defining a metadata schema that will accept a wide variety of datasets while adding a level of standardization that allows deposits to be easily searched (Hourclé, 2008; Orchard, 2014). The Databrary team learned early on that requiring only a minimal amount of metadata to make a dataset understandable by the intended community was preferable to making exhaustive data descriptions mandatory. The latter burdens researchers, reducing their incentive to participate. Moreover, the developmental and learning sciences community supports a diverse range of research topics, and with few exceptions, no common metadata ontologies have emerged. As a result, Databrary chose to create a system that defines minimum requirements for metadata, but supports the addition of information beyond that minimum even after a dataset has been deposited. This approach standardizes the internal representation of datasets while facilitating discovery and sharing from the outset. We think it also lays a foundation for the emergence of stricter metadata standards as they achieve consensus within the user community.

**After-the-fact curation.** Communication with researchers remains a key component in the curation of data they have already collected. This includes mostly video data from a study that completed recently, but also video data that had been collected many years or decades ago. Databrary staff discuss datasets with researchers planning on making contributions early in the curation process. Frequent communication with researchers helps Databrary staff understand how target contributors envision the representation of their data inside the repository. These discussions also inform the ongoing development of the metadata schema, ensuring that it continues to meet the diverse needs of a wide range of individual labs.

Since Databrary’s model for seeking permission to share data is new, most data eligible for after-the-fact curation were gathered under a different set of provisions. Communication between Databrary staff and the researcher helps forge a mutual understanding about how to interpret pre-existing restrictions in a way compatible with Databrary’s policies and ethical principles. Because access restrictions are themselves essential metadata and apply to the study level, session level (i.e. analytic units within studies), and individual file levels, gathering them constitutes a non-trivial curation effort. However, the problems encountered in, and solved by, curating each new dataset informs the process of curating new contributions. Finally, embedded library staff members collaborate with local research lab staff who have content domain knowledge to ensure the quality and organization of all ingested data.

Once a dataset has been approved for ingesting and the contributor has been authorized for access, staff begin to gather, organize, and prepare the data. Staff will review data for personal information Databrary does not wish to upload, such as recordings of residential addresses or Social Security numbers. In the case of older video collections, where relevant metadata may have been lost or never documented, staff also review videos for any relevant metadata related to participant tasks or conditions. In these circumstances, staff with expertise in library science and in behavioral science work side by side.

Finally, once all the metadata have been organized into a set of comma-separated value (CSV) files, and video files have been uploaded to a staging server for ingest, a set of scripts merge the metadata into a JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) file which is then submitted via the web application. This initiates the uploading of the video assets, the creation of research sessions and records, transcoding of video files to a standard format, and clipping of video assets to remove identifying information where specified in the JSON file. After upload, the original and resulting video assets are stored on the long-term preservation location within NYU’s ITS data centers as described below.

**Active curation.** The curation of data well after its collection requires significant resources. Moreover, Databrary staff learned early on that many researchers balk at the prospect of preparing data for sharing once a study has ended. This is understandable considering that researchers who invest a lot of time in interpreting and processing their data are less likely to share (Borgman, 2012) and that after-the-fact data curation does not scale well (Giarlo, 2013). From the beginning, Databrary was intended to be an active community where users browse, comment on, excerpt, cite, modify, deposit, and reuse data. Realizing this vision meant that Databrary needed to provide tools that assist with managing and preserving research data from early on in the research life cycle. In order to be useful, the tools would have to reflect what we observed to be common practices for researchers in data collection and management in this field of research.

The team incorporated insights drawn from observations of data management practices in a sample of laboratories. From them we created a set of data management features that empower researchers to upload data with accompanying metadata as each study unfolds. We have designed and implemented a spreadsheet interface (see Figure 1) for entering, editing, and viewing session-level metadata (e.g. participants, conditions of study, tasks in the experiment, session access levels, study groups etc.). Most researchers use desktop spreadsheets for precisely this purpose in their own labs, making the interface and functionality transparent to users. We have also implemented a timeline for uploading, viewing, and tagging video assets related to sessions. The timeline view is designed to look and operate like video-editing software commonly used in many research labs (see Figure 2). It allows users to upload video files, position them to reflect the temporal order of each component of a study session (i.e. metadata records and files), and annotate video sections with user-generated tags. These tags become additional metadata indices for search and discovery.

INSERT FIGURE 1 ABOUT HERE [Figure 1: This depicts the spreadsheet metadata interface for one of the datasets hosted by Databrary (Fabricius, 2014). For transparency purposes, Databrary exposes as much metadata about a study as possible without sharing sensitive or identifiable information.]

INSERT FIGURE 2 ABOUT HERE [Figure 2: This depicts the timeline for one of the sessions in a dataset hosted by Databrary (Fabricius, 2014). This session has been shared with the Databrary community, but not with the public. Still images from the video are hidden and a warning message shown. Authorized users would be able to view, download, and tag the video.]

The decision to make active curation a priority emerged from Databrary’s focus on reducing the barriers to data sharing faced by its target research field. To make active curation compelling for researchers to use, we needed to craft interfaces that were familiar to them. The insight that the observational session is a basic analytic unit of behavioral science (Bakeman & Quera, 2012) inspired the decision to create a spreadsheet interface that focuses on these sessions. Employing a timeline for the display and management of video assets draws inspiration from desktop coding tools like Datavyu, Mangold Interact, and Noldus Observer, which many researchers in developmental science use to code videos for behaviors of interest. Accordingly, achieving a deep familiarity with the practices of researchers in the target domain enabled Databrary staff to create a representational model for data that most researchers understand and a data management workflow similar to existing practices, but strengthened by being web-based. Moreover, we acknowledge that our target research domain is what Borgman (2015) would classify as small or little science. That is, a domain characterized by localized and heterogenous data management practices instead of a community-wide set of standard practices. As such, we anticipate that the use of a standard metadata tool will contribute to the harmonization of metadata tags and greater standardization of data management practices, including, as mentioned previously, the possibility of standardized ontologies. If it works as intended, active curation will reduce significant barriers to sharing, and as a result, it will accelerate the pace of contributions and the growth in new investigators.

Though we understand that in encouraging new research practices, it is not enough to build a piece of technology and hope researchers will use it. Helping contributors navigate the site, upload their data, and reuse others data is also a core function of our ongoing community outreach. Furthermore, we use these outreach opportunities to gather feedback and gain a better understanding of what we need to add and improve to make Databrary a useful part of our target communities' data management workflows. Evaulation of whether active curation works will be based on how many of our datasets are added by the researchers themselves as opposed to ingested after the fact by Databrary staff. While it is too early to determine at this point, we would also like to assess how much time active curation saves both researchers and liaison librarians in the context of the benefits it provides over after-the-fact curation.

### Technical Infrastructure

Since many of the system requirements for Databrary were novel and specific to the particular target domain, the team opted to build a new application rather than adapt an existing tool. The result is an open-source (Github, 2015) web application built in Scala on the Play Framework to support a responsive user interface, a complete application program interface (API), and high-performance streaming. The backend is a PostgreSQL relational database. The user interface is built primarily on the AngularJS JavaScript framework, and all data access is performed through an open JSON API.

NYU Libraries have played a critical role in advising the development team about storage and computing technologies available within the NYU IT system, and in helping negotiate access to and cost-models for IT services. As part of the curation process, Databrary stores at least two versions of each item of Databrary video content: a copy for access, and the received original file if it was digital, or a 10-bit YUV digital preservation copy if the original version was not digital. Currently, the access version format is H.264 with AAC audio in an MPEG-4 container, although we expect the appropriate video formats to change over time, as has been the case with many digital video formats in recent years. The system uses NYU’s High Performance Computing (HPC) cluster to transcode videos upon ingest using ffmpeg.

For preservation, the original file (if digital) or the preservation copy will be stored in a long-term preservation repository managed jointly by the NYU Libraries and the central Information Technology Services (ITS) unit. This repository ensures that each content item has a METS structural metadata file that associates the digital asset with its metadata. It stores files in two mirrored and geographically distributed locations, and a third copy on offsite tape; it performs regular fixity checks; and it provides a format migration capacity, in the event that a stored format becomes at-risk of obsolescence.

## Next Steps

The Databrary team continues to build upon the lessons learned during the project’s design and initial roll-out. Priorities for the next several years include better understanding the needs of other scholarly domains, improving active curation capabilities, developing feature enhancements, more extensive integration with other services, and planning for long-term sustainability.

### Understand Needs of Other Scholarly Domains

Databrary plans to expand the scope of the library to encompass other scholarly domains. We know that researchers in other fields of the social, behavioral, and learning sciences – education, cognitive and social psychology, sport science and kinesiology, ethology, anthropology, linguistics, communication sciences, and political science – use video. Databrary will continue to cultivate partnerships with researchers and with professional societies representing other fields that employ video. We find that conversations with researchers in different domains highlight differences in curation and data management practices across fields. Such conversations help us as we continue to document and refine internal curation processes, data management tools, and active curation interfaces. Additionally, Databrary regularly consults with library and data services staff who have expertise in collection development and dataset profiling across adjacent scholarly domains.

### Improve Active Curation

As the Databrary user community grows, we will continue to update and codify our curation and collection development processes. The more datasets we see, the more we can refine our metadata schema to represent diverse datasets. In codifying our curation process, we will incorporate best practices like the Data Curation Profiles Toolkit and similar initiatives (McLure et al., 2014). Our user interface for active curation is still new, so we plan to continue gathering feedback from users to improve these tools. We aim to strike a balance between representing data as researchers want to represent it and maintaining a structure that makes information useful to and discoverable by others.

### Enhance Databrary’s Feature Set

With Databrary established as a working service, we will add enhancements that will help researchers better find and access Databrary’s materials. Full-text search is becoming relatively trivial with off-the-shelf search engines like Apache Solr or Elasticsearch, but the same cannot be said about video data. Higher level descriptions of video data can assist viewers in finding relevant content, but creating metadata that describes video file content, especially on a frame-by-frame basis, poses challenges. By extending the video tagging and annotation tools on the session timeline, we will allow researchers themselves to add metadata that will be useful for others to identify interesting segments of video. Similarly, we will enhance tools for researchers to create their own excerpts – separate clips from larger video files – that contain some salient event or example of a phenomenon. With the permission of the participant, investigators may share excerpts with other scholars or use them in the classroom and at conferences. Excerpts also become a means within the repository for finding and selecting datasets that have a conceptual relationship. Since many investigators who collect video do so in conjunction with other temporally dense data streams – physiological measures (e.g. heart rate, brain activity), body motion, or gaze position – we will explore ways to link Databrary’s video assets to external repositories storing these measures, or where feasible, provide internal support for them. Finally, we plan to incorporate ways to read and write files compatible with the most prevalent video coding/annotation tools used in the developmental and learning science communities. This will allow researchers who use Mangold or Noldus, for example, to annotate videos to share with colleagues who use another tool.

### Integrate with Other Services

Databrary plans to strengthen its connection with existing library services (i.e. the library catalog and other aggregate searches over existing data repositories). Going forward, we are well positioned to provide interoperability with library-based metadata schemas (such as export of data packages cross-walked to Dublin Core) and to implement standards such as the Open Archives Initiative - Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OAI-PMH). This will allow for the automated incorporation of data that researchers add to Databrary into federated library searches with other domain-specific data repositories.

Additionally, by providing a refined API and assigning Digital Object Identifiers (DOIs) to volumes, we will provide libraries and other information systems the opportunity to tap into Databrary datasets in a more customized fashion. Minting DOIs for datasets in Databrary will also allow data to be cited in future journal articles. This helps contributors by making measurable the scholarly impact of deposited data.

### Plan for Long-term Sustainability

For the time being, Databrary does not charge users for storage or curation services. The NSF and NICHD project grants bear the cost. Sustaining domain specific research data repositories on project-specific grants is common, but the model has flaws. Databrary is part of a consortium of domain specific repositories led by ICPSR that has called for new, more sustainable funding models (Ember et al., 2013). In the meantime, the project team continues to develop plans for long-term sustainability of Databrary, with focus on the ArXiv (ArXiv, 2015) and ICSPR institutional subscription models, storage volume/curation load based fees-for-service, and professional society partnerships.

## Conclusion

There is an active discussion among library practitioners on the proper role of libraries in the collection and management of research data. Databrary offers a working model that demonstrates how a research data repository can benefit from interacting closely with the research community. Databrary shows that a diverse team of experts can devise novel policy, technical, and curatorial solutions to problems encountered in fostering wider data sharing. The project also demonstrates that being strategically and structurally attached to library systems through management, staff, and technology is an important ingredient in building a successful repository.

We do not assume that all data repositories will be able to replicate the exact process Databrary has undertaken. Larger scale data repositories that serve different fields of research will most likely not have the available staff to shadow every domain their datasets come from. Though, as discussed in much of the existing literature (Heidorn, 2011; McLure et al., 2014; Simons & Richardson, 2012; MacMillan, 2014), the development of data repositories will require new practices. It will require the work of information professionals equipped with new skill sets that allow them to translate the needs of the library to research teams. It will require leaders who are capable of navigating between repository, policy, and library workflows, and committed to embedding themselves in the work of researchers who may not have the time for or capability of properly preserving their data for the long term.

## Acknowledgments

This work was supported by the NSF (BCS-1238599) and the NICHD (U01-HD-076595). The authors gratefully acknowledge the NYU Libraries for their valuable advice and consultation.

References

Ardini, M. A., Pan, H., Qin, Y., & Cooley, P. C. (2014). Sample and data sharing: Observations from a central data repository. *Clinical Biochemistry, 47*(4-5), 252-257. doi: 10.1016/j.clinbiochem.2013.11.014

ArXiv (2015). arXiv.org e-Print archive. Retrieved February 26, 2015 from http://arxiv.org

Bakeman, R., & Quera, V. (2012). Behavioral observation. In H. Cooper, P. M. Camic, D. L. Long, A. T. Panter, D. Rindskopf, & K. J. Sher (Eds.), *APA handbook of research methods in psychology, Vol 1: Foundations, planning, measures, and psychometrics* (pp. 207-225). Washington, DC, US: American Psychological Association. doi: 10.1037/13619-013

Borgman, C. L. (2012). The conundrum of sharing research data. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science & Technology, 63*(6), 1059-1078. doi: 10.1002/asi.22634

Borgman, C.L. (2015). *Big Data, Little Data, No Data: Scholarship in the Networked World.* MIT Press.

Carlson, J. (2012). Demystifying the data interview: Developing a foundation for reference librarians to talk with researchers about their data (English). *Reference services review, 40*(1), 7-23.

Castelli, D., Manghi, P. & Thanos, C. (2013). A vision towards Scientific Communication Infrastructures: On bridging the realms of Research Digital Libraries and Scientific Data Centers. *International Journal on Digital Libraries, 13*(3/4), 155-169. doi: 10.1007/s00799-013-0106-7

Databrary (2015a). Databrary: An Open Data Library for Developmental Science. Retrieved February 26, 2015 from http://databrary.org/

Databrary (2015b). Data Sharing Manifesto. Retrieved February 26, 2015 from http://databrary.org/access/policies/data-sharing-manifesto.html

Databrary (2015c). Databrary Access Agreement. Retrieved February 26, 2015 from http://databrary.org/access/policies/agreement.html

Ember, C., Hanisch, R., Alter, G., Berman, H., Hedstrom, M., & Vardigan, M. (2013). Sustaining Domain Repositories for Digital Data: A White Paper. *Workshop on Sustained Domain Repositories for Digital Data*. Retrieved February 26, 2015 from http://datacommunity.icpsr.umich.edu/sites/default/files/WhitePaper\_ICPSR\_SDRDD\_121113.pdf

Fabricius, W. (2014). Construct Validity of Standard False Belief Tasks: A Failure to Replicate. Databrary. Retrieved February 26, 2015 from http://databrary.org/volume/98.

Federer, L. (2013). The librarian as research informationist: a case study (English). *Journal of the Medical Library Association, 101*(4), 298-302.

Giarlo, M.J. (2013). Academic Libraries as Data Quality Hubs. J*ournal of Librarianship and Scholarly Communication* 1(3):eP1059. doi: 10.7710/2162-3309.1059

Github (2015). Databrary on Github. Retrieved February 26, 2015 from https://github.com/databrary/

Greenberg, J., White, H. C., Carrier, S., & Scherle, R. (2009). A metadata best practice for a scientific data repository. *Journal of Library Metadata, 9*(3-4), 194-212. doi: 10.1080/19386380903405090

Heidorn, P. B. (2011). The Emerging Role of Libraries in Data Curation and E-science. *Journal of Library Administration, 51*(7/8), 662-672. doi: 10.1080/01930826.2011.601269

Hourclé, J. A. (2008). FRBR applied to scientific data. *Proceedings of the ASIST Annual Meeting*, 45.

Lyle, J. (2014). ICPSR: A Consortial Model to Advance and Expand Social and Behavioral Research. *027.7, 2*(1), 19-29.

MacMillan, D. (2014). Data Sharing and Discovery: What Librarians Need to Know. *Journal of Academic Librarianship. 40*(5). 541-549. doi: 10.1016/j.acalib.2014.06.011

McLure, M., Level, A. V., Cranston, C. L., Oehlerts, B., & Culbertson, M. (2014). Data Curation: A Study of Researcher Practices and Needs. *Libraries & the Academy, 14*(2), 139-164.

Ogburn, J. L. (2010). The imperative for data curation. *portal:* *Libraries and the Academy*, 10, 241–246. doi: 10.1353/pla.0.0100

Orchard, S. (2014). Review: Data Standardization and Sharing—The work of the HUPO-PSI. BBA - Proteins and Proteomics, 1844(Part A), 82-87. doi: 10.1016/j.bbapap.2013.03.011

Peer, L., & Green, A. (2012). Building an Open Data Repository for a Specialized Research Community: Process, Challenges and Lessons. *International Journal of Digital Curation*, 7(1), 151-162. doi: 10.2218/ijdc.v7i1.222

Simons, N., & Richardson, J. (2012). New Roles, New Responsibilities: Examining Training Needs of Repository Staff. *Journal of Librarianship & Scholarly Communication, 1*(2), 1-16. doi: 10.7710/2162-3309.1051

Wickett, K. M., Sacchi, S., Dubin, D., & Renear, A. H. (2012). Identifying content and levels of representation in scientific data. *Proceedings of the ASIST Annual Meeting, 49*(1). doi: 10.1002/meet.14504901199

Witt, M. (2012). Co-designing, Co-developing, and Co-implementing an Institutional Data Repository Service. *Journal of Library Administration, 52*(2), 172-188. doi: 10.1080/01930826.2012.655607