



Swedish Research Data System

Sharing Research Data – how to stay competitive

Johan Fihn, Team Leader IT SND



HEALTHY LIVING

The Latest On Zika: Brazil Isn't Sharing Data

Scientists say they're having trouble analyzing the outbreak because they don't have enough up-to-date information.

02/04/2016 03:43 pm ET | Updated Feb 05, 2016



Erin Schumaker

Senior Healthy Living Editor, The Huffington Post



MARIO TAMA VIA GETTY IMAGES

Health workers pass out information on mosquito protection to people arriving in the baggage claim area at Guararapes Gilberto Freyre International Airport on February 4, 2016 in Recife, Pernambuco state, Brazil. Officials say

New possibilities and demands

- Possibilities to obtain citations – research impact
- Demands from scientific journals to provide access to data – avoid research fraud, gain richer results
- Demands from funders to provide data management plans and access to data – Swedish researchers being competitive

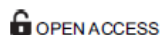
RESEARCH ARTICLE

The Willingness to Pay for Vaccination against Tick-Borne Encephalitis and Implications for Public Health Policy: Evidence from Sweden

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Data Availability Statement: The dataset is available via Swedish National Data Service: <http://snd.gu.se/sv/catalogue/study/SND0987>, the dataset has doi:[10.5878/002744](https://doi.org/10.5878/002744).

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Abstract

The increasing incidence of tick-borne encephalitis (TBE) in Sweden and several other European countries has sparked a discussion about the need for a public vaccination strategy. However, TBE vaccination coverage is incomplete and there is little knowledge about the factors influencing vaccination behavior. Based on a survey of 1,500 randomly selected respondents in Sweden, we estimate vaccination coverage in areas with different TBE risk levels and analyze the role of vaccine price and other factors influencing the demand for vaccination. First, we find that the average rate of TBE vaccination in Sweden is 33% in TBE risk areas and 18% elsewhere. Income, age and risk-related factors such as incidence of TBE in the area of residence, frequency of visits to areas with TBE risk, and experience with tick bites are positively associated with demand for TBE vaccine. Next, using contingent valuation methodology, we estimate the willingness to pay for TBE vaccination among the unvaccinated respondents and the effect of a possible subsidy. Among the unvaccinated respondents in TBE risk areas, we estimate the mean willingness to pay for the recommended three doses of TBE vaccine to be 465 SEK (approximately 46 euros or 40% of the current market price). We project that a subsidy making TBE vaccines free of charge could increase the vaccination rate in TBE risk areas to around 78%, with a larger effect on low-income households, whose current vaccination rate is only 15% in risk areas. However, price is not the only factor affecting demand. We find significant effects on vaccination behavior associated with trust in vaccine recommendations, perceptions about tick bite-related health risks and knowledge about ticks and tick-borne diseases. Hence, increasing knowledge and trust, as well as ease of access to vaccinations, can also be important measures for public health agencies that want to increase the vaccination rate.

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Data Availability

The following policy applies to all PLOS journals, unless otherwise noted.

PLOS journals require authors to make all data underlying the findings described in their manuscript fully available without restriction, with rare exception.

When submitting a manuscript online, authors must provide a *Data Availability Statement* describing compliance with PLOS's policy. If the article is accepted for publication, the data availability statement will be published as part of the final article.

Refusal to share data and related metadata and methods in accordance with this policy will be grounds for rejection. PLOS journal editors encourage researchers to contact them if they encounter difficulties in obtaining data from articles published in PLOS journals. If restrictions on access to data come to light after publication, we reserve the right to post a correction, to contact the authors' institutions and funders, or in extreme cases to retract the publication.

Methods acceptable to PLOS journals with respect to data sharing are listed below, accompanied by guidance for authors as to what must be indicated in their data availability statement and how to follow [best practices in reporting](#). If authors did not collect data themselves but used another source, this source must be credited as appropriate. Authors who have questions or difficulties with the policy, or readers who have difficulty accessing data, are encouraged to contact the relevant journal office or data@plos.org.

The data policy was implemented on March 3, 2014. Any paper submitted before that date will not have a data availability statement. However for all manuscripts submitted or published before this date, data must be available upon reasonable request.

[Download the full text of the older policy \(PDF\)](#).

Acceptable Data-Sharing Methods

Data deposition (strongly recommended)

All data and related metadata underlying the findings reported in a submitted manuscript should be deposited in an appropriate public repository, unless already provided as part of the submitted article. Repositories may be either subject-specific (where these exist) and accept specific types of structured data, or generalist repositories that accept multiple data types, such as [Dryad](#). Guidance on acceptable repositories is included below.

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BILL & MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION OPEN ACCESS POLICY

UNDERLYING DATA GUIDELINES

 SHARE | [SECT](#)

The [Open Access Policy](#) requires that data underlying published research results will be accessible and open immediately.

The following guidelines focus on data underlying published research. Activities around pre-publication data planning, collection, analysis, storage, sovereignty, informed consent, interoperability, and the use of disciplinary standards are addressed at the individual grant and contract level by the grantee and program officer during the proposal stage.

These guidelines are aligned with existing industry best practices, including data availability policies required by several publishers. As new practices emerge, the guidelines will be reviewed and updated as needed.

What is underlying data?

Underlying data encompasses all primary data, associated metadata, and any additional relevant data necessary to understand, assess, and replicate the reported study findings in totality.

Underlying data can be compiled into any file type, including any necessary access instructions, code, or supporting information files, to ensure the file(s) can be accessed and used by others.

Note: We do not require sharing of data that is ethically unsound or legally encumbered.

Why is access to underlying data important?

Providing access to underlying data is key in fulfilling the foundation's mission of rapid and free exchange of scientific ideas to move humanity forward by improving and saving lives. Without barriers the scientific community can freely benefit from data and build upon each other's work.

Åpen tilgang til forskningsdata

Bedre tilgang til forskningsdata styrker kvaliteten på forskningen, både fordi resultater enklere kan valideres og etterprøves, og fordi data kan brukes på nye måter og i kombinasjon med andre data. Åpen tilgang til forskningsdata bidrar til færre dupliseringer og unødvendig dobbeltarbeid og kan legge til rette for mer tverrfaglig forskning.

H2020 Programme

Guidelines on

Open Access to Scientific Publications and Research Data in Horizon 2020

Öppna data

Finlands Akademi förutsätter att ansvariga ledare för akademifinansierade projekt sparar projektmaterialet i och gör det tillgängligt via viktiga nationella eller internationella arkiv eller lagringstjänster.

”The Government believes that research, research data and scientific publications, which are developed with public funding should be openly available, as far as possible.”

Swedish Research Bill 2016



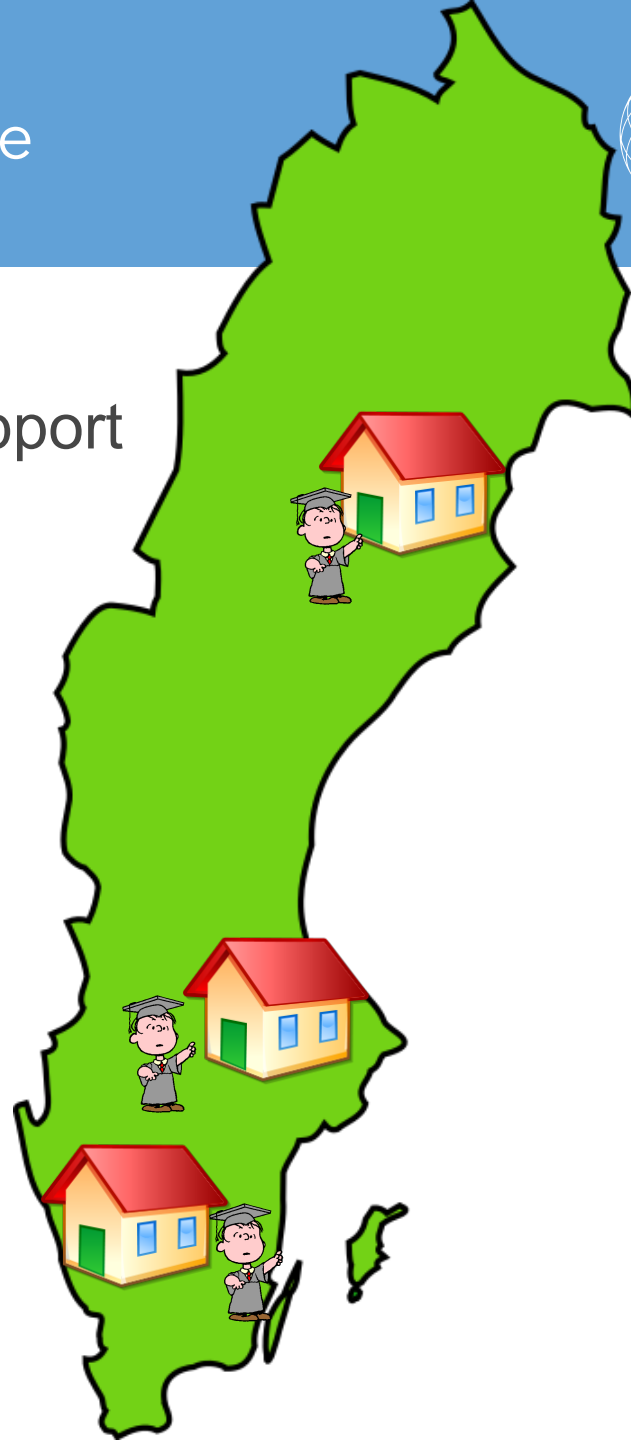
Swedish National Data Service 2.0

Swedish Research Data System: A vision of building scalable distributed capacity for the future



Pilot universities 2016 for local support

- Göteborg University
- Jönköping University
- Luleå University of Technology
- Lund University
- Malmö University





Consortium members in the Research Council application 2017 and competency nodes

- GU – humanities, social sciences, public health
- KI – medicine
- LU – population based cohorts
- SLU – environmental
- SU – spatial data
- UmU – register based research
- UU – sensitive data



SND 2.0 Network – Distributed competency nodes and local support

Consortium:

- Göteborg University
- Karolinska Institutet
- Lund University
- Stockholm University
- Swedish University of Agricultural Science
- Umeå University
- Uppsala University
- Blekinge Institute of Technology
- Chalmers University of Technology
- Dalarna University
- Halmstad University
- Jönköping University
- KTH Royal Institute of Technology
- Linköping University
- Linnaeus University
- Luleå University of Technology
- Malmö University
- Mid Sweden University
- Mälardalen University
- University of Borås
- University of Gävle
- University of Skövde
- University West
- Örebro University



Local support / Data Access Units (DAU)

- Local units with personnel from university libraries and archives
- Researcher support and education
- Quality control of data and metadata



National Research Data Storage

- SND currently stores data at EUDAT (SNIC/PDC/KTH)
- Much larger needs today and tomorrow – SciLifeLab, Max IV, SNIC, EISCAT, SND etc.
- SUNET, SNIC and SND now initiates a concept project identifying interested partner, needed services.
- The storage will include super large data sets as well as sensitive personal data.
- SUNET will build up the storage and SND will serve with data documentation expertise.



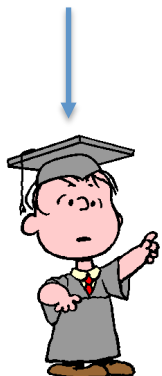
Swedish Research Data System

- Module 1: Swedish Research Data Repository
- Module 2: Swedish Research Data Portal
- Module 3: The National Knowledge Centre
- Module 4: Research Data Collaboration



Structure at participating universities

1. DAU supports and trains researchers in data curation and data management plans



2. The researchers curate their data during the project



DAU supports the researcher. Back-office support from SND

3. DAU reviews metadata, allocates DOI and creates dataset for next stage



4. Metadata to Swedish Research Data Portal

4. University-controlled storage at SUNET

4. Persistent format in the local archive



Questions?

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