Introduction to Research
Data Management

Sharing and reusing data
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.
How data are shared

Traditional ways:

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

New ways:

- Sharing with large numbers of researchers outside a research team.
- Sharing data as a distinct entity not as a supplement to a paper.
- Broad dissemination via the internet.
- Sharing with the public.
Why share data

• Required by federal funding agencies.

• Required by publishers.

• Allows data to be used to answer new questions.

• Makes research more transparent.

• Makes your papers more useful and citable by other researchers.
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.


- 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.
- Trade secrets, NDAs and licenses, and use agreements.
- Subject rights: privacy and defamation.
- Jurisdiction-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).

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)