RESEARCHER DATA SHARING INSIGHTS



- Wiley's Researcher Data Insights Survey was launched earlier this year to understand how and why researchers make their research data publicly available. The study's results, highlighted below, are intended to advance the global conversation about data sharing and help Wiley better meet the needs of our researchers, authors, and partners in the rapidly evolving landscape of scientific research and communications.
- The survey was deployed in March 2014 and received more than 2,250 responses from researchers around the world

GLOBAL DATA SHARING TRENDS

Data sharing practices vary widely across research fields and geographic areas. Just over half of researchers report making their data publicly available, though archiving results in repositories is not yet the norm.



WAYS DATA IS SHARED

67% As supplementary material in a journal

37% Personal, institutional or project webpage

111 26% Institutional data repository (i.e. university or institute-sponsored)

19% Discipline-specific data repository

General-purpose data repository (e.g. Dryad, figshare)

✓ 5% Other

Globally, researchers also report sharing their data in limited and non-permanent ways: 57% are sharing data at a conference while 42% of researchers share their data upon informal request (e.g. email, direct contact, etc.).

RESEARCHER MOTIVATIONS FOR SHARING DATA



Data sharing practice within my research

46%

54%

NOT SHARING

UNITED STATES

Among researchers in

data publicly, two out

of three do so because

it is standard practice

believe it benefits the

public. Similar to their

counterparts in the UK,

researchers also share

data to increase the

impact or visibility of

their research

the majority of US-based

in the communities

and because they

the US sharing their



To increase and visibility



44%

56%

JAPAN

NOT SHARING

Compared with their

counterparts around

the world, researchers

in Japan cite concerns

about being scooped as

a reason for not sharing

data more frequently

Nearly five out of ten

Japanese researchers

for not sharing their

global average

point to this as a reason

data, roughly double the

Discoverability

Funder

Institutional



Freedom of





require data sharing **26%** I am concerned that my research will be scooped

REASONS WHY

THEIR DATA

RESEARCHERS ARE

HESITANT TO SHARE

26% I am concerned about misinterpretation or misuse

23% Ethical concerns

I am concerned about being given proper citation credit or attribution

I did not know where to share my data

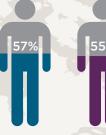
20% Insufficient time and/or resources

I did not know how to share my

data 12% I don't think it is my

responsibility I did not consider the data to be

7%





DATA SHARING TRENDS BY COUNTRY

43%

57%

NOT SHARING

UNITED KINGDOM

of UK researchers

While more than 40%

are sharing data, only

about 14% are using

discipline-specific or

other public repositories

The two key drivers that

motivate UK researchers

to share their data are

the prospect of gaining

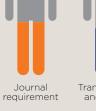
visibility for their work

and to satisfy funder

requirements.

increased impact or

like Dryad and figshare.





trust in the requester

CHINA

Nearly five in ten

accessibility



requirement

request

64% **NOT SHARING**

Chinese researchers say they are not sharing data because they are not required to do so by their funders or institutions. They are more likely than their global counterparts to say that they do not see data sharing as a personal responsibility and plan to take direction from funders to guide their data sharing decisions in the future

48% NOT SHARING

BRAZIL

Two out of three researchers in Brazil say that a guarantee of proper credit or attribution would compel them to share more of their data publicly in the future.

59% NOT SHARING

AUSTRALIA

Researchers in Australia say they would be most incentivized to make their data accessible in the future to ensure preservation as well as transparency and re-use. The majority of researchers also ranked funder requirements among top reasons to share in the future.

45% **NOT SHARING**

GERMANY

Among German

55%

researchers sharing their data publicly, three out of four are driven to share data because they believe it will increase the visibility of their research and want to ensure public transparency and re-use. About 20% of German researchers are making use of general purpose repositories (like figshare and Dryad), significantly more than their counterparts around the world, including those

in the US and UK.

DATA SHARING BY DISCIPLINE

Data sharing, specifically by way of data repositories, is most prevalent amongst life scientists, particularly those in the earth and environmental and agriculture and food sciences.



Where Health Scientists share their work:

68% As supplementary material in a journal 29% Personal/institutional/lab webpages 29% Institutional data repositories (i.e. university or institute-sponsored)

21% Discipline-specific data repositories 5% General-purpose data repositories (e.g. Dryad, figshare)

A typical *Health Science researcher* says she would be motivated to share her data in the future in order to benefit the public, so long as privacy and ethical concerns



Life Sciences

Where Life Scientists share their work:

76% As supplementary material in a journal **42%** Discipline-specific data repositories

29% Personal/institutional/lab webpages 23% Institutional data repositories (i.e. university or institute-sponsored)

13% General-purpose data repositories (e.g. Dryad, figshare)

A typical *Life Science researcher* says she would be motivated to share more of her data in the future if she was quaranteed proper credit.



Where Physical Scientists share their work:

69% As supplementary material in a journal 41% Personal/institutional/lab webpages

28% Institutional data repositories (i.e. university or institute-sponsored) 10% Discipline-specific data repositories 3% General-purpose data repositories

(e.g. Dryad, figshare)

A typical *Physical Science researche*r says she would

be motivated to share her data in the future because

it is standard practice within her research community

and because it increases the impact and visibility of

36% sharing

Social Sciences

required to by her funder.

Where Social Scientists share their work:

52% As supplementary material in a journal 51% Personal/institutional/lab webpages

25% Institutional data repositories (i.e. university or institute-sponsored)

3% General-purpose data repositories (e.g. Dryad, figshare) 2% Discipline-specific data repositories

A typical Social Science and Humanities researcher says she would be motivated to share her data in the future if it increased the impact and visibility of her work or if she was

relevant Lack of funding Other