

Data Sharing & Management

This section asks the following questions:

1. When and how is data publicly shared? At what cost?
2. Who can data be shared with?
3. Are there different levels of access to data? What are the terms of use and licensing?

Journals

[Wiley](#)

- Different levels of OA

[Gold/green system](#). Under green, author “self-archives a version of the subscription article in an online repository or website”.

- Licensing

“Authors should not assign copyright during the preprint process; authors should retain copyright in their work when posting to a preprint server.

Preferably, authors should only grant “no re-use” licenses to their preprints. However, Wiley will consider for publication submissions that have previously been assigned CC-BY (-NC/-NC-ND) as preprints. If a preprint has been posted under a CC license, it is still possible to publish in the journal under a standard Copyright Transfer Agreement (CTA) or an Exclusive License Agreement (ELA).”

- Language of data sharing

The journal uses three descriptors for data sharing levels: encourages, expects, and mandates.

“Encourages data sharing” is an entry-level policy, adopted by most Wiley journals. Under this, data availability statements, data sharing, and peer review are optional. For disciplines and institutions where data sharing is not the norm, Wiley cites this as a stepping stone to next levels.

“[Journal] encourages authors to share the data and other artefacts supporting the results in the paper by archiving it in an appropriate public repository. Authors may provide a data availability statement, including a link to the repository they have used, in order that this statement can be published in their paper. Shared data should be cited.”
All accepted manuscripts may elect to publish a data availability statement to confirm

the presence or absence of shared data. If you have shared data, this statement will describe how the data can be accessed, and include a persistent identifier (e.g., a DOI for the data, or an accession number) from the repository where you shared the data. You may use the Standard Templates for Author Use or draft your own.

“Expects data sharing” is intermediate, requires a data availability statement in every published article “(indicating absence or presence of data). Sharing and peer-reviewing of data (see above bulleted point for what Wiley means by that) are still optional.

“[Journal] expects that data supporting the results in the paper will be archived in an appropriate public repository. Authors are required to provide a data availability statement to describe the availability or the absence of shared data. When data have been shared, authors are required to include in their data availability statement a link to the repository they have used, and to cite the data they have shared. Whenever possible the scripts and other artefacts used to generate the analyses presented in the paper should also be publicly archived. If sharing data compromises ethical standards or legal requirements then authors are not expected to share it.”

“Mandates data sharing” is their advanced-level policy, requiring a data availability statement, data sharing, but NOT peer-review of data.

“[Journal] requires, as a condition for publication, that the data supporting the results in the paper will be archived in an appropriate public repository. Authors are required to provide a data availability statement, including a link to the repository they have used, and to cite the data they have shared. Whenever possible the scripts and other artefacts used to generate the analyses presented in the paper should also be publicly archived. Exceptions may be granted at the discretion of the editor, for example, if sharing data compromises privacy of human data, ethical standards or legal requirements. If authors are unable to share data (for example, if sharing data compromises ethical standards or legal requirements) then authors are not required to share it and must describe restrictions in their data availability statement.”

“Mandates data sharing and peer reviews data” is a new policy at Wiley. “Data peer review may evaluate the quality of the data by ensuring that the results in the paper and the data in the repository align (for example, sample sizes and variables match). *Geoscience Data Journal* takes this approach. Or data peer review may evaluate the replicability of the data to ensure that the claims presented in the journal article are valid and can be reproduced. *American Journal of Political Science*, published by Wiley for the Midwest Political Science Association, takes this approach”

“[Journal] requires, as a condition for publication, that the data supporting the results in the paper will be peer reviewed and archived in an appropriate public repository. Authors are required to provide a data availability statement, including a link to the repository they have used, and to cite the data they have shared. Whenever possible the scripts and other artefacts used to generate the analyses presented in the paper should also be publicly archived. Exceptions may be granted at the discretion of the editor. If sharing data compromises ethical standards or legal requirements then authors are not required to share it.”

“Peer review of empirical data will be conducted to confirm the quality of the shared data, for example, that sample sizes match, that the variables described in the article are present as fields in the data repository, that data is complete; that data is properly labelled and described; and that it has the appropriate metadata for the kind of data being shared.”

“Peer review of empirical data will be conducted to confirm that the data reproduce the analytic results reported in the paper.”

[Taylor & Francis](#)

- Language of Data sharing definitions:

This [table](#) nicely compares all levels of T&F’s data sharing policies

Basic data sharing: requires data to be deposited in a repository with a DOI or identifier, [cite that data](#) and provide a [data availability statement](#) “encourages you to share and make your data open where this does not violate protection of human subjects or other valid subject privacy concerns”. [Infographic](#) on basic data sharing policy: “Data should only be shared when it is **ethically correct to do so**”

Sharing upon “reasonable request: [Infographic](#) “It is up to the author to determine whether a request is reasonable.”

“publicly available data sharing policy”: [Infographic](#) “Authors are required to make the data and materials supporting the results or analyses presented in their research paper publicly available information”

“provide a data availability statement, detailing where data associated with a paper can be found and how it can be accessed. The DAS should be submitted within the article manuscript, before the ‘References’ section. If data cannot be made open access, authors should state why in the data availability statement.”

“Peer reviewers and editors will be considering a manuscript’s data availability statement and whether the authors have complied with the journal’s data sharing policy.”

[Open data](#): “You must make your data freely available, under a license allowing re-use by any third party for any lawful purpose. You will need to make sure that your data are findable and fully accessible.” [Infographic](#)

“A CC BY, CCO or equivalent license should be applied to any datasets to allow reuse by any third party for any lawful purpose.”

[Open and FAIR:](#)