

三田図書館・情報学会2013年度研究大会

A review of journal policies for sharing research data across disciplines

研究データ公開に関する 学術雑誌のポリシー分析

筑波大学大学院図書館情報メディア研究科
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研究背景

研究データ公開の背景

1. 研究データの**再利用**による効率化
2. 結果の**検証**を可能にすることによる研究の透明性や信頼性の確保
3. 公的資金による研究成果の**公開**に対するニーズ

研究データ公開の義務化

DIGITAL AGENDA FOR EUROPE
A Europe 2020 Initiative

Results of the consultation on Open Research Data

Open enquiry is at the heart of scientific endeavour, and rapid technological change has profound implications for the way in which science is conducted and communicated. Research is being transformed in particular by the increasing availability of digital data and new technologies for gathering, processing and generating digital research.

On 2nd of July 2013, the EC held a one-day public consultation on open research data in Brussels to obtain the input of all concerned stakeholders on the important and sensitive issue. Attendance included stakeholders from the research and publishing communities, as well as libraries, universities and industry representatives. The outcome of the consultation will help the Commission to develop its policies on open research data.

Key questions addressed

- How can we define research data?
- How should the issue of data reuse be addressed?
- What and how does openness need to be limited?
- Where should research data be stored and made accessible?
- How can we enhance data awareness and a culture of sharing?

Key documents

- List of participants
- Contributions
- Agenda open research data consultation
- Report consultation Open Research Data

政府機関

wellcome trust

Data sharing

We aim to ensure that the data generated by the research we support is managed and shared in a way that maximises the benefit to the public.

We work actively with the research community and other relevant stakeholders to shape and apply good practice with regard to the management of research data.

In addition to implementing our policy, which applies across the full breadth of the research we support, we are taking forward targeted activities in partnership with others to promote data sharing in specific research fields.

Policy and position statements

- Consultation responses
- Spotlight issues
 - Crosscutting medicines
 - Intellectual property
 - Manufacturing diseases
 - Health impacts of climate change
 - Infectious
 - Personal information
- Data sharing
 - Data management and sharing
 - Public health and epidemiology
 - Guidance for researchers
 - Large-scale genetics research
 - EMBL/ENA
 - Open access
 - Harmful misuse of research
 - Human Fertilisation and Embryology Act
 - EU (Clinical) Access

Data management and sharing policy

Our policy on the management and sharing of data that arises from the research we fund.

Public health and epidemiology

We are exploring mechanisms for developing codes of conduct for data sharing among epidemiological and public health researchers.

Expert Advisory Group on Data Access

Provides strategic advice on the emerging scientific, legal and ethical issues associated with data access for human genetics research and other studies.

Guidance for researchers

Resources to assist researchers in developing data management and sharing plans, including information on data repositories.

助成団体

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

Policy on the Management of Research Data and Records

- The University of Oxford seeks to promote the highest standards in the management of research data and records¹ as fundamental to both high quality research² and academic integrity.
- The University recognises that accurate and retrievable research data are an essential component of any research project and necessary to verify and defend, when required, the process and outcomes of research. Research data are valuable to researchers for the duration of their research, and may well have long-term value for research, teaching and for wider exploitation for the public good, by individuals, government, business and other organisations, as a project develops and after research results have been published.
- The University acknowledges its obligations under research funders' data related policy statements³ and codes of practice to ensure that sound systems are in place to promote best practice, including through clear policy, guidance, supervision, training and support.
- Researchers⁴, departments/faculties, divisions, central administrative units and service providers and, where appropriate, research sponsors and external collaborators, need to work in partnership to implement good practice and meet relevant legislative, research funder and regulatory requirements.
- Research data and records should be:
 - Accurate, complete, authentic and reliable;
 - Identifiable, retrievable, and available when needed;
 - Secure and safe;
 - Kept in a manner that is compliant with legal obligations and, where applicable, the requirements of funding bodies and project-specific protocols approved under the University Policy on the Ethical Conduct of Research Involving Human Participants and Personal Data⁵;
 - Able to be made available to others in line with appropriate ethical, data sharing and open access principles.
- Research data and records should be retained for as long as they are of continuing value to the researcher and the wider research community, and as long as specified by research funder, patent law, legislative and other regulatory requirements. The minimum retention period for research data and records is three (3) years after publication or public release of the work of the research. In many instances, researchers will wish to retain research data and records for a longer period than the minimum requirement.

大学・研究機関

BMJ
Helping doctors make better decisions

Open Data

Hidden clinical trial data are systematically undermining doctors' abilities to prescribe treatment with confidence. A whole range of widely used drugs across all fields of medicine have been represented as safer and more effective than they are, endangering people's lives and wasting public money.

As of January 2013, the BMJ will no longer publish any trial of drugs or devices where the authors do not commit to making the relevant anonymised patient level data available, upon reasonable request.

On this page we are documenting some of the BMJ's coverage of adverse outcomes associated with hidden clinical trial data. We are also highlighting the extent of the problem, as shown in our hidden data special issue, published in 2012.

We are also asking you to help us catalogue drug, device, and treatments for which a lack of complete clinical trial data has resulted in a skewed evidence base. Fill in our online form to tell us where and when you have seen this reported.

Latest developments

2013 is fast becoming the year of open data. Trish Greenes, deputy editor of the BMJ, has blogged with an extensive list of recent developments and upcoming milestones. In a separate blog, she outlines the current state of data sharing, and how different companies are approaching the issue.

One key development is the European Medicines Agency's plan to proactively share all of the clinical trial data submitted to its companies seeking regulatory approval for a drug or device.

This exchange in transparency came in 2010, after perennial open data advocate Peter Gøtzsche, director of the Nordic Cochrane Centre, sought a ruling from the European Ombudsman on the right of the public to scrutinise these data. This changed their policy and they are now leading the field in allowing external evaluation.

That plan is now under threat as two companies, AbbVie and trellisma, have obtained an interim ruling from the General Court of the European Union to prevent the agency from data sharing, arguing that the patient-level data requested 'did not meaningfully contribute to the scientific review or evaluation of our products'.

OPEN DATA NEWS

- A summary of arguments for and against clinical data sharing can be found in 'The BMJ's head-to-head' 'Are clinical trial data shared sufficiently today?' Arguing 'No' is Ben Goldacre, arguing 'Yes' is John Campbell.
- MUGAS has held its meeting on Tamiflu. Trish

学術雑誌

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 - Health impacts of climate change
 - Justice
 - Personal information
- Data sharing
 - Data management and sharing
 - Public health and epidemiology
 - Guidance for researchers
 - Large-scale genetics research
 - Open access
 - Harvested reuse of research
 - Human Fertilisation and Embryology Act
 - EU Clinical Access

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Public health and epidemiology

We are exploring mechanisms for developing codes of conduct for data sharing among epidemiological and public health researchers.

Large-scale genetics research

We have a long track record of ensuring access to genetic datasets and are working to address associated ethical issues and consent issues.

Guidance for researchers

Responses to support researchers in developing data management and sharing plans, including information on data retention.

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大学・研究機関

BMJ
Helping doctors make better decisions

BMJ OPEN DATA CAMPAIGN

We need your help with hidden data

Fill in this form with details of any example you have seen.

OPEN DATA NEWS

This exchange in transparency came in 2010, after potential open data advocate Peter Gattesco, director of the Nordic Cochrane Centre, sought a ruling from the European Ombudsman on the right of the public to scrutinize these data. This changed their policy and they are now leading the field in allowing external evaluation.

That plan is now under threat as two companies, Apollo and triMena, have obtained an interim ruling from the General Court of the European Union to prevent the Agency from data sharing, arguing that the patient-level data requested 'did not meaningfully contribute to the scientific review or evaluation of our products'.

Latest developments

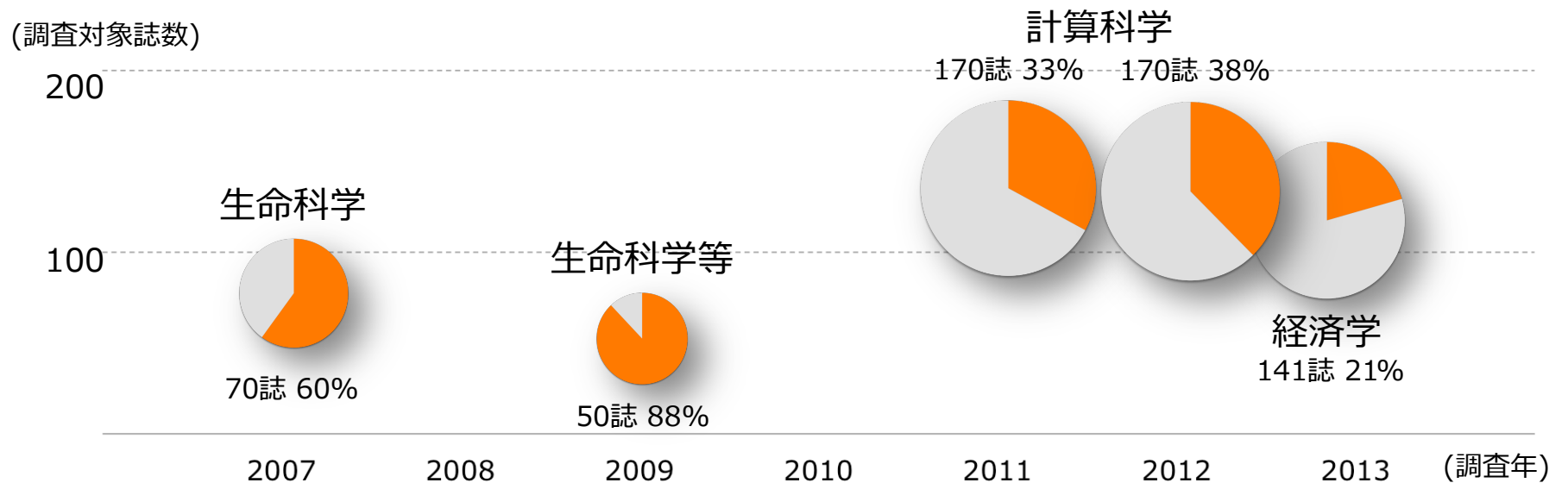
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- A summary of arguments for and against clinical data sharing can be found in 'The BMJ's head-to-head: five clinical trial data shared sufficiently today?' Arguing 'No' is Ben Goldacre, arguing 'Yes' is John Cassell.
- MUGAS has held its meeting on Tamiflu. Tish

学術雑誌

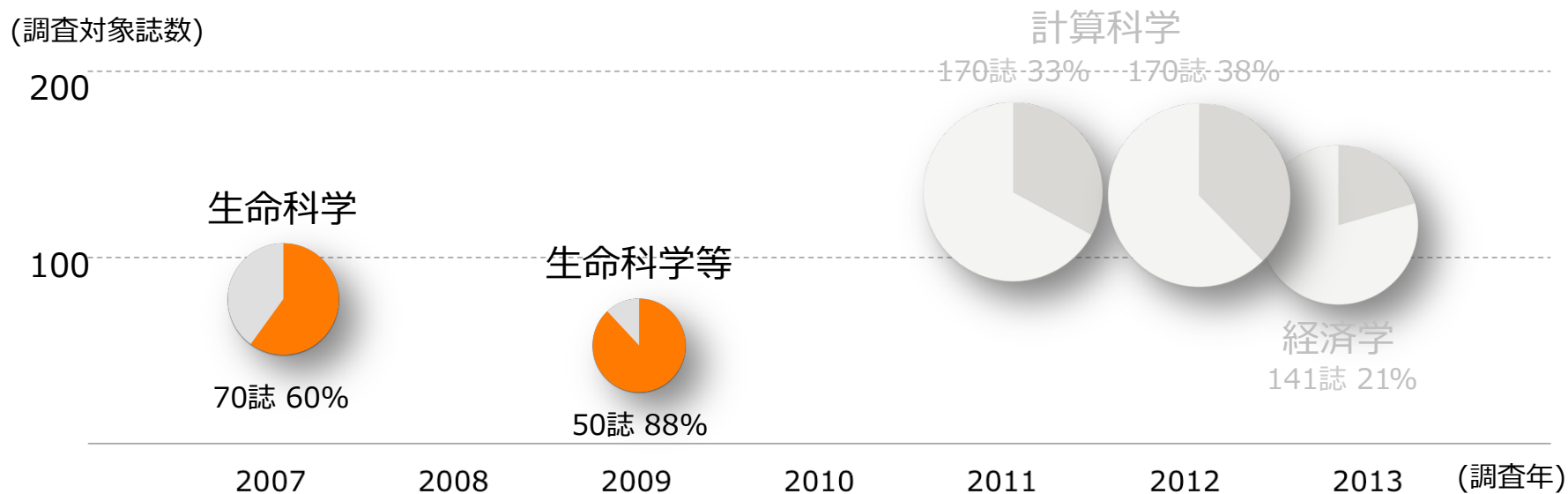
研究データ公開のポリシー掲載率



先行研究： 学術雑誌の研究データ公開に関するポリシー掲載率

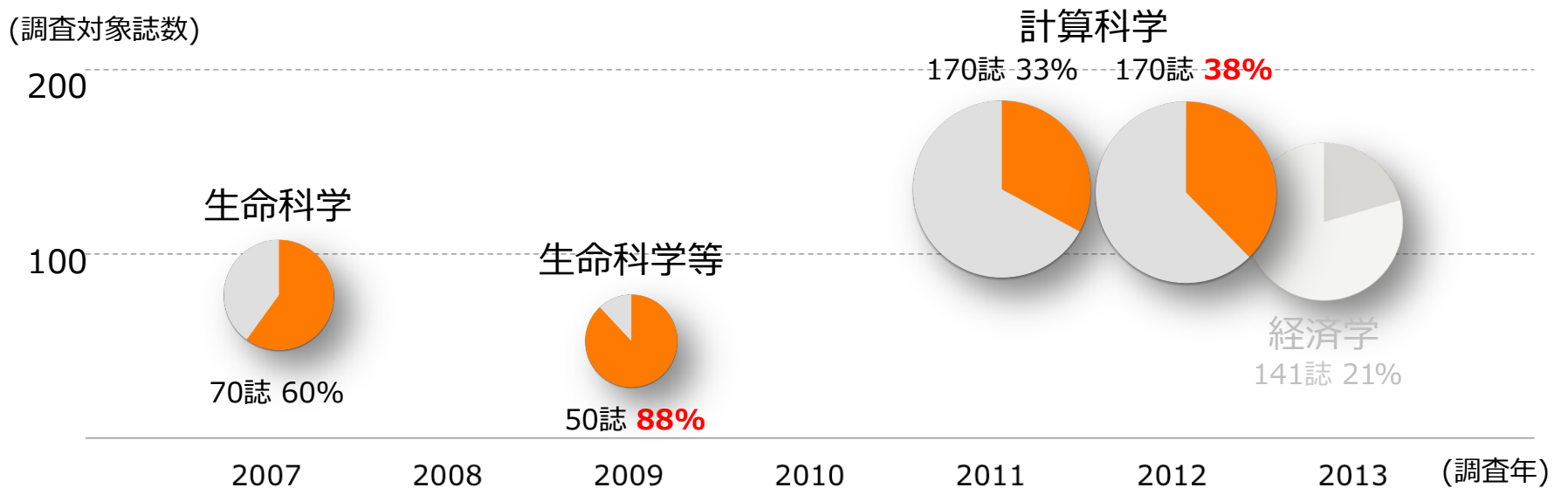
研究データ公開のポリシー掲載率

✓ 生命科学分野は掲載率が高い



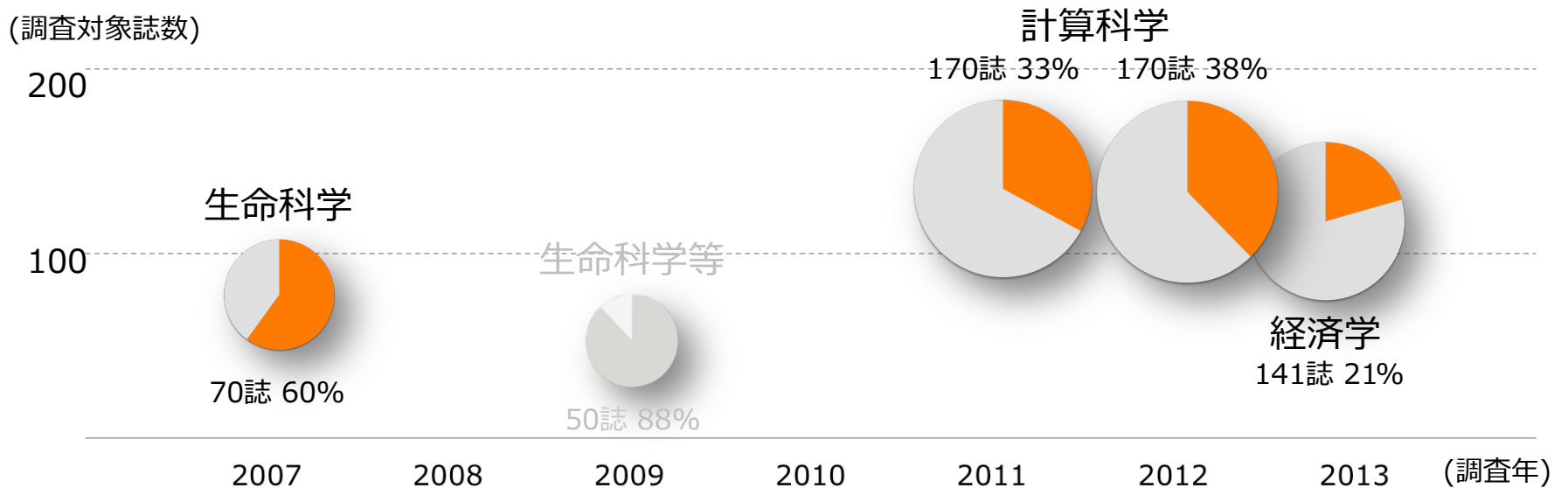
研究データ公開のポリシー掲載率

- ✓ 生命科学分野は掲載率が高い
- ✓ 調査年が新しいほど掲載率が高い



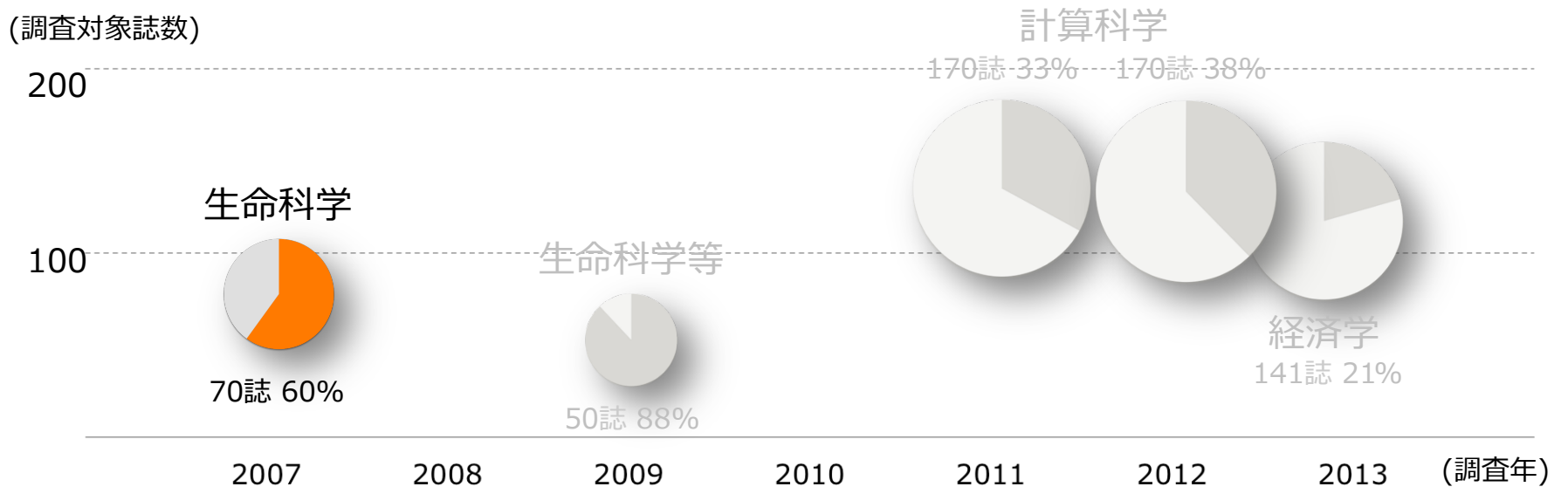
研究データ公開のポリシー掲載率

- ✓ 生命科学分野は掲載率が高い
- ✓ 調査年が新しいほど掲載率が高い
- ✓ インパクトファクター(IF)が高いほど掲載率が高い



研究データ公開のポリシー掲載率

- ✓ 生命科学分野は掲載率が高い
- ✓ 調査年が新しいほど掲載率が高い
- ✓ インパクトファクター(IF)が高いほど掲載率が高い
- ✓ **オープンアクセス(OA)誌は掲載率が高い**



リサーチクエスチョン

- ✓ 生命科学分野は掲載率が高い
- ✓ 調査年が新しいほど掲載率が高い
- ✓ インパクトファクター(IF)が高いほど掲載率が高い
- ✓ オープンアクセス(OA)誌は掲載率が高い

1. 生命科学分野内で掲載率の違いがあるか？
2. 未調査だが研究データ公開が進んでいるとされている分野の掲載率は？
3. IFやOAなどの要因と掲載率の関係は？



調査方法

本研究の定義

研究データ

- ✓ 研究のために生成したが論文には掲載しない
ローデータ
- ✓ 形式不問（動画，データセット，コード等）

研究データ公開

- ✓ パブリックリポジトリや出版者または著者のサーバに登録されており**アクセス可能**

調査対象雑誌の選定

176カテゴリ

Acoustics
Agricultural Economics & Policy
Agricultural Engineering
Agriculture, Dairy & Animal Science
Agriculture, Multidisciplinary
Agronomy
Allergy
Anatomy & Morphology
Andrology
Anesthesiology
Astronomy & Astrophysics
Audiology & Speech-Language Pathology
Automation & Control Systems
Behavioral Sciences
Biochemical Research Methods
Biochemistry & Molecular Biology
Biodiversity Conservation
Biology
Biophysics
Biotechnology & Applied Microbiology
Cardiac & Cardiovascular Systems
Cell Biology
...

JCR "Science Citation Index"

11カテゴリ

Agricultural sciences
Astronomy
Biological sciences
Chemistry
Computer sciences
Engineering
Geosciences
Mathematics
Medical sciences
Other life sciences
Physics

米国科学審議会「科学工業指標」

調査対象雑誌の選定

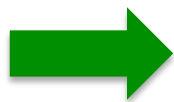
11カテゴリ

Agricultural sciences
Astronomy
Biological sciences
Chemistry
Computer sciences
Engineering
Geosciences
Mathematics
Medical sciences
Other life sciences
Physics



5カテゴリ

Biochemistry
Biological Sciences
Genetics
Microorganisms, Fungi & Algae
Physiology



4カテゴリ

Diseases
Medical Sciences
Pharmacology & Therapeutics
Surgery & Related Medical Specialties

米国科学審議会「科学工業指標」

Urlichsweb.com 「デューイ番号」

調査対象誌の選定：18分野

Astronomy
Biochemistry
Biological Sciences
Chemistry
Computer Sciences
Diseases
Ecology
Economics
Genetics
Geosciences
Medical Sciences
Microorganisms, Fungi & Algae
Pharmacology & Therapeutics
Physics
Physiology
Social Sciences
Surgery & Related Medical Specialties
Zoology

生化学
生物学
生態学
生理学
微生物学
遺伝学
動物学

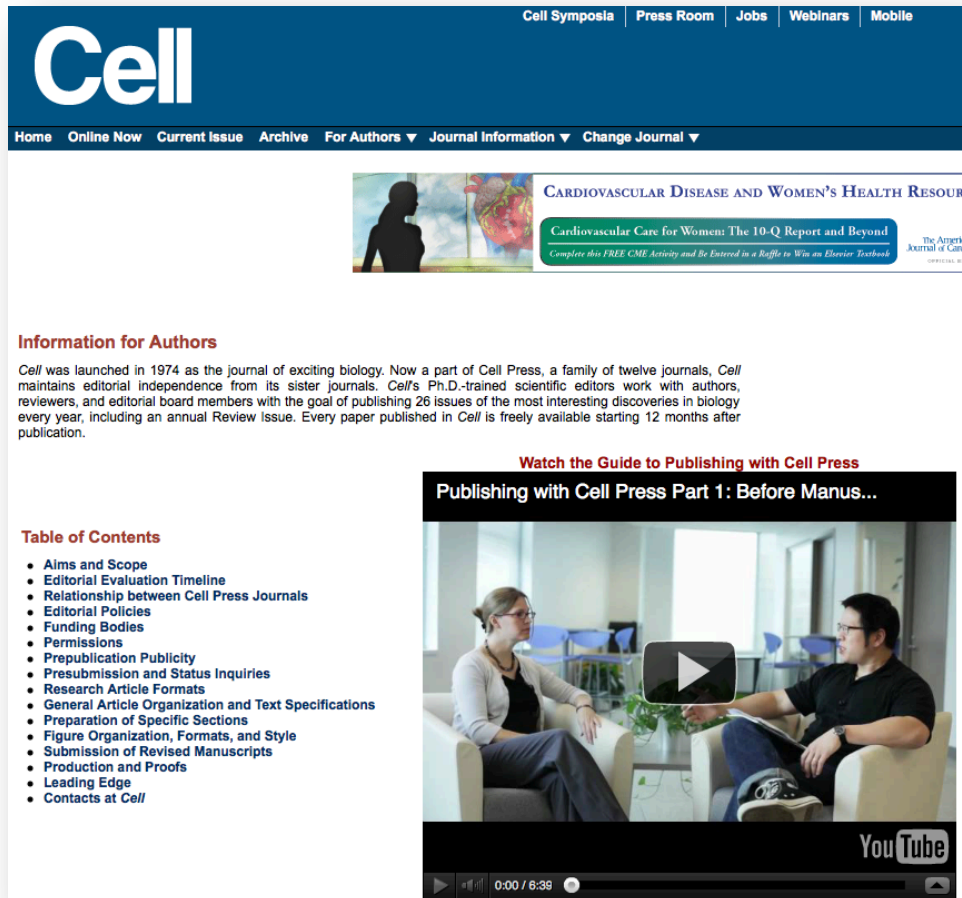
医学
疾患学
薬理学
外科学

天文学
地球科学
化学
物理学
計算機科学
経済学
社会学

IF上位**10**誌：合計**180**誌

※レビュー誌は除外

ポリシーの調査



The screenshot shows the Cell journal website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Cell Symposia, Press Room, Jobs, Webinars, and Mobile. Below this is the Cell logo and a secondary navigation bar with links for Home, Online Now, Current Issue, Archive, For Authors, Journal Information, and Change Journal. The main content area features a banner for 'CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE AND WOMEN'S HEALTH RESOURCE' with a sub-header 'Cardiovascular Care for Women: The 10-Q Report and Beyond'. Below the banner is a section titled 'Information for Authors' with a paragraph of text. To the left of this section is a 'Table of Contents' with a list of links. Below the text is a video player titled 'Publishing with Cell Press Part 1: Before Manus...' showing two people in a meeting. The video player has a play button and a progress bar.

Cell Symposia | Press Room | Jobs | Webinars | Mobile

Cell

Home | Online Now | Current Issue | Archive | For Authors | Journal Information | Change Journal

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE AND WOMEN'S HEALTH RESOURCE

Cardiovascular Care for Women: The 10-Q Report and Beyond

Complete this FREE CME Activity and Be Entered in a Raffle to Win an Elsevier Textbook

The American Journal of Geriatrics

Information for Authors

Cell was launched in 1974 as the journal of exciting biology. Now a part of Cell Press, a family of twelve journals, Cell maintains editorial independence from its sister journals. Cell's Ph.D.-trained scientific editors work with authors, reviewers, and editorial board members with the goal of publishing 26 issues of the most interesting discoveries in biology every year, including an annual Review Issue. Every paper published in Cell is freely available starting 12 months after publication.

Table of Contents

- Aims and Scope
- Editorial Evaluation Timeline
- Relationship between Cell Press Journals
- Editorial Policies
- Funding Bodies
- Permissions
- Prepublication Publicity
- Presubmission and Status Inquiries
- Research Article Formats
- General Article Organization and Text Specifications
- Preparation of Specific Sections
- Figure Organization, Formats, and Style
- Submission of Revised Manuscripts
- Production and Proofs
- Leading Edge
- Contacts at Cell

Watch the Guide to Publishing with Cell Press

Publishing with Cell Press Part 1: Before Manus...

YouTube

0:00 / 8:39

Editorial Policy
Guide for Authors
Instruction for Authors
Information for Authors
Manuscript Preparation...

ポリシーの調査

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Cell Symposia | Press Room | Jobs | Webinars | Mobile

Cell

Home | Online Now | Current Issue | Archive | For Authors | Journal Information | Change Journal

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Watch Publishing with...

Availability of supporting data
Data deposition
Large-scale data sets
Publishing Datasets
Sharing data sets ...

Distribution of Materials and Data

One of the terms and conditions of publishing in *Cell* is that authors be willing to distribute any materials and protocols used in the published experiments to qualified researchers for their own use. Materials include but are not limited to cells, DNA, antibodies, reagents, organisms, and mouse strains, or if necessary the relevant ES cells. These must be made available with minimal restrictions and in a timely manner, but it is acceptable to request reasonable payment to cover the cost of maintenance and transport of materials. If there are restrictions to the availability of any materials, data, or information, these must be disclosed in the cover letter and the Experimental Procedures section of the manuscript at the time of submission.

For papers describing structures of biological macromolecules, the atomic coordinates and related experimental data (structure factor amplitudes/intensities and/or NMR restraints) must be deposited at a member site of the **Worldwide Protein Data Bank**. Electron microscopy-derived density maps must be deposited into the EMDB through one of the partner sites (<http://www.ebi.ac.uk/msd-srv/docs/emdb/> or <http://www.emdatabank.org/>). Atomic coordinates fitted to EM maps must also be deposited to a wwPDB member site. The corresponding database IDs must be included in the manuscript. Authors must agree to release atomic coordinates and experimental data when the associated article is published. Additionally, *Cell* now recommends that the authors include PDB validation report as a part of the Supplemental Information for all new submissions describing results of X-ray and NMR structure determination.

Nucleic acid and protein sequences and microarray data must be deposited in the **appropriate public database** and must be accessible without restriction from the date of publication. An entry name or accession number must be included as the last paragraph of the Experimental Procedures section in the final version of the manuscript. Microarray data should be MIAME compliant (for guidelines, see <http://www.mged.org/Workgroups/MIAME/miame.html>).

In addition to the information that must be deposited in public databases as detailed above, authors are encouraged to contribute additional information to the **appropriate databases**. Authors are also encouraged to deposit materials used in their studies to the appropriate repositories for distribution to researchers.

補足資料による研究データ公開

"Data that are integral to the manuscript but impractical to include in the printed journal may be presented as **Supplementary Data.**"

Journal of Molecular Cell Biology

- ✓ Supplemental Materials, Supporting Data, Additional File, …
- ✓ 雑誌の印刷版ではなく **電子版に収録**
- ✓ 論文に関連するが本文には含まれない **表, 画像, 動画, コード, 大規模データセット** など

調査項目

タイトル	IF	OA	DS	データ公開サーバ	SM
<i>PLoS Biology</i>	12.690	○	4pt	ArrayExpress, GEO, GenBank,...	2pt
<i>Systematic Biology</i>	12.169	X	4pt	Dryad, GenBank, EMBL, TreeBase	3pt
<i>Nature Structural and Molecular Biology</i>	11.902	X	4pt	GenBank, DDBJ, ... または出版社サーバ	4pt
<i>Molecular Systems Biology</i>	11.340	○	4pt	Array Express, GEO, CIBEX, ...	2pt

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データ公開ポリシーの分類

高



4pt : 要求する (査読・出版条件) "condition"

3pt : 要求する "should", "must", "required"

2pt : 奨励する "encouraged", "recommended"

1pt : 受理する "accept", "possible to include"

0pt : 記載なし (No mention)

低



調查結果

調査結果

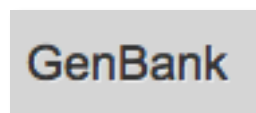
	分野	DS
1	微生物学	9.25
2	生理学	8.50
2	生化学	8.50
4	生物学	8.25
4	医学	8.25
6	遺伝学	8.00
7	地球科学	6.25
7	化学	6.25
9	物理学	5.75

	分野	DS
9	生態学	5.75
11	疾患学	5.50
12	動物学	5.25
13	薬理学	2.50
14	経済学	2.25
15	天文学	2.00
16	計算機科学	0.75
17	外科学	0
17	社会学	0

- DS: Data Sharing=データ公開ポリシー (0~4ptの加重平均)

調査結果 : Biological Sciences

分野	DS
微生物学	9.25
生理学	8.50
生化学	8.50
生物学	8.25
医学	8.25
遺伝学	8.00
地球科学	6.25
化学	6.25
物理学	5.75

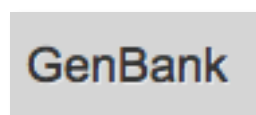


分野	DS
生態学	5.75
疾患学	5.50
動物学	5.25
薬理学	2.50
経済学	2.25
天文学	2.00
計算機科学	0.75
外科学	0
社会学	0

- DS: Data Sharing=データ公開ポリシー (0~4ptの加重平均)

調査結果 : Medical Sciences

分野	DS
微生物学	9.25
生理学	8.50
生化学	8.50
生物学	8.25
医学	8.25
遺伝学	8.00
地球科学	6.25
化学	6.25
物理学	5.75

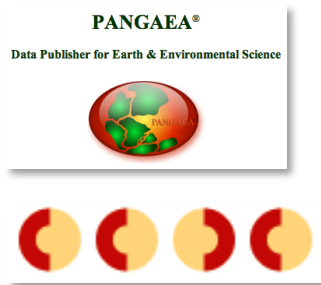


分野	DS
生態学	5.75
疾患学	5.50
動物学	5.25
薬理学	2.50
経済学	2.25
天文学	2.00
計算機科学	0.75
外科学	0
社会学	0

- DS: Data Sharing=データ公開ポリシー (0~4ptの加重平均)

調査結果：新規調査分野

分野	DS
微生物学	9.25
生理学	8.50
生化学	8.50
生物学	8.25
医学	8.25
遺伝学	8.00
地球科学	6.25
化学	6.25
物理学	5.75



分野	DS
生態学	5.75
疾患学	5.50
動物学	5.25
薬理学	2.50
経済学	2.25
天文学	2.00
計算機科学	0.75
外科学	0
社会学	0



- DS: Data Sharing=データ公開ポリシー (0~4ptの加重平均)

調査結果：経済学

分野	DS
微生物学	9.25
生理学	8.50
生化学	8.50
生物学	8.25
医学	8.25
遺伝学	8.00
地球科学	6.25
化学	6.25
物理学	5.75

分野	DS
生態学	5.75
疾患学	5.50
動物学	5.25
薬理学	2.50
経済学	2.25
天文学	2.00
計算機科学	0.75
外科学	0
社会学	0



経済学
141誌 21%

- DS: Data Sharing=データ公開ポリシー（0～4ptの加重平均）

調査結果：IFとポリシー

分野	DS	IF
微生物学	9.25	7.14
生理学	8.50	13.85
生化学	8.50	8.87
生物学	8.25	9.62
医学	8.25	22.46
遺伝学	8.00	9.70
地球科学	6.25	9.19
化学	6.25	18.68
物理学	5.75	18.73

分野	DS	IF
生態学	5.75	8.25
疾患学	5.50	18.46
動物学	5.25	3.41
薬理学	2.50	6.61
経済学	2.25	4.16
天文学	2.00	6.41
計算機科学	0.75	5.29
外科学	0	5.09
社会学	0	3.03

- DS: Data Sharing=データ公開ポリシー
- IF=10誌のインパクトファクターの平均

DSとIFの無相関検定 0.529 ($\alpha=0.05$)

調査結果：OAとポリシー

分野	DS	IF	OA
微生物学	9.25	7.14	3
生理学	8.50	13.85	0
生化学	8.50	8.87	1
生物学	8.25	9.62	3
医学	8.25	22.46	1
遺伝学	8.00	9.70	1
地球科学	6.25	9.19	2
化学	6.25	18.68	0
物理学	5.75	18.73	0

分野	DS	IF	OA
生態学	5.75	8.25	0
疾患学	5.50	18.46	0
動物学	5.25	3.41	1
薬理学	2.50	6.61	0
経済学	2.25	4.16	0
天文学	2.00	6.41	0
計算機科学	0.75	5.29	1
外科学	0	5.09	0
社会学	0	3.03	0

- DS: Data Sharing=データ公開ポリシー
- IF=10誌のインパクトファクターの平均

- OA=オープンアクセス誌の数

調査結果：補足資料

分野	DS	IF	OA	SM
微生物学	9.25	7.14	3	4.00
生理学	8.50	13.85	0	7.50
生化学	8.50	8.87	1	7.25
生物学	8.25	9.62	3	5.00
医学	8.25	22.46	1	4.00
遺伝学	8.00	9.70	1	5.50
地球科学	6.25	9.19	2	6.75
化学	6.25	18.68	0	4.75
物理学	5.75	18.73	0	4.50

分野	DS	IF	OA	SM
生態学	5.75	8.25	0	3.25
疾患学	5.50	18.46	0	3.50
動物学	5.25	3.41	1	2.50
薬理学	2.50	6.61	0	3.50
経済学	2.25	4.16	0	8.25
天文学	2.00	6.41	0	3.50
計算機科学	0.75	5.29	1	1.00
外科学	0	5.09	0	1.25
社会学	0	3.03	0	0.50

- DS: Data Sharing=データ公開ポリシー
- IF=10誌のインパクトファクターの平均

- OA=オープンアクセス誌の数
- SM: Supplemental Materials (加重平均)

調査結果：補足資料

分野	DS	IF	OA	SM	分野	DS	IF	OA	SM
微生物学	9.25	7.14	3	4.00	生態学	5.75	8.25	0	3.25
生理学	8.50	13.85	0	7.50	疾患学	5.50	18.46	0	3.50
生化学	8.50	8.87	1	7.25	動物学	5.25	3.41	1	2.50
生物学	8.25	9.62	3	5.00	薬理学	2.50	6.61	0	3.50
医学	8.25	22.46	1	4.00	経済学	2.25	4.16	0	8.25
遺伝学	8.00	9.70	1	5.50	天文学	2.00	6.41	0	3.50
地球科学	6.25	9.19	2	6.75	計算機科学	0.75	5.29	1	1.00
化学	6.25	18.68	0	4.75	外科学	0	5.09	0	1.25
物理学	5.75	18.73	0	4.50	社会学	0	3.03	0	0.50

- DS: Data Sharing=データ公開ポリシー
- IF=10誌のインパクトファクターの平均

- OA=オープンアクセス誌の数
- SM: Supplemental Materials (加重平均)

まとめ

1. 生命科学分野内で掲載率の違いがあるか？
 - **微生物学**はすべての雑誌が掲載している
 - **外科学**は掲載されておらず**薬理学**は低い
2. 未調査だが研究データ公開が進んでいるとされている分野の掲載率は？
 - **地球科学**や**物理学**はやや高い
 - **天文学**は低い
3. IFやOAなどの要因と掲載率の関係は？
 - 先行研究と同様

考察



考察

研究データ公開
ポリシー

査読・出版条件として要求／要求／
奨励／受理／記載なし

- **微生物学**はすべての雑誌に掲載
- **外科学**や**薬理学**は掲載率が低い
- **地球科学**や**物理学**はやや高い
- **天文学**は低い

考察

研究データ公開
ポリシー

査読・出版条件として要求／要求／
奨励／受理／記載なし

データ登録先

公共リポジトリ／出版者サーバ／
補足資料／個人サイト

考察

研究データ公開
ポリシー

査読・出版条件として要求／要求／
奨励／受理／記載なし

データ登録先

公共リポジトリ／出版者サーバ／
補足資料／個人サイト

- ✓ 公開／非公開（雑誌購入者のみ）
- ✓ データ量の制限あり／なし
- ✓ 査読対象／対象外

考察

研究データ公開
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補足資料／**個人サイト**

✓ 可／不可（アクセスの永続性の問題による）

考察

研究データ公開
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研究倫理や
コンセンサス

臨床試験登録／利益相反申告
BMJ Open Data Campaign

考察

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BMJ Open Data Campaign

OAへの
社会的要請

米国大統領府科学技術政策局／G8／
欧州議会等によるデータ公開の義務化

考察

研究データ公開
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