



THE ETHICS OF DATA SHARING

Agenda

- Some data problems
- COPE Core Practice: Data & reproducibility
- Data stewardship & Responsible data sharing
- Challenges & opportunities
- Interactive cases: Case 1 & Case 2

SOME DATA PROBLEMS









The state of the s

- Screen, detect, verify raw/original data
- Respond to allegations, investigate with institution*
- Correct/retract, train/prevent

- *CLUE Guidelines
- *COPE Guidelines
- *RePAIR Guidelines

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PROMOTING INTEGRITY IN SCHOLARLY RESEARCH AND ITS PUBLICATION

SOME DATA PROBLEMS

FFP







Falsification



Plagiarism





Unauthorized data collection / use



Underpowered, faulty methods



Sampling / confounder bias



Extending, ending early, censoring



Cherry picking



Fishing



Trawling, dredging



P hacking



HARK

SOME DATA PROBLEMS

FFP

QRP



Fabrication



Falsification





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HARK

Publishing Practices QPP

Questionable



Poor record keeping/ reporting



Image distortion, exaggeration





Misinterpretation, spin



Unauthorized publication/ sharing



Hiding, withholding data / info



Supporting predatory journals



Fishing

Salami slicing



Redundant/ duplicate publication



Selective publication, file drawer problem



correcting errors

COPE CORE PRACTICE Data and reproducibility





Example COPE Forum cases

- <u>Case 15-17</u>: Researcher who provided a database wants to be named an author post publication
- <u>Case 17-02</u>: Reader suspects image manipulation; author/institution says originals are lost
- Case 11-04: Journal editor proposes raw data should be deposited in database owned by editor
- <u>Case 12-31</u>: Journal asks author to supply sensitive data to reader, who then gets different results



COPE CORE PRACTICES

Policies and practices required to reach the highest standards in publication ethics:



Allegations of misconduct



Authorship and contributorship



Complaints and appeals



Conflicts of interest/ **Competing interests**





Ethical oversight



Intellectual property



Journal management



Peer review processes



Post-publication discussions and corrections



DATA STEWARDSHIP

- Laws & regulations:
 - Research governance, study registration, data / metadata sharing
 - Individuals' right to privacy; exclusions for anonymized data
- **Ethics approval; Participant consent to** participate & for researcher to
 - Collect, process, store confidential data;
 - Publish certain data/images;
 - **Share** irreversibly anonymized, deidentified **data**, including future purposes (meta-analyses)
- **Ethical / legal use** of (others') datasets, illustrations

- Registered reports + results reported later (www.cos.io/initiatives/registered-reports)
- Register clinical trial protocols + summary results (eg, www.clinicaltrials.gov)
- Data management plan, (Statistical) Analysis plan, Data publishing / sharing plan; Standard operating procedures (secure data system, data entry/changes, data lock, archive)
- Data for journal inspection; Complete reporting: Equator Network Reporting guidelines (www.equator-network.org)

Enhancing the QUAlity and

Transparency Of health Research



- Journal / funder data sharing policies (inc. metadata, protocol, codebook, code, software,...)
- Repositories (Registry of Research Data Repositories, www.re3data.org)
- DOIs / persistent identifiers, Data citation (FORCE11 Citation Principles)
- FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable)
 principles for digital data (www.go-fair.org/fair-principles/)
- CARE (Collective benefit, Authority to control, Responsibility, Ethics) principles for indigenous data (www.gida-global.org/care)

- Data journals, (Meta)Data articles, Protocol papers,
 Online protocols; <u>STAR</u>, <u>MDAR</u> checklists
- Open Science / Research / Scholarship;
 Open Access / Data / Innovation;
 - appropriate governance, infrastructure & standards (not allow re-identification or discrimination);
 - free access if public funding (eg, OECD <u>Recommendation of the Council concerning Access</u> to Research Data from Public Funding)

Publish & share data

- Replication
- Scientific progress
- Data integrityData
- Public trust
- preservation
- Human rights

https://academic.oup.com/bioscience/article/63/6/483/226339

Global Alliance for Genomics and Health

Principles:

- Respect individuals, families, and communities
- Advance research and scientific knowledge



- Promote health, well-being, fair distribution of benefits
- Foster trust, integrity, and reciprocity

Core elements:

- Transparency

 (eg, purposes, processes, procedures, governance)
- Accountability
 (eg, systems, access, conflicts of interest, complaints/sanctions)
- Engagement with stakeholders
- Data quality & security
 (eg, storage, processing, risks, lawful requests)

- Privacy, data protection & confidentiality (eg, relevant regulations, no re-identification)
- Risk-benefit analysis
- Recognition & attribution
- Sustainability
- Education & training
- Data accessibility & dissemination



ICMJE (International Committee of Medical Journal Editors) (www.icmje.org)

- From 1 July 2018: data sharing statement
 (eg, will deidentified individual-participant data, codebook, protocol, analysis plan be shared?
 How & for how long?)
- Advance online clinical trial registration;
 From 1 January 2019: include data sharing plan

- Editors may request all authors to declare they had full access to data
- Permission & acknowledgment to reuse or publish others' data
- Declare similar papers; encouraged to use reporting guidelines

Declaration of Helsinki

(www.wma.net/policies-post/wma-declaration-of-helsinki-ethical-principles-for-medical-research-involving-human-subjects/)

- Public registration of human studies
- Complete, accurate public access to results (negative, inconclusive, or positive)
- Ethical reporting

TOP (Transparency & Openness Promotion) (www.cos.io/initiatives/top-guidelines)



- TOP Factor & TOP Guidelines:
 - 8 standards: Data citation, data / code /
 materials transparency/sharing, design/
 analysis transparency, study preregistration,
 analysis plan preregistration, replication

- o 3 levels: (1) Whether data are available & where
 - -> (2) Must be posted to repository
 - -> (3) Must be posted to repository & analyses reproduced independently

FORCE11 (Future of research communications and e-scholarship) (www.force11.org)

Research Data Publishing Ethics working group (in collaboration with COPE)





CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES IN DATA SHARING

Publishing

- Guidelines & definitions:
 - Type of data policy/statement; conditions?
 - o Data types & formats?
 - Timing? Extent of "underlying data";
 no more "(data not shown)"?
- Repositories or Journal / Supplementary materials
 - Assign DOIs / persistent identifiers?
 - File access, license (according to funder)?
 - Link to context (protocol, ethics, funding, COIs)?
 - o Embargoes? Versions / copies?
- Citation, linking to data, permissions (even if CC0; no © for raw research data but © for compilations / selections / arrangements)

- Exceptions / exemptions or controlled access: legal, ethical, (commercial) sensitivity, safety reasons? Did the authors have access to raw data?
- Processes:
 - Check repository, FAIR/CARE, citation, ethical / legal, permissions, anonymity / deidentification (eg, <u>BMJ checklist</u>; <u>US Safe Harbor Method</u>)?
 - o Data / statistics peer review?
 - Check appropriate reuse/publication of 2° data
- Investigations: Data specialists? Check for misconduct/QRPs/QPPs? Corrections? Retractions?
- **Training** of editors, reviewers, journal staff, authors?



CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES IN DATA SHARING

Institutions / Funders (see Sherpa Juliet)

- Mandated data registration, sharing, venue, access, license; OA journal?
 - o Level of data & timing?
 - Also for preprints / books / conferences?
 - Checking? Sanctions?
- Data management plan, analysis plan, publishing/sharing plan; approvals, amendments?
- Data ownership, authorship/contributorship
 - Author attitudes, knowledge, data literacy, digital skills? Credit / incentives for sharing?
 - Embargoes to allow author first-use, patents & prevent scooping?
 - o Derivative datasets?

Institutional repositories

- Technical aspects, costs, time? Quality control, preservation, backups? DOIs?
- Legacy format, versions, security, access levels (closed – mediated – open), curation, duration & continued participant protection?
- Responsibilities or data transfer when authors leave? Ethics committee approval?

Investigations*:

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- Data protection / access / integrity personnel?
- Misconduct investigations? If authors leave?
 Check whole portfolio? Data Corrections /
 Retractions?

*CLUE Guidelines *COPE Guidelines *RePAIR Guidelines



CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES IN DATA SHARING

Progress

- Adrian Ziderman, Michal Tal-Socher, <u>Prometheus 2020;36:116-134</u>: Data sharing policy for 150 journals, 15 disciplines:
 Biomedical (67%) > physical, social > formal > arts & humanities (27%)
- Charles Piller, <u>Science 13 Jan 2020</u>: 2 y after 2018 FDA / NIH final rule on clinical trial + data registration:
 Only ~45% of 4768 trials posted results on time, 24% posted late, 32% still <u>not</u> posted
- Valentin Danchev et al. <u>JAMA Netw Open. 2021;4:e2033972</u>: 2 y after 2018 ICMJE required data sharing statement:
 Of clinical trials in JAMA, Lancet, NEJM, only 17 / 89 (19%) declaring posting of individual-participant data <u>did</u> post data
- COVID-19 Clinical Research Coalition & Data Sharing Working Group
- FORCE11 (Future of research communications and e-scholarship) (www.force11.org)
- RDA, Research Data Alliance (www.rd-alliance.org)

- STM Research Data (<u>www.stm-researchdata.org/</u>)
- GA4GH, Global Alliance for Genomics and Health (<u>www.ga4gh.org</u>)
- **CDISC**, Clinical Data Interchange Standards •

Consortium (www.cdisc.org)

- TranspariMED (<u>www.transparimed.org</u>)
- AllTrials (<u>www.alltrials.net</u>)
- OpenAIRE (<u>www.openaire.eu</u>)
- OpenPharma (<u>www.openpharma.blog</u>)



INTERACTIVE CASE 1

Based on Case 10-09

- Reader notices data problems in a published article & asks author for dataset
- Author refuses; reader complains to Editor
- Editor refuses to mediate & advises the two to talk directly

Was the Editor's action appropriate?

- 1. Yes; editors are not responsible for postpublication data sharing
- 2. No; editors should ensure that authors keep promises of data sharing
- 3. No; editor should ask author to check data & publish correction / retraction if needed



INTERACTIVE CASE 2

Based on Case 06-25

- Journal receives submission of clinical trial results
- Authors want to share anonymized raw data as an appendix
- Data were collected several years ago; consent was not obtained for data publication / sharing

Should the Editor allow data sharing?

- 1. No; there was no consent or specific ethics committee approval
- 2. Yes, as long as data are anonymized & deidentified
- 3. Yes, but only after retrospective ethics committee approval

COPE Guidance for Editors: Research, Audit & Service Evaluations: https://publicationethics.org/node/19876
Journals' Best Practices for Ensuring Consent for Publishing Medical Case Reports: Guidance from COPE: https://doi.org/10.24318/cope.2019.1.6
lain Hrynaszkiewicz et al, Trials, 2020;11:9

THANK YOU

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