

#### To share or not to share....

DATA



Perspectives from fish telemetry researchers on data sharing

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#### **Data Sharing**

### Providing access to otherwise privately stored data





#### To share

- 1. Transparency: verification and reproduction of research
- 2. Accelerate scientific understanding: more datasets, innovation, new developments
- 3. Reduce cost of research and increase return on research investments
- 4. New ideas: open discussion, different questions, test new hypotheses
- **5. Institutional requirement:** funding agencies, journals





Data Surveys Instruments Collaboration Results Education Future Contact

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### Data sharing in astronomy lead to mapping the Universe

The Sloan Digital Sky Survey: Mapping the Universe

#### ... or not to share

- **1. Ethical and legal issues**: privacy, exploitation of information
- **2. Technical and logistical issues**: time and effort, lack of standardization, lack of IT support and structure
- 3. Motivational: less time for their own publication, competitive risk (being scooped/ challenged), lack of acknowledgement, lack of demand

#### Data sharing in animal telemetry

#### REVIEW

# Aquatic animal telemetry: A panoramic window into the underwater world

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 Advances in technology revolutionized scope and scales of questions

"The next advance in aquatic telemetry will be the development of a global collaborative effort to facilitate infrastructure and data sharing and management over scales not previously possible."

#### Data sharing in animal telemetry

Mechanisms for archiving and potentially sharing animal movement data

- **OTN** Ocean Tracking Network
- **AATAMS** Australian Animal Tracking and Monitoring Systems
- Move Bank
- ATN Animal Tracking Network
- GLATOS Great Lakes Acoustic Telemetry Observation System
- **GTOPP** Global Tagging of Pelagic Predators
- Others....











- 1. Identify **perceived barriers** to participation in sharing fish telemetry data in public databases
- 2. Identify examples of **benefits and pitfalls** of sharing data
- 3. Provide **recommendations** to foster data sharing in the fish telemetry research community

## Social science approach: mixed methods



Share data? (N= 182)

YES NO (44%) (56%)

Share data? (N= 182)

YES NO (44%) (56%)

Concerns with sharing data?

39% overall have concerns



39% overall have concerns

### Lack of satisfaction with sharing procedures?



#### Concerns: 1) misuse of data

Concerns (coded)	Number of mentions		
Misinterpretation of data	45		
Data usage before publication	26		
Ownership/proprietorship of data	17		
Lack of recognition	10		
Exploiting animal information	8		
Non-reciprocal sharing of data	3		
Cost of sharing	3		

#### Concerns: misuse of data

• Misinterpretation (45 x)

One of the guys used my data as advertisement for sharing. I went to a meeting and he **presented my data wrongly**.... To me it emphasized that it was **dangerous to have data out there that anyone can pull off the web and do what they want**. (Female, 20-29 years)

#### Concerns: misuse of data

- Misinterpretation (45 x)
- Exploitation of animal information (8 x)

### WA shark cull: killing tagged great white risks safety of beachgoers, expert says

Shark policy expert says tagging data provides a valuable warning system of what shark population is doing and culling tagged sharks goes against the purpose



### Concerns: 2) lost of opportunity and ownership (motivational)

Concerns (coded)	Number of mentions		
Misinterpretation of data	45		
Data usage before publication	26		
Ownership/proprietorship of data	17		
Lack of recognition	10		
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Non-reciprocal sharing of data	3		
Cost of sharing	3		

## Concerns: lost of opportunity and ownership

Someone might use the data before I get the chance to publish all my papers. It was expensive to collect and took a lot of effort! Nonetheless once I have published all my papers I would be happy to publically archive the data- in fact I probably should. (Male, 30-39 years old)

#### Concerns: 3) technical and logistical

Concerns (coded)	Number of mentions		
Misinterpretation of data	45		
Data usage before publication	26		
Ownership/proprietorship of data	17		
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Non-reciprocal sharing of data	3		
Cost of sharing	3		

#### **Concerns: technical and logistical**

• Costly to share data (3x)

Some of my funding agencies are beginning to require sharing of data, but are **not giving us the upfront tools or funding to make this a reality**.... Also, I sometimes work with very **large telemetry datasets** (some in the petabytes) and there is no such data sharing service available **that can handle this large of a dataset.** (Male, 30-39 years old, North America)

#### Have any concerns materialized?

• 28% = YES (11 out of 39)

I had one project where we collected a fair bit of telemetry data on [species]...it was challenging... huge design phase with telemetry to build tag for small [species]. We recaptured individuals to put new transmitter...we shared info with another researcher and then **ultimately a publication came out of it with zero acknowledgement**.

(Male, 40-49 years old)



32% overall have used shared data





34% overall have benefitted from sharing data



34% overall have benefitted from sharing data

### Benefits: 1) Tackling more questions and complex problems

Benefit (coded)	Number of mentions
Increased geographic coverage	28
Collaborations	24
Publication	11
Outreach and community involvement	6
Establishment and respect within scientific community	3
Grants	3
Management and policy change	2
Co-authorship	2
Employment	1

#### Benefits: 2) Personal benefits

Benefit (coded)	Number of mentions
Increased detection range	28
Collaborations	24
Publication	11
Outreach and community involvement	6
Establishment and respect within scientific community	3
Grants	3
Management and policy change	2
Co-authorship	2
Employment	1

### Benefits: 3) Influence community and policy

Benefit (coded)	Number of mentions
Increased detection range	28
Collaborations	24
Publication	11
Outreach and community involvement	6
Establishment and respect within scientific community	3
Grants	3
Management and policy change	2
Co-authorship	2
Employment	1

- Data sharing as norm in fish telemetry
- Raising awareness of the benefits and value of sharing fish telemetry data
  - Personal benefits
  - Community and conservation benefits



- Data sharing as norm in fish telemetry
- Rules, protocols, enforcement and norms need to be established by telemetry databases
  - Citing datasets
  - Flexible embargo services controlled by researcher

- Data sharing as norm in fish telemetry
- 3. Funding agencies, institutions, journals can act as stewards for data sharing by restructuring rewards and incentives
  - Recognition for sharing (Badges earned in *Psychological Science*)



- Data sharing as norm in fish telemetry
- 3. Funding agencies, institutions, journals can act as stewards for data sharing by restructuring rewards and incentives



- Data sharing as norm in fish telemetry
- 4. Standardizing data and fostering data management skills as a prerequisite for data sharing
  - Identify appropriate data standardization prior to project start
  - Provide IT support and structure for easy sharing
  - Improve quality of data for reuse

#### Conclusion

- Findings can assist:
  - Leadership of telemetry networks
  - Developing data sharing mechanisms that address researcher concerns
- Tangible examples of benefits and pitfalls of sharing
- Move towards a culture of sharing similar to genomics and astronomy to advance fisheries management and conservation

#### Acknowledgements

- Thank you to all participants who participated!
- Thank you to OTN for logistical support









#### Thank you! Questions?





#### Demographic data

Variables	Freq	%	Variables	Freq	%	Variables	Freq	%
Gender (n = 222) Female	40	18	Number of projects as principal investigator (n = 280)			Number of refereed articles (n=253)		
Male	182	82	None	68	24	1-4	140	55
	-	-	1-4	131	47	5-9	60	24
Employer (non- mutually exclusive)			5-9	45	16	10-14	18	7
Academia	146		10-14	12	4	15-20	13	5
Federal government	86		>15	24	9	21-25	2	<1
Provincial or state government	54					26+	20	8
Industry	8		Location (n = 212)					
NGO/NPO	21		N America	141	67	Number of non-refereed		
Private	19		Europe	36	17	Articles (n=209)		
			S Pacific	16	7.5	1-4	118	56
Telemetry experience (n= 220)			United Kingdom	6	3	5-9	44	21
1-4 years	47	21	Asia	5	2	10-14	18	9
5-9 years	74	34	Central and S America	5	2	15-20	13	6
10-20 years	71	32	South Africa	2	1	21-25	2	<1
>20 years	28	13	Middle East	1	0.5	26+	14	7
Age (n=222)			Research Environment (n =224)			Telemetry portion of research		
20-29 years	20	9	Marine	87	39	(n=220)		
, 30-39 vears	88	40	Freshwater	53	24	<10%	58	26
40-49 years	58	27	Both	84	37	10-25%	42	19
50-59 years	38	17				26-50%	54	25
60-69 years	14	6	Telemetry Method (non-mutually			51-75%	26	12
70 + years	3	1	exclusive)			>75%	40	18
			Radio	107				
			Acoustic	200		Telemetry Network (n=302)		
			Satellite	70		Yes	123	55
						No	99	45

#### To share



- Common genetic variants that occur in human beings
- Lead to new methods of preventing, diagnosing and treating disease





National Institute on Drug Abuse

- DNA sequencing and protein structures identified
- Support and progress scientific research across globe



#### Questions

- 1. Do you share your telemetry research data?
- 2. Do you have concerns with sharing research data? Describe.
- 3. Have any of those concerns actually materialized? Describe.
- 4. Have you benefited from publicly sharing your data? Describe.

#### Questions

- Do you share your telemetry research data in publicly available databases?
- Do you have concerns with sharing research data in publicly available databases? If yes, please describe those concerns.
- Have any of those concerns actually materialized? (e.g., did your concerns come to reality?) Please describe.
- Have you benefited from publicly sharing your data (i.e. has anything grown or developed out of sharing your data)? If yes, how?
- Have you used shared data for your own research related to fish telemetry? If yes, please describe how it was used?