

**Summary of Data – Text is taken verbatim or paraphrased from the publications listed in the reference list in the below article.**

**Incentivising Data Sharing: a scoping review. Helen Buckley Woods and Stephen Pinfield.**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Aim of Study</b>	<b>Incentive / Intervention</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Recommendations / Conclusions</b>
Bierer, Crosas & Pierce (2017)  Metrics	Opinion piece	We propose a system of recognition whereby data generators are identified and cited by means of a designation that would be standardized and differentiated from the designation of the authors of a peer-reviewed journal article.	‘Data authors’	N/A	We appreciate that the promulgation and acceptance of citations for data generation will take time... But these metrics are possible only after the principles are framed, endorsed, broadly adopted, and consistently applied.
Sydes (2017)  Metrics	Comment on the above article (and authors’ reply agreeing with the comments).	Raises the problem of how to credit a clinical trials team with ‘data authorship’	A database akin to the film database IMDb (Internet Movie Database) Website and standardised terminology for people’s roles using CRediT (Contributor Roles Taxonomy) for	N/A	This would address the data-author concept and offset challenges in effort recognition that standard journal authorship does not.

Item	Type	Aim of Study	Incentive / Intervention	Results	Recommendations / Conclusions
			attributing contributions		
Castro et al (2017)  Publishing	Research study	In this study we analyse the state of data policies for OA journals by employing random sampling of the Directory of Open Access Journals and Open Journal Systems journal directories.	Data sharing policies of open access journals.	This study, for the first time, reveals both the low prevalence of data sharing policies and practices in OA journals, which differs from the previous studies of commercial journals in specific disciplines.	Our preliminary research has shown surprisingly weak adoption of data policies by OA journals (excluding notable exceptions not in our sample such as PLOS, Biomed Central, and GigaScience).
Chan et al (2021)  Initiatives	Opinion piece	To share practice and present a model of data sharing piloted in cell biology	‘Data sharing trust’ In a pilot over 10 research labs agreed to deposit raw and processed data accessed by 150 researchers.	This process has presented specific requirements, triumphs, pitfalls, and solutions—it has enabled a series of new collaborations and much broader data use during this critical moment	Critically, this model is most easily pioneered among a large number of researchers predominantly from the same institution—therefore there might need to be additional safeguards put in

Item	Type	Aim of Study	Incentive / Intervention	Results	Recommendations / Conclusions
				in the project and course of the pandemic.	place for pre-publication sharing with researchers across multiple institutions.
Christensen et al (2019)  Metrics	Research study	To estimate the effect of data sharing on an article's citations...Using 17 high impact [scientific] journals that mandate underpinning data from articles are published.	Article citations	Our main results seem to indicate that for most journals, data sharing policies do not lead to increased citations in the five years following publication.	We conclude that: a) authors who share data may be rewarded eventually with additional scholarly citations, and b) data-posting policies alone do not increase the impact of articles published in a journal unless those policies are enforced. However, analysis does not reveal why publicly posting data increases an article's citations.
Couture, McDonald & Ward (2018)  Funder	Research Study	To test the ability to recover data from research projects funded by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council (EVOSTC) which mandates public access to research data for their projects.	Funder mandate	Overall the majority of data were not recovered (26% recovery of 315 data projects). The main hurdles to data recovery included...loss of contact with the data creator accounted for half (50%) of unrecoverable datasets, and unavailability of contact information	We advocate that funding agencies could improve the availability of the data they fund by dedicating more resources to enforcing compliance with data requirements, providing data-sharing tools and technical support to awardees, and administering stricter consequences for those who ignore data sharing preconditions.

Item	Type	Aim of Study	Incentive / Intervention	Results	Recommendations / Conclusions
				accounted for 35% of unrecoverable datasets.	
Davies (2019)  Publishing	Editorial	Announcement that the journal will now operate an “‘Expects Data” policy that requires authors of empirical papers to confirm in a published statement whether or not their data can be made available to other researchers.	Journal data sharing policy	N/A	...we hope that the new requirement will have a positive impact on the communities that we support and serve.’
De Oliveira Carvalho (2016)  (Spanish, abstract in English)  Publishing	Research study	This study investigated the proportion and how Brazil and Portugal 's open access journals on areas of Science and Medicine indexed in DOAJ have addressed the issue of deposit and publication of data.	Assessment of Publisher’s mandate	As a result, it could be noticed that, even if still discreet, the open access journals of Brazil and Portugal have mobilized themselves so that the data is available completely and accessible to the community.	It is concluded that most publications that require or suggest that the data are available recognize the importance of access to the full content of the research.
Devriendt & Borry (2020)  Metrics	Opinion piece	To propose a mechanism for data sharing using data platforms.	The use of data-level metrics (DLMs)	[The aim is to] ...systematically collect and transfer DLMs to digital spaces where they are visible	ORCID profiles should display metrics related to datasets researchers have contributed to, so that these can be used in evaluating academic

Item	Type	Aim of Study	Incentive / Intervention	Results	Recommendations / Conclusions
			to capture and make data-sharing efforts visible...For example,the number of downloads, metadata views, and data citations is already collected in many centralized repositories.	for academic institutions and funding organizations.	performance. Infrastructures that support Open Access/Open Data such as OpenAIRE should receive metrics from data-sharing platforms and visualize DLMs for datasets over time All collected data underlying DLMs should be made available for scientific Research
Federer et al (2018)  Publishing	Research Study	To evaluate compliance with a data sharing mandate by analyzing Data Availability Statements from 47,593 papers published in PLOS ONE between March 2014 (when the policy went into effect) and May 2016.	Assessment of a publishers' mandate	Only about 20% of statements indicate that data are deposited in a repository, which the PLOS policy states is the preferred method. More commonly, authors state that their data are in the paper itself or in the supplemental information, though it is unclear whether these data meet the level of sharing required in the PLOS policy.	These findings suggest that additional review of Data Availability Statements or more stringent policies may be needed to increase data sharing.

Item	Type	Aim of Study	Incentive / Intervention	Results	Recommendations / Conclusions
Gaba et al (2020)  (Funders)	Research study	To assess the existence of funder data sharing policies for RCTs and compliance with these policies.	Data sharing policies by commercial and non-commercial funders of Randomised Controlled Trials.	This survey identified suboptimal performances of funders in setting up data-sharing policies. For those with a data-sharing policy, the implementation of the policy in study registration was limited for commercial funders and of concern for non-commercial funders.	We call for a standardization of policies with a strong evaluation component to make sure that, when in place, these policies are effective.
Hardwicke et al (2018)  Publishing	Research study	To Evaluate a journal open data mandate	Mandatory open data policy at the journal Cognition	Interrupted time-series analyses indicated a substantial post-policy increase in data available statements (104/417, 25% pre-policy to 136/174, 78% post-policy), although not all data appeared reusable (23/104, 22% pre-policy to 85/136 62%, post-policy).	Mandatory open data policies can increase the frequency and quality of data sharing. However, suboptimal data curation, unclear analysis specification and reporting errors can impede analytic reproducibility, undermining the utility of data sharing and the credibility of scientific findings.
Hardwicke et al (2021)	Research study	The aim of the study was to assess the extent to which data shared under the Psychological Science open badge scheme	Open data badges	All target values in 9 out of the 25 articles (36%, CI [19,57]) were reproducible, with the remaining 16	Further requirements by journals for authors to share analysis scripts in an easily discoverable, accessible, and clear and

Item	Type	Aim of Study	Incentive / Intervention	Results	Recommendations / Conclusions
Open data badges		actually enabled analytic reproducibility.		articles (64%, CI [43,81]) containing at least one major numerical discrepancy. After requesting input from original authors, ... all target values in 15 (60%, CI [39,78]) articles were reproducible, with the remaining 10 (40%, CI [22,61]) articles containing at least one major numerical discrepancy...In no cases did the observed numerical discrepancies appear to be consequential for the conclusions stated in the original articles.	reusable format may facilitate greater analytical reproducibility. Initiatives devised to test analytical reproducibility should be piloted and evaluated. To aid authors, the development of user-friendly tools should be continued. The costs of ensuring reproducibility may be off-set by increased efficiency in workflows, error detection and data reuse opportunities.
Hickson et al (2016)  Initiatives	Research study	The objective of the project is to encourage the use of institutionally endorsed solutions for research data management at Griffith University, Australia...Based on interviews conducted by a team of librarians in a small, social science research centre.	To apply a conceptual behaviour change framework, (A-COM-B) to develop interventions to change researchers' practice regarding research data sharing.	Preliminary results indicate that attitude is the key element which will need to be addressed in designing intervention strategies to modify behaviour...The attitude of most of the interviewed researchers towards data sharing was that it was contentious, that	...the preliminary findings suggest that attitude is the predominant deterrent to good data management behaviour. By using this framework, practitioners can design intervention strategies that are aligned to individual need, and that lead researchers to using safe and

Item	Type	Aim of Study	Incentive / Intervention	Results	Recommendations / Conclusions
			A= Attitude C=Capability; O =Opportunity; and M =Motivation, all of which interact to generate behaviour (B).	their data would not be of interest to other researchers, and that sharing data might raise some methodological issues.	secure institutional solutions and services.
Kim et al 2020  Publishing	Research study	To describe and characterise journals' data sharing policies in a sample of life, health, and physical sciences disciplines indexed in Journal Citation Reports.	Journals data sharing policies	Of the 700 journals, 44.0% had no data sharing policy, 17.9% had a weak policy, and 38.1% had a strong policy (expecting or mandating data sharing). The impact factor quartile was positively associated with the strength of the data sharing policies. Physical science journals were less likely to have a strong policy relative to a weak policy than Life science journals. Life science journals had a greater probability of having a weak policy relative to no policy than health science	These findings may account for the increase in commercial publishers' engagement in data sharing and indicate that European national initiatives that encourage and mandate data sharing may influence the presence of a strong policy in the associated journals. Future research needs to explore the factors associated with varied degrees in the strength of a data sharing policy as well as more diverse characteristics of journals related to the policy strength.



Item	Type	Aim of Study	Incentive / Intervention	Results	Recommendations / Conclusions
				journals. Commercial publishers were more likely to have a weak policy relative to no policy than non-commercial publishers. Journals by publishers in Europe, including the majority of those located in the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, were more likely to have a strong data sharing policy than a weak policy.	
Krieza-Jeric et al (2016)  Initiatives	Research study	To describe the IMProving Access to Clinical Trials data (IMPACT) IMPACT Observatory [and] share some of its preliminary findings.	Ongoing assessment of culture, policies and practice surrounding data sharing from clinical trials (CT)	Our preliminary findings indicate that although opening of CT data has not yet been achieved, its evolution is encouraging. Initiatives by key players contribute to increasing of CT data sharing, and many barriers are shrinking or disappearing.	The major barrier is the lack of data sharing standards, from preparing data for public sharing to its curatorship, findability and access. However, experiences accumulated by sharing CT data according to “upon request” or “open” mechanisms could inform the development of such standards. The Vivli, CORBEL-ECRIN and Open Trials projects are currently working in this direction.

Item	Type	Aim of Study	Incentive / Intervention	Results	Recommendations / Conclusions
Kwon & Motohashi (2020)  Metrics	Research Study (Discussion paper)	To examine the net effect on the academic credit received by research publications of data-providing researchers publicly disclosing research data. A comparison of the citation impact of scientific journal articles that disclosed original data with those that did not. Through an analysis of metadata of over 310,000 Web of Science (WoS)-indexed journal articles published in 2010.	Credit mechanism (citations) through sharing research data	...in the early period after publication, more citations accrued to articles that disclosed original data than to those that did not. However, this difference faded over time and the pattern was later reversed. Additional analysis shows that the credit effect dominates for data-disclosing research published in journals with higher scholarly reputations, whereas the competition effect dominates for research published in journals with lower scholarly reputations.	Two recommendations: to institutionalise the legal protection of research data ownership, for example using a licensing scheme where researchers control the terms of use. Secondly to mandate data sharing, for example as a condition of receiving public funds for research.
Levesque (2017)  Publishing	Editorial	This Editorial explains the journal's response to the publisher's mandate to establish an appropriate data sharing policy for the Journal of Youth and Adolescence. It describes the need to balance the benefits of sharing with its costs for authors publishing in	Journal data policy	n/a	This approach recognizes authors' reliance on a wide variety of data, the needs of differentially situated authors, the requirements of robust peer review, and the potential harms

Item	Type	Aim of Study	Incentive / Intervention	Results	Recommendations / Conclusions
		multidisciplinary, developmental science journals like this one. For this journal and at this time, that balance leads us to err on the side of caution, which means supporting those who created their data and not coercing public sharing as a condition for publishing.			that can come from editors' unilateral sharing mandates.
Marks (2020) Publishing	Editorial	This editorial announces this journal's policy on transparency, openness and replication. From 1 July 2020, authors of manuscripts submitted to Journal of Health Psychology (JHP) are required to make the raw data fully accessible to all readers. JHP will only consider manuscripts which follow an open publication model defined as follows: M = Mandatory, I = Inclusion (of), R = Raw, D = Data (MIRD). All data and analytical procedures must be sufficiently well described to enable a third party with the	Journal data policy	n/a	It is expected that findings and analyses in the JHP will be fully capable of being accurately reproduced.

Item	Type	Aim of Study	Incentive / Intervention	Results	Recommendations / Conclusions
		appropriate expertise to replicate the data analyses.			
Mongeon, Jeng & Costas (2017)  Metrics	Research Study	To explore the feasibility of linking data set records from DataCite to the authors of articles indexed in the Web of Science.	Making open data sets visible and linked to individual researchers to enable inclusion in institutional reward systems.	The authors report that a large number of DataCite records can be attributed to specific authors in WoS, and the authors demonstrate that the prevalence of data sharing varies greatly depending on the research discipline.	Being able to, at least, quantify the data sharing activities of individual scholars as recorded in DataCite introduces an important step toward large-scale empirical analyses of data sharing in academia and the development of data sharing metrics which can better recognize responsible practices and open science, ensuring greater transparency and data reuse.
Mueller-Langer (2018)  Generic data sharing policies	Research study	The authors propose that data sharing mandates may have unintended negative effects...authors might invest less in data generation if they are not the full residual claimants of their data after the first journal publication...authors might “strategically delay” the time of submission of papers in order to fully exploit their data in subsequent research.	Mandatory data disclosure policies	We analyze a three-stage model of publication and data disclosure. In a simple model of publication and data disclosure we analyze the interaction between a data-creating researcher and a competing researcher and study the incentive and welfare effects of data disclosure. We find that the welfare effects of universal	The mere implementation of mandatory data disclosure policies may be welfare-reducing, unless accompanied by appropriate incentives which deter strategic delay.

Item	Type	Aim of Study	Incentive / Intervention	Results	Recommendations / Conclusions
				mandatory data disclosure are ambiguous.	
Neylon (2017)  Fundors	Research Study	A pilot project worked with seven existing projects funded by the International Development Research Center of Canada (IDRC) to investigate the implementation of data management and sharing requirements within development research projects.	Research funder Data management and sharing requirements.	<p>The project had two core findings. First that the shift from an aim of changing behaviour, to changing culture, has both subtle and profound implications for policy design and implementation. A particular finding is that the single point of contact that many data management and sharing policies create where a Data Management Plan is required at grant submission but then not further utilised is at best neutral and likely counter productive in supporting change in researcher culture.</p> <p>Other significant findings are the importance of language barriers (assumptions of English language) and the status of digital objects as</p>	Recommendations for policy design principles for funders are given.

Item	Type	Aim of Study	Incentive / Intervention	Results	Recommendations / Conclusions
				'data' removed from original context.	
Olfson & Blanco (2017)  Metrics	Opinion piece	We propose a sharing index or 'S-index'. Analogous to the H-index, the S-index would measure the number and impact of peer reviewed publications in which investigators have shared their data with other research groups.	Proposal of a common data sharing metric to facilitate sharing of medical research data	N/A	[The authors state that progress will only be made through public investment and] ...encourage funding agencies to allocate financial resources specifically to sharing not only data, but research methods and materials, through a resource sharing budget item in grant applications and to support registries that facilitate data sharing.
Pasek (2017)  Generic data sharing policies	Research Study	This article describes the evolution of access to United States government information in relation to scientific research funded by federal grants. It analyzes the data sharing policy of the National Science Foundation, which requires inclusion of a Data Management Plan in research proposals seeking agency funding. This policy is compared to a similar	Evaluation of government data sharing policies for US government research grants.	Eight key issues limiting the success of the National Science Foundation policy are identified. These issues derive from instances of ambiguity, contradiction, inconsistency, lack of clarity, and gaps in guidance.	Academic librarians can help fill the gaps in data sharing policy guidance by assisting researchers in the development of Data Management Plans and facilitating implementation of data curation practices.

Item	Type	Aim of Study	Incentive / Intervention	Results	Recommendations / Conclusions
		policy of the National Institutes of Health.			
Pencina et al (2016)  Initiatives	Article describing data sharing initiative (clinical trial data)	To facilitate open sharing of Bristol-Myers Squibb trial data with interested researchers. Key features of the supporting open access to researchers' data sharing model include an independent review committee that ensures expert consideration of each proposal, stringent data de-identification /anonymization and protection of patient privacy, requirement of pre-specified statistical analysis plans, and independent review of manuscripts before submission for publication.	The Duke Clinical Research Institute–Bristol-Myers Squibb Supporting Open Access to Researchers Initiative.	N/A	We believe that these approaches will promote open science by allowing investigators to verify trial results as well as to pursue interesting secondary uses of trial data without compromising scientific integrity.
Plomp et al (2019)  Initiatives	Article describing initiative (University project to foster data sharing culture).	The Data Stewardship project focuses on incremental improvements in current data and software management and sharing practices. This cultural change is accelerated by the Data Champions who share best practices in data management	Data management service tailored to disciplinary areas within Delft University of Technology.	N/A	While local initiatives are important... systemic changes to the academic rewards system are needed. This will require collaborative efforts of a broad coalition of stakeholders and we will mention several

Item	Type	Aim of Study	Incentive / Intervention	Results	Recommendations / Conclusions
		with their peers. The Data Stewards and Data Champions build a community that allows a discipline-specific approach to RDM.			such initiatives. This article demonstrates that community building is essential in changing the code and data management culture at TU Delft.
Polanin & Terzian (2018)  Generic data sharing policies	Research Study	This study sought to examine researchers' reservations about data sharing and to evaluate the impact of sending a data-sharing agreement on researchers' attitudes toward sharing individual participant data (IPD).	Data sharing agreements	Results indicated that participants who received a data-sharing agreement were more willing to share their data set, compared with control participants, even after controlling for demographics and pretest values ( $d = 0.65$ , 95% CI [0.39, 0.90]). A member of the control group is 24 percent more likely to share her data set should she receive the data-sharing agreement.	These findings shed light on data-sharing practices, attitudes, and concerns and can be used to inform future metaanalysis projects seeking to collect IPD, as well as the field at large.
Prado & Baranauskas (2016)  Software	Research Study	To investigate the social interaction and effects of data sharing software in the research system, using actor network theory.	Data sharing software	The software empowers researchers to carry out their own research, but reuse and dissemination of stored data could be improved.	By asking who is potentially benefited from a certain behavior imposed or allowed by software, and the path this influence takes, responsible agents can be pointed out. Many



Item	Type	Aim of Study	Incentive / Intervention	Results	Recommendations / Conclusions
					of the patterns promoted by the system targets the users, while other external stakeholders seem barely influenced. As software is the direct point of contact of the scientists to data, its potential as mediator to resolve asymmetries and conflicts between converging interests could be better explored.
Prieto et al (2017)  Software	Article describing initiative (to capture clinical trial data).	This paper describes Shiny-tooth, a web based application created to improve clinical data acquisition during the clinical trial; data federation of such data as well as morphological data derived from medical images; Currently, this application is being used to store clinical data from an osteoarthritis (OA) study.	Software application to capture clinical research data.	N/A	The current state of the application allows gathering clinical data and morphological data in a structured manner...With the tools presented here, [such as a ‘3D-Slicer’] we seek to provide new possibilities to record previous studies, facilitate data-sharing, and improve experiment reproducibility.
Relf & Overstreet (2021)	Editorial	Editorial outlining the journal’s commitment to research and publishing integrity and the data	From June 2020 all data originating from clinical trials must be registered	N/A	N/A

Item	Type	Aim of Study	Incentive / Intervention	Results	Recommendations / Conclusions
Publishing		sharing policies underpinning this commitment.	with a trials registry, from Jan 2021 all systematic reviews must be registered with Prospero.		
Rollando et al, (2020)  Funders	Research Study	The aims of this survey were to evaluate the percentage of French clinical trial funders with a data sharing policy, to describe their data sharing policies and, more generally, the transparency of the research they fund.	Describes data sharing policies by French funders of clinical trials.	Of the 31 funders included only 9 (29%) had implemented a data sharing policy. Among these nine funders, only one had a mandatory sharing policy and eight a policy supporting but not enforcing data sharing. Five allowed the use of budget lines dedicated to data sharing. Three reported granting data sharing incentives. Three had dedicated guidelines indicating a specific mode of sharing data (sharing on request and / or on a specialized platform) and specifying the type of data.	Despite international interest in clinical trial data sharing practices, clinical trials funders with a strong data-sharing policy remain an exception in France.

Item	Type	Aim of Study	Incentive / Intervention	Results	Recommendations / Conclusions
Rousi & Laakso (2020)  Publishing	Research Study	This study provides an analysis of the research data sharing policies of highly-cited journals in the fields of neuroscience, physics, and operations research as of May 2019. For these 120 journals, 40 journals per subject category, a unified policy coding framework was developed to capture the most central elements of each policy, i.e. what, when, and where research data is instructed to be shared.	Journal data sharing policies	The results affirm that considerable differences between research fields remain when it comes to policy existence, strength, and specificity. The findings revealed that one of the most important factors influencing the dimensions of what, where and when of research data policies was whether the journal's scope included specific data types related to life sciences which have established methods of sharing through community-endorsed public repositories. The findings surface the future research potential of approaching policy analysis on the publisher-level as well as on the journal-level.	Our findings continue the consistent trend observed by previous research of considerable disciplinary differences in presence and strength of journal data policies...It would be useful for future research to include the publisher level in addition to the individual journal level of observation and analysis since there seems to be consolidation happening within several of the large publishers.
Rowhani-Farid, Aldcroft & Barnett (2020)	Research Study	This study was a parallel group randomized controlled trial... with two groups, control and intervention, with 80 research articles	Open Data Badge	The primary outcome was the data sharing rate. Badges did not noticeably motivate researchers who published in BMJ Open to	The global movement towards open science has made significant gains with the development

Item	Type	Aim of Study	Incentive / Intervention	Results	Recommendations / Conclusions
Badges		published in BMJ Open per group, with a total of 160 research articles. The intervention group received an email offer for an Open Data Badge if they shared their data along with their final publication and the control group received an email with no offer of a badge if they shared their data with their final publication.		share their data; the odds of awarding badges were nearly equal in the intervention and control groups (odds ratio = 0.9, 95% CI [0.1, 9.0]). Data sharing rates were low in both groups, with just two datasets shared in each of the intervention and control groups.	of numerous data sharing policies and tools. What remains to be established is an effective incentive that motivates researchers to take up such tools to share their data.
Schulz (2019)  Badges	Abstract advertising workshop	A discussion of “Open Science badges” such as adopted by the Journal of Neurochemistry. These badges mark up manuscripts for which the authors provided source data (“Open Data” badge), share materials (“Open Materials” badge) or have pre-registered their study (“Preregistered” badge)...In addition we will [also] discuss pre-registration repositories and other measures...	Open Science Badges	N/A	N/A

Item	Type	Aim of Study	Incentive / Intervention	Results	Recommendations / Conclusions
Spicer (2018) Publishing	Research Study	Review data sharing policies of journals publishing the most metabolomics papers associated with open data and (compare these journals' policies to those that publish the most metabolomics papers. A PubMed search was used to identify metabolomics papers. Metabolomics data repositories were manually searched for linked publications.	Journal data sharing policies	Journals that support data sharing are not necessarily those with the most papers associated to open metabolomics data.	Further efforts are required to improve data sharing in metabolomics.
Thelwall & Kousha (2017) Publishing	Research Study	This study examines two evolutionary biology journals, Evolution and Heredity, that have data sharing mandates and make extensive use of Dryad. [The Dryad online digital repository]. It uses a quantitative analysis of presence in Dryad, downloads and citations.	Journal data sharing mandates	The main finding from this paper is that data sharing mandates can be completely successful in evolutionary biology in terms of ensuring that all articles within a journal share their data. Of course, the fact that the mandate has been successful in some journals does not mean that it has been successful in all... Nevertheless, the continued existence of major journals in the field that have operated the mandate since	There is an increasingly urgent need to understand which uses are made of shared data and how much value this practice has...especially the uses that do not lead to citations.

Item	Type	Aim of Study	Incentive / Intervention	Results	Recommendations / Conclusions
				2012 suggests that the field has transitioned to a state in which data sharing dominates or is at least an accepted mainstream activity.	
Vasilevsky, Haendel & Champieux (2017)  Publishing	Research Study	This study set out to analyze the pervasiveness and quality of data sharing policies in the biomedical literature. The online author's instructions and editorial policies for 318 biomedical journals were manually reviewed to analyze the journal's data sharing requirements and characteristics.	Journal data sharing policies	A total of 11.9% of journals analyzed explicitly stated that data sharing was required as a condition of publication. A total of 9.1% of journals required data sharing, but did not state that it would affect publication decisions. 23.3% of journals had a statement encouraging authors to share their data but did not require it. A total of 9.1% of journals mentioned data sharing indirectly, and only 14.8% addressed protein, proteomic, and/or genomic data sharing. There was no mention of data sharing in 31.8% of journals. Impact factors were significantly higher for journals with the	Our study confirmed earlier investigations which observed that only a minority of biomedical journals require data sharing, and a significant association between higher Impact Factors and journals with a data sharing requirement. Moreover, while 65.7% of the journals in our study that required data sharing addressed the concept of reproducibility, as with earlier investigations, we found that most data sharing policies did not provide specific guidance on the practices that ensure data is maximally available and reusable.

Item	Type	Aim of Study	Incentive / Intervention	Results	Recommendations / Conclusions
				strongest data sharing policies compared to all other data sharing criteria. Open access journals were not more likely to require data sharing than subscription journals.	
Wiley (2018)  Publishing	Research Study	The purpose of this study is to determine the pervasiveness and quality of data-sharing policies as reflected in editorial policies and the instructions to authors [within engineering journals].	Journal data sharing policies	A total of twenty-eight journal publications were identified for analysis covering 2016–2017. Twenty-one publications were classified as relatively weak, four as strong, and four publications make no mention of data sharing.	Overall, this study revealed a majority of publications and their publishers support sharing data, yet their published policies vary. A small number of research publications have strong policies where as others have no research data policy. Engineering faculty are aware of OA but, in general, choose not to publish in OA journals. There is no correlation between OA journals and research data sharing. Journals with high IFs are not indicative of strong data-sharing policies...research behavior is not indicative with other science or social science disciplines.