NAS Neuroscience in the Cloud Workshop

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Assignment of Credit, Ownership, and Licensing Breakout Session

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1) Credit Assignment 3) Access & Licensing 2) Ownership

1) Credit Assignment	
Type of data	Evaluative factors / metrics to track
rele	
• Stakeholders inves	• Incentivization
	3) Access & Licensing

2) Ownership

1) Credit Assignment

Type of data

different kinds of credit may be more or less relevant for different kinds of data

- Demographic
- Behavioral
- Clinical (diagnostic / laboratory)
- Genetic
- Imaging
- Mobile data

(e.g., walking, tremor, etc)

Electronic health records

Stakeholders

Source of data

(e.g., participants [active or passive], investigators, agencies/services, etc.)

Role

(e.g., generation, collection, preprocessing, analysis, uploading, curation)

Sources of support

(funding, infrastructure)

• Evaluative factors / metrics to track

quantify credit assignment / incentivize data sharing (see below)

- Existing / recognized credit systems (NIH, institutions, etc)
- Preregistration
- Scope/richness of data
- Quality of data

(e.g., organization, pre-processing, completeness, protocol, equipment, etc.)

- Frequency of use / impact
- Uniqueness
- Added value of data-sharing platforms

(e.g., ease of uploading, computational/analysis services, ease of integration with other datasets, etc.)

Demonstrated interoperability

Incentivization

promote data sharing by facilitating credit assignment (see above)

- Standardization (especially of metrics)
 help incentivization by making credit assignment
 more systematic / reliable / interpretable
- Tracking

 (diseminate metrics, point systems, etc.)
- Institutionalization

(e.g., required for / rewarded by publication promotions, funding support, awards, etc.)

2) OwnershipPolicies

Determination

(e.g., participants, investigators, institutions, funding agencies, regulators)

Enforcement

(e.g., journals, funding agencies, legal)N

3) Access & Licensing

Scope

levels of access

(e.g. restricted fields, summary statistics, derived measures, raw data)

• types and context of use: what is authorized?

(e.g., inspection, reporting, re-analysis, re-distribution, open source for research, commercial use; forms of agreement)

o levels of access: who is authorized?

(e.g., participant, care-giver, individual investigator, local research group, department, institutional)