

## Derestricting Datasets

How to License Research Data

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### Outline

Why license research data?

Licensing options

Creative Commons

Open Data Commons

Open Government Licence

GILF/AusGOAL Licences

Design Science Licence

Public Domain

Mechanisms for Licensing Data

**Further Information** 

**Group Exercise** 



# Why license research data?

### The open data argument

- ► To allow the data to be used in new ways: comparative studies, data mining, interdisciplinary studies, 'citizen science'...
- ► To permit greater scrutiny of research
- ► To raise standards of documentation
- ► To protect researchers from challenges
- ► To accelerate community-wide learning from experience
- To increase efficiency
- ▶ To increase impact

## Why license research data?

### The open data argument

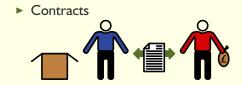
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### The pragmatic argument

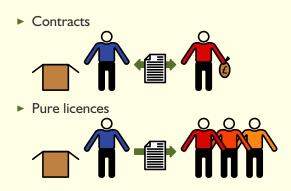
▶ To provide clarity



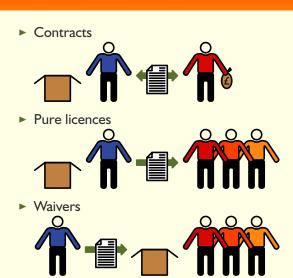
## Types of licenses



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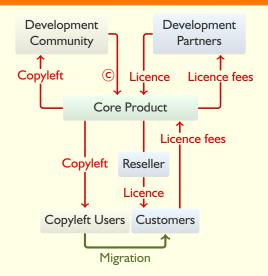
## Types of licenses



## Licensing questions

- 1. Do you need to make a choice?
  - ► Institutional policy
  - Data archive policy
- 2. Would a standard licence suffice?
- 3. Do you need to write your own licence?
- 4. Do you need more than one licence?

## Multiple licensing





- 🔇 NC Non-Commercial
- SA Share Alike
- ND No Derivatives



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# **Open Data Commons**

## open data commons

- Attribution Licence (ODC-BY)
  - · (i)/9
- Open Database Licence (ODC-ODbL)
  - · (10) / 746
- Explicitly distinguishes database structure from contents, and deriving visualisations from deriving new databases.



## Open Government Licence



# Open Government Licence for public sector information

- ► Attribution (i)
- Terminates on illegal/misleading usage of data
- Can only be used for public sector data
- Cannot be used for logos, insignia, personal data, otherwise encumbered data
- Does not distinguish database structure from contents



### GILF/AusGOAL Licences

Six Australian CC Licences

RESTRICTIVE Licence

- Restrictive Licence
  - Contract template: standard legal code modified using schedules
  - Expiry date
  - Geographical restriction
  - Different copying/distribution terms for confidential and ordinary data
  - Licence fees
  - Other restrictions and permissions



## Design Science Licence

- ► Attribution and Share Alike 🛈 🧿
- Distinguishes source data from visualisations
- Does not distinguish database structure from contents
- Redistribution requirements

### Public Domain



- Creative Commons Zero (CC0)
- Open Data Commons Public Domain Dedication and Licence (ODC-PDDL)
- Open Data Commons Database Contents Licence (ODC-DbCL)
- ► Community norms?

## Attaching the licence to the data

[This database is/These data are/(name of dataset) is] made available under the Public Domain Dedication and License v1.0 whose full text can be found at:

http://www.opendatacommons.org/licenses/pddl/1.0/

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```
http://www.example.com/data/set/1

http://purl.org/dc/terms/license

http://www.opendatacommons.org/
licences/pddl/1.0/
```

### **Further Information**





# How to License Research Data

Alex Ball (DCC)

Digital Curation Centre, 2011.

Licensed under Creative Commons BY-NC-SA 2.5 Scotland:

http://creativecommos.org/licenses/by-sc-sa/2.5/scotland/

http://www.dcc.ac.uk/
resources/how-guides/
license-research-data



### Further Information





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http://www.dcc.ac.uk/
resources/how-guides/
license-research-data



http://www.web2rights.com/ OERIPRSupport/

- Starter Pack
- Diagnostic Tools





## Thank you for your attention

DCC Website: http://www.dcc.ac.uk/

Alex Ball: http://www.ukoln.ac.uk/ukoln/staff/a.ball/

How would you license the following datasets?

1. Power consumption at your house

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- Temperature and humidity readings from a well-sited Stevenson Screen

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- 4. Anonymised genomic/proteomic data
- 5. Amounts of carbon and energy embedded in building materials
- Recordings, transcriptions and annotations of simulated design meetings

