

Sharing research data in psychology: Resistance, benefits and initiatives



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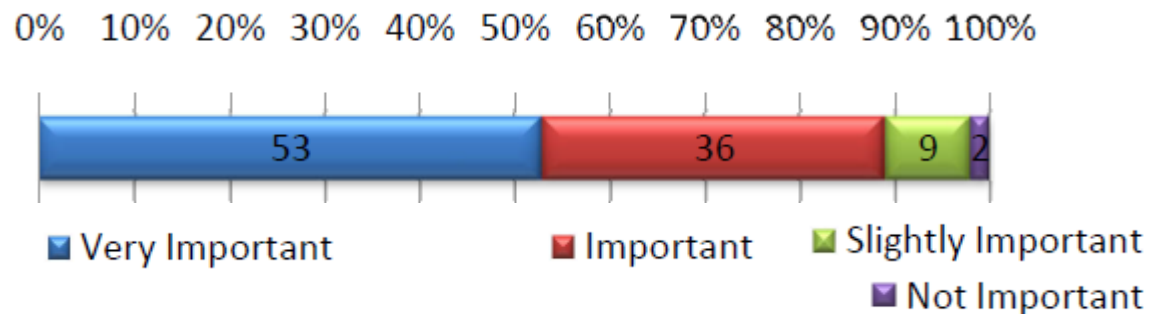
Data Sharing: Past, Present...

- *“It is becoming increasingly important for psychologists to archive their research data so that it can be reexamined and reanalyzed by others. [...] Nevertheless, it is often difficult or impossible to obtain research data.”*

Bryant, F. B. & Wortman, P. M. (1978). Secondary analysis. The case for data archives. *American Psychologist*, 33, 381-387.

Data Sharing: Past, Present...

- Reasons for preservation of research data
 - It will stimulate the advancement of science (new research can build on existing knowledge)



n = 1213 researchers, multiple disciplines

From: PARSE.Insight 2009, p 24.



Data Sharing: Past, Present...

- **Requests for data from APA authors (success rates)**

- **1962: 24% (9/37)**

Wolins, L (1962). Responsibility for raw data. *American Psychologist*, 17, 657-658.

- **2005: 27% (38/141)**

Wicherts, J. M., Borsboom, D., Kats, J. & Molenaar, D. (2006). The poor availability of psychological research data for reanalysis. *American Psychologist*, 61, 726-728.



Benefits of Data Sharing

- Validity of research findings
- New findings from existing data
- Meta-analyses and aggregation
- Avoiding expensive duplications
- Preserving unique data
- (and many more)

- **Transparency and openness**



Resistance to Data Sharing

- No incentives
- But costs:
 - labor, time, money
 - competitive disadvantages
 - misuse of data
 - impairment of reputation
- Legal barriers
- Commercial interests in data
- (and more)



Initiatives: PsychData

PsychData Research Data Center for Psychology



Data sets (examples):

Tesch-Römer, Clemens; Motel-Klingebiel, Andreas; von Kondratowitz, Hans-Joachim. Old Age and Autonomy: The Role of Service Systems and Intergenerational Family Solidarity. Primärdaten zur Europäischen Studie OASIS

[Detailansicht](#) [Bestellen](#)

Mansel, Jürgen. Problematische Lebenssituationen und Symptome der psychosozialen Belastung bei polnischen und deutschen Jugendlichen. Primärdaten einer kulturvergleichenden jugendsoziologischen Analyse.

[Detailansicht](#) [Bestellen](#)

Kurz, Dietrich; Brinkhoff, Klaus-Peter; Tietjens, Maïke; Endrikat, Kirsten. Jugendsportstudie 1995. Primärdaten.

[Detailansicht](#) [Bestellen](#)

Kaminski, Gerhard. Kinder- und Jugendlichen-Hochleistungssport in langfristiger Perspektive (KHLS-D3). Primärdaten der dritten Erhebungsstufe 1986.

[Detailansicht](#) [Bestellen](#)

Mansel, Jürgen. Psychosoziale Belastungen Jugendlicher. Primärdaten einer Längsschnittstudie zum Erleben des Golfkrieges.

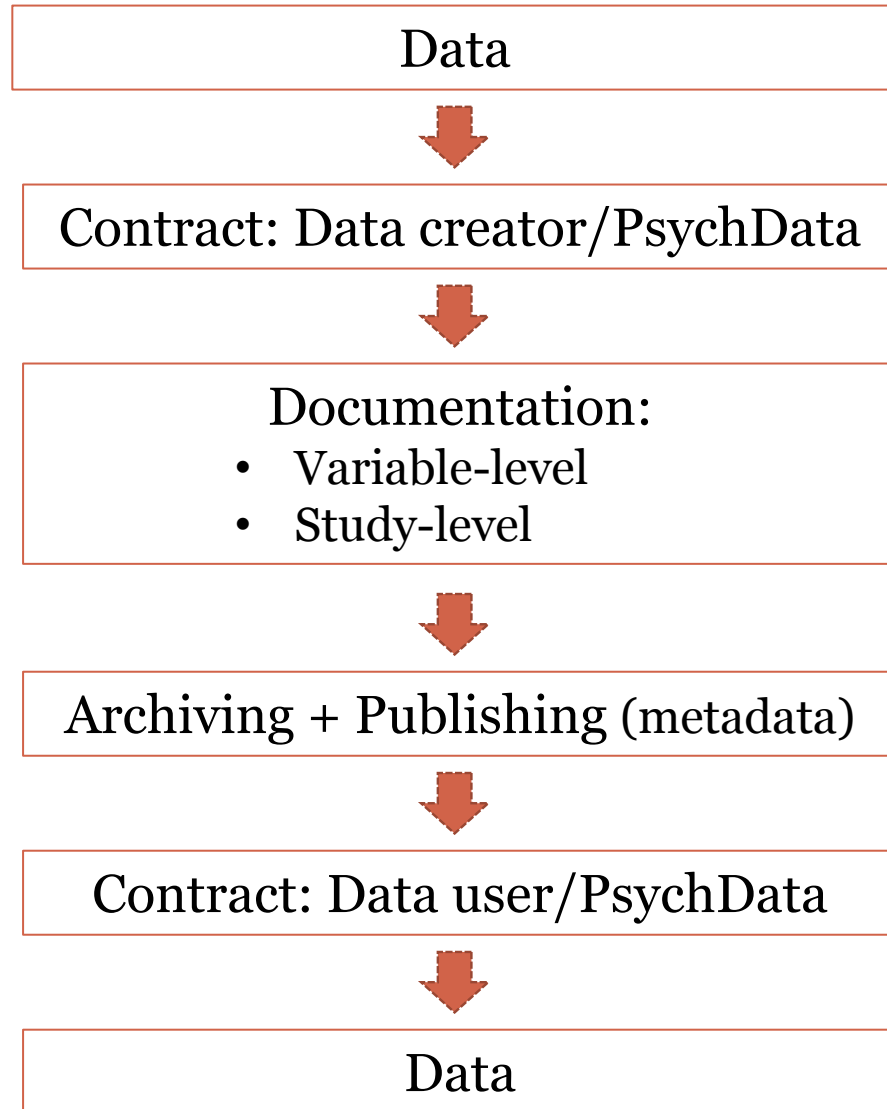
[Detailansicht](#) [Bestellen](#)

Silbereisen, Rainer K.; Eyferth, Klaus. Berliner Jugendlängsschnitt "Jugendentwicklung und Drogen". Primärdaten der ersten Erhebungswelle (Jugendlichenstichprobe) 1982.

[Detailansicht](#) [Bestellen](#)



Initiatives: PsychData





Initiatives: Longitudinal Studies

- Data related characteristics
 - Keep data available/understandable
 - Large/varying groups of researchers
 - Data driven design
 - Expensive data collection
 - (and more)



Summary

Openness
as a principle of modern research ethics

+

Information Technologie

+

Infrastructures, Paradigms, Standards

=

Data Preservation and Sharing