Why License Research Data?

- Releasing data without clarifying terms of use is confusing
- Laws differ across jurisdictions
- Reports may differ from raw data, structure, etc.
- Reusers need clear guidance on what they can and cannot do with the data

http://www.dcc.ac.uk/resources/how-guides/license-research-data
Why License Research Data?

- Uploading a dataset to a repository with good metadata isn’t the end.
- Think about what others can do with your data.
- Also think about your right to specify (did you get the data from someone else)?
- Generally, the goal is to be as open as possible.

Licenses Help Keep Your Data Open

• If you want your data to be open the license matters; keeps it open for users with restricted jurisdictions

• The **Open Definition:**

> “Open means anyone can freely access, use, modify, and share for any purpose (subject, at most, to requirements that preserve provenance and openness).”

[https://opendefinition.org/](https://opendefinition.org/)
Open Licenses

• **Open Data Commons (ODC)**
  - Created specifically for data/databases
  - Allows the content of a database to be licensed separately from the database itself

• **Creative Commons (CC) Licenses**
  - Applies to a wide range of content
  - Can apply to data/databases (best option is debatable)
Creative Commons (CC) Licenses

- **Popular for many reasons:**
  - One of the most used & recognized standard licenses
  - Easy to use, widespread adoption
  - Familiar & flexible
  - Human- and machine-readable forms
  - Increased chance of data reuse
Can You Apply a CC License?

• To be clear of copyright issues, your work should be **1 or more** of the following:
  • your original work
  • built from open resources
  • built from the public domain
  • built from copyrighted work (with permission)
Can You Apply a CC License?

• October 2015: UC Presidential Open Access Policy
• Sharing is not a problem at UCM and is in fact highly encouraged
• If research is publicly funded, the funding body may expect you to share
  • “As open as possible, as closed as necessary”
• Sometimes publishers require restrictions, however
• CC licenses cannot be revoked

https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/learning/open-licensing/
- Attribution (BY)
- Share-Alike (SA)
- Non-Commercial (NC)
- No Derivatives (ND)
No rights reserved CC0

Attribution CC BY

Attribution-NoDerivs CC BY-ND

Attribution-NonCommercial CC BY-NC

Attribution-ShareAlike CC BY-SA

Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike CC BY-NC-SA

Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs CC BY-NC-ND

CC0: https://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/legalcode; CC BY: https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/; CC BY-ND: https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nd/4.0/; CC BY-NC: https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/; CC BY-SA: https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/; CC BY-NC-SA: https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/; CC BY-NC-ND: https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/
All rights reserved
Copyright

It is mine. I do NOT allow you to take this material and repurpose it. You need to ask for my permission to use this.

vs.

Open License

It is mine. But I DO allow you to take my material. Just remember to make a proper attribution to me. It is free, and you do not need to ask for my permission to use it.

https://training.instructure.com/courses/1276118/pages/what-is-an-open-license
<table>
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<th>Description</th>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Attribution Required</th>
<th>Allows Remix culture</th>
<th>Allows commercial use</th>
<th>Allows Free Cultural Works</th>
<th>Meets 'Open Definition'</th>
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<td>Attribution + ShareAlike</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Attribution CC 0

• Not a license – a waiver

• Some argue that **CC 0 is best fit for open data**
  • Encouraged by [Dryad](#) and [BioMed Central](#)
  • The easier you make reuse (and the clearer you are about not planning on suing people) the better
  • Simpler
  • Permanently relinquish rights & protections
Attribution CC BY

- Can distribute, remix, tweak, build upon, & even sell your work
  - as long as they credit you!
- Most accommodating license
- Best for maximum dissemination & use
- Most open-access articles
Attribution CC BY-SA

- Can distribute, remix, tweak, build upon, & even sell your work
  - as long as they credit you
  - as long as they use the SAME license (share too)
Attribution CC BY-NC

- Can distribute, remix, tweak, & build upon your work
  - but NOT sell it
  - as long as they credit you
  - they do NOT have to use the same license
Attribution CC BY-NC-SA

- Can distribute, remix, tweak, & build upon your work
  - but NOT sell it
  - as long as they credit you
  - and they MUST use the same license
Restrictive Attributions

• Can distribute and sell your work
  • but CANNOT CHANGE IT
  • as long as they credit you

• Can distribute your work
  • but CANNOT sell it
  • and CANNOT change it
  • as long as they credit you
9 MILLION WEBSITES USE CREATIVE COMMONS LICENSES

WIKIPEDIA
34 Million Articles

flickr
307 Million Photos

PLOS
100,000 Articles

YouTube
10 Million Videos

Scribd
50 Million Documents

jamendo
400,000 Songs

500
500,000 Photos

wattpad
300,000 Stories

State of the Commons © Creative Commons, retrieved from https://stateof.creativecommons.org/, used under CC BY 4.0 (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).
Which Creative Commons licence is right for me?

Instructions

Creative Commons (CC) is a non-profit organisation that works to make it easier to share, reuse, repurpose and remix creative material. It does this by providing free licences that let creators give permission in advance for certain uses of their material.

CC encourages people to share their work. But we think it is very important that you use the right licence for you, and that you understand what that licence means. This flowchart is intended to help with this—by answering a few simple questions, it lets you choose which CC licence is right for you, or if you want to use a CC licence at all.

Start at the green question box and, following the arrows that correspond with your answer, make your way through the pink remixing and blue commercial questions until you reach a purple licence box. That will be the right licence for you. For the full details of each of the licences, see the link under the box.

CC has an online tool that will take you through the similar process at http://creativecommons.org/license.

For more information about the CC licences, see http://creativecommons.org/licenses.
Making a Choice

• CC BY is most common for open access articles
• Can use others for scholarly articles, but ...
  • What is non-commercial use?
    • Does a non-profit count?
  • Derivative works are important for scholarship
  • When citations are the goal, reuse is best
• CC 0 and CC BY popular for open data
CC License Chooser Tool
CC License Chooser Tool

Help others attribute you!
This part is optional, but filling it out will add machine-readable metadata to the suggested HTML!

- **Title of work**: Open Course Library
- **Attribute work to name**: SBCTC
- **Attribute work to URL**: http://sbctc.edu
- **Source work URL**: http://opencourselibrary.org
- **More permissions URL**: 
- **Format of work**: Other / Multiple formats
- **License mark**: HTML+RDFa

Have a web page?
Open Course Library by SBCTC is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International License. Based on a work at http://opencourselibrary.org.

Copy this code to let your visitors know:
```html
<a rel="license"
href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/">
<img alt="Creative Commons License"
style="border-width:0"
src="http://i.creativecommons.org/i/l/by-nc-nd/4.0/88x31.png"/>
</a>
```

Options:
- Normal Icon
- Compact Icon
When Open Licenses Aren’t Appropriate

• ND and/or NC licenses
• Clinical (HIPAA) or personal information (Data Protection Act, 1998), without consent
• Restricted material
• Organizational or business restrictions
• UC policy allows waivers under “compelling circumstances”

When Open Licenses Don’t Work
Data Repositories and Licenses

• If you’re storing your data in an online repository, that repository may determine or limit the license you use.

• For example, the Slovenian Social Science Data Archives allows users to choose either CC 0, CC BY, or CC-BY-NC.
Data Repositories and Licenses

- **re3data.org**
  - Registry of Research Data Repositories

- **dash**
  - Data Sharing Made Easy
  - Any data submitted will be under the **CC-BY 4.0** or **CC0** license. We do not currently support any other license types, nor do we allow for restrictions on data access or use.

- **Data licenses**
  - Apache License 2.0 (21)
  - BSD (20)
  - CC (712)
  - CC0 (78)
  - Copyrights (189)
  - ODC (44)
  - OGL (20)
  - OGLC (3)
  - Public Domain (44)
  - RL (3)
  - other (217)
NSF Funding and Licenses

"You should consult with your publisher or the repository in which the article is housed .... The Federal Government has a non-exclusive, irrevocable, worldwide, royalty-free license to ... use a federally-funded work for Federal purposes. The Federal Government license includes the right to have the ... material included in a repository where the public can search, read, download, and analyze the material in digital form."

 Attaching Your License

• Statement of applicable license
• Reference to full text of license
• That’s it!

• “[This database is/These data are/<name of dataset> is] licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.”

http://www.dcc.ac.uk/resources/how-guides/license-research-data
How to Respect Others’ Licenses

• Scroll down to the bottom of a website and you’ll often see:
How to Attribute Others’ Work

• If you’re using someone’s licensed research data in an article, attribute it to them (in text, footnote, etc.)

• If you’re referencing a licensed article, you can simply cite it as normal

https://wiki.creativecommons.org/wiki/Best_practices_for_attribution
How to Attribute Others’ Work

• Sometimes they’ll tell you who to credit
• If an attribution is not provided, TASL
  • Title, Author, Source, and License

https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/learning/open-licensing/
How to Attribute Others’ Work

https://wiki.creativecommons.org/wiki/Best_practices_for_attribution
CC Licenses for Courses

• In Canvas, your course is copyrighted by default, but you can set a CC license for your course!
• Settings -> Course Details ->
Overview

- **(Disclaimer: Not a lawyer!)**
- The more open the license, the better for data sharing, etc.
- The UC does not have a general rule for which license(s) you use
- However, it encourages open access as much as possible
- Repositories or publishers may restrict license options
- You can apply CC licenses to almost anything you like by yourself
  - Courses on Canvas
  - Personal websites
  - Journal articles
  - Data
Questions/Comments
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