

The  
**Dataverse**  
Project



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# Data should be Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable (FAIR) **by machines**



SCIENTIFIC DATA

Altmetric: 442 Views: 29,187 Citations: 32 [More detail >>](#)

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## The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship

Mark D. Wilkinson, Michel Dumontier, IJsbrand Jan Aalbersberg, Gabrielle Appleton, Myles Axton, Arie Baak, Niklas Blomberg, Jan-Willem Boiten, Luiz Bonino da Silva Santos, Philip E. Bourne, Jildau Bouwman, Anthony J. Brookes, Tim Clark, Mercè Crosas, Ingrid Dillo, Olivier Dumon, Scott Edmunds, Chris T. Evelo, Richard Finkers, Alejandra Gonzalez-Beltran, Alasdair J.G. Gray, Paul Groth, Carole Goble, Jeffrey S. Grethe, Jaap Heringa, Peter A.C 't Hoen, Rob Hooft, Tobias Kuhn, Ruben Kok, Joost Kok, Scott J. Lusher, Maryann E. Martone, Albert Mons, Abel L. Packer, Bengt Persson, Philippe Rocca-Serra, Marco Roos, Rene van Schaik, Susanna-Assunta Sansone, Erik Schultes, Thierry Sengstag, Ted Slater, George Strawn, Morris A. Swertz, Mark Thompson, Johan van der Lei, Erik van Mulligen, Jan Velterop, Andra Waagmeester, Peter Wittenburg, Katherine Wolstencroft, Jun Zhao & Barend Mons  - [Show fewer authors](#)

Wilkinson et al, 'The FAIR Guiding Principles scientific data management and stewardship,' Nature Scientific Data, 2016; NIH Data Commons Principles; Joint Declaration of Data Citation Principles (Force 11)

“**FAIR Principles** put specific emphasis on enhancing the ability of machines to automatically find and use the data, in addition to supporting its reuse by individuals.”

“**Good data management** is not a goal in itself, but rather is the key conduit leading to knowledge discovery and innovation, and to subsequent data and knowledge integration and reuse by the community after the data publication process.”

# FAIR Data Principles in Brief

- **To be Findable:**

- (meta)data are assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier
- data are described with rich metadata
- metadata clearly and explicitly include the identifier of the data it describes
- (meta)data are registered or indexed in a searchable resource

- **To be Accessible:**

- (meta)data are retrievable by their identifier using a standardized communications protocol
- the protocol is open, free, and universally implementable
- the protocol allows for an authentication and authorization procedure, where necessary
- metadata are accessible, even when the data are no longer available

- **To be Interoperable:**

- (meta)data use a formal, accessible, shared, and broadly applicable language for knowledge representation.
- (meta)data use vocabularies that follow FAIR principles
- (meta)data include qualified references to other (meta)data

- **To be Reusable:**

- meta(data) are richly described with a plurality of accurate and relevant attributes
- (meta)data are released with a clear and accessible data usage license
- (meta)data are associated with detailed provenance
- (meta)data meet domain-relevant community standards

# We built Dataverse to incentivize data sharing, with “good data management” in mind

- An **open-source** platform to share and archive data
- Developed at **Harvard’s Institute for Quantitative Social Science** since 2006
- Gives **credit and control** to data authors & producers
- Builds a **community** to:
  - define new standards and best practices
  - foster new research in data sharing and reproducibility
- Has brought **data publishing** into the hands of data authors

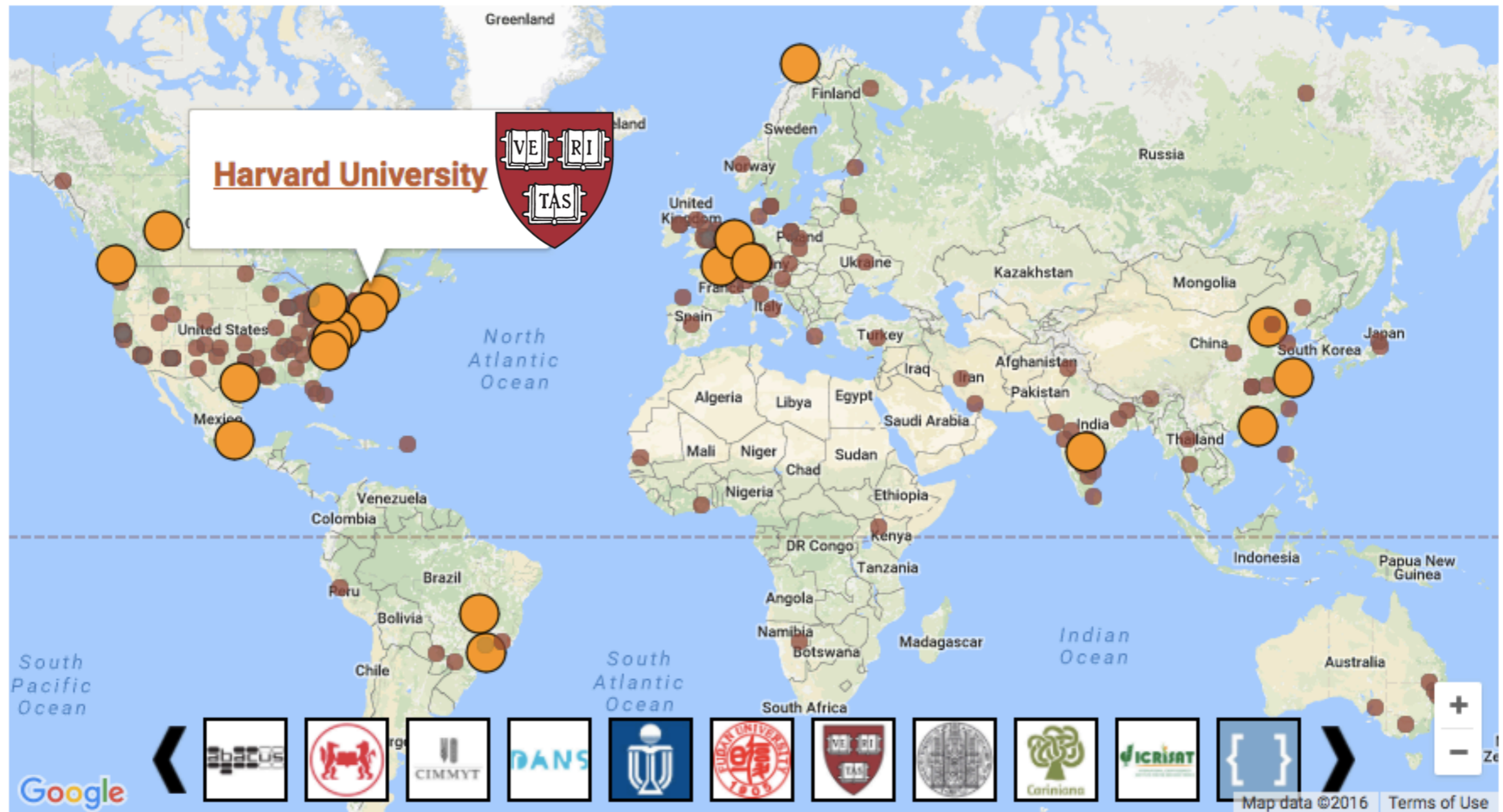
# Dataverse is now a widely used repository platform

21 installations around the world

Used by researchers from > 500 institutions

60,000 datasets in Harvard Dataverse repository

<http://dataverse.org>



# Dataverse has a growing, engaged community of developers and users

38

GitHub contributors

332

members in the community list

23

community calls

so far with 239 participants from

8 countries

Annual

Community Meeting,  
with 200 attendees

# Dataverse implements FAIR Data Principles

- **Data Citation with global persistent IDs:**
  - generate DOI automatically
  - attribution to data authors and repository
  - registration to DataCite
- **Rich Metadata:**
  - citation metadata
  - domain-specific descriptive metadata
  - variable and file metadata (extracted automatically)
- **Access and usage controls:**
  - open data as default, with CC0 waiver
  - custom terms of use and licenses, when needed
  - data can be restricted, but citation & metadata always publicly accessible
- **APIs and standards:**
  - SWORD, OAI-PMH, native API to search and get data and metadata
  - Dublin Core and DDI metadata standards
  - PROV ontology standard to capture provenance of a dataset (coming soon)



# Dataset Landing Page

Metrics 271 Downloads

Data Citation

## Bicycle Collisions in Boston, MA (2009-2012)

Lopez, Dahianna; Cheevers, Maria; Stidman, Pete; O'Brien, Daniel, 2014, "Bicycle Collisions in Boston, MA (2009-2012)", doi:10.7910/DVN/24713, Harvard Dataverse, V2

Cite Dataset

Learn about Data Citation Standards.

Files: data, docs, code

(2009-2012). The data are derived from Boston Police Department (BPD) incident narrative reports, as provided by Dahianna Lopez (Harvard Injury Control Research Center) and partners at BPD, BARI and the Boston Police Department. You can also explore the data through an interactive map hosted by BostonMap.




Files Metadata Terms Versions

Search this dataset...

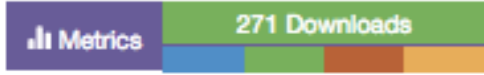
Find

3 Files

Download

		Download
<input type="checkbox"/>	 <b>Bike Collision Codebook.pdf</b> Adobe PDF - 884.4 KB - Jun 8, 2014 - 82 Downloads MD5: b2fe76857594c44f67fef0102752cbeb <b>Documentation</b>	Download
<input type="checkbox"/>	 <b>Bike Collisions.zip</b> ZIP Archive - 256.9 KB - Jun 8, 2014 - 72 Downloads MD5: 4164ea35da5b8816908bc57ba8d72ef6 <b>Shapefiles</b>	Download
<input type="checkbox"/>	 <b>Final Bike Collision Database.xlsx</b> MS Excel (XLSX) - 1.7 MB - Jul 24, 2014 - 90 Downloads MD5: f3c25f076485f9c6791e3ef0e98e604f <b>Raw Data</b>	Download

# Dataset Landing Page



## Bicycle Collisions in Boston, MA (2009-2012)

Lopez, Dahianna; Cheevers, Maria; Stidman, Pete; O'Brien, Daniel, 2014, "Bicycle Collisions in Boston, MA (2009-2012)", doi:10.7910/DVN/24713, Harvard Dataverse, V2

Cite Dataset

Learn about Data Citation Standards.

### Description

Metadata

Bicycle collisions in Boston (2009 - 2012). The data are derived from Boston Police Department (BPD) incident narrative reports, as organized and compiled by Dahianna Lopez (Harvard Injury Control Research Center) and partners at BPD, BARI and the Boston Cyclists Union. Visitors can also explore the data through an interactive map hosted by [BostonMap](#).

- Files
- Metadata
- Terms
- Versions

Export Metadata

### Citation Metadata

<b>Dataset Persistent ID</b>	doi:10.7910/DVN/24713
<b>Publication Date</b>	2014-06-09
<b>Title</b>	Bicycle Collisions in Boston, MA (2009-2012)
<b>Author</b>	Lopez, Dahianna (Harvard University) Cheevers, Maria (Boston Police Department) Stidman, Pete (Boston Cyclists Union) O'Brien, Daniel (Boston Area Research Initiative)
<b>Description</b>	Bike collisions in Boston (2009 - 2012). The data are derived from Boston Police Department (BPD) incident narrative reports, as organized and compiled by Dahianna Lopez (Harvard Injury Control Research Center) and partners at BPD, BARI and the Boston Cyclists Union. Visitors can also explore the data through an interactive map hosted by <a href="#">BostonMap</a> .
<b>Producer</b>	Boston Area Research Initiative (Harvard University)

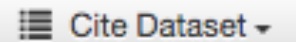
# Dataset Landing Page

 Metrics **271 Downloads**

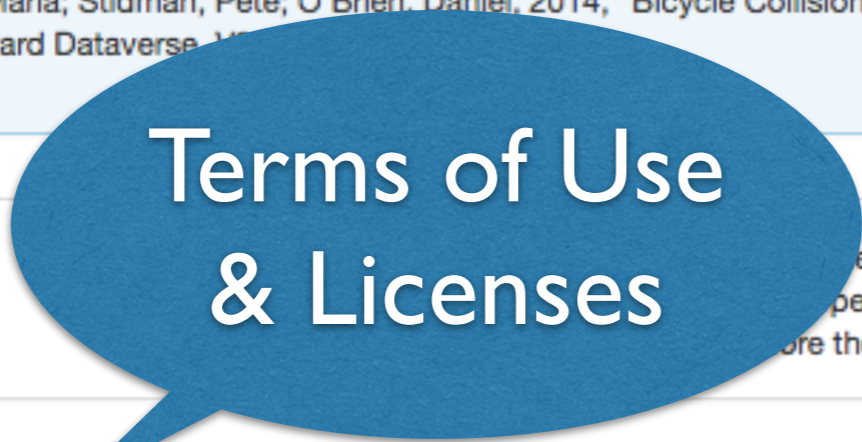


## Bicycle Collisions in Boston, MA (2009-2012)

Lopez, Dahianna; Cheevers, Maria; Stidman, Pete; O'Brien, Daniel. 2014, "Bicycle Collisions in Boston, MA (2009-2012)", doi:10.7910/DVN/24713, Harvard Dataverse V1

 Cite Dataset





### Description

The data are derived from Boston Police Department (BPD) incident narrative reports, as collected by Dahianna Lopez (Harvard Injury Control Research Center) and partners at BPD, BARI and the Boston Area Research Initiative. You can explore the data through an interactive map hosted by [BostonMap](#).

[Files](#) [Metadata](#) [Terms](#) [Versions](#)

### Terms of Use

**Waiver** Our [Community Norms](#) as well as good scientific practices expect that proper credit is given via citation. Please use the data citation above, generated by the DataVerse.

CC0 - "Public Domain Dedication" 

### Guestbook

**Guestbook** The following guestbook will prompt a user to provide additional information when downloading a file.

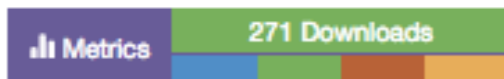
Boston Area Research Initiative

[Preview Guestbook](#)

# Dataset Landing Page

[Bicycle Collisions in Boston, MA \(2009-2012\) Dataverse](#) (Harvard University, Northeastern University)

[Harvard Dataverse](#) > [Boston Area Research Initiative Dataverse](#) > [Bicycle Collisions in Boston, MA \(2009-2012\) Dataverse](#) > **Bicycle Collisions in Boston, MA (2009-2012)**



## Bicycle Collisions in Boston, MA (2009-2012)

Lopez, Dahianna; Cheevers, Maria; Stidman, Pete; O'Brien, Daniel, 2014, "Bicycle Collisions in Boston, MA (2009-2012)", doi:10.7910/DVN/24713, Harvard Dataverse, V2

 Cite Dataset 


 [Learn about Data Citation Standards.](#)



### Description

The data are derived from Boston Police Department (BPD) incident narrative reports, as reported by Dahianna Lopez (Harvard Injury Control Research Center) and partners at BPD, BARI and the Boston Area Research Initiative (BARI). You can explore the data through an interactive map hosted by [BostonMap](#).

[Files](#) [Metadata](#) [Terms](#) [Versions](#)

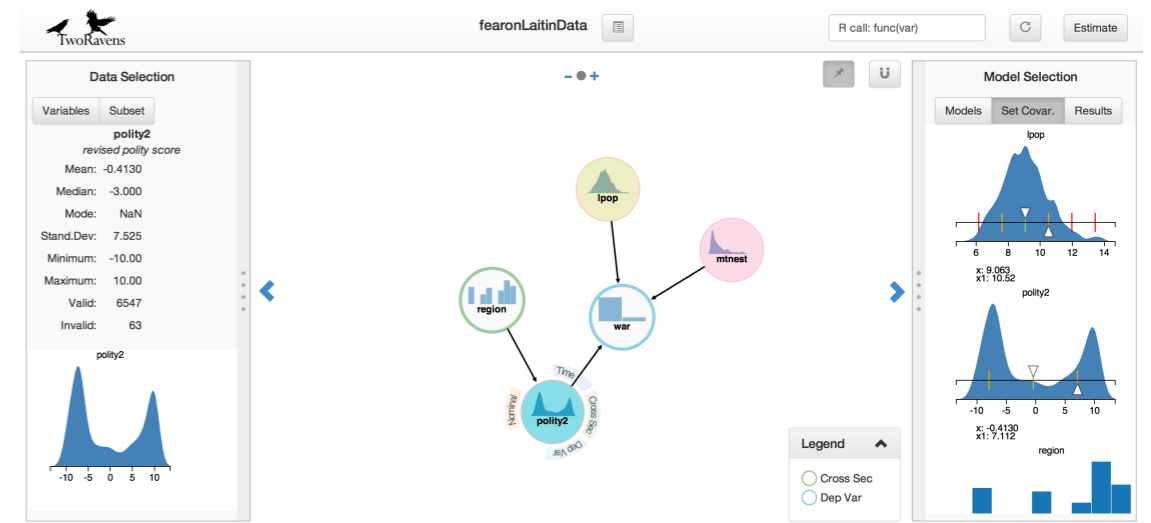
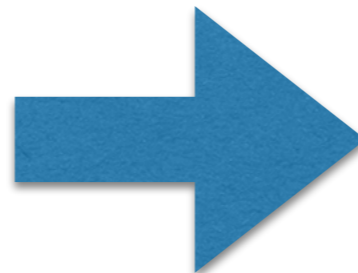
 View Differences

<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">2.1</a>	<a href="#">View Details</a>	Dan O'Brien	February 4, 2016
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">2.0</a>	<b>Files (Added: 1; Removed: 1);</b> <a href="#">View Details</a>	Dan O'Brien	July 25, 2014
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">1.0</a>	This is the first published version.	Dahianna Lopez, Dan O'Brien	June 6, 2014

# Standard file formats and automatic metadata extraction allow data exploration

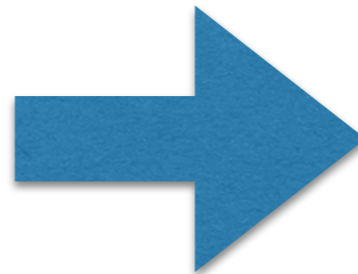
## TwoRavens: summary stats & analysis

Var1	Var2	Var3	Var4

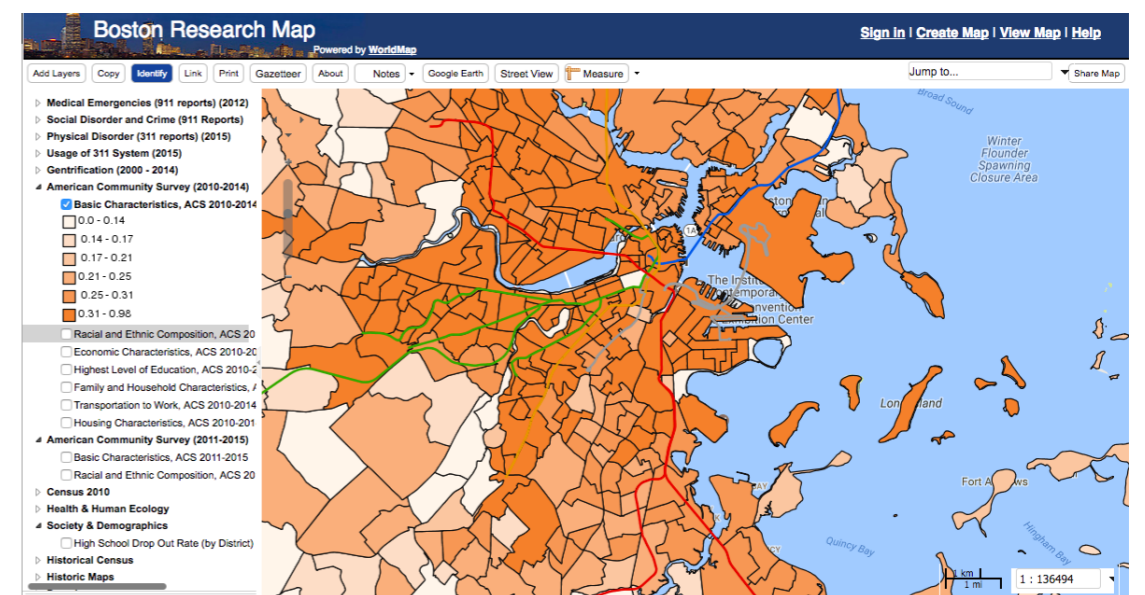


geospatial variable

Var1	Var2	Var3	Var4



## WorldMap: geospatial exploration



Led by Boston University, the MOC is a collaborative effort among BU, Harvard, UMass Amherst, MIT, and Northeastern University, as well as the Massachusetts Green High-Performance Computing Center (MGHPCC) and Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL)

# Cloud Dataverse:

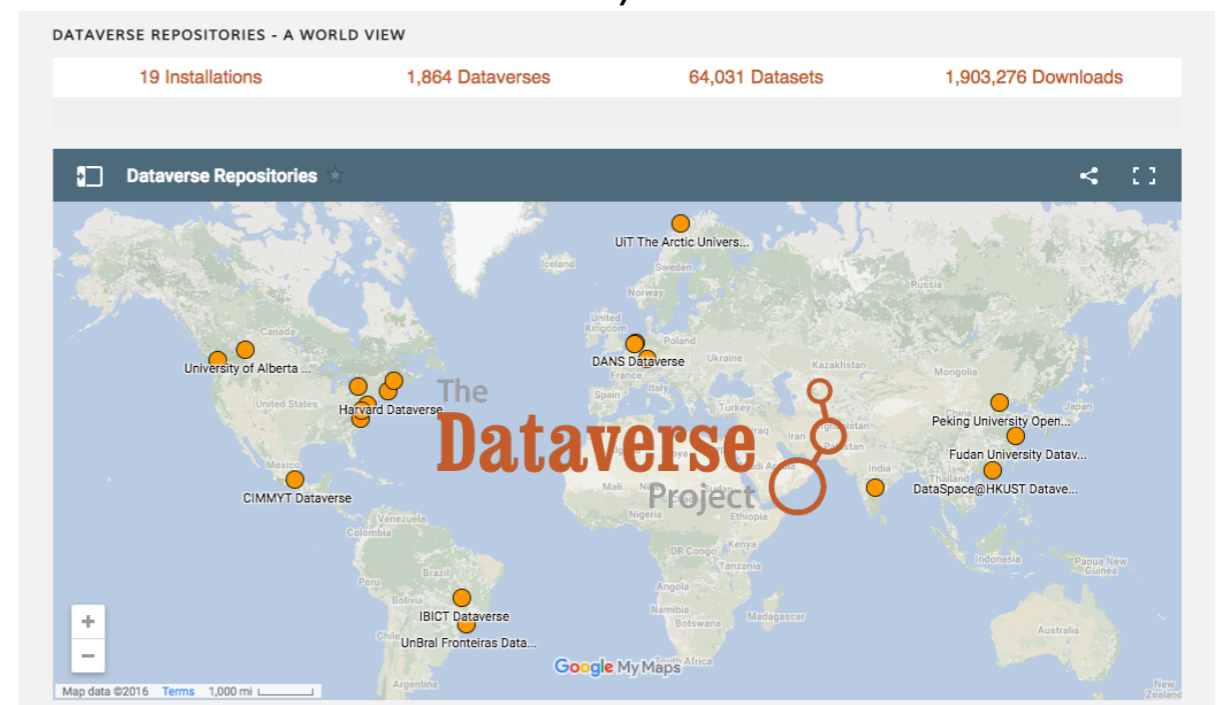
- is a collaboration between **Massachusetts Open Cloud (MOC)** and **Dataverse**
- will allow replication of data in multiple storage locations, and access to cloud computing

**Massachusetts Open Cloud**

Built upon a unique academic, industry, and government partnership, the The Massachusetts Open Cloud (MOC) is comprised of deeply interconnected projects with the same goal: to develop an open, production-quality cloud computing system that enables research and provides leading-edge services for scientific computing. While today's clouds are owned, operated, and controlled by a single provider, the MOC is creating a two-sided marketplace. This will allow multiple providers to compete on a level playing field and give users control over which services and resources they consume.

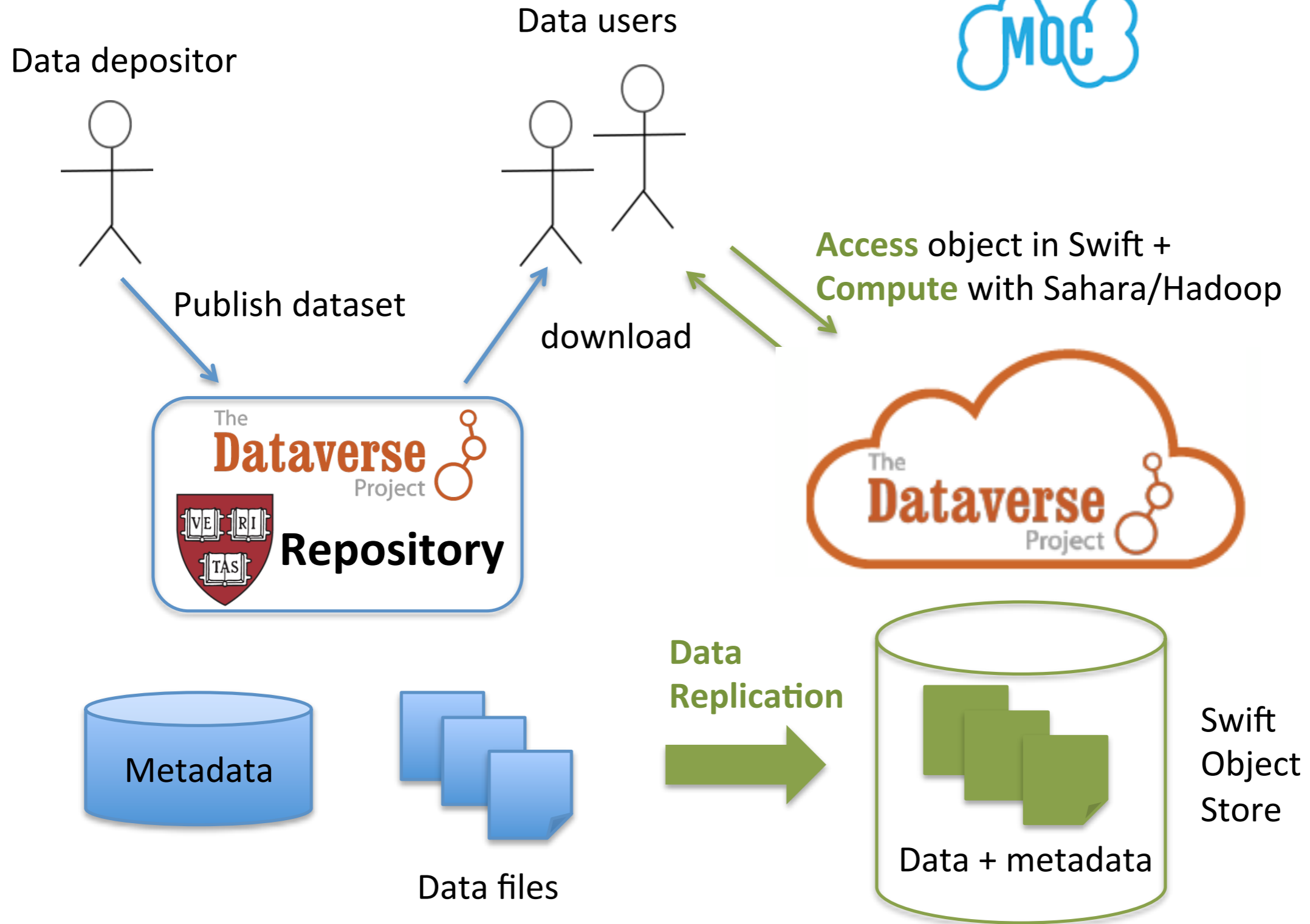
Housed within the Cloud Computing Initiative (CCI), the MOC provides a structure and testbed for the Modular Approach to Cloud Security (MACS) and Smart-city Cloud-based Open Platform and Ecosystem (SCOPE) projects.

## Dataverse led by Harvard's IQSS



# Dataverse Now

# with Cloud Dataverse



# Future Dataset Landing Page: Access to Compute

**Dataverse** Search About Guides - Support Sign Up Log In

Metrics 0 Downloads

## Perceptions of Electoral Integrity-Mexico, (PEI-Mexico 2.0)

Norris, Pippa; Martinez i Coma, Ferran; Nai, Alessandro; Grömping, Max, 2016, "Perceptions of Electoral Integrity-Mexico, (PEI-Mexico 2.0)", doi:10.7910/DVN/YJW0AQ, Harvard Dataverse, V1 [UNF:6:+ILE/ZN47/GcqJ11a/ReTQ==] [Cite Data -](#)

[Learn about Data Citation Standards.](#)

**Description** The Perceptions of Electoral Integrity-Mexico (PEI-Mexico) is based on an expert survey comparing the quality of elections in the June 2016 gubernatorial contests and the 2015 provincial contests. Data was collected in 31 states of the Mexican Republic which held gubernatorial elections and state legislative elections. About 1320 experts on Mexican elections were contacted, generating 502 responses, reflecting a response rate of around 36%. The study was conducted by the Electoral Integrity Project. The Principle Investigators are Pippa Norris, Ferran Martinez i Coma, Alessandro Nai and Max Grömping, based at the University of Sydney, with the assistance of Irma Mendez de Hoyos and Nicolas Loza Otero from FLACSO. The research design for this study can be found at [www.electoralintegrityproject.com](http://www.electoralintegrityproject.com).

**Subject** Social Sciences

**Keyword** elections, electoral integrity, Mexico, electoral fraud, electoral integrity project, PEI

**Notes** This is version 2.0

Files Metadata Terms Versions

Search this dataset... Find

7 Files [Download](#)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Mexico Codebook 2016.pdf</b> Adobe PDF - 872.4 KB - Dec 4, 2016 - 0 Downloads MD5: 019a32dde6831e8a14cf44ecd84af0dc; <a href="#">Download</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Mexico PEI Responses public expert-level-1.tab</b> Tabular Data - 737.7 KB - Dec 4, 2016 - 0 Downloads 171 Variables, 502 Observations - UNF:6:0YleG088cy4hx/OWUQlkuQ== This file gathers the responses of 502 experts. The file is CSV format <a href="#">Explore</a> <a href="#">Download -</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Mexico PEI Responses public expert-level.dta</b> Stata 13 Binary - 248.0 KB - Dec 4, 2016 - 0 Downloads MD5: a27148368d469ca4e21dc0422e107aff; This file gathers the responses of 502 experts. The file is STATA format <a href="#">Download</a>

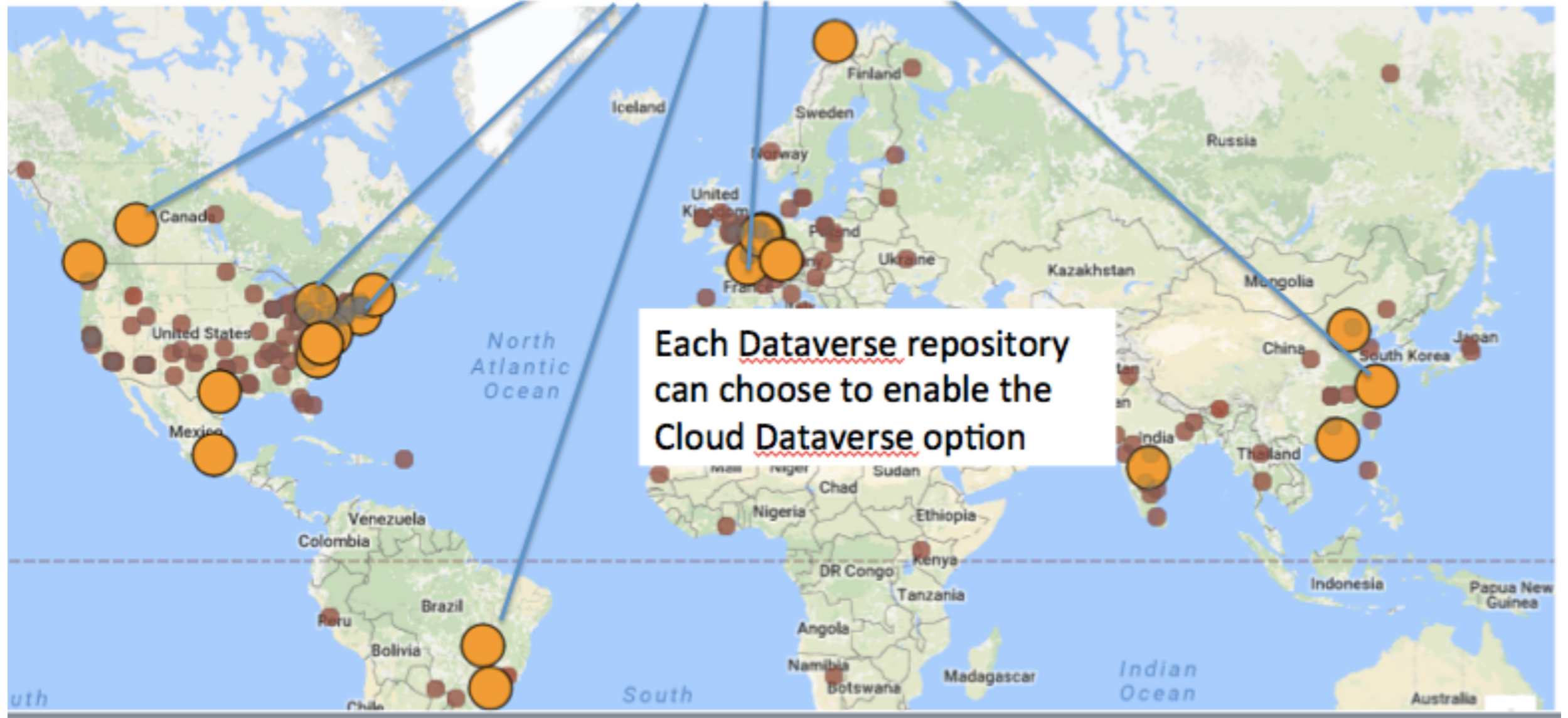
**Cloud Access + Compute**

**Dataset enabled in Cloud Dataverse**





Each Dataverse repository can choose to enable the Cloud Dataverse option



<http://privacytools.seas.harvard.edu>

The screenshot shows the Harvard University Privacy Tools Project website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'Home', 'Research', 'News', 'People', 'Publications', 'Software', 'Outreach', and 'Grants'. Below this is a search bar and a 'View Demo' button. The main content area features a large image with a question mark and text about a National Science Foundation project. To the right, there is a 'LATEST NEWS & BLOG POSTS' section with several news items.

<http://datatags.org>

The screenshot shows the DataTags website. The header includes the DataTags logo and the tagline 'Share Sensitive Data with Confidence'. Below this is a paragraph of text explaining the importance of data sharing and the challenges it presents. A 'View Demo' button is located to the right of the text. At the bottom, there are four categories: 'DataTags Repositories', 'DataTagging Tools', 'Legal Modeling', and 'Privacy Preserving Tools', each with a corresponding icon.

# DataTags:

- is part of the Harvard University Privacy Tools Project
- will be integrated with Dataverse

<http://dataverse.org>



Open source research data repository software

The screenshot shows the 'Dataverse Repositories - A World View' page. At the top, there are four statistics: '19 Installations', '1,864 Dataverses', '64,031 Datasets', and '1,903,276 Downloads'. Below this is a map of the world with orange markers indicating the locations of various Dataverse repositories. The map is titled 'Dataverse Repositories' and includes a search bar and navigation controls. The map shows markers for locations such as 'Harvard Dataverse', 'University of Alberta', 'CIMMYT Dataverse', 'IBICT Dataverse', 'UnBral Fronteiras Data...', 'UIT The Arctic Univers...', 'DANS Dataverse', 'Peking University Open...', and 'Fudan University Datav...'. The map is powered by Google My Maps.

A **datatag** is a set of security features and access requirements for file handling.

A **datatags repository** is one that stores and shares data files in accordance with a standardized and ordered levels of security and access requirements

# DataTags Levels

<b>Tag Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Security Features</b>	<b>Access Credentials</b>
<b>Blue</b>	Public	Clear storage, Clear transmit	Open
<b>Green</b>	Controlled public	Clear storage, Clear transmit	Email- or OAuth Verified Registration
<b>Yellow</b>	Accountable	Clear storage, Encrypted transmit	Password, Registered, Approval, Click-through DUA
<b>Orange</b>	More accountable	Encrypted storage, Encrypted transmit	Password, Registered, Approval, Signed DUA
<b>Red</b>	Fully accountable	Encrypted storage, Encrypted transmit	Two-factor authentication, Approval, Signed DUA
<b>Crimson</b>	Maximally restricted	Multi-encrypted storage, Encrypted transmit	Two-factor authentication, Approval, Signed DUA

## *DataTags and their respective policies*

*Sweeney L, Crosas M, Bar-Sinai M. Sharing Sensitive Data with Confidence: The Datatags System. Technology Science. 2015.*

# Requirements for a DataTags Repository

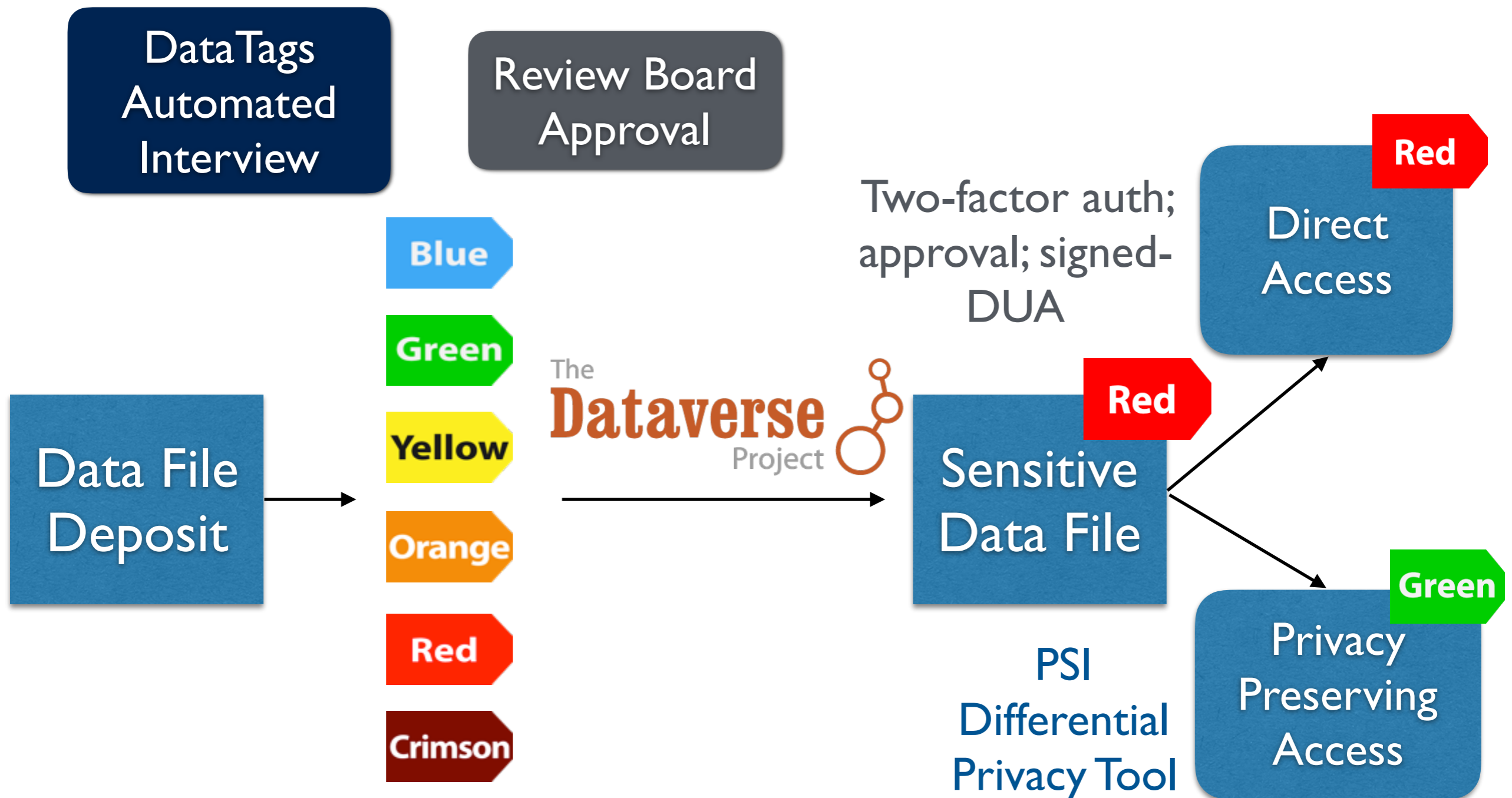
1. Supports more than one datatag
2. Each file in the repository must have one and only one datatag
  - additional requirements cannot weaken the file security
  - and cannot required the same or more security than a more restrictive datatag
3. A recipient of a file from the repository must
  - satisfy file's access requirements,
  - produce sufficient credentials as requested,
  - and agree to any terms of use required to acquire the file.
4. Provides technological guarantees for requirements 1, 2 and 3.

# Repositories today do not have an easy, standard way to support sensitive data



“User Uploads must be void of all identifiable information, such that re-identification of any subjects from the amalgamation of the information available from all of the materials (across datasets and dataverses) uploaded under any one author and/or user should not be possible.”

# We are making Dataverse a DataTags Repository to share sensitive data



# The DataTags automated interview ...

The image displays three overlapping browser windows showing the DataTags automated interview interface. The windows are arranged from back to front, showing the progression of the interview.

**Top Window (www.datatags.org/interviews/FlowChartSet-1/start):** Shows the start of the interview with a question: "Question: Please select one answer" and "Do the data concern living...". It includes "Yes" and "No" buttons, an "Answer Feed" section, and an "Engine Trace" table with columns "Id" and "Type".

**Middle Window (www.datatags.org/interviews/FlowChartSet-1/q/medicalRecord):** Shows a question: "Question: Please select one answer" and "Do the data contain h...". It includes "Yes" and "No" buttons, an "Answer Feed" section, and an "Engine Trace" table with columns "Id" and "Type".

**Bottom Window (www.datatags.org/interviews/questionnaireId/q/MR7):** Shows a question: "Question: Please select one answer" and "Do the data contain information from a covered entity or business associate of a covered entity?". It includes "Yes", "Not Sure", and "No" buttons. Below the question, there are definitions for "Business associate" and "Covered entity".

**Business associate**  
A business associate is any person or organization, including a subcontractor, that acts on behalf of, or provides services to, a covered entity involving the use or disclosure of protected health information. This includes, but is not limited to, legal, actuarial, accounting, consulting, claim processing, data analysis, administration, utilization review, quality assurance, billing, benefit management, practice management, and re-pricing activities.

**Covered entity**  
A covered entity is a health plan, health care clearinghouse, or health care provider that transmits any health information in electronic form.

- Health plans include health insurance companies, health maintenance organizations [HMOs], company health plans, and government programs that pay for health care, such as Medicare, Medicaid, and the military and veterans health care programs.
- Health care providers include doctors, clinics, psychologists, dentists, chiropractors, nursing homes, and pharmacies.
- Health care clearinghouses include entities that process nonstandard health information they receive from another entity into a standard, i.e. standard electronic format or data content, or vice versa.

**Answer Feed**  
Do the data contain information related to substance abuse diagnosis, referral, or treatment? [No] [Revisit]

**Current Tags**  
DataTags  
Code green



# ... helps you generate a machine-readable datatag for your data

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `www.datatags.org/interviews/questionnaireId/accept`. The page features a green header bar with the text "Dataset Can be Accepted". Below this, a message states "Your dataset is tagged as **Orange**" with a sub-note: "May include sensitive, identifiable personal information, shared with verified and/or approved recipients under agreement." The main content area is titled "DataTags" and contains several sections:

- Legal**
  - MedicalRecords**
    - HIPAA **safeHarborDeidentified** ⓘ
  - EducationRecords**
    - PPRA **protectedDeidentified** ⓘ **consent** ⓘ
  - ContractOrPolicy** **no**
  - GovernmentRecords**
    - DPPA **highlyRestricted**
- Code** **orange** ⓘ
- Assertions**

# Thanks!

Learn more at <http://dataverse.org>

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