

# Data availability report for EXAMPLE UNIVERSITY 2017

ADVANCING  
DISCOVERY

## Summary

This report summarises how researchers at the Example University are sharing research data that support the articles they published in Springer Nature journals in 2017. To determine this, we've extracted information from our internal publications database on 163 articles published in 2017 and their data availability statements (DASs). This is the total number of articles published across Springer Nature's journals where the author(s) provided information on the availability of data supporting their article, and where one or more authors are affiliated to the Example University.

Of these articles:

- 61 (37%) report that data are available on request from the author
- 31 (19%) report that data are included with the manuscript or its supplementary information files
- 48 (29%) report that data are available in a data repository

The most commonly referenced data repositories in DASs are identified in [Table 1](#).

The Springer Nature journals that include the highest number of DASs from researchers at the Example University in 2017 are listed in [Table 2](#).

Funder information associated with the articles is included in the enclosed raw data file.

■ If you have further questions about research data at Springer Nature, contact: [researchdata@springernature.com](mailto:researchdata@springernature.com)

## Results

This results summary is derived from the curated summary (see the 'Summary' worksheet on raw data file for the figures supporting the graphs and tables) of the raw data extracted for your institution.

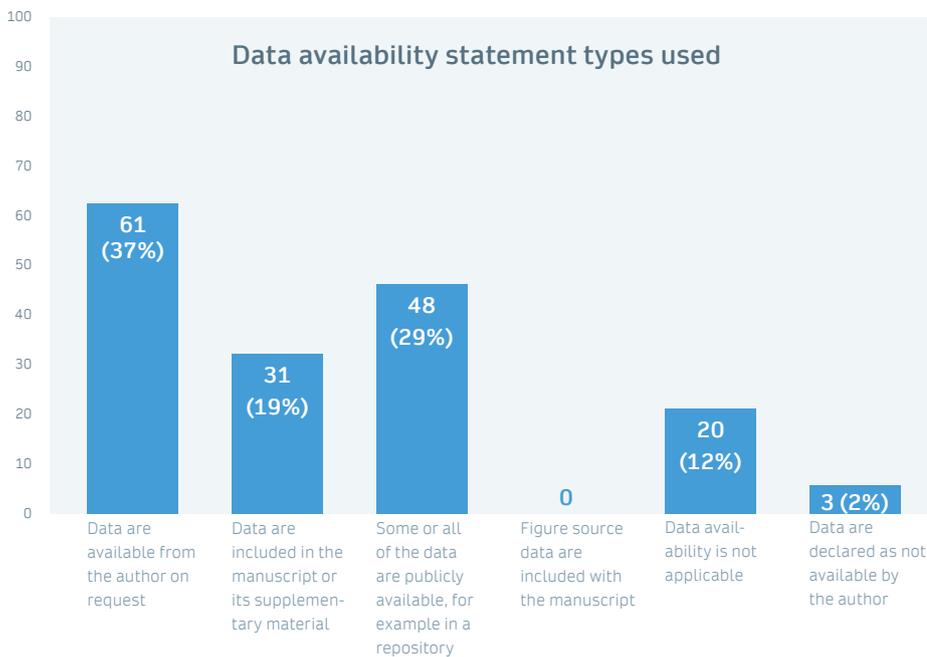
### Types of data availability statement in published articles

This is the total number of articles published across Springer Nature's journals where the author(s) provided information on the availability of data supporting their article, and where one or more authors are affiliated to the Example University.

Of these articles:

- 61 (37%) report that data are available on request from the author
- 31 (19%) report that data are included with the manuscript or its supplementary information files
- 48 (29%) report that data are available in a data repository

The most commonly referenced data repositories in DASs are identified



**FIGURE 1**  
Data availability statements used in Example University articles [n=163] published in Springer Nature journals in 2017

## Data repositories used or referred to in the articles with publicly available data

Data repository	Number of articles
MetaboLights	8
figshare	6
Zenodo	6
Gene Expression Omnibus	5
OpenfMRI	4
The European Genome-phenome Archive	4
GenBank	3
ProteomeXchange	2
Dryad Digital Repository	2
ArrayExpress	2

**TABLE 1**  
Top ten data repositories referred to in Example University articles [n=163] published in Springer Nature journals in 2017

## Journals with most data availability statements

Journal	Number of articles with a DAS
<i>Scientific Reports</i>	19
<i>Nature Communications</i>	13
<i>BMC Research Notes</i>	11
<i>Virology Journal</i>	10
<i>npj Materials Degradation</i>	8
<i>Nature</i>	7
<i>BMC Biology</i>	7
<i>Journal of Community Health</i>	4
<i>Communications Biology</i>	3
<i>Plant and Soil</i>	1

**TABLE 2**  
Top ten Springer Nature journals with data availability statements for Example University articles [n=163] in 2017

## Report and raw data usage notes

The raw data underlying this report, provided as an Excel file, include a combination of freely available/openly licensed article-level metadata, plus the text (up to 5000 characters per article) of the data availability section of the article. The data also include funder names, funder reference IDs and grant numbers, along with long-form text of funder details text (up to 5000 characters per article). Funding information is provided per article, and therefore includes information that may not be relevant to your institution. This content can sometimes only be available to users with a subscription and the raw data are, also, derived from our internal proprietary XML database. Because of this, the report and raw data are intended for internal use at the purchasing institution and users are not permitted to publish/share publicly the report.

# Methodology

## Raw data extraction and overview

The data are extracted from Springer Nature's internal XML database using custom code to ensure we include the all relevant styles/types of DAS from our publications. Note that only articles that contain a DAS are included in the report; information on data availability reported elsewhere in the article, such as in the Methods or Results sections of an article, will not be included. Any article published in a Springer Nature journal that includes a DAS in the given year, where one or more authors of the article are affiliated to your institution, is included.

We use the Global Research Identifier (GRID) system to identify known synonyms for your institution's name. We also provide the names of the authors on the articles who are stated as being affiliated with your institution.

Where available, funder names, other information about funding, and grant identifiers associated with the article are included if they can be extracted from the article. We cannot say, however, if authors at your institution were the recipients of the funding.

## Data availability statement coding

DASs have been classified by our Editors according to if and how the data supporting the article are reported to be available, using the following standard approach:

- Data are available from the author on request
- Data are included with the manuscript or its supplementary material
- Some or all of the data are publicly available, for example in a data repository
- Figure source data are included with the article\*
- Data availability is not applicable to the study
- Data are declared as not available by the author

\*Provision of figure source data is a method of data sharing specific to selected Nature Research journals, and as such a relatively uncommon use case.

## Repositories

Information on data repositories is based on the DAS of each research article. For each repository identified, the number of articles that link to the repository in the DAS is reported. Links may be in the form of a Digital Object Identifier (DOI), accession number or url specific to the repository. Mentions of the long-form or abbreviated name of the repository are also captured.

For example: the presence of "10.7934/", "http://www.morphobank.org", or "MorphoBank" in an article's DAS would count as an identifier of the MorphoBank repository.

Results include mentions of different repositories within the same DAS, but if a repository is mentioned twice in the same DAS this is only counted as a single mention. E.g. 'Dryad' and 'GEO' in the same DAS: Dryad = 1, GEO =1. "GEO" and "Gene Expression Omnibus" in the same DAS: GEO =1.

**Report prepared by Springer Nature Research Data team, 02 July 2018,  
researchdatasupport@springernature.com**

Springer Nature advances discovery by publishing robust and insightful research, supporting the development of new areas of knowledge and making ideas and information accessible around the world.

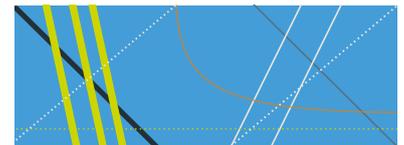


Illustration inspired by the work of John Maynard Keynes (1883–1946)

John Maynard Keynes was a British economist who revolutionised the theory and practice of macroeconomics, reformed economics and had a profound influence on economic policy. His work built upon the causes of the business cycle, and challenged established neoclassical economic ideas. This illustration represents the Keynesian model that he created as a result of the Great Depression. It showed that in a monetary economy it is possible to have periods of high unemployment unless governments use active monetary and fiscal policy to stimulate aggregate demand.