Research Data Management

Will Garrett-Petts and Kathy Gaynor
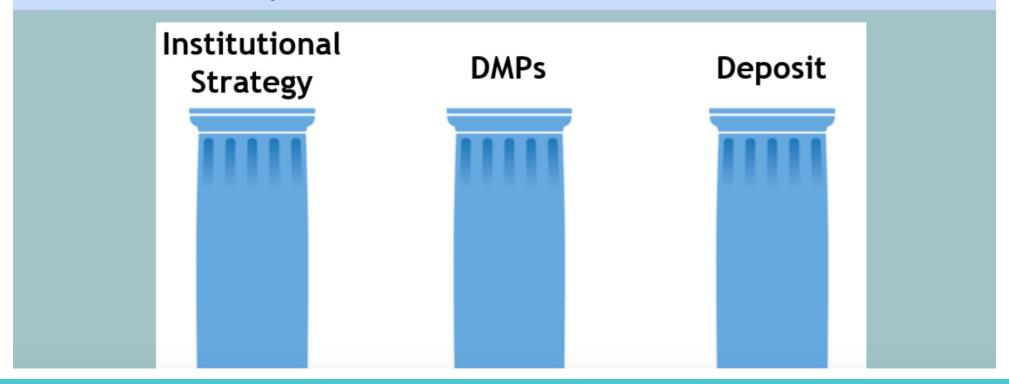
THOMPSON
RIVERS
UNIVERSITY

April 26, 2021, Thompson Rivers University Senate

Tri-Agency RDM Policy

In March 2021, the Tri-Agency released their
[Research Data Management Policy](#)

The policy includes general requirements and implementation dates across three main pillars:

Tri-Agency RDM Policy - "Take away points"

Institutional Strategy:

Each postsecondary institution eligible to administer Tri-Agency funds is required to create and release an institutional RDM strategy by March 2023

Data Management Plans:

For certain funding opportunities, data management plans (DMPs) will be required to be submitted at the time of application, as outlined in the call for proposals; in these cases, the DMPs will be considered in the adjudication process.

NOTE: By spring 2022, the agencies will identify the initial set of funding opportunities subject to the DMP requirement. The agencies will pilot the DMP requirement in targeted funding opportunities before this date.

Data Deposit:

Grant recipients are required to deposit into a digital repository all digital research data, metadata and code that directly support the research conclusions in journal publications and pre-prints that arise from agency-supported research.

NOTE: After reviewing the institutional strategies and in line with the readiness of the Canadian research community, the agencies will phase in the deposit requirement.

Why are DMPs important?

A data management plan is important to the research process as it can help you to:

- set out consistent strategies prior to starting your research for how data will be managed throughout its entire lifecycle

- identify the strengths & weaknesses in your current practices and make decisions on how to integrate effective data management practices into your process

- prepare data for future reuse, preservation and sharing

- reduce the overall cost of research by increasing project efficiencies

Data Management Plan (DMP)

A Data Management Plan is a <u>high</u> level living document that describes the data generated or collected through a research project.

DMPs are grounded in your discipline and your data will reflect that discipline. For example:
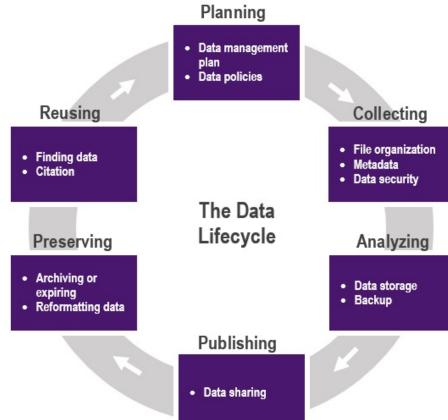
- Field notes

- Survey data

- Photographs

- Artist proofs

- Documents

Data Management Plan (DMP)

Proper data management can make it easier for you to:

- Find your files

- Keep track of different versions of your data

- Organize and compile information at the end of a project

- Reproduce your work (if required for a journal or patent)

- Pass on your work to another researcher

- Share your work

- Satisfy grant requirements

- Satisfy journal requirements

- Satisfy research ethics board requirements

The Data Lifecycle

Planning
- Data management plan
- Data policies

Collecting
- File organization
- Metadata
- Data security

Analyzing
- Data storage
- Backup

Publishing
- Data sharing

Preserving
- Archiving or expiring
- Reformatting data

Reusing
- Finding data
- Citation

What goes in a Data Management Plan?

In general, a data management plan will include brief statements that address:

1. Description of data to be collected/created

2. Standards/methodologies for data collection & management

3. Ethics and Intellectual Property

4. Plans for data sharing and access

5. Strategy for long-term preservation

Data Management Plan Exemplar #1: Digital Humanities

Women's Print History Project (1750- 1830)

publishers over the course of their careers? What social networks were formed through women's engagement with publishers, printers and each other? How might we better understand women's contributions to the history of print in a variety of roles (as authors but also as co-authors, editors, translators, patrons, engravers, or booksellers)?

Institution: Simon Fraser University

Data Collection

What types of data will you collect, create, link to, acquire and/or record?

When gathering data from written sources, it is helpful to provide the reader with information surrounding the material(s) from which you'll collect, as well as a few examples of the resources you'll draw upon to find those materials.

We will be collecting bibliographic metadata about titles of written works, persons and firms such as title of work, name of author, publisher, date published, etc. Currently we are collecting data from about 50 different sources, some print, most digital. Examples include the British Library online catalogue and specialized print bibliographies like the English Novel 1770-1830.

It is useful to include where these data are being collected from, using examples of the print bibliographies and databases from which you'll be aggregating this information.

What file formats will your data be collected in? Will these formats allow for data re-use, sharing and long-term access to the data?

Data is coming from some sources provided to us (MARC[1] records, for example, from ESTC[2]), and from a few other libraries/projects. Most of the data however is being found and entered by
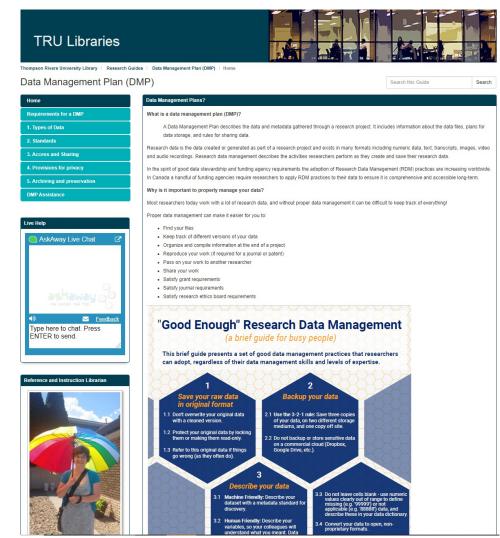
[1] Machine-Readable Cataloguing

[2] English Short Title Catalogue

Data Management Plan Assistance

For assistance with all stages of research data management, including creating data management plans and options for depositing your research data…
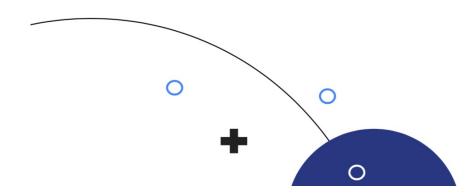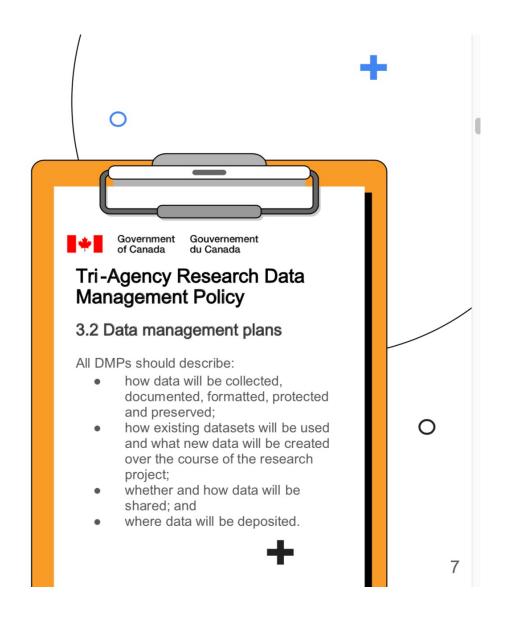
https://libguides.tru.ca/datamanagementplans

Why DMPs?

- Because it is **good practice**.

- Because it is **practical**.

- Because it *is* and/or *will be* **required**.

Government of Canada / Gouvernement du Canada

Tri-Agency Research Data Management Policy

3.2 Data management plans

All DMPs should describe:
- how data will be collected, documented, formatted, protected and preserved;
- how existing datasets will be used and what new data will be created over the course of the research project;
- whether and how data will be shared; and
- where data will be deposited.

Thank you! Questions?