Research Data Management (RDM) Brown Bag Information Series

Research Data Management (RDM) and You

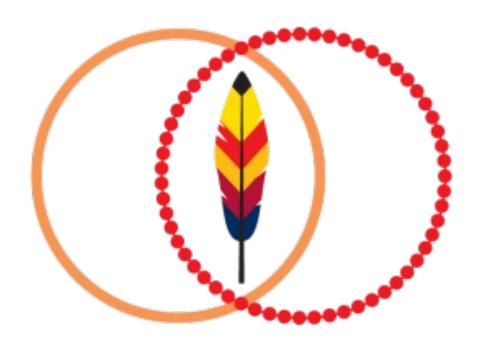
January 18, 2023





Land acknowledgement

"To begin, I would like to acknowledge that Queen's University is situated on traditional Anishinaabe and Haudenosaunee Territory. I am grateful to live, learn and play on these lands. I acknowledge and respect, the Anishinaabe and Haudenosaunee peoples and I am committed to taking responsibility for redressing the injustices that enabled me to be here today."



Hello! Meet the Queen's Data Champions



Alicia Cappello
Engineering &
Science Librarian,
Queen's University
Library



Meghan Goodchild
Research Data
Management Librarian,
Queen's University Library



Elise Degen
Communications &
Relations, Centre for
Advanced Computing

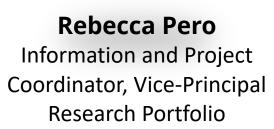


Matt Clapp

Manager, Data Platform

Services, Information

Technology Services



Agenda

- Overview of Research Data Management
- Tri-Agency RDM Policy
- Pillar 1: Institutional Strategy
- Pillar 2: Data Management Plans
- Pillar 3: Data Deposit
- Resources
- Q&A

Let's get to know you! A few polls



Overview of Research Data Management



What are research data?

Research data may include:

- experimental
- observational
- operational
- third party data
- public sector data
- monitoring
- processed; or
- repurposed data

"Data that are used as primary sources to support technical or scientific enquiry, research, scholarship, or artistic activity, and that are used as evidence in the research process and/or are commonly accepted in the research community as necessary to validate research findings and results."

CODATA Research Data Management Terminology, 2022

Research data are contextual and discipline specific

What is research data management (RDM)?

Processes applied throughout the **lifecycle of a research project** to guide the collection, documentation, storage, sharing, and preservation of research data.



Why is RDM important?

RDM practices are integral to conducting responsible research and can help you save resources by ensuring your data are complete, understandable, and secure.

What are the benefits of RDM?

For researchers

- Efficiency minimizes waste and expense
- Protection protect valuable data
- Quality improves data excellence (e.g., reliability)
- Impact increases visibility and effect of research
- Compliance with ethics, journal requirements, funder policies, and legal, commercial and other obligations

...and beyond

- Accelerates research discovery and innovation
- Maximizes public investment
- Enhances collaboration and partnerships
- Increases ability to reproduce and validate research results

Tri-Agency RDM Policy



Tri-Agency Research Data Management (RDM) Policy (2021)

The Tri-Agency released their policy on Research Data Management, March 2021.

Policy 'pillars' assist with:



The responsible and secure management of research data collected via public funds



Where possible, the sharing of data for reuse.

Tri-Agency RDM Policy Pillars







Institutional Strategy

Completed by March 2023

Data Management Plans

Implementation begins Spring 2022

Data deposit

Phased implementation beginning March 2023







Queen's University

Dataverse Collection

Pillar 1: Institutional Strategy



What is an Institutional Strategy?

An Institutional Strategy is meant to

"outline how the institution will provide its researchers with *an* environment that enables and supports RDM" (Tri-Agency RDM Policy 2021, emphasis added).

What is required?

Each eligible institution and hospital is required to:

• create a high-quality institutional RDM strategy;



publicly post the strategy; and



notify the agencies when completed.



The agencies recognize that each strategy will reflect the institution's particular circumstances—for example, institution size, research intensity, and existing RDM capacity.

Attention to Indigenous Data Governance and Sovereignty

"Data created in the context of research by and with First Nations, Métis, and Inuit communities, collectives and organizations will be managed according to principles developed and approved by those communities, collectives and organizations, and in partnership with them" (Tri-Agency RDM Policy, 2021).



Queen's Institutional Strategy Development



Shared Vision for RDM at Queen's

"Queen's University will provide a range of clear and accessible tools, technologies and support services to meet the needs of researchers throughout the research data life cycle. Our research-centered approach means we will promote wise practices around data management planning and data deposit, preservation and disposal. Our aim is to identify pathways to research data management, to build on areas of strength and expertise and improve on tools, technologies and service supports that allow Queen's to enhance research excellence and adapt to the research ecosystem."



Components of Queen's Institutional Strategy

The Queen's Strategy aligns with the <u>Digital Research Alliance of Canada's template</u> <u>for Institutional Strategies</u>. This template was developed by a group of experts. Sections of the Strategy include, Scope, Institutional Support and Ethical, Legal and Commercial Considerations.

Special consideration, the <u>Guiding Principles section</u>.





Open dissemination of research results







We want to hear from you!

The first draft of Queen's Institutional Strategy is now available, and we invite feedback from the research community.



www.queensu.ca/vpr/resources/RDM/strategy

Pillar 2: Data Management Plans



Grants Requiring a Data Management Plan (DMP)

Data management plans (DMPs) will be required for <u>applications to the following Tri-Agency grants</u>, starting in late 2022:

CIHR

- Network Grants in Skin Health and Muscular Dystrophy (late 2022, early 2023)
- Virtual Care/Digital Health Team Grants (late 2022, early 2023)
- Data Science for Equity (late 2022, early 2023)

NSERC

Subatomic Physics Discovery Grants (individual and project) (summer 2023)

SSHRC

• Partnership Grants Stage 2 (summer 2023)

Data Management Plans - Lifecycle



What is a **Data Management Plan** or DMP?

- It's a formal, but living*, document that outlines the strategies and tools being used to manage data during the active phases of research, AND
- The mechanisms to be used to preserve and share research data once the project is completed.

The DMP is considered a **living** document because it can, and should, be modified throughout the life a project when changes occur. It is **not** set in stone.

Sources: Portage DMP Primer

Data Management Plans - Benefits/Considerations



- Compliance with policy
- Proactive / Forwardthinking
- Identify opportunities & challenges
- Easily adapt to unanticipated obstacles
- Engage partners
- Improved efficiency / increased productivity
- Everyone is on the same page



- Time consuming up front (but saves time later)
- Review of DMP throughout project
- "Administrative" exercise
- No guarantee of good data management
- Not required after funding

What are the components of a Data Management Plan (DMP)?

- 1. Data Collection
- 2. Documentation and Metadata
- 3. Storage and Backup
- 4. Preservation
- 5. Sharing and Reuse
- 6. Responsibilities and Resources
- 7. Ethical and Legal Compliance

1. Data Collection

- Types of data being collected or created
- File formats being saved/used
- Naming conventions for files
- Folder structures
- Versioning

2. Documentation and Metadata

- README files and other docs
- Updates to documentation
- Metadata standard

3. Storage and Backup

- Storage requirements
- Storage location during project
- Data backup plan
- Data access

4. Preservation

- Data deposit after project
- Long-term accessibility
- De-identification

5. Sharing and Reuse

- Data sharing or data transfer agreements
- End user licenses for data deposit
- Notifying community of data availability

6. Responsibilities and Resources

- Data manager / steward
- Data management tasks required
- Transfer of responsibilities, if needed
- Resources needs for DMP implementation
- Costs of DMP activities

7. Ethical and Legal Compliance

- Sensitive data storage and access
- Data sharing and data transfer agreements
- Ethics application
- Data ownership
- Data security and insurance coverage

Data Management Plans – Tools







DMP Assistant - Canadian tool:

- Free and easy to use
- Uses Canadian terminology
- Maintained by University of Alberta
- Can share with others
- Export options
- Can access anywhere
- Public DMPs & templates

Pillar 3: Data Deposit



Data deposit - Part of the research lifecycle



- Data deposit intersects with the final stages of a research lifecycle where research data can be shared, preserved, and reused.
- "Research data are valuable assets, which when properly managed, have the potential to be reused and recombined in innovative ways to derive greater value and advance research and scholarship." (<u>Current State of Research Data Management in Canada</u>, 2020)
- In order to share, preserve, and reuse research data, appropriate steps must be built into the planning process (e.g., ethics approval, consent from participants, appropriate data management and storage).

Data Deposit – Tri-Agency RDM Policy



What is the Data Deposit requirement?

• 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.

Do I need to deposit everything?

 Determining what counts as relevant research data ... is often highly contextual and should be guided by disciplinary norms.

When do I need to deposit?

The deposit must be made by the time of publication.

Data Deposit – Tri-Agency RDM Policy



Am I obligated to share my data?

Grant recipients are not required to share their data. However, the agencies expect
researchers to provide appropriate access to the data where ethical, cultural, legal and
commercial requirements allow, and in accordance with the FAIR principles and the
standards of their disciplines.

Are there exceptions?

• For research conducted by and with **First Nations**, **Métis and Inuit communities**, **collectives and organizations**, these communities, collectives or organizations will guide and ultimately determine how the data are collected, used and preserved, and have the right to repatriate the data. This could result in exceptions to the data deposit requirement.

What is the timeline for this requirement?

• Phased implementation beginning after review in March 2023

Data deposit - Why deposit in a repository?



Sharing data by request has many downfalls (discoverability, long-term storage, transfer mechanism, license/citation)



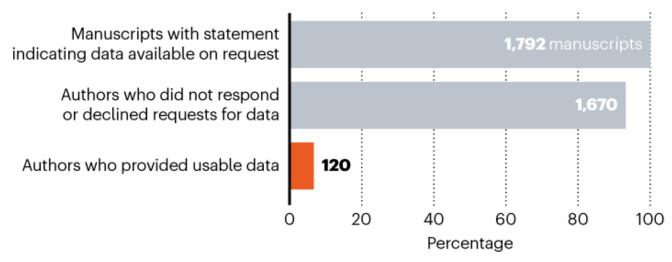
Personal websites are ephemeral



Journal supplementary material is not easily discoverable and can be paywalled

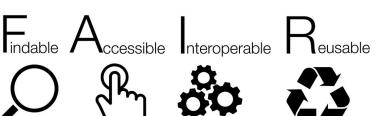
DATA-SHARING BEHAVIOUR

Of almost 1,800 manuscripts for which the authors stated they were willing to share their data, more than 90% of corresponding authors either declined or did not respond to requests for data. Only about 7% of authors actually handed over data.



onature

Data Deposit - Why deposit in a repository?



https://www.go-fair.org/fair-principles/

Findable

- Digital Object Identifier (DOI)
- · Indexed in a searchable resource

Accessible

Ensure controlled access, where appropriate

Interoperable

Integrate with other data (metadata standards)

Reusable

- Clear and accessible data usage license
- Data are well-described

Repositories also offer secure storage and long-term stewardship

Data Deposit - Which repository?

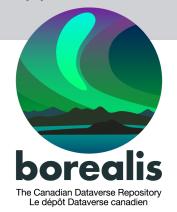
Disciplinary Repository

- Built to handle specialized datasets
- Storage likely outside of Canada
- Eligibility, pricing, repository functionality vary
- May only accept certain file types



Queen's Dataverse Collection

- Multi-disciplinary
- Canadian storage
- File size <3 GB
- Open to Queen's researchers
- File-level restrictions possible
- Supports versioning



Federated Research Data Repository (FRDR)

- Multi-disciplinary
- Canadian storage
- Big data support
- Open to faculty at Canadian institutions
- No file restrictions
- Limited versioning



Data Deposit - What is Borealis?

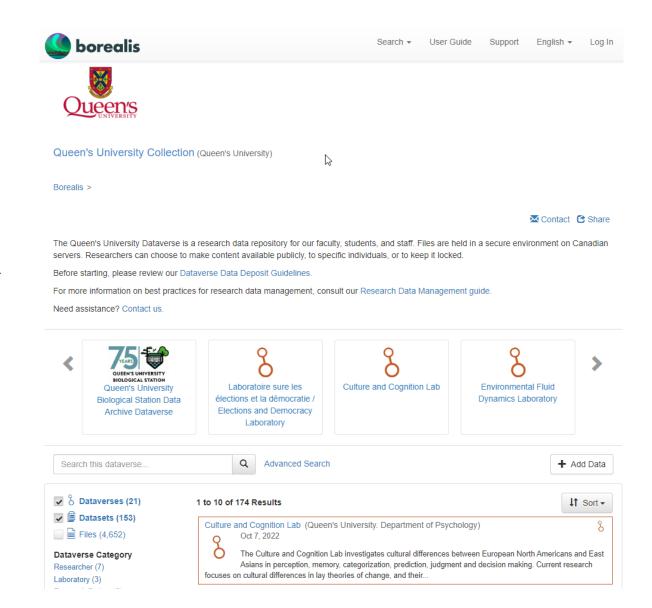
- Borealis, the Canadian Dataverse Repository, is a bilingual, multidisciplinary, secure, Canadian research data repository
- Shared service provided in partnership with Canadian regional academic library consortia, institutions, research organizations, and the Digital Research Alliance of Canada
- 65+ subscribing institutions across Canada
- Technical infrastructure hosted by Scholars Portal and the University of Toronto Libraries.
- Data stored on the Ontario Library Research Cloud (OLRC)
- Indexed in Datacite search, Google dataset search, FRDR for discoverability



Production: https://borealisdata.ca
Demo: https://demo.borealisdata.ca

Data Deposit - What is Queen's Dataverse Collection?

- Queen's Dataverse Collection is managed by your library!
- We provide data curation services to support dataset deposit and sharing
- Check it out at https://borealisdata.ca/dataverse/queens



Data Deposit - What is Queen's Dataverse Collection?

Data Citation

- Automatic DataCite Canada DOI reservation and minting
- DOI used in standard data citations
- Cross-reference research outputs
 - Establish unbreakable links between scholarly output and associated data

Borealis > Toronto Metropolitan University Dataverse > Social Media Lab >

The State of Social Media in Canada 2022

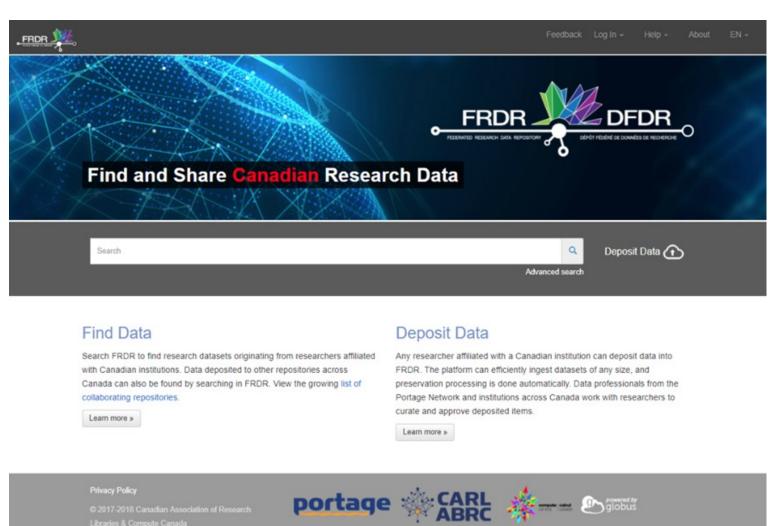




Data Deposit – How do I find research data?

Search for data in the national discovery tool and repository

- Federated Research Data Repository (FRDR)
- Consult FRDR for an everexpanding source of Canadian research data



Resources



RDM Resources @ Queen's

Policies

- Tri-Agency <u>Research</u>
 <u>Data Management</u>

 <u>Policy</u> (2021)
- Tri-Agency <u>RDM</u> <u>Policy FAQs</u>
- Tri-Agency
 <u>Statement of</u>
 <u>Principles on Digital</u>
 <u>Data Management</u>
 (2016)

Tools

- DMP Assistant
- re3data.org
- Queen's Dataverse
 Collection in Borealis
- <u>Borealis Demo</u>– Try it out!
- FRDR

Resources

- Queen's Library RDM Guide
- FAIR principles
- The First Nations
 Principles of OCAP®
- The <u>CARE Principles</u> for Indigenous Data Governance
- CARL YouTube
 Channel

Summary resource document: https://guides.library.queensu.ca/rdm/

Key Takeaways

Institutional Strategy

 Feedback on Queen's draft RDM Strategy currently being accepted: www.queensu.ca/vpr/resources/RDM/strategy

Support for RDM at Queen's

- Data Management Plans
- Data Deposit
- Training, workshops, and consultations:
 - VPR Portfolio
 - Queen's Library
 - Centre for Advanced Computing

Next in series...

Don't miss the opportunity to join the <u>Queen's Data Champions</u> (qDC) for sessions 2 and 3 of the RDM brown bag informational series.

Register in advance to secure your spot in-person or online:

Session 2: <u>Developing a Data Management Plan</u> (Feb 15, 12:00-1:00PM) *Get the tools and knowledge you will need to create and maintain a data management plan.*

Session 3: <u>Deposit Your Research Data in a Repository</u> (Mar 22, 12:00-1:00PM) *Learn about the benefits and considerations around depositing your research data into a repository.*

Questions?



Please feel free to contact us if you have additional questions

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Feedback Survey

Please help us plan for future events and RDM-related services by completing our feedback survey:

https://tinyurl.com/R4R-RDM-Feedback





RDM Community of Practice



If so ... please provide your name and email address $\underline{\text{via this link}}$ or QR Code to join or learn more information.







Funding Acknowledgement

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Digital Research Alliance de recherche numérique du Canada

References

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