
Research Data Management

A Brief Introduction

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Outline

- What is RDM?
 - Why is RDM important?
 - Overview of RDM issues and topics
 - Questions
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What is Research Data Management (RDM)?

- Keeping your data organized makes it easier to work with
 - Describing and documenting data
 - Knowing roles and responsibilities
 - Having an accurate inventory
 - Adhering to policies
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Why is RDM Important

- Helps you understand what you have
 - Helps you preserve and/or share your data
 - Helps you adhere to funder policies
 - Helps you adhere to publisher policies
 - Helps you adhere to REB policies
 - For your own sanity and the well-being of your colleagues
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Funding Policies - Canada

Preservation

- SSHRC, 2 years
- CIHR, 5 years

Sharing

- CIHR, must “deposit bioinformatics, atomic, and molecular coordinate data into the appropriate public database”

Management

- Data management supports other operations
 - Requirements in Canada TBD, but just released:
 - “Draft Tri-Agency Statement of Principles on Digital Data Management”
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Publisher Policies

“[...] a condition of publication in a Nature journal is that **authors are required to make materials, data and associated protocols promptly available to readers without undue qualifications**. Any restrictions on the availability of materials or information must be disclosed to the editors at the time of submission.”

nature publishing group 

Research Ethics Board (REB), UofT

- Research involving human participants must be reviewed and approved by the REB
 - The REB requires you to describe:
 - the data to be collected and where/how it will be analyzed
 - how the data will be protected
 - how long the data will be retained
 - where the data will be stored
 - if data will be shared (and will there be restrictions on access)
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Understanding What you Have

- Data management is intended to support data throughout its entire lifecycle, enabling discovery, understandability, and citation
 - With proper data management, you can:
 - find what you've created
 - know what version you're looking at
 - know who is responsible for storing, backing up, and maintaining data
 - work easily in collaborative groups (everyone knows what's going on!)
 - understand what the data means in the future
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Organization and documentation

- Have defined roles, if you're working in a group
 - Know who is responsible for the data and who is going to “keep” it
 - Keep an inventory of your data
 - Describe your data to make sure you know what it is and how it was made
 - Include any programs, scripts, or software used to create or needed to view the data
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Metadata

- Commonly called “data about data”
 - A more structured way of describing data
 - Often used in repositories and other collections
 - Supports discoverability and findability
 - Makes data meaningful over time
 - Lots of standards: ask around in your field or consult a librarian
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Confidential and Sensitive data

- Personally identifiable data is deemed “confidential”
 - Other data that, if disclosed, would be negative is “sensitive” (for example, coordinates for the nest of an endangered bird)
 - Regulations for how to govern this data will be by the REB board
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Retention, Preservation, and Sharing

- Retaining is just keeping data
 - Preservation is keeping data in *meaningful* ways over the long-term (i.e. properly described and able to be viewed and used)
 - Sharing data means making data understandable to potential users and putting in in an accessible space
 - RDM supports all of these activities
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Data Management Plans

- A short document to state your RDM plans
 - Created at the start of a project and helps to anticipate challenges and design a strategy for your research project
 - Online tools have templated questions that reflect criteria to meet funding regulations
 - You can draft your own - make sure you address all required areas
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Questions and Contact

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