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<https://www.flickr.com/photos/infocux/8450>



RDM and the role of the information professional

Presentation at NeDICC Workshop on 'The role of the information professional in relation to research data management', CSIR, Pretoria, South Africa

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Introduction

“Researchers are concerned with a number of important research data management issues such as access, organisation, analysis, storage, combination and re-use, portability, sharing, and data security; in addition they frequently struggle to manage the data (often in huge quantities) that they collect” (Auckland, 2012: 21).

This presents an opportunity for Information Professionals to be increasingly involved in supporting researchers to improve the discoverability of both their research data and their publications.

What is meant by 'Research Data'?

Research data, unlike other types of information, is collected, observed, created or generated, for purposes of analysis to produce original research results

http://www.docs.is.ed.ac.uk/docs/data-library/EUDL_RDM_Handbook.pdf

What is Research Data Management?

- “Research data management concerns the organisation of data, from its entry to the research cycle through to the dissemination and archiving of valuable results.
- Research Data Management is part of the research process, and aims to make the research process as efficient as possible, and meet expectations and requirements of the university, research funders, and legislation”


University of Leicester

<http://www2.le.ac.uk/services/research-data/rdm/what-is-rdm>

Why manage research data?

- Meet funding body grant requirements, e.g. NSF, NIH;
- Meet publisher requirements
- Ensure research integrity and replication;
- Increase your research efficiency;
- Enhance your reputation as researcher, and increase your citations
- Ensure research data and records are accurate, complete, authentic and reliable;
- Enhance data security and minimise the risk of data loss;
- Prevent duplication of effort by enabling others to use your data;
- Save time and resources in the long run;
- Comply with practices conducted in industry and commerce;
- Protect institutions from reputational, financial and legal risk

NRF Statement on Open Access



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National Research Foundation

Statement on Open Access to Research Publications from the National Research Foundation (NRF)-Funded Research

Background

The National Research Foundation (NRF) was established through the National Research Foundation Act (Act No.23 of 1998). As an independent statutory agency, the organisation promotes and supports research in South Africa largely through the country's Higher Education Institutions (HEIs), National Research Facilities and Science Councils with a view to generating knowledge and promoting high-level research capacity within the National System of Innovation (NSI).

Supporting scientific research through public funding is important for growing the knowledge economy, promoting innovation and stimulating appropriate development. The publication of NRF-funded research outputs contributes to the knowledgebase of the country. Open access to this knowledge base facilitates:

- Dissemination of knowledge;
- Utilisation/uptake/application of this knowledge
- Accelerated transformation and globalisation of science; and
- Rapid transformation of this knowledge into innovative and developmental applications for the benefit of society.

Statement

The NRF recognises the importance of Open Access to science and research while at the same time appreciating that Open Access will continue to evolve in response to societal needs, achieving overarching policy harmonisation and new innovative publishing business models.

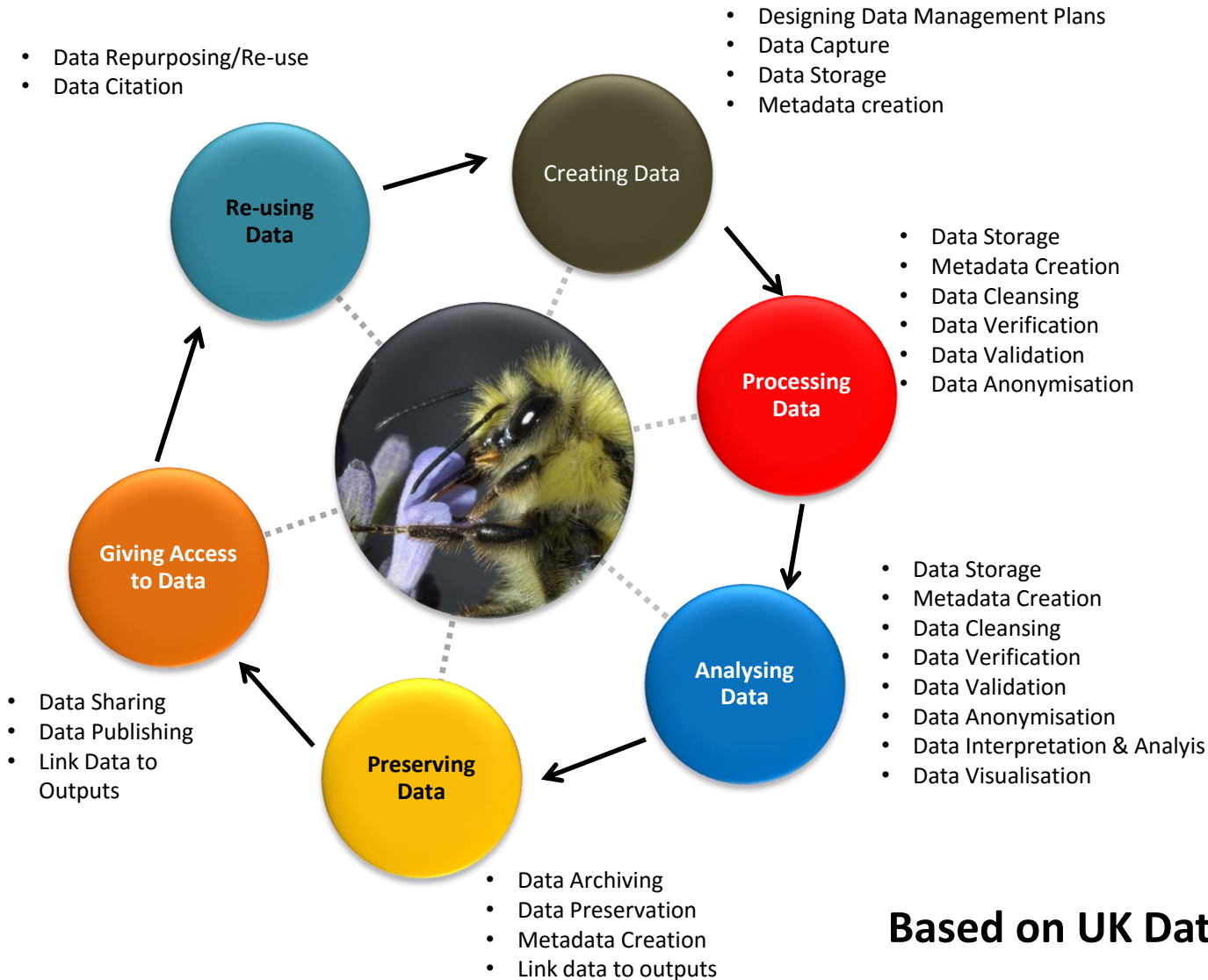
From 01 March 2015, authors of research papers generated from research either fully or partially funded by NRF, when submitting and publishing in academic journals, should deposit their final peer-reviewed manuscripts that have been accepted by the journals, to the administering Institution Repository with an embargo period of no more than 12 months. Earlier Open Access may be provided should this be allowed by the publisher. If the paper is published in an Open Access journal or the publisher allows the deposit of the published version in PDF format, such version should be deposited into the administering Institutional Repository and Open Access should be provided as soon as possible.

1

- “From 01 March 2015, authors of research papers generated from research either fully or partially funded by NRF, when submitting and publishing in academic journals, should deposit their final peer-reviewed manuscripts that have been accepted by the journals, to the administering Institution Repository”
- “the data supporting the publication should be deposited in an accredited Open Access repository, with the provision of a Digital Object Identifier for future citation and referencing”.

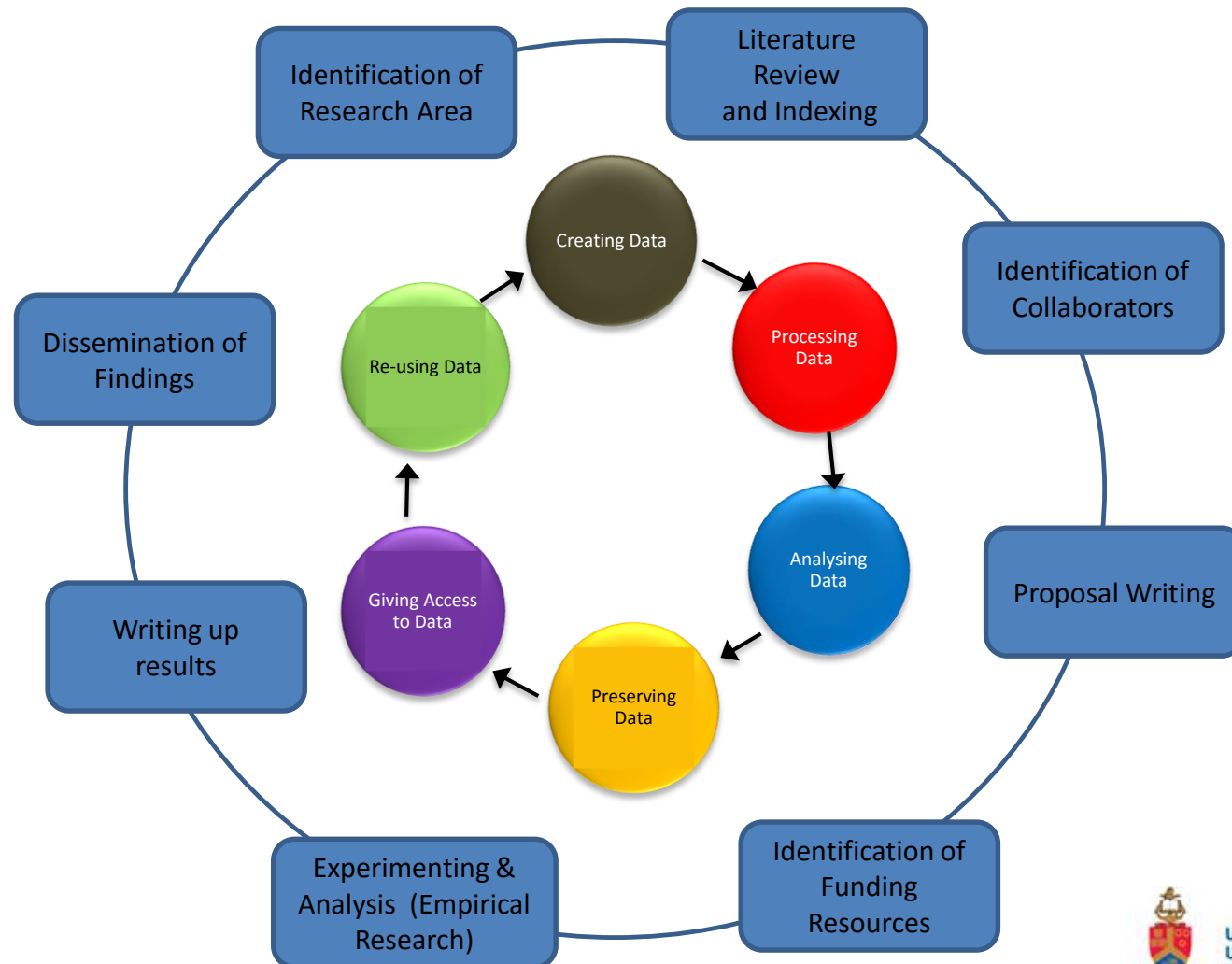
<http://www.nrf.ac.za/media-room/news/statement-open-access-research-publications-national-research-foundation-nrf-funded>

Research Data Lifecycle



Based on UK Data Archive Lifecycle

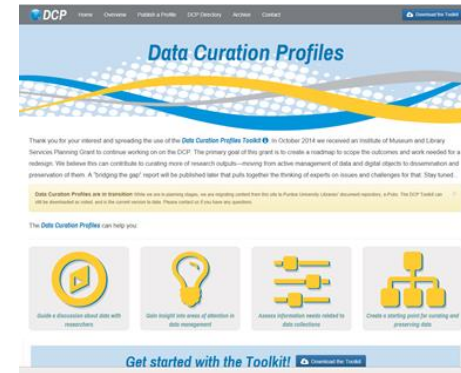
Research Data Lifecycle in the context of the Research Life Cycle



The role of Information Specialist in RDM

General Tasks

- Conduct Data Interviews: See Data Curation Profiles Toolkit (Purdue University)
<http://datacurationprofiles.org/>
- Advise lecturing staff, graduate students, and administrators about scholarly communication issues, e.g. Open Access, the institutional repository, and social tools such as Researchgate, etc.



Designing Data Management Plans

- A Data Management Plan is “a formal document that outlines what you will do with your data during and after you complete your research” (The University of Virginia Library, 2014).
- **DMPonline tool (pilot for South Africa)**
<http://pilot.meraka.csisr.co.za>



- Information Specialists could play an advisory role
- Information Specialists could train researchers in the DMPonline tool
- Information Specialists could support researchers in complying with the various open access mandates of funding bodies

Data Capture/Collection

The action or process of “gathering and measuring information on variables of interest, in an established systematic fashion that enables one to answer stated research questions, test hypotheses, and evaluate outcomes” (Responsible conduct of research, n.d.; The Oxford Dictionary, 2014).

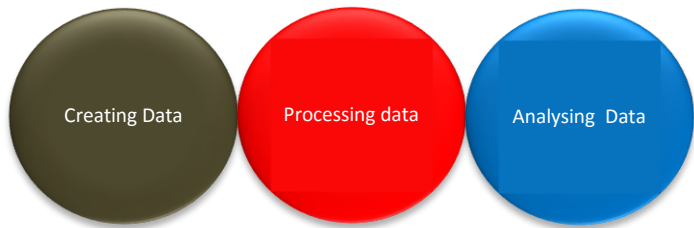
Examples of data collection methods:

Observations, literature study, textual or visual analysis, interviews, surveys, experiments, etc.

Librarians can play their traditional role of information searching,
- training and – consultation

Searching for data sets? Go to  re3data.org
REGISTRY OF RESEARCH DATA REPOSITORIES

Or [Data Citation Index\(Web of Science\)](#)



Data Storage/Back-up

Data storage is the process of “preservation of data files in a secure location which can be accessed readily”.

Data Backup is the process of “preserving additional copies of your data in a separate physical location from data files in storage”. (Research Data Services, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 2014)

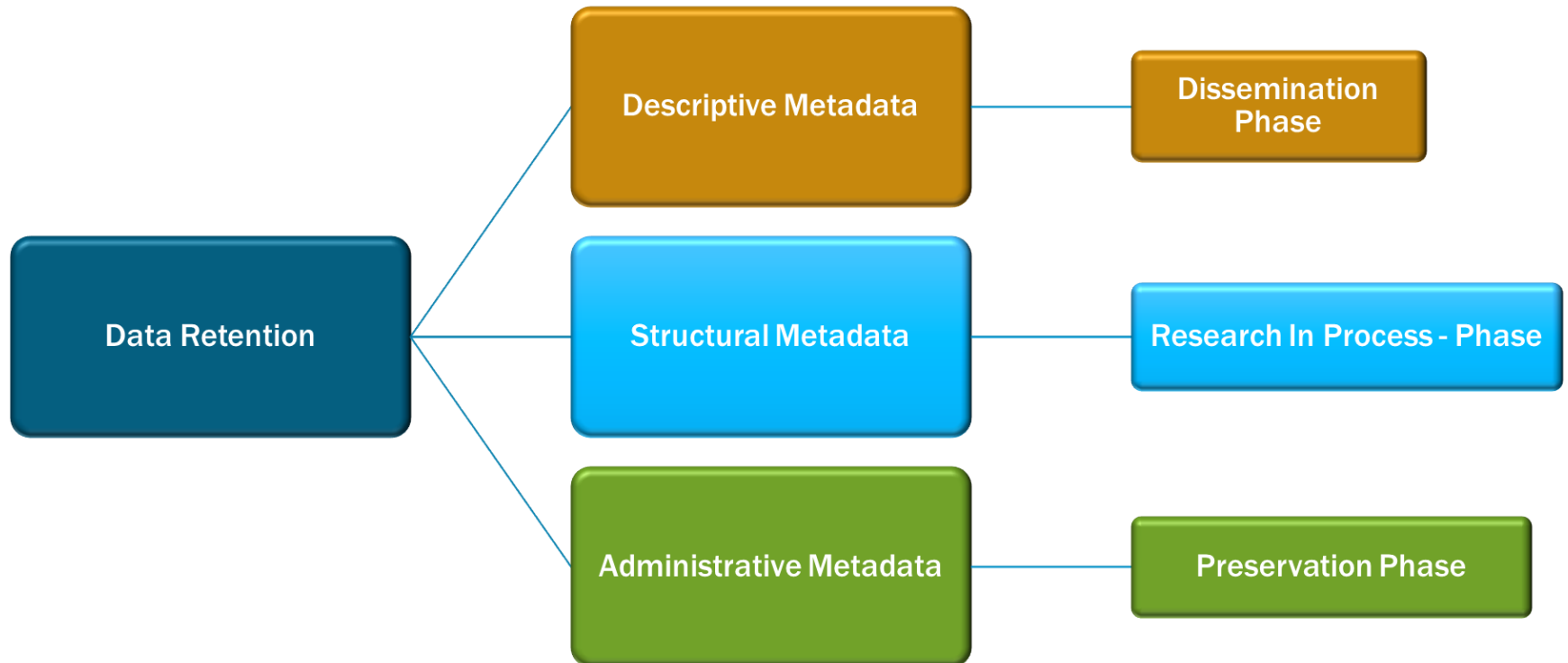
Information Specialists could advise:

- On File Naming Conventions -
See File Naming Rules, University of Edinburgh
<http://www.ed.ac.uk/records-management/records-management/staff-guidance/electronic-records/naming-conventions>
- Data protection (Strategies to keep data safe)
- Organising their data folders and files

Sources on Metadata and Cataloguing:

- BOYDSTON, J.M.K. AND LEYSEN, J.M. 2006. Observations on the catalogers' role in Descriptive Metadata Creation in academic libraries. ***Cataloging & Classification Quarterly***, Vol. 43, No. 2, p. 3-17.
- MILSTEAD, J. AND FELDMAN, S. 1999. Metadata: cataloging by any other name... ***Online***, Jan/Feb 1999, Vol. 23, no. 1, p.24-31
- ***Rethinking Technical Services: new frameworks, new skill sets, new tools, new roles.*** Edited by Bradford Lee Eden. Lanham: MD: Rowman and Littlefield, 2015.

Types of Metadata



Types of Metadata

Descriptive Metadata

describes a resource for purposes such as discovery and identification. It can include elements such as title, abstract, author, and keywords.

Structural Metadata

Structural metadata describes the physical and/or logical structure of digital resources

Administrative Metadata

Administrative metadata often captures the context necessary to understand information resources, such as creation or acquisition of the data, rights management, and disposition.

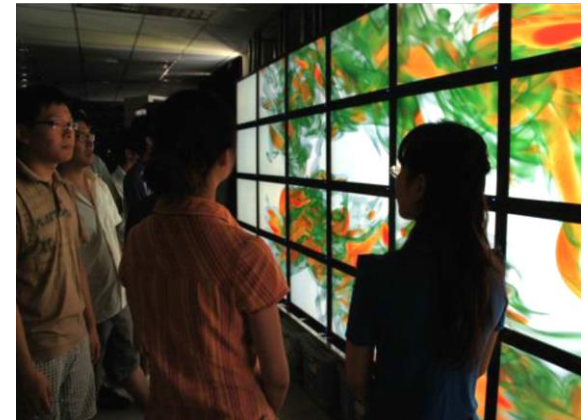
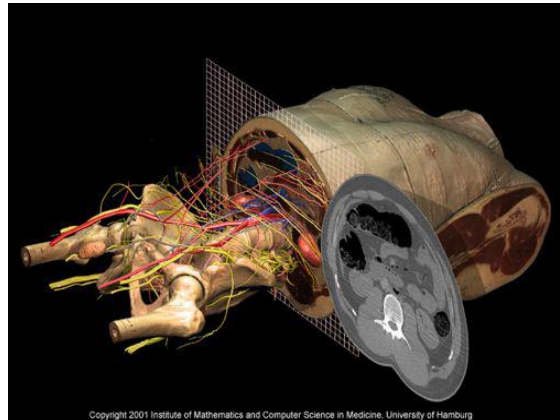
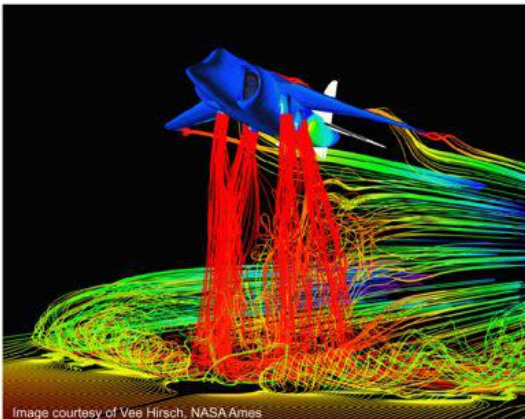
Data Interpretation and Analysis

Data interpretation and analysis “is the process of assigning meaning” to the gathered information and ascertaining “the conclusions, significance, and implications of the findings” (Analyzing and Interpreting Data, n.d.).



Data Visualisation

Data Visualisation is the visual representation of data, and is used to enable people to both understand and communicate information through graphical and schematic avenues (Friendly, 2009: 2; Schnell and Shetterley, 2013: 3)



From Xiaoru Yuan's presentation, CODATA Workshop on 12 June 2014

Processing
Data

Analysing
Data

Data Cleansing, Verification & Validation

- **Data Cleansing**

“refers to identifying incomplete, incorrect, inaccurate, irrelevant, etc. parts of the data and then replacing, modifying, or deleting this dirty data’ (Wikipedia)



<https://powerofus.force.com/articles/Resource/Focus-on-Your-Data>

- **Data Verification**

“the process of evaluating the completeness, correctness, and compliance of a dataset with required procedures to ensure that the data is what it purports to be. (Martin and Ballard, 2010: 8-9; US EPA, 2002:7)



- **Data validation**

process “to determine if data quality goals have been achieved and the reasons for any deviations. Validation checks that the data makes sense”. (Martin and Ballard, 2010: 8; US EPA 2002:15).





Data Publishing (Sharing)



- **Data publishing**

This is the process of making research data underpinning the findings published in peer-reviewed articles, available for readers and reviewers in an appropriate repository, or “as supplementary materials to a journal publication” (Corti et al 2014: 197; Marques, 2013)

- **Data Journals**

A more recent development. These journals publish data papers that describe a dataset, and also give an indication in which repository the dataset is available (Corti et al. 2014: 7-8).

A list of Data Journals – available at

<http://proj.badc.rl.ac.uk/preparde/blog/DataJournalsList>



Data Publishing (Role of the Information specialist)

Information Specialists:

- Could advise on IP rights, data protection, copyright, plagiarism as well as ethical issues around their data
- Could advise and give training on uploading in a data repository
- Could advise and give training on how to cite Data Sets, and how to create identifiers (DOIs)
- Could advise on how to license research data., e.g. Creative Commons etc.
- Could advise on embargoes to data
- Could advise on tools to track impact (bibliometrics): e.g. <http://impactstory.org>

Linking Data to Research Outputs



This is the process of connecting the underlying data relating to a specific research output, e.g. journal article, thesis, etc to the research output itself. This can be done by adding a digital object identifier (DOI) to the dataset and including this in the metadata of the research output, or by citing the dataset (Callaghan et al., 2013).

The Librarian could assist researchers, through training and consultation on DOIs and data citation/referencing methods



Data Preservation



Image from www.digitalbevaring.dk

- Data preservation is "the process of providing enough representation information, context, metadata, fixity, etc. to the data and [thereby securing the data] so that anyone other than the original data creator can use and interpret the data" (Ruth Duerr, National Snow and Ice Data Center as cited by Choudhury, 2014)

The Information Specialist



- Could assist researchers in preparing data for long-term preservation, by advising on metadata standards
- Could provide advice on where to submit data for preservation
- Could provide advice on preservation file formats



Data Citation

Data citation is the process of referencing (attributing and acknowledging) reused data in a similar fashion as traditional sources of information (Corti et al. 2014: 197).

Helpful Sources :

- Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 6th ed. (APA, 2010) 
- New Oxford Style Manual (OUP, 2012) 
- [Data Citation Awareness Guide](#) (ANDS, 2011)
- [Data Citation: What you Need to Know](#) (ESRC, 2012)

The Librarian could assist researchers, through training and consultation in data citation/referencing methods

Skills needed

- Knowledge to advise and assist researchers on setting up data management plans
- Good knowledge of data sources available in their discipline/subject, e.g. re3data.org
- Keep up-to-date/be familiar with the types of datasets and data formats used by researchers in their subject field/discipline
- Knowledge to advise on data management process
- Knowledge to advise on potential data manipulation/analysis tools used in the discipline/subject, e.g. SPSS, Statistical Tools, 'R', etc.
- Knowledge to advise researchers on metadata schemas in their discipline/subject area
- Excellent skills to design information literacy training pertaining to data
- Ability to advise on current trends, best practice and available options in research publication and dissemination methods, e.g. an understanding of open access publishing

Skills needed

- Sufficient knowledge to support researchers in complying with the various mandates of funders, including open access requirements, e.g. NRF Statement on Open Access
- Understanding of research impact factors and performance indicators and ability to advise on citation analysis, bibliometrics, etc.
- Understanding of author rights, copyright legislation and IP issues, ethical issues and plagiarism to advise or refer as appropriate
- Ability to advise on the value and use of mobile technologies, Web 2.0 and other communication tools (e.g. Mendeley, Virtual Research Environment) to researchers

Helpful tools

- **Data Curation Profiles Toolkit** (Purdue) - <http://datacurationprofiles.org/>
- a Tool for conducting data interviews
- **Data Citation Index (Web of Science)** - Counts formal and informal citations of datasets by papers - <http://apps.webofknowledge.com/>
- **MANTRA** – Free Online Research Data Management Training Course
<http://datalib.edina.ac.uk/mantra/>
- **Essentials 4 Data Support Course** (Netherlands)- free online introductory course for those people who (want to) support researchers in storing, managing, archiving and sharing their research data - <http://datasupport.researchdata.nl/en>
- **How to Cite Data Sets and Link to Publications** (DCC)
<http://www.dcc.ac.uk/resources/how-guides/cite-datasets>

Helpful Tools (2)

- **How to Track the Impact of Research Data with Metrics (DCC)**
<http://www.dcc.ac.uk/resources/how-guides/track-data-impact-metrics>
- **How to License Research Data (DCC)**
<http://www.dcc.ac.uk/resources/how-guides/license-research-data>
- **Impactstory** – a tool to track impact (bibliometrics) <http://impactstory.org>
- **re3data.org**
A global registry of research data repositories. A tool for the easy identification of appropriate data repositories to store research data.
<http://www.re3data.org/>
- **UP Libguide on RDM** - <http://up-za.beta.libguides.com/c.php?g=356288>



Thank you

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