Marketing Data Management Tools and Services to Faculty

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Available at: https://works.bepress.com/amanda_swygart-hobaugh/30/
Marketing Data Management Tools and Services to Faculty

Mandy Swygart-Hobbaugh and Jen Doty
Marketing @ Emory

Initial plans:
• Development of RDM guide
• Implementation of DMPTool
• Workshop and consultation offerings

Ongoing:
• Forming & fostering institutional partnerships
• Assessment of RDM needs on campus—faculty survey and researcher interviews
• Customization of DMPTool
Research Data Management

Research Data Management at Emory University

Overview

Need Help?

Need assistance with preparing a data management plan for a grant application? Looking for guidance on how to manage your research data? Research Data Management services at Emory University can help. Please contact us at dataplans@emory.edu.

Receive information and updates about developments in research data management by requesting to be added to the RDM-L mailing list.

Research Data Management

Many funding agencies, including the National Science Foundation (NSF), the National Institutes of Health (NIH), and the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), require a data management plan as a component of grant applications. This requirement encourages researchers to consider in greater detail how their data will be preserved and shared.

Depending on the particular research community, data can include spreadsheets, images, video, audio files, text files, models, computer software and code, patient records, interview transcripts, survey results, field lab notes, and physical objects such as artifacts and samples.

Benefits of Research Data Management

Organizing, presenting, and sharing data will...

- improve data integrity
- prevent data loss due to workforce turnover or hardware/software transitions
- avoid unnecessary duplication of research efforts
- help validate research findings
- enhance the visibility of a researcher's work
- lead to repurposing of data beyond its original intended use
- ensure that the results of publicly-funded research become public property

Research Data Lifecycle

Creating Data

RE-USING DATA

Preserving data

- migrate data to best format
- make data to suitable medium
- back up and store data
- create metadata and documentation
- archive data

PROCESSING DATA

GIVING ACCESS TO DATA

ANALYSING DATA
Get Started

Login

If your institution is listed below the DMP tool will provide links to local data management resources and support available to you.

If you're using the DMP tool for the first time you'll be prompted to provide some additional information

--- Select Your Institution ---
Emory University
American University
Arizona State University
California Polytechnic State University-San Luis Obispo
California State University, Chico
California State University, Fresno
California State University, Los Angeles
California State University, Office of the Chancellor
California State University, San Marcos
Clemson University
Brandeis University

Anyone can use the DMP Tool

Don't see your organization in the list? You can still use the DMP Tool... just select "None of the above" and you'll be able to create an account or login.
Login is Emory's authentication tool for logging into multiple web systems and applications. If you have any questions, problems, or comments about Login, please contact the Emory UTS Service Desk at (404) 727-7777 or the Emory Healthcare Call Center at (404) 778-HELP. You may also submit an IT support request at http://help.emory.edu/.
NSF-GEN: Generic: 1. Types of data produced

Types of data, samples, physical collections, software, curriculum materials, and other materials to be produced in the course of the project.

Help

box size: small | medium | full

Give a short description of the data, including amount (if known) and content. If the project will be collecting data of a sensitive nature, note here and reflect upon it in subsequent sections. Data types could include text, spreadsheets, images, 3D models, software, audio files, video files, reports, surveys, patient records, etc. Consider these questions:

- What data will be generated in the research?
- What data types will you be creating or capturing?
- How will you capture or create the data?
- If you will be using existing data, state that fact and include where you got it.
- What is the relationship between the data you are collecting and the existing data?

Plan description

1. Types of data produced
2. Data and metadata standards
3. Policies for access and sharing
4. Policies for re-use, redistribution
5. Plans for archiving & preservation

Resources

Emory University
Research Data Management at Emory University

General

NSF Data Sharing Policy
NSF Data Management Plan Requirements
DataONE Best Practice: Plan Data Management Early in your Project

This project will produce some data, using some specialized software, and some very technical equipment.
Introducing...

Emory University Libraries is pleased to introduce two new librarians hired this summer.

Jen Doty is the new Data Management Specialist in the Electronic Data Center of Woodruff Library. Jen brings several years of experience collaborating with users of GIS and spatial data, and is looking forward to working with researchers and specialists to develop new initiatives supporting data management for Emory faculty, staff, and students.

More info

Lori Jahnke, the new Anthropology Librarian at Woodruff Library, recently completed an ethnographic study of data curation practices among university researchers, funded by the Sloan Foundation. Lori has a Ph.D. in Biological Anthropology and was a CLIR Postdoctoral Fellow at The College of Physicians of Philadelphia and the University of Pennsylvania. She has also done extensive fieldwork in Peru.

More info

Creating Data Management Plans

The DMP Tool can be used to prepare data management plans required by specific funding agencies.

Click the Get Started! button, select Emory University from the pull-down menu, enter your Emory Network ID and password, and create a new plan. The tool will walk you through each section, allowing you to save and revisit your plans.

Data Management for Social Scientists

It's the day after you submitted your article manuscript--

Do you know where your data are?

Funding agencies such as the NIH, the NSF, and the NEH, now require all grant applications to include a data management plan addressing how the data that are produced by funded projects will be made accessible over time to other scholars. With the many demands competing for space in your already crowded calendar, these mandates may seem like yet another bureaucratic requirement. However, the changes in funding policy could also be viewed as an opportunity for researchers and data specialists to collaborate in promoting the work of the scholarly community at Emory.

A recent study analyzing projects funded by NSF and NIH in the social sciences during the last 40 years showed that data sharing resulted in greater publication productivity, particularly for projects that used an archive or institutional repository [Pianta et al. 2010]. Beyond the social science disciplines, articles based on publicly available data were associated with a 69% increase in citations, independent of factors such as publication date, country of origin, and journal impact factor [Pawowar et al. 2007].

Unfortunately, preserving and sharing data isn't as easy as just leaving it on a drive somewhere and eventually releasing it into the wilds of the internet. Long term research projects tend to accumulate
Workshop on DMPTool: Preparing data management plans for grant applications

Submitted on Tue, 2012-10-2 at 12:41 pm
Tags: Data, Data management, Data sharing, Electronic Data Center, Open Access, Research, Technology

DMPTool
Guidance and Resources for your Data Management Plan

Submitting a grant proposal to the NSF, NIH, or NEH? If you apply for funding from government agencies, you may be required to include a data management plan (DMP) in your application. Preparation of your plan is made easier through use of the online DMPTool, which walks you through each component of the plan.

Join us for a workshop on the DMPTool next Tuesday, October 9, in Woodruff Library Room 312 from 11:30 a.m. to 12:45 p.m. We will cover the basics of using the tool, review some sample data management plans, and step through the process of crafting your own plan to accompany a grant proposal.

Register for the workshop.

Need further assistance in preparing a DMP or general guidance on how to manage research data? Contact the Research Data Management group at dataplan@emory.edu.

Related Story:
DMPTool can make applying for grants easier
Prepares data management plans with the DMPTool

Related Links:
DMPTool
Research Data Management Guide

In the Blog
- Software Training Series: Lynda.com Working Group
- Researching William Levi Dawson in MARBL
- Listen to Professor Astrid M. Eckert’s interview on New Books in History
- “She Sang So Sweet”: Lucille Clifton’s Children’s Literature
- Supercharge Your Zotero Library Using Paper Machines: Part II
- MARBL acquires rare Piranesi folio with maps
- The Library is open for Fall Break...see what else is.
- Discovering Atlanta: Confederate Currency
- DISCUSSION with Amy Earhart: Digital Canon(s) and Lost Texts
- Banned: Celebrating the Freedom to Read

Author: Jennifer Doty, Data Management Specialist, Electronic Data Center
Katherine Akers, e-Science Librarian and CLIR Postdoctoral Fellow
DMPTool can make applying for grants easier

By Leslie King | Emory Report | Oct. 3, 2012

Learn how to use a new tool to ease the process of applying for grants from national agencies.

"Using DMPTool: Preparing Data Management Plan for Grant Applications," will be Tuesday, Oct. 9, in the Woodruff Library Room 312 from 11:30 a.m. to 12:45 p.m. The class will be taught by Jennifer Doty, data management specialist in the Electronic Data Center of the Woodruff Libraries, and Katherine Akers, Council on Library and Information Resources postdoctoral fellow and e-Science librarian.

The class will walk users through the DMPTool, an Emory-authorized tool to help researchers who are composing grant applications that require data management plans.

The class is for researchers from any field, including physical and natural sciences, social sciences, health sciences and humanities.

Many funding agencies, including the National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health and the National Endowment for the Humanities, require a data management plan for grant applications, requiring researchers to detail how their data will be preserved and shared.

"The tool is quite user-friendly," Doty says. "It simplifies the process by breaking down the sections of a plan into easy manageable parts, and includes important questions to consider about how your project data is managed throughout the research lifecycle -- how the data is collected, analyzed, stored, preserved."

She also says security and confidentiality have been addressed. "Each plan is expected to consider who will have access to the data while the project is ongoing, and whether it can be shared after results are published."

Doty thinks some researchers at Emory may have heard of and utilized the tool since it became available in July 2011.

"What is new for Emory researchers is the ability to use single sign-on authentication via the Emory network ID to login and save their plans, and have institutional support and customization of the tool for all Emory users," she explains.
Forming & fostering partnerships

Emphasis on meeting with stakeholders:

• administrators – associate dean of research, IT storage division head
• researchers – interviews with faculty, staff and graduate students; professor returning from sabbatical at NSF; center directors
• library staff – data services, metadata, scholarly communications, digital projects, liaison/subject librarians
RDM Assessment @ Emory
Survey: Faculty Respondents

Disciplinary Categories

- Arts & Humanities (54)
- Social Sciences (78)
- Medical Sciences (124)
- Basic Sciences (74)

Total Respondents: 330
Survey: Familiarity with DMPs

- Arts and Humanities
- Social Sciences
- Medical Sciences
- Basic Sciences

Respondents (%)
Survey: Data Management Services?
NSF-GEN: Generic: 5. Plans for archiving & preservation

Plans for archiving data, samples, and other research products, and for preservation of access to them.

Progress

Click on a section below to edit it at any time.

- complete

Plan description

1. Types of data produced
2. Data and metadata standards
3. Policies for access and sharing
4. Policies for re-use, redistribution
5. Plans for archiving & preservation

Suggested answer text

(copy and paste as needed)

Following consultation with the Director of the UCSD Research Data Curation Program, I intend to deposit my research data in the UCSD research data repository (http://rci/services/data-curation.html). I will submit all data and metadata necessary for making my data understandable and usable by others. Upon completion of my project, I will transfer project data and supporting resources to the UCSD research data program, where the project data will be stored, backed up, preserved (replicated to three geographically remote sites), and made accessible indefinitely (unless otherwise specified) to other researchers.

Help

box size: small | medium | full

This portion of the Data Management Plan asks the researcher to provide a long-term strategy for archiving and preserving the data from the research described in the proposal. Consider these questions:

- What is the long-term strategy for maintaining, curating and archiving the data?

Resources

University of California, San Diego
UCSD: Research Cyberinfrastructure Data Management Plans
UCSD: Archiving & Sharing Data Guidance
General
NSF Data Sharing Policy
NSF Data Management Plan Requirements
DataBib: Registry of Research Data Repositories
DataCONE Best Practice: Identify Suitable Repositories for your Data
DataCONE Best Practice: Identify Data with Long-Term Value

Copy and paste as needed
Future plans @ Emory

• Incorporate RDM education for current graduate students/future faculty into existing curriculum and programming (e.g. Program for Scholarly Integrity)

• Follow-up leads from researcher interviews to work with “early adopters” to promote open data and support data sharing interest
Marketing @ GSU...

DITTO.

(pretty much)
“Data Storage Needs Working Group”

- Members from URSA, IS&T, and some Library guy named “Bryan”
- Feb 2012 – survey of research data needs
  – 138 respondents
- Apr 2012 – “town halls” to discuss results
Do you have a data management plan or policy (e.g., data preservation policy, record management policy, data disposal strategy)?

- Yes: 21.0%
- Not Sure: 15.2%
- No: 63.8%
If you do have a data management plan or policy, indicate the reasons why (check all that apply):

- Required by University policy, IRB, IACUC, EPAC, RSC, IBC, etc. 51.7%
- Required by funding agency 51.7%
- Required by college, department or center 6.9%
- Required by a third party data provider 10.3%
- Other (please specify) 34.5%

“best practice”
“common sense”
“it’s ethical”
Research Data Needs Survey - #19

Identify which of the following services might be useful (check all that apply):

- Information about developing a data management plan: 57.2%
- Assistance selecting data to preserve: 23.9%
- Additional data storage: 59.4%
- Identifying and accessing data storage and management resources: 57.2%
- None: 10.9%
- Other (please specify): 10.9%

Library

IS&T

Both
Data Management Advisory Team (DMAT)

- Formed in June/July 2012
- Existing staff with other duties

Team Members:

- Joe Hurley: Data Services + Geosciences Subject Librarian
- Cliff Landis: Web Services Librarian
- Sean Lind: Digital Initiatives Librarian
- Bryan Sinclair: Associate Dean of Public Services
- Mandy Swygart-Hobaugh (Chair): Soc/Gero/Anth, now Data Services + Soc/Gero SubLib
- Susan Wynne: Cataloging & Metadata Librarian

Subject Librarian included in consult/conversations
Why a Data Management Plan?

YOU may need a Data Management Plan because:

- Your grant funding agency requires one.
- You want your data to be well-organized during and after your research project.
- You want other researchers to be able to discover and reuse your data.
- You want your data to be preserved and archived.

Currently, the following agencies require a data management plan as part of the grant proposal:

- National Science Foundation (NSF)
- National Institutes of Health (NIH)
- National Endowment for the Humanities Office of Digital Humanities (NEH ODH)

*HEADS UP*

Recommended!

With the DMPTool, you can:

- Create ready-to-use data management plans for specific funding agencies
- Meet requirements for data management plans
- Get step-by-step instructions and guidance for data management plans
- Learn about resources and services available at your institution to fulfill the data management requirements of their grants

Get Started

Georgia State University is a contributing institution. First-time users will be prompted to provide additional information.

Select Your Institution

- Boston University
- Emory University
- George Mason University
- Georgia State University
- Georgia Tech
13 Things Faculty Researchers Need to Know About Georgia State University Library

13 Things Faculty Researchers Need to Know About Georgia State University Library

Assistance from the Library’s Team

Data Management Advisory Team Services

The GSU University Library’s Data Management Advisory Team will get you connected to the right people and resources to manage, preserve, disseminate, and share your data.

We can:

- Assist you, in collaboration with your Subject Librarian, in writing your data management plan.
- Connect you with our Metadata Librarian, who can consult you in developing metadata and documentation to make your data readily searchable and accessible for use by other researchers.
- Assist you in identifying data repositories that will assure the preservation and accessibility of your data for use by other researchers.
- Connect you with the University Research Services Administration and Office of Legal Affairs to address questions of intellectual property rights and your data.
- Assist you in making the scholarship produced from your data openly-accessible to anyone via our Digital Archive @ GSU.
- Connect you with IS&T Research Computing staff to help you store your data for optimal present use and for long-term preservation and sharing.

“Assist” and “Connect”
Getting the Word Out

• July-Sept 2012 – “soft launch”
• Oct 2012 – URSA added to their website, included in monthly newsletter, emailed to faculty PIs
• Nov 2012 – Spiel to Subject Librarians – hawk DMAT’s wares!
• Jan 2013 – Spiel to URSA VP & Assoc. VP for Research
• Early Mar 2013 – Spiel to ADs for Research
• Mid Mar 2013 – Spiel to CofEd Educational Research Bureau
DMP Consult, *Proyecto Costa Escondida* Project,
NSF – Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences – Archaeology and Archaeometry

Sent by Jeffrey Glover (Anth.) to Mandy on January 8, 4:17pm; Mandy responded 10:34pm same day.
I. Types of data

Both physical and born-digital data will be generated. The physical collections will consist of archaeological artifacts (ceramics, lithics, etc...), faunal and floral ecofacts, human remains, as well as a number of sediment cores. We also include paper copies of field notes and reports as part of the physical data generated. Digital data will include total station and GPS survey points, digital photos (aerial as well as terrestrial) and the digital versions of databases, fieldnotes and reports. These data will be captured through archaeological surveys and excavation, sediment coring, water sampling, and through both terrestrial and aquatic ecological surveys. In addition to the data generated during this project, we will be using remotely sensed data obtained via a grant from the GeoEye Foundation. The project will, of course, make use of data (archaeological and paleoenvironmental) collected and analysed as a result of earlier field seasons.
II. Data and Metadata Standards

The file formats to be used over the course of this project will include .docx, .pdf, .rtf, .xlsx, .accmb, .csv, .shp (ArcGIS shapefiles), .geotiff, .jpeg, .nef, and .xml (for metadata). While we recognize that we are using proprietary software, such as Microsoft Word, the use of such software is done out of convenience and open source options (i.e., .rtf, .csv) will also be created to ensure that these data can be opened in case something happens to the proprietary company. The metadata needs for an interdisciplinary project will be many. We are working with NOAA on metadata standards from our 2011 research project. This experience will certainly help create much of the basic metadata that will correspond to the proposed NSF research effort. The metadata will be created in .xml format following ISO standards. ISO metadata standards are recognized by the US federal government and given the international nature of the project seem the most appropriate to use.

Need metadata for physical collections, field notes, and reports for other researchers’ use? Standards for these?

http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/
III. Policies for access and sharing and provisions for appropriate protection/privacy

Initially, data will be shared between project members through hard drives and secure, web-based storage at GSU and Northwestern. Within one year of the end of the granting period, these data will be made available to upload to The Digital Archaeological Record (tDAR), an online data archive and repository that has the support of NSF. Once the data have been uploaded to tDAR, access will be available to project members and other interested parties through their web portal. This access will be free of charge, as long as that remains tDAR's policy. The ethical/privacy issues associated with this project are the same as any archaeological project. We will want to make sure that we are protecting the specific locational data of the cultural resources in the study area. There are a number of ways this can be done – through the redaction of UTM coordinates, having sensitive layers “turn-off” at a certain scale, or by obscuring the metadata related to sensitive data layers.

IS&T on board for working data storage/sharing? Should “ethical/privacy issues” be described further?
IV. Policies and provisions for re-use, re-distribution

We anticipate these data will be of use to fellow archaeologists, ecologists, hydrologists and/or geologists working in the area or working in similar environments in other parts of the world. We do not see any reason not to make our data available for re-use and re-distribution as long as the privacy/ethical issues stated above are appropriately handled. We will also do our best to make our reports available in both English and Spanish. Our hope is that this project will not only contribute to our academic knowledge base but that the results of our project can be shared with the local communities in a meaningful way that helps create a dialogue between the various stakeholders in the region, the archaeologists/scientists included, about how best to protect the cultural and natural resources of the north coast in the face of tourism development that is so rampant in the area.

Exceptions made for reattaching the specific locational data, and, if so, under what circumstances?
Describes archiving/preservation plans for all data types.

V. Plans for archiving and Preservation of access

In addition to the use of tDAR, back-up data will be kept at GSU on a server and will be shared with all Co-PIs for back-up at their respective institutions. Physical copies of fieldnotes, reports, and other paper records, will be kept in various locales (GSU, Northwestern, Trinity, Haifa, as well as in Mexico). The archaeological artifacts and associated materials will be curated in an INAH facility in Mexico, either in Cancun or Chetumal. These artifacts will be safeguarded at this facility but will also be available to future scholars. Like all archaeological data, the data created from this project must be held in perpetuity. With the physical materials curated in country, the uploading of the digital data to tDAR assures that these data will be available for future generations of scholars.

IS&T on board for long-term storage of back-up data?
Your attached feedback was very helpful.

Thanks so much for the thorough and quick read...I feel confident with your comments that this will more than suffice.

Excellent! Thank you for your suggestions. I scrapped my original and will submit the one you suggest.

Again, many thanks for the quick turnaround on this and for the helpful reworking of the plan.
GSU & DM – What’s Next?

• Another survey/interviews (sans IS&T) to explore further specific DM & OA Scholarship services we could provide.

• Customization of DMPTool
Discussion Questions

• What methods have you used to market other library services to faculty (or students) on your campus? What has been most effective?

• How are your campus research offices and/or library currently engaging in research data management support? Are you considering doing so or preparing/training staff to provide this service?

• Who do you see as the primary stakeholders in providing research data management support on your campus?

• What other events/services would you like ASERL to arrange to assist you in research data management support?