

# Webinar: Introduction to Data Management Plans 23.04.2024

Linda Johnsen and Elin Stangeland, Stavanger University Library

# Agenda

- 9.00 10.00 Introductions: Research data management and data management plans
- 10.00 10.10 Break
- 10.10 10.30 Shut up and write
- 10.30 11.00 Q&A and discussion

# Research data management



## What is research data?

### O <u>OECD</u>:

"Research data" are defined as factual records (numerical scores, textual records, images and sounds) used as primary sources for scientific research, and that are commonly accepted in the scientific community as necessary to validate research findings.





Research data management refers to the handling of research data (collection, organisation, storage, and documentation) during and after a research activity.

**RDM** 

Source: https://scienceeurope.org/our-priorities/research-data/research-data-management/







4/23/2024

## Why is RDM important for you?

#### O Good research practice!

#### During your project:

- O Saves you time
- O You don't loose your data
- O Makes data sharing with colleagues easier
- At the end it is easier to comply with institutional, funder and ethical requirements and guidelines recommending data sharing

Sharing after project:

- O Enables transparency, and where relevant, validation and reproducibility
- O Opens up reuse and ideally new uses of data
- O Increases visibility and impact through citations
- O It opens for increased collaboration
- O Avoids duplication of research
- O Easier to use data in teaching
- O Qualify to apply for funding from RCN and EU



# FAIR principles

### • Findable

- Accessible
- Interoperable
  - Reusable



#### To be Findable:

F1. (meta)data are assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier

F2. data are described with rich metadata (defined by R1 below)

F3. metadata clearly and explicitly include the identifier of the data it describes

F4. (meta)data are registered or indexed in a searchable resource

#### To be Accessible:

A1. (meta)data are retrievable by their identifier using a standardized communications protocol

A1.1 the protocol is open, free, and universally implementable

A1.2 the protocol allows for an authentication and authorization procedure, where necessary

A2. metadata are accessible, even when the data are no longer available



#### To be Interoperable:

 (meta)data use a formal, accessible, shared and broadly applicable language for knowledge representation.
(meta)data use vocabularies that follow FAIR

principles

13. (meta)data include qualified references to other (meta)data

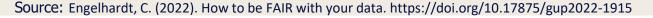
#### To be Reusable:

R1. meta(data) are richly described with a plurality of accurate and relevant attributes R1.1. (meta)data are released with a clear and accessible data usage license

R1.2. (meta)data are associated with detailed provenance

R1.3. (meta)data meet domain-relevant community standards







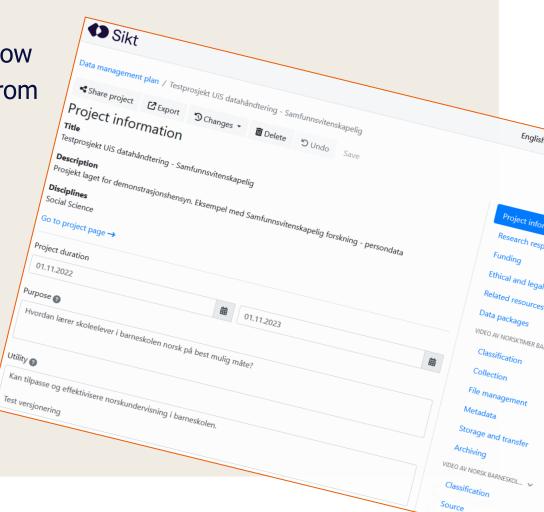
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# Data management plans



## Data management plans (DMPs)

- RCN definition: A DMP "is a document describing how research data from a project are to be managed, from project start to finish."
- The DMP should be an active document to be updated regularly.





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Source: https://dmeg.cessda.eu/Data-Management-Expert-Guide/1.-Plan/Benefits-of-data-management



## Formal requirements

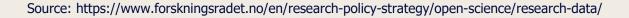
- <u>University of Stavanger</u>
- <u>Research Council of Norway</u>
- European Union

Guidelines for managing research data at the University of Stavanger

2020

# What to include? (1)

- O Administrative information
- O Collection and/or use of existing data
- O File types and formats
- O Documentation, metadata and data quality
- O Storage and data security during the project





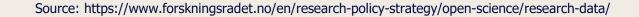




# What to include? (2)

- Rights and legal requirements and codes of conduct
- O Data sharing and reuse
- O Long-term preservation
- O Responsibilities and resources







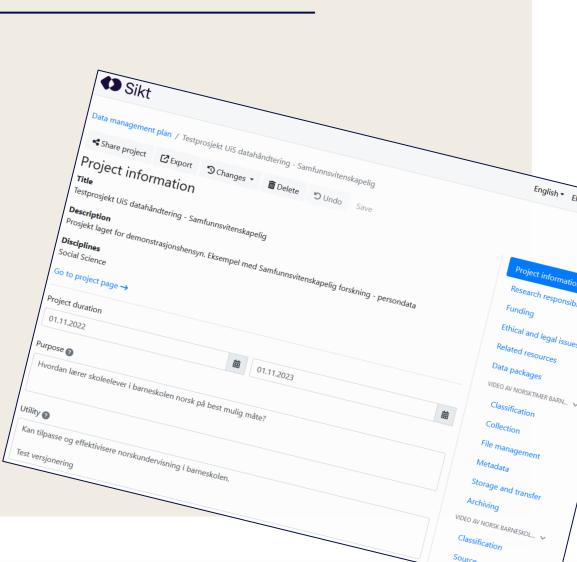
## How to create a DMP

### O Text based templates

- Horizon Europe Template
- <u>UiS template</u>

### O Interactive tools and web forms

- Sikt DMP tool
- <u>DMPonline</u>





# Horizon Europe template

- 1. Data Summary
- 2. FAIR data
  - Making data findable
  - Making data accessible
  - Making data interoperable
  - Increase data re-use
- 3. Other research outputs
- 4. Allocation of resources
- 5. Data security
- 6. Ethics
- 7. Other issues



### **Horizon Europe**

### **Data Management Plan Template**

Version 1.0 05 May 2021

## UiS template

https://www.uis.no/en/library/researchdata

Data Management Plan for employees at UiS

This plan should not contain personal / sensitive information.

For feedback you may send the draft plan to datahandtering@uis.no.

University pf Stavanger (English template, version 23.11.2023)

The guidelines for research data management at UiS are found in the <u>Guidelines for managing</u> research data at the <u>University of Stavanger</u> (henceforth: UiS guidelines). Note in particular the following key principles:

- As a general rule, UiS has ownership of all research data generated by employees at UiS (cf. section 3).
- Research data shall be archived with the aim to be reusable by a broad audience and accessible over time. (cf. section 5).
- Research data shall be made openly available for further use provided that there are no legal, ethical, security or commercial reasons for not doing so (cf. section 1 and 4.4).
- All projects funded by public funds must have a data management plan (cf. section 7).

For more information about research data management, see <u>UIS web pages on research data</u> <u>management</u>.

Project details
Responsible for this plan (name):
Date:
Project name and number:
Is the project part of larger project? If yes, specify project name and number:
Affiliation (faculty and institute):
Project period:
Principal investigator and project members (name and affiliation):
Short description of the project:
Funding:
(Check one or more.)
UiS funding: working hours and equipment
UiS funding: direct project funding

External funding. If so, specify funder:

#### Responsibilities and rights

Who is responsible for follow-up and revision of this data management plan? (For larger projects this is typically the principal investigator)

Who is responsible for each activity?



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Sikt

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# Create a data management plan (DMP)

There is a lot to think about when collecting data for a research project: Data collection, storage and sharing with project participants.

With a data management plan, you make informed choices and ensure safe data processing at all stages of your project.

Source: https://sikt.no/en/data-management-plan

Create a data management plan (DMP)



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### Plan to make data work for you

Data Management Plans that meet institutional funder requirements.



Sign in	Create account
* Email	
* Passw	ord
Forgot pa	assword?
C Remer	nber email
Sign in	
	- or -
Sign ir	with your institutional credentials

DMPonline helps you to create, review, and share data management plans that meet institutional and funder requirements. It is provided by the Digital Curation Centre (DCC).



#### Source: https://dmponline.dcc.ac.uk/

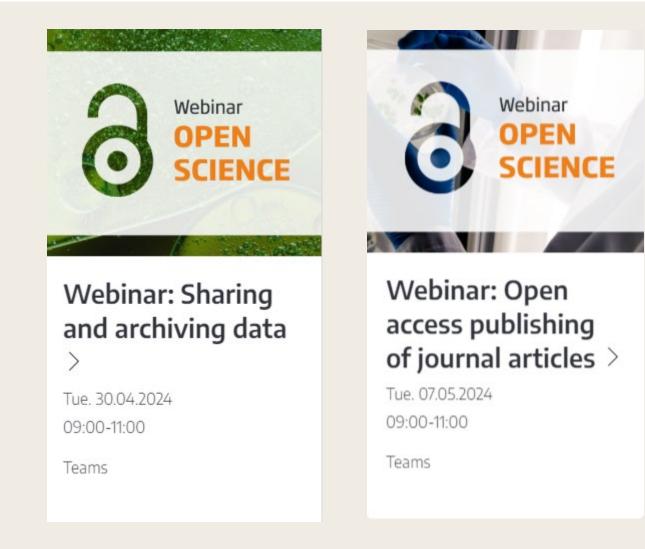
# Pause

# 10 minutes



# Create your own DMP





More library training sessions are available at: https://www.uis.no/en/library/classes



# Thank you!

- O Relevant web pages:
- UBiS open access pages
- UBiS research data
- O management pages



- O Don't hesitate to contact us about anything relating to open science!
- O Publishing: <u>ub-brage@uis.no</u>
- O Data management: <u>datahandtering@uis.no</u>
- Elin: <a href="mailto:elin.stangeland@uis.no">elin.stangeland@uis.no</a>

