From Education to Everyday

A Coordinated, Decentralized Approach to Data Management Services
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- Navigating organizational structures
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Navigating the Organization

True of the Libraries and the U of M generally

- varying levels of experience with and interest in data management
- cult(ure) of decentralization
- departmental and working group silos
What Works

● At least one person who facilitates
  o tracking of sessions offered
  o communication among library staff
  o communication to external users

● Communication
  o between library staff
  o a culture of partnership and shared content

● Freedom to experiment
  o adapt to different audiences
    ▪ therefore, know your audiences
Disciplinary Commonalities and Differences

Broadly U of M researchers think of scholarly data as:

- Quantitative
- Qualitative
- Simulations or Theoretical (e.g. mathematical proofs)
- Other research materials (e.g. other scholarship, literary analysis, physical samples)
## Examining Local Data Variance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Social Sciences (n=247)</th>
<th>Liberal Arts* (n=172)</th>
<th>Food, Ag., &amp; Natural Resource Sci. (n=143)</th>
<th>Science &amp; Engineering (n=80)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quantitative or Qualitative Data</td>
<td>87%^</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other research materials</td>
<td>48%^</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*includes Social Sciences  ^Not mutually exclusive
Data Diversity Varies by Discipline

- Some are more homogenous (e.g. economics)
- Others run the gamut from sensor data to ethnography (e.g. geography)
- Some do not produce data (e.g. mathematics or humanities)
- Some have research projects with varied types of data data
Disciplinary Variations

- Receptivity to data management
- Vocabulary differences
- Norms regarding sharing
- Norms regarding archiving
Approaches to Differences

- Anticipate iterative, simultaneous education efforts for
  - Library staff
  - Researchers
- Acknowledge data diversity
- Focus on data users
- Develop general content
  - Customize as needed

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Staff Training

Evolutionary process

- Informal
  - Webinars
  - Attending Open Workshops for Researchers
  - Co-teaching

- Formal
  - Workshops geared specifically to staff
    - Connections to existing roles
    - Data Management Plan consultations
  - Expectation of team consults with Research Service Coordinator and subject liaison
Researcher Training: First Wave

- Initial “Come one come all” approach taught by single librarian
- RCR requirement
- Since 2009, 734 workshop attendees:
  - 412 Physical Sciences
  - 145 Health Sciences
  - 144 Life Sciences
  - 33 Bio Sciences
Identifying Different Audiences

- faculty, graduate students, and staff have different backgrounds and needs
- leveraging liaison model to reach disciplines
- targeting other campus groups outside of liaison model
Researcher Training: Second Wave

- Discipline specific
  - Civil Engineering graduate students class
    - grant funded
    - created to be repurposed
  - life sciences online course
  - social sciences workshop
- graduate student workshops
- DMP consultations
Big Picture

● Manage expectations
  o It takes a long time
  o No one else is better/more/faster even though it will seem like it

● There’s no “done”
  o Adapt your workflows to your users
  o Adapt your education efforts to your successes
  o Keep learning about your users
Thank You!
Questions and Discussion