Research Data Management integrated in a Research Information System (CRIS)

A case study on *archiving Data Sets* and *writing Data Management Plans*, using a CRIS, at Radboud University, The

Netherlands

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Content

- 1. Introducing Radboud University.
- 2. Research Information (management) Systems (CRIS)
 - a bit of history
 - their evolution towards a central position in the research information landscape and a one-stop-shop for researchers.
- 3. The integration of *Data Archiving* and *Data Management Plan* functionality in the CRIS of Radboud University.
- 4. Relevancy and added value of the solution.
- 5. Q&A.



What is a CRIS?

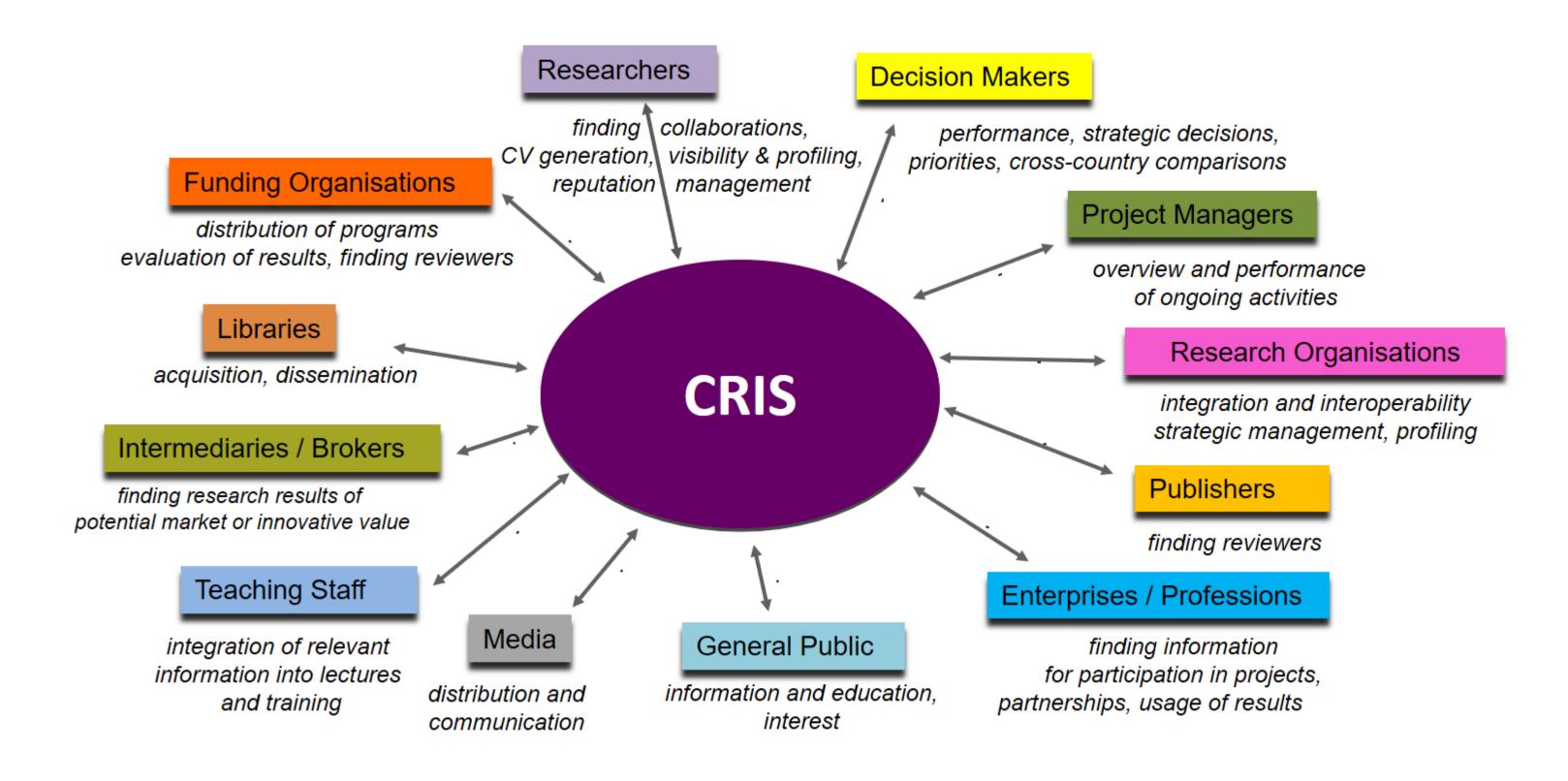
A CRIS is an information system that holds (meta)data about virtually all aspects of research:

- Researchers involved (ID, name, title, affiliation, ...) and their role.
- *Projects* (ID, title, description, key words, start- and enddate, ...)
- Organisations (institutes, universities,...) involved and their role
- Funding/funders
- *Input* invested in the research both in time (f.t.e.) and money.
- Output from the research (publications, datasets, software, patents, etc...)
- Equipment and services used.
- Cooperations and Partnerships with other projects, researchers, groups, organisations.
- Links to other systems (HRM, financial, external: ORCID, WoS, Scopus, ...)
- Domain/field of science or subject area of the research
- Impact of the research, both in- and outside of academia (metrics, impact indicators,...).
- Semantic *classifications* of the research on various dimensions (typologies, thesauri ...),
- Rights and access metadata: who is authorised or which conditions apply to access information in the CRIS
- Etc...

CRISs: a bit of History

- CRISs first appeared around the end of the 80's, early 90's, closely linked to emerging policies of research assessment and control within some European countries (e.g. The Netherlands, Norway, Denmark,...).
- So initially they more or less uniquely had an administrative purpose and were also as such regarded by the research community.
- In the course of time, and especially the last decade, however the image has changed and CRIS nowadays are evolving into multifunctional instruments for a multitude of stakeholders among which research managers and, not the least, the researchers themselves.

CRISs: multifunctional systems for various stakeholders



CRISs: evolving into a central position in the Research Information Landscape

A possible problem: growing availability of - a multitude and diversity of - online applications to register and expose information on research (e.g. LinkedIn, Facebook, Mendeley, Research Gate, ORCiD profile pages, but also: publisher tools, funders applications, etc...) may have some unexpected drawbacks:

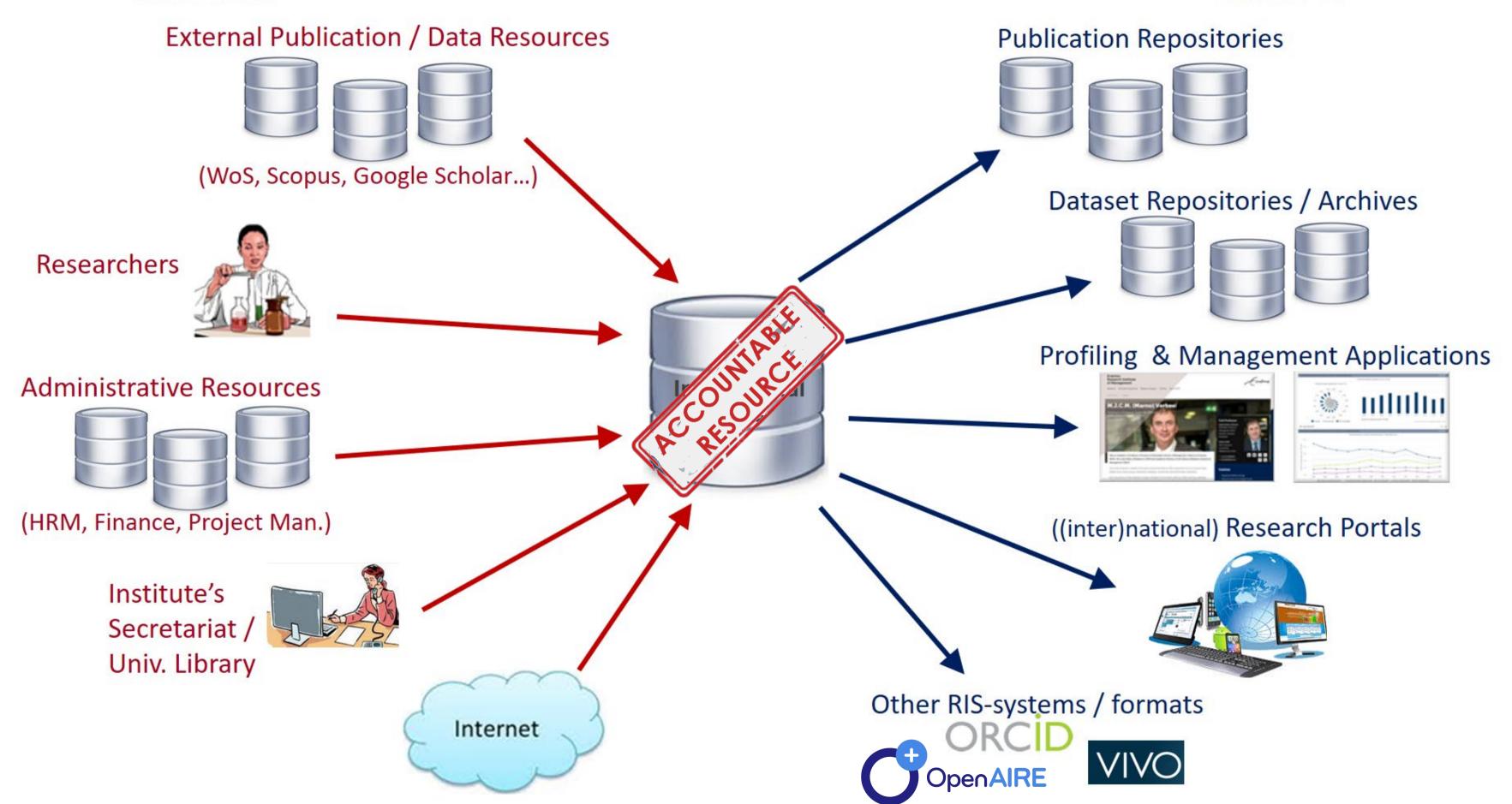
- For institutions/institutes: loss of control/monitoring of the information on the institution's research "out there on the internet". In other words: loss of accountablility.
- For researchers: to be confronted with a multitude of different interfaces and applications, resulting in a kind of situation where the researcher e,g,:
 - At 9 o'clock has to fill in the information on her/his research output in the institution's repository through the repository interface;
 - At 10 o'clock having to fill in the same information in a funder's system, with a totally different interface as part of a grant application;
 - At 11 o'clock in a research evaluation or reporting system, with again a different look and feel, etc...

CRISs: evolving into a central position in the Research Information Landscape

A solution

- For institutions/institutes: they need an accountable resource holding the information on the institution's research(ers), under control of the institution/institute.
- For researchers: they need a one-stop shop application for the registration and management of the information on their research automatically fed by and feeding to relevant external resources and applications.

A CRIS (Current Research Information System) meets both conditions / requirements.

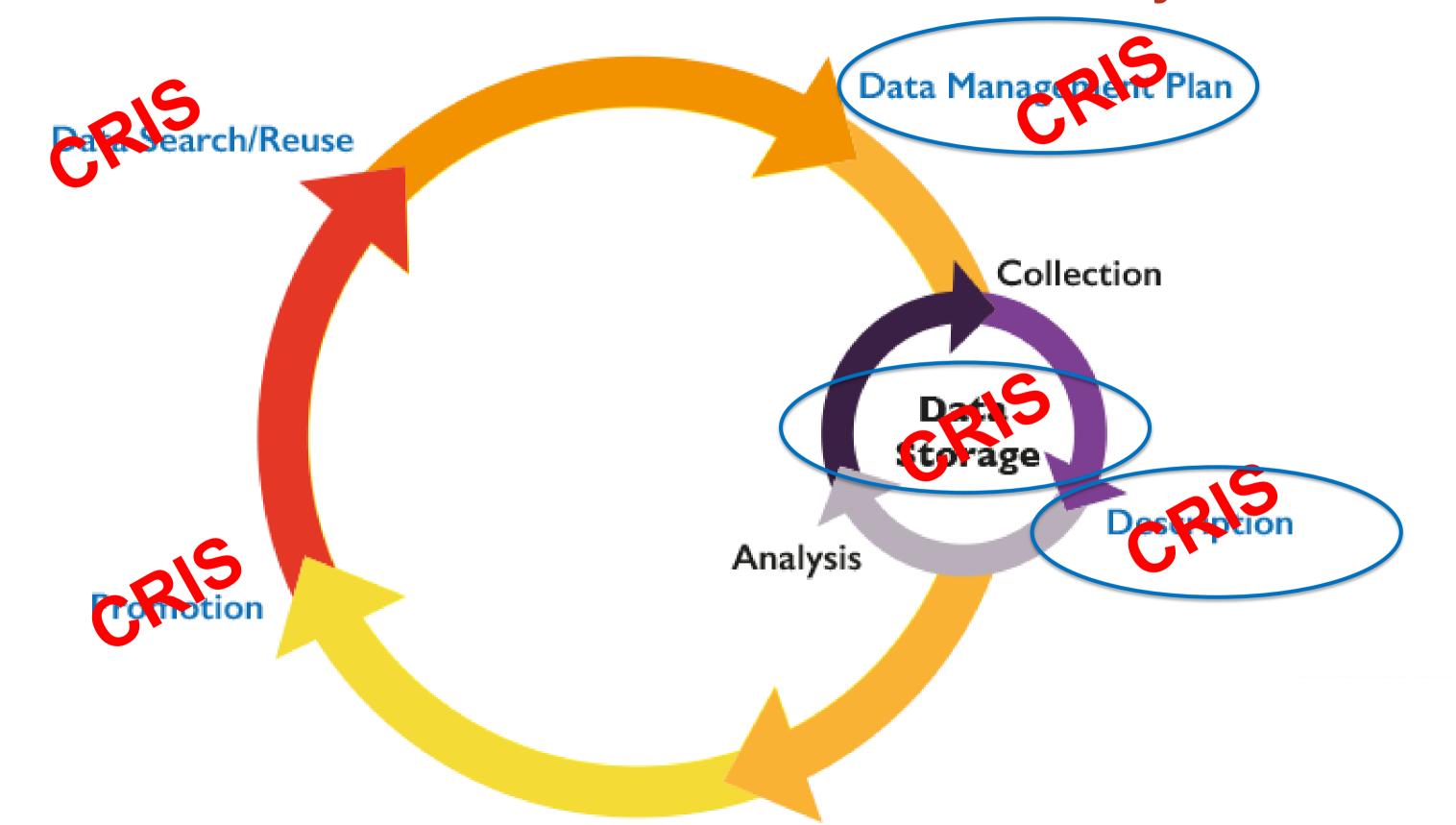


CRISs growing into tools for researchers

CRISs are in the process of undergoing a shift in their role and function: from administrative and reporting systems in the past to tools for the researchers themselves, closely connected to the research process.

One of the drivers for this is the *growing attention and need for* optimal and FAIR Research Data Management and Archiving, as this includes an optimal registration of metadata about the research data, and this is where CRISs come in and directly relate to and integrate with the research practice itself.

Possible role of CRISs in the Research Data Lifecycle



Retention

Implementation at Radboud University: integration of Research Data Management-functionality in METIS, the CRIS of the University.

RDM- and CRIS-policy at Radboud University

Executive board: "As the CRIS (Metis) has been the primary source for research information for years, let's adjust it to registering and archiving datasets as well".

RDM policy:

- ✓ 2013: archiving data (anywhere) and registering data in the CRIS is mandatory.
- ✓ 2017: all data belonging to publications has to be FAIR in 2020
- √ 2017: adding a Data Management Plan module to the CRIS.

To achieve this a "one-stop-shop" researcher-interface to the CRIS has been developed, called "Research Information Services": RIS.

RIS: the one-stop shop interface to the CRIS (Metis)

- √ 'Register once use many times' principle
- ✓ Researcher profiling/CV-generating function (Researcher profile pages)
- ✓ Automatic import of information to Metis (from Web of Science, HRMsystem, NL national funder system (in progress))
- ✓ Automatic export of information from Metis to: Radboud Repository, Radboud Researcher Profiling pages, National Research Portal NARCIS, National Funder (NWO), OpenAIRE (international database).
- Arrchiving of datasets at the national NL datahosting service DANS.
- ✓ Linking publications and datasets to one another and to projects.
- ✓ Including a Data Management Pan (DMP) (writing)-tool.

1. Data archiving via RIS

Researcher

- Finishes research and decides to make the data publically available
- Visits the RIS interface, enters the metadata and uploads the data files
- Deposits the dataset in the local intermediary storage facility at RU.

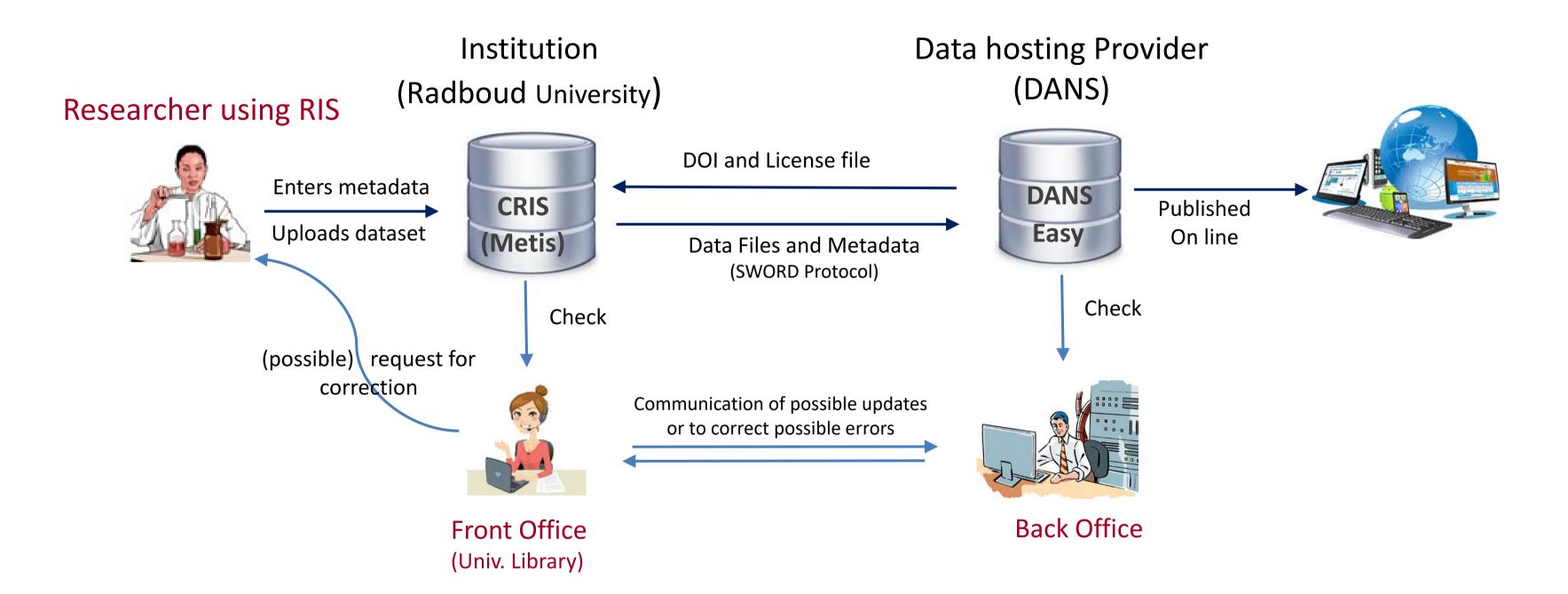
RIS service desk

- Reviews the metadata
- Takes care of data curation (manuals & support)
- Sends feedback to the researcher to optimize the dataset
- Deposits updated and approved dataset to the DANS EASY archive

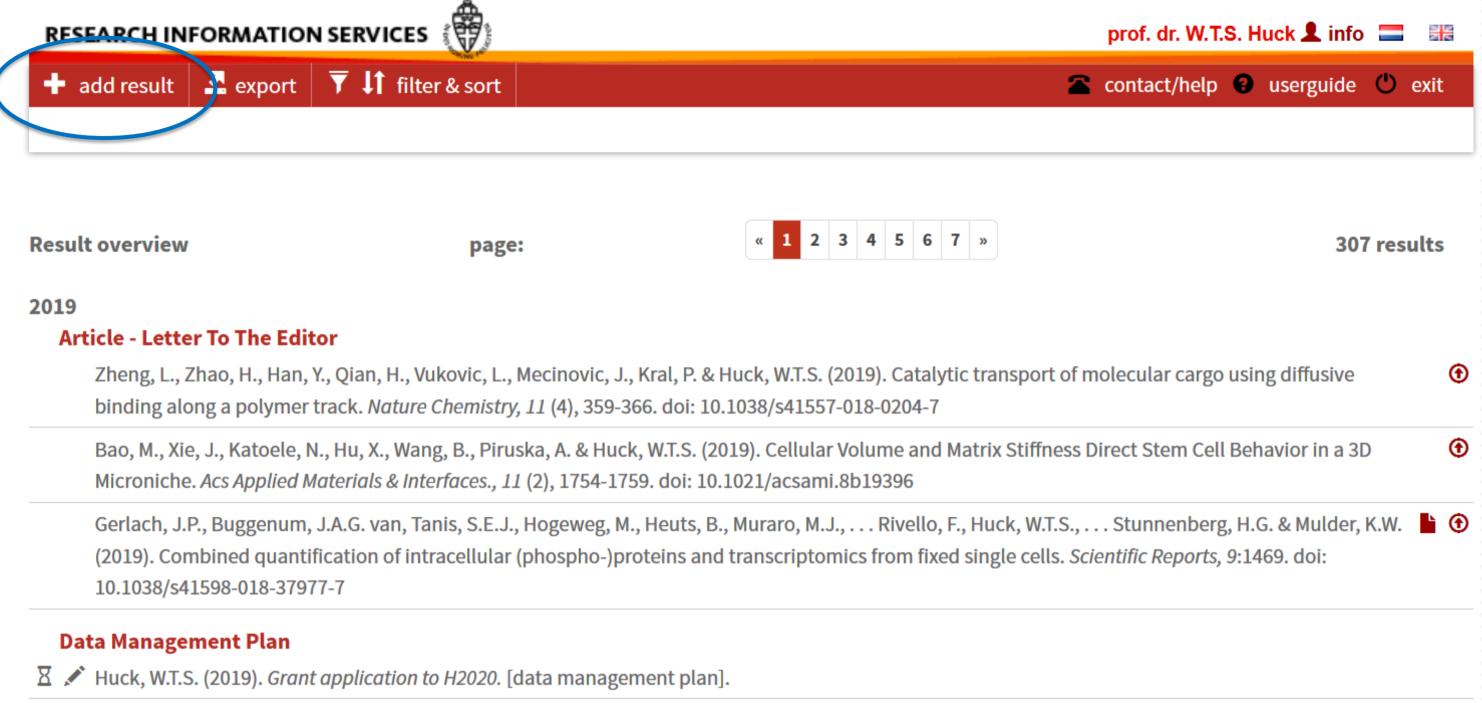
DANS EASY archive

- Makes the dataset publically available
- Provides a DOI and License File.

Data archiving via RIS: Front office back office model



Data archiving: the RIS interface



2018

Doctoral Thesis (Supervisor/co-supervisor)

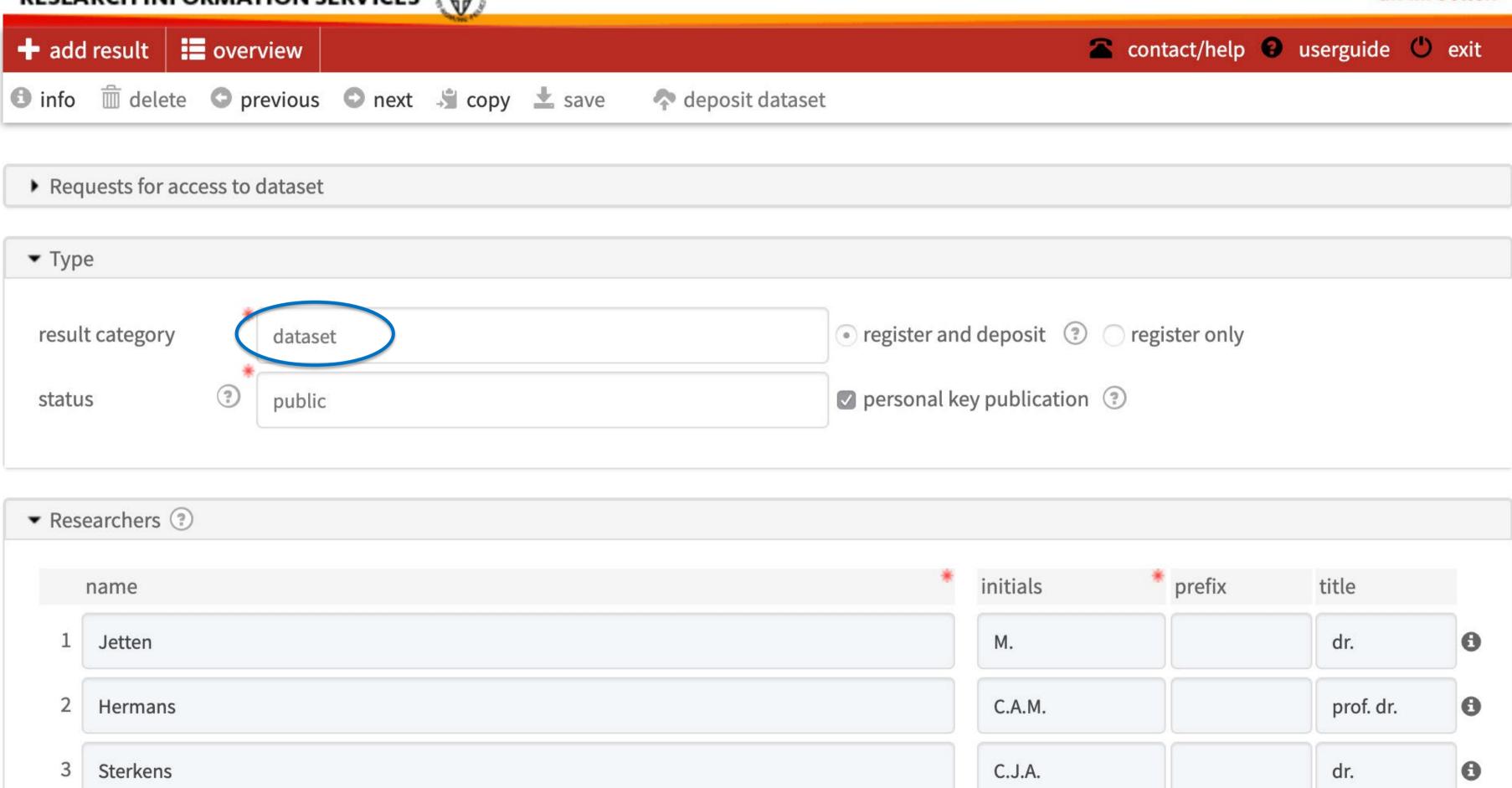
Bao, M. (2018, October 8). Engineering microenvironments to control stem cell fate from 2D to 3D. Radboud University (127 pag.) (S.l.: s.n.) Supervisor(s): 0 prof. dr. W.T.S. Huck.

Rakszewska, A.A. (2018, January 30). One drop at a time. Expanding the toolbox of droplet microfluidics for single-cell analysis. Radboud University (134





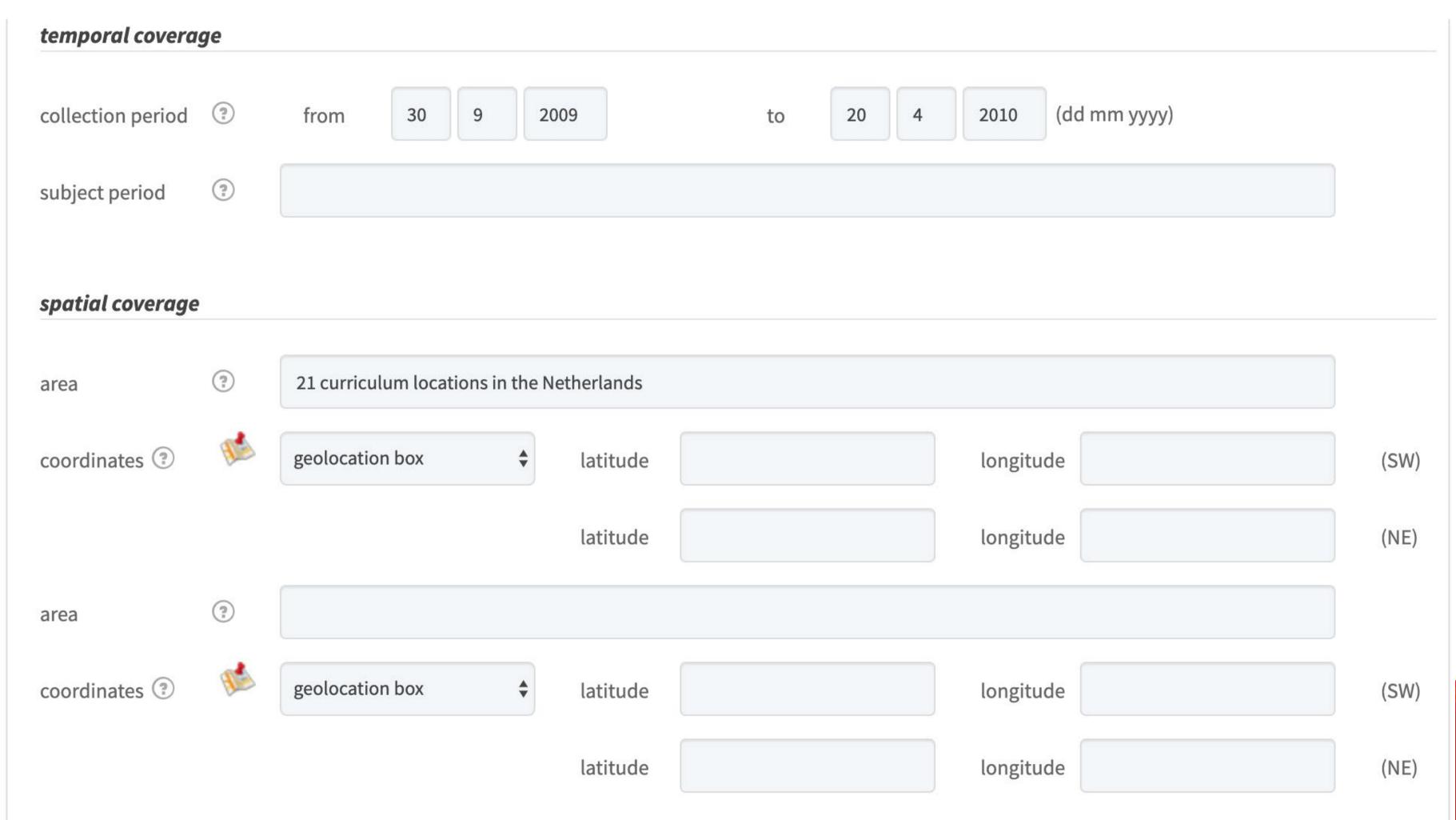




▼ Metadata		
title information		
title ?	Knowledge of interaction styles and dimensions of interpretation in interreligious adult education	
subtitle		
repository informat	ion	
archive ③	DANS EASY	\$
licence file	download licence file	
year of archiving ③	2016	
date available ③	28 6 2016 (dd mm yyyy)	
rightsholder ③	Radboud University	
DOI ③	10.17026/dans-x5c-eup9	
handle ?	2066/159252	
URL ?		
handle institutional repository	http://hdl.handle.net/2066/159252	L

content information

description This data set is part of the following publication: Jetten, M. (2018). Knowledge of interaction styles and dimensions of interpretation in interreligious adult education. An empirical study of the effects of a hermeneutic-communicative curriculum (Interreligious Studies). Münster: LIT Verlag. This book reports on an evaluation study of a curriculum on interreligious dialogue among Christian and Muslims adults in the Netherlands. It was organized as a PhD-project between 2007 and 2013 at the Faculty of Philosophy, Theology and Religious Studies of Radboud University, financed by Stichting Nieuwegen. The primary aim of this research is to explain the contribution of a curriculum to knowledge of interaction styles and hermeneutic distinctions that are used to express and interpret the views on religious phenomena of adherents from different religious traditions. keywords interreligious learning; adult education; Christian-Muslim dialogue; Christians; Muslims; curriculum evaluation study with pre-test and post-test; interaction styles; dimensions of interpreting religion; hermeneutic-communicative learning ? MeSH **Humanities** Theology and religious studies ? audiences **Educational theory** Communication sciences languages English; Dutch



▼ Related results ②

Add results...

Jetten, M. (2011). Samen op weg naar verdieping. Christenen en moslims in dialoog. *Handelingen. Tijdschrift voor Praktische Theologie en Religiewetenschap, 38* (1), 14-20.

Jetten, M. (2018, april 18). Knowledge of interaction styles and dimensions of interpretation in interreligious adult education. An empirical study of the effects of a hermeneutic-communicative curriculum. Radboud University (IX, 210 pag.) (Münster: LIT Verlag) Prom./coprom.: prof. dr. C.A.M. Hermans & dr. C.J.A. Sterkens.

Jetten, M. & Sterkens, C.J.A. (2015). Hermeneutic dimensions in interreligious learning among Christian and Muslim adults in the Netherlands. In C.J.A. Sterkens & P.A.D.M. Vermeer (Eds.), *Religion, migration and conflict* (Nijmegen Studies in Development and Cultural Change, 51) (pp. 169-197). Zürich: Lit Verlag

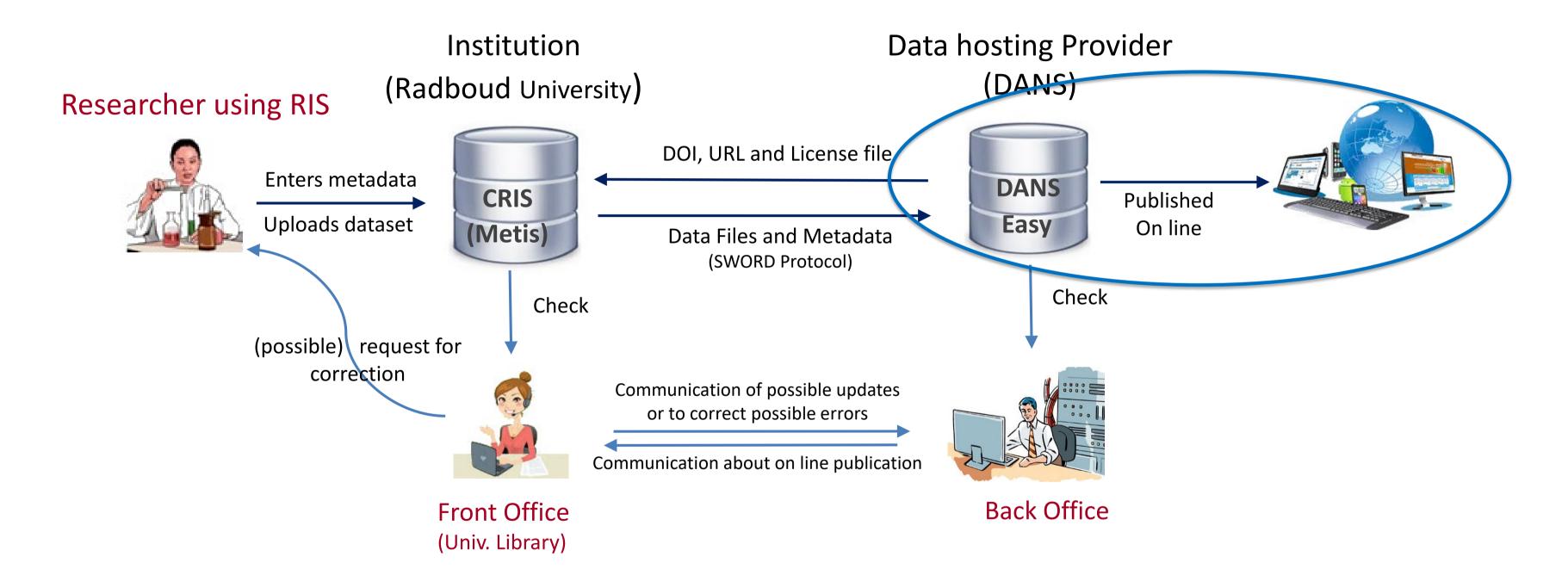
▼ Dataset files

Manage data files...

?

filename	size	access level ?	action
2016_jetten_knowledge of interaction styles_begeleidende brief.pdf	37.7 Kb	open access	
2016_jetten_knowledge of interaction styles_begeleidingsbladen.pdf	188 Kb	open access	
2016_jetten_knowledge of interaction styles_curriculum.pdf	139 Kb	open access	
2016_jetten_knowledge of interaction styles_cursusmap.pdf	4.08 MB	open access	
2016_jetten_knowledge of interaction styles_educator data syntax.sps	0.8 Kb	open access	

Data archiving via RIS





EASY

EASY offers sustainable archiving of research data and access to thousands of datasets.		
Search	SEARCH	> Search help
> Advanced search > Browse		

KNOWLEDGE OF INTERACTION STYLES AND DIMENSIONS OF INTERPRETATION IN INTERRELIGIOUS ADULT EDUCATION



Persistent identifier DOI: 10.17026/dans-x5c-eup9

URN: urn:nbn:nl:ui:13-jd46-lj

Title Knowledge of interaction styles and dimensions of interpretation in interreligious

adult education

An empirical study of the effects of a hermeneutic-communicative curriculum Jetten, dr. M. (RU Radboud Universiteit) DAI: info:eu-repo/dai/nl/304900109

Hermans, prof. dr. C.A.M. (RU Radboud Universiteit) DAI: info:eu-

repo/dai/nl/30437539X

Sterkens, dr. C.J.A. (RU Radboud Universiteit) DAI: info:eu-repo/dai/nl/182934160

Date created (ISO 8601) 2016

Creator

Description

This data set is part of the following publication:

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communicative curriculum. Radboud University. Münster: LIT Verlag.

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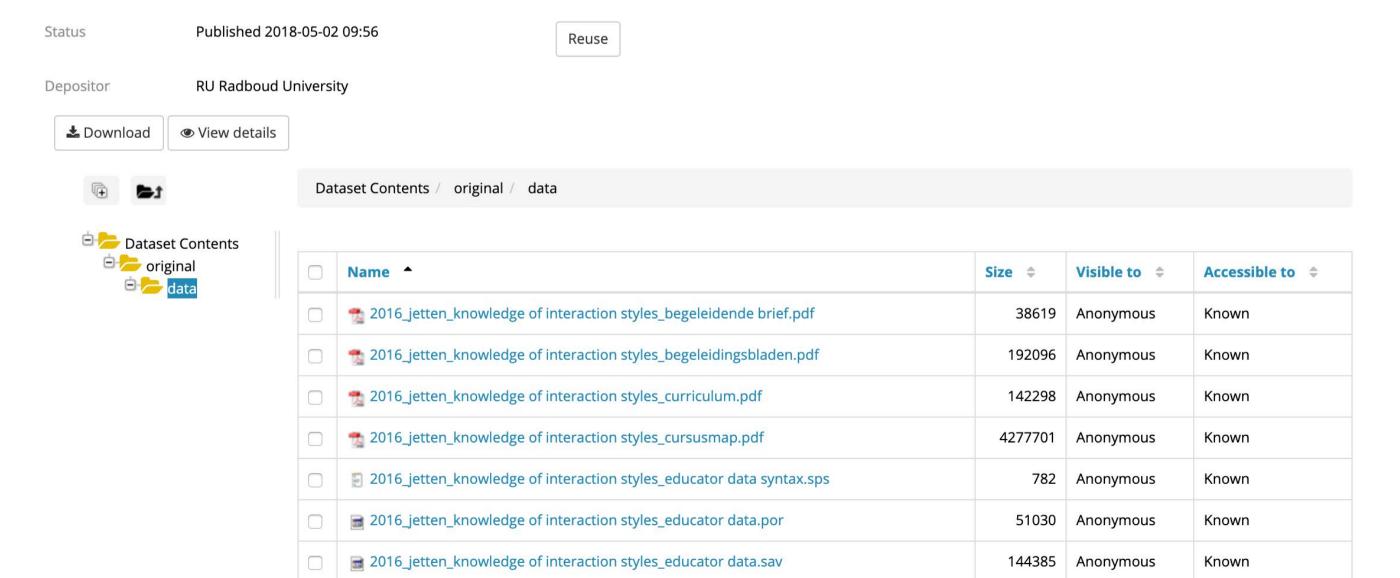
Studies of Radboud University financed by Stichting Nieuwegen



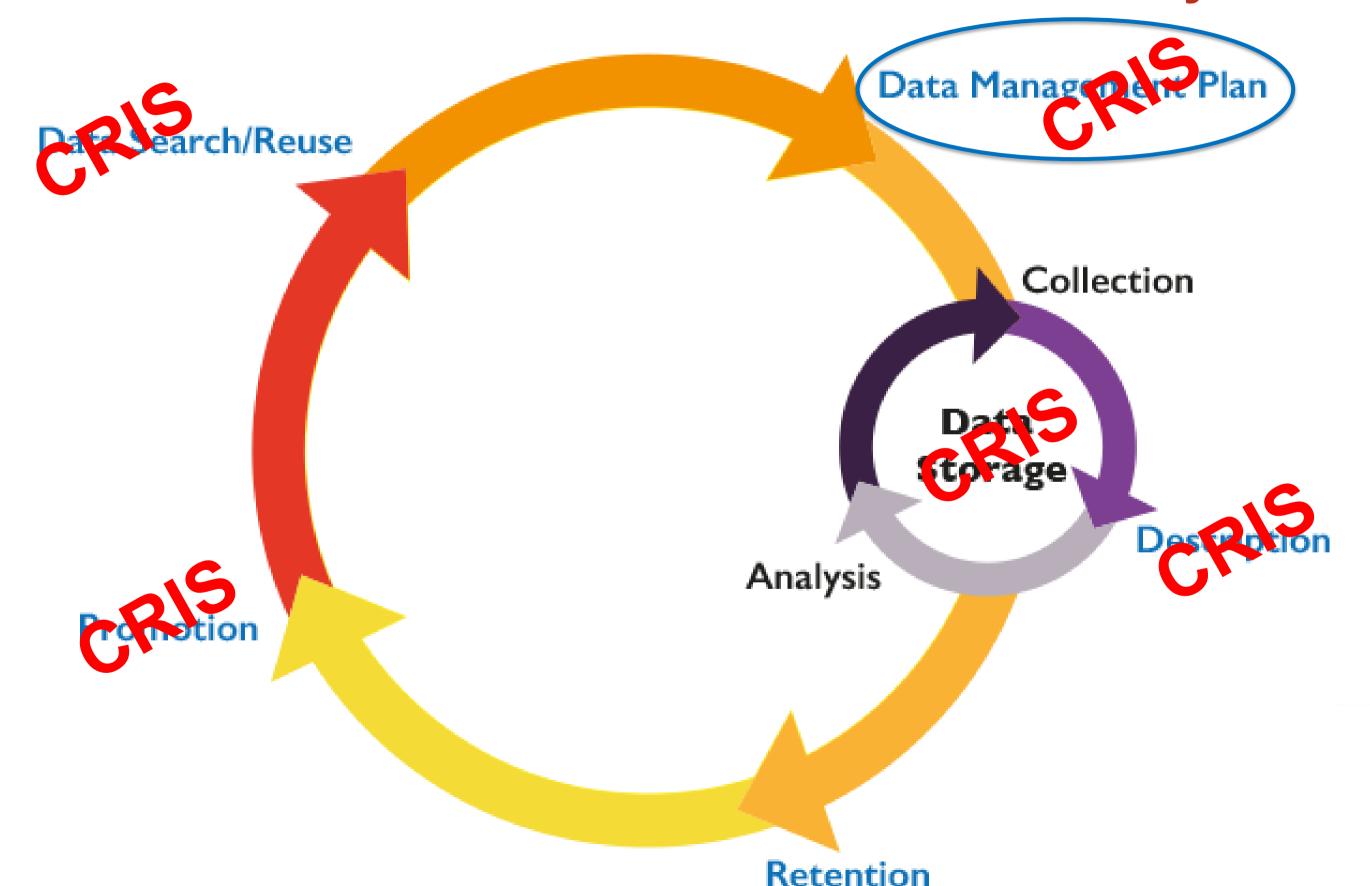


EASY offers sustainable archiving of research data and access to thousands of datasets		
Search	SEARCH	> Search help
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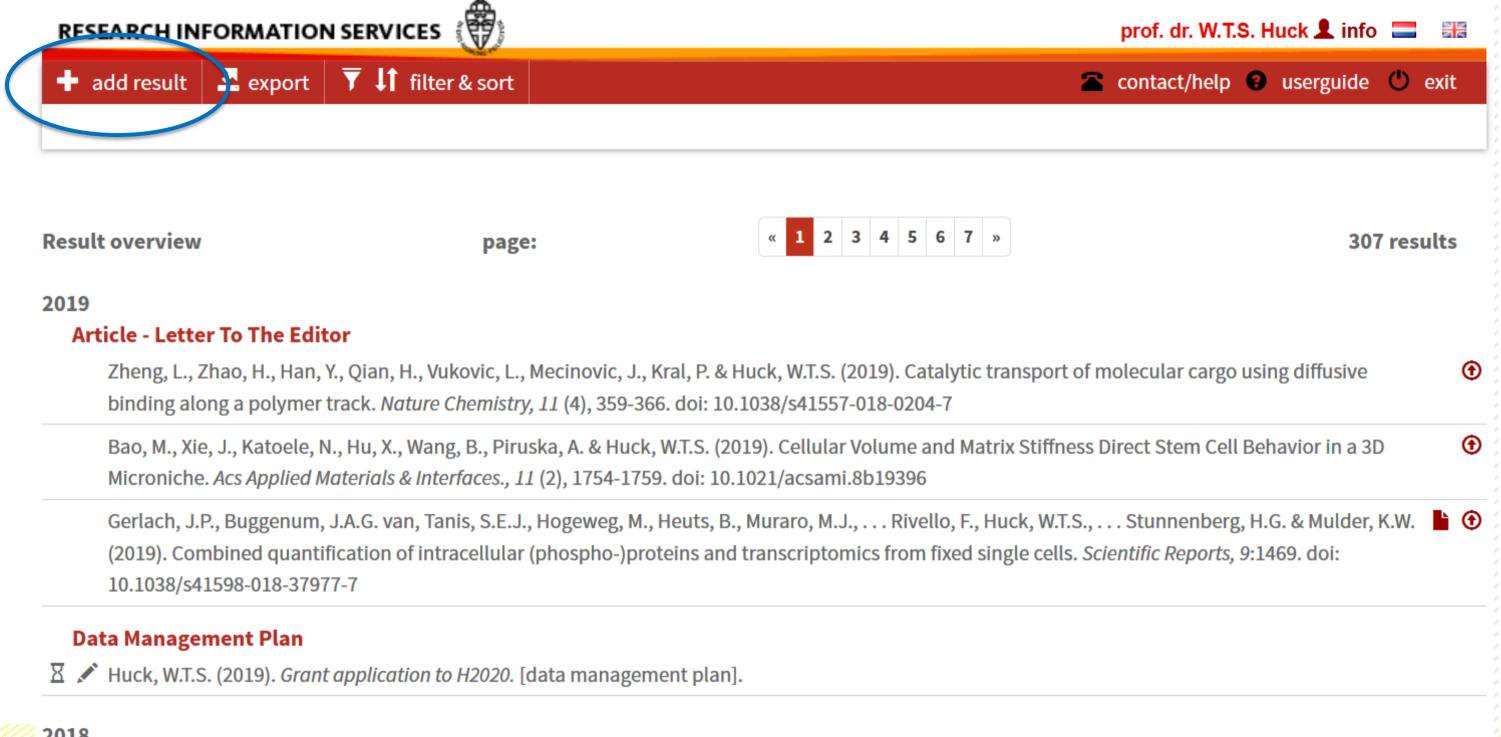
KNOWLEDGE OF INTERACTION STYLES AND DIMENSIONS OF INTERPRETATION IN INTERRELIGIOUS ADULT EDUCATION



Possible role of CRISs in the Research Data Lifecycle



2. Writing Data Management Plans using the RIS interface



2018

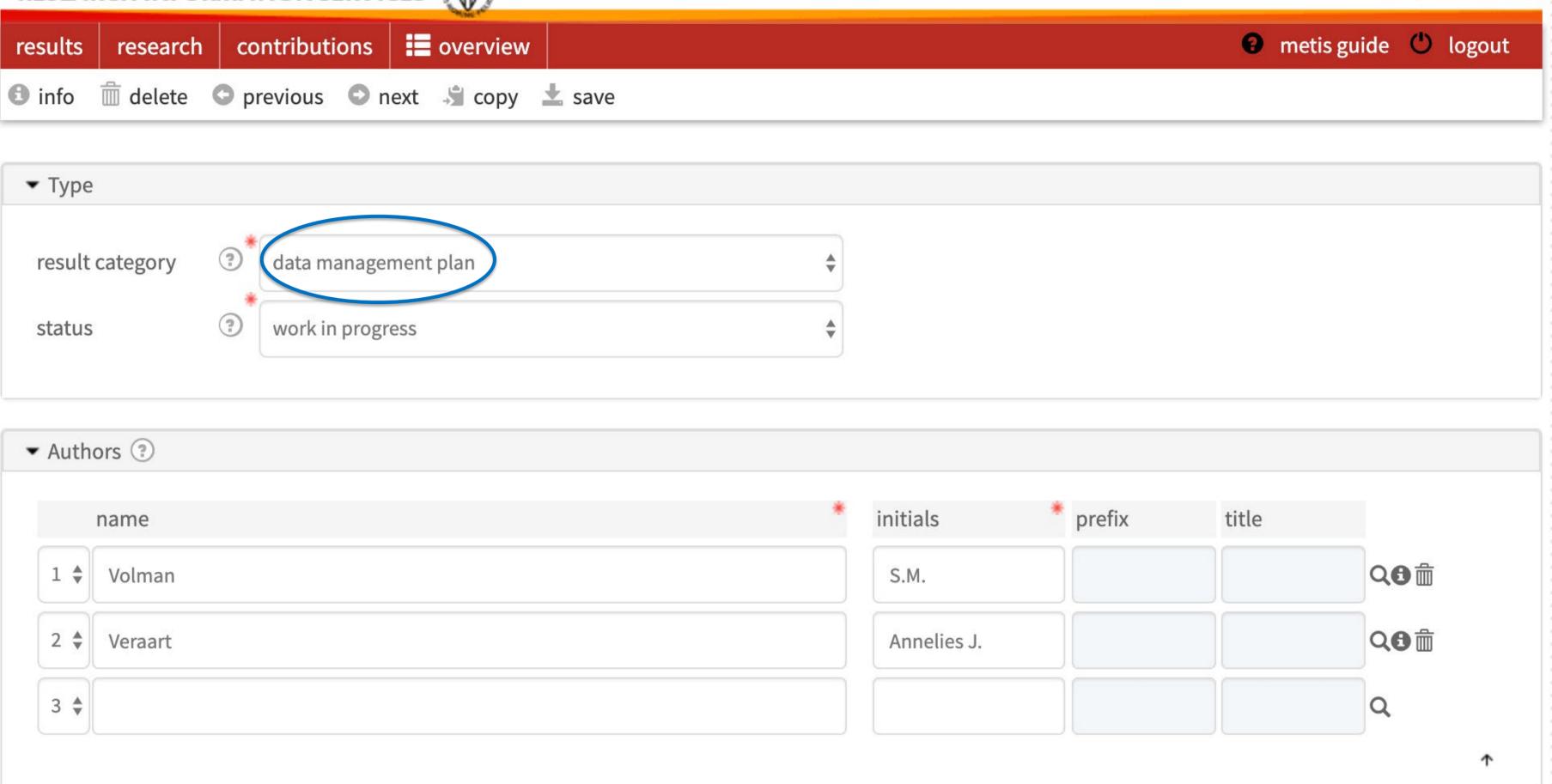
Doctoral Thesis (Supervisor/co-supervisor)

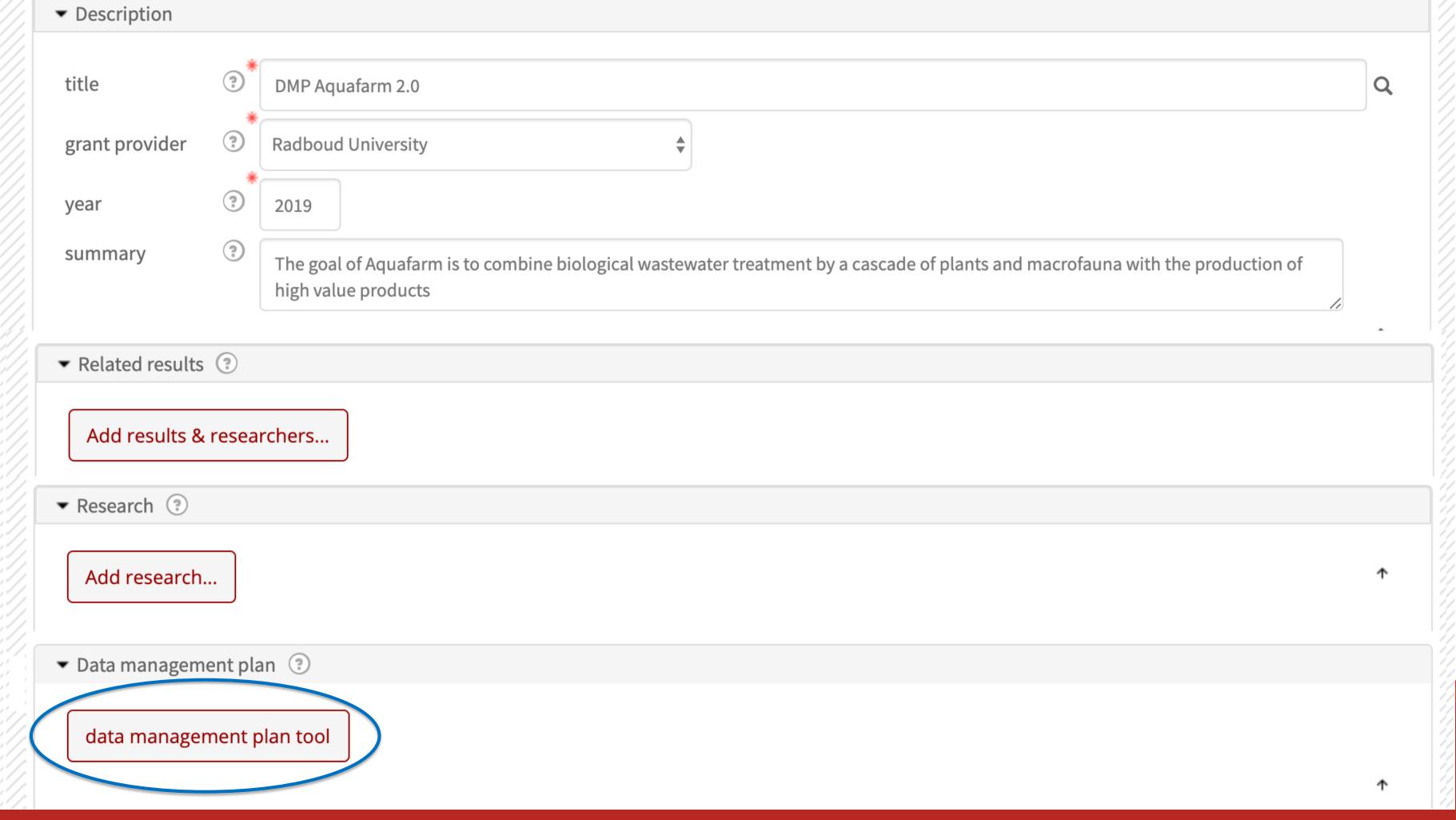
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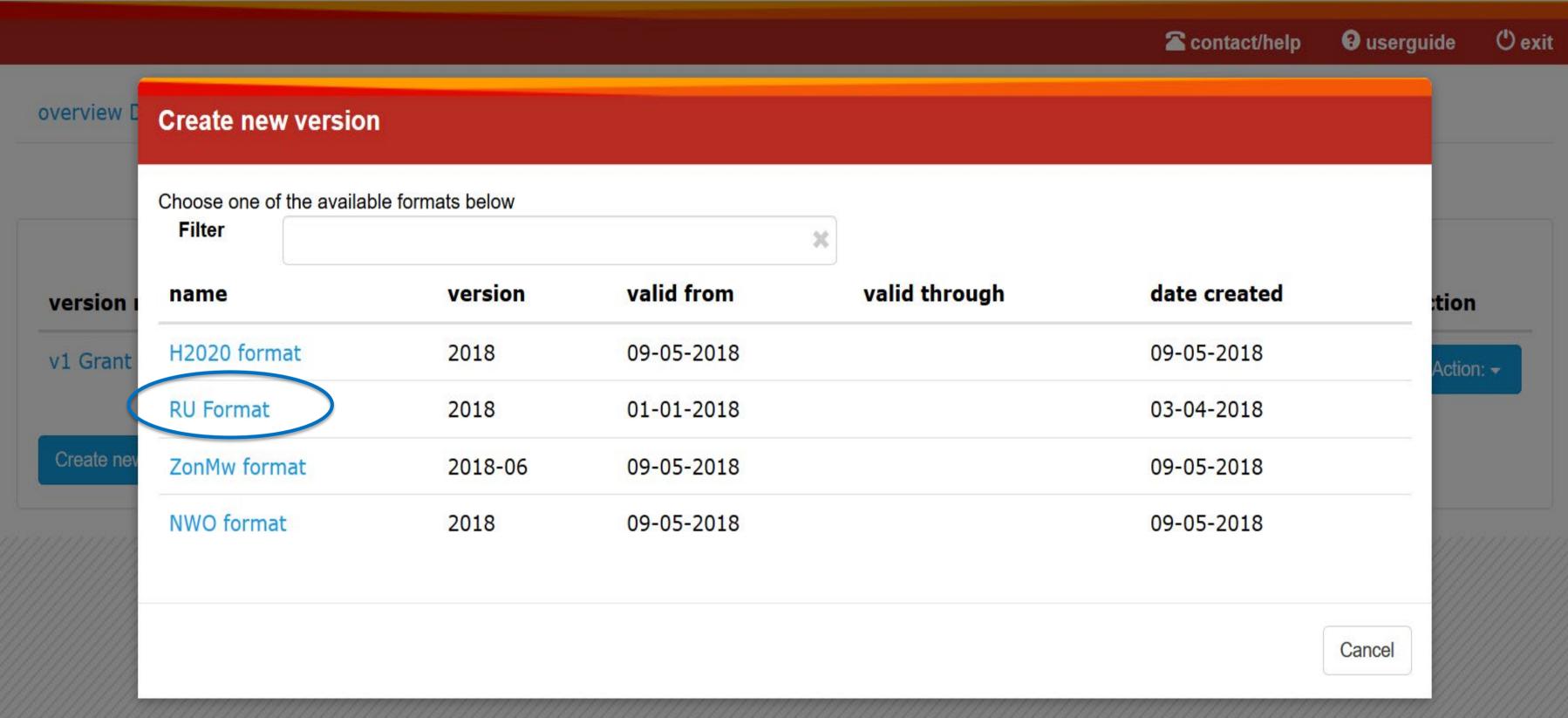
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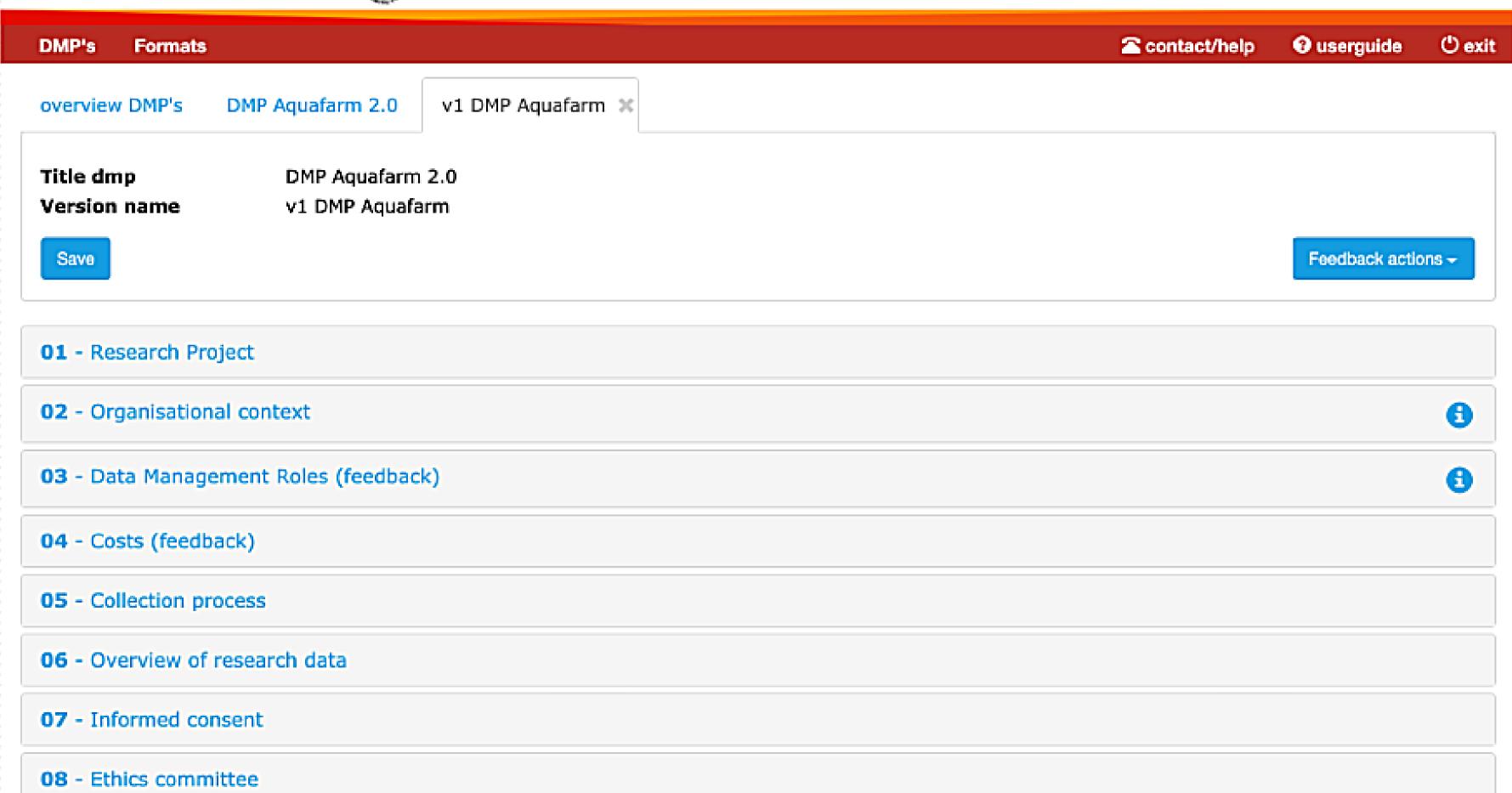


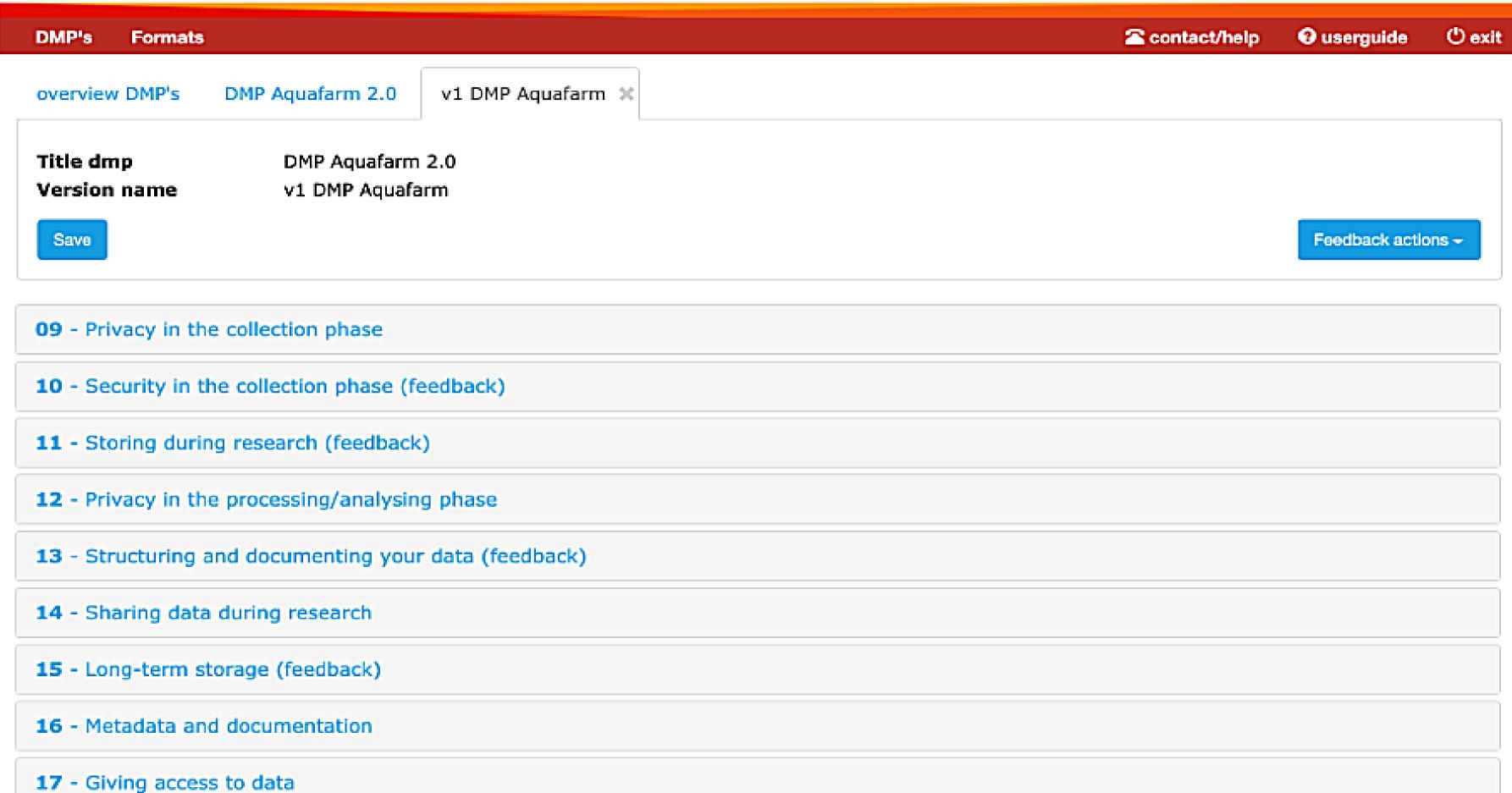




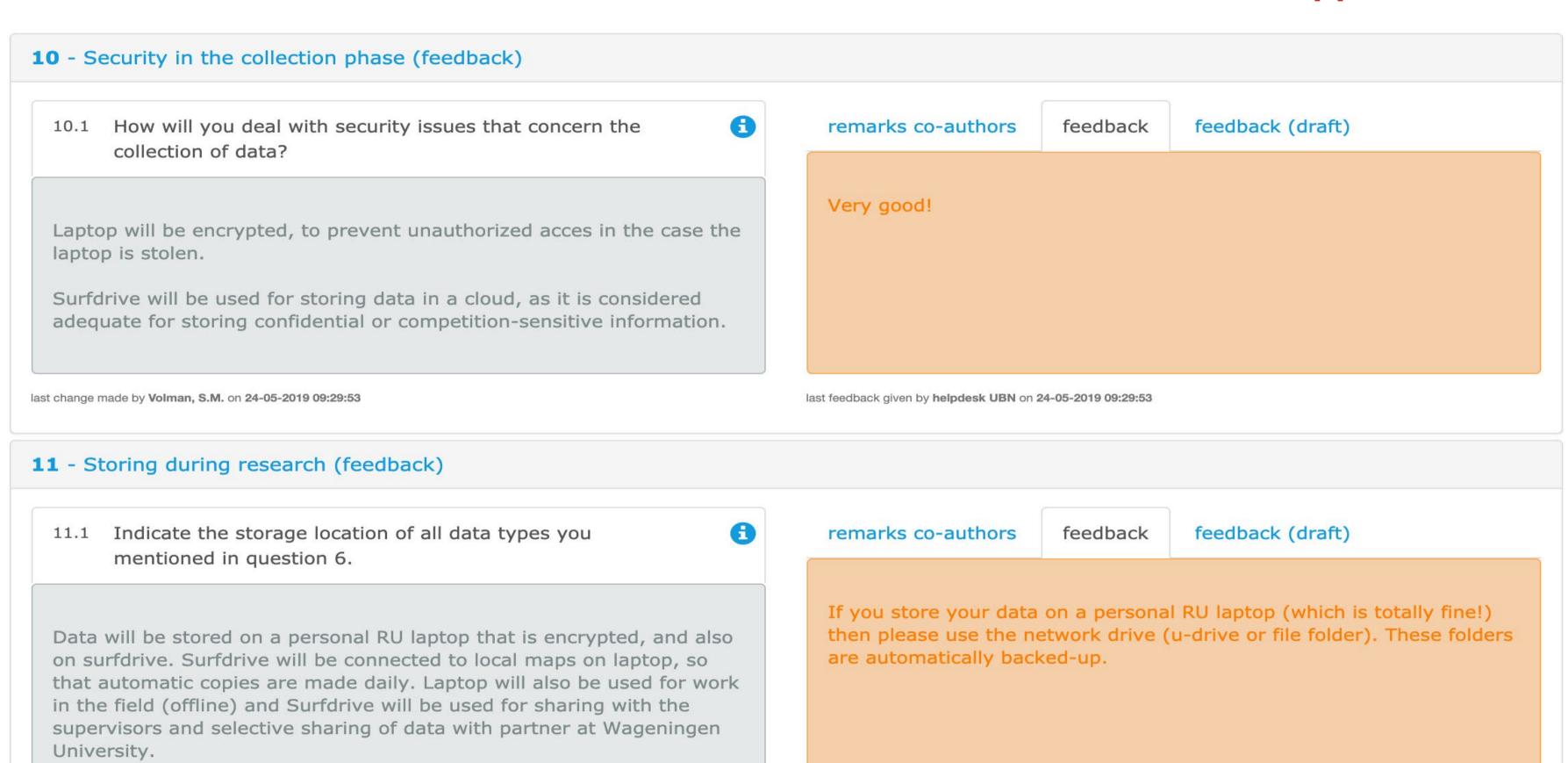








RIS: DMP-tool in action. Researcher filled fields with feedback from support unit



RIS: DMP-tool in action. Researcher filled fields with feedback from support unit

15 - Long-term storage (feedback)

15.1 Please indicate whether you will store your data for the long term, concerning scientific integrity and/or reuse of the data. If not, explain why.

8

The data will be stored for the long term for possible re-use by future scientists working on the Aquafarm project. As the data is owned by the waterboards, the data cannot be openly available unless consent is given by the waterboards (steering committee?).

last change made by Volman, S.M. on 27-05-2019 14:30:55

15.2 Please indicate where you will store your data long term and what the minimum and maximum retention period will be.



remarks co-authors

For long term storage of data (= at least 10 years) a backed-up server managed by FNWI's C&CZ will be used. Data will be stored as soon as data collection starts

remarks co-authors feedback feedback (draft)

Just a small typo: fot = for

Stuurgroep = steering committee.

his is contrary to the answer you give in the previous guestion. D

feedback

This is contrary to the answer you give in the previous question. DANS-EASY is used to make your data publically available. You are right: the data should be stored for a minimum of 10 years because of scientific integrity. Your institute recommends the following:

feedback (draft)

To ensure data integrity and prevent data loss, all research data, metadata, final analysis scripts and info about software and operating system should be stored on a backed-up server managed by FNWI's C&CZ as soon as data collection starts and until at least 10 years after publication*

Please have a look at your policy: https://www.radboudnet.nl/fnwi/categoriepagina/informatie/rd m-policy-iwwr

RIS: DMP-tool. Further (near future) developments.

Fine-tuning the DMP-tool to the needs of individual institutes and disciplines as each institute or discipline may have a specific RDM policy.

Instead of using regular (non-discipline specific) templates/formats with standard *Questions* & free text field *Answers*

Moving to

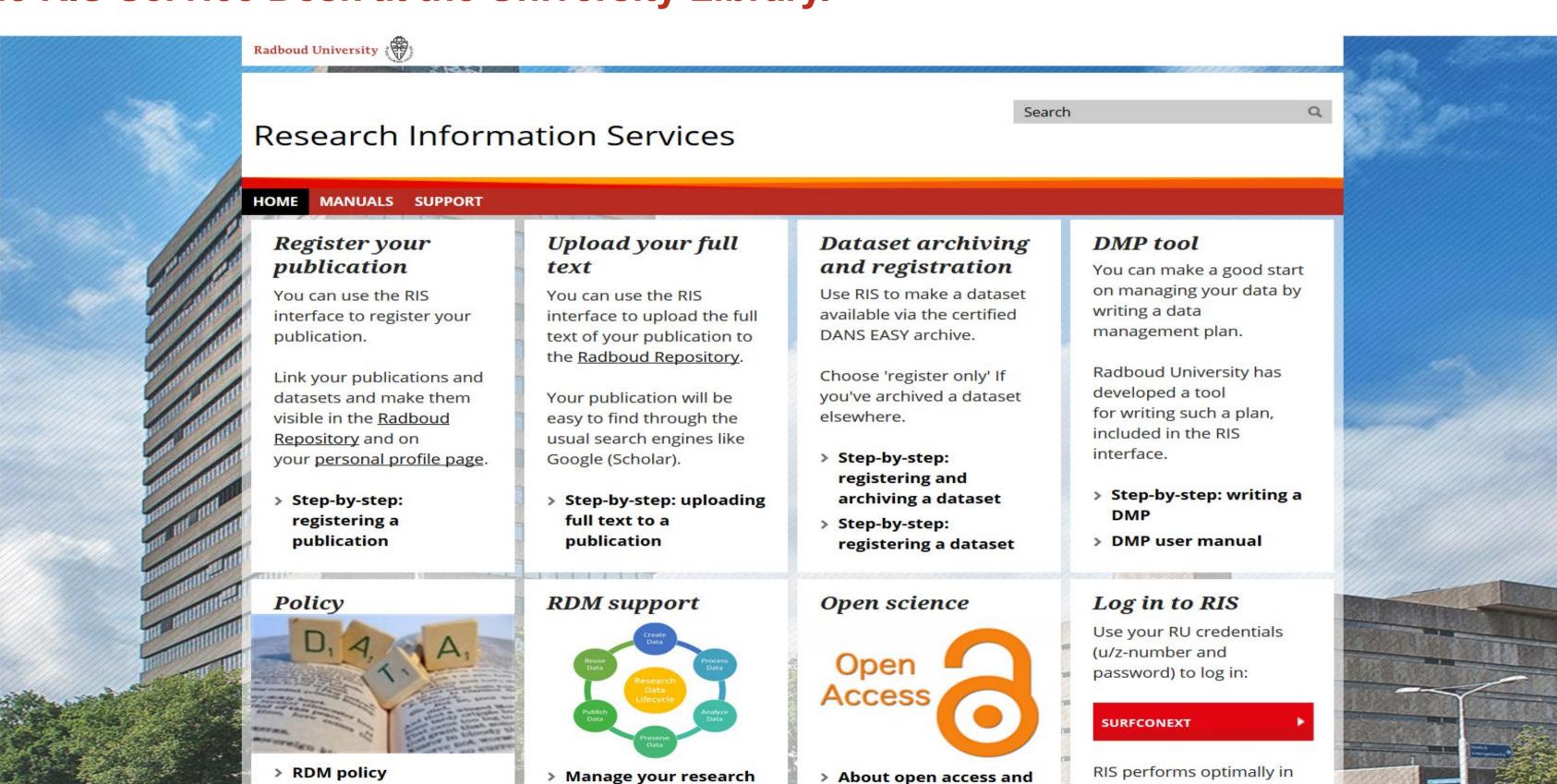
Including the specific/detailed, discipline or institute-specific RDM policies that researchers have to meet. This means in practice a.o.t. that some of the fields or paragraphs may partly be pre-given answers, partly mutlitple choice and partly free-text answers.

Benefits

- Making sure the answers to DMP questions optimally comply to the policy of the various institutes/ disciplines
- Reduce the effort researchers have to put into DMPs (e.g. instead of writing text, simply click pregiven boxes).

The crucial importance of an optimal support organization: the RIS Service Desk at the University Library.

> RIS guidelines



open science

data with our help

Edge or Chrome, the

browsers supported by

Some conclusions: The relevance or added value of the RIS-solution

The integration of research Data Archiving and Data Management Plan functionality in RIS, making the CRIS a "one-stop shop" for their research information management brings the following benefits or, added value to the researchers:

- Significant reduction of the number of different applications to use for their research administration and information management. RIS at least replaces 4 to 5 different interfaces otherwise to be used by the researchers (funder interface, OA repository interface, CV/profiling interface, research data archiving interface, data management plan interface,...) all with a different look and feel and probably also different terminology/definitions/semantics used.
- Having to enter the information only once, which may result in substantial time savings.
- Optimal and flexible promotion of themselves and their research.
- Promoting the integration, and the acceptance, of research administration and information tasks as a "natural part" of the research practice.

Some conclusions: The relevance or added value of the solution

Last but not least and more general, the integration of research data management functionality in a CRIS can:

Substantially contribute to the promotion of FAIR and Open Science

- The interlinked information objects in a CRIS (Researchers, Institutes, Projects, Publications, ...) provide a multitute of parameters to find research datasets. And furthermore the metadata on the datasets themselves, stored in a CRIS, supply information on their accessibility and their relevancy for re-use.
- Taken all this into account leads to the conclusion that an appropriate use or integration
 of CRISs (e.g. in research data infrastructures such as the European Open Science Cloud
 (EOSC) could really take Open Science to the next level.

Thank you for your attention.

Questions?