

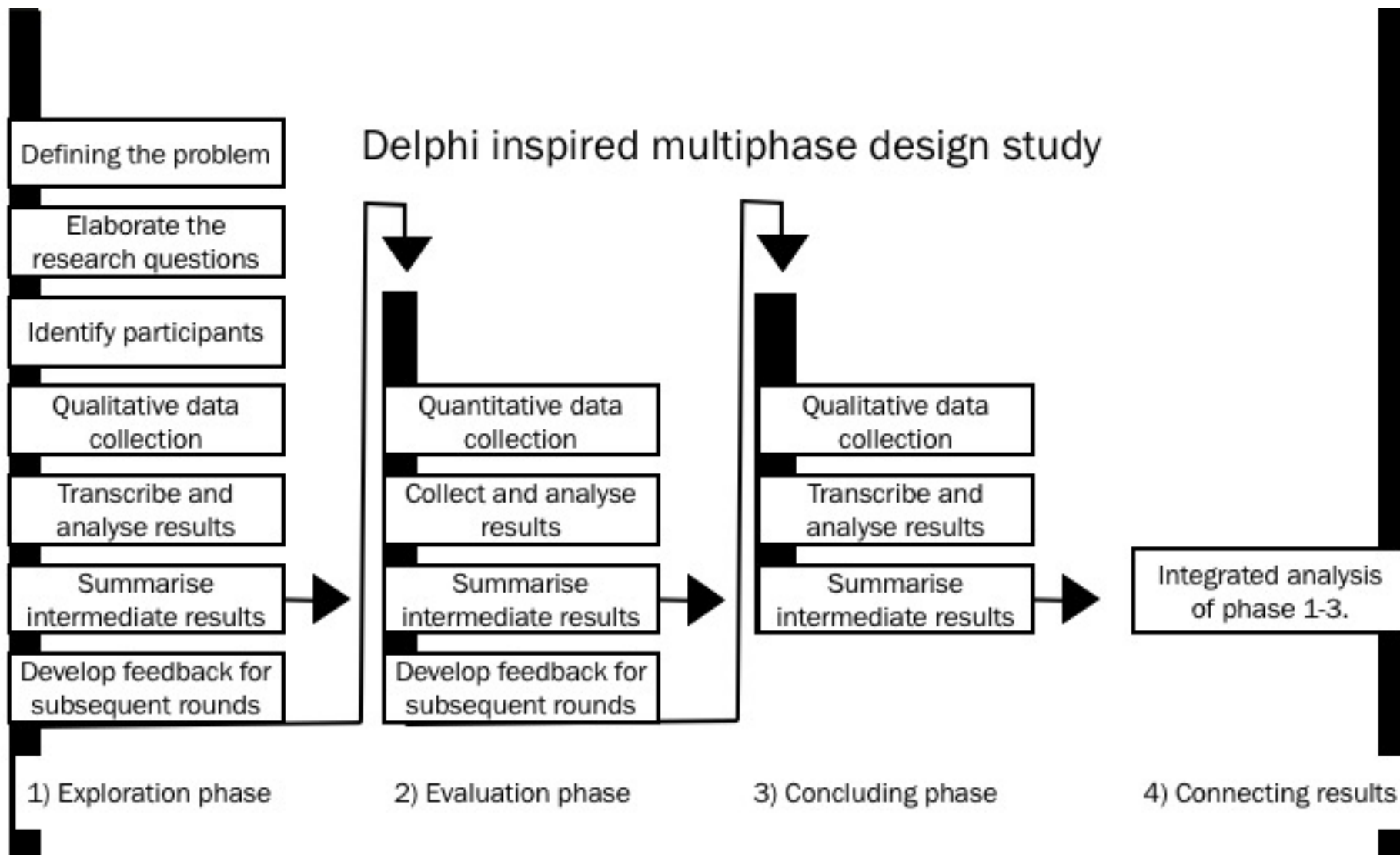
UNDERSTANDING THE DATA
MANAGEMENT PLAN AS A
BOUNDARY OBJECT THROUGH
A MULTI-STAKEHOLDER
PERSPECTIVE

LIVE KVALE

- 1) WHAT PERSPECTIVES ON DMPS ARE HELD BY DIFFERENT STAKEHOLDER GROUPS?
- 2) HOW DO THESE PERSPECTIVES HELP OR HINDER DMPS AS TOOLS TO SUPPORT DATA MANAGEMENT?

BOUNDARY OBJECTS

DELPHI METHOD



PARTICIPANT GROUP

Role/stakeholder category	Participant code			
Researchers working individually	RIZ	RIJ	RIL	RIB
Researchers working in groups	RGV	RGD	RGA	RGW
Policymakers	POU	POS	POK	
Infrastructure providers	INH	INO	INR	
Research support IT	ITE	ITY	ITI	
Research support, Research office	ROC	ROX	ROT	
Research support, Library	LM	LP	LG	LN
				(N=24)

RESULTS

SHARING A COMMON GOAL

The most important reasons to make a data management plan:

- The DMP makes the researcher think about how to make their data and metadata FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable). (21)
- A DMP creates awareness and agreements on data procedures within a research group, particularly important when several partners with different data needs are involved. (19)
- When the researchers think about what they are doing at an early stage, they can make intelligent choices for their data. (15)
- By being in control of their own data management, the research gets better and more efficient. (15)

THE GOAL OF THE DMP

To improve data management by making researchers plan for sharing their data internally within research groups and externally by making them FAIR, all depending on the creation of procedures for data documentation, metadata and data collection at an early stage.

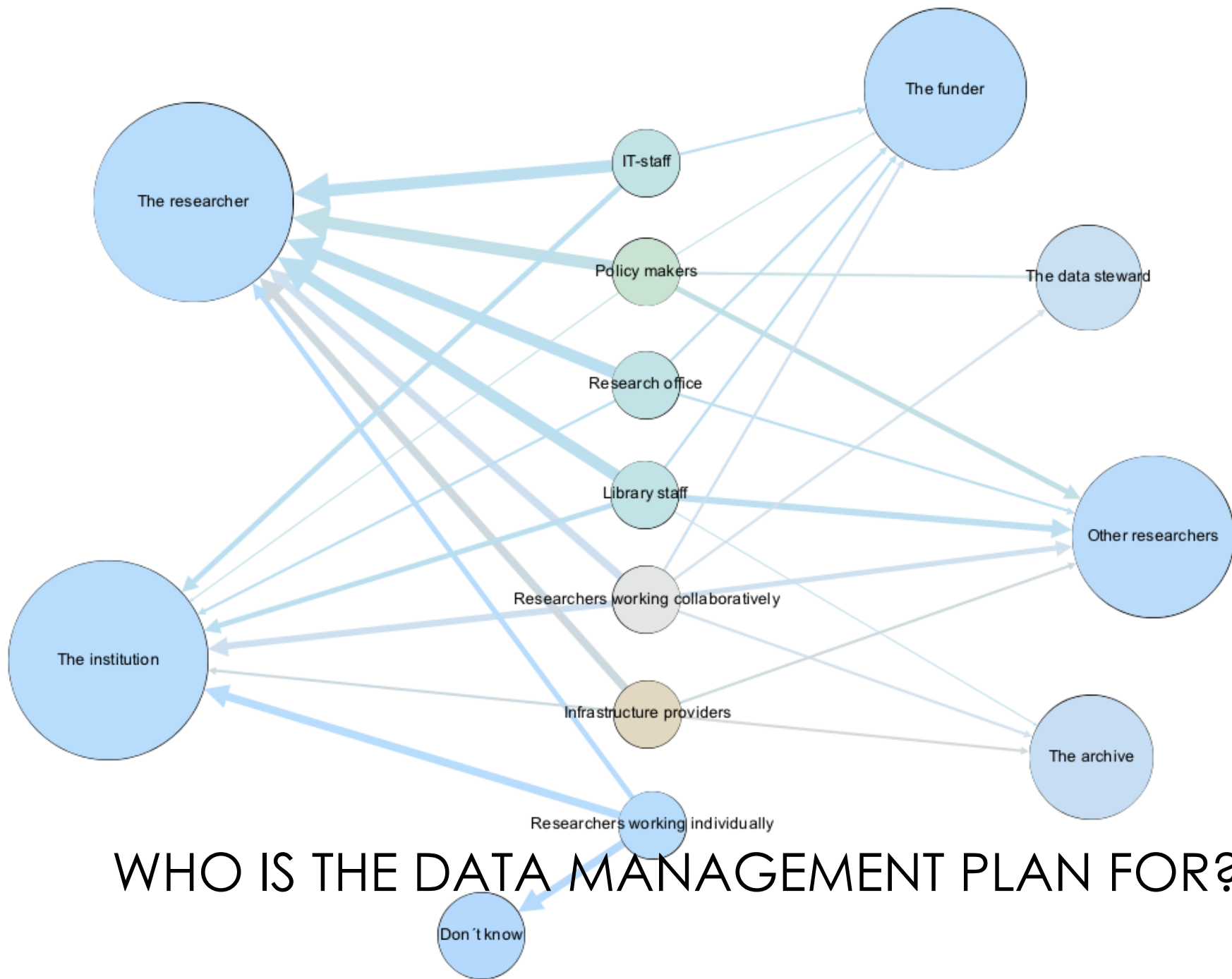
DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES ON THE DMP

- sharing and open science perspective
- the stewardship perspective
- protocol and procedures perspective
- curating perspective
- fulfilling requirements perspective

“When I got this task [to create a DMP tool], I thought those that are using my tool are going to be researchers, but although we put all the effort to facilitate the creation of a DMP, it still requires some competence in data management that is not likely to be present in the end user, in the researcher”

(Infrastructure provider).

WHO IS THE DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR?



Different practice approaches to the DMP

'If you ask questions that not just irritate the researcher but rather enlighten them on something they didn't know. The questions should make them think ' wow, I do have to think about this''

(University IT).

Different practice approaches to the DMP

'There should be a guidance in the DMP so that when you answer questions you are guided in the right direction. So that with naming conventions, really what to name the files, and how to structure data, there might be similarities, and then you can get help and suggestions as to how you should name your files'

(Infrastructure developer)

Different practice approaches to the DMP

'It is evolving. Some groups have high data management standards and you try to adapt to it. But that is also expensive, depending on what you do, so then if that is the standard, we have to invest in that kind of resources. So, specifically, in the data we are influencing each other internationally'

(Researcher).

'Basically, I had a chat with EU and they say that once your DMP is accepted, unless it is absolutely necessary, please do not spend too much time on it because the main goal is the scientific research'
(Researcher).

RECOMMENDATIONS

Consensus is not necessary

The degree of standardization and
automation should be balanced

By formalising procedures and standardising methods the DMP can become a boundary object, enhancing reproducibility and enabling data sharing.