

# Developing Guidance on Trustworthy Data Repository Characteristics for Canadian Research.

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Digital Research  
Alliance of Canada

Alliance de recherche  
numérique du Canada

# Agenda.

01.

High-level  
Overview

02.

Icebreaker

03.

Work Plan  
and  
Approach

04.

Interactive  
Exercise

05.

Facilitated  
Discussion



# Purpose.



## Researcher Repository Selection

Streamline decision-making process for researchers



## Tri-Agency Data Deposit Requirement

As this policy requirement takes effect, community guidance can provide a useful basis.



## Repository Value Recognition

Raising awareness can increase perceived value and investment.

**In Scope:** Developing practical Canadian guidance on trustworthy repository characteristics to support repository selection, self-description, and good data deposit practice. .

**Out of Scope:** Creating a certification, ranking, mandate, compliance framework, or formal endorsement process for individual repositories.

# Our Working Group.

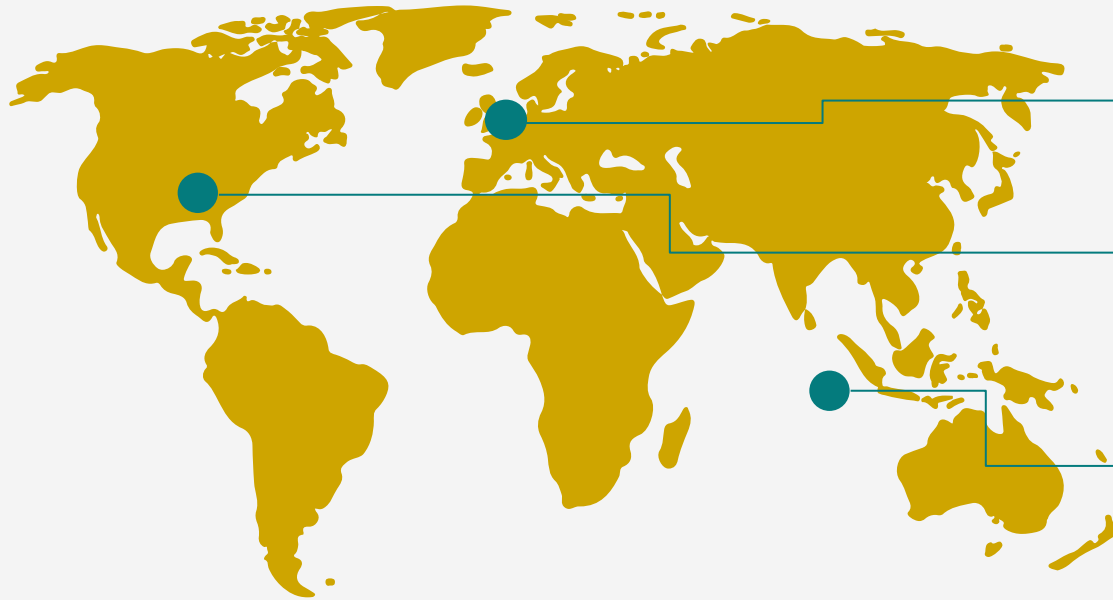
**Chairs:** Reyna Broadhurst, Chantel Ridsdale

**Members:**

- Ada Poon
- Atreya Madrone
- Billie Hu
- Claire Herbert
- Dany Savard
- Emilie Altman
- Eugene Chen
- Kelsey Harkness
- Lina Harper
- Lindsay Day
- Minglu Wang
- Natalie Williams
- Neha Milan
- Pascal Calarco
- Sam Read
- Sara McGill
- Sean Tippett
- Steven De Costa
- Tania Tan
- Tanya Nguyen
- Tara Stieglitz

**Diverse representation:** Geographically, generalist and disciplinary repositories, institution size, language, gender, career stage

# International Insights.



## FIDELIS

Characteristics mapping report and Transparent Trustworthy Repository Attributes (TTRAM) Matrix

## USA

Desirable Characteristics of Data Repositories for Federally Funded Research (2022)

## Other?

Repository characterizations for particular disciplines or regions

Data Repository Certifications & Registries

CoreTrustSeal, Global Core Biodata Resources, re3data, FAIRSharing..

# Uniquely Canadian Contextualization.



- **Data Sovereignty**

Data stored and governed within Canada; aligned with privacy law

- **Indigenous data governance**

OCAP® and CARE principles

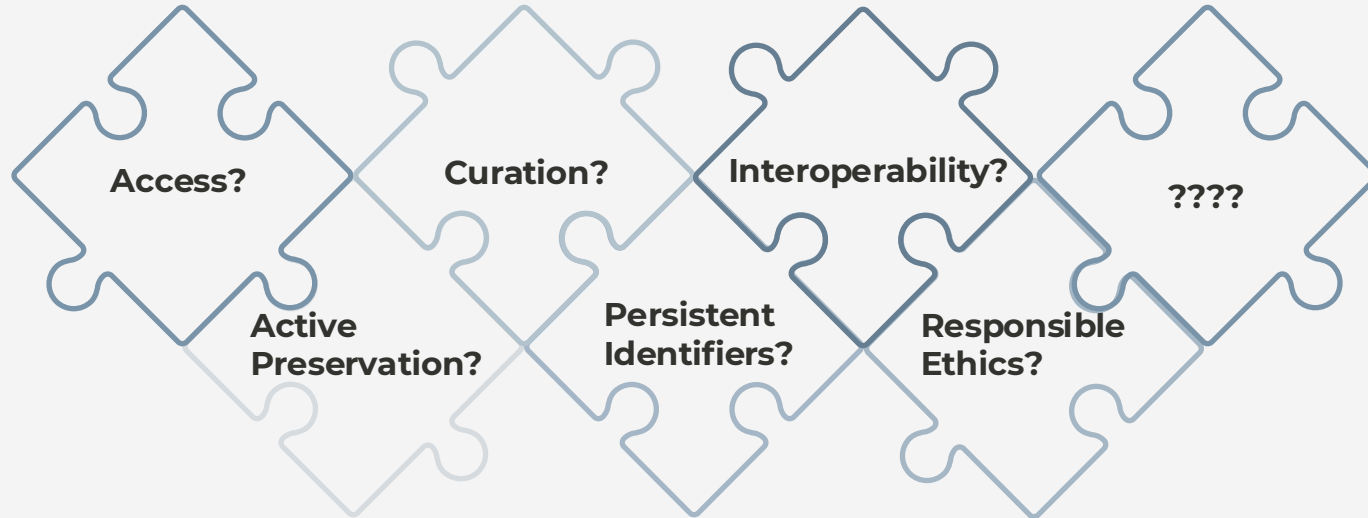
- **Tri-Agency alignment**

Calibrated to the Tri-Agency RDM Policy deposit requirement

- **Landscape diversity and Bilingualism**

200+ repositories to choose from; equitable service provision in EN and FR languages

# Characteristics.



Oxford defines characteristic as **‘a feature or quality belonging typically to a person, place, or thing and serving to identify it ‘**

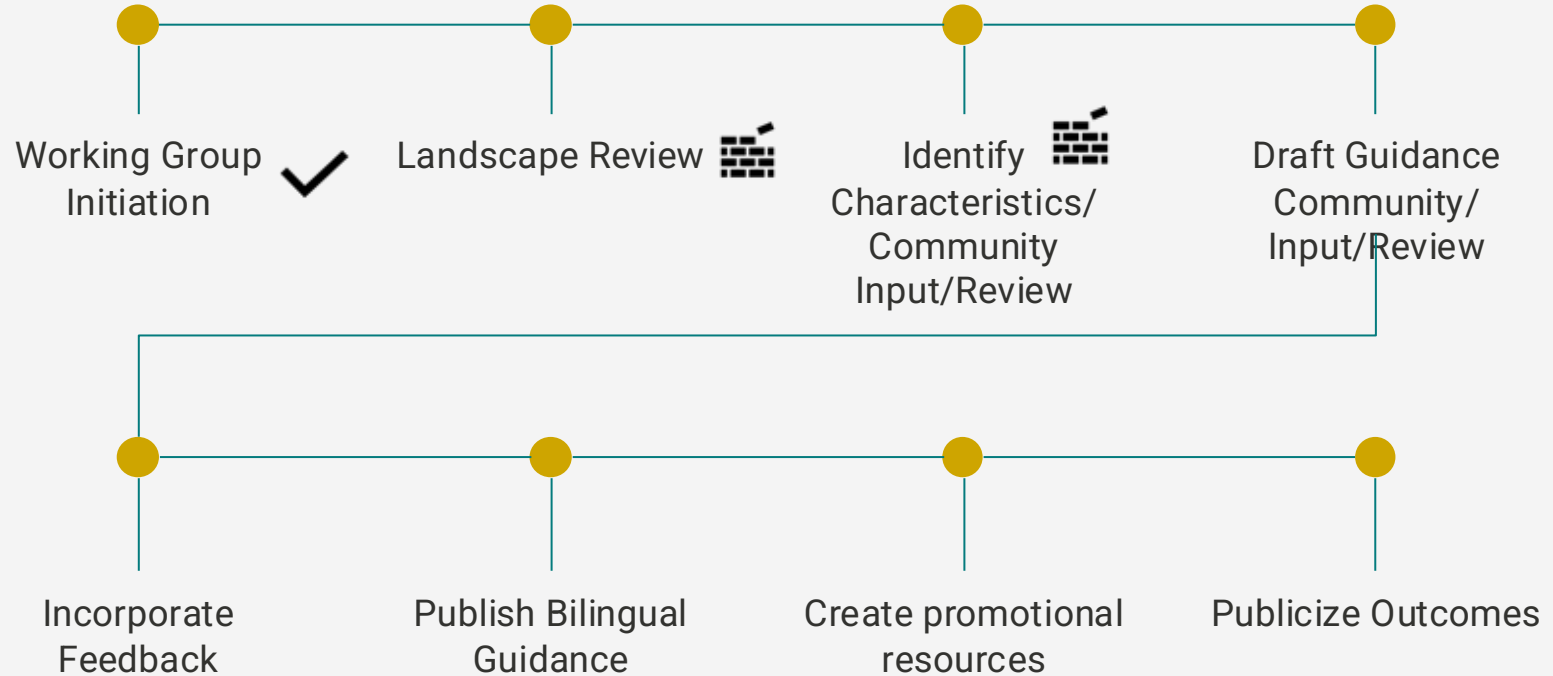
# Icebreaker.

Go to [www.menti.com](https://www.menti.com)

Enter the code: 7397 3587



# Work Plan.



# Research Question.

What work has been done by others in framing what characteristics **data** repositories should have?

1. What characteristics have been identified as important for data repositories?
2. Are there insights of their processes to establish priority characteristics that we want to consider?
3. What characteristics or criteria would be specifically important in a Canadian context?
4. Are there characteristics that are important for some disciplines or contexts (e.g., journal publisher expectations), but not others?

Out of Scope:

- We are not trying to determine the difficulties or the level of implementation of any particular characteristic, only their perceived importance. (that may be a later activity)
- Measurement of the relative importance (e.g., leaving the prioritization/ranking effort to community engagement activities)?

# Type of Review.

Based on two decision-making tools ([U of M](#), [Cornell University](#)), a Rapid Review is likely the best option for our investigation.

What is a Rapid Review?

A rapid review is conducted using a modification of the methods used in a systematic review. Decisions about which processes to modify and how are made based on the time allotted for the completion of the review and how such modifications will affect the quality of the final product. If systematic reviews are thought of as supplying the "correct" answer to a research question based on the available research, rapid reviews provide the "good enough" answer.

# Literature Review Methodology.

## Plan & Identify ✓

**Plan** – Frame research question, determine inclusion and exclusion criteria for studies, create project management outline including deadlines and responsibilities, and develop protocol.

**Identify** – Determine search terms and databases to search, retrieve studies and document findings.

## Evaluate ✓

Screen, select, sort, and appraise studies.

## Collect & Code



**Collect & Code** – Determine forms, code selected studies, and synthesize data extracted.



# Literature Review Subgroups.

Journal  
Publications

Certification  
and  
Accreditation  
expectations

News Articles

White Papers

Journal  
Publishers

Indigenous  
Strategies

Regional  
Guidelines

Blogs

Canadian  
Institutional  
RDM  
strategies

Major  
Standards

# Collecting/Coding Resources and Identify Characteristics.



- Locale
- Domain
- Characteristics
- Status of Review



# Characteristics Interactive Input.

Continuation from ice  
breaker

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# Discussion.

Does anyone want to elaborate on their characteristics rankings?

Does anyone want to elaborate on missed characteristics?

Are there some characteristics that matter more in specific situations or disciplines?

Do you think this guidance will be a useful to the Canadian research community?

Does this process make sense to you?

Any other questions/thoughts?



# Stay Involved!

Once we have reviewed the identified literature, we will be soliciting more thorough feedback on priorities. Use the QR code to stay informed or provide more input!



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# Thanks!

**Do you have any questions?**

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