





## Grant agreement no. 654139 **LEARN**

# Leaders Activating Research Networks: Implementing the LERU Research Data Roadmap and Toolkit

## Coordination & support action

H2020-INFRASUPP-2014-2

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## D4.2 Survey analysis report

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Contributors: UCL

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Dissemination Level				
PU	Public	Х		
СО	Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)			
CI	Classified, as referred to in Commission Decision 2001/844/EC			



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## **Table of contents**

1.	Version log	4
	Definition and acronyms	
3.	Introduction	6
	Activities carried out and results	
5	Conclusions	29



## 1. Version log

Version	Date	Released by	Nature of Change
v 1.0	18 June 2017	I. Labastida (UB)	First draft
v 1.1	21 June 2017	M. Moyle (UCL)	Minor revisions to first draft
v 1.2	26 June 2017	M. Moyle (UCL), I. Labastida (UB)	Review of first draft
V2.0	19 July 2017	I. Labastida (UB)	It includes suggestions made by reviewers



## 2. Definition and acronyms

Acronyms	Definitions		
LEARN	Leaders Activating Research Networks: Implementing the LERU Research Data Roadmap and Toolkit		
LERU Roadmap	Roadmap for universities and research organisations on how to tackle the challenges which research data poses. It also has a series of messages for researchers, support services, research institutions and policy makers.		
RDM	Research Data Management		
KPI	Key Performance Indicators		
UK, GBR	United Kingdom		
ESP	Spain		
MEX	Mexico		
COL	Colombia		



### 3. Introduction

As part of WP4 activities, a web-based survey questionnaire (then named 'RDM Readiness Survey') was produced in the first period in order to provide research institutions with a self-assessment tool to ascertain how ready they were for managing research data.

The survey has thirteen questions addressing the main elements to be taken into account in developing an institutional strategy for research data management. Each question has three possible answers that represent the different degrees of readiness: green (ready), yellow (on the way) or red (not ready). The more 'green' responses recorded, the readier an institution probably is for managing its research data. Amber and red responses are indicative of areas for possible future investment.

The survey is available both in English and Spanish and it is published on the project website at:

http://learn-rdm.eu/rdm-readiness-survey/ (English version) http://learn-rdm.eu/encuesta-rdm/ (Spanish version)

The objective of this Deliverable is to provide an analysis of the results of the survey using the data collected until the 31<sup>st</sup> of May, 2017

## 4. Activities carried out and results

The RDM Readiness survey was opened in the last week of February, 2016.

The dissemination of this self-assessment tool was promoted at the LEARN workshops, through the project website, the mini workshops organised by UN ECLAC, and any event in which LEARN partners participated.

It is important to note UN ECLAC's work in promoting take-up of the survey among Latin American stakeholders and networks. To help to facilitate dissemination of the survey, both UN ECLAC and UNIVIE translated targeted emails addressed to local contacts. A number of answers were received from Mexico further to the event organised in that country with participation of ECLAC.

At the 31<sup>st</sup> of May, 2017 373 valid responses had been received from 42 countries. Identification of the country of provenance is an optional field in the survey, therefore it is possible that responses were received from other places. The most answers came from the UK, Spain and Mexico. Besides Europe, Latin America, and the Caribbean, responses were received from Australia, the USA and India.

We had 105 answers from the 373 from unknown countries and unknown institutions because those fields weren't answered (they were optional to fill)

PU Page 6 Version 2.0



All the complete data collected from the survey is available at https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.810493

In the published data set, a geographical identifier has been assigned in place of the name of the responding institution. As the tool was designed for the purpose of self-assessment, it was felt appropriate to withhold the individual identity of the participating institutions.

The following pages present some graphs generated from responses to the survey.

The first graphs (pages 8-14) show the proportion of green, amber and red answers received for each survey question, and a final graph (page 14, 'Summary') shows the sum of all the red, yellow and green answers received to date.

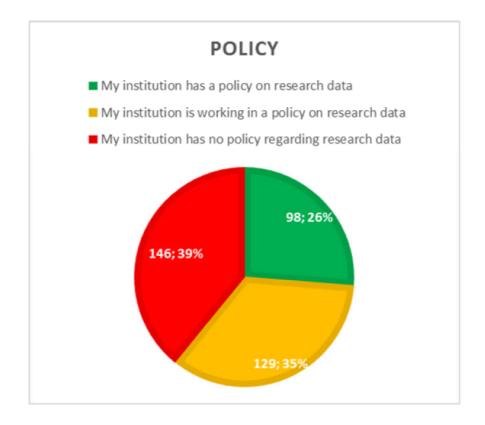
After those graphs, show some geographical comparisons are presented, following the same approach. The first comparison (pages 16-20) is between Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean; the second (pages 22-26) is between among the two European countries from which most responses were received, the United Kingdom and Spain; and the third comparison (pages 28-32) is between the two Latin American countries with the most respondents: Mexico and Colombia.

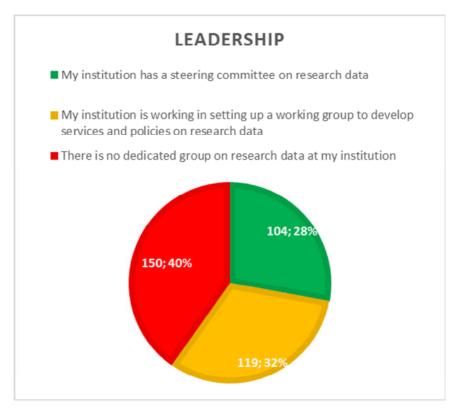
Overall conclusions from the survey are presented on page 34.

Finally, please note that although the data gathered through the survey are a useful indicator of the status of RDM readiness in in different countries and regions, this LEARN survey and findings should not be taken as a formal quantitative study. The survey was designed principally to help institutions to assess themselves, rather than to measure or compare them.



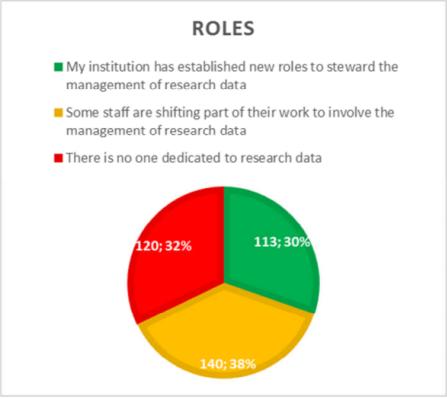
## Graphical results of the survey as of 31st of May, 2017

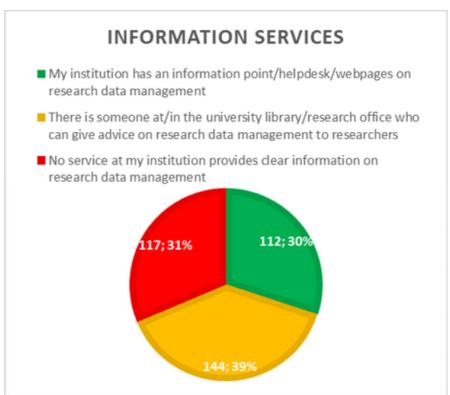




PU Page 8 Version 2.0

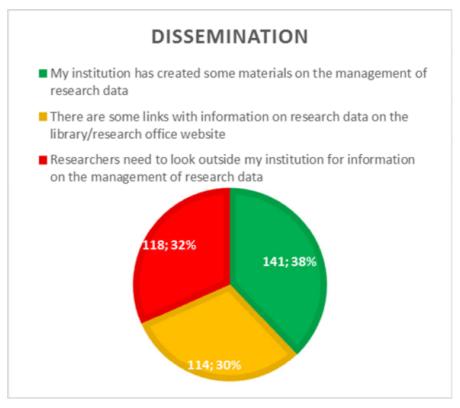


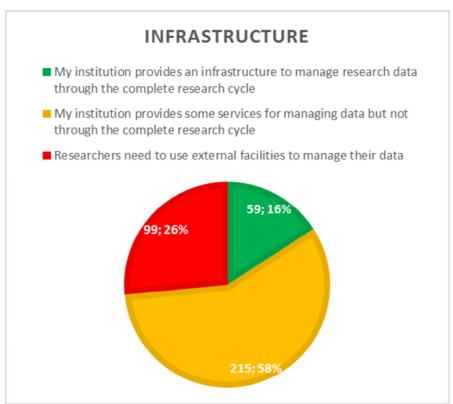




PU Page 9 Version 2.0

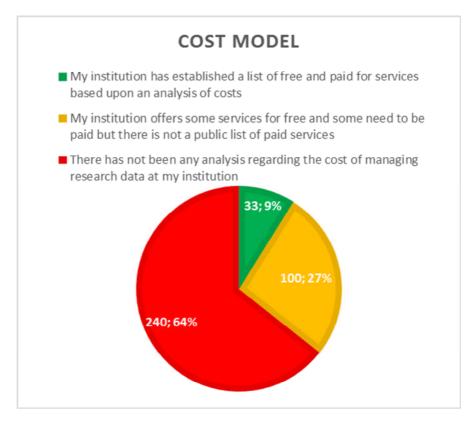


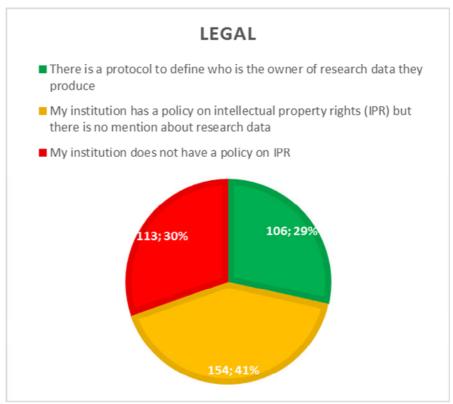




PU Page 10 Version 2.0





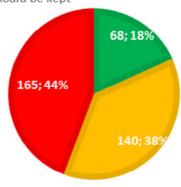


PU Page 11 Version 2.0



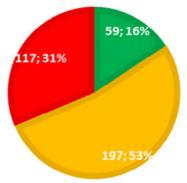
#### SELECTION OF DATA

- There are protocols, laid down by bodies such as the university or the research funder, to define which data has to be kept, shared, archived, etc
- My institution gives some advice about the preservation of research data
- My institution has not established any guidance about which research data should be kept



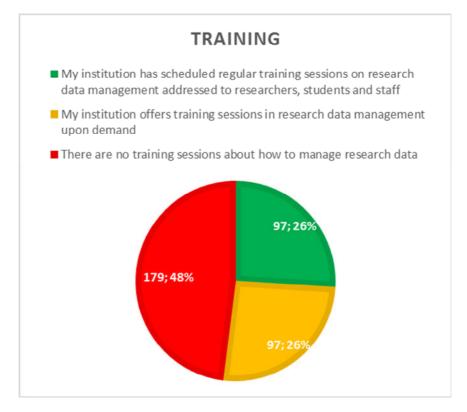
#### PUBLICATION AND SHARING

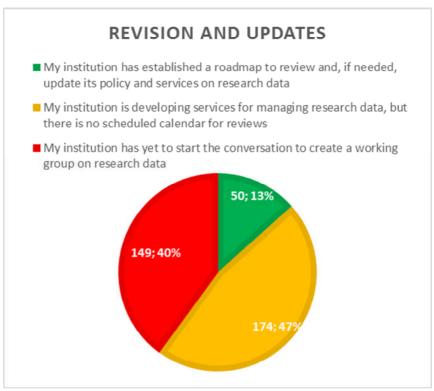
- There are protocols, laid down by bodies such as the university or the research funder, defining which data has to be published, where and under which terms of use
- My institution allows researchers to publish research data in our institutional repository or in a disciplinary repository (outside of the institution)
- My institution does not have a protocol or a place to publish research data



PU Page 12 Version 2.0

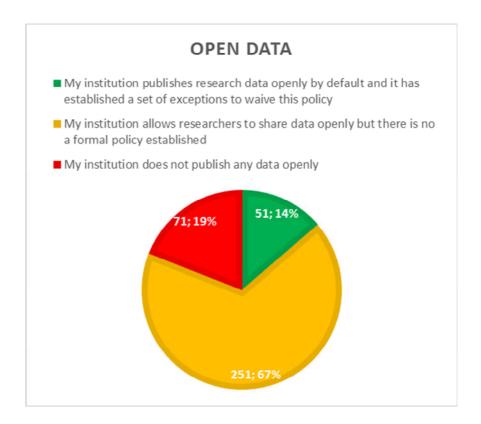


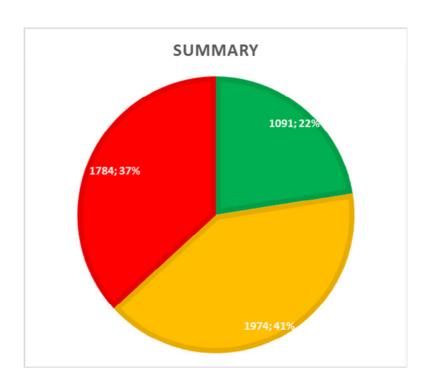




PU Page 13 Version 2.0







PU Page 14 Version 2.0



This first set of graphs shows the overall situation of the institutions that have answered the survey. As it can be seen in the first question, there are only a quarter of institutions with an institutional policy but there are many institutions working in the development of one. This situation is similar to the final summary in page 14 from where we can say that only 4 out of 10 institutions are, in general, not ready for managing research data, 4 more are getting ready and the remaining 2 are ready.

If we look at each question we find that institutions are less ready to face research data management in relation to costs. Less than 10% has done an analysis of costs while over 60% declares that they haven't done it. Looking at infrastructures we see that most of the institutions are providing researchers with some of the infrastructure needed for the whole cycle of research data management and they also offer their institutional repositories for publishing data as it can be seen looking at the graph in page 12.

Another remarkable graph is the one related to training in page 13 where it can be seen there are not training sessions scheduled in general contrary at it would be expected. However, many institutions offer training sessions on demand.

Finally we can see in the previous page that institutions have not adopted an open policy by default when publishing data but they allow researchers to use open licenses freely



### Comparison Europe / Latin America-Caribbean

