

Incentives for Data Producers to Create Archive/Ready Data: Implications for Archives and Records Management

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Why are Incentives for Data Producers Important?

- Archivists expect/require data producers to provide
 - Data
 - Metadata
 - Documentation

sufficient for

- Validation of accessions
 - Preparing data for long-term preservation
 - Appropriate release or dissemination
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'Archive-Ready' Data

- ❑ 'Archive-Ready' = Content and metadata sufficient for archivists to prepare the data for long-term preservation and dissemination
 - ❑ In OAIS terminology: The Submission Information Package is complete and accurate enough to produce an Archival Information Package without recourse to the data producer
 - ❑ 'Dissemination-Ready' requires additional effort
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Compliance and Incentive Issues

- ❑ Data producers are unaware of recordkeeping, archival and data deposit requirements
- ❑ Data producers do not consider archival requirements until projects are completed
- ❑ Permanent records and data are not transferred to archives
- ❑ Submissions are incomplete

Sources: SRA International Study for NARA (2001), Cohasset, ARMA, AIM Records Management Surveys (1999-2007), University of Maryland Study (2005).

Data Producer Study

□ “Best Case” Scenario

- Social Science researchers required to deposit data for federal funding
 - Designated Repository: National Archive of Criminal Justice Data at ICPSR
 - Guidelines and training available to assist grantees
 - Grantees are expected to deposit data at the completion of their funded projects
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Deposit and Processing Delays

	Mean	Median	Min	Max
Deposit Delay (days)	767	664	-27	2630
Processing Delay (days)	355	376	20	1187
Total Delay (days)	1160	1122	263	2846

Reasons for Delays

- Grantees do not submit data at end of the grant
- Archivists require additional information/data from data producers
- Data producers review and approve revisions

Processing Time (in hours)

	Mean	Median	Min	Max
Processing time (hours)	79	60	8.5	359

Data Producers' Attitudes toward Depositing Data (n=54)

- 51 grantees (94.4%) were aware of the deposit requirement
 - Attitude toward deposit requirement:
 - Very favorable (34%)
 - Favorable (31%)
 - Neutral (24%)
 - Unfavorable (11%)
 - 57% would deposit their data even if they were not required to do so
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Obstacles to Deposit

- Would like to publish more papers before releasing data (44%)
 - Confidentiality (35%)
 - Loss of control over the data (31%)
 - Loss of exclusive use of the data (28%)
 - Costs of preparing data (20%)
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Incentives: I would be more likely to deposit my data if:

I thought the data would really benefit others	34	65.4%
If deposit were mandatory to receive new funding from NIJ	26	50.0%
If the data and documentation counted as a publication	19	36.5%
If citations to the data counted like citations to publications	17	32.7%
If depositing data was a requirement for publishing a paper	14	26.9%
If I received monetary compensation	8	15.4%

Incentives

□ Extrinsic Incentives

- Material rewards (payments, promotions)
- Moral rewards (praise, public commendation, reputation)
- Coercive laws and policies (avoidance of punishment)

□ Intrinsic Incentives

- Enjoyment
 - Contributing to a common good
 - Sense of fulfilling an obligation or responsibility to a group or society
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Incentives for Social Science Researchers

- Emphasize intrinsic incentives
 - Inform data producers of when and how their data are used.
 - Make depositing the norm, not the exception
 - Permit limited embargo of data between deposit and release
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Implications for Archives and Records Management

- ❑ Large investments are being made in repositories with less attention to producer/archive relationships and processes
 - ❑ Heavy reliance on extrinsic incentives (laws, policies, guidelines)
 - ❑ Explore intrinsic incentives
 - Resonate with social and cultural values in the public sector, academia, and not-for-profits
 - Effective intrinsic rewards do not require additional intervention
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Thank you

- This research was funded by the National Science Foundation NSF Award # IIS 0456 022
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