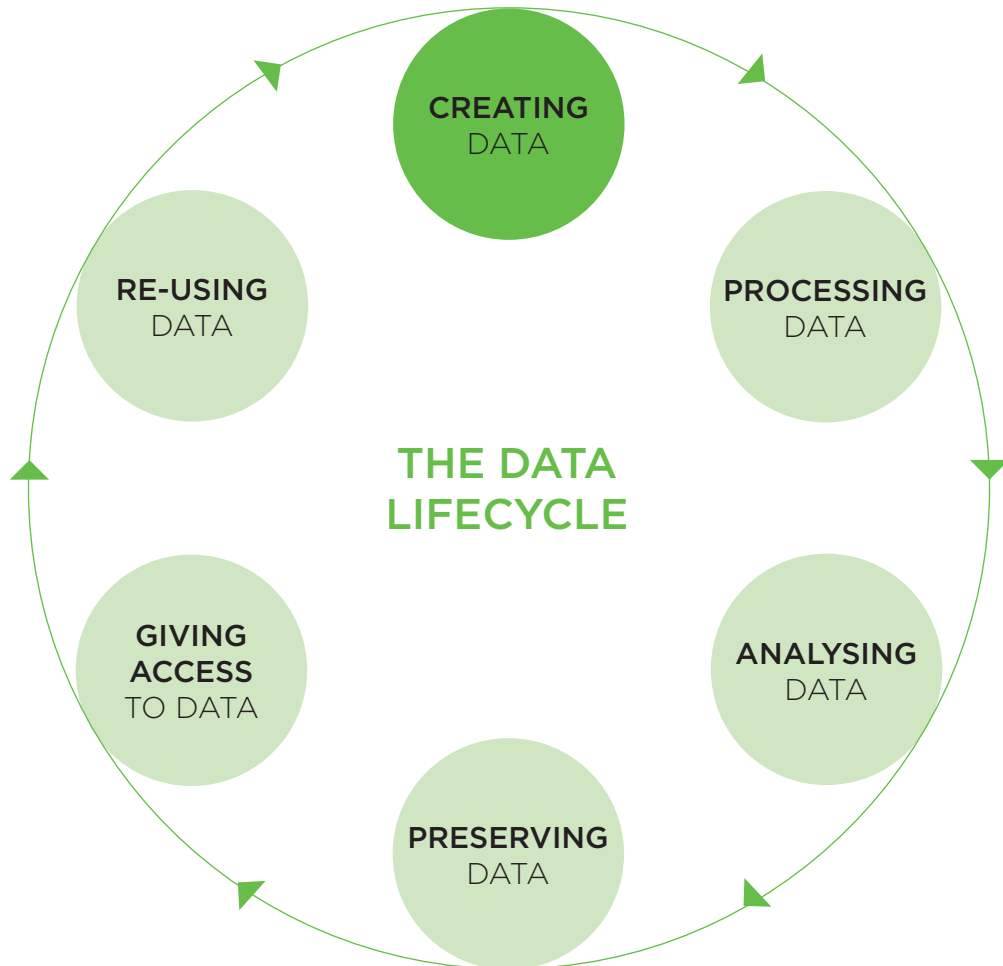


EXERCISE ONE**USING THE DATA MANAGEMENT LIFECYCLE FOR YOUR RESEARCH PLANNING**

Data often have a longer lifespan than the research project that creates them. Researchers may continue to work on data after funding has ceased, follow-up projects may analyse or add to the data, and data may be re-used by other researchers.

Annotate the UK Data Archive's Data Lifecycle diagram overleaf to reflect your own research data lifecycle and the points at which you think data management procedures should be implemented.

THE UK DATA ARCHIVE'S DATA LIFECYCLE**CREATING DATA**

- design research
- plan data management (formats, storage etc.)
- plan consent for sharing
- locate existing data
- collect data (experiment, observe, measure, simulate)
- capture and create metadata

PROCESSING DATA

- enter data, digitise, transcribe, translate
- check, validate, clean data
- anonymise data where necessary
- describe data
- manage and store data

ANALYSING DATA

- interpret data
- derive data
- produce research outputs
- author publications
- prepare data for preservation

PRESERVING DATA

- migrate data to best format
- migrate data to suitable medium
- back-up and store data
- create metadata and documentation
- archive data

GIVING ACCESS TO DATA

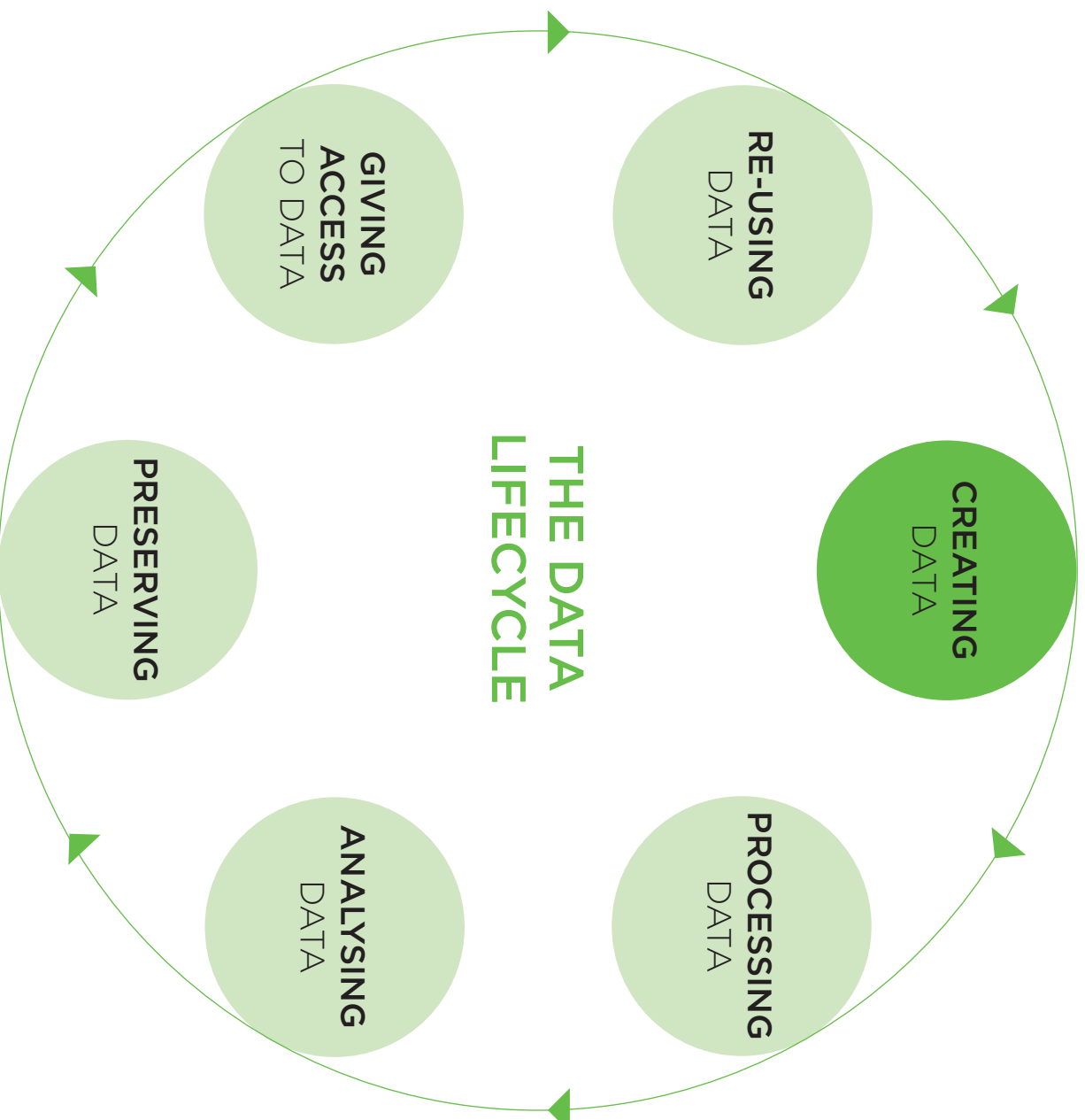
- distribute data
- share data
- control access
- establish copyright
- promote data

RE-USING DATA

- follow-up research
- new research
- undertake research reviews
- scrutinise findings
- teach and learn

EXERCISE 1: USING THE DATA MANAGEMENT LIFECYCLE FOR YOUR RESEARCH PLANNING

2/2



EXAMPLE: DATA LIFECYCLE PLANNING

Project: Negotiating Midlife - A Psycho-Social Investigation into the Subjective Experience of Ageing

