Funders, Managers, Lawyers, and Ethics Committees

The interests of these groups are often outward facing, fitting into a larger research or statistical environment. They are also focusing on costs, benefits and resource demands. The mix of concerns is often defined by the organizational structure and the stability of that structure (is change anticipated soon). Because of this think that materials for creating instruction or presentations for these groups needs to be modular and allow the presenter to select and organize content as needed to fit the situation.

We looked at using the modeling approach of the GSBPM to organize the content, having identified concerns across the top and content modules below. Each content module could have sub-modules with examples that could be selected as appropriate. The presenter could select their own path through the content, covering the appropriate areas of concern, with the details needed by the recipients.

# Identified areas of concern

* Need to interact with a broader environment
	+ Will DDI help or hinder interaction with related organizations
	+ Need to share data/metadata with others
	+ Need to interact with other metadata standards
* Existing ideas about standards
	+ One standard should be enough
		- “Dublin Core is enough for everything”
		- “If DDI doesn’t do everything I need why should I use it”
	+ Community standards
		- “We have to use GSIM”
	+ Conceptual models vs. implementation models
	+ Independents – why use a standard at all
		- ‘We’ll build our own”
* Areas of focus for the organization
	+ Legal requirements for content or management
	+ Preservation
	+ “Supporting research”
	+ “Access to data” – discovery and delivery
	+ Production and/or collection of data
		- Metadata needs to do more than just be an added value
* Cost/Benefit
	+ What is the payoff for the organization
	+ Does it support itself (benefits equal or outweigh the costs)?
	+ Does it support the work of organizations supplying data?
* Implementation requirements
	+ Process change
	+ Infrastructure change

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| What is DDI? | Environment | Other standards | Focus of Organization | Cost / Benefit | Implementation requirements |
| Purpose | Available standards | Dublin Core (other bibliographic standards) | Data production / capture | Short term costs / benefits | Infrastructure requirements |
| Coverage | Interaction with other standards | GSIM | Dissemination | Payoffs of metadata management | Changes in business processes |
| Position within a range of standards | Legal requirements | Geographic | Preservation | Benefits of metadata reuse | Training |
| Management of metadata | Value of standards | Related fields | Support of research | Selection of content to use | Staging |
| Reuse of metadata |  |  |  |  |  |

Each square would have one or more sets of content related to the topic as well as examples from different organizational settings that could be selected.

# Examples of content:

* DDI is more than just data description
	+ Inform data quality
	+ Capture or drive a process
	+ Reuse content for quality control, linking over time and between sources
* DDI is designed to work well with other standards
	+ Handshake with geographic standards
	+ Common content with environmental and health data
	+ Overlap with Dublin Core – complete mapping
	+ Implementation standard for GSIM
* Supports metadata over time
	+ Item level versioning
	+ Supported but not required