Research data services classified by the type of librarian-service interaction with researchers.

	Transversal services	Group services	One-on-one services
Time required	Takes a lot of time and resources to set up the service, but once created, the application is relatively fast.	Medium range of time, from several hours to weeks.	Relatively short, from a few minutes to a few hours.
Type of knowledge transferred	Generalizable knowledge that has to be interpreted for each application.	Ranges from generalizable to specific knowledge.	Very specific knowledge tailored to a distinct challenge.
Researchers affected	All researchers in an institution.	Group of researchers who have something in common.	One person or a very small group.
Service examples	1. Lead the development of an institutional research data management policy. 2. Influence data policies external to the institution (a) national (b) international (c) funders. 3. Create and maintain web-based guides with data management advice. 4. Provide access to tools that promote or enhance robust data management. 5. Provide access to external data sources. 6. Perform long-term preservation of research data. 7. Provide a data catalogue to improve findability of the institution's research data.	1.Group consultations and advisory services including (a) data management planning (b) data storage (c) data publication (d) data analysis (e) data visualization (f) data documentation (g) data standards (h) copyright, licensing, and intellectual property around datasets (i) data curation of active data (j) data preservation (k) data citation. 2. Participation of librarians in research projects as a member of the team. 3. Training and instruction in data literacy to undergraduate, graduate students, staff, and faculty. This training can take	1. Research data management advisory service to researchers. 2. Advisory services: most of the advisory services mentioned in the group consultation and advisory services can be done for an individual or small group. 3. Support researchers in their efforts to research and retrieve data from external sources.

	8. Run a data repository/archive/store 9. Develop researcher data awareness 10. Outreach and promotion of data sources.	several forms (a) short workshops (b) credit classes (c) non- credit classes (d) study groups. 4. Take on responsibility for actively curating research data (a) creating metadata (b) preparing a dataset for deposit in a repository (c) transferring formats. 5. Managing collections of datasets, identifying datasets for deposit and deselecting datasets.	4. Take on responsibility for curating active data (a) creating metadata (b) preparing dataset for deposit in a repository (c) transferring formats.

Appears as Table 2 in Llebot and Rempel (2021).

Suggested citation for this dataset:
Llebot, C., Rempel, H. G. (2020) Instruments to explore the adoption of good data management practices through a variation of the UTAUT model. (Version 1) [Dataset]. Oregon State University. https://doi.org/10.7267/5x21tn73z