

	Moderating Variables in Practice	
Moderating Variables	Experienced	Inexperienced
PI Experience	<p>David was trained as a graduate student in the Human Genome Project in the 1990s. He has worked extensively with genomic datasets, and is used to the formats and standards in the field. He is a big supporter of open science, and keeps up with new developments of tools and best practices in the field. He is used to making his data available to the public as soon as he can, makes an effort to publish in open journals, and makes sure that the projects he manages represent these values.</p>	<p>David's background is in the medical field. He was chosen as PI because of his extensive knowledge of breast cancer. His training is in human subjects research, and he has a very strong sense of research ethics. He understands the value of open science, but he is more comfortable keeping his datasets behind closed doors. He does make his data available upon publication when it is ethical to do so. He began working with genomic datasets relatively recently, and is still learning about standards, formats, and best practices in the field. However, the field of bioinformatics has clear standards, and they are consistently applied.</p>
	Autocratic	Democratic

Personality/Group Culture	<p>For David it is important to be involved in as many details as possible of the project. He is good at listening to others, especially PIs of other subprojects to identify problems or challenges that need to be addressed, and he tries to get input from the members of the team that he trusts. Once he makes a decision, he methodically documents the decision and sets up mechanisms so that the decision will be known and understood by all the members of the project. He provides support and resources when needed so that the decision will be implemented. He expects everybody to follow his instructions; he does not tend to make exceptions.</p>	<p>David is a gentle person who does not like confrontation. He tries to keep the number of decisions that affect the day-to-day work of the researchers in his team at a minimum, and prefers talking about recommendations rather than mandatory decisions. He believes in letting researchers make their own choices related to how to manage their research teams and their data. When he does make decisions that need to be followed by all, he researches them thoroughly, and is generally comfortable making exceptions, which are rarely documented. The field of bioinformatics has a lot of standards that are very well documented and used by a large percentage of scientists in the field. Because of this, the decisions that are left to individual scientists are small, and they do not generally compromise the intercomparability of the data from different parts of the sub projects.</p>
	Uses Standards	Does Not Use Standards

Disciplinary Research Culture & Funding Sources	David applies the principles of data management from the bioinformatics world to all the research he supervises. Early in the project he pushed the group to make decisions on data formats, and metadata recording. When metadata standards were not appropriate for their data, they developed group specific templates and standards. They train early career researchers on these, and David checks regularly with all the subgroups to ensure that data and metadata are recorded in compatible formats. David's group only publishes in journals that require the inclusion of datasets.	David is aware that their research field is interdisciplinary, and that researchers in different disciplines are used to record data differently. He wants researchers in their team to work with the tools that are most comfortable to them. Because of the nature of the project data needs to be shared often among the members of the team. Collaborating groups often make data management decisions collectively to make the process more efficient, but they do not have an overall policy. David is strict in that metadata must be recorded, and the whole project shares an electronic notebook platform, but each sub team records these metadata their own way.
Likelihood of using good data management practices	Most Likely	Less Likely

Table 3. Large group persona “David Li” potential variations based on the larger discipline’s research culture and funding source requirements related to data management practices, the personalities on the team and group culture, and the principal investigator’s experience.

Suggested citation:

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>