Minutes of Meeting to discuss data within a Māori context; 23 Aug 2019, 1.00-2.00 pm at Royal Society of New Zealand, 11 Turnbull Street, Thorndon, Wellington.

Present:

Tahu Kukutai (University of Waikato)

Katharina Ruckstuhl (New Zealand ORCID consortium advisory committee)

Laure Haak (ORCID Inc.)

Josephine Reid (Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment)

Jill Mellanby (minutes) (Royal Society Te Apārangi)

Jason Gush (chair) (Royal Society Te Apārangi)

Welcome and introductions

Round table introductions and welcome to all present.

Main points covered at the meeting:

ORCID – governance, data structure and availability

ORCID is a community initiative and wants to understand the different needs of communities that make up the global ORCID membership.

ORCID allows individuals to select what is private and what is accessible to nominated trusted parties in their records on an item by item basis. Public information is visible via a public datafile and, in theory, this public data file can be mined to carry out analytics. Member organisations can request information from records for their own analysis and can request, for example, that all NZ member organisation records be tagged in some way so that data from this group could be analysed.

ORCID strives to have a Board that represents stakeholders – publishers, funders, researchers, research organisations – as well as the global and diverse community of membership. The Board brings awareness of different cultural norms and needs to meetings to guide decision making. Diversity and inclusivity are key in the board makeup. ORCID has regional meetings and working groups to gather input from the wider community on everything they do.

Within ORCID's current structure, keywords could be used as a means to pull together individuals who self-recognise as part of a community. The example of the Arctic Research Community was described: this research is cross disciplinary and members have agreed on keywords that can be used to pull together all ORCID records of this community to give a wider picture of their research activities.

ORCID has been expanding its schema as a result of community feedback and engagement but it was stressed that ORCID does not provide an analytics platform. It is simply a data resource that other parties can use, based *only* on the permissions granted to them by the individual.

Funders can enter information into individual records, if the individual grants this permission, and funders can then use ORCID records to see how funding might be contributing to an individual's research journey over time.

Māori and Indigenous Data concerns

A Māori approach to data is around its use and collection with consideration of: collective benefit; collective harm; collective influence. Data can be used to drive decision-making processes that may not benefit Māori communities, and data can also be collected and used other than for the purpose that it was collected.

Indigenous data sovereignty is becoming an important consideration for the collection, analysis, sharing and storage of data in New Zealand. There is a growing expectation from Māori/iwi researchers, communities and organisations that Maori data should be subject to Maori data governance, and that Maori should share in the benefits generated from data.

Te Mana Raraunga, the Māori Data Sovereignty Network, is part of a wider movement on indigenous data in general, including via the Research Data Alliance and Global Indigenous Data Alliance.

Equity is important to Māori. The architecture of an information system can unintentionally contribute to inequities – the example of ANZ research classification codes was described as an example of a less equitable architecture, in that the information produced is inadequate for meeting Indigenous informational needs in New Zealand or Australia.

New Zealand government research funding often requires applicants to incorporate a statement on vision mātauranga[1] in which applicants state the relevance of their research for VM and, depending on the nature of the intended research, the expected benefits that might arise. Current evaluation systems for impact do not adequately capture information that might help communities themselves assess whether funded research has had positive impacts.

It is clear that access to recipients' ORCID records benefits funders in that they can track 'return on investment', however that return might be measured in narrow ways that do not value other sorts of contributions, particularly from Indigenous researchers.

Some questions to consider are:

- What opportunities are there for ORCID to provide useful metrics for communities involved in research?
- How can ORCID be used so that it is useful to Māori researchers as a research community and the wider Maori research ecosystem (rather than as individual researchers)?
- What are the risks, if any, to researchers of ORCID data being integrated with other datasets and used for secondary purposes?

Meeting closed

Participants agreed that this was as useful discussion and an area to continue watching. Professor Kukutai offered to introduce Dr Haak to the International Indigenous Data Sovereignty Interest Group.

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[1] https://www.mbie.govt.nz/science-and-technology/science-and-innovation/agencies-policies-and-budget-initiatives/vision-matauranga-policy/

Useful links

Te Mana Raraunga – Māori data sovereignty network https://www.temanararaunga.maori.nz/

US Indigenous Data Sovereignty Network - http://usindigenousdata.arizona.edu/

Research Data Alliance Special Interest Group – Indigenous Data Sovereignty - https://www.rd-alliance.org/groups/international-indigenous-data-sovereignty-ig

Free online Book - **Indigenous Data Sovereignty: Towards an Agenda** (edited by Tahu Kukutai and John Taylor) https://press.anu.edu.au/publications/series/caepr/indigenous-data-sovereignty