

# Research Data Management in the Social Sciences

RDM basics, challenges and support



### Content

- \* RDM basics
  - \* What is RDM and why is it important?
  - \* What is the additional "burden" for researchers?
  - \* The FAIR principles
- \* Challenges for social science data
  - \* Finding the balance between data protection and data sharing
  - \* Getting consent, pseudonymising data and restricting access
- \* Support
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- Opportunities to get ahead
  - \* Making RDM manageable



### Research Data Management

Basics



### Research Data Management

"Research data management concerns the organisation of data, from its entry to the research cycle through to the dissemination and archiving of valuable results." (Whyte, A., Tedds, J., 2011)

- \* Planning data management in all stages of the research project
- \* Goal: making data FAIR

Whyte, A., Tedds, J. (2011). 'Making the Case for Research Data Management'. DCC Briefing Papers. Edinburgh: Digital Curation Centre.



### Additions to the research cycle





### The FAIR principles



assigning PIDs, enriching with meta data, using standardized vocabularies, registering data in a searchable catalogue, etc.

transparent access options, AAI, as open as possible etc.

allow interoperability with other data, tools and systems through API, proper documentation or different and common formats, etc.

clear reuse regulations (licensing), additional documentation materials, etc.

**Repositories cover most aspects** 



### Benefits of RDM for researchers

- \* Comply to policies and regulations
  - \* From funders, institutions, journals etc.
- \* More visibility and impact for your research
  - \* Data becomes citable through persistent identifiers
  - \* Fostering collaboration
- \* Securing and preserving your work
  - \* Including your data and documentation
- \* Get access to more research data
  - \* Easier to find and reuse data of others



### Challenges for social science data Data sharing vs. data protection

### Personal data

\* Social science data is often personal data —> GDPR applies

#### \* Personal data:

'personal data' means any **information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person** ('data subject'); an identifiable natural person is one who can be identified, **directly or indirectly**, in particular by reference to an identifier such as a name, an identification number, location data, an online identifier or to one or more factors specific to the physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social identity of that natural person; (Art. 4 (1) GDPR)

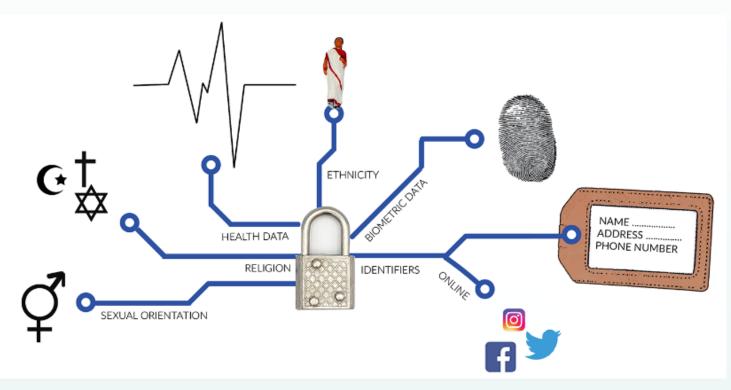




### Identifiers and special categories of personal data

- \* Special focus on indirect identifiers in social science data (through aggregation of information)
- For special categories of personal data: necessary to provide for suitable and specific measures to safeguard the fundamental rights and the interests of the data subject.

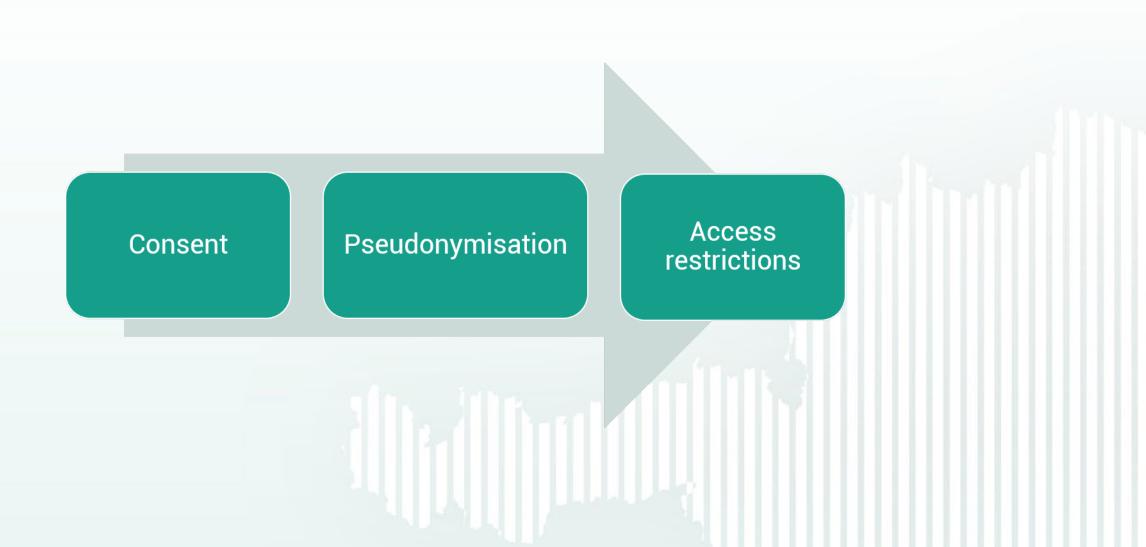
(Art. 9 (2) lit. j. GDPR)



Source: https://www.cessda.eu/Research-Infrastructure/Training/Expert-tour-guide-on-Data-Management



## Making data sharing possible





### Informed consent

- \* Legal basis to process personal data (Art. 6 lit.a GDPR)
  - \* giving information: which data is collected and how is it processed?
  - getting active and voluntary consent: based on comprehensive and easy to understand information
  - \* To include: information about the archiving and publishing of data
- \* Ethical aspect of research
  - \* Informing participants on how their data is used and what rights they have



### Informed cosent for data sharing - examples

"The data collected will be used exclusively in the research project and will not be passed on to third parties. After completion of the project, the collected data will be deleted."

"The data and information collected by this project will not be published in any individualized form and individual details from the study will not be disseminated in any form in order to protect your privacy and the privacy of other study participants. Only aggregated summary results without identifying information will be communicated."

"The data will only be published in aggregated form."

"To protect your privacy the data will be pseudonymised. That means that it is not possible for people external to the research project to identify you. Access to the nonpseudonymised data will be limited to the researchers involved in this project. In addition, the pseudonymised data will be transferred to AUSSDA, a social science data archive, who will archive the data and make it available for scientific reuse."



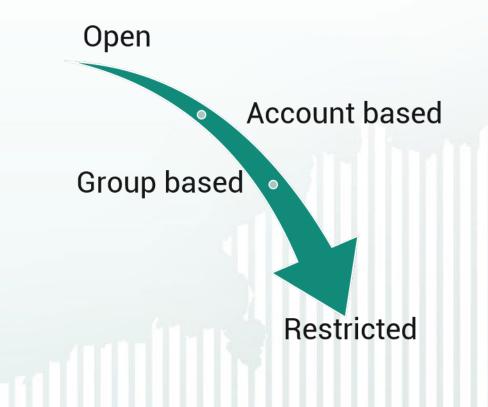
### Pseudonymisation of personal data

- \* Removing direct and indirect identifiers by:
  - \* Deleting the information
  - \* Substituting the information with a pseudonym (more relevant for qualitative data, e.g. interview transcripts)
  - \* Aggregating the information (more relevant for quantitative data, e.g. numeric data set)
- \* Storing key for reidentification safe and seperate
  - \* Ensuring adequate technical and organisational measures (TOMs)



## Access restrictions – making data available for scientific reuse

- \* Restricting access to enable data sharing
- Following the principle: "as open as possible – as closed as necessary"
- \* Raising awareness of allowed use of data and data protection





### Support AUSSDA – The Austrian Social Science Data Archive



### AUSSDA services for researchers

DOI, data licence management, secure and long term archiving

i Pseudonymisation checks

Data access – from open to restricted

Support with data management und data search

Promotion of data reuse & increasing visibility

17 09.03.2021 AUSSDA - The Austrian Social Science Data Archive





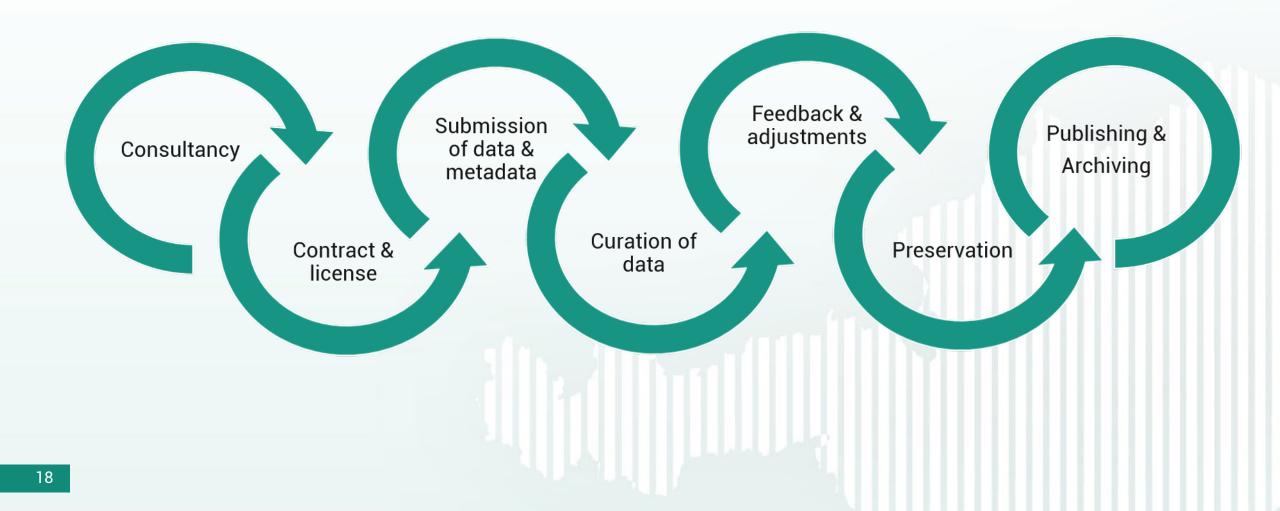


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## Archiving with AUSSDA – from first contact to publishing





### Opportunities to get ahead

Avoide problems through good planning!

Use a trustworthy repository for your social science data!

Planning data management throughout the research project



Disciplin specific, certified repository for social science data

→ AUSSDA



### Thank you!

For questions or comments, please contact us:

https://www.aussda.at info@aussda.at 01 4277 15323



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