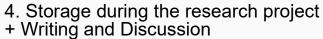


Research Data Management Planning Workshops Data Support, Spring 2023

WORKSHOP PROGRAM

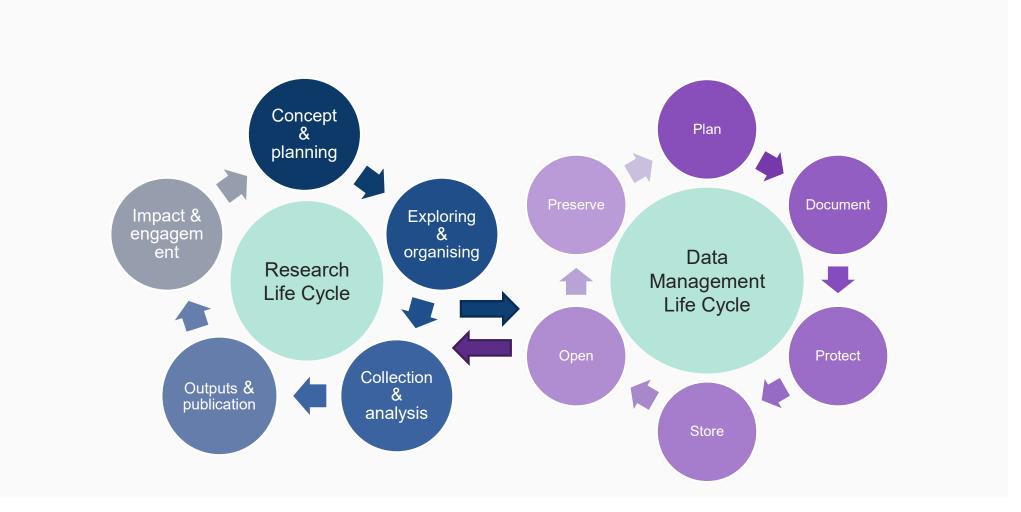
Intro

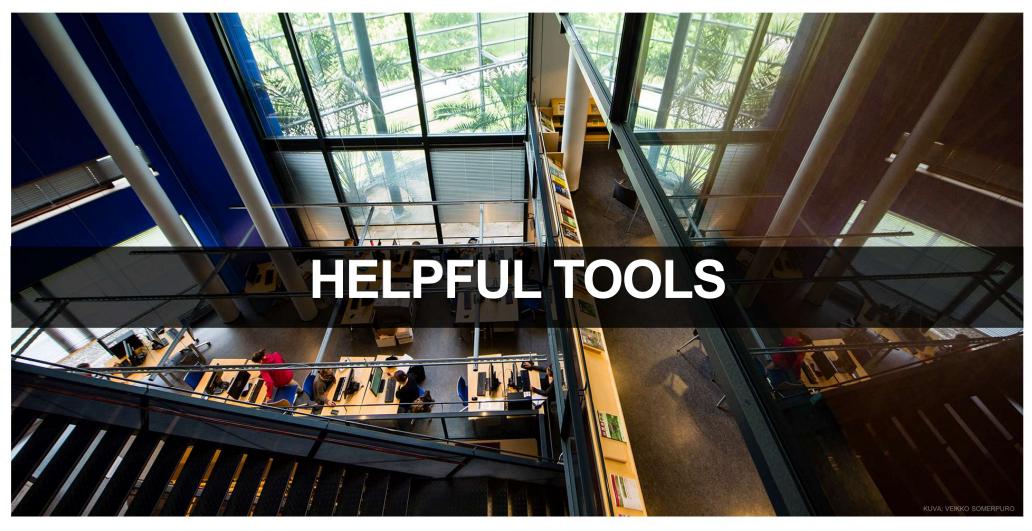
- 1. Data
- 3. Documentation and Metadata
- 6. Resources and Responsibilities + Writing and Discussion
- 2. Ethical and legal compliance+ Writing and Discussion



- 5. Opening, publishing and archiving+ Writing and Discussion







RDM RESEARCH GUIDE

- Research Data Management Guide <u>https://www.helsinki.fi/en/research/services-researchers/data-support-services/research-data-management</u>
- Might be handy to keep the page open in another window while outlining a DMP with Tuuli





FINNISH SOCIAL SCIENCE DATA ARCHIVE

FSD's Data Management Guidelines

https://www.fsd.tuni.fi/en/services/data-management-guidelines/

 Handy to keep the page open in another window while outlining a DMP with DMPTuuli



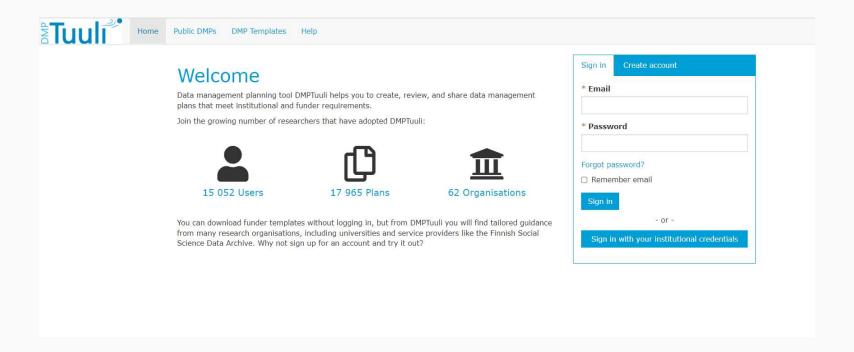


Finnish DMP evaluation guidance:

10.5281/zenodo.4729831



Use www.dmptuuli.fi





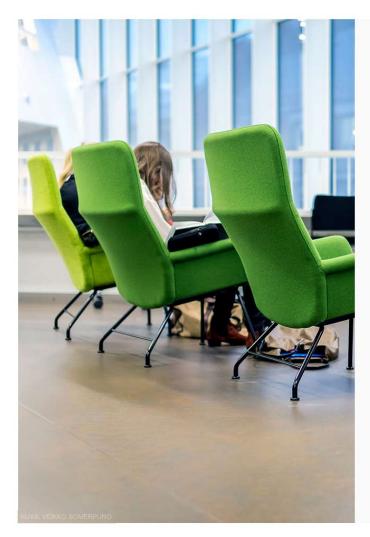




DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN (DMP)

- Avoid overlapping with the research plan; in research plan refer to DMP and vice versa
- DMP **complements** the research plan:
 - Description of the research material, its significance, collection and acquisition, and (re)use are described in the research plan (part related to the project execution)
 - Material and data management, storing, sharing, rights and ownership issues are described in the DMP (part related to the technical details)

HELSINGIN YLIOPISTON KIRJASTO HELSINGFORS UNIVERSITETS BIBLIOTEK HELSINKI UNIVERSITY LIBRARY



DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN (DMP)

- Read all the questions first!
- Length 1-3 pages (abstract and potential table excluded)
- Even if the research project does not produce any data, the DMP must be returned with a clear statement of the situation
- DMP has to follow the <u>AoF's guidelines</u>; answer questions which are applicable
 - If some questions are not applicable, justify why!

THE DO'S AND DON'T'S OF A DMP



... be vague or general

... ramble

... re-write your research plan

... write a "good DMP" for the sake of bureaucracy

... write the DMP for Data Support or AoF

... write one thing and do another



... be precise and unambiguous

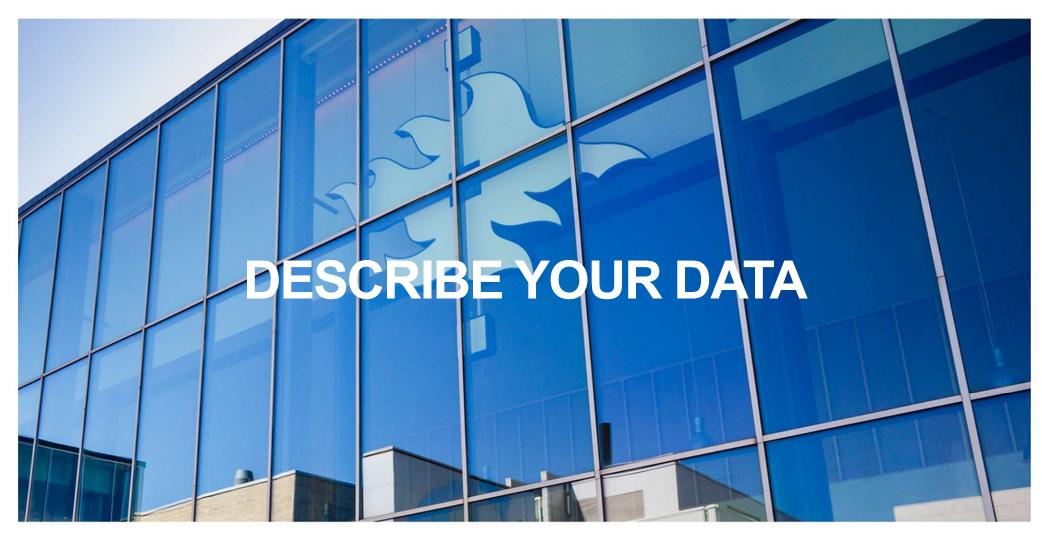
... stay on point

... focus on the data and its lifecycle

... think through and write out your data management process

... write the DMP for the sake of your current and future self

... practice what you preach



1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DATA

1.1 What kinds of data is your research based on? What data will be collected, produced or reused? What file formats will the data be in? Additionally, give a rough estimate of the size of the data produced/collected.

Where to start? List your data types in a table or as bullet point list! Data sheet model link

Data type	Source	File format	Sensitivity (controller)	Size
Questionnaire	collected	.csv, .txt	Yes (HUS)	1 Gb
Analysis of the questionnaire	produced	.csv (.xlsx)	No	100 Mb
DNA samples	reused from Biobank	samples	Yes (Biobank)	N=1000

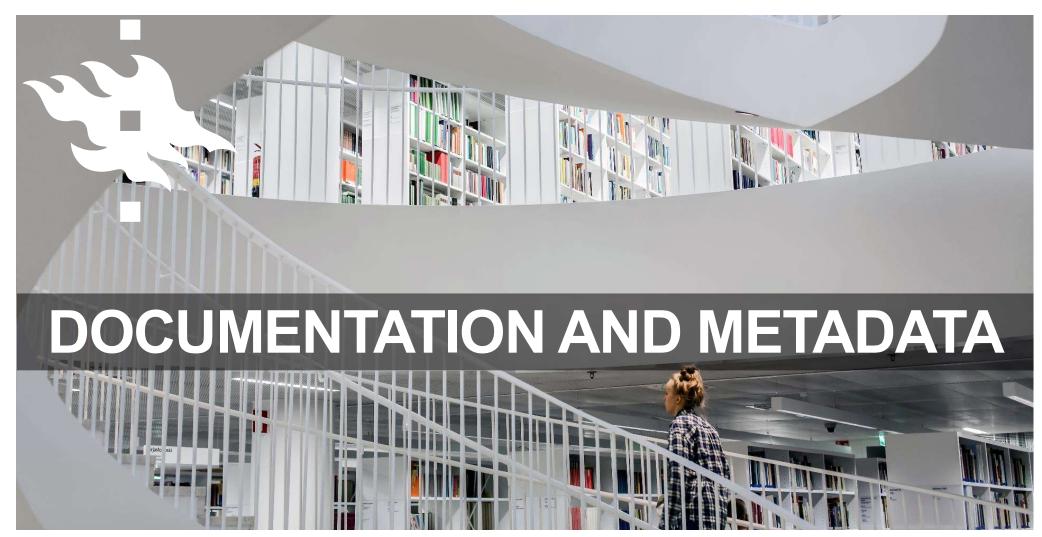
- Explain if any special or uncommon software are needed to view or use the data.
- Clearly describe how data volume or its accumulation has been calculated.

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DATA

1.2 How will the consistency and quality of data be controlled?

- Clearly recognise possible error sources during the data lifecycle, to ensure the quality of data.
- Describe appropriate practices
 - Data capture
 - Validation/monitoring
 - Versioning
 - o Logs, etc





3. DOCUMENTATION AND METADATA

3.1 How will you document your data in order to make the data findable, accessible, interoperable and re-usable for you and others? What kind of metadata standards, README files or other documentation will you use to help others to understand and use your data?

- Documentation enables verification and data re-use
- List the metadata standards used for each data type. Refer to documentation requirements of data repositories/archives planned to use. Or search standards from https://www.dcc.ac.uk/guidance/standards/metadata





HELSINGIN YLIOPISTON KIRJASTO
HELSINGFORS UNIVERSITETS BIBLIOTEK

HELSINKI UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

3. DOCUMENTATION AND METADATA

3.1 How will you document your data in order to make the data findable, accessible, interoperable and re-usable for you and others? What kind of metadata standards, README files or other documentation will you use to help others to understand and use your data?

- Describe how the documentation protocol is agreed, if no standard is available for a data type.
- Outline who is/are responsible for the documentation during the data lifecycle (collection, analysis, storing, publishing, etc.)



6.1 Who (for example role and institution) will be responsible for data management?

- Outline roles and responsibilities described in the DMP and name the individuals where possible: e.g. data management / stewardship, data capture, metadata production, data quality, storage and backup, data archiving, and data sharing
- State who is responsible for the data resulting from the project after the project has ended.
- State the procedure for transferring these responsibilities (in case the person is expected to leave the project).





6.1 Who (for example role and institution) will be responsible for data management

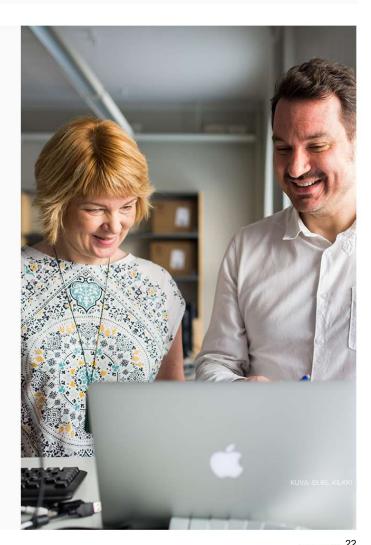
- Explain how data management responsibilities are coordinated in collaborative projects.
- Indicate who is responsible for implementing the DMP and updating it during the project





6.2 What resources will be required for your data management procedures to ensure that the data can be opened and preserved according to FAIR principles (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable)?

- List the required resources and facilities for data management
 - (e.g. storing environment, computational facilities, hardware, staff time for preparing data for sharing, deposit, and repository charges) and refers to the specified financial costs in the budget, according to funder requirements.



- 6.2 What resources will be required for your data management procedures to ensure that the data can be opened and preserved according to FAIR principles (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Re-usable)?
 - Provide estimates of time and money needed to prepare the data for sharing, publishing, preservation (data curation).
 - Describe investments to expertise, like how lawyer, data steward, transcription service, IT expert's consultancy is purchased, or are these experts hired to the project.
 - Outline what kind of resources is needed on training data management skills.







- 2.1 What legal issues are related to your data management? (For example, GDPR and other legislation affecting data processing.)
 - You understand what is personal data and recognize when you are processing personal data
 - Identify the roles
 - Who is/are the data controller(s), or is there a joint controllership?
 - UH is usually the data controller
 - Who is/are the processors? Or is the processing of personal data outsourced to third parties?
 - Identify
 - the legal basis (usually "research carried out in public interests")
 - rights to process the data
 - secondary use of the data?
 - need for the Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA)?
 Ethical review?
 - secure storing place (related to the point 4 Storage and backup)

2.1 What legal issues are related to your data management? (For example, GDPR and other legislation affecting data processing)

- Describe
 - the ways to protect the data and planned safeguards (pseudonymization, anonymization etc.)
 - how to take into account the data subject rights (especially informing)
- Mention <u>how data protection will be taken into account when opening</u> and sharing of the data
 - Will data be archived for future use? Any ideas for a location?



2.2 How will you manage the rights of the data you use, produce and share?



Data rights and agreements

- Identify and explain
 - Who the owner(s) or rights holder(s) of the data are,
 - The licenses or other terms and conditions, e.g., for re-use of data
 - If applicable, explain how intellectual property rights (IPR = copyright, patents, etc.) will be managed and what agreements are required, e.g., for transfer of rights.
- For projects with multiple partners and data owners, explain their roles and responsibilities regarding data.

2.2 How will you manage the rights of the data you use, produce and share?

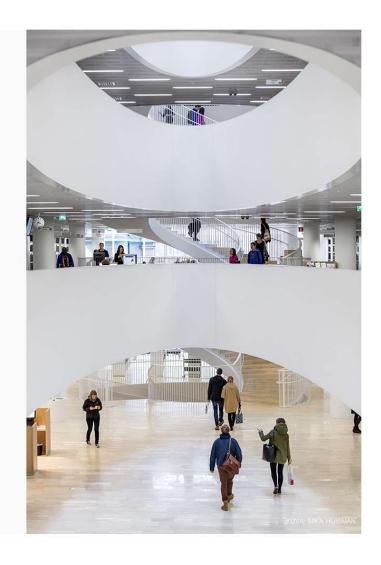
Data protection

- Explain, how the lawful processing of personal data will be ensured
 - during the project and the possible re-use of the data
 - how confidentiality and non-disclosure of data will be ensured
- Mention how the project complies with the funder's data sharing policy - and if not, explain why this is not possible.

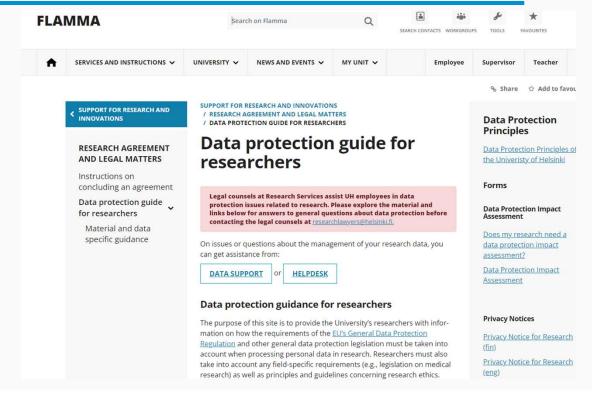


TRANSFER OF RIGHTS

- As part of the agreement with Academy of Finland you will confirm that the transfer of rights to the university has been made.
 - Since 1.1.2022 new employees have signed this as part of their employment contract
 - If you want to sign this only for this project, the template is available on Flamma
 - If you want to sign this for all your UH projects, contact the HR of your faculty
- More information about the process on Flamma:
- Research agreement and legal matters: https://flamma.helsinki.fi/en/group/tutkimuksen-tuki/tutkimussopimus-ja-lakiasiat
- Instructions on concluding an agreement: https://flamma.helsinki.fi/en/group/tutkimuksen-tuki/sopimukset-sopimusohje-ja-neuvottelut



DATA PROTECTION GUIDE FOR RESEARCHERS ON FLAMMA





CHECKLIST FOR YOUR DATA

- How much storage space is needed (is the "scale" GB, TB or PB)?
- What type of data is stored and is it sensitive?
- How long the data needs to be stored?
- What software is needed to process the data?
- Who needs access to the data and is sharing it outside UH necessary?
- What is the available budget?
- Consider the whole lifecycle of the data, including long term plans



STANDARD STORAGE OPTIONS

Home and group folders

- For low and medium risk data
- Backup and version control
- Access control
- In UH premises

Umpio

For high risk data

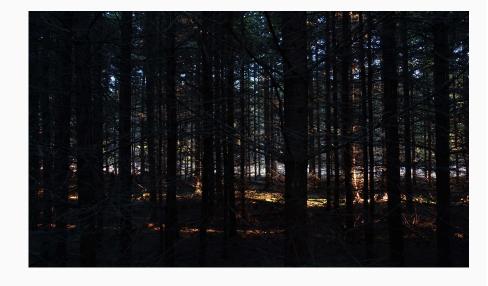
Office 365 (Onedrive, Teams)

For collaboration

Redcap

Survey tool (also for sensitive data)

Data storage and sharing table <u>link</u>



UH Servers & Computing services

- Virtual and physical servers
- · UH high performance computing

CSC services

- IDA
- Servers & HPC
- SD Connect & Desktop (sensitive data)



5.1 **What** part of the data can be made openly available or published? **Where** and **when** will the data, or its metadata, be made available? (1/2)

- Describe how the data, metadata, or software will be opened after the project
- Define the name of the platform (repository, data catalogue, data journal).
- o Explain why a chosen solution is ideal for you
- Collection of repositories: https://fairsharing.org/databases/ and https://www.re3data.org/





5.1 **What** part of the data can be made openly available or published? **Where** and **when** will the data, or its metadata, be made available? (1/2)

- Ensure that data will get a persistent identifier (DOI, URN, Handle...)
- Explain, if applicable, why data opening is not possible or it is limited and who can access the data under which conditions (for example, only members of certain communities or via a sharing agreement).
- O Note that sensitive data cannot be opened!
- You should open the findability metadata without making the data itself openly available

5.1 **What** part of the data can be made openly available or published? **Where** and **when** will the data, or its metadata, be made available? (2/2)



- Explain, where possible, what actions will be taken to overcome or to minimise data sharing restrictions.
- Indicate which specific tools or software potential users may need to access, interpret, and re-use the data (for example specific scripts, codes, or algorithms developed during the project, version of the software).

5.2 **Where** will data with long-term value be archived, and for **how long**?

- Categorize datasets that need different length of preservation:
 - •A) data to be destroyed after the project. Describes how the data will be disposed after preservation period.
 - •B) data to be archived for a verification period, e.g. 5-15 years.
 - •C) data to be archived for potential re-use, e.g. for 25 years;
 - •D) data to be preserved and curated for tens or hundreds of years





5.2 **Where** will data with long-term value be archived, and for **how long**?

- Describe how management, preservation and admission to the datasets will be secured when needed because of verification, agreements or other reasons.
- Provide the name of the archive or trustworthy repository – or the way to curate and preserve data – that will be used to make data available for re-use.
- Acknowledge the impact of legal, ownership, agreements, funders', institutions', and publishers' demands on data preservation.

Short Zoom meetings available after the training

- Discuss about your data management plan with a data management expert
- o 30 min time slots
- Pick the time for the meeting from the table: https://bit.ly/DMP_meetings_2023
 Password: DMP2023
- Send the draft of your DMP and project abstract to <u>datasupport@helsinki.fi</u> a day before (tell in the message you have booked a meeting)



