

Research data management when working with children and youth



DAY 1

Workshop
Ljubljana, Slovenia
27 – 28 March 2023



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101008589



SPEAKERS

- IRENA VIPAVC BRVAR, *Slovenian Social Science Data Archives*
- SONJA BEZJAK, *Slovenian Social Science Data Archives*
- MARIANNE HØGETVEIT MYHREN, *Sikt*
- MATEJA SEDMAK, *Science and Research Centre Koper*
- TONI BABAROVIĆ, *Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Zagreb*

Event organised by ADP - Slovenian Social Science Data Archives

(<https://www.adp.fdv.uni-lj.si/>)





Introduction

*Sonja Bezjak and Irena Vipavc Brvar,
Slovenian Social Science Data Archives*



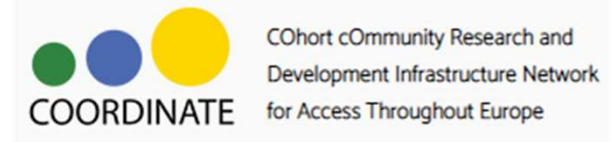
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COhort cOmmunity Research and Development Infrastructure Network for Access Throughout Europe → COORDINATE



The aim of the **COORDINATE** project is **to mobilise the community** of researchers and organisations that will drive forwards the coordinated development of **comparative birth cohort panel and associated survey research** in Europe which **focus on children's well-being**.

The infrastructural community network brought together by **COORDINATE** will **promote the harmonisation of and improve access to international survey data**, in particular panel survey data, in the study of children and young people's well-being as they grow up.

The research that **COORDINATE** will complete, using a child-centric approach, continues the research initiated in MyWEB and ECDP projects, which will support elements of the **preparatory phase of Europe's first cross-national accelerated birth cohort survey of child well-being: EuroCohort - Growing Up in Digital Europe (GUIDE/EuroCohort)**.

<https://www.coordinate-network.eu/>



Project partners

- Alma Mater Studiorum – University of Bologna
- Centerdata
- **Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives and ERIC, European Research Infrastructure Consortium → ADP, Slovenia**
- European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research
- GESIS
- Geary Institute, University College Dublin
- Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar
- Institut national d'études démographiques
- Ipsos
- Kantar Public
- Manchester Metropolitan University
- Pompeu Fabra University, Research and Expertise Centre for Survey Methodology (RECSM)
- Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences
- **Science and Research Centre Koper**
- University College London
- University Institute of Lisbon
- University of Essex
- University of Helsinki
- cApStAn

Slovenian Social Science Data Archives

ADP - Arhiv družboslovnih podatkov



- Founded in 1997 → 25th anniversary
- Slovenian **national research data centre** for social sciences
- **Member of CESSDA** ERIC
- Status of a **trust-worthy archive** (CoreTrustSeal since 2018)
- involved in EU and national projects

<https://www.adp.fdv.uni-lj.si/eng/>

ADP's mission

To ensure and promote *sustainable services* of **ingest, storage and access to *quality research data from the field of Slovenian social sciences* and broader, with *potential for secondary analysis*.**

Main services:

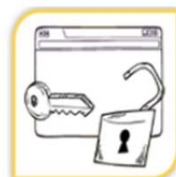
- **Acquiring** important research data from a wide range of social sciences
- **Appraisal** of submitted research data and their **selection** for deposit **Ingesting and processing** research data and other documentation, together with the creation of metadata
- Long-term digital **preservation** (AIP), **access** and **re-use** for scientific, educational and other purposes (DIP)
- **Training** researchers on:
 - research data management
 - re-use of research data
 - **Promotion** of open data and open science (students, librarians, journals, citizens...)

QUICK FACTS ABOUT ADP

HOW TO GET DATA?



FIND →



REGISTER



→ ANALYZE

HOW TO DEPOSIT DATA?



RECORD →



PREPARE



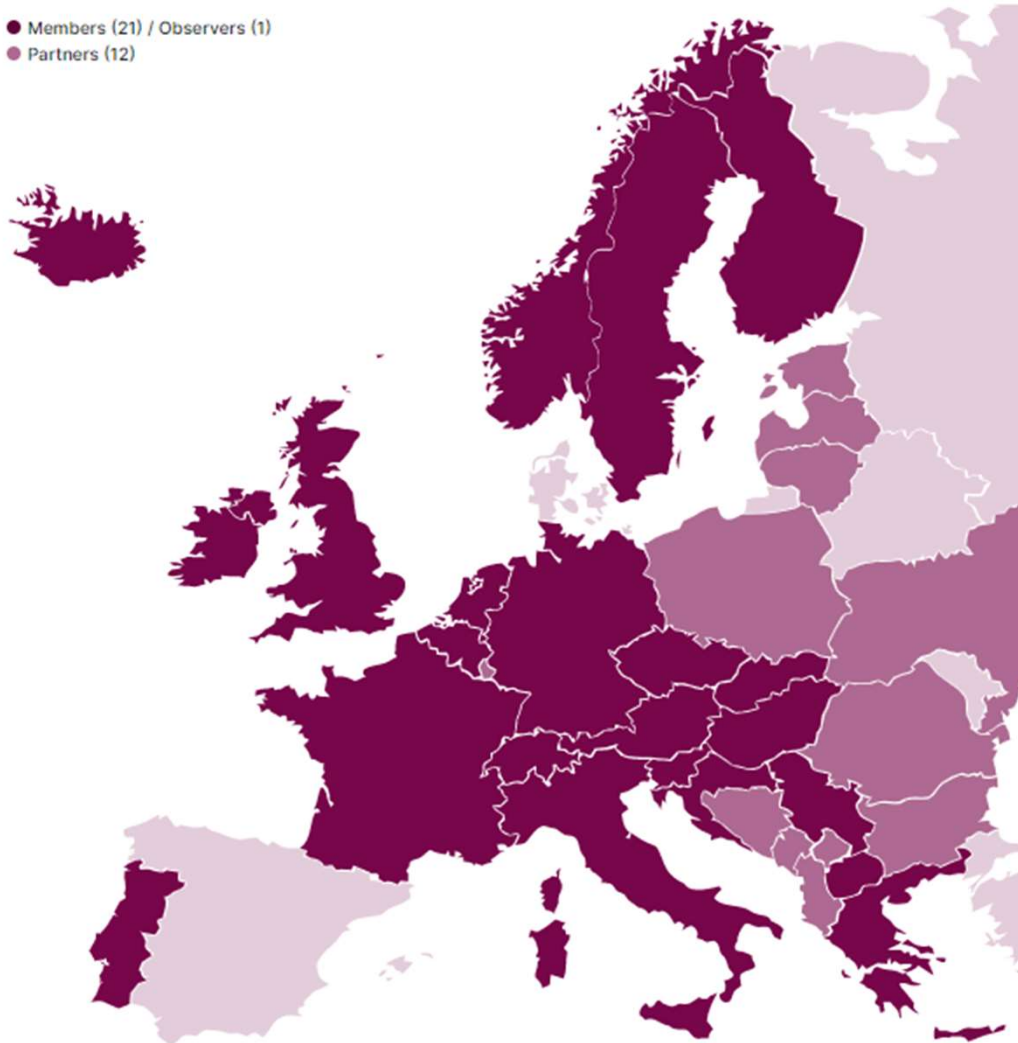
→ DEPOSIT

<https://www.adp.fdv.uni-lj.si/eng/>

- **For 775 social science studies** research data accessible in a data catalogue
- **1000 users registered per year** (90 % education, 10 % scientific/research purpose)
- **Cca. 500 units of research data reused** for detailed secondary-analysis per year

CESSDA - Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives

● Members (21) / Observers (1)
● Partners (12)



*“Member countries seek to **increase the scientific excellence and efficacy of European research in the social sciences**”*

Key tasks:

Developing **standards and best practices** around the management and archiving of social science data.

Facilitating access to important data resources

Work done by **developing tools, training and co-ordinating network.**

[CESSDA data catalogue.](https://datacatalogue.CESSDA.eu/)

(<https://datacatalogue.CESSDA.eu/>)



AGENDA FOR MONDAY, 27th March 2023

9:00 - 9:10	Welcome and introduction Sonja Bezjak and Irena Vipavc Brvar
9:10 - 10:00	Getting to know each other All participants
10:00 - 11:00	Data Management Planning in general Sonja Bezjak and Irena Vipavc Brvar, Slovenian Social Science Data Archives
11:00 -11:30	<i>Coffee break</i>
11:30 - 13:00	Legal grounds for processing personal data Marianne Høgetveit Myhren, Sikt
13:00 - 14:00	<i>Lunch</i>

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, 27th March 2023

14:00 - 15:00	Processing personal data: Hands-on Marianne Høgetveit Myhren
15:00 - 15:30	<i>Coffee break</i>
15:30 - 17:00	Challenges in doing research with migrant children Mateja Sedmak, Science and Research Centre Koper GUIDE pilot survey: Example of the data management plan and content of child and parental consent Toni Babarović, Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Zagreb
19:00 - 21:00	<i>Dinner</i>

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, 28th March 2023

9:00 - 10:30	Data discovery, Longitudinal and secondary data: lecture and hands-on Sonja Bezjak and Irena Vipavc Brvar, Slovenian Social Science Data Archives
10:30 - 11:00	<i>Coffee break</i>
11:00 - 12:00	Update your DMP Sonja Bezjak and Irena Vipavc Brvar, Slovenian Social Science Data Archives
12:00 - 12:30	Wrapping up the workshop
12:30 - 13:30	<i>Lunch</i>



Getting to know each other

All participants



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COORDINATE
COhort cOMmunity Research and Development
Infrastructure Network for Access Throughout Europe



Getting to know each other

Name, country, research interests



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PARTICIPANTS' RESEARCH INTERESTS

1 CHILDREN

2 ADOLESCENTS

3 CULTURE

4 SCHOOL & EDUCATION

5 SPORT

6 SOCIAL INTEGRATION

7 POLITICAL AND CIVIL
PARTICIPATION

8 CHILD AND FAMILY LAW

9 HEALTH

10 COVID-19

11 POVERTY

12 MIGRATIONS

13 DIGITAL DEVICES



Data Management Planning in general

Sonja Bezjak and Irena Vipavc Brvar,

Slovenian Social Science Data Archives



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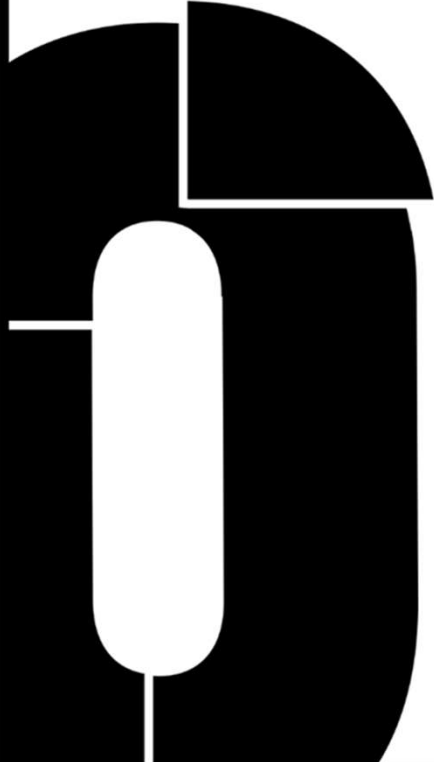


WHAT WILL WE BE TALKING ABOUT

- Open science & Open data
- FAIR principles
- Research data & methods
- Research Data Lifecycle
- Research Data Management Planning
- Various DMPs
- Chapters from CESSDA DMP checklist

INTRODUCING EMA →

Open Science Game: Open Up Your Research



OPEN UP YOUR RESEARCH

With this game, you follow Emma on her way to her PhD and decide for her to either practice science the traditional way or to follow a more open approach. While this game is intended to make researchers aware of the Open Science practices that could be applied in one's research workflow, not all of these practices might be equally suitable for all disciplines. What is more, it is not always easy to decide which parts of the research workflow should be open as there are many other factors at play that influence one's decision, such as funder requirements. Nevertheless, the game will give you an (albeit sometimes simplified) overview of the kind of open science practices that exist.

START

<https://www.openscience.uzh.ch/en/moreopenscience/game.html>

Open Science Definition

Open Science is the practice of science in such a way that others can **collaborate and contribute**, where research data, lab notes and other research processes are **freely available**, under **terms that enable reuse, redistribution and reproduction** of the **research** and its underlying **data** and **methods**.

(FOSTER Open Science)

<https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/foster-taxonomy/open-science-definition>



Open Data Definition

Open Data are **online, free of cost, accessible** data that can be used, reused and distributed provided that the data source is attributed.

(FOSTER Open Science)

<https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/taxonomy/term/6>



Open science & Open data

Career benefits

- Data publication may lead to **increased visibility, reuse and citation** and therefore **recognition of scholarly work**.
- Be aware that *whenever you use the published data you are obliged to cite them*. For more information see the paragraph on data citation.



Open science & Open data

Scientific progress

- Benefits for the research itself (more robust), for the discipline and for science in general by **enabling new collaborations, new data uses** and establishing **links to the next** generation of researchers.



Norms

- Norms of the project, research group, and/or discipline **may determine whether a researcher is prone** to publish his/her data. Overall, the **openness of research data is at the heart of scientific ethics...**



Open science & Open data

External drivers

Funders

- Some funders consider costs related to data archiving and publication eligible and require a DMP.



Open science & Open data

External drivers

Publishers

- Scientific journals are increasingly adopting data availability policies that **advise or even request authors of manuscripts to make the research data, on which a manuscript is based, available.**



Horizon Europe mandate for DMP

Proper Research Data Management (RDM) is mandatory for any Horizon Europe project generating or reusing research data. It is a key part of Horizon Europe's open science requirements.

In Horizon Europe, *beneficiaries must manage the digital research data generated in the action ('data') responsibly, in line with the FAIR principles, and should at least do the following:*

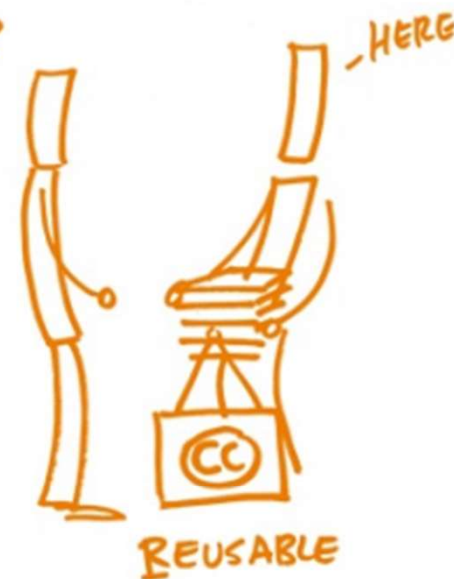
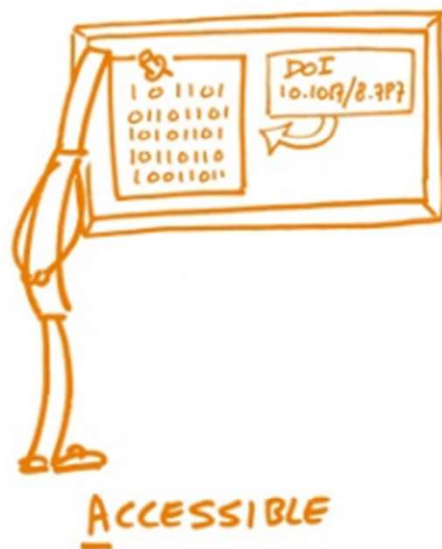
- Prepare a Data Management Plan (DMP) and keep it updated throughout the course of the project
- Deposit data in a trusted repository and provide open access to it ('as open as possible, as closed as necessary')
- Provide information (via the same repository) about any research output or any other tools and instruments needed to re-use or validate the data

Keep in mind that 'research data' is a very broad concept and certainly not limited to numerical/tabular data.



Open Science Training Handbook

FAIR DATA PRINCIPLES



FAIR principles



F → **FINDABLE**

It should be *easy to find the data and the metadata* for both humans and computers. Automatic and reliable discovery of datasets and services depends on machine-readable persistent identifiers (PIDs) and metadata.

FAIR principles



A → **Accessible**

The (meta)data should be *retrievable by their identifier using a standardized and open communications protocol*, possibly including authentication and authorisation. Also, metadata should be available even when the data are no longer available.

FAIR principles



I → **Interoperable**

The data should be able to be combined with and used with other data or tools. ***The format of the data should therefore be open and interpretable for various tools,*** including other data records. The concept of interoperability applies both at the data and metadata level. For instance, the (meta)data should use vocabularies that follow FAIR principles.

FAIR principles



R → **Re-usable**

Ultimately, FAIR aims at optimizing the reuse of data. To achieve this, *metadata and data should be well-described so that they can be replicated and/or combined in different settings*. Also, the reuse of the (meta)data should be stated with (a) clear and accessible license(s).

Real life experience from ADP

1) I FORGOT TO ASK THE RESEARCH PARTICIPANTS FOR THEIR
CONSENT TO SHARE DATA

1) I PROMISED THE PARTICIPANTS THAT I WOULD USE THE DATA
EXCLUSIVELY FOR THIS PROJECT.

1) I NEED A DOI „ASAP“, BUT I DON'T HAVE TIME TO TRANSCRIBE ALL
50 INTERVIEWS AND HAND THEM OVER TO THE ARCHIVES.

Real life experience from ADP

Common & Challenging situations



**GOOD AND TIMELY DATA
MANAGEMENT PLANNING
CAN BE A GUARANTEE OF
DATA QUALITY.**

Research data & methods



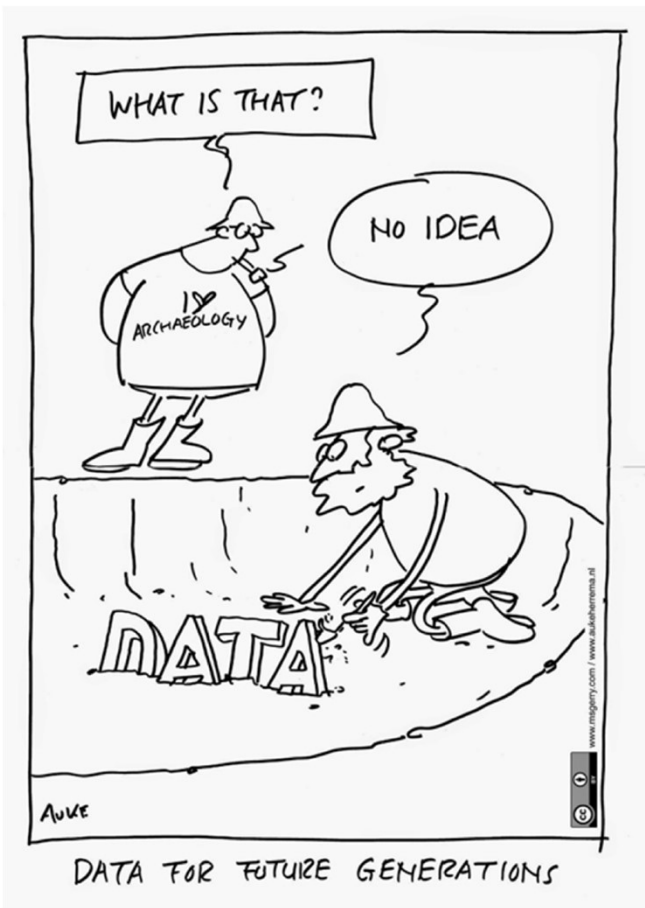
INFORMATION TYPES

Research data is ...
... primary sources that underpin scientific research and enable derivation of theoretical or applied findings.

(Preparing research data for open access :
guide for data producers, 2015)

https://www.adp.fdv.uni-lj.si/publikacije_adp/publikacija/177/

Research data & methods



The tangible forms this “material” may take are e.g. *facts, observations, interviews, recordings, measurements, experiments, simulations, and software*; numerical, descriptive and visual; raw, cleaned up and processed (Van Berchum & Grootveld, 2017).

Research data & methods

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Methods

- Opinion polls
- *Surveys*
- Interviews
- *Mass media, social media*
- Laboratory experiments
- *Field experiments*
- Fieldwork notes
- *Demographic records*
- Census records
- *Voting records*
- Economic indicators

Sources

- ❖ Generate your own data
- ❖ Obtain it from other researchers
- ❖ Data repositories
- ❖ Existing records

Research data & methods

ARTS & HUMANITIES

Methods

- Newspapers
- *Photographs, video material*
- Letters
- *Diaries*
- Literature: books, articles
- *Church records*
- Court records
- *Maps*
- Art artefacts
- *Historic artefacts*

Sources

- ❖ Libraries
- ❖ Archives
- ❖ Museums
- Public/corporate/government records
- ❖ Data repositories

CESSDA Vocabulary Service

CVs search > ModeOfCollection v.4.0.3



DDI Alliance Controlled Vocabulary for Mode Of Collection

CV name Mode Of Collection
CV short name ModeOfCollection
CV definition The procedure, technique, or mode of inquiry used to attain the data.
CV notes This vocabulary was first published by the DDI Alliance. Please see: <https://ddialliance.org/controlled-vocabularies/all>.
Language English (en) Version 4.0.3

Date of publication

EN DA DE FI FR IT

Details Versions Identity and general Usage License and Citation Export/Download

Code value	Code descriptive term (en)	Code definition(en)
▼Interview	Interview	A pre-planned communication between two (or more) people - the interviewer(s) and the interviewee(s) - in which information is action is part of the method, use "Focus group".
▼Interview.FaceToFace	Face-to-face interview	Data collection method in which a live interviewer conducts a personal interview, presenting questions and entering the responses. CAPI/PAPI or not.
Interview.FaceToFace.CAPIorCAMI	Face-to-face interview: Computer-assisted (CAPI/CAMI)	Computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI), or computer-assisted mobile interviewing (CAMI). Data collection method in which screen of a computer, laptop, or a mobile device like tablet or smartphone, and enters the answers in the same device. The adminis program/application.
Interview.FaceToFace.PAPI	Face-to-face interview: Paper-and-pencil (PAPI)	Paper-and-pencil interviewing (PAPI). The interviewer uses a traditional paper questionnaire to read the questions and enter the an
▼Interview.Telephone	Telephone interview	Interview administered on the telephone. Use this broader term if not CATI, or if not known whether CATI or not.
Interview.Telephone.CATI	Telephone interview: Computer-assisted (CATI)	Computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). The interviewer asks questions as directed by a computer, responses are keyed d managed by a specifically designed program.
Interview.Email	E-mail interview	Interviews conducted via e-mail, usually consisting of several e-mail messages that allow the discussion to continue beyond the firs
Interview.WebBased	Web-based interview	An interview conducted via the Internet. For example, interviews conducted within online forums or using web-based audio-visual t communicate in real time.

<https://vocabularies.cessda.eu/>

COORDINATE

What data repositories usually want to know



- **Types** (qualitative, quantitative)
- **Formats** (*.rtf, *.doc, *.txt, html, *.raw, *.png, etc.)
- **Size** (big data, small data ...)
- **Sensitive data** (human participants, species of plants or animals, commercially sensitive data, state secret)
- **Long term / Short term value**

Recommended formats in ADP

Type of Materials	Recommended Formats	Other Formats
Structured text files (Study Description Form, Questionnaire, Codebook etc.)	Structured metadata description of the questionnaire (*.xml), according to the DDI or CAI software (*.bmi) *.rtf or other textual format (*.doc, *.txt, etc.)	Printed version of the material *.pdf or other graphic format
Structured numeric data (Data file)	SPSS (*.por, *.sav) ASCI (*.txt metric or a data file, equipped with labels + computer-readable description of the data file with the names and categories of variables)	Other statistical packages (e.g. STATA, R, Microsoft Excel) Tables (*.xls etc.) Databases
Freely formulated textual materials for tracking original documentation (Questionnaire, Instructions for Interviewers, Address to Respondents, copies of research reports)	*.pdf or another graphic format + printed version	*.rtf or other textual format (*.doc, *.txt, etc.)

Recommended formats in ADP

... and there are some more

Textual data

Rich Text Format (.rtf)

plain text, ASCII (.txt)

eXtensible Mark-up Language (.xml) text according to an appropriate Document Type Definition (DTD) or schema

Hypertext Mark-up Language (.html)

Common formats: MS Word (.doc/.docx)

OpenDocument Text (.odt)

Software specific formats: NUD*IST, Nvivo, ATLAS.ti in MAXQDA

Still image

TIFF 6.0 uncompressed (*.tif),

PEG (*.jpeg, *.jpg, *.jp2),

GIF (*.gif),

TIFF other versions (*.tif, *.tiff),

RAW image format (*.raw),

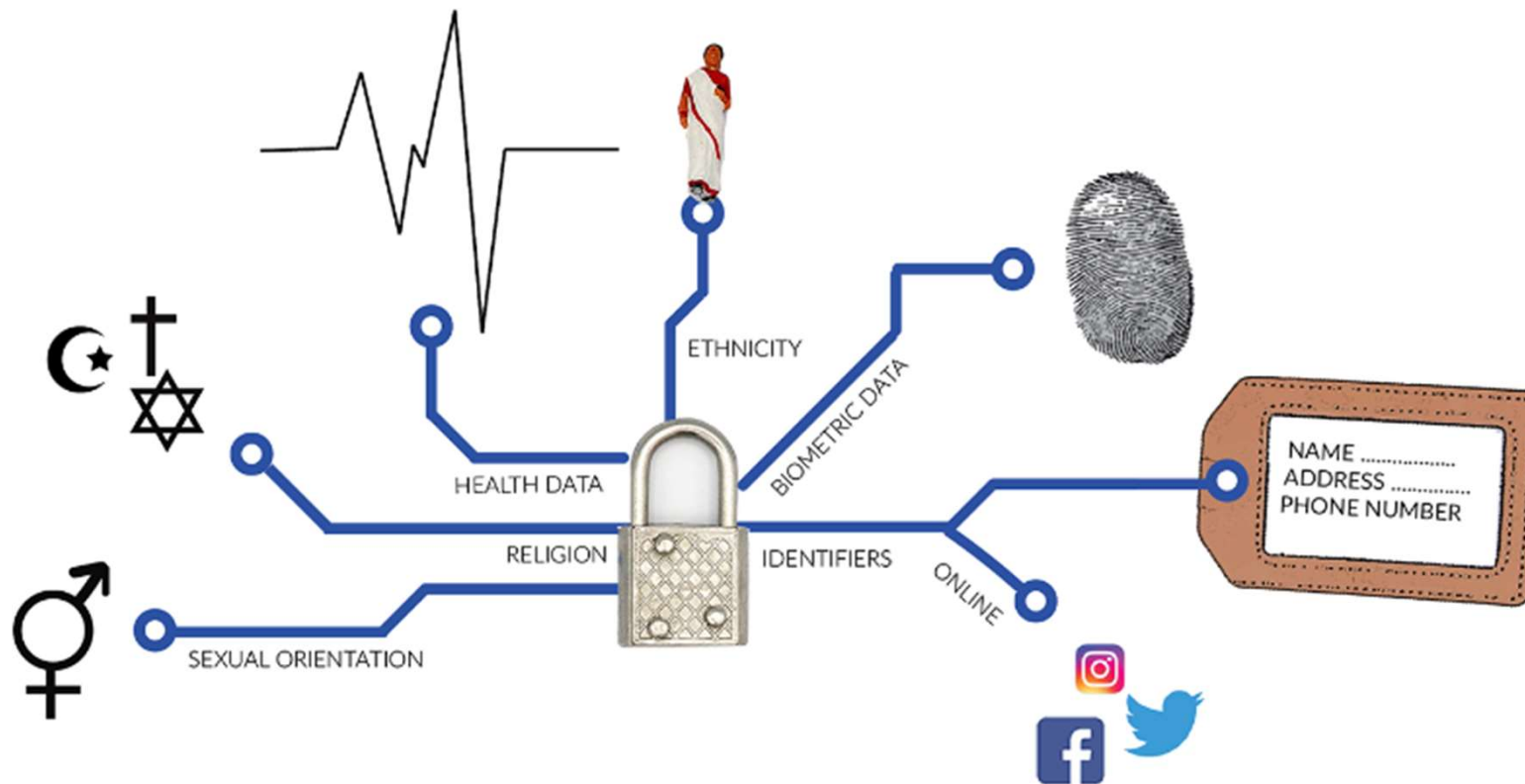
Photoshop files (*.psd),

BMP (*.bmp),

PNG (*.png),

Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF/A, PDF) (*.pdf)

Sensitive data



Other materials needed

Types of research materials

- ★ *Materials of the study*
- ★ Research results
- ★ *Related publications*

Types of research materials



Materials of the study

- Questionnaire
- Codebook
- Data processing program (syntax)
- Instructions for interviews
- Information for respondents
- Informed consent form
- ...

Types of research materials

Research results

- Research report
- Data summary
- Variable list
- Methodological information



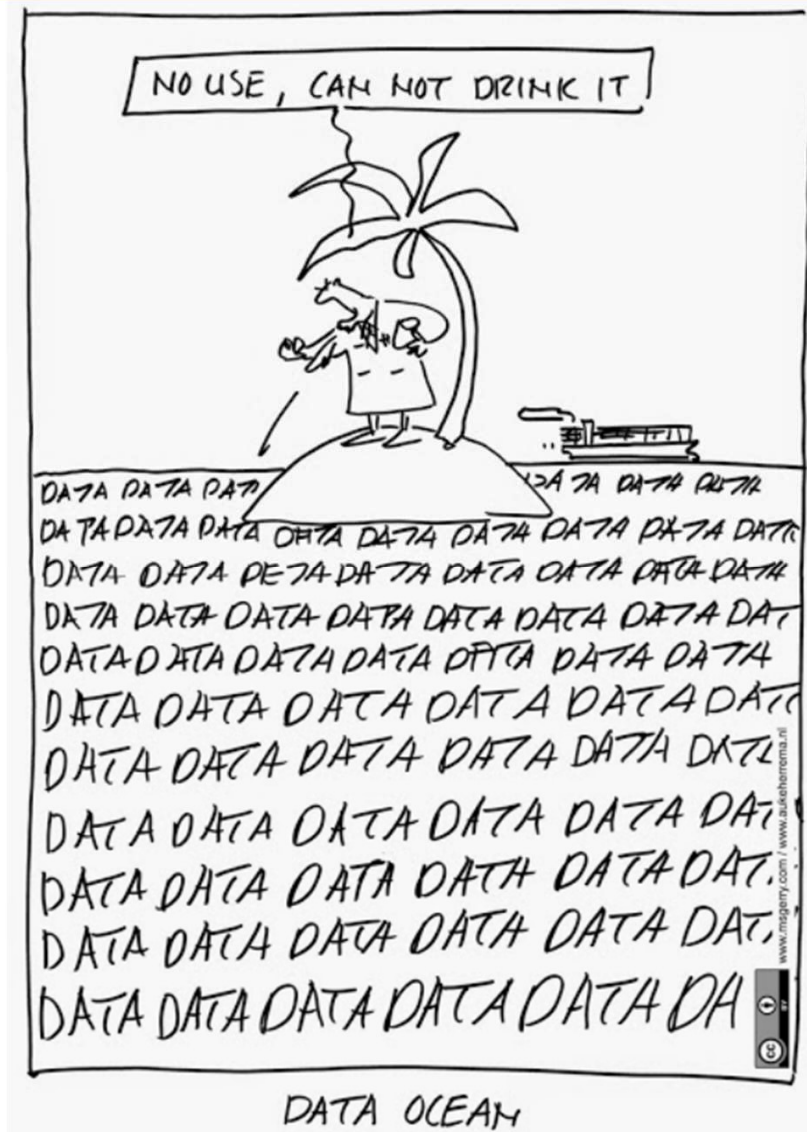
Types of research materials

Related publications

- Project's webpage
- Reports
- Scientific publications
- Related studies



Where to start?



Research Data Lifecycle



„The research data lifecycle is a model that illustrates the stages of data management and describes how data flow through a research project from start to finish.“

(Princeton Research Data Service, <https://researchdata.princeton.edu/research-lifecycle-guide/research-lifecycle-guide>)

Research Data Management Planning

... refers to how you *handle, organise, and structure* your research data throughout the research process.

... addresses also your plans for the data *after* the research is complete.

- It is a **"living" document** that **changes together with the needs** of a project and its participants.
- **It is updated** throughout the project to make sure that it tracks such changes over time and that **it reflects the current state** of your project.
- A lot of **diversity exists in DMPs** because they are always built around the particular needs of the data collected within your project.

Various DMPs



Disciplinary specific:

- DMP for social sciences developed by CESSDA
 - ❖ You can [view and download the checklist as pdf](#) (CESSDA, 2019a) or [editable form](#) (CESSDA, 2019b)

(https://static-archive.cessda.eu/content/download/4302/48656/file/TTT_DO_DMPExpertGuide_v1.3.pdf,

https://www.cessda.eu/content/download/4304/48666/file/TTT_DO_DMPExpertGuideEditVersion_v1.3.docx)

Institutional:

- DMP for PhD students at University of Ljubljana
- DMP for researchers at the Faculty of Social Sciences, UL

DOCTORAL SCHOOL
University of Ljubljana

General:

- **RDM Guidance for Researchers**
 - ❖ [Template for Data Management Plans](#)
 - ❖ [Guiding the Selection of a Trustworthy Repository](#)
- **RDM Guidance for Reviewers**
 - ❖ [Template for a Data Management Plan Evaluation Rubric](#)
(<https://scienceeurope.org/our-priorities/research-data/research-data-management/>)



Research Data Management Planning



Goal of Data Management Planning



PUBLICATIONS AND DATA

Data Publication should be considered as a **first-class research output** (Knowledge Exchange, 2013).

For a dataset to »count« as a publication should be:

- Properly **documented with metadata**,
- Reviewed for **quality**;
- Searchable and discoverable **in catalogues** (or databases);
- **Citable** in articles.

CESSDA DMP Checklist



Data Management Expert Guide

<https://dmeg.cessda.eu/>

Adapt your DMP

European diversity

Expert tips

Tour operators

As the data management plan (DMP) is an important tool to structure the research data management of your project, it plays a central role in this guide. Each chapter ends with a section with questions that are generally to be answered in a DMP. In the chapter's paragraphs you will be presented with the information you need to answer the proposed questions.



We have designed a list of DMP-questions especially for this Data Management Expert Guide. You can [view and download the checklist as pdf](#) (CESSDA, 2018a) or [editable form](#) (CESSDA, 2018b), and keep them as a reference while you are studying the contents of this guide.

Further readings and relevant sources

- CESSDA Training Team (2017 - 2022). *CESSDA Data Management Expert Guide*. Bergen, Norway: CESSDA ERIC. Retrieved from <https://dmeg.cessda.eu/>
- List of national data service providers at CESSDA: <https://www.cessda.eu/About/Consortium-and-Partners/List-of-Service-Providers>
- European Language Social Science Thesaurus (ELSST): <https://www.cessda.eu/Tools/ELSST-Thesaurus>
- CESSDA Vocabulary Service: <https://vocabularies.cessda.eu/>
- [Social media and research: 10 legal and ethical issues to consider](#), [SERISS](#) project
- [Using Administrative Data for Research: 10 legal and ethical issues to consider](#), [SERISS](#) project
- Data management costing tool and checklist, Created by UK Data Archive, UK Data Service: <https://ukdataservice.ac.uk/app/uploads/costingtool.pdf>



Legal grounds for processing personal data

Marianne Høgetveit Myhren, Sikt



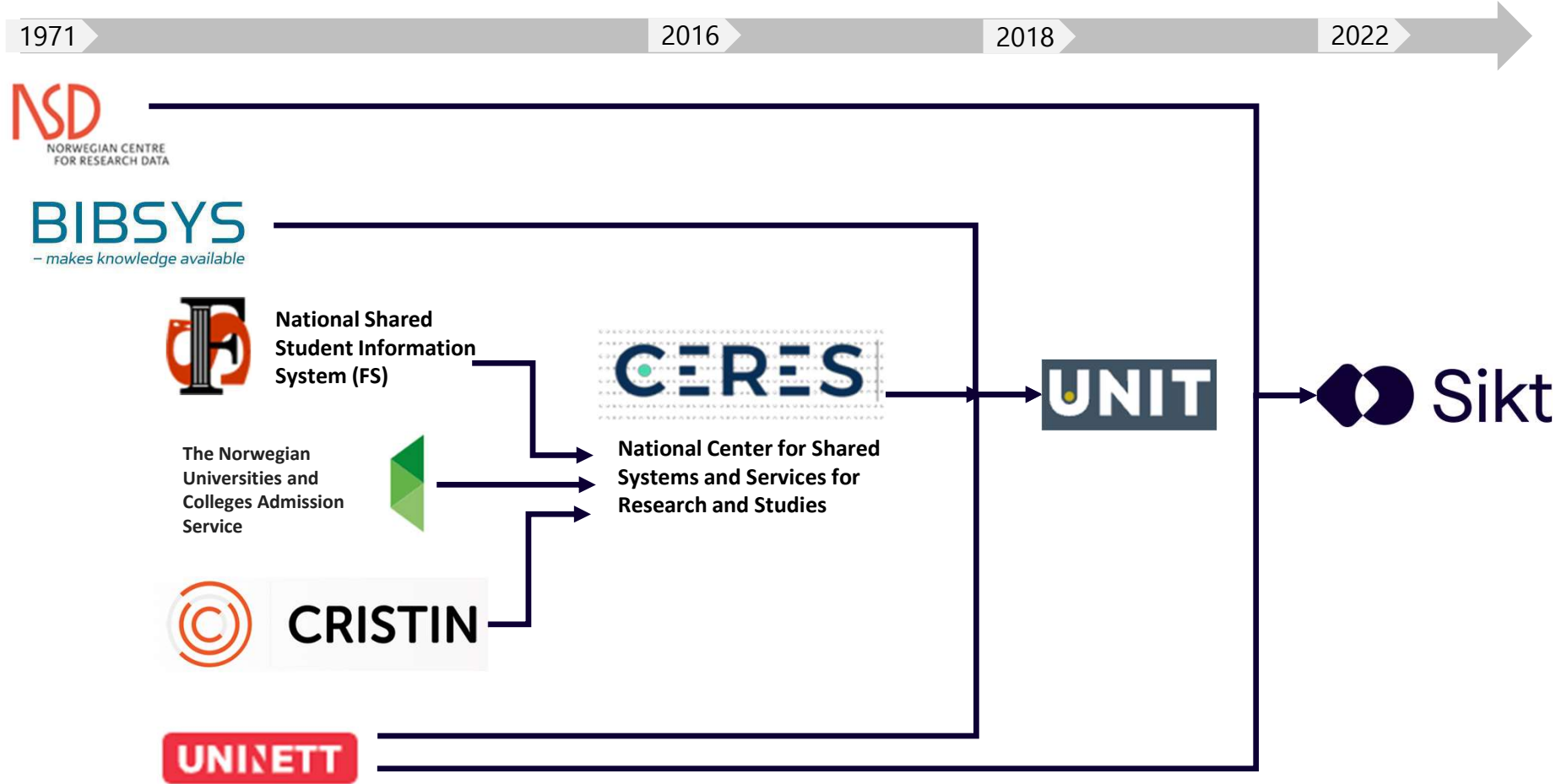
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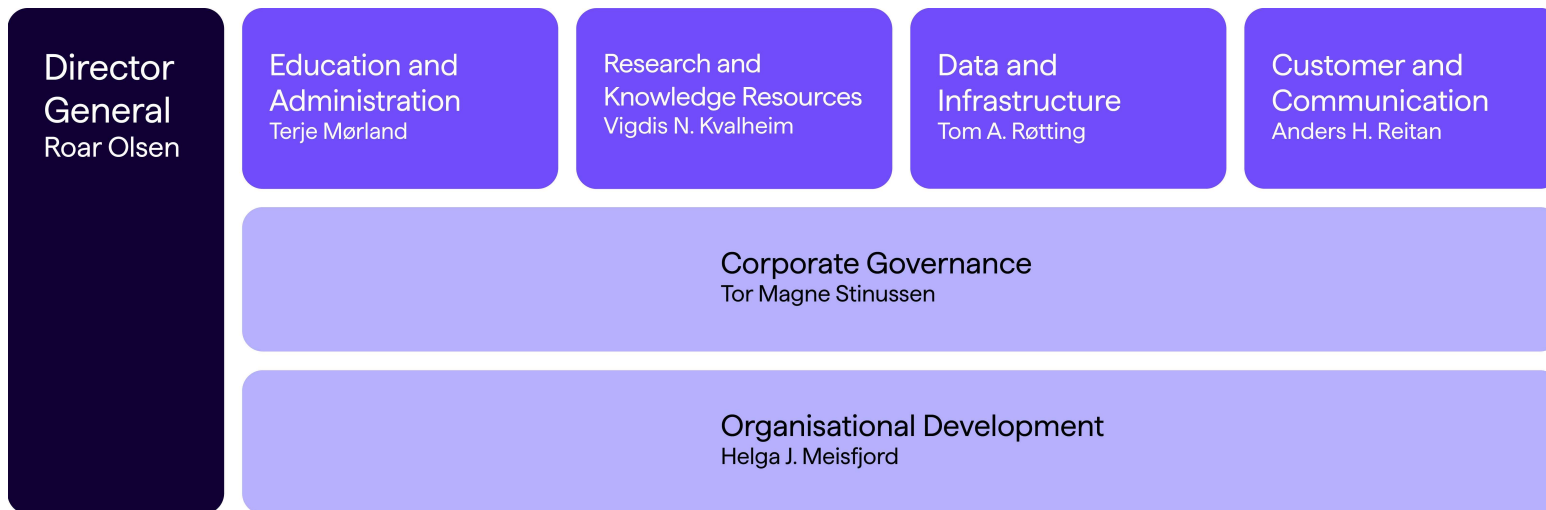


Sikt (and it's Predecessors)



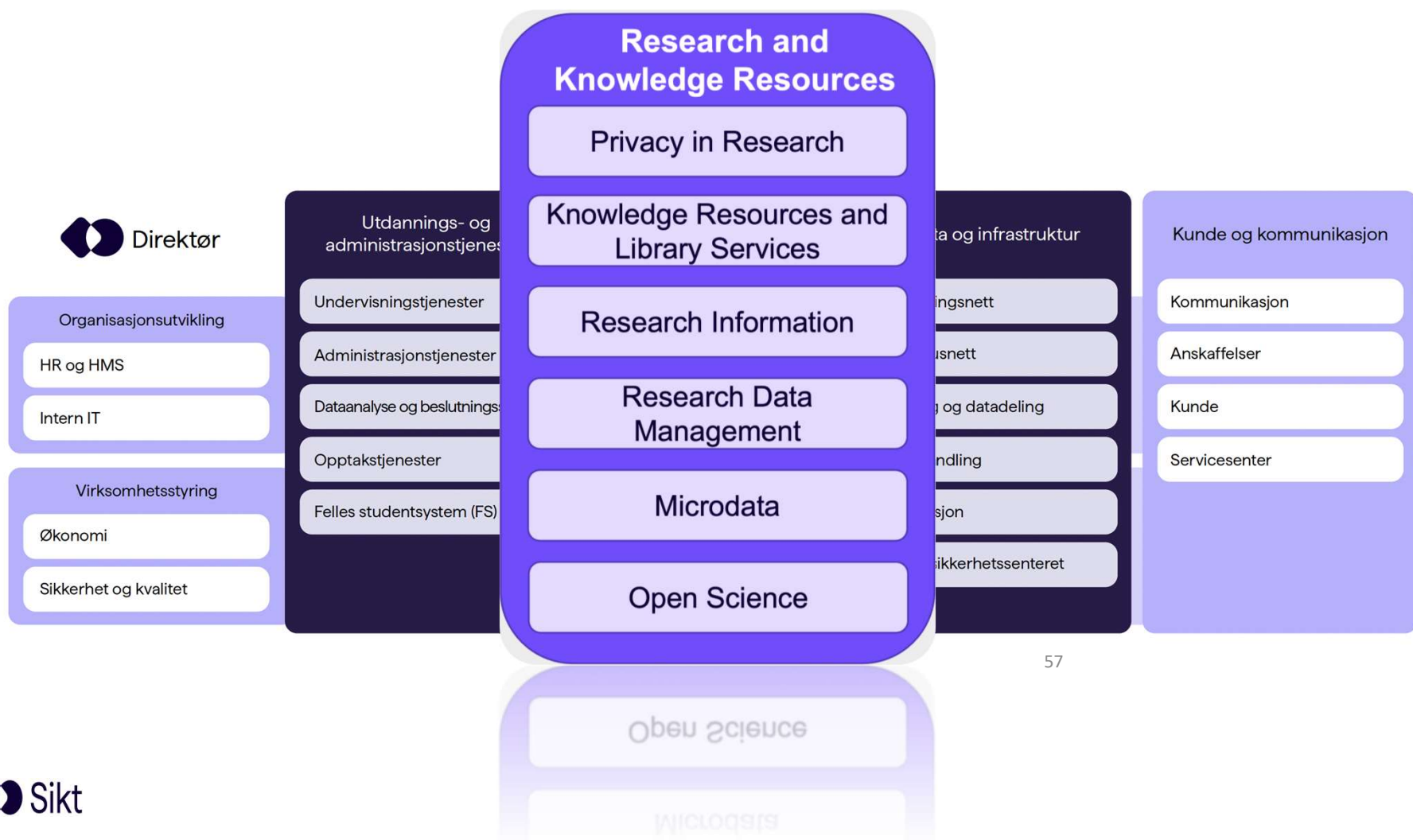
Sikt - Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education and Research

Sikt develops, acquires and delivers services for education and research. In collaboration with our users, we offer a common infrastructure for education and research. The aim is to free capacity for our customers, and to meet overarching goals of digitalisation, data sharing and open research.



Approx. 400 employees

Sikt – Research and Knowledge Resources

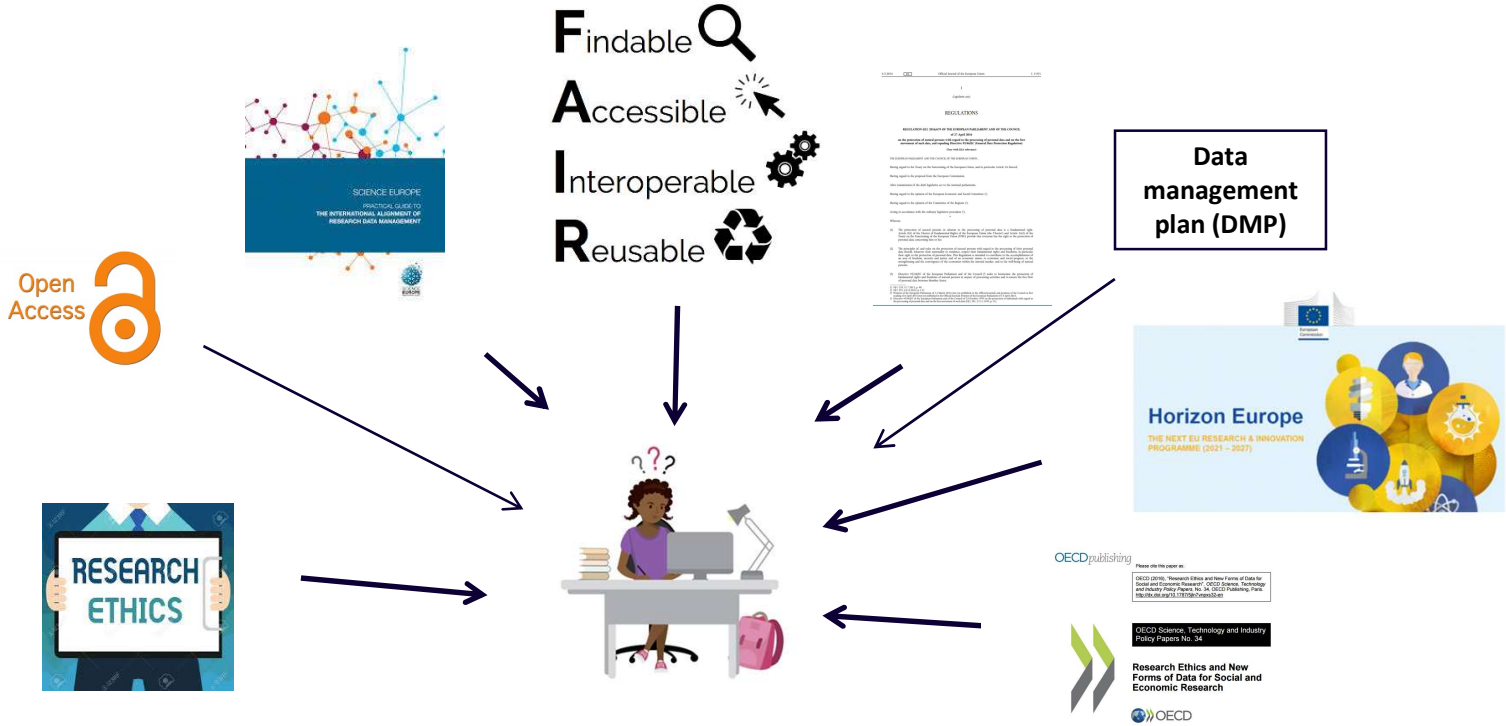


Presentation outline

- Landscape
- An overview of important terms
- Principles
- Legal bases
- Children and youth
- Rights
- Data Protection Impact Assessment
- Transfer to third countries

Landscape

“As open as possible and as closed as necessary”



Ethics vs law

- An ethical approach helps determine how research **should** be undertaken
- The legal framework specifies what **must or must not** be done to comply with relevant laws.
- Research that does not comply with relevant laws should not be undertaken.
- Even though a project may fall outside the scope of the privacy regulation it's important to remember that ethical guidelines still applies

Relevant legal framework

- The European Convention on Human Rights
- General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)
- National Constitutions
- National Data Protection Acts
- Statistics acts
- Separate laws/special laws on specific registers and classes of data (e.g. Health registers/Patient Data Laws etc.)
- Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)/Copyright
- Terms of use
- Duty of confidentiality

“Everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and his correspondence.”

European Convention on Human Rights, article 8.1

Key goals of the GDPR

- Make Europe fit for the digital age
- Harmonise the rules across Europe
- Remove barriers to facilitate cross border data flow
- Ensure a high level of data protection in order to provide legal certainty and trust
- Put citizens in control of their data

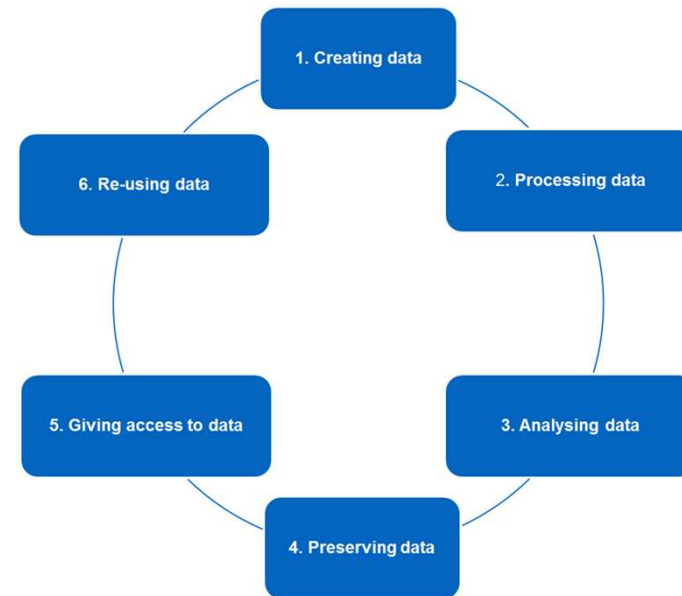


Special provisions for archiving and research purposes

- Further processing is **not considered to be incompatible** with the initial purposes (Article 5(1)(b)).
- Personal data **may be stored for longer periods** (Article 5 ,1 (e))
- Exemptions from «right to be forgotten» and «right to object»
- Union and Member States may create further derogations from the data subject's rights

Law and legal practice affect all stages of the research data lifecycle

- How are you planning to:
 - Collect data
 - Organise/structure/analyse collected data
 - Store data
- Do you plan to:
 - Share data with others and will they have access (during research project and afterwards)
 - Archive data
 - Reuse data in the future



Tip 1: Plan ahead

During the **planning stages** think through the life-cycle of your collected data

Be prepared to collect good research data!



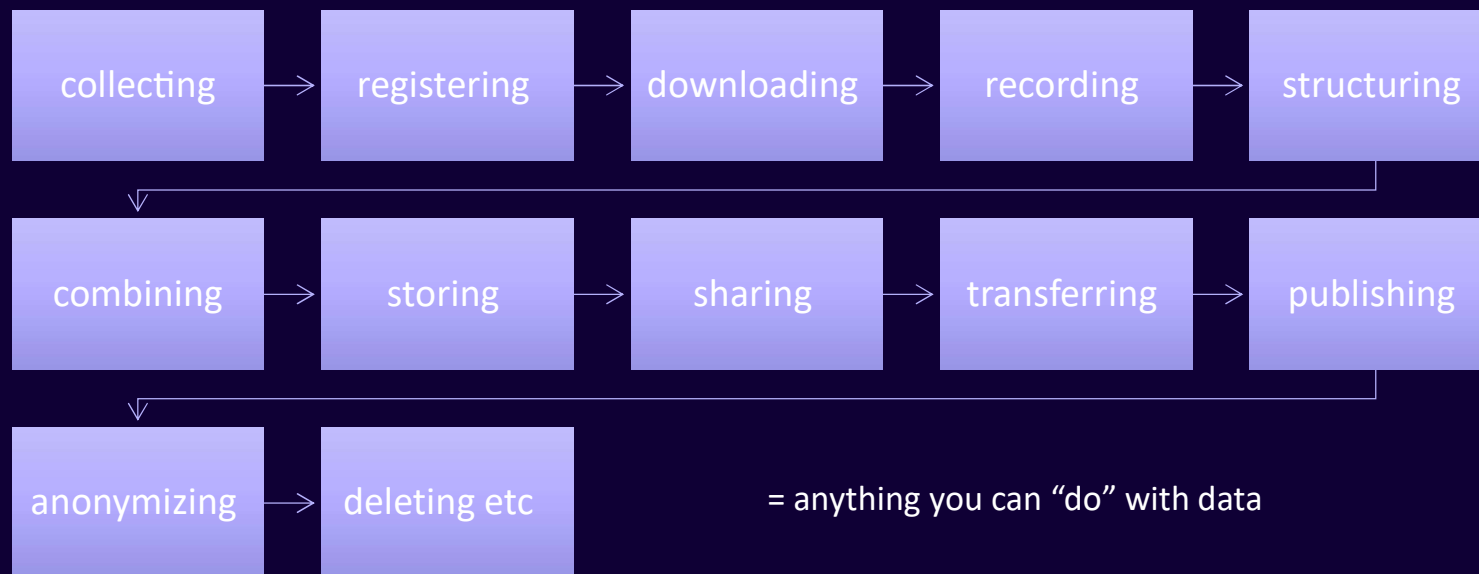
Terms and definitions

Scope of the GDPR

- **Material:** Processing of personal data by automated means
- **Territorial:**
 - Controller/processor in Europe,
 - or processing of personal data from European data subjects

What is processing?

Processing entails any operation which is performed on personal data, such as...

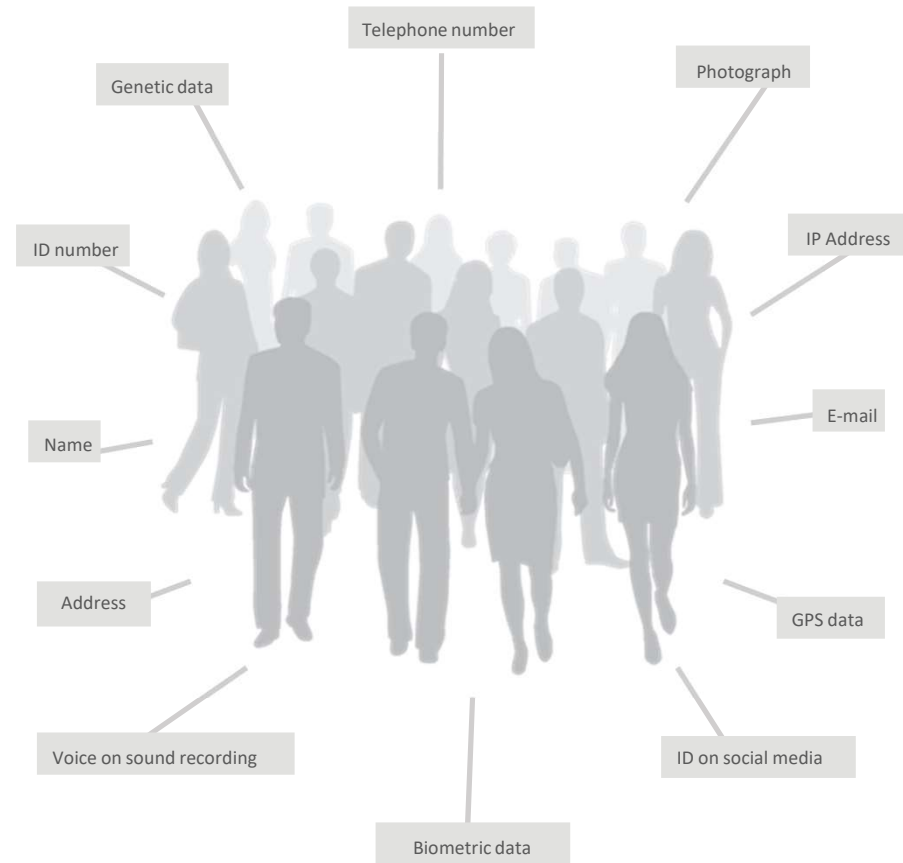


Controller and Processor

- **Data controller:** determines the purposes and means of the processing of personal data
- **Joint controller:** jointly determines purposes and means
- **Data processor:** processes personal data on behalf of the controller (for the controller's purposes)

What is personal data?

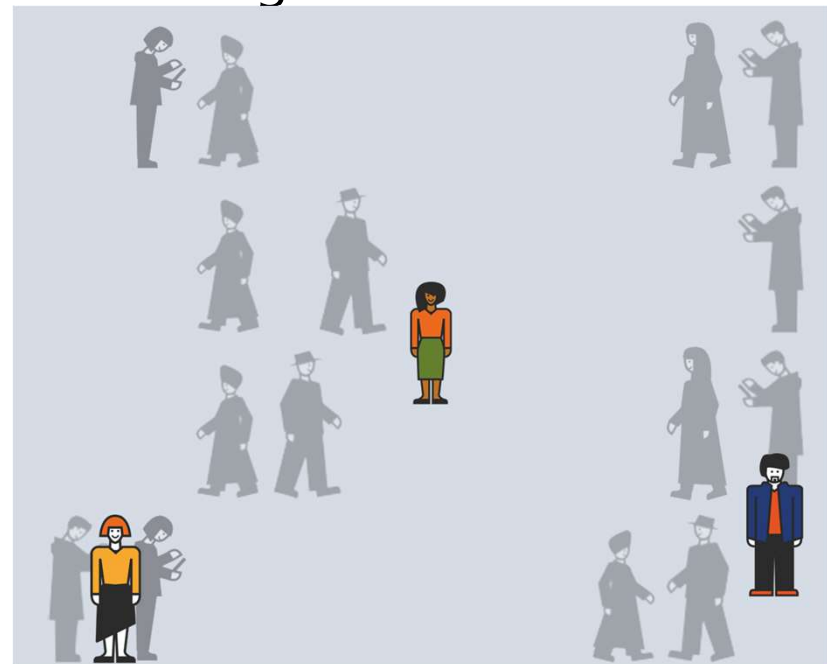
Any information that can be used (by means reasonably likely to be used) to identify a person **directly** or **indirectly**.



Indirectly identifiable personal data

A person can be identified based on a combination of background information/demographic data e.g:

- Gender
 - Age
 - Occupation
 - Place of work
 - Address
 - Voice recordings
 - Photo/video of faces
- Etc..



Who is this?



- Male
- Businessman and politician
- PhD in electrical engineering
- Born in 1967
- Member of the Freedom Movement



Special categories of personal data

- Racial or ethnic origin
- Political opinions
- Religious or philosophical beliefs
- Trade union membership
- Health
- Sex life or sexual orientation
- Criminal offences/convictions

What is anonymous data?

- Information that can in no way be linked to an individual person
 - Directly,
 - Indirectly, or
 - through a list of names/codes (i.e. scrambling key)



What is pseudonymous data?

- The handling of personal data in such a way that no individuals can be identified from the data without a “key” that allows the data to be re-identified
 - Involves removing or obscuring direct and indirect identifiers
 - The key must be kept separately and secure
- Pseudonymisation reduces the risks of data handling, while also maintaining the data’s utility
- Explicitly encouraged as a security measure
- Pseudonymised data is still considered as personal data!



New forms of data - a challenge for the data subjects' confidentiality?



“Privacy as we have known it is ending, and we’re only beginning to fathom the consequences” (Enserink and Chin 2015).

Four essential principles to retain trust:

- Transparency
- User control
- Privacy by design
- Accountability

Data on third persons

- Third persons are persons that are not included in the sample/are not participating in the project.
- Information relating to third persons is information provided by a data subject that relates to an identified or identifiable third person.
- Examples: when a data subject is asked about their mother's and father's education or country of origin, or when pupils are asked about their teacher's teaching methods.

Case – children

- Research project involving children in kindergarten
- Data is collected from children through research assistants that will ask them questions from a questionnaire
- Special categories of data about health and social benefits
- Data will be collected at a later point from registries:
 - sociodemographic data on parents,
 - data from the children's grades in school at various points (after 5, 10 and 15 years)
- Data will be stored for 20 years in total and shared with other researchers in the EU

Questions for discussion:

- What could a legal ground for conducting the research be?
- What is the best way to provide information to the parents?
- Should the children receive information at some point? When?
- Do you see any ethical, legal or practical challenges here?

Tip 2 – consider three aspects at every stage

1) Principles

2) Legal basis

3) Rights

- then you will have covered what is most important from a data protection perspective

7 principles of the GDPR

1. Lawfulness, fairness and transparency
2. Purpose limitation
3. Data minimization
4. Accuracy
5. Storage limitations
6. Integrity and confidentiality
7. Accountability



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Lawfulness, fairness and transparency

- Processing of personal data must happen in a *lawful way* and thus have a legal basis which makes the processing legitimate
- *Fairness* means that your actions must match up with how it was described to data subject
- A clear notice/information sheet is what the concept of *transparency* is about

Purpose limitation

- Personal data shall be collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes
 - Be specific and clear from the outset why you are collecting personal data and what you intend to do with it;
 - Inform the participants about the purpose of the data collection
- You can only use the personal data for a new purpose if:
 - this is compatible with your original purpose,
 - you get consent,
 - or you have a clear obligation or function set out in law.

" further processing for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes or statistical purposes shall, in accordance with Article 89(1), not be considered to be incompatible with the initial purposes."

Data minimisation

Ensure that the personal data you are processing is:

- Adequate,
- relevant and,
- limited to what is necessary in relation to the purposes for which they are processed

You should identify the minimum amount of personal data you need to fulfil your purpose.

Accuracy

Personal data shall be:

- accurate and, where necessary, kept up to date;
- every reasonable step must be taken to ensure that personal data that are inaccurate, having regard to the purposes for which they are processed, are erased or rectified without delay.

Storage limitations

- Retain the personal data for the necessary period and then erase or anonymise
- You can keep personal data for longer if you are keeping it for public interest archiving, scientific or historical research, or statistical purposes.



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Integrity and confidentiality

- Keep the data secure!
- “in a manner [ensuring] appropriate security”, which include “protection against unlawful processing or accidental loss, destruction or damage”.



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Accountability

- You are responsible for compliance with the principles of the GDPR



Legal basis

What is a “legal basis” for processing?

- Processing is lawful only if certain conditions/grounds apply
- Legal bases are found in (GDPR):
 - Article 6 (general categories)
 - Article 9 (special categories)



Consent

Consent - Article
6 (a)

Explicit consent -
Article 9, 2(a)

Requirements for consent

- Freely given, specific, informed and unambiguous
- Clear affirmative act (opt in)
- The controller must be able to demonstrate that consent has been given
- It should be as easy to withdraw consent as to give it
- Recital 33 opens for broad consent for research purposes
- See articles 4 (11) and 7 in GDPR



Public interest



processing is necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority vested in the controller (Article 6 (e)).



processing is necessary for archiving, scientific or statistical purposes in accordance with Article 89.1 and based on Union or Member State law (Article 9, 2 (j)).

Appropriate Safeguards

(Article 89 (1))

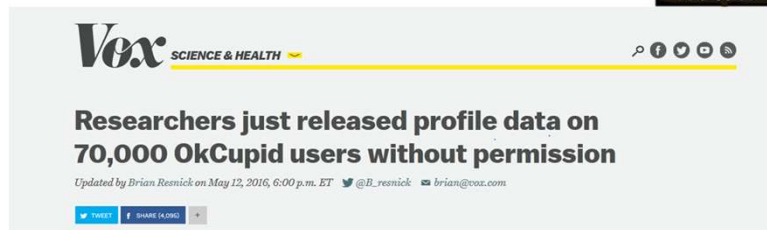
Data must be adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary – principle of data minimisation

- **Technical measures:**
 - Safe data and safe environments
 - Anonymisation, pseudonymisation and encryption
 - Remote access solutions
- **Organisational measures:**
 - Data Protection Officer involvement
 - Ethical review

Social media data?

processing relates to personal data which are manifestly made public by the data subject (Article 9, 2 (e))

The fine line between private and public



People may operate in public spaces but maintain strong perceptions or expectations of privacy (AoIR 2012).

What about Children and Youth?

Conditions applicable to child's consent in relation to *information society services*

Where point (a) of [Article 6\(1\)](#) applies, in relation to the offer of information society services directly to a child, the processing of the personal data of a child shall be lawful where the child is at least 16 years old. ²

Where the child is below the age of 16 years, such processing shall be lawful only if and to the extent that consent is given or authorised by the holder of parental responsibility over the child.

Member States may provide by law for a lower age for those purposes provided that such lower age is not below 13 years.

- The principle of transparency requires that any information addressed to the public or to the data subject be concise, easily accessible and easy to understand, and that clear and plain language and, additionally, where appropriate, visualisation be used.
- Given that children merit specific protection, any information and communication, where processing is addressed to a child, should be in such a clear and plain language that the child can easily understand
(Recital 58).

GDPR and children and youth

- Children need particular protection because they may be less aware of the risks involved.
- If you process children's personal data you should think about the need to protect them from the outset, and design your systems and processes with this in mind.
- Compliance with the data protection principles and in particular fairness should be central to all your processing.
- You need to have a lawful basis for processing a child's personal data. Consent is one possible lawful basis for processing, but it is not the only option.

www.ico.uk.org

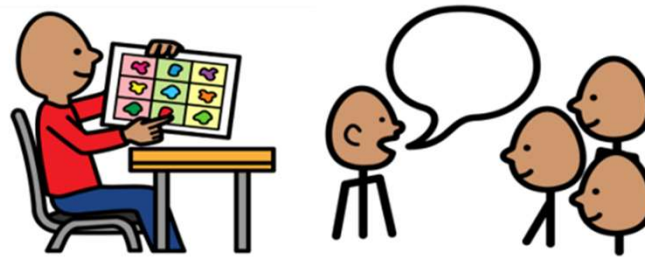
Children and youth (2)

- If you are relying on consent as your lawful basis for processing, you might need to get consent from whoever holds parental responsibility for the child
- You should write clear information letters for children so that they are able to understand what will happen to their personal data, and what rights they have.
- Children have the same rights as adults over their personal data.
- An individual's right to erasure is particularly relevant if they gave their consent to processing when they were a child.

www.ico.uk.org

9. I WANT YOU TO KNOW THERE IS NO RIGHT OR WRONG ANSWERS.
EVERYTHING YOU SAY IS IMPORTANT TO ME.

10. AFTER OUR CHAT WE MIGHT GET OTHER HELPERS TO JOIN. WE CAN
THEN SHARE THE PHOTOS WE HAVE TAKEN AND TALK ABOUT THEM ALL
TOGETHER.



11. WHEN I DO MY SCHOOL PAPER, I WANT TO INCLUDE THE THINGS WE
HAVE TALKED ABOUT.



Informing children about their rights as research participants

- https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLYwSkJsQT-91yoTuy9OI6CFodz_M-PNiB



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Rights of data subjects

What rights do data subjects have?

What do these rights entail?



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Rights

- right to be informed
- right of access
- right to rectification / correction of incorrect personal data
- right to erasure / deletion
- right to restrict processing
- right to data portability (a copy)
- right to object to processing
- rights in relation to automated decision making and profiling
- right to lodge a complaint with the supervisory authority

Right to be informed

- Ensures fair and transparent processing
 - Must meet requirements for form and content
 - Information should be adjusted to the recipient
-
- See articles 12, 13 and 14

Content

- ❖ which institution is responsible for the project (the data controller)
- ❖ contact details for institution (project leader) and the data protection officer (if applicable)
- ❖ the purposes of processing personal data and legal basis for processing
- ❖ who will have access to/receive the personal data (e.g. project group, external researchers, data processors)

Content (2)

- ❖ if applicable, that personal data will be transferred to a third country or international organisation, and the legal basis for transfer (including which safeguards will protect the data)
- ❖ the period for which the personal data will be stored, or if that is not possible, the criteria used to determine that period
- ❖ what rights the data subjects have and how they exercise their rights
- ❖ if processing is based on consent: the right to withdraw consent at any time

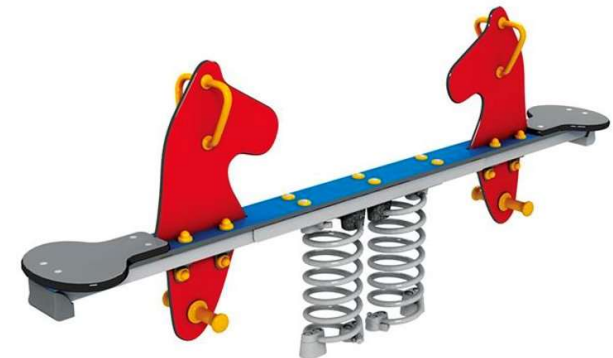
Rights apply so long as the data subject can be identified in the collected data

Exemptions from rights must be justified and must have a legal basis



The social benefit vs. risk/disadvantage for data subjects

- Risk to the rights and freedoms of data subjects depends on, i.a.:
 - how sensitive the data is
 - how easy it is to identify individuals
 - the quantity of personal data
 - how securely the data is being stored



Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA)

- A DPIA is a process to help you identify and minimise the data protection risks of a project.
- You must do a DPIA for processing that is likely to result in a high risk to individuals.

EDPB has set 9 criteria:

- Sensitive data or data of a highly personal nature (4)
- Data processed on a large scale(5)
- Data concerning vulnerable data subjects (may include children) (7)

Transfer to third countries

Any dataflow to countries outside of the EU

Basis for transfers

- Adequacy decision: Andorra, Argentina, Canada (only commercial organizations), Faroe Islands, Guernsey, Israel, Isle of Man, Jersey, New Zealand, Switzerland, Uruguay , Japan, the United Kingdom and South Korea.
- Appropriate safeguards (standard contractual clauses with supplemental measures)
- Derogations for specific situations

Case - youth

- Research project involving teenagers in high school (15/16 years old)
- Video recordings of classroom situations, focus is on teaching methods
- Data will be stored for 30 years and entered into a data base where data will be shared with other researchers in the future

Questions for discussion:

- Is informed consent or public interest the best legal basis?
- How to collect consent? Can the teenagers' consent on their own or should parents give their consent/be informed?
- What if not the whole class consents to participation?
- What if someone at a later point wishes to withdraw their consent/requires that their data is deleted?
- How to write the information letter in order to open up for future researchers being able to access and use the data in the future?

TIP 3:

Be realistic.

Don't limit yourself unnecessarily.

Why?

- Based on our experience researchers often underestimate how long time they will need to achieve their research purposes.
- Researchers find data protection legislation challenging **BUT** it is not necessary to delete all your collected data at the end of the project.
- Anonymised data can (and often should) be archived for future research purposes.
- Personal data can also be archived

TIP 4:

Be organized and have a system

Why?

When collecting, storing and analysing data don't take anything for granted....

- expect to forget which interviewee is which
- store names (directly identifiable data) separately from other data
- keep your metadata
- prepare for sharing/reuse/archiving

Think about **FAIR** principles in advance. That your future data should be:

- Findable
- Accessible
- Interoperable
- Reusable

Guidelines from your institution

Familiarise yourself with your institution's **information security guidelines**, e.g. whether there are requirements for where data is stored, or which survey provider you should use.



Important considerations

1. Will you handle personal data?
2. Will you handle sensitive data?
3. Will your data contain information about third persons?
4. Is some of the data likely to be considered sensitive to the person in question?
5. Might the research lead to unwarranted stigmatisation or discrimination against a group?
6. Do any of the data subjects constitute/represent vulnerable groups (i.e. children, vulnerable adults)?
7. What is the legal basis for collecting data?
8. Is it necessary and/or possible to inform the data subjects?
9. Ownership/terms of use
10. How can you make your data FAIR?

- <https://seriss.eu/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/SERISS-D6.2.-Guidelines-social-media-data-.pdf>
- <https://sikt.no/en/information-and-consent>

Thank you for
listening!

Share your experience

1) Have you ever been in contact with data protection officer (DPO)?

1) Have you ever consulted ethical committee at your institute?

Protect: Different access levels available



OPEN ACCESS

STANDARD ACCESS

**ACCESS UNDER
SPECIAL
CONDITIONS**

<https://www.adp.fdv.uni-lj.si/eng/uporabi/kako/pravila/>



OPEN DATA

SAFEGUARDED DATA

**CONTROLLED DATA
(SECURE LAB)**

<https://ukdataservice.ac.uk/help/access-policy/types-of-data-access/>





Challenges in doing research with migrant children

Mateja Sedmak, Science and Research Centre Koper

**Workshop
Ljubljana, Slovenia**

27 – 28 March 2023



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101008589



Introduction

1. Migrant Children and Communities in a Transforming Europe (2019-2022)

<http://www.micreate.eu>

Horizont 2020 Research & Innovation Action

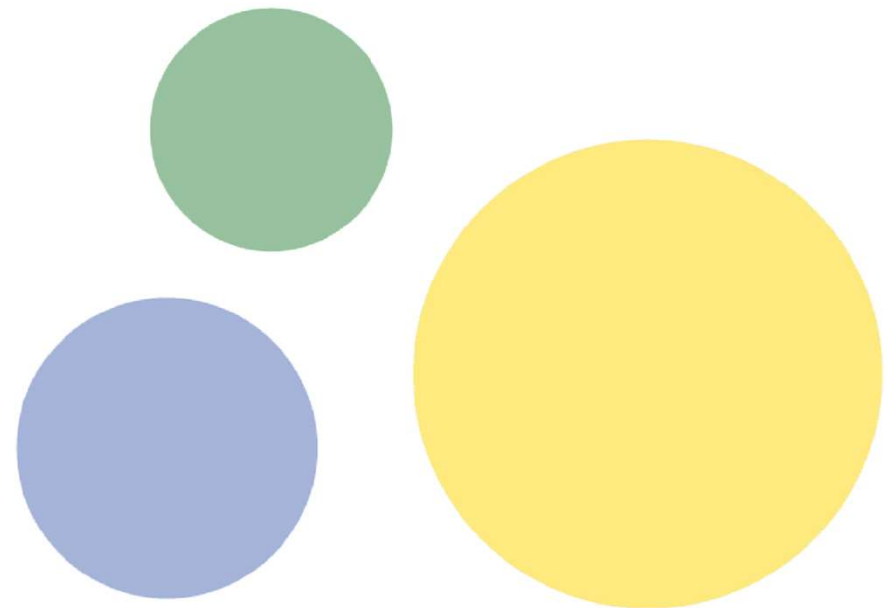


AIM

- Challenges in research with (migrant) children

2. In whose best interest Exploring Unaccompanied Minors' Rights through the Lens of Migration and Asylum Processes (2014-2015)

3. Children's Voices: Exploring Interethnic Violence and Children's rights in the School Environment (2011-2012)



MiCREATE consortium: **15 academic institutions & NGOs;** **12 EU countries and Turkey; more than 70 researchers**

- **Znanstvenoraziskovalno-središče Koper, *Slovenia***
- **Manchester Metropolitan University, *UK***
- **Centre national de larecherche scientifique, *France***
- **Mirovni inštitut, *Slovenia***
- **Univerza v Ljubljani, *Slovenia***
- **Syddansk Universitet, *Denmark***
- **Universitat de Barcelona, *Spain***
- **Hellenic Open University, *Greece***
- **Stowarzyszenie Interkulturalni PI, *Poland***
- **Universität Wien, *Austria***
- **Hope for Children CRC, Policy Centre, *Cyprus***
- **CESIE, *Italy***
- **Udruge centar za mirovne študije, *Croatia***
- **DYPALL NETWORK: Associação para o Desenvolvimento da Participação Cidadã, *Portugal***
- **Fakulteta za dizajn. *Slovenia***



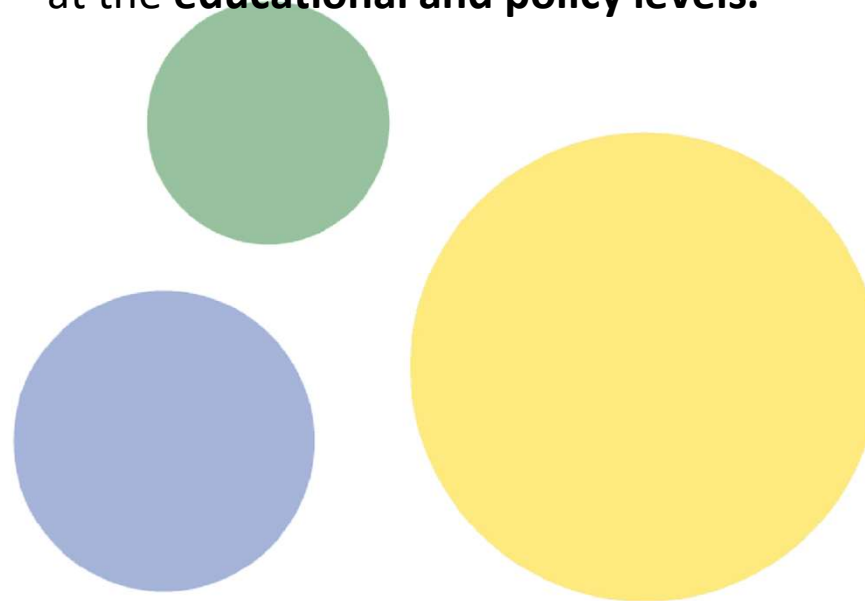
MiCREATE project

CHILD-CENTRED APPROACH

- To shift the focus from the prevailing adult-centred perspective to children's experiences and to consider children as **experts of their own lives**, rights holders and meaning makers
- Children as **relevant social actors** and bearers of rights
- **Competent and active** agents of their (social) lives
- To consider children **voices, opinions and experiences** (in methodology, research, policy etc.)

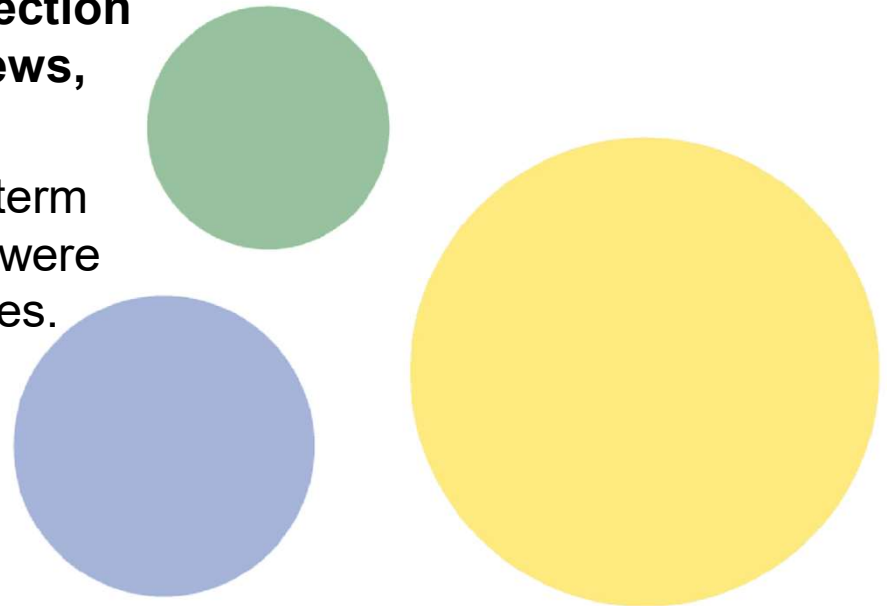
AIM OF THE MiCREATE PROJECT

Promoting the **social integration** of different groups of **migrant children** in European countries through a **child-centred approach** to migrant integration at the **educational and policy levels**.



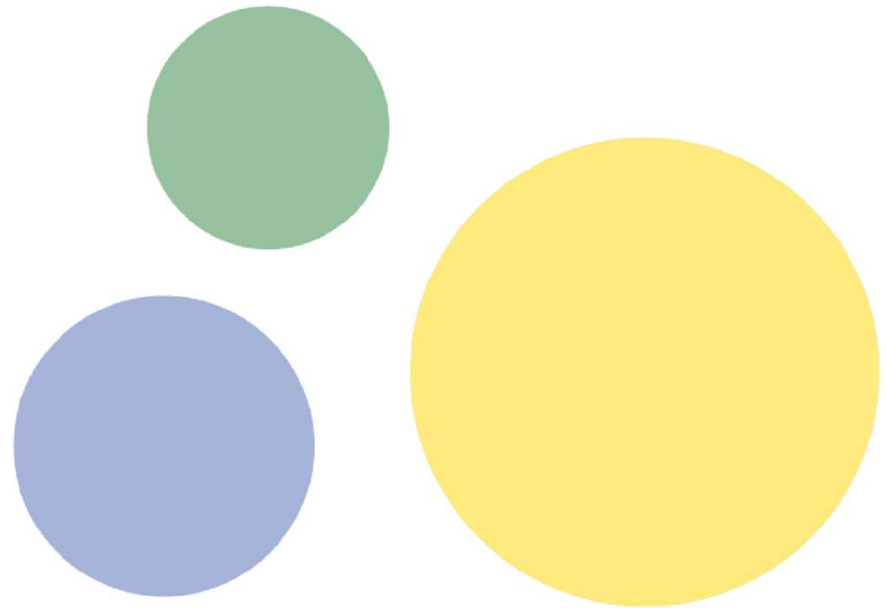
RESEARCH

- Research activities **with migrant and local children** (and with educational staff) in **schools, camps and asylum centres** in **10 countries**, namely Denmark, Spain, United Kingdom, Austria, Slovenia, Poland, Italy, France, Greece, and Turkey.
- Mixed methodological approaches: **participant observation, arts-based methods, collection of autobiographical life stories/interviews, focus groups, and surveys.**
- More **than 6,000** newly arrived and long-term migrant children as well as local children were included in MiCREATE's research activities.



CHALLENGES

1. Preparation phase
2. Implementation phase
3. Methodological issues
4. Critical reflection



1. Preparation phase

1. ETHICAL PROTOCOL (in each country the research was approved by **institutional Ethical commission + project's Ethical border** + approved by EC).

2. CONTENT OF ETHICAL PROTOCOL:

a) **General ethical principles** on which the research will be based

b) **Ethical principles** related specifically to the research of (migrant) **children** (vulnerable group)

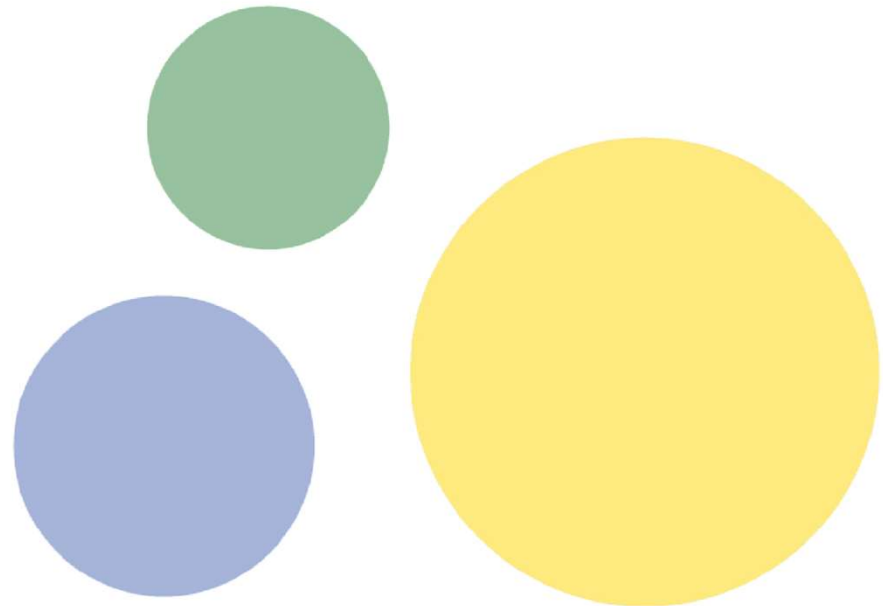
c) **Informed consent for parents/guardians & children** (information letter and informed consent - emphasize voluntary participation and the possibility to terminate participation at any time in the process, information on anonymity, recording, use of data, data storage and sharing etc.)

d) **Methodology** (implementation of the research)

e) **Data protection** and protection of privacy of participants

3. SPECIFIC CHALLENGES

- research in several countries at the same time (country specifics)
- cross-cultural adaptation



1. Preparation phase- Research Data Management Plan

1. DATA COLLECTION:

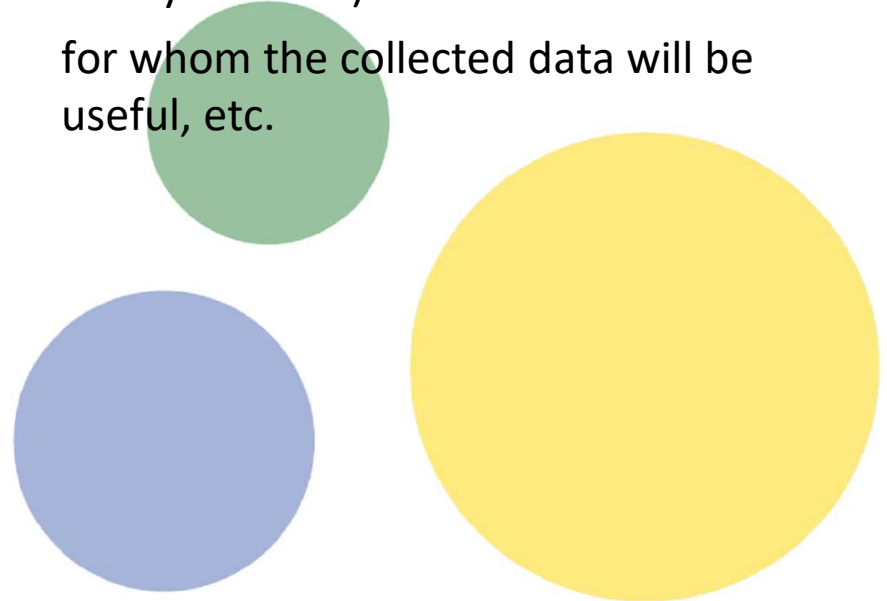
- purpose of data collection
- connection of data collection with project objectives

2. DATA PROCESSING AND STORAGE:

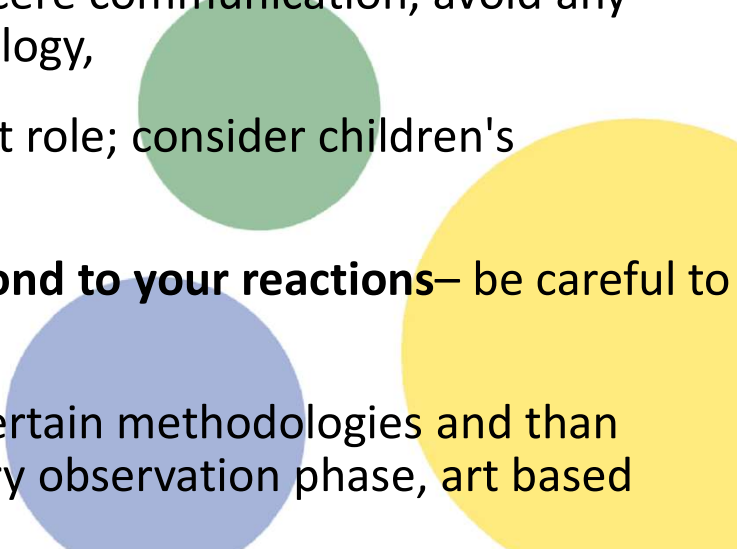
- type and format of collected data
- estimated data size - where/how the data will be stored
- reuse of data (personal data, anonymization)
- for whom the collected data will be useful, etc.

IMPORTANT!

Be in touch with National data archive before beginning of the research



2. Implementation phase

- Before the start/implementation of any research activities: **signed Informed consent** by children and by parents.
 - Consent letter should be **written in a simple way**; ensuring that children **truly understand** the content of the consent, the purpose of the research and the consequences of participating.
 - **Time is crucial** – „take your time“. Follow the rhythm of the child.
 - **Listen carefully**, use compassionate and sincere communication, avoid any presumptions, use simple and clear terminology,
 - Use **child centred approach** – the least adult role; consider children's experiences, opinions, feelings ...
 - **Children want to please you and they respond to your reactions**– be careful to not encourage such behaviour!
 - Select **appropriate methods & start** with certain methodologies and than continue with others (start with participatory observation phase, art based approach before survey or interviews, etc.)
- 

3. Methodological issues

- **Some methods more appropriate than the others** (especially true for migrant children, refugee children, unaccompanied minors, children with special needs etc.)
- Some methods are **more child-centred!**

1) Participatory observation phase: particularly useful: 1) for collecting information, research data & 2) establishing the intimacy, familiarity, contact with children

2) Art based approach: especially appropriate method to express in alternative ways- drawing, making photos, videos, dancing, using body.... 1) for collecting data & 2) as a starting point for application of other methods

3) Survey: language challenges; translate questionnaires in all needed languages! Cultural adaptation of items, terminology...

4) Interviewing: language challenges, problem for more introvert, traumatized etc. children; using different languages or cultural mediator and/or translator; using less structured and more narrative interviewing technique as collection of autobiographical life stories etc. that give children more opportunity to express and talk about the topics that are important for them/to capture the „real picture“

5) Research Cocreation: involve children in a form of **Children Advisory Boards** or/and as **co-researchers** (involved in research design, implementation and interpretations, presentation of results)

4. Critical reflection – what we learned?

- **It is really hard to be child-centred.**

We are living in an adult centred world. We as adults have power to overrule the children, we have authority as researchers, teachers, politicians.....the continuous auto-reflexivity is needed

- **Time is crucial**
- **Methods matter**

Some methods are more appropriate than others. Art based approach techniques and participatory observation methods

- **Are we truly ethical?**

How truly voluntary is the participation of children? Are we truly following all ethical standards?

- **Personal Influence/influence of researcher**

As researchers/persons we influence the research and results by our personal expectations, feelings, attitudes etc. and by interiorized prevailing discourse on vulnerable (migrant) children – **trauma discourse & deficit discourse** (they have a deficit because do not speak our language, do not know our culture etc.)

- **Monoculturality is still a norm**

Involvement of cultural mediators, translators & **researchers from the same ethnicity**





- **General Reflexivity**

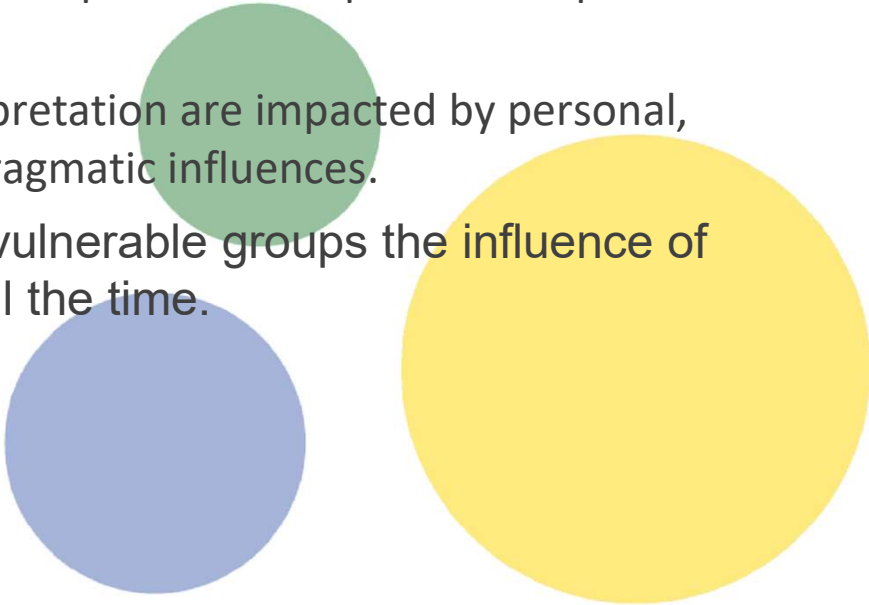
Situating ourselves socially and emotionally in relation to respondents is an important element of reflexivity.

How our individual position (being female, middle-age/young local or with migrant background, etc.) influences the research process, data collecting process and translating data into theory.

Also how researchers' emotional responses to respondents shape our interpretations of their accounts.

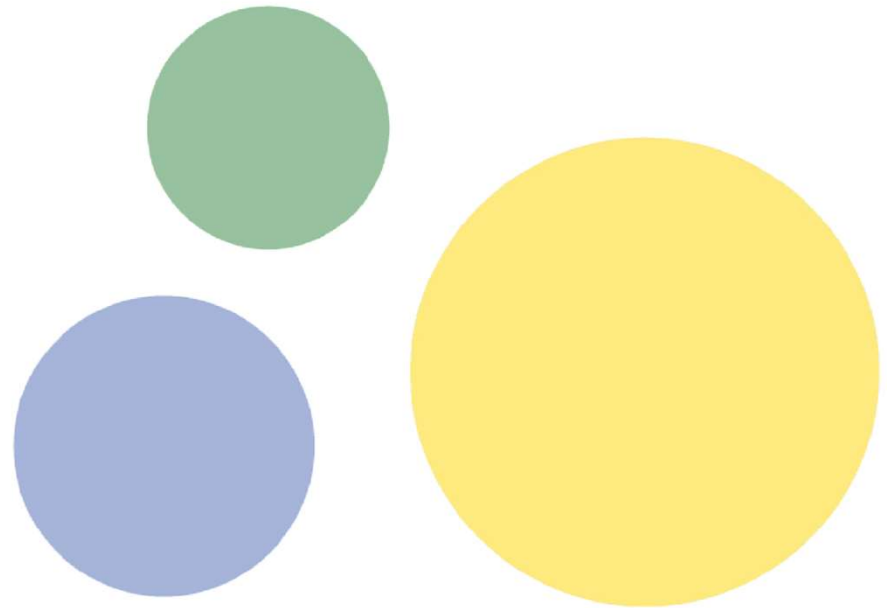
Selection of methods, data analysis and interpretation are impacted by personal, interpersonal, emotional, institutional, and pragmatic influences.

In the reflection process of fieldwork with vulnerable groups the influence of ***power differences*** must be considered all the time.





Discussion & questions





GUIDE pilot survey: Example of the data management plan and content of child and parental consent

Toni Babarović, Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Zagreb



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101008589



Workshop
Ljubljana, Slovenia
27 – 28 March 2023





The first European-wide
longitudinal study of children

Growing Up In Digital Europe (GUIDE)



<https://www.coordinate-network.eu/>



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101008589



Growing Up in Digital Europe

High quality
comparative data on
child wellbeing

- Harmonised instruments
- Longitudinal coverage

Europe's only
longitudinal cohort
survey of child wellbeing

- 19 partner countries
- National Nodes
- Central Hub

Accelerated cohort
design

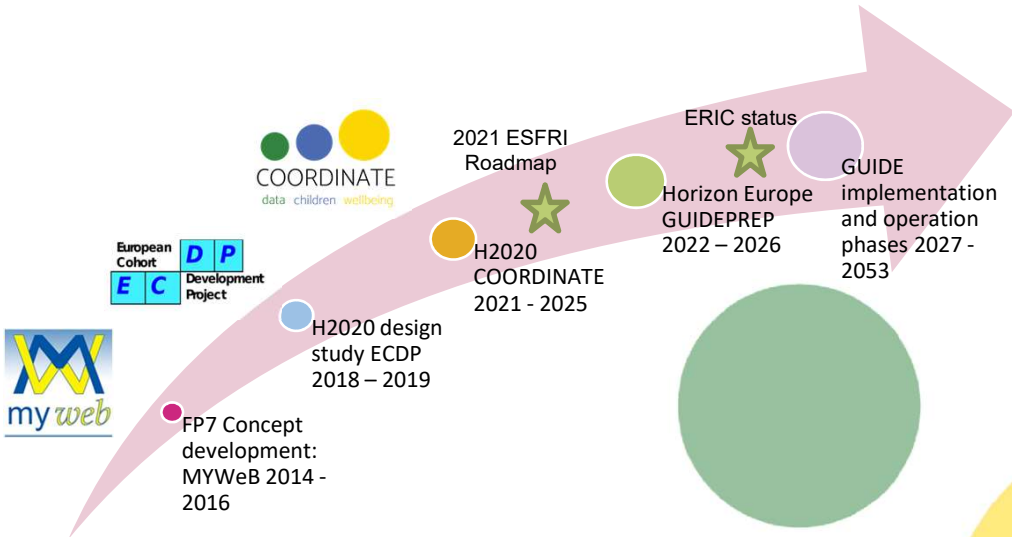
- Child cohort age 8 in 2027
- Infant cohort age 9 months in 2029

<https://www.coordinate-network.eu/>

Why We Need GUIDE

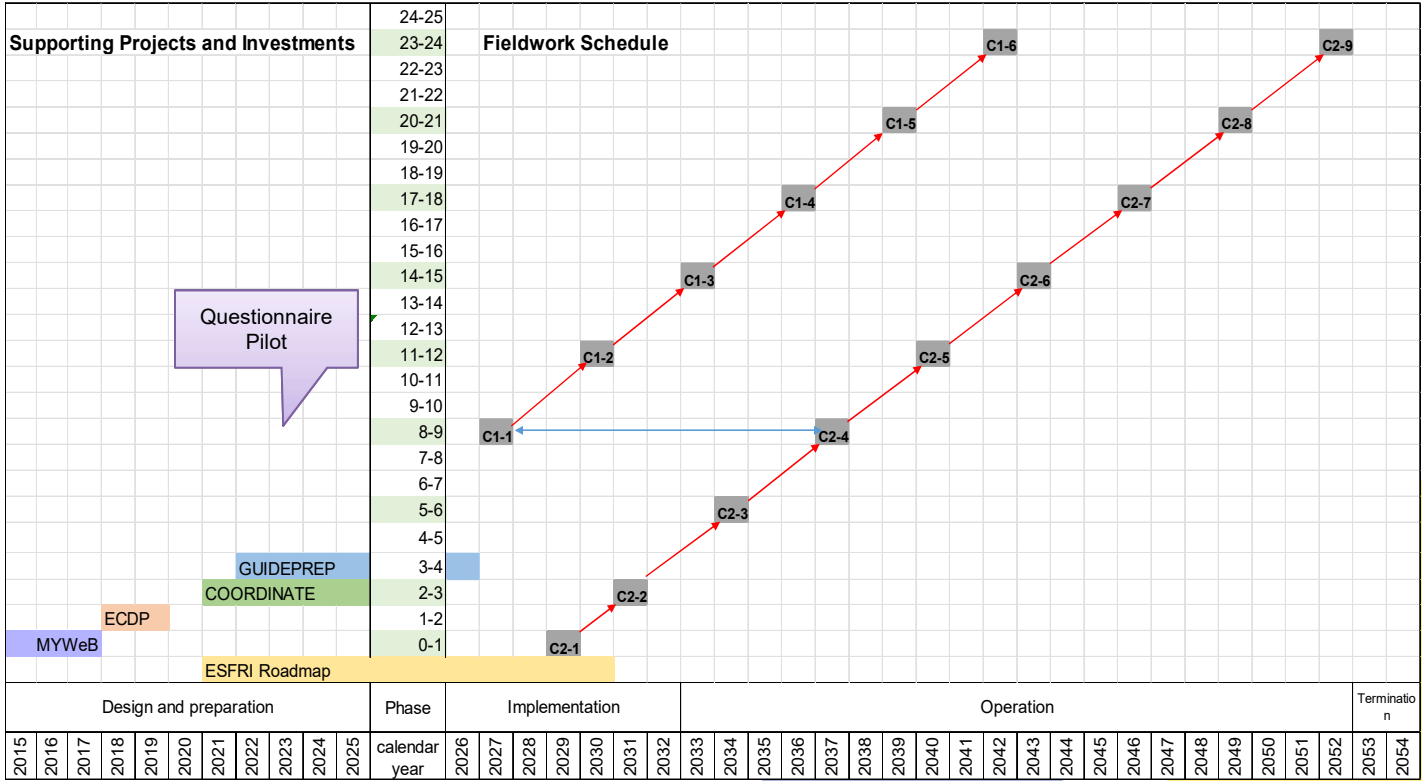


GUIDE – On the Road to ERIC Status



ESFRI - European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures
ERIC - European Research Infrastructure Consortium

GUIDE Timeline



Sample Design

Probability sample

- For each cohort, a sample of children resident in the country within the relevant **one-year age** range

Sample design

- Varies between countries and cohorts, to recognise **national availability**, adhering to common principles and parameters

Common prescribed level of statistical precision

- For each national sample design (which will depend on sample size, stratification, selection probabilities and clustering)

Clustered sampling allowed

- (within schools or localities) this will necessitate a larger sample size to compensate for relative homogeneity (design effects)

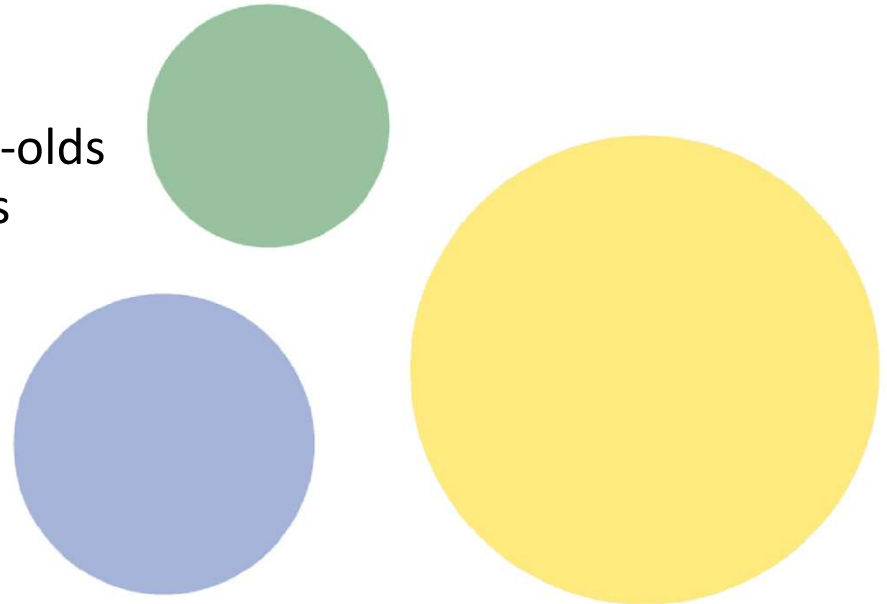
Sample Size

Attrition rates will differ over a 25-year period for both cohorts and between countries. In setting the **initial target sample sizes** for each cohort it is necessary to anticipate likely levels of attrition in such a way as to ensure that the **later data collection waves retain sufficient respondents for inferential statistical analysis**

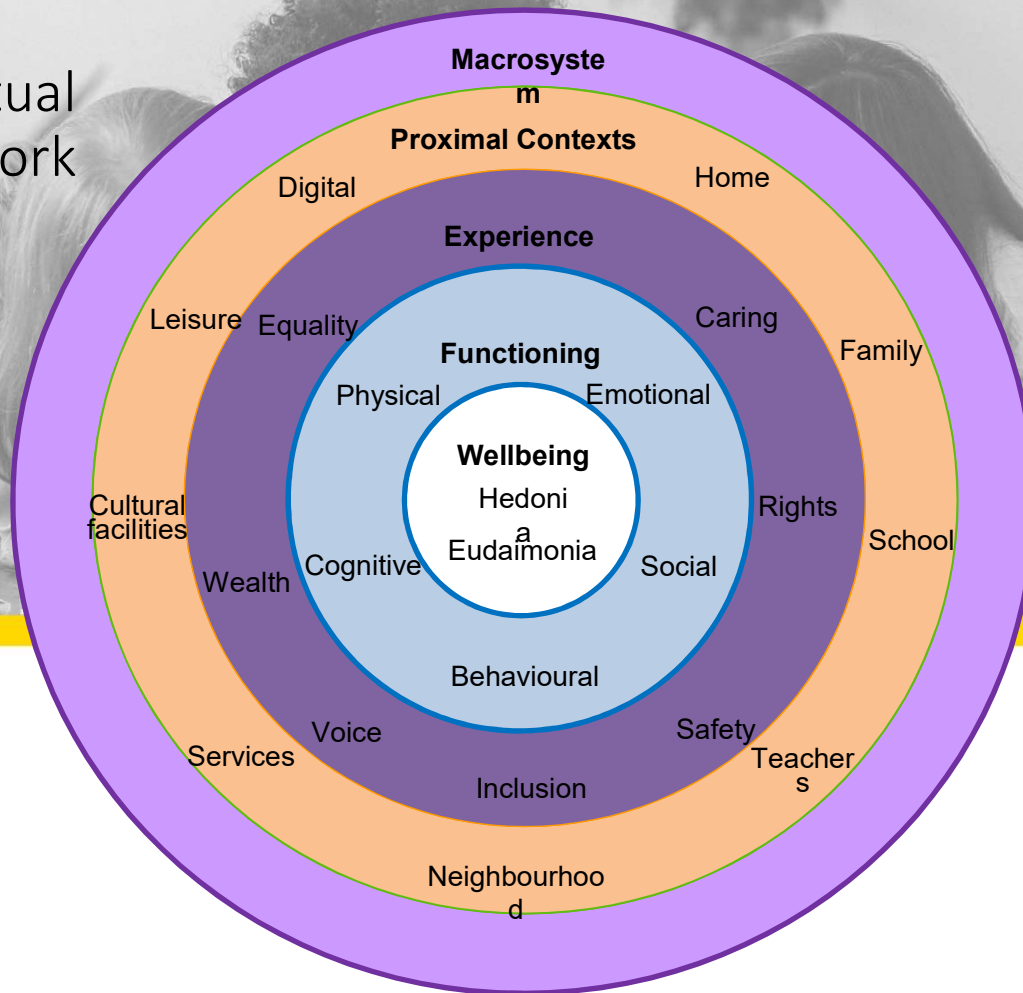
Maximum sample sizes in large countries are **10,000** for the birth cohort (C2) and **8,000** for the childhood cohort (C1). Sample sizes will be smaller in smaller countries although the minimum sample size should allow for robust statistical analyses after attrition.

Questionnaire Pilot Sample

- Large and diverse enough to test psychometric validity of the scales (e.g., wellbeing scale)
- Large and diverse enough to evaluate performance of categorical items (e.g., housing, marriage, gender)
 - 250 8-year olds
 - 250 parents of 8-year-olds
 - 250 parents of infants



GUIDE Conceptual Framework



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101008589



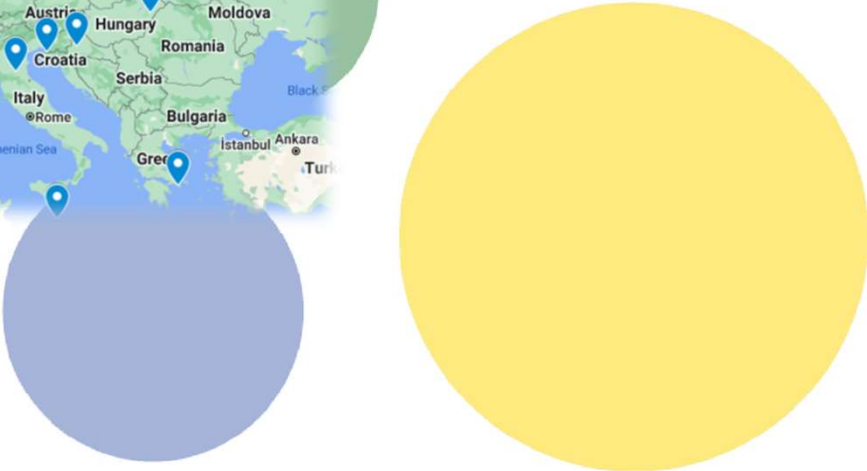
COORDINATE
COhort cOMmunity Research and Development
Infrastructure Network for Access Throughout Europe

GUIDE Consortium

23 Partners



19 Countries



Questionnaire pilot countries

Croatia: Ivo Pilar Institute

- Toni Babarovic

France: INED

- Ognjen Obucina
- Sandra Florian
- Aurélie Santos
- Zoé Perron

Finland: University of Helsinki

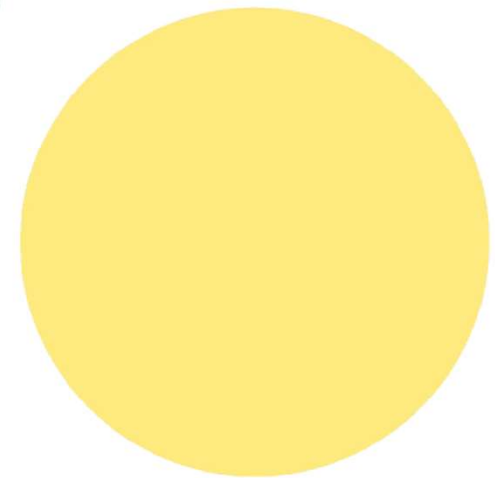
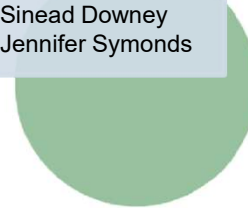
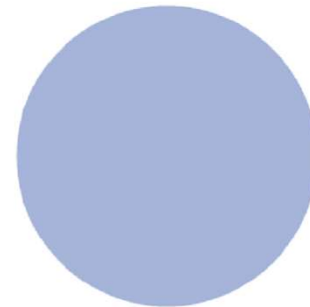
- Katariina Salmela-Aro
- Katja Upadyaya

Ireland: University College Dublin

- Laura Taylor
- Andrea Maynard
- Jessica Surdey
- Sinead Downey
- Jennifer Symonds

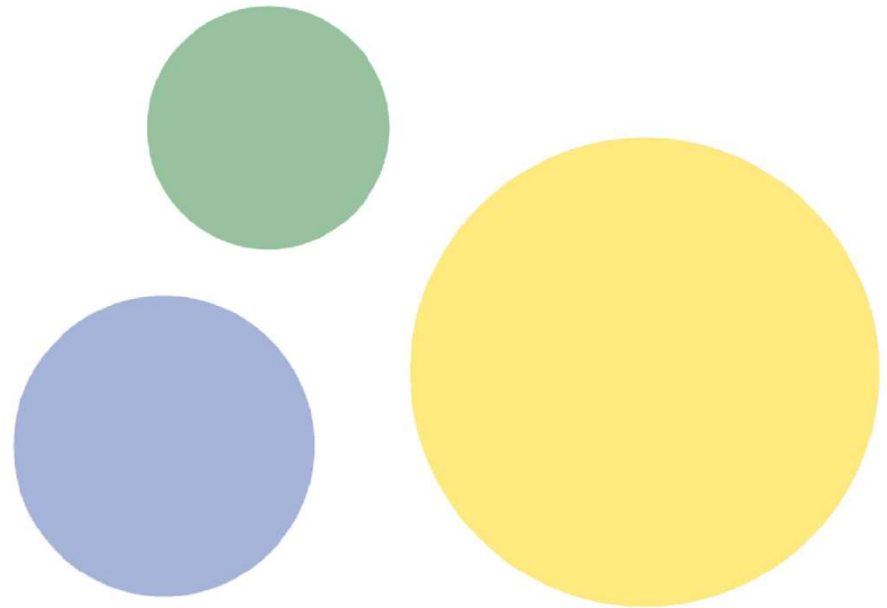
Slovenia

- Mateja Sedmak



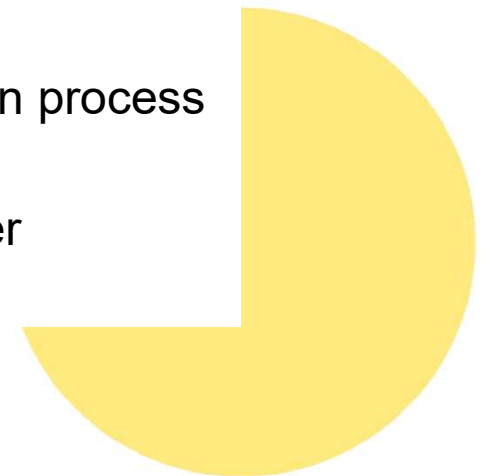


DANA MANAGEMENT PLAN



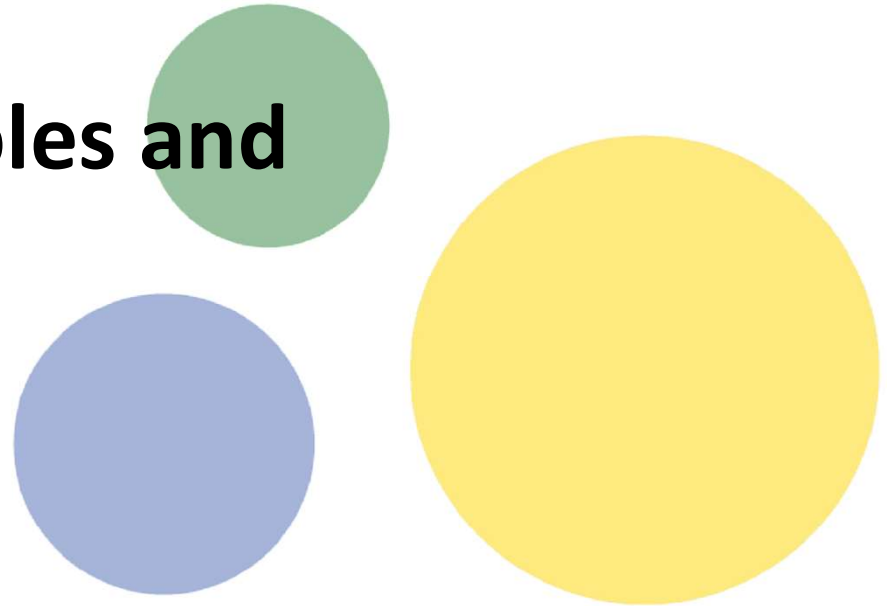
DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

- The purpose of data management plan (agreement) is to join all participating organisations in shared data processing practices
- DMP defines the procedures related to data collection, data protection and data flow
- DMP defines roles and responsibilities of each project partner in processing and archiving data
- DMP specifies types of databases with regard to the respondents' data protection levels
- DMP should be developed before data collection process
- DMP should be signed off by all partners
- Each partner should have Data protection officer



Elements of DMP

1.1. Partners' roles and responsibilities



Partners

Partner	Acronym
Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques (INED)	INED
Ivo Pilar Institute (IPI)	IPI
University College Dublin (UCD)	UCD
University of Helsinki (UH)	UH
Znanstveno-raziskovalno središče Koper	ZRS
Kantar France	Kantar-F
Ipsos Croatia	Ipsos-C
Ipsos Ireland	Ipsos-I
Kantar TNS	Kantar-TNS
IPSOS Slovenia	Ipsos-S
Centerdata	CD
Data Archiving and Networked Services (DANS)	DANS

Partner Responsibilities

	France	Croatia	Ireland	Finland	Slovenia	Netherlands
Survey agency	KANTAR-F	IPSOS-C	IPSOS-I	KANTAR-TNS	IPSOS-S	
National partner	INED	IPI	UCD	UH	ZRS	
Software programmer & data collection host						CD
Intermediate archiving	INED	IPI	UCD	UH		
Historical archiving						DANS

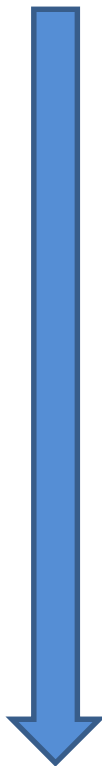
Partner Roles

Partner	Role
UCD	Joint data controller for all non-sample data (France, Croatia, Finland) and data controller for all Irish data.
INED	Joint data controller for France; data processor for Ireland, Croatia, Finland (pseudo-anonymization).
IPI	Joint data controller for Croatia; data processor for Ireland, France, Finland (psychometric evaluation).
UH	Joint data controller for Finland.
ZRS	Joint data controller for Slovenia.
Survey agencies	Data processors.
Centerdata	Data processor.
DANS	Data processor.

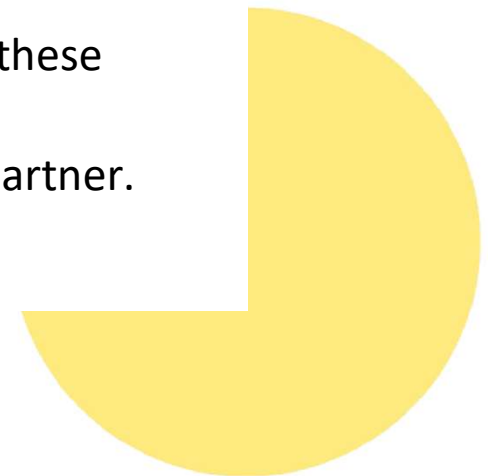
1.2. Produced databases

Title	Description
SAMPLE	National sample data which will be collected by national survey agency.
SAMPLE-P	Pseudonymised sample data.
CONTACT	Contact attempts, refusals, etc.
QUEST-N	National datasets for the child and caregiver questionnaires.
QUEST-I	International datasets for the child and caregiver questionnaires.
PSEUDO-N	Pseudonymised national datasets for the child and caregiver questionnaire.
PSEUDO-I	Pseudonymised international datasets for the child and caregiver questionnaire.

1.3. Data flow



1. Survey agencies collect SAMPLE data, CONTACT, and QUEST-N data.
2. Survey agencies transfer QUEST-N, SAMPLE-P and CONTACT to CD.
3. Survey agencies transfer SAMPLE and CONTACT data to national partners.
4. CD transfers QUEST-N and CONTACT data to INED and UCD for merging into QUEST-I.
5. INED and UCD de-identify QUEST-N and QUEST-I (these become PSEUDO-N and PSEUDO-I).
6. INED transfers PSEUDO-N and PSEUDO-I to each partner.
7. INED transfers PSEUDO-I to DANS for archiving.



1.4. Data storage and transfer

Dataset	File storage requirement	File transfer requirement
SAMPLE	Encrypted, password	Encrypted files, Secure file sender
SAMPLE-P	password protected	Encrypted files, Secure file sender
CONTACT	password protected	Encrypted files, Secure file sender
QUEST-N	password protected	Encrypted files, Secure file sender
QUEST-I	password protected	Encrypted files, Secure file sender
PSEUDO-N	No password protection required	Encrypted files, Secure file sender
PSEUDO-I	No password protection required	Encrypted files, Secure file sender

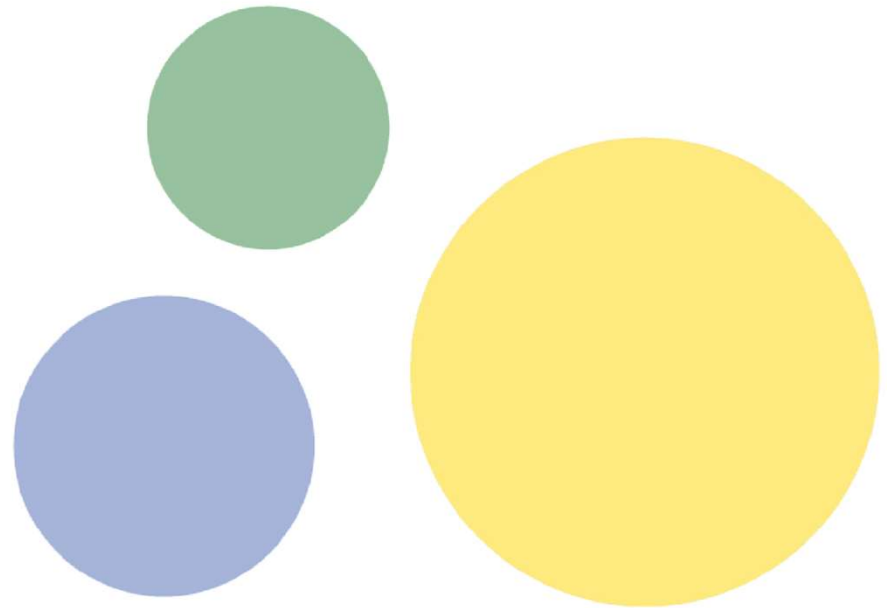
1.5. Data breaches

If any of the named datasets are stolen or lost, all data controllers and processors will follow all steps in the protocol below:

- Survey agencies report all breaches to the national partner
- National partner reports all breaches to the national data protection officer and to UCD and INED
- UCD reports all breaches to Manchester Metropolitan University who are the COORDINATE project leads.
- Each data breach case is reviewed by a team comprising each partner involved, the national DPO(s), and any person who is responsible for the breach.
- A written plan for how to recover or destroy the breached data should be compiled.
- If lost data are not retrieved within one week, and in all cases of stolen data, national.
- partners should report the data breach to participants via email, or by post or telephone.



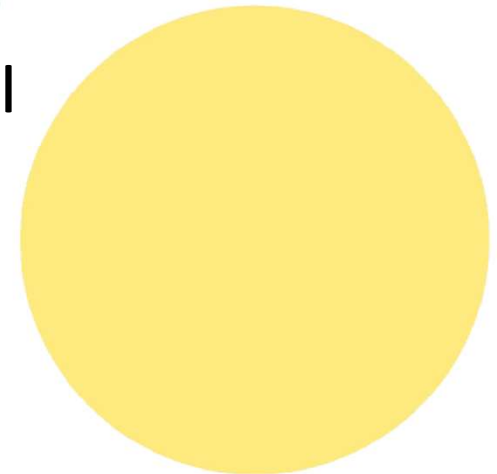
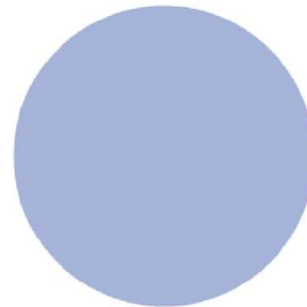
CONSENT FORMS



Consent forms

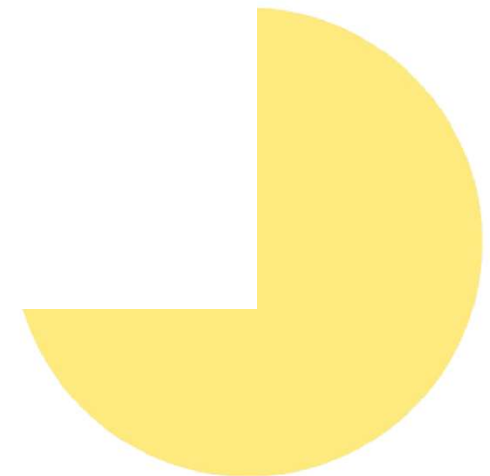
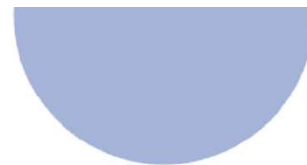
- CF for parents of 8-year-olds
- CF for parents of infants
- CF for 8-year olds

- Information & consent part
- Filled in and signed within CAPI



Information part

1. Introduction to project and survey
2. Invitation to participate in research
3. Respondent tasks and survey length
4. Confidentiality and data protection and storage
5. Rights to redraw from survey or data redraw
6. Complaining process
7. Contacts and more info links



Consent part for parents

I confirm that I have read and understood the information on this form

Yes No

I agree to participate in this interview

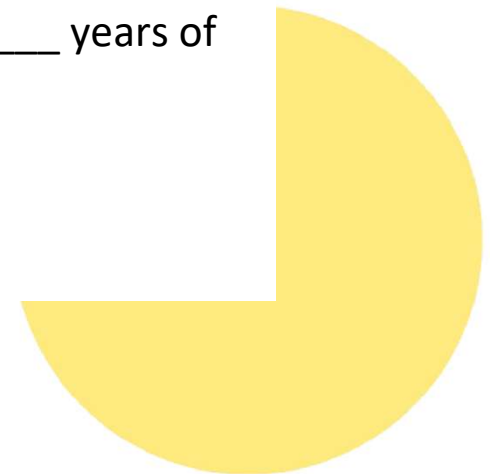
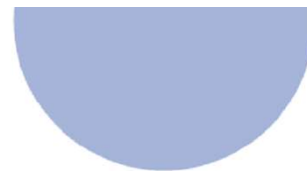
Yes No

I agree to the processing of data on my health or that of my child

Yes No

I, the parent or guardian of _____, a minor _____ years of age, consent to his/her participation in the study.

Signature



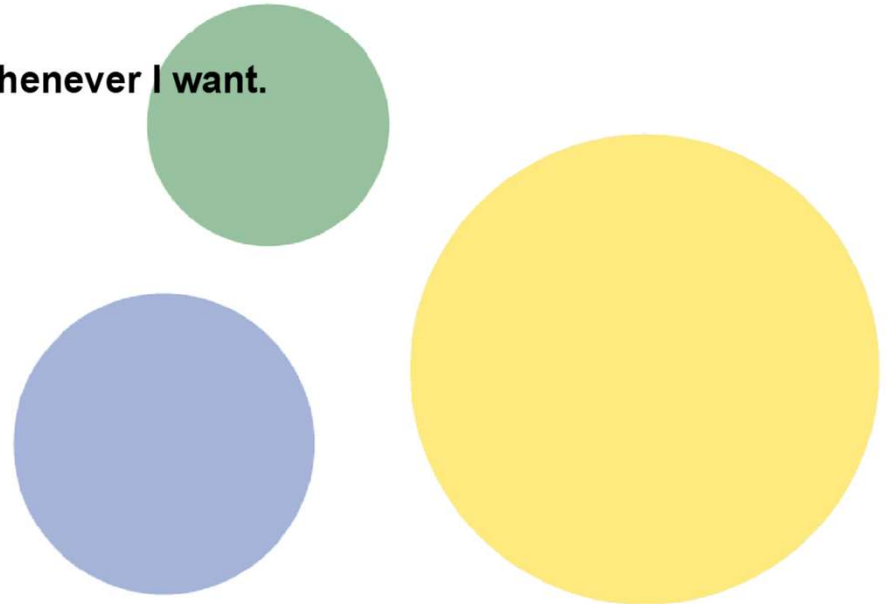
Consent part for children

1. I want to participate.

- 
- 

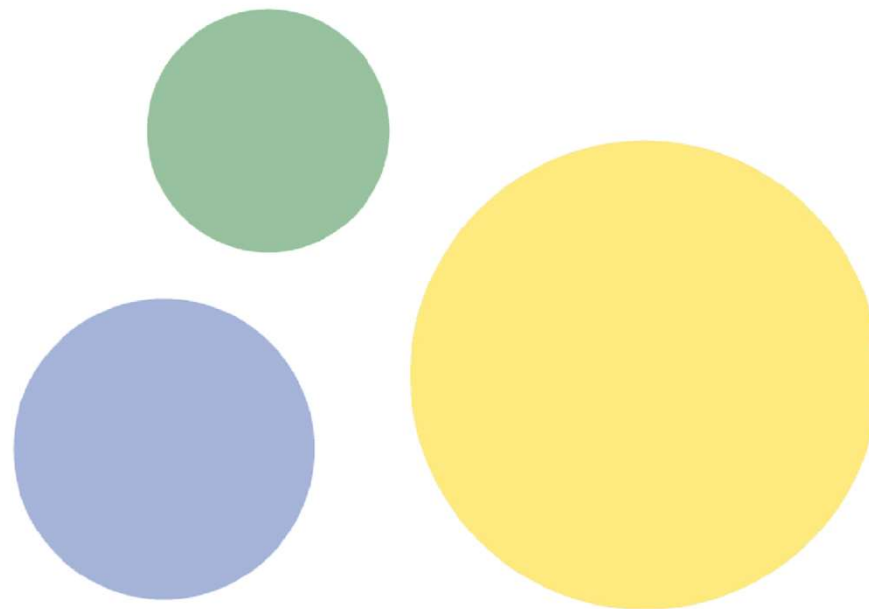
2. I understand that I can stop whenever I want.

- 
- 



Questions?

toni.babarovic@pilar.hr



Research data management when working with children and youth



DAY 2

Workshop
Ljubljana, Slovenia
27 – 28 March 2023



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101008589



How can I benefit from COORDINATE activities?

SUMMER SCHOOLS

Schedule

Lecturers

Application

Accommodation

Directions

Contact

+++ Deadline for Applications is April 16, 2023 +++

2nd COORDINATE Summer School

Analysis of Data from the National Educational Panel Study

July 10-14, 2023 | LIfBi, Bamberg | Germany

The Horizon 2020 project "Cohort community research and development infrastructure network for access throughout Europe" (COORDINATE) aims to increase the visibility and use of data regarding the wellbeing of children and adolescents in Europe. A total of three summer schools are being conducted to promote cohort panel research in Europe by facilitating researchers' access to relevant data platforms and teaching appropriate analysis techniques.

The second COORDINATE Summer School will be held at the Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories (LIfBi) in the World Heritage Town of Bamberg, Germany, from July 10-14, 2023. The focus is on learning and applying specific methods for analyzing data from the German National Educational Panel Study. The event is open to any researcher working in EU Member States and Associated Countries. Attendees will get to know one of the most important panel data collections on educational and work trajectories, develop and advance their own research questions, and network with others who have similar research interests.

The National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) is a large social science survey in the field of educational research. It follows a multicohort sequence design with six starting cohorts — newborns, kindergarten children, fifth graders, ninth graders, first-year students in higher education, adults — that were sampled through 2009 to 2012. Panel participants are regularly interviewed and tested over a period of more than ten years now. Relevant context persons such as parents, teachers or preschool staff are also included in the survey. Primary topics are (1) competence development, (2) learning environments, (3) social inequality and educational decisions, (4) migration background, (5) returns to education including satisfaction and wellbeing, (6) personality and motivation. Detailed biographical information complements the broad range of data.

Location: Bamberg, Germany

Date: July 10-14, 2023

Deadline for Applications: April 16, 2023 (bursaries will be available)

<https://www.coordinate-network.eu/event-details/call-for-applications-2nd-coordinate-summer-school>

Host Institution



Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories (LIfBi)
Wilhelmsplatz 3
96047 Bamberg
Germany

→ Call for Applications (PDF)



SUMMER SCHOOLS



First COORDINATE Summer School –
June 20-24, 2022 at the University of
Essex

[Blog](#)

[Event materials](#)

Key Features of *Understanding
Society: the UK Household
Longitudinal Study (UKHLS)*



Summer school 2024: Barcelona, Spain
at the Catalan Youth Observatory

<https://www.coordinate-network.eu/post/the-1st-summer-school-on-longitudinal-analysis>
<https://www.coordinate-network.eu/events-materials>



STATISTICAL COURSES

Date: **26th – 27th September 2023**; Location: **Zagreb, Croatia**

Topics:

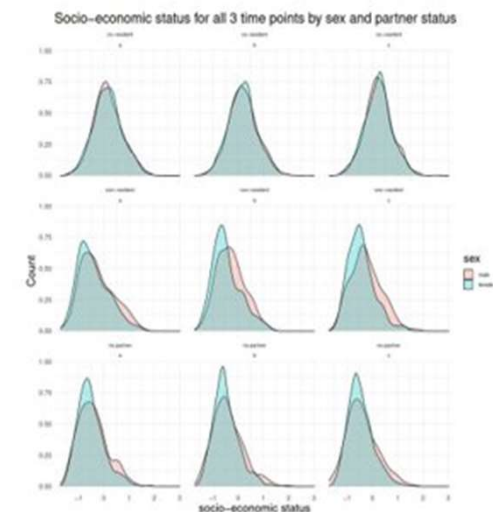
- **Day 1: Cross-lagged mediation analysis of longitudinal (panel) data**
- **Day 2: Latent growth modelling**

Short online course "**Methodological and Analytical Aspects of Longitudinal Research**" - in mid-November

May 2022 - **Data Wrangling and Data Visualization** (in R).

Use of Gender and Generation Programme data.

(**Events materials**: <https://www.coordinate-network.eu/events-materials>)



Transnational Access Visits (TAV)

The programme offers researchers in Europe, working in the area of child and youth wellbeing, the opportunity to visit and gain access to international birth cohort, panel and cross-sectional survey data residing in participating countries.

Many datasets available virtually, but many are complex and require experienced researchers to support new users, and provide guidance on how to navigate the data.

Transnational visits (TAV) provide **access to DATA & PERSONNEL** who are expert in the data.

(<https://www.coordinate-network.eu/transnational-visits>)



Call open till
April 3rd

More on Transnational Access Visits (TAV)

The programme funds collaborative research visits of **five working days** (one week) **to fifteen working days** (three weeks) in duration.

Visits can be split across different weeks where appropriate (and where this does not exceed the budget).

Applicants will be reimbursed up to **€1,250 per week** to cover travel, accommodation, and subsistence during their visit.

Programme open to academic researchers from PhD students to full professors, as well as policy practitioners and other researchers or analysts working in EU countries and associated states.



Host Institutions & Datasets

Info on the institutes
and short [VIDEO](#)

University College Dublin, Ireland: Growing up in Ireland (GUI) & Children's School Lives (CSL)

Manchester Metropolitan University, UK: Children's Worlds (ISCWEB), National Child Development Survey (NCDS), British Cohort Survey (BCS70), Millennium Cohort Survey (MCS), Next Steps (LSYPE), IPPR Tax-benefit Module

Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute, The Hague: Generations and Gender programme (GGP)

University of Essex, UK: British Household Panel Survey (BHPS), Understanding Society (UKHLS), Cross National Equivalent Files (CNEF), German Socio-Economic Panel Study (SOEP) and UK Data Service (UKDS)

Centerdata, Tilburg, The Netherlands: Longitudinal Internet Studies for the Social Sciences (LISS)

European Centre, Vienna, Austria: Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE)

Institut National d'Études Démographiques Paris, France: ELFE (Etude Longitudinale Française depuis l'Enfance), Pandora

IPSOS, Berlin, Germany: EU Kids Online (EUKO).



AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, 28th March 2023

9:00 - 10:30	Data discovery , longitudinal and secondary data: lecture and hands-on Sonja Bezjak and Irena Vipavc Brvar, Slovenian Social Science Data Archives
10:30 - 11:00	<i>Coffee break</i>
11:00 - 12:00	Update your DMP Sonja Bezjak and Irena Vipavc Brvar, Slovenian Social Science Data Archives
12:00 - 12:30	Wrapping up the workshop
12:30 - 13:30	<i>Lunch</i>



Data discovery, secondary and longitudinal data: lecture and hands-on

Irena Vipavc Brvar and Sonja Bezjak

Slovenian Social Science Data Archives

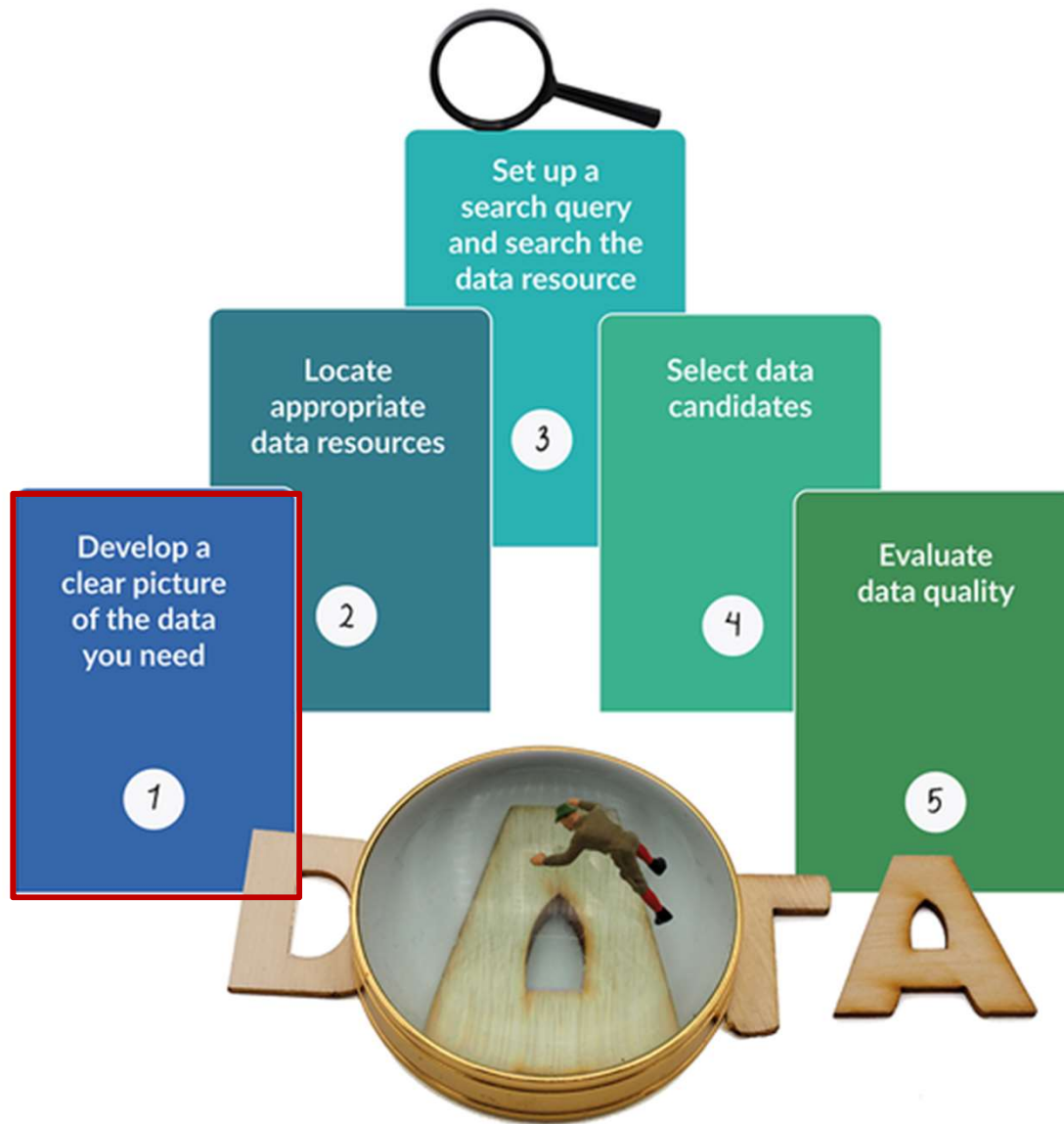


This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101008589

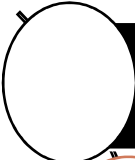


Workshop
Ljubljana, Slovenia
27 – 28 March 2023




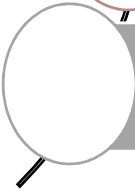


Four ways we can use archived data

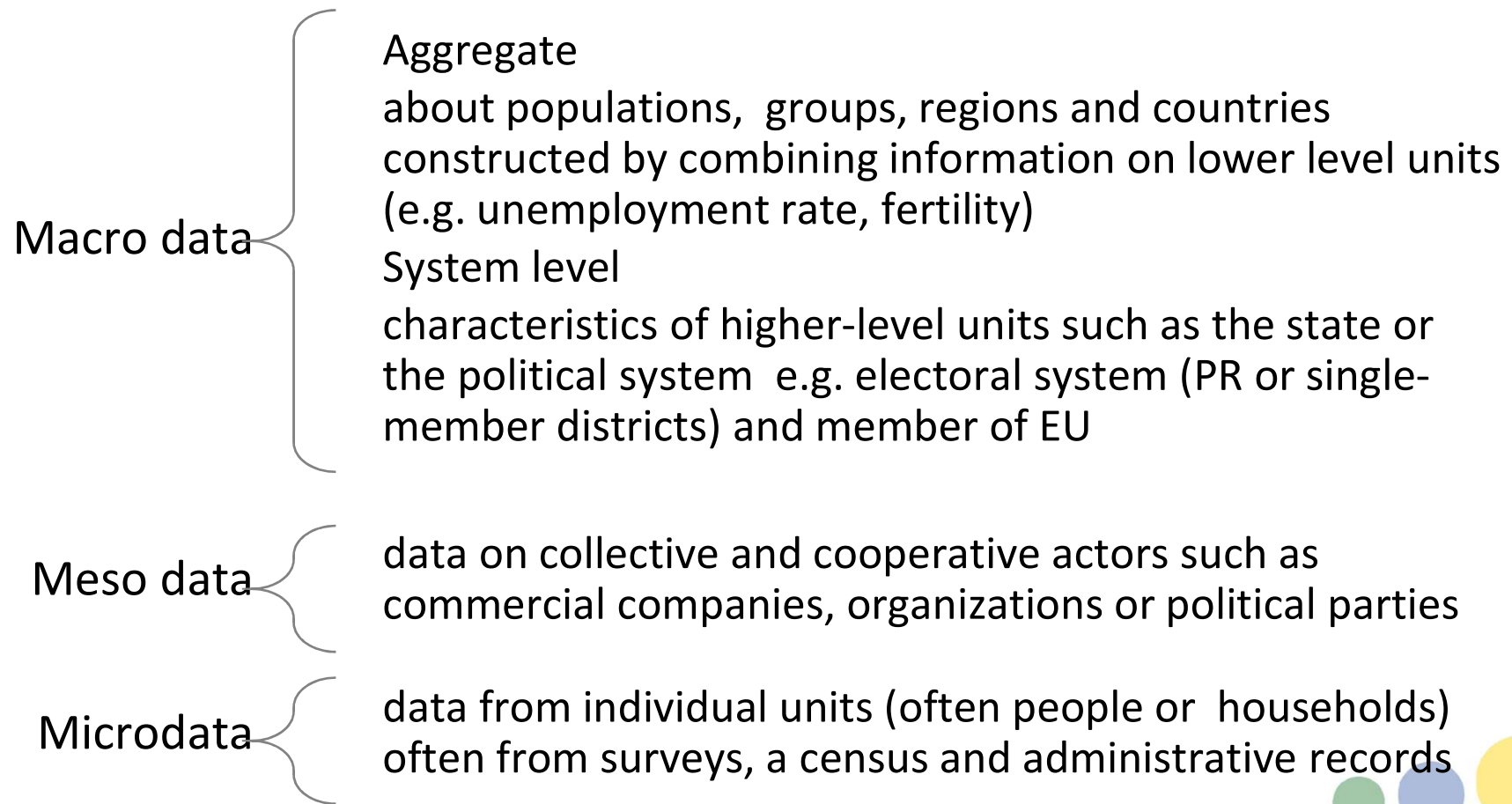
 New analysis: one or multiple data sources e.g. combine micro and macro, just secondary data or secondary data combined with primary data

 Replication

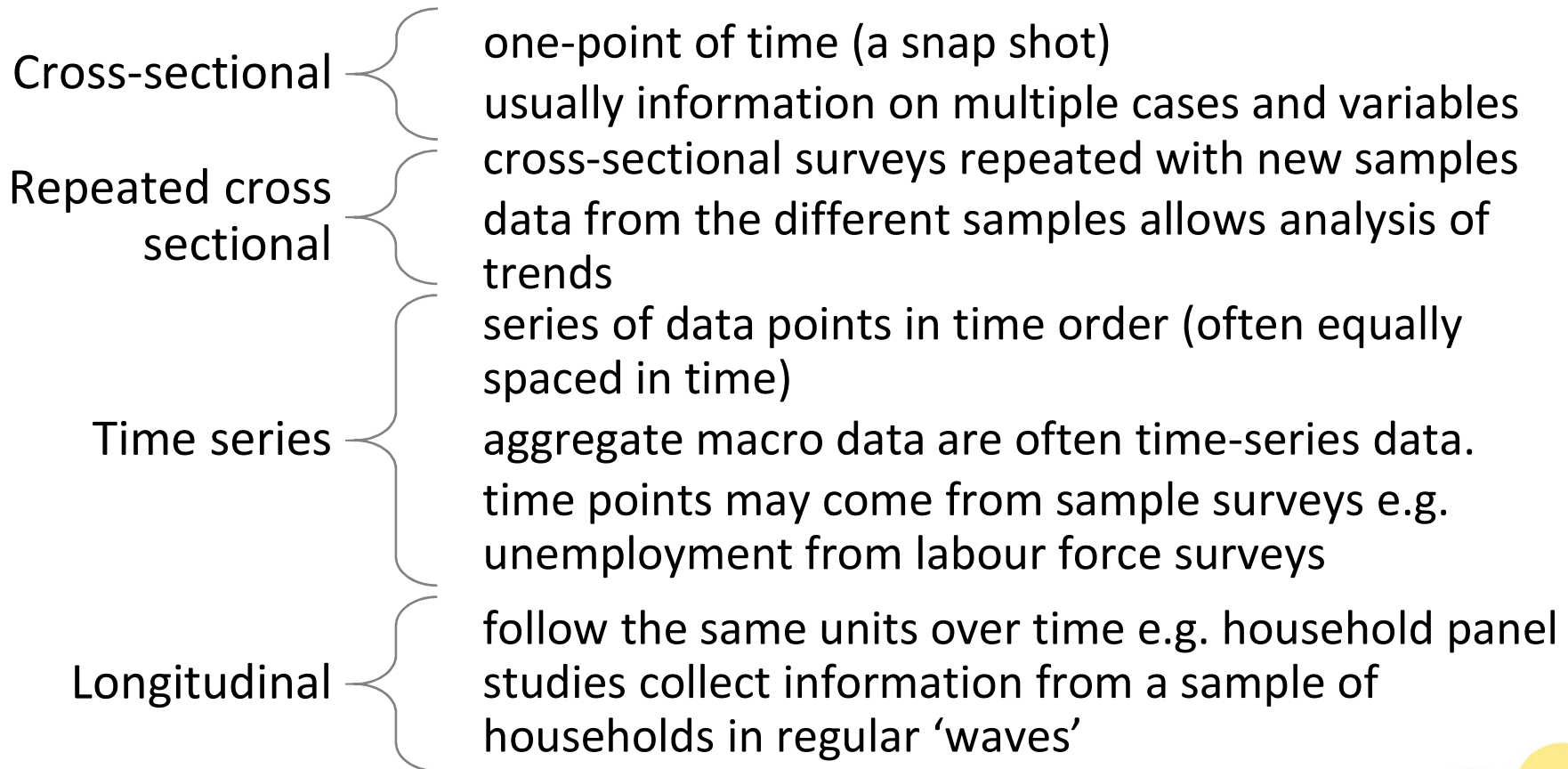
 Use of study design/methodology (e.g. data collection tools (interview schedules & survey questions) or sampling strategies)

 Teaching : Subject-based or research methods,
Datasets made for training purposes – e.g. easySHARE

Types of data: level of analysis



Types of data: time



Identifying data needs

Research Question

What is the ideal dataset for addressing this question?
(Compromises needed in reality)

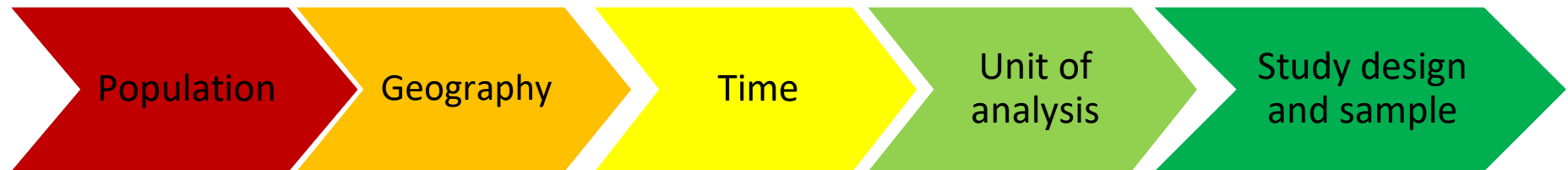
Key concepts

How to operationalise?
(concepts can be complex and difficult to measure)

- Key features
- Multidimensional
- Groups of people
- Dependent/
independent variables

- What variables/multiple variables?
- Comparable/established measures (e.g. Schwarz Human Values)

Identifying data needs



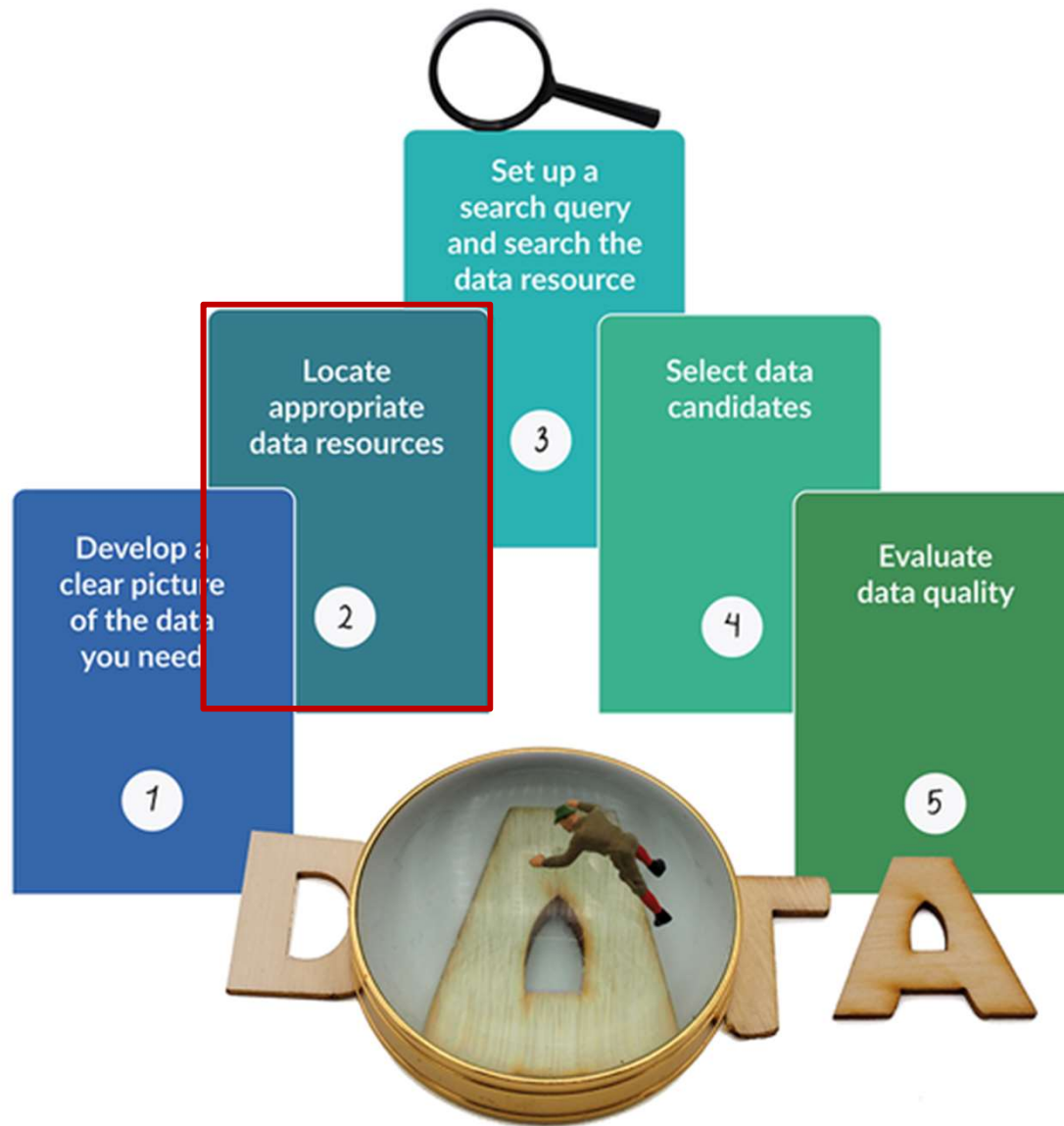
- Who are you concerned with?
- e.g. people/adults/EU citizens, migrants, local authorities

- e.g. specific countries or regions,
- all EU countries or A10 countries (2004)

- As most recent as possible
- a specific period (e.g. 2008-2018)
- a long a period as possible
- data from people at multiple time points?

- individuals, households, regions or countries?

- Do you need representative (random) sample?
- Size (large sample for inferences about small groups)



DATA DISCOVERY

Where do I start

Data repositories

Digital archives collecting, preserving and displaying datasets, related documentation and metadata.

Types of repository

domain-specific
trusted repositories
(e.g. CESSDA archives)
- focus on high-quality
data with a potential
for reuse

institutional
research data
repositories e.g.
universities

general purpose
repositories e.g.
Zenodo, Figshare,
Harvard Dataverse

DATA DISCOVERY Registries



Search: by subject, content type and country

For data archives with a certificate (a trusted repository),
open access or for data sets that have a persistent identifier

Slovenian Social Science Data Archives

ADP



Subject(s)

Humanities and Social Sciences

Social and Behavioural Sciences

Social Science

Content type(s)

Structured text

Scientific and statistical data formats

Country

Slovenia

The research data repository uses DOI to make its provided data persistent, unique and citable.

established in 1997 as an organizational unit within the Institute of Social Sciences at the Faculty of Social

Sciences, University of Ljubljana. Its t

social science disciplines of interest to

preservation, and to disseminate them for further scientific, educational and other purposes.

The research data repository is either certified or supports a repository standard

JORDINATE

European social science data archives

Data collections include:

- variation between archives
- quantitative data - major source of individual level data
- qualitative
- outputs of
 - major academic projects
 - government/policy
 - small research teams
 - individual researchers
- recent and less recent data
- different languages



FINNISH SOCIAL
SCIENCE DATA ARCHIVE



UK Data Service



Data Archiving and Networked Services
DANS



ISSDA
Irish Social Science Data Archive

CROSSDA

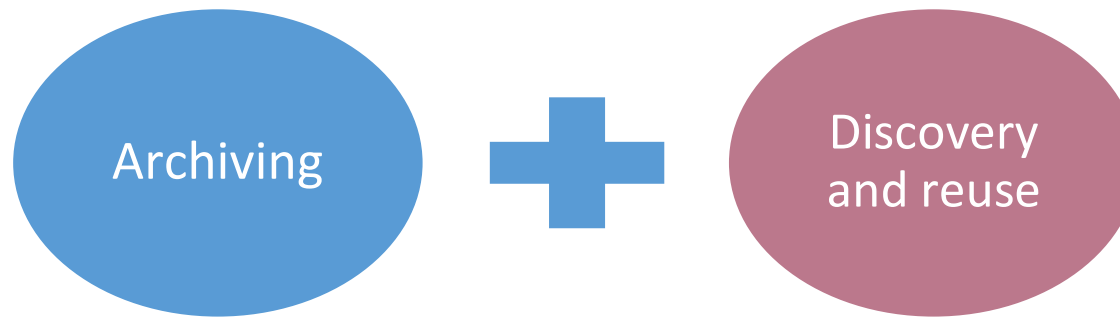
gesis

Leibniz Institute
for the Social Sciences



COORDINATE¹⁸⁸

National data services



Activities include:

- checking the quality of data and metadata,
- maintaining catalogues,
- managing access to data through appropriate licensing,
- obtaining data and
- training for both those creating and using data.



cessda
DC Data Catalogue

CESSDA Data Search and Discovery

Empowering European Social Science Research



General numbers:

30.000 Datasets

>20 European Social Science Data Archives

Collections from **1900-now**

Contributing to tackling **5** global challenges

SEARCH BY:



TOPIC



COLLECTION
YEARS



COUNTRY



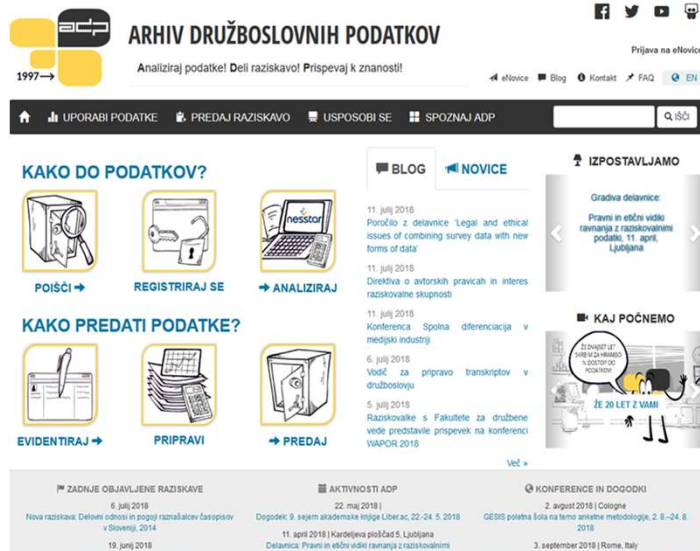
PUBLISHER



LANGUAGE
OF DATA FILES

Slovenian Social Science Data Archives (ADP)

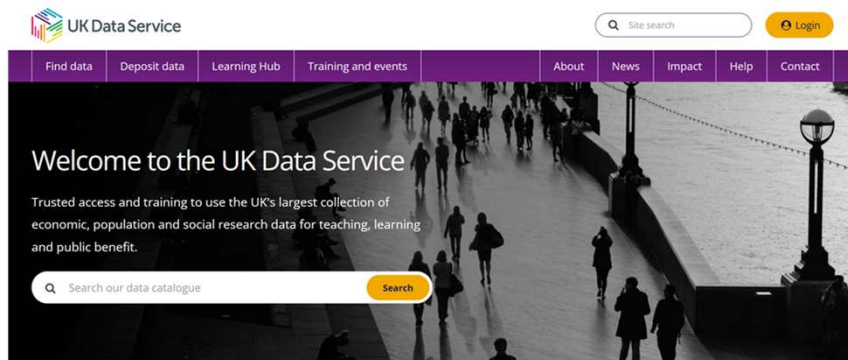
- Founded in 1997
- Slovenian national data repository for social sciences
- 700 + social science surveys with data in a data catalogue
- cca. 100 users registered yearly (90 % education, 10 % scientific/research purpose)



- Oldest data sets in the archive (public opinion polls) are from 1966
- Wide range of topics covered
- In most cases data relates only to Slovenia / few international
- Metadata in SI and EN, datafiles mostly in SI

UK Data Service

Access to the UK's largest collection of social, economic and population data
Support for users with training and guidance.



Latest highlights

Major UK and cross-national surveys
Longitudinal studies
(household panel and cohort studies)

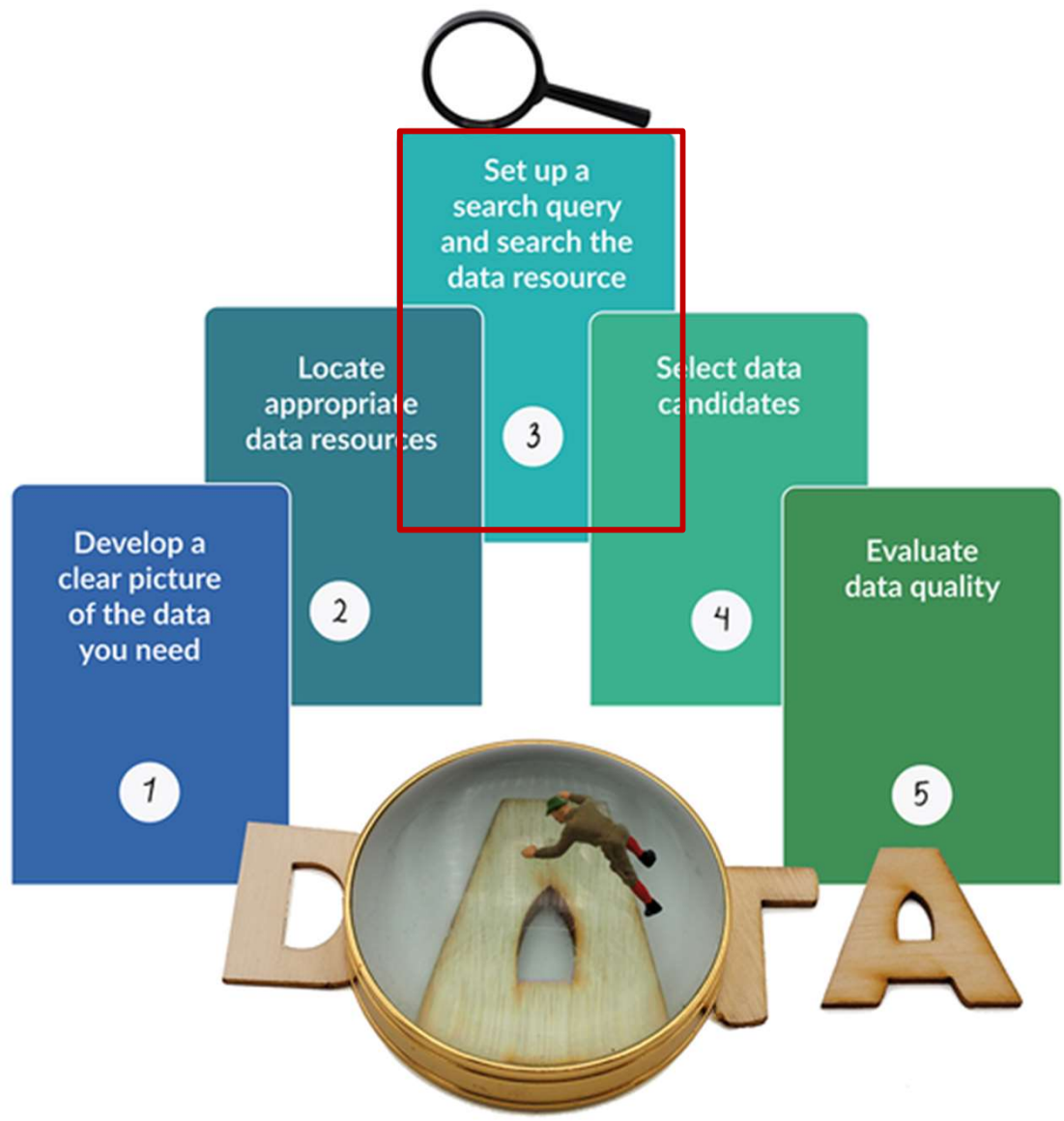
UK Census 1971-2011

- Qualitative data collections
- Research data in a researcher repository (Reshare)

Cross-national studies

International survey research programmes include many European countries

- International Social Survey Programme (ISSP)
- European Social Survey (ESS)
- European Values Survey (EVS)
- Eurobarometer (EB)
- Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement Europe (SHARE)
- Generations and gender programme (GGP)



ELSST – European Language Social Science Thesaurus

Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives



[Documentation](#) [About](#) [Feedback](#) [Help](#)

ELSST Thesaurus (Version 3 - 2022)

Content language English

child X Search

Alphabetical

Hierarchy

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O
P Q R S T U V W Y Z

ABILITY
 ABILITY ASSESSMENT → ABILITY EVALUATION
 ABILITY EVALUATION
 ABILITY GROUPING
 ABJURATION OF FAITH → RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE
 ABORIGINAL PEOPLE → INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS
 ABORTION
 ABSENCE FROM SCHOOL → EDUCATIONAL ATTENDANCE
 ATTENDANCE
 ABSENCE FROM WORK → ABSENTEEISM (WORK)
 ABSENT PARENT → PARENTAL DEPRIVATION
 ABSENT PARENTS → PARENTAL DEPRIVATION
 ABSENTEEISM (WORK)
 ABUSE OF THE ELDERLY → ELDER ABUSE
 ABUSED CHILDREN → CHILD ABUSE
 ACADEMIC ABILITY
 ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT
 ACADEMIC ADMISSION → EDUCATIONAL ADMISSION
 ACADEMIC APTITUDE → ACADEMIC APTITUDE
 ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS
 ACADEMIC EVALUATION → EDUCATIONAL EVALUATION
 ACADEMIC FACILITIES → EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES
 ACADEMIC FREEDOM
 ACADEMIC GROUPING → EDUCATIONAL GROUPING

Vocabulary information

TITLE	ELSST Thesaurus (Version 3 - 2022)
DESCRIPTION	The European Language Social Science Thesaurus (ELSST) is a broad-based, multilingual thesaurus for the social sciences. It is currently available in 16 languages: Danish, Dutch, Czech, English, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Icelandic, Lithuanian, Norwegian, Romanian, Slovenian, Spanish, and Swedish.
PUBLISHER	CESSDA ERIC
LICENSE	Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License (CC-BY-SA 4.0)
VERSION	3
IDENTIFIER	urn:ddi:int.cessda.elsst:00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000:3

- CHILD → CHILDREN skos:Concept
- CHILD ABUSE skos:Concept
- CHILD BEHAVIOUR skos:Concept
- CHILD BENEFITS → FAMILY BENEFITS skos:Concept
- CHILD CARE skos:Concept
- CHILD CUSTODY skos:Concept
- CHILD CUSTODY ORDERS → CHILD CUSTODY skos:Concept
- CHILD DAY CARE skos:Concept
- CHILD DAY CARE SERVICES → CHILD DAY CARE skos:Concept

The European Language Social Science Thesaurus (ELSST) is a broad-based, multilingual thesaurus for the social sciences. It is currently available in 16 languages: Danish, Dutch, Czech, English, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Icelandic, Lithuanian, Norwegian, Romanian, Slovenian, Spanish, and Swedish.

ELSST – European Language Social Science Thesaurus

ELSST Thesaurus (Version 3 - 2022)

Content language

English



Search

Alphabetical

Hierarchy

- STUDENTS
- SYMPTOMS
- TEACHING MATERIALS
- TEACHING PROFESSION
- TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE
- TIME
- TRAFFIC
- TRANSPORT
- TRAVEL
- VEGETATION
- VEHICLES
- WAR
- WARFARE
- WELL-BEING (HEALTH)
- WELL-BEING (SOCIETY)
- FAMILY COHESION
- HUMAN RIGHTS
- QUALITY OF LIFE
- SOCIAL CAPITAL
- SOCIAL CARE
- ADOPTION
- BEREAVEMENT
- CARE IN THE COMMUNITY
- CHILD PROTECTION
- DAY CARE
- INFORMAL CARE
- CARE OF DEPENDANTS
- CHILD CARE**
- CHILD SAFETY
- RESIDENTIAL CARE
- SOCIAL ASSISTANCE
- SOCIAL JUSTICE
- SOCIAL SUPPORT

WELL-BEING (SOCIETY) > SOCIAL CARE > INFORMAL CARE > CARE OF DEPENDANTS > CHILD CARE

PREFERRED TERM

CHILD CARE

DEFINITION

CARE OF CHILDREN BY PARENTS, GUARDIANS OR OTHER PRIMARY CARERS

BROADER CONCEPT

CARE OF DEPENDANTS

NARROWER CONCEPTS

CHILD SAFETY

RELATED CONCEPTS

BOTTLE-FEEDING

BREAST-FEEDING

CHILD DEVELOPMENT

CHILDHOOD

CHILDREN

EARLY CHILDHOOD

HOUSEWORK

INFANT FEEDING

PARENTAL LEAVE

PARENTAL ROLE

ENTRY TERMS

CHILDCARE

CHILD REARING

SCOPE NOTE

DO NOT CONFUSE WITH 'CHILD DAY CARE'.

IDENTIFIER

urn:ddi:int.cessda.elsst:8e11d327-3cac-481c-93ae-70362fd5998b:3

IS A VERSION OF


<https://elsst.cessda.eu/id/8e11d327-3cac-481c-93ae-70362fd5998b>

DATE ISSUED

2022-09-20

CESSDA Data Catalogue (<https://datacatalogue.cessda.eu/>)

Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives

 English

Reset filters Clear search 2591 studies found in English from a total of 36601 About User Guide REST API

Results per page 30 Sort by Date of publication (newest)

1 2 3 4 ...

Epidemiological Survey on Substance Abuse in Germany 2018 (ESA)
Institut für Therapieforchung (IFT), München

The survey Epidemiological Survey on Substance Abuse in Germany 2018 (ESA) is a representative survey on the use and abuse of psychoactive substances among adolescents and adults aged 18 to 64 years, which has been conducted regularly nationwide since 1980. The data collection took place between March and July 2018 and was conducted by infas Institut für angewandte Sozialwissenschaft GmbH on behalf of the IFT, Institute for Therapy Research in Munich. The nationwide study was conducted in a...

Read more Study description available in: DE EN [Access data](#)


Health Survey Northern Ireland, 2017-2018
Department of Health (Northern Ireland)

Abstract copyright UK Data Service and data collection copyright owner. The Health Survey Northern Ireland was commissioned by the Department of Health in Northern Ireland and the Central Survey Unit (CSU) of the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) carried out the survey on their behalf. This survey series has been running on a continuous basis since April 2010 with separate modules for different policy areas included in different financial years. It covers a range of...

Read more Study description available in: EN [Access data](#)

'Our Stories...': Co-Constructing Digital Storytelling Methodologies for Supporting the Transitions of Autistic Children: Study Protocol Documents and Example Digital Stories, 2021-2022
Parsons, S, University of Southampton; Kovshoff, H, University of Southampton; Yuill, N, University of Sussex

The Our Stories project was a methods pilot project co-constructed with different practice-based settings to support different transitions of autistic children, young people and families. Therefore, most of the documents deposited are methodological protocols for informed consent, video content creation, evaluation, and analysis. There were 4 pilot projects in total, each with different protocol documents to suit the context and stakeholders as well as institutional requirements for ethics...



CESSDA Data Catalogue (<https://datacatalogue.cessda.eu/>)

Reset filters Clear search

About User Guide REST API

Similar results

[Epidemiological Survey on Substance Abuse in Germany 2015 \(ESA\)](#)

[Epidemiological Survey on Substance Abuse in Germany 2012 \(ESA\)](#)

[Use and Abuse of Illegal Drugs, Alcoholic Drinks, Medicines and Tobacco Products 1992 - Eastern Germany \(Epidemiological Survey on Substance Abuse\)](#)

[Trend dataset for representative surveys on the use of psychoactive substances and substance-related disorders among adults in Germany \(Epidemiological Survey of Substance Abuse 1995-2021\)](#)

[Use and Abuse of Illegal Drugs, Alcoholic Drinks, Medications and Tobacco Products 1990 \(Epidemiological Survey on Substance Abuse\)](#)

[Access data](#) [View JSON](#)

[Back](#)

Summary information

Study title

Epidemiological Survey on Substance Abuse in Germany 2018 (ESA)

Creator

Institut für Therapieforschung (IFT), München

Study number / PID

ZA7751, Version 2.0.0 (GESIS)
10.4232/1.14091 (DOI)

Abstract

The survey Epidemiological Survey on Substance Abuse in Germany 2018 (ESA) is a representative survey on the use and abuse of psychoactive substances among adolescents and adults aged 18 to 64 years, which has been conducted regularly nationwide since 1980. The data collection took place between March and July 2018 and was conducted by infas Institut für angewandte Sozialwissenschaft GmbH on behalf of the IFT, Institute for Therapy Research in Munich. The nationwide study was conducted in a mixed-mode design as a standardised telephone survey (CATI: Computer Assisted Telephone Interview), as a written-postal survey (PAPSI: Paper and Pencil Self Interview) and as an online survey. The study is financially supported by the Federal Ministry of Health. The survey covered 30-day, 12-month and lifetime prevalence of tobacco use (tobacco products as well as shisha, heat-not-burn products and e-cigarettes), alcohol, illicit drugs and medicines. For conventional tobacco products, alcohol, selected illicit drugs (cannabis, cocaine and amphetamines) and medications (painkillers, sleeping pills and tranquillisers), additional diagnostic criteria were recorded with the written version of the Munich Composite International Diagnostic Interview (M-CIDI) for the period of the last twelve months. Furthermore, a series of socio-demographic data, the physical and mental state of health, nutritional behaviour, mental disorders as well as modules on the main topics of children from families with addiction problems, reasons for abstinence in the field of alcohol and the perception or knowledge of the health risk posed by alcohol were recorded. 1. Physical and mental health status: self-assessment of health status; self-assessment of mental well-being; chronic illnesses; frequency of physical problems or pain without clear explanation, anxiety attack / panic attack, frequent worries, strong fears in social situations, strong fears of public places, means of transport or shops, strong...

[Read more](#)

COORDINATE

Methodology ?

Data collection period

12/03/2018 - 06/08/2018

Country

Germany

Time dimension

Cross-section

Analysis unit

Not available

Universe

Not available

Sampling procedure

Probability: Multistage

Probability Sample: Multistage Sample The sample was drawn in a two-stage selection process. In a first step, 254 municipalities (sample points) were randomly selected. In a second step, addresses were drawn from the respective population registers using a systematic random selection.

Data collection mode

Self-administered questionnaire: Web-based (CAWI)

Telephone interview: Computer-assisted (CATI)

Access

Publisher

GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences

Publication year

2023

Terms of data access

C - Data and documents are only released for academic research and teaching after the data depositor's written authorization. For this purpose the Data Archive obtains a written permission with specification of the user and the analysis intention.

Topics ?

HEALTH

Drug abuse, alcohol and smoking

Physical fitness and exercise

Specific diseases, disorders and medical conditions

PSYCHOLOGY

General health and well-being

CESSDA Data Catalogue (<https://datacatalogue.cessda.eu/>)

Direct link to Study via provider's catalogue

The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of the GESIS website. On the left is the GESIS logo with the text 'Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences'. To the right are links for 'Login', 'German', 'Contact', 'FAQ', and 'Watchlist (0)'. Below this is a search bar with the placeholder text 'search in GESIS...'. Underneath the search bar is a navigation menu with 'Services', 'Research', and 'Institute'.

< [Back](#)



Epidemiological Survey on Substance Abuse in Germany 2018 (ESA)

[Institut für Therapieforschung \(IFT\), München](#)

GESIS, Cologne. ZA7751 Data file Version 2.0.0, <https://doi.org/10.4232/1.14091>

Abstract: The survey Epidemiological Survey on Substance Abuse in Germany 2018 (ESA) is a representative survey on the use and abuse of psychoactive substances among adolescents and adults aged 18 to 64 years, which has been conducted regularly nationwide since 1980. The data collection took place between March and July 2018 and was conducted by infas Institut für angewandte Sozialwissenschaft GmbH on behalf of the IFT, Institute for Therapy Research in Munich. The nationwide study was conducted in a mixed-mode design as a standardised telephone survey (CATI: Computer Assisted Telephone Interview), as ... [more](#)

Principal Investigator/ Authoring Entity, Institution: Institut für Therapieforschung (IFT), München -

Contributor, Institution, Role: infas Institut für angewandte Sozialwissenschaft, Bonn - Other | Bundesministerium für Gesundheit (BMG), Berlin - Other

Publisher: GESIS

Study number: ZA7751

DOI: 10.4232/1.14091 | 10.4232/1.13723

Downloads

[Questionnaire](#)

[Other documents](#)

Actions

[Request data access](#)

[Bookmark](#)

[Cite](#)



International Social Survey Programme (ISSP)

- annual programme (started in 1984)
- cross-national collaboration
- rotating thematic modules e.g.
 - Family and Changing Gender Roles: 1998, 1994, 2002, 2012
 - Work Orientations: 1989, 1997, 2005, 2015
 - Social Inequality: 1987, 1992, 1999, 2009, 2019



Family and Changing Gender Roles V

ISSP 2022

gesis
Leibniz-Institut
für Sozialwissenschaften



21,972 Hits



Research data
(83)



Variables
(11,218)



Instruments &
Tools
(0)



Publications
(10,671)



GESIS Library
(0)



GESIS Webpages
(0)

What do you find
in this category?

Filter results

International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) ✕

Topic ▾ Person ▾ Publication year ▾ Geography ▾ Source ▾ Study
title ▾ Study group ▾ Collection year ▾ Thematic collection ▾

[show more filters](#)

Sort by:

Relevance ▾

International Social Survey Programme (ISSP)

The International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) is a continuing annual program of cross-national survey collaboration, covering a wide range of topics important for social science research. Since 1985 the ISSP provides international data sets, enabling cross-cultural and cross-temporal research.



International Social Survey Programme: Social Inequality V - ISSP 2019

[Steinmetz, Stephanie](#); [Sapin, Marlène](#); [Joye, Dominique](#) +

Date(s) of Data Collection: 20.11.2018 - 05.05.2022

GESIS, Cologne. ZA7600 Data file Version 3.0.0, <https://doi.org/10.4232/1.14009>

Abstract: The International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) is a continuous programme of cross-national collaboration running annual surveys on topics important for the social scien ... [more](#)



Linked
information:

Publications (8)

Downloads

[Datasets](#)

[Questionnaires](#)

[Codebook](#)


[Other documents](#)

Actions

[Bookmark](#)

[Cite](#)

 **Research data**
(7)

 **Variables**
(547)

 **Instruments & Tools**
(0)

 **Publications**
(330)

 **GESIS Library**
(0)

 **GESIS Webpages**
(0)

What do you find in this category?

show more filters

International Social Survey Programme (ISSP)

The International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) is a continuing annual program of cross-national survey collaboration, covering a wide range of topics important for social science research. Since 1985 the ISSP provides international data sets, enabling cross-cultural and cross-temporal research.



v40 - Q21 R child, mother attend church

Question text: When you were a **child**, how often did your mother attend religious services?

Study: ZA7570 - International Social Survey Programme: Religion IV - ISSP 2018

 **Linked information:** [Research data \(1\)](#)

↓ Actions
[Bookmark](#)

v41 - Q22 R child, father attend church

Question text: When you were a **child**, how often did your father attend religious services?

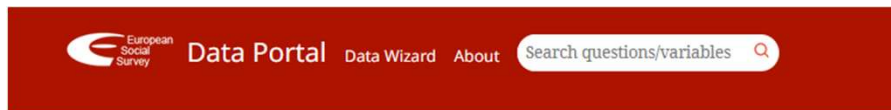
Study: ZA7570 - International Social Survey Programme: Religion IV - ISSP 2018

 **Linked information:** [Research data \(1\)](#)

↓ Actions
[Bookmark](#)

European Social Survey (ESS)

- A biennial cross-national survey (started in 2002)
- Highest methodological standard
- Freely available data for 41 countries (31 in R9 /2018)



ESS Data Portal

Search and download European Social Survey data for 18,000 questions and variables contained in 60 downloadable data files. This service is a work in progress, to improve your access to ESS data.

ESS data by round/year

- [ESS round 10 - 2020. Democracy, Digital social contacts](#)
- [ESS round 9 - 2018. Timing of life, Justice and fairness](#)
- [ESS round 8 - 2016. Welfare attitudes, Attitudes to climate change](#)
- [ESS round 7 - 2014. Immigration, Social inequalities in health](#)
- [ESS round 6 - 2012. Personal wellbeing, Democracy](#)
- [ESS round 5 - 2010. Family work and wellbeing, Justice](#)
- [ESS round 4 - 2008. Welfare attitudes, Ageism](#)
- [ESS round 3 - 2006. Timing of life, Personal wellbeing](#)
- [ESS round 2 - 2004. Health and care, Economic morality, Family work and wellbeing](#)
- [ESS round 1 - 2002. Immigration, Citizen involvement](#)

Probably most used / cited data.



Second release of Round 10 data now available

Round 10 data and post-stratification weights are now available for 25 countries. Six of these countries used self-completion methods for the first time. MORE...



Latest news



13/03/23

Call for Papers: Digital social contacts



27/02/23

Comparing Australian and European attitudes



22/02/23

General Assembly meeting in March



09/02/23

Agreement with Korean General Social Survey



ESS Data Portal

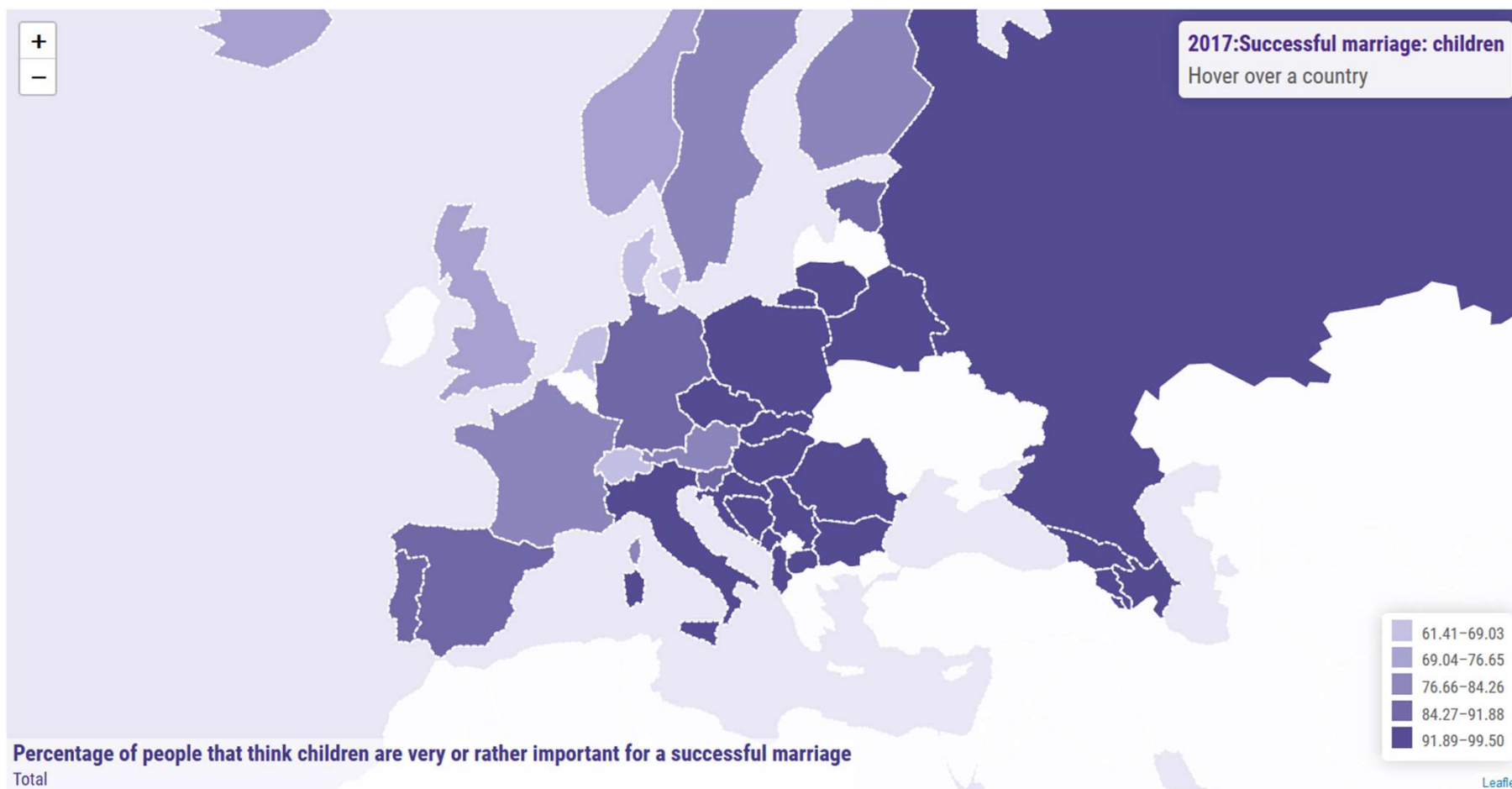
European Social Survey (ESS) data and documentation is accessible through the new ESS Data Portal.



Methodological Research

The European Social Survey runs a programme of research to support and enhance the methodology that underpins the high standards it pursues in every aspect of survey design, data collection and archiving.

EUROPEAN VALUES STUDY (ATLAS)



EUROPEAN VALUES STUDY (ATLAS)



Examples: Longitudinal studies

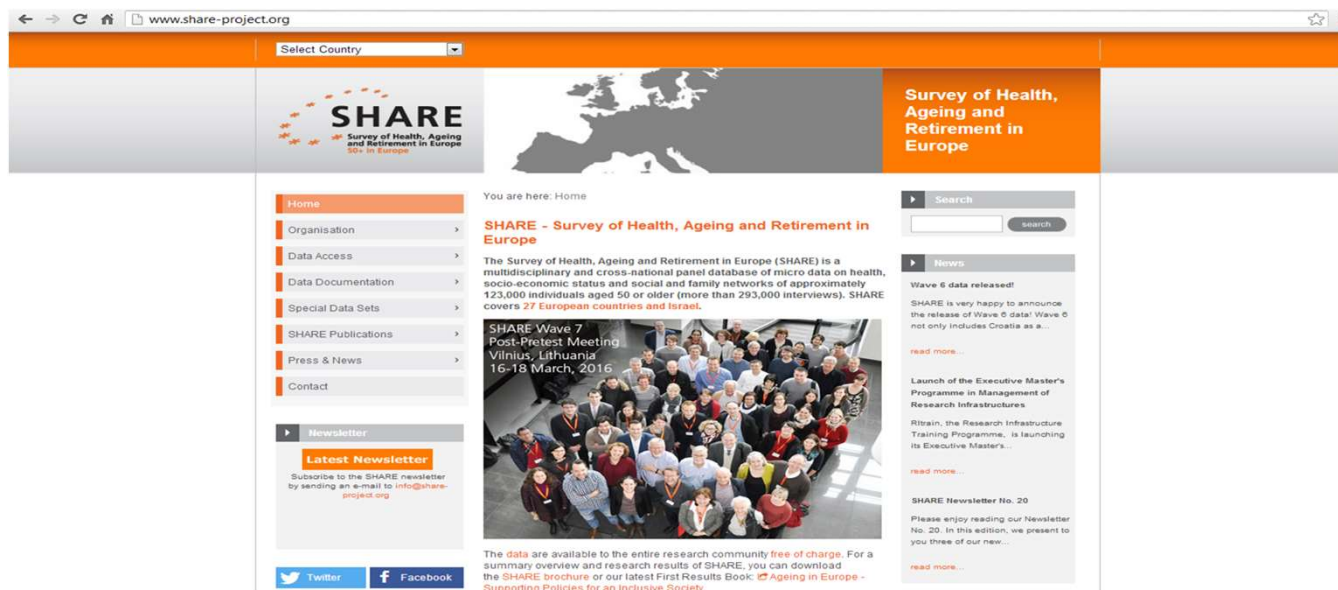
- Household panel studies
- Following households over time and asking questions on a broad range of topics such as household composition, employment, earnings, health, social and political participation and life-satisfaction

- German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP)
- Understanding society (and the British Household Panel Study)
- Swiss Household Panel

The logo for the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP), featuring the letters 'SOEP' in a bold, sans-serif font. The 'S' and 'O' are red, and the 'E' and 'P' are blue.The logo for Understanding Society, featuring a stylized circular graphic composed of multiple overlapping lines in various colors (red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple). To the right of the graphic, the text 'Understanding Society' is written in a bold, sans-serif font, with 'THE UK HOUSEHOLD LONGITUDINAL STUDY' in a smaller font below it.The logo for the Swiss Household Panel, featuring the text 'Schweizer Haushalt-Panel', 'Panel suisse de ménages', and 'Swiss Household Panel' stacked vertically. To the right of the text is a stylized graphic of a white house with a red roof and a red chimney.The logo for COORDINATE, featuring three overlapping circles in green, blue, and yellow. Below the circles, the word 'COORDINATE' is written in a bold, sans-serif font.

Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (**SHARE**)

- longitudinal study
- more than 140,000 individuals aged 50
- 27+ European countries and Israel
- micro data on health, socio-economic status and social and family networks



Five key data providing organizations

- 1 Eurostat – Statistics office of European Union
- 2 LIS - harmonised socio-economic micro datasets
- 3 OECD – key source of comparable statistical, economic and social data
- 4 World Bank - Free and open access to global development data
- 5 IMF - time series data on economic and financial indicators

Metadata for Official Statistics

MISSY (**Microdata Information System**) is an online service platform that provides structured metadata for official statistics. MISSY includes metadata at the study and variable level as well as reports and tools for data handling and analysis. All documentation in MISSY refers to microdata available for scientific purposes. MISSY currently documents the following official statistics microdata:

EU-Data

- [AES](#) (Adult Education Survey)
- [CIS](#) (Community Innovation Survey)
- [EU-LFS](#) (European Union Labour Force Survey)
- [EU-SILC](#) (European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions)
- [SES](#) (Structure of Earnings Survey)

National Data

- [MZ](#) (German microcensus)



Search Missy...

MISSY-Home General Information Find Metadata

You are here: Home Find Metadata EU-LFS 2020

National Data

Microcensus (DE)

EU-Data

AES

CIS

EU-LFS

Browse

2020	2019	2018	2017
2016	2015	2014	2013
2012	2011	2010	2009
2008	2007	2006	2005
2004	2003	2002	2001
2000	1999	1998	1997
1996	1995	1994	1993
1992	1991	1990	1989
1988	1987	1986	1985
1984	1983		

Yearly

Select Variable List

Original Order Thematic Order

Study: EU-LFS 2020

- Titles
- Abstract
- Coverage
- DOIs
- Resources
- References

Country Specific Information: EU-LFS 2020

AT	BE	BG	CH	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	EL/GR	HR	HU	IE
IS	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	NO	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK		

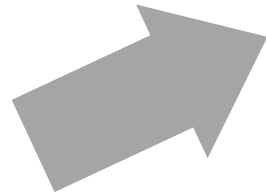
AT - Austria

- National Reference
- Sampling Procedure
- Panel Design

Finding data in practice

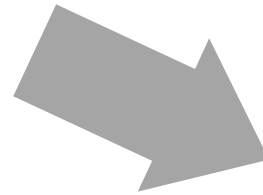
Searching can be hard

- Too many results
- No results
- Results not relevant

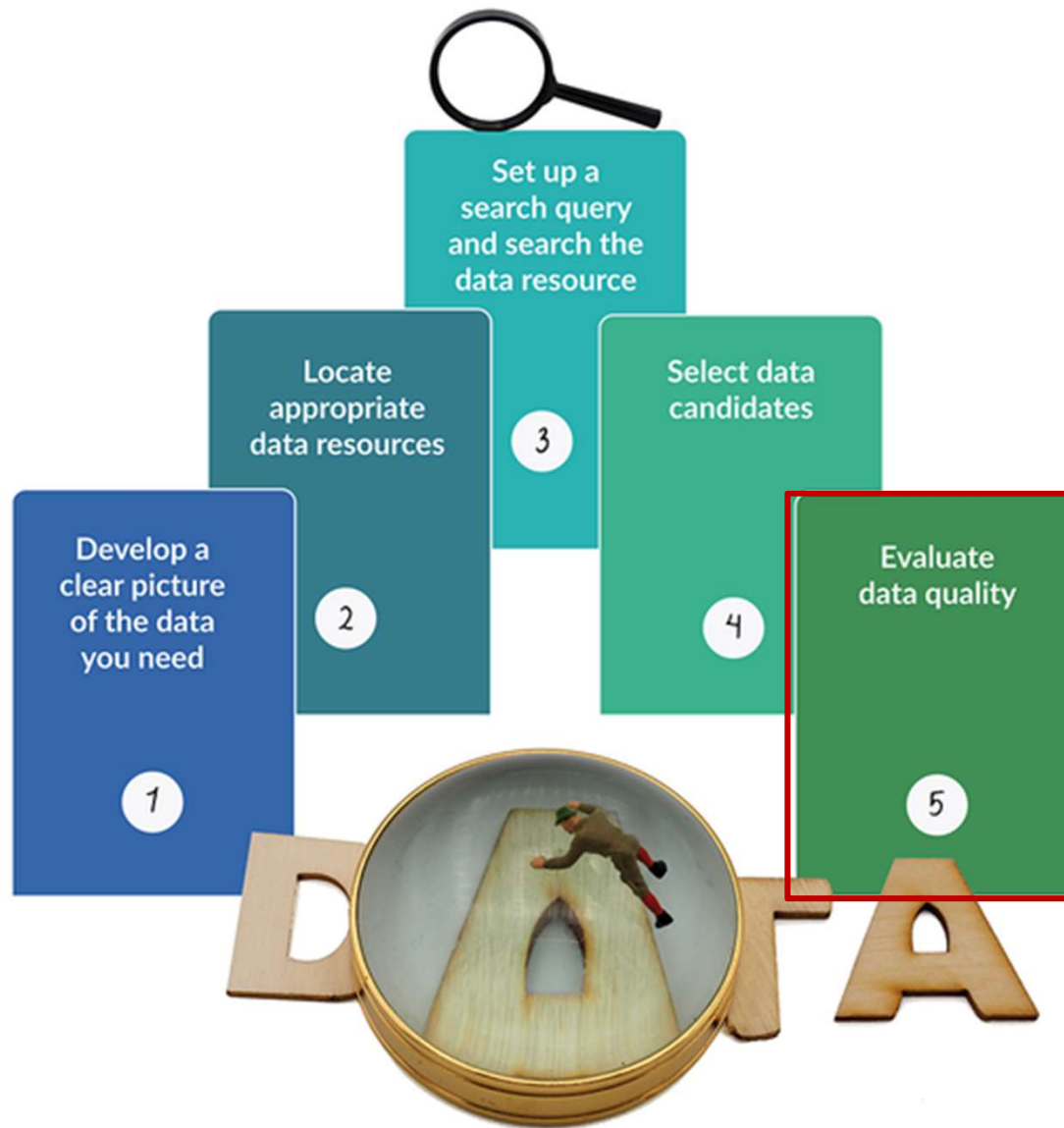


Evaluate search terms

- How well do they relate to your data needs?
- Spelling/language
- “Exact terms”, Boolean Logic (AND OR) – check how search tool works

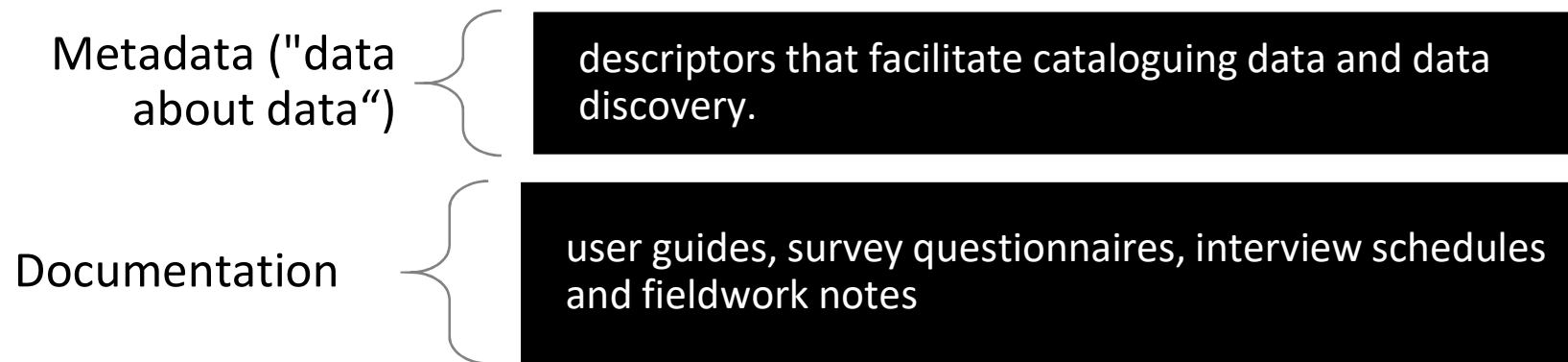


Sort, filter, advance search



Metadata and documentation

- Catalogue records (with links to documentation)
- Quality can vary
- Efforts to improve data documentation
- Check for helpdesks/training



What to look for when assessing quality?

Metadata ("data about data"):

- Why the data was created?
- What the dataset contains?
- How data was collected?
- Who collected the data and when?
- How was the data processed?
- Any manipulations done to the data?
- What quality assurance procedures were used?



CESSDA Training Working Group (2017)

Accessing data



Now finally, I've found some great data, how to I get it?

- Licenses
- Access process
- Getting started



CESSDA Training Working Group (2017)



Data access arrangements 1



Open data

any user, no registering (acknowledge source)



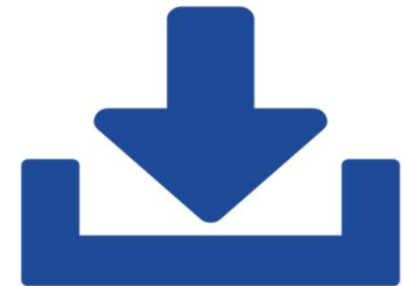
Registration

- often with institutional user name and password
- may wait for user name or password
- register use of data



Terms and conditions

- not trying to identify individuals, households or organisations
- not distributing data to others
- “data is for non-commercial use only” or for “use in research or teaching” only.



Download

from catalogue (but sometimes complete a request form)



Images by CESSDA Training Working Group (2017)

Data access arrangements 2

- Sometimes permission from the data owners required
- Sensitive or confidential data = more strict (and lengthy) process
- Some services operate a dedicated safe room or safe access service
- Access by users outside the country can be prohibited for confidential data
- Free (except for commercial use and supplementary services)

If you are unsure, ask the relevant data service for help.

And finally...remember to cite data


Why?

It gives credit the data creators
It makes data easier to find

How?

Give enough information to locate the exact version of the data
Look for recommended citation
Use persistent identifiers (Digital Object Identifier - DOI)



 *CESSDA Training Working Group (2017)*

ELEMENTS OF DATA CITATION

- **Author:** Name(s) of each individual or organizational entity responsible for the creation of the dataset.
- **Date of Publication:** Year the dataset was published or disseminated.
- **Title:** Complete title of the dataset, including the edition or version number, if applicable.
- **Publisher and/or Distributor:** Organizational entity that makes the dataset available by archiving, producing, publishing, and/or distributing the dataset.

- **Electronic Location or Identifier:** Web address or unique, persistent, global identifier used to locate the dataset (such as a DOI). Append the date retrieved if the title and locator are not specific to the exact instance of the data you used.

These are the minimum elements required for dataset identification and retrieval. Fewer or additional elements may be requested by author guidelines or style manuals. Be sure to include as many elements as needed to precisely identify the dataset you have used.

Source: [IASSIST – Quick guide to Data Citation](#)

ISSP Research Group (2017): International Social Survey Programme: Work Orientations IV - ISSP 2015. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA6770 Data file Version 2.1.0, doi:10.4232/1.12848

Hafner-Fink, M. and Malešič, M. (2016). Slovenian Public Opinion 2015: Work Orientation (ISSP 2015), Role of Government (ISSP 2016), Mirror of public opinion and National Security Survey [Data file]. Ljubljana: University of Ljubljana, Social Science Data Archives. ADP – IDNO: SJM15. https://doi.org/10.17898/ADP_SJM15_V1



Data Management Expert Guide

This guide is designed by European experts to help social science researchers make their research data Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable (FAIR).

You will be guided by different European experts who are - on a daily basis - busy ensuring long-term access to valuable social science datasets, available for discovery and reuse at one of the [CESSDA social science data archives](#).

Search this guide

Search

Data Management Expert Guide ▾

- 1. Plan >
- 2. Organise & Document >
- 3. Process >
- 4. Store >
- 5. Protect >
- 6. Archive & Publish >
- 7. Discover >



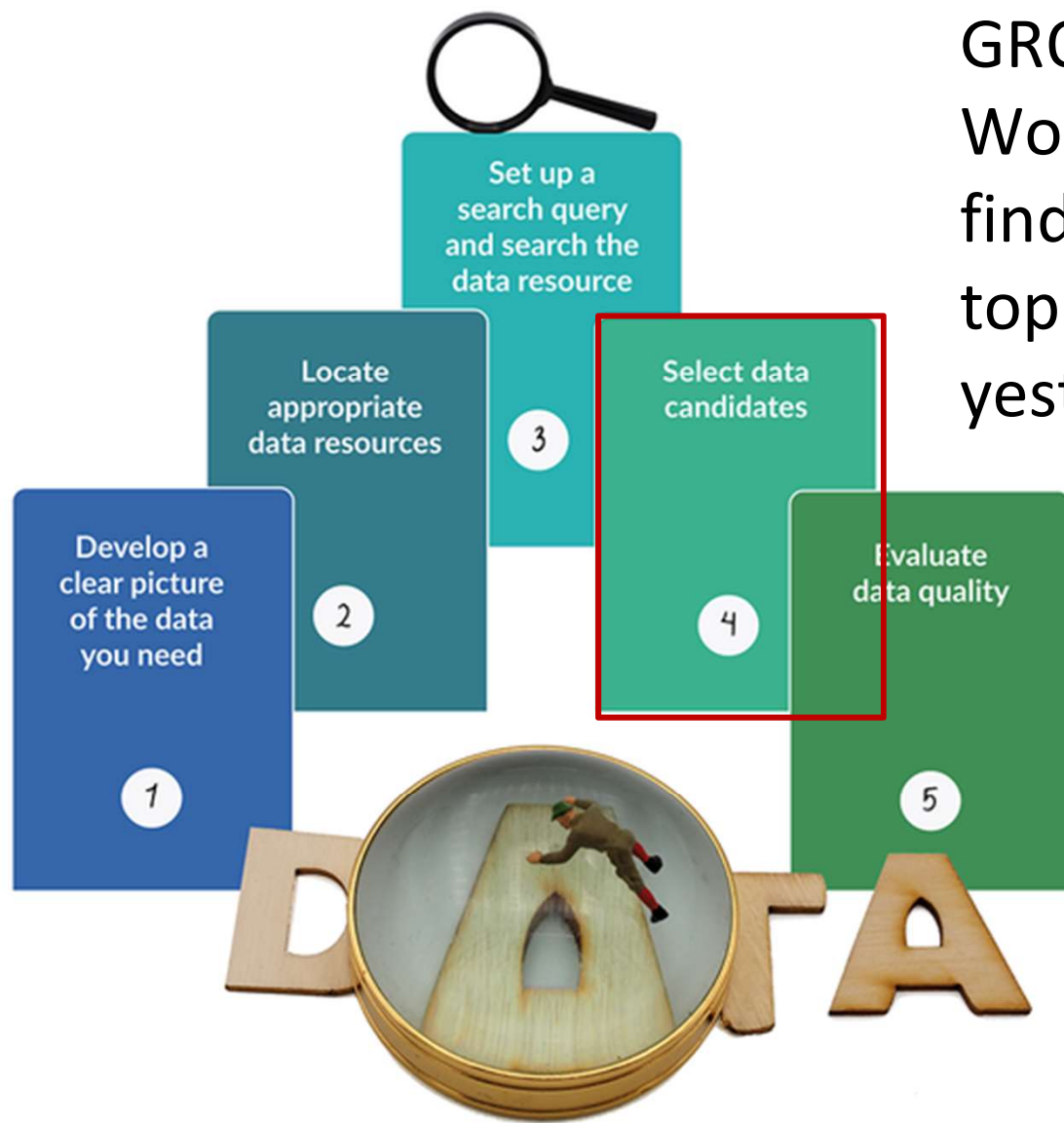
Target audience and mission

This guide is written for social science researchers who are in an early stage of practising research data management. With this guide, CESSDA wants to contribute to professionalism in data management and increase the value of research data.

Overview

If you follow the guide, you will travel through the research data lifecycle from planning, organising, documenting, processing, storing and protecting your data to sharing and publishing them. Taking the whole roundtrip will take you approximately 15 hours, however you can also hop on and off at any time.

www.cessda.eu/DMEG



GROUP WORK:
Work in pairs and try to find data that will cover topics identified yesterday.



Update your DMP

Irena Vipavc Brvar and Sonja Bezjak

Slovenian Social Science Data Archives



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101008589



Workshop
Ljubljana, Slovenia
27 – 28 March 2023



Instructions for hands on session

Work in pairs 30 minutes

You brought a draft data management plan to the workshop.

In pairs, review the draft plan and update it with the information you have gained from the workshop.

We, will be available for questions and dilemmas.

Group discussion 20 minutes

This will be followed by group discussion, sharing experiences and finding best solutions.

Thank you!



University of Ljubljana
Faculty of Social Sciences
Social Science Data Archive
Kardeljeva ploščad 5
1000 Ljubljana
Slovenia

 www.adp.fdv.uni-lj.si

 arhiv.podatkov@fdv.uni-lj.si

 [Arhiv.Druzboslovnih.Podatkov](https://www.facebook.com/Arhiv.Druzboslovnih.Podatkov)

 [@ArhivPodatkov](https://twitter.com/ArhivPodatkov)



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101008589

