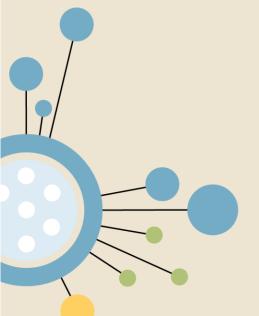


# Datamanagement, DMPs and personaldata



Gry Henriksen

NMBU 28.10.2020



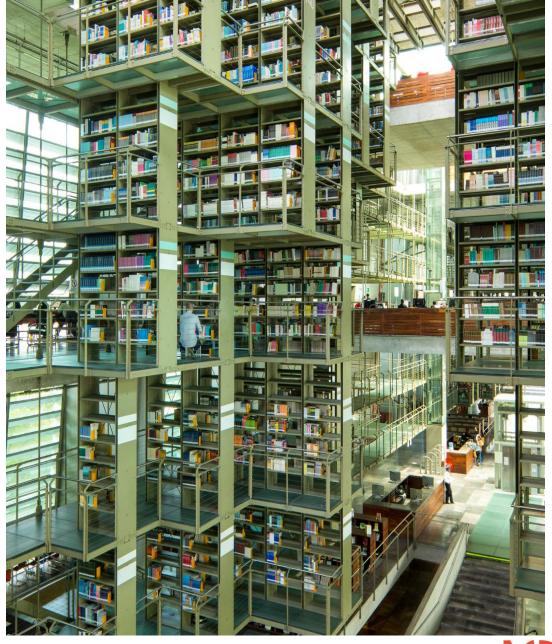
### Content

- Basic concepts
- Data management what and why
- Data management plan DMP
- Personal data what is it?
- More on personal data
- NSD DMP+



# Basic concept

- Research data
- Datamanagement
- DMP Datamanagemen plan
- Metadata
- Storing
- Archiving
- Data lifecycle





# FAIR - Principles

Findable

Accessible

Interoperable

Reusable

Open access? Free Access?

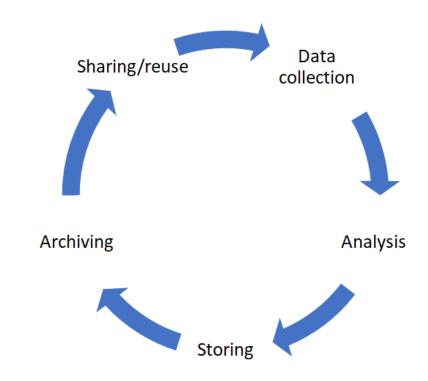
Research data as open as possible as closed as necessary



# Data life-cycle

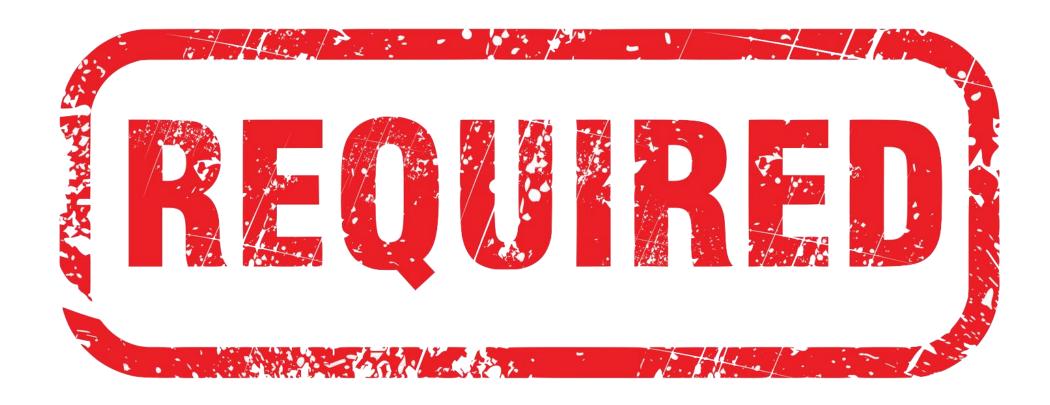
### Data management:

- how data will be collected
- how collected data will be organised/structure/analysed
- how data will be stored
- whether the data will be shared with others and who will have access (during research project and afterwards)
- whether data will be archived
- how data will be used in the future





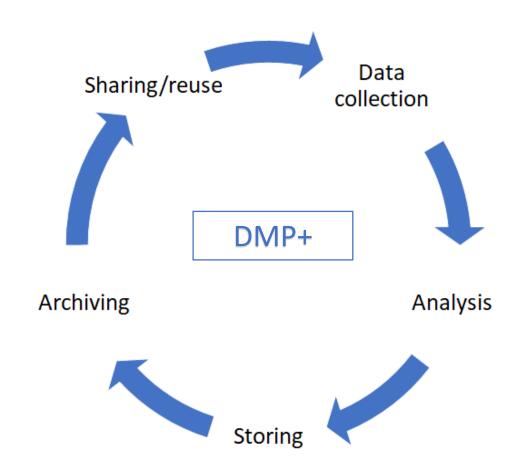
# Why make a DMP?





# What's in it for you?

- One tool
- Better structure
- Help organize
- Easy to comply with NMBUs policy
- Easy overview





# Question for you

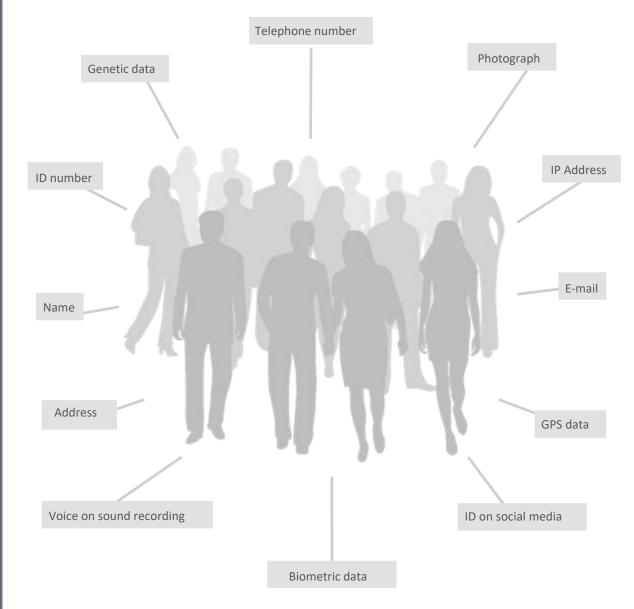
Go to www.menti.com use code 73 77 214

# Who do you think will find a DMP useful?



- Directly identifiable
- Indirectly identifiable

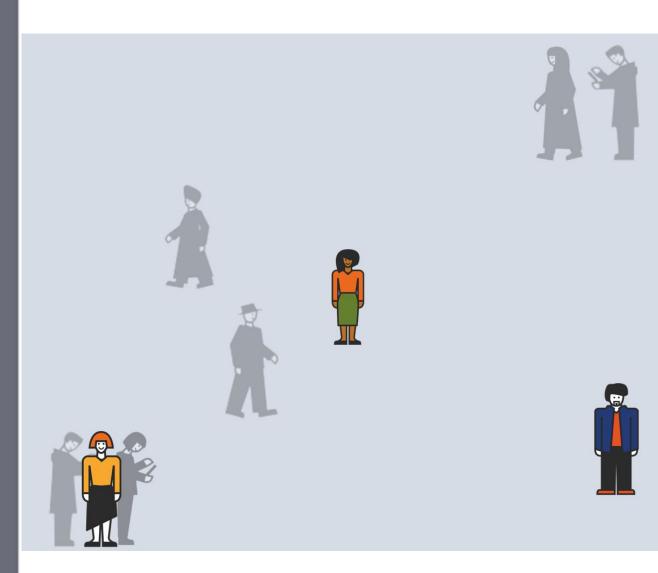
**Personal data** means any information relating to an identified or identifiable person





- Directly identifiable
- Indirectly identifiable

Age Occupation





- Directly identifiable
- Indirectly identifiable

Age Occupation Nationality











- Directly identifiable
- Indirectly identifiable

Age
Occupation
Nationality
Income





- Directly identifiable
- Indirectly identifiable

A person can be identified based on a combination of background information/demographic data

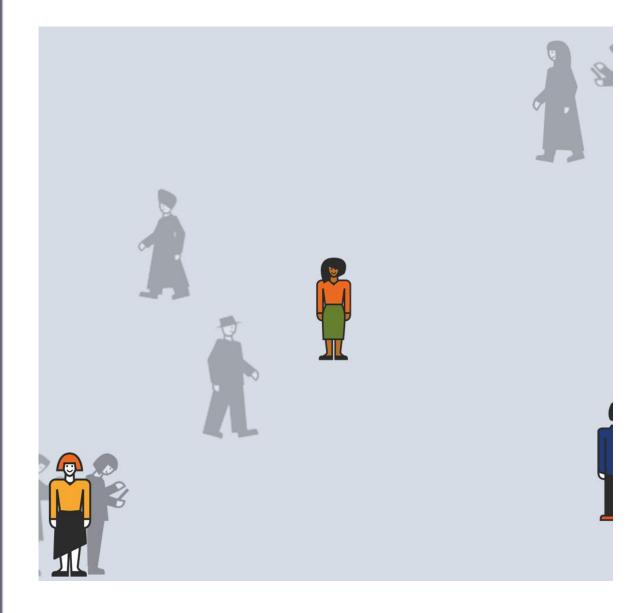
e.g. gender, age, workplace, income, nationality etc.



Topic and context, sample size and criteria, and type of background data

# Sensitive data

- Racial or ethnic origin
- Political opinion
- Religious or philosophical beliefs
- Trade-union membership
- Health
- Sex life or sexual orientation
- Genetic or biometric data for the purpose of uniquely identifying a natural person.





# What is anonymous data?

Information that can in no way be linked to an individual person

- Directly
- Indirectly
- through a list of names/codes (i.e. scrambling key)





# Question for you

Go into www.menti.com and use the code 7377214

Name three types of information that are personaldata.



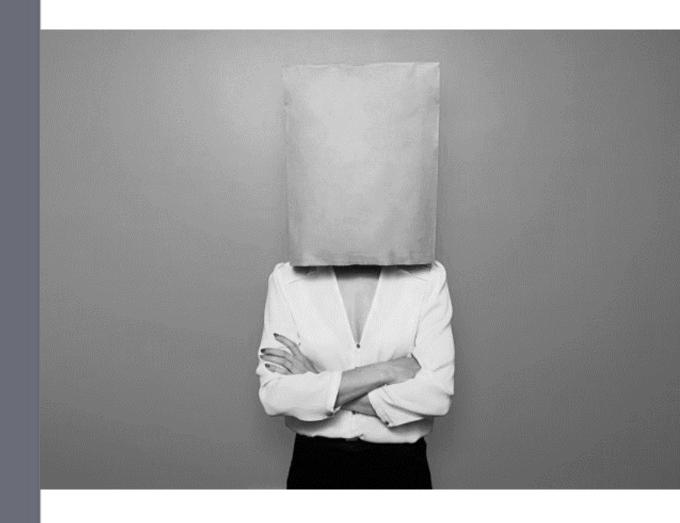
# What is anonymous data?

Even if the data you are analysing does not identify individual persons....

....if a list of names/codes exists that makes it possible to identify those person then your data is

personal data

It is called pseudonymised (personal) data





# What is the GDPR and why is it relevant for you as a researcher?

harmonises data protection legislation in Europe and gives control to individuals over their personal data

the protection of natural persons in relation to the processing of personal data is a fundamental right

enables the free flow of personal data between Member States, whilst also ensuring a high level of personal data protection



# What is a "legal basis" for processing?

Legal grounds for processing personal data

Processing is lawful only if certain conditions/grounds apply

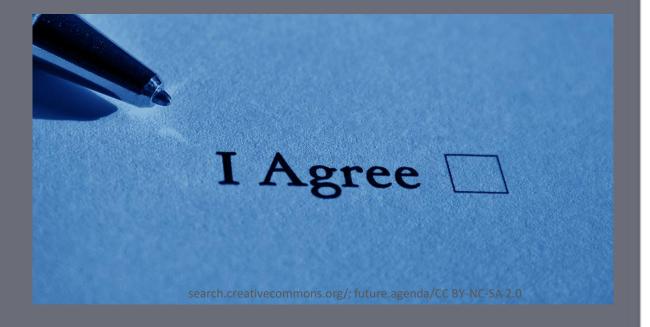
Legal bases are found in (GDPR):

- Article 6 (general categories)
- Article 9 (special categories





## Consent / Explicit Consent



### For consent to be valid it must be:

- Freely given
- Specific
- Informed
- Unambiguous statement or action
- Documented, i.e. can be demonstrated
- As easy to withdraw as to give





What rights do data subjects have?

What do these rights entail?



# Information ensures fair and transparent processing

Information provided should meet requirements for:

Form and Content

The data subject's right to be informed

Your obligation to provide information



# Other rights....

See articles 15-21 in GDPR

right of access

right to rectification / correction of incorrect personal data

right to erasure / deletion

right to restrict processing

right to data portability

right to object to processing

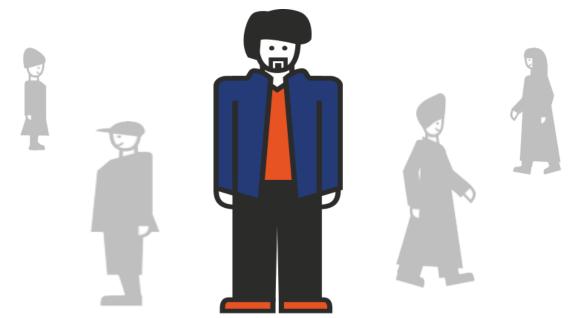
rights in relation to automated decision making and profiling

right to lodge a complaint with the supervisory authority

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







# NSD DMP+

- Meets requriements (NFR, H2020 ++)
- Online
- No attachments
- English/Norwegian
- Dynamic
- Sharable
- Exportable
- Many types of data
- Easy archiving
- Part of NMBUs documentation
- and overview



### Min side

### For researchers:

- Projects
- Other NSD services
- Archived data
- Data access
- Supervicers- shared projects
- Easy archiving

### For administrations:

- Easy overview
- Documentation
- Easy access



Projects	Mine Shared					+ New p	+ New project	
Name	\$ Created 💠	Created by \$	Shared \$	DMP ≑	Notification Form \$	Data orders 🕏		
Fedme og overvekt blant barn og ungdom i Europa	29.11.2018	Trond Kvamme	9	0			<	
ACCESS Life Course - Upgrade & Expansion	12.10.2018	Marijke Veenstra	2	1			<	
Data archiving 06.12.2017								
Data archiving 29.11.2017								

### Services for researchers and students



### Services for research institutions









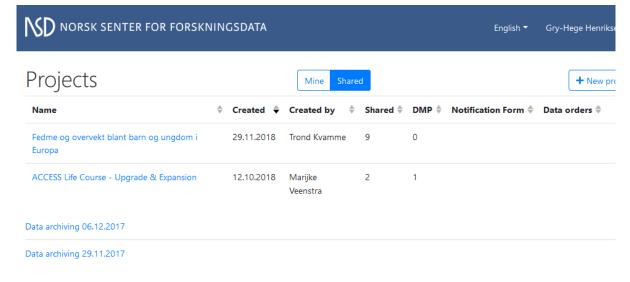
# Minside.nsd.no

### • For researchers:

- Projects
- Other NSD services
- Archived data
- Data access
- Supervicers- shared projects
- Easy archiving

### For administrations:

- Easy overview
- Documentation
- Easy access



### Services for researchers and students









### Services for research institutions











# Take us take a look at the NSD DMP+...

### Log in

to continue to Datahåndteringsplan...

Log in with Feide/eduGAIN

Log in with Google

Log in with username/password

#### Personvern og brukerbetingelser

Don't have an account on any of these providers? Create one here.





## Case 1.

You are a supervisor for 4 master students. They are all collecting their own data. Why will it be a good thing for you as a supervisor that they make a data management plan?

Do you have any responsibility regarding their collected data?



### Case 2.

What is the most important element of a DMP?

### for:

- Students
- Supervisors
- Research administration
- Institutions



# Thank you for your attention!

Gry Henriksen

