

Data sharing in the light of the new data protection law

Symposium

12 September 2023

13:30 – 15:30

Some logistics

- The event will be recorded.
- Post your questions in the chat.
- The presentations will be made available.
- We will send you an email once the event materials are available.

FORS – Swiss Centre of Expertise in the Social Sciences

www.forscenter.ch

FORS⁺

explore.understand.share.

PROJECTS

DATA SERVICES

TOPICS

PUBLICATIONS

EVENTS & TRAINING

ABOUT FORS



FORS IS THE SWISS CENTRE
OF EXPERTISE IN THE
SOCIAL SCIENCES.

We produce survey data for national and international surveys.

We provide tools for the information infrastructure in Switzerland and abroad.

We offer consulting services for social science researchers.

We do thematic and methodological research in empirical social sciences.



FIND &
DEPOSIT DATA



STAFF



OPEN
POSITIONS

FORS⁺

FORS – Swiss Centre of Expertise in the Social Sciences

- Research infrastructure of national scope intended for any institution or person active in the social sciences
- Mostly funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF) and hosted by the University of Lausanne
- Founded in 2008

FORS – Swiss Centre of Expertise in the Social Sciences



Infrastructure

Project catalogue, data archiving and dissemination service, support



Data production

National and international surveys



Research

Thematic, methodological, and epistemological research



Collaboration

At the national and international level, in all our active domains



Development

Cutting-edge tools, data collection, and data linking

Data sharing in the light of the new data protection law

- 1st of September 2023: The new Federal Act on Data Protection
- High relevance for social science research: Sensitive data
- Increasing requests for sharing research data and related materials.

Today's symposium:

- What do data protection laws imply for my research?
- How can I share my research data and related materials while respecting the legal requirements?
- Where can I share my data and research materials safely?

Programme

1. Sharing data in the light of data protection – Pablo Diaz (FORS – UNIL)
2. Data protection and reproducible research – Marieke Heers (FORS)
3. SWISSUbase: The platform for sharing research data – Jennifer Dean
(SWISSUbase – FORS)
4. The FORS Replication Service: The place to share replication materials –
Emilie Morgan de Paula (FORS)
5. Good research practices for reproducible research – Mauro Cherubini (UNIL)

Data Protection and Reproducible Research

Marieke Heers

FORS

12 September 2023

Symposium: Data Sharing in the light of the new data protection law

Data protection vs. open science

Strong data protection
requirements for sensitive
data



Push towards *open* data
and reproducible
research

- Funders
- Journals
- Peers

Reproducible research

What is it?

- Sharing data and research materials, particularly analysis code, so that others can understand what you did and build on your work.
- Important part of the open science movement.

Benefits for researchers

- Increases the quality of the data and research.
- Makes research and results more visible.
- Gives publications a citation advantage.
- Encourages new collaborations and new avenues of research.

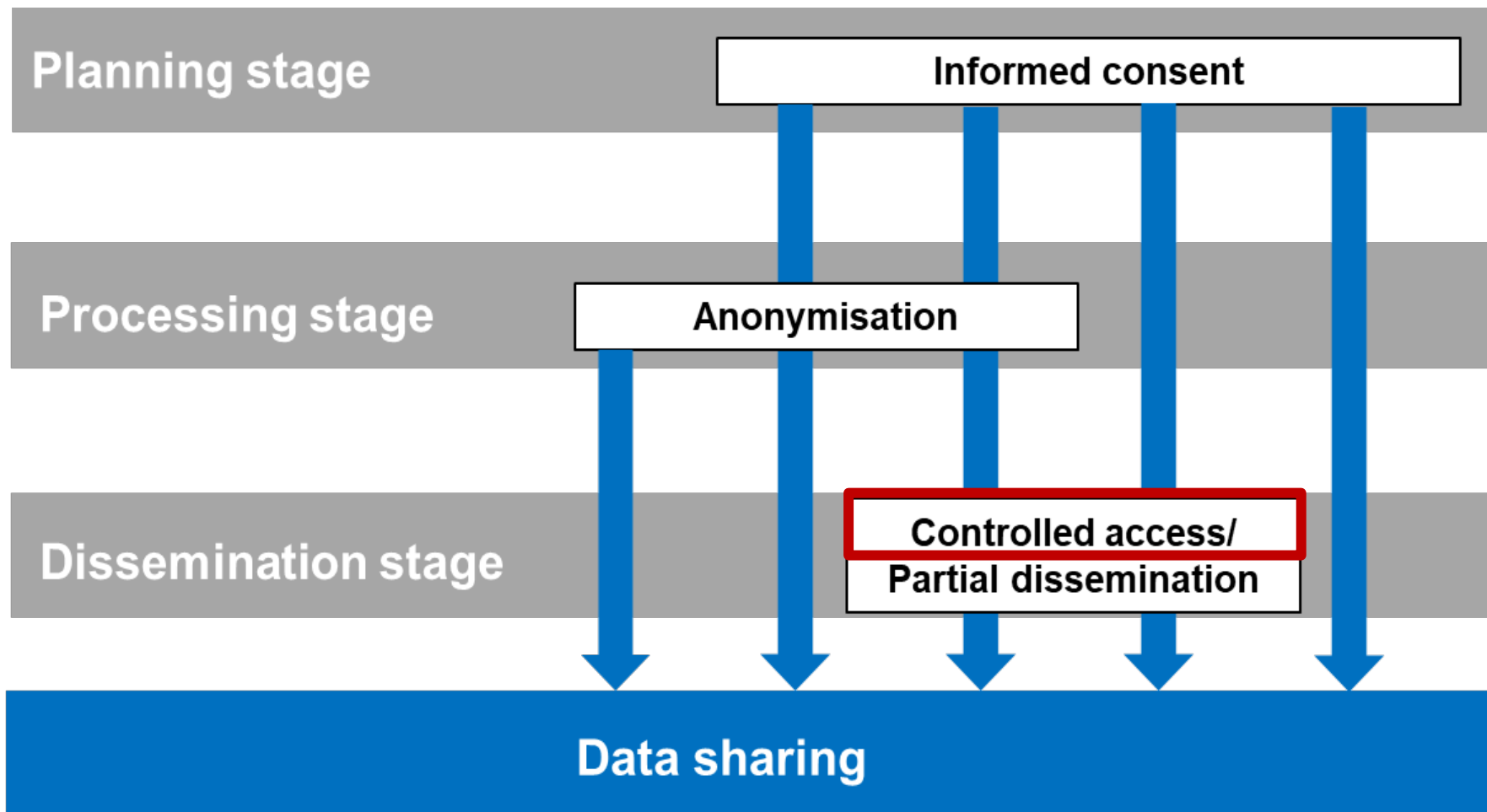
Data protection and open data

Completely
open data



Completely
closed data

Sharing sensitive data: The three-layered approach



Source: Data management support team at FORS.

Where to share research data and materials?

SWISS  base



FORS REPLICATION
SERVICE

FORS 



Final remarks

- Check out our resources
 - FORS Guides: <https://forscenter.ch/publications/fors-guides/>
 - Data management webinar series: <https://forscenter.ch/data-management-webinar-series/>
 - ... and many more on www.forscenter.ch
- Share your data and replication materials
 - SWISSUbase: www.swissubase.ch, support@swissubase.ch
 - FORS Replication Service: <https://resources.swissubase.ch/replication/>
- Reach out if you need support with data access and deposit: dataservice@fors.unil.ch
 - Contact us:
 - pabloandres.diaz@unil.ch
 - marieke.heers@unil.ch
 - emilie.morgandepaula@fors.unil.ch
- Subscribe to our newsletter

Are you an early career researcher and work with FORS data?

- Win the FORS Data Re-use Award 2023 worth 1'000CHF.
- Submission deadline: 1st of October.



We need your opinion

Go to www.wooclap.com and enter the code **FORS**



Thank you!



FORS 

explore.understand.share.

Sharing data in the light of data protection

Symposium: "Data sharing in the light of the new data protection law
Pablo Diaz, UNIL / FORS

What is Data Protection ?

Data protection is commonly defined as the principles, rules and strategies designed to protect peoples privacy.

- **Privacy** is the “right to be left alone” (Warren & Brandeis)
- In the field of data protection, privacy is mainly apprehended through the notion of **informational self-determination**, which refers to the *authority of the individuals to decide themselves when and within what limits information about their private life should be communicated to others.*

Legal bases

Informational self-determination is guaranteed by a number of **fundamental texts**.

- Universal Declaration of **Human Rights** (art. 12)
- European Convention on **Human Rights** (art. 8)
- Swiss Federal **Constitution** (art. 13)

Legal bases


Swiss Federal Constitution:

«Every person has the right to privacy in their private and family life and in their home, and in relation to their mail and telecommunications» (art. 13 al. 1)

«Every person has the right to be protected against the **misuse** of their **personal data**» (art. 13 al. 2)

Legal bases

Anyone who processes **personal data** must comply with data protection laws !

 **Sensitive** personal data must be processed with extra care.

Some definitions

Personal data

“Any information relating to an identified or identifiable **natural person**” (art. 5 let. a FADP*)

Very broad notion: everything that can be related to a specific person is personal data !

Obvious: names, addresses (including IP), phone numbers, pictures, recordings, etc.

Subtle: original ideas, the style of writing, the way of walking, etc.

* Federal Act on Data Protection (FADP), [RS 235.1](#)

The way you dance is unique, and computers can tell it's you

Nearly everyone responds to music with movement, whether through subtle toe-tapping or an all-out boogie. A recent discovery shows that our dance style is almost always the same, regardless of the type of music, and a computer can identify the dancer with astounding accuracy.



Studying how people move to music is a powerful tool for researchers looking to understand how and why music affects us the way it does. Over the last few years, researchers at the Centre for Interdisciplinary Music Research at the University of Jyväskylä in Finland have used motion capture technology—the same kind used in Hollywood—to learn that your dance moves say a lot about you, such as how extroverted or neurotic you are, what mood you happen to be in, and even how much you empathize with other people.

Sensitive personal data

1. data relating to religious, philosophical, political or trade union-related views or activities,
2. data relating to health, the private sphere or affiliation to a race or ethnicity,
3. **genetic data**,
4. **biometric data** that uniquely identifies a natural person,
5. data relating to administrative and criminal proceedings or sanctions,
6. data relating to social assistance measures (art. 5 let. c FADP)

Depending on the **context**, almost all data can be considered sensitive (name, photo, job, etc.)





⚠ The **voice** is biometric data
(= sensitive)

Are you processing personal data?

Yes  FADP apply

No  FADP *doesn't* apply

In the social sciences, it is very difficult to have anonymous data.

It is therefore generally **safer to assume that we are dealing with personal data.**

Legal bases

In Switzerland, there are laws at two levels:

- Federal (e.g. FADP, Human Research Act, etc.)
- Cantonal

 Universities, universities of applied sciences, etc. are subject to **cantonal law**.

Legal bases

This presentation focuses on the recently revised **federal** law (FADP) because :

- The FADP takes account of recent technological and social developments and the associated risks (highest standard).
- The FADP is in line with the GDPR.
- Cantonal laws will be harmonised in line with the FADP.

⚠ Research that falls within the scope of the HRA is subject to a special legal regime (not covered here).

Legal bases

- The FADP provides a legal basis for two types of actors: *private* individuals and *federal* bodies.
- In this presentation, we will present the legal bases that apply to **federal bodies**, as they are the closest to cantonal laws (which apply to public bodies such as universities).

Conditions for sharing research materials including personal data

C1: To have collected the data legally

- Public institutions (such as universities, etc.) need a **legal basis** to collect personal data.
- Consent is often **the only legal basis available** for the collection / processing of *sensitive* data.
- If the persons concerned have made their personal data accessible to everyone **without explicitly objecting to collection**, there is no need for a legal basis for collection (other obligations remain).

⚠ In all cases, **Informing** individuals of *any* collection of personal data about them is **mandatory** (even from third-parties), unless it is impossible to do so.

What information do you need to provide ?

Participants to a research project **must be notified** as a minimum of the following:

- the controller's (PI) **identity** and contact details
- the **purpose** of processing
- if applicable, the **recipients or the categories of recipients** to which personal data is disclosed (+ *country* if disclosure abroad).

⚠ If you plan to share personal data, it is important to inform people of the categories of recipients (including the repository and other subcontractors such as cloud-based tools).

C2: To have the right to hold the data

- Personal data cannot be kept for no reason
- It is the **purpose** of the collection (as announced to the participants) that determines the time limit for the retention of personal data
- If medium- to long-term preservation is envisaged, it must be **consistent with the purpose of the collection.**

If you intend to share personal data, it is important to establish a more or less **long-term** purpose (e.g. research programme) or even to include sharing as one of the **aims** of the research.

C3: Not to have promised total confidentiality

- Promises made at the time of information are as **binding** as a contract
- If you promised that only you and your team would have access to the data, you cannot share it unless you **renegotiate** the terms.

This condition is not, strictly speaking, included in the FADP, but it does affect the possibility of sharing data.

C4: To rely on the right legal bases

There are two *main* ways to make the sharing of research materials including personal data possible:

- Sharing on the basis of *informed consent*
- Sharing on the basis of “*research privilege*”

Sharing on the basis of informed consent

- Informed consent is the **best option** for collecting, processing and sharing personal data.
- That said, having consent to share personal data does not give you the right to do whatever you want with them (there is no such thing as " all-inclusive " consent).

 Data may only be shared for the **purposes** stated at the time of collection.

Sharing on the basis of informed consent

- It is important to formulate the purposes of the collection in a sufficiently *general* and *precise* way (find the balance).
- It is important to be clear about the categories of recipients (e.g. researchers, repository, subcontractors, etc.).
- It is important to control the purpose of re-use (and therefore to control data access).

Sharing on the basis of research privilege

Without the individual's consent, it is possible to share personal data under certain conditions (art. 39 nFADP):

- To have the right to possess the data and not be prohibited from sharing them.
- To share the data for *research* purposes only.
- To require data recipients to publish the results of their analyses in a form that does not allow individuals to be identified.
- To require data recipients to destroy their data at the end of their analyses / processing..

C5: To establish a subcontractor agreement

- Sharing data through an external repository (such as SWISSUBase) is a form of *subcontracting*.
- The PI (as data controller) outsources the sharing of its data to a third-party service provider (the repository)

⚠ Responsibility for the data remains with the researcher / institution depositing the data.

C5: To establish a subcontractor agreement

As a result :

- You need to establish a *contract* that sets out the tasks and responsibilities of each party (data deposit agreement = subcontractor agreement).
- As outsourcing data sharing to an external service provider (a repository) constitutes *data disclosure*, participants must be informed of this.

C6: To maintain control over access / re-use

It is important to maintain a degree of control over data *access* and *re-use*. To achieve this, it is a wise decision to choose a repository that allows you to :

- control access to data;
- have user contracts that set out the conditions to be met for the re-use of data; and
- Monitor and keep track of data downloads, (re)use, publication, etc.

C6: To maintain control over access / re-use

Be aware that to disclose personal data **abroad**, special provisions apply:

- Personal data may only be transferred to a third country if the third country in question ensures an **adequate level of protection** ([the Federal Data Protection and Information Commissioner](#) maintains a list of countries offering such guarantees).
- If the country does not offer an adequate level of protection (e.g. the USA), contractual **measures** must be taken or **explicit consent** must be obtained.

⚠ Putting personal data on the cloud = data disclosure

C7: Carry out a risk assessment

- Where the proposed processing is **likely to result in a high risk** to the personality or fundamental rights of the data subject, the controller (PI) shall carry out an impact assessment relating to the protection of personal data.
- The impact assessment contains a description of the proposed processing operation, an assessment of the risks to the data subject's personality or fundamental rights, and the measures planned to protect the data subject's personality and fundamental rights.

Thank you!



SWISS  base

Sharing data with
SWISSUbase

Jennifer Dean, Project Manager

Our mission

To serve the Swiss scientific community to share and preserve research data for future reuse.



SHARE & PRESERVE.

What is SWISSUbase?



> **Online Platform** – multidisciplinary platform for the sharing and preserving of Swiss research data, with tailored metadata for:

→ Long-term preservation, access and reuse.



> **Data Services** – Data curation, support and consultation services direct to researchers.

The screenshot shows the homepage of the SWISSubase website. At the top, the logo 'SWISSubase' is on the left, 'Catalogue' is in the center, and language options 'EN', 'DE', 'FR' along with 'Register' and 'Login' buttons are on the right. The main header features a dark blue background with a map of Switzerland and the text 'Find data and projects within Switzerland'. A search bar is positioned to the right of the map, with the placeholder text 'Search the catalogue ...' and a magnifying glass icon. Below the search bar, it states '898 Datasets, 12109 studies'. The main content area has a light grey background and begins with the heading 'SWISSubase facilitates access to research data and projects across scientific disciplines.' followed by a paragraph describing the service as a national, cross-disciplinary research data service. Below this is a link 'More about SWISSubase'. The central part of the page contains four white cards with icons and text: 'Explore the catalogue' (binoculars icon), 'Get data' (stack of papers with a download arrow), 'Publish your study' (box with a ribbon), and 'Deposit your data' (stack of papers with a checkmark). Each card includes a brief description and a button to either 'Go to the catalogue' or 'Read the guide'. The footer is dark blue and contains 'Members' (Universitat Zurich, FORS, Unil, unine) and 'Contact' (address, email, and 'About us' link).

SWISSubase

Catalogue

EN DE FR Register Login

Find data and projects within Switzerland

Search the catalogue ...

898 Datasets, 12109 studies

SWISSubase facilitates access to research data and projects across scientific disciplines.

SWISSubase is a national, cross-disciplinary research data service that provides a free and FAIR-compliant platform as well as services for the archiving, publishing and dissemination of your research data and metadata.

[More about SWISSubase](#)

Explore the catalogue

The catalogue includes over 840 datasets and 12 000 research projects and is constantly updated. Discover the catalogue and liaise with the researchers.

[Go to the catalogue](#)

Get data

Discover and instantly download for free hundreds of datasets for your own research projects. Start your analyses right away.

[Go to the catalogue](#)

Publish your study

Register your research project in our database to gain visibility, expand your network, and develop new collaborations.

[Read the guide](#)

Deposit your data

Share your data and ensure their long-term preservation while meeting funder and/or journal requirements and increasing citations of your research.

[Read the guide](#)

Members

Universitat Zurich FORS Unil unine

Contact

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CH-1015 Lausanne, Switzerland

contact@swissubase.ch
[About us](#)

SWISSUbase public catalogue

The screenshot shows the SWISSUbase public catalogue search results page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the SWISSUbase logo, the word 'Catalogue', and language options (EN, DE, FR). There are also buttons for 'Register' and 'Login'. Below the navigation bar, there is a search bar with the text 'Search ...' and a magnifying glass icon. To the left of the search results, there is a 'Filters' sidebar with a 'Reset' button. The sidebar contains a checked checkbox for 'Only studies with dataset' and several filter categories: 'Data access', 'Scientific domain', 'Discipline', 'Study description language', 'Geographical Area', 'Funding', 'NCCR funding', and 'NRP funding'. The main content area displays 'Results 487' and a table of search results. The table has columns for 'Ref.', 'Title', 'End date', '↑ Datasets', and 'Data access'. The results are listed in descending order of end date.

Ref.	Title	End date	↑ Datasets	Data access
10677	Public opinion on education in Switzerland	28.03.2011	1	Restricted
10495	Sicherheit 2011. Aussen-, Sicherheits- und Verteidigungspolitische Meinungsbildung im Trend	28.05.2011	1	Restricted
979	Mikrozensus Familie in der Schweiz	28.12.1997	1	Restricted
13209	MOSAiCH 2018. Measurement and Observation of Social Attitudes in Switzerland. Study on Religion and related topics		1	Restricted
10691	Berufliche Entscheidungen und Berufsverläufe im Jugendalter und jungen Erwachsenenalter (BEN)	31.12.2018	1	Restricted
13417	Emphasis Framing Effects in Political Communication: Disentangling the Effects of Thematic Information and Emphasis Frames and the Suppression of Issue-Specific Argument Effects through Value-Resonant Framing	30.06.2021	1	Restricted
11063	WiSel I (Welle 1-3): Institutionelle Bedingungen der Selektion beim Übergang in die Sekundarstufe I	28.07.2014	1	Restricted
12206	WiSel II (Welle 4-5): Individuelle und kontextuelle Bedingungen der Berufsfindung und des Eintritts in die berufliche Grundbildung	31.10.2020	1	Restricted
12446	Methodological data: translation and question format experiments		1	Restricted
13543	Mental addition in children	31.01.2018	1	Restricted

A Consortium built among Partners

2021

FORS ⁺
explore. understand. share.



Social
Sciences



Dec. 2021



Universität
Zürich ^{UZH}

LaRS



Linguistics



Sept. 2022

Unil
UNIL | Université de Lausanne



General
(non discipline-
specific)



Feb. 2023

unine
Université de Neuchâtel



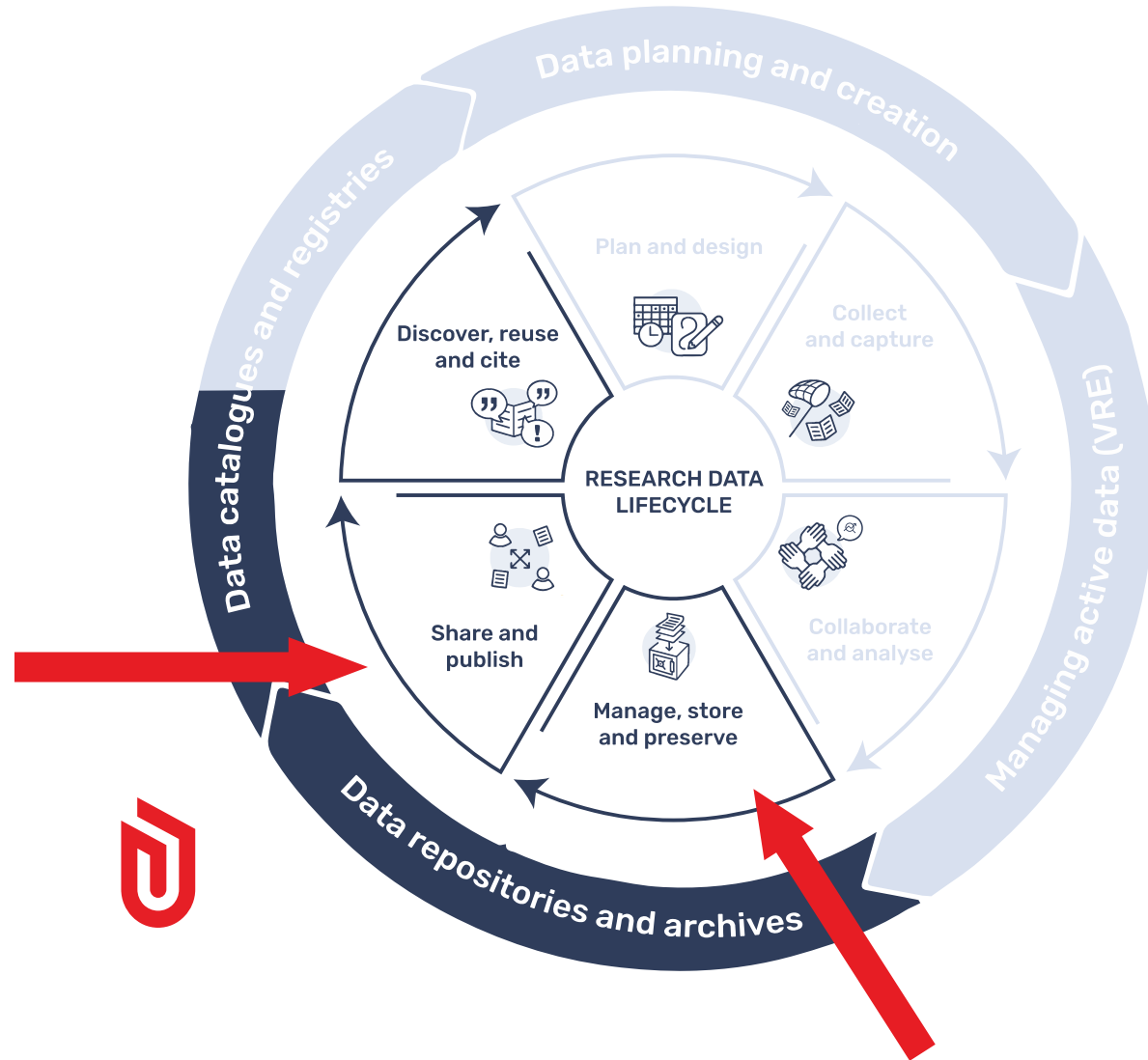
General
(non discipline-
specific)



Sept. 2023

2023

Data deposit at the end of the data life cycle



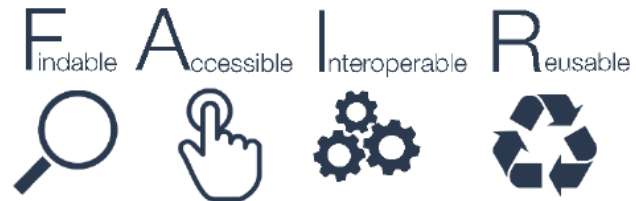
Benefits of SWISSUbase

- > General and discipline-specific metadata
- > Multilingual user interface (EN, FR, DE)
- > Personal support & consultation services
- > Data curation by data experts
- > Data hosted on Swiss servers (SWITCH)
- > Free for researchers (!)



Compliance with International Standards

Data



Metadata



Long-term Preservation



Metadata from SWISSUbase is harvested by CESSDA Data Catalogue

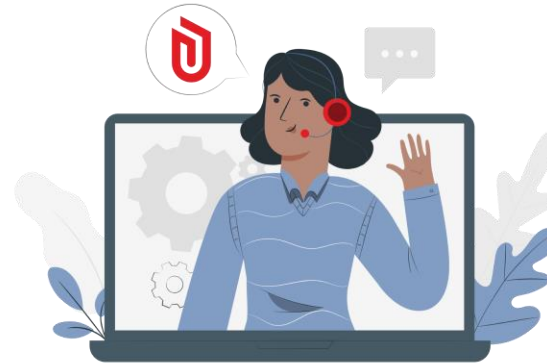
The screenshot shows the CESSDA DC Data Catalogue interface. At the top left is the logo and name 'cessda DC Data Catalogue'. A search bar contains the text 'household panel' and a language dropdown is set to 'English'. Below the search bar, a blue navigation bar displays '663 studies found in English from a total of 37594' along with links for 'About', 'User Guide', and 'REST API'. On the left side, there are filter panels for 'Topic', 'Keywords' (with a search input), 'Collection years', 'Country', and 'Publisher'. The main content area shows 'Results per page' set to 30 and 'Sort by' set to 'Relevance'. A pagination bar shows page numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and an ellipsis. The first search result is titled 'Replication Data for: Integrating online data collection in a household panel study: effects on second-wave participation' by Voorpostel, Marieke (FORS), Roberts, Caroline (University of Lausanne), and Ghoorbin, Margarita (University of Lausanne). The abstract discusses the effectiveness of web mode in survey practice. At the bottom of the result, there is a 'Read more' link and a note that the study description is available in English with an 'Access data' link.

What makes SWISSUbase unique?

> Rich metadata



> Services and expertise



Network of Data Service Units

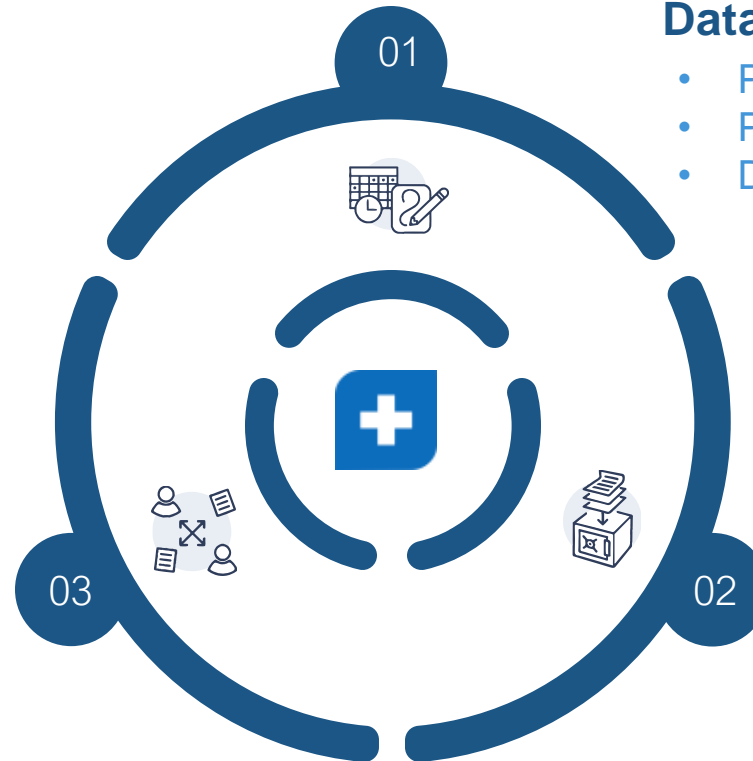


- > FORS Data Service: Social sciences – all CH
- > LaRS (Language Repository of Switzerland): Linguistics – all CH
- > UNIL Data Service: Across 7 UNIL faculties
- > UNINE Data Service: Across 4 UNINE faculties

Support services across the research data lifecycle

Data Access & Reuse

- How to access & reuse to datasets and project descriptions



Data Management Support

- Project design & data collection
- Prepare data for sharing
- Deposit on SWISSUbase

Data Curation & Preservation

- Quality assurance of data & metadata
- Long-term preservation
- Publishing in SWISSUbase catalogue

How can SWISSUbase help me respect data protection requirements?

Storage & physical security



Sharing data in a secure way



Storage & Physical Security

- > **Infrastructure and Storage:** Swiss servers (SWITCH) – compliance with SDPA & GDPR
- > **Encryption:** currently not offered by SWITCH, but on the roadmap for 2024

- > **Role-based access control:** authentication with SWITCH Edu-ID to ensure affiliation with Swiss higher education institution
- > **Physical security of office and personal computers:** everyone's responsibility!

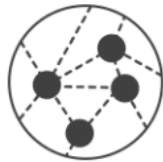
SWITCH



Security



Trust & Identity



Network



Infrastructure & Data Services

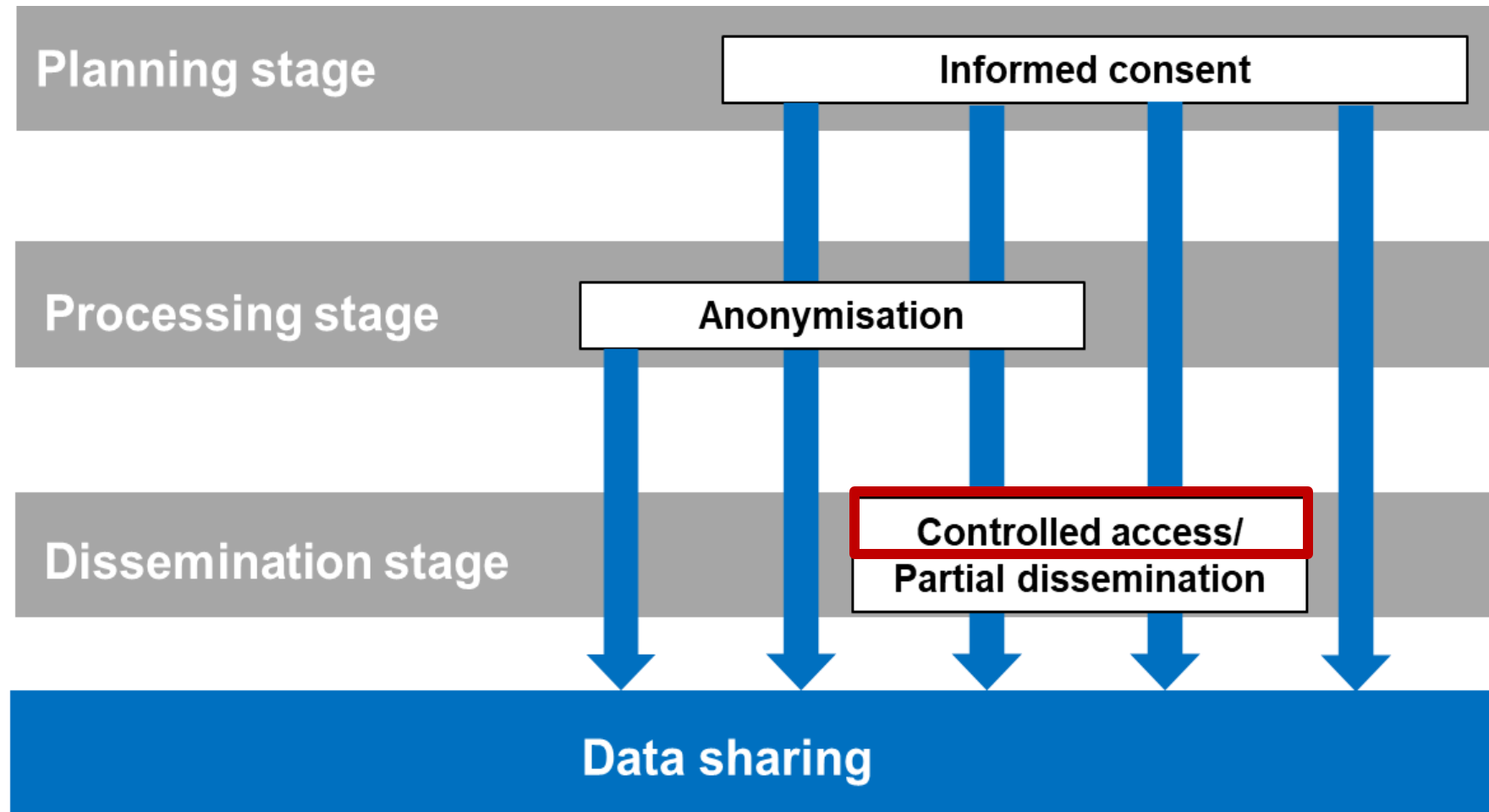


Digital Solutions & Coordination



Autres

Sharing sensitive data in a secure way

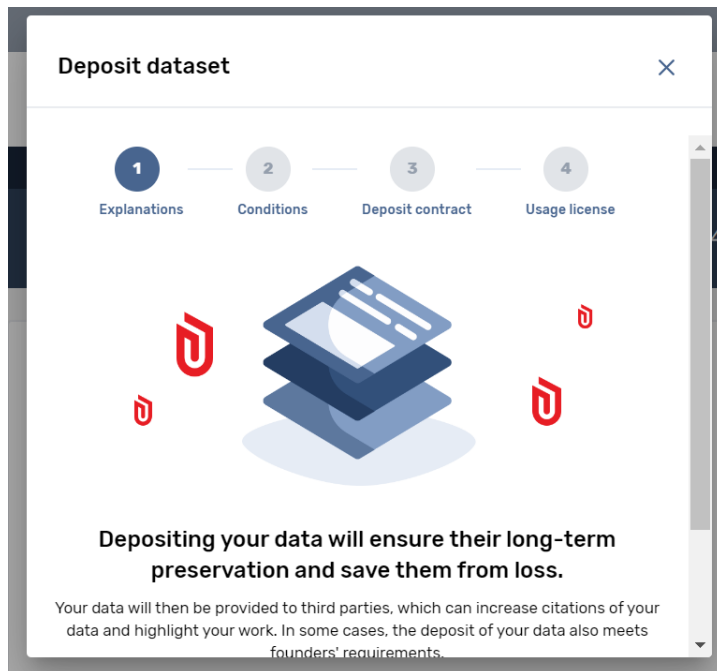


Source: FORS Data Management Support team.

Sharing data in a secure way with SWISSUbase

- > All data types can be shareable! (e.g. qualitative, quantitative, sensitive)
- > Even sensitive data can be shared, but with restrictions and controlled access
- > Keep control of your data: Usage license selection (Open & Restricted) based on data type

Deposit contract – for data depositor



Usage (download) license – for data user

Important - If your dataset consists of other licensed data, choose a license that complies with the original license(s).

Licenses selection *

>		License Creative Commons BY	✓ Select
>		License Creative Commons BY-SA	✓ Select
>		License Creative Commons BY-NC	✓ Select
>		License Creative Commons BY-NC-SA	✓ Select
>		License Creative Commons BY-ND	✓ Select
>		License Creative Commons BY-NC-ND	✓ Select
>		Public Domain License CCO	✓ Select
>		Restricted access	✓ Select



Step 1. Select a usage license for each dataset – to specify conditions of download & use

Social sciences data Ref. 2376 Editing Deposit dataset

Dataset

- Overview
- Collection mode
- Deposit contract
- Usage license**
- Files

Usage License Select license

Indicate the type of license under which you wish to share study or dataset, so that the community knows the conditions to download, use or share it.

There are different license types according to the answers of several personal data questions.



Step 2. Confirm data ownership and informed consent of participants if the dataset contains personal data

Dataset ^

- Overview
- Collection mode
- Deposit contract
- Usage license**

Files

Usage License

[Need help?](#) [Cancel](#) [Save](#)


I confirm that •

I am the owner of the data OR I have the authorization to publish the data OR the dataset consists of other data under a license that allows republication.

I confirm that ⓘ •

The dataset does not consist of any personal data.

The dataset consists of personal data, all individuals have been informed about the publication of the data and/or have given their consent.













Step 3a. Select the license for sharing & access control

Usage license types:

- > Open licenses: open access for download and use
- > Restricted licenses: access and use conditions defined by each Data Service Unit
- > Special (restricted) licences: licences for specific cases / datasets, access and use defined by the Data Service Unit

Important - If your dataset consists of other licensed data, choose a license that complies with the original license(s).

Licenses selection *

>		License Creative Commons BY	<input type="button" value="Select"/>
>		License Creative Commons BY-SA	<input type="button" value="Select"/>
>		License Creative Commons BY-NC	<input type="button" value="Select"/>
>		License Creative Commons BY-NC-SA	<input type="button" value="Select"/>
>		License Creative Commons BY-ND	<input type="button" value="Select"/>
>		License Creative Commons BY-NC-ND	<input type="button" value="Select"/>
>		Public Domain License CC0	<input type="button" value="Select"/>
>		Restricted access	<input type="button" value="Select"/>



Step 3b. Restricted license – additional options

Additional restrictions:

- > Additional restrictions on usage
- > Special permission: Prior agreement of data producer
- > Embargo (metadata can be published, data under embargo)

**“As Open as possible,
as Restricted as necessary.”**

The screenshot shows a web interface for 'Restricted access'. At the top, there is a 'RESTRICTED' badge and a 'Select' button. Below this, a paragraph explains that a bilateral contract handles restricted access to data with potential disclosure risk. The form has two main sections: 'Additional Restrictions' and 'Special permission'. Both have dropdown menus currently set to 'Please select'. A blue arrow points from the 'Additional Restrictions' dropdown to a larger, detailed view of the dropdown menu. This menu lists the following options: 'Please select', 'None', 'Academic research and teaching', and 'Academic research only'. A hand cursor icon is positioned over the 'With prior agreement of author' option, which is partially visible at the bottom of the menu.



Step 4. Review the usage license text

Usage License

[Need help?](#) [Edit](#)

I confirm that

- ✓ I am the owner of the data OR I have the authorization to publish the data OR the dataset consists of other data under a license that allows republication.

I confirm that

- ✓ The dataset consists of personal data, all individuals have been informed about the publication of the data and/or have given their consent.

Licenses selection

▼ **RESTRICTED** Restricted access

A bilateral contract between the end user and the responsible Data Service Unit handles the restricted access to data where there is potential disclosure risk. If you don't select any Additional Restrictions ("None"), the data can be used for non-academic purposes (journalists, NGOs, etc). By selecting this option, complete download statistics can be obtained. Additionally, in the event of a new version, users will be notified and informed of the changes made in the new version.

Additional Restrictions

Academic research and teaching

Special permission

None

Contract text

[See contract](#)

Contract text

Ref study: 20574 / Ref dataset: 2414

Bibliographical Citation:

Dean, Jennifer (2023). Test (1.0.0) [Dataset]. FORS data service.

I agree to the following:

1. to use the data cited above and related instruments only for the scientific research and/or academic teaching outlined in my description in the present contract, and for no other purpose;
2. to use the data with respect to Swiss federal law and the applicable standard norms of data protection;
3. not to undertake to attribute data to specific individuals; and to communicate my results only in a way that does not identify individual cases (i.e., persons, households, institutions, etc.);
4. to respect above all individual confidentiality, and not to divulge any information that might compromise this confidentiality;
5. to use the data in a conscientious and informed manner, notably by consulting the related documentation, and to respect scientific ethical rules of conduct;
6. to cite used data and documents in conformity with scientific standards (using the citation above);
7. to inform FORS of all publications based on these data;
8. not to transmit these data to third parties, whether in original or modified form;
9. to store the data in a way such that no third party can gain access to them;
10. to destroy the data at the latest upon expiry of the present contract, and to confirm this to FORS.



DATA CONSUMER

Data consumer view: 1a. Restricted license - User request and download

1

↓ Ref. Nr.	Dataset title	Data access
2415	Données anonymisées pour SWISSUbase	Restricted

2

Données anonymisées pour SWISSUbase Ref. 2415 [Start download](#)

Dataset Overview

Dataset title

FR

Données anonymisées pour SWISSUbase

DOI

<https://proxy.mock/99.0000/SUB-DOI-MOCK>

Dataset description language

French

Dataset

Overview

Curation

Collection mode


Usage license

Files

3

Download dataset

EXPLANATIONS USAGE DETAILS DOWNLOAD CONTRACT



Accept the Download contract in order to access the data.

If you conduct secondary analyses of the downloaded data, please cite the data properly to give due credit to the data producers and to increase the reproducibility and discoverability of your research.



1b. Restricted license - User request and download

If a user requests to download a restricted dataset, they must:

- 1) Describe the intended use
- 2) Select a contract duration for limited time use of the data (3, 6, 12, 24 months)
- 3) Read and accept the download contract

After the contract expiration, the data user can:

- > Extend the data use agreement
- > End the data use agreement (“terminate contract”)
- Contract termination – MUST destroy all copies of data files and confirm deletion

Download dataset

Usage ⓘ •
Research

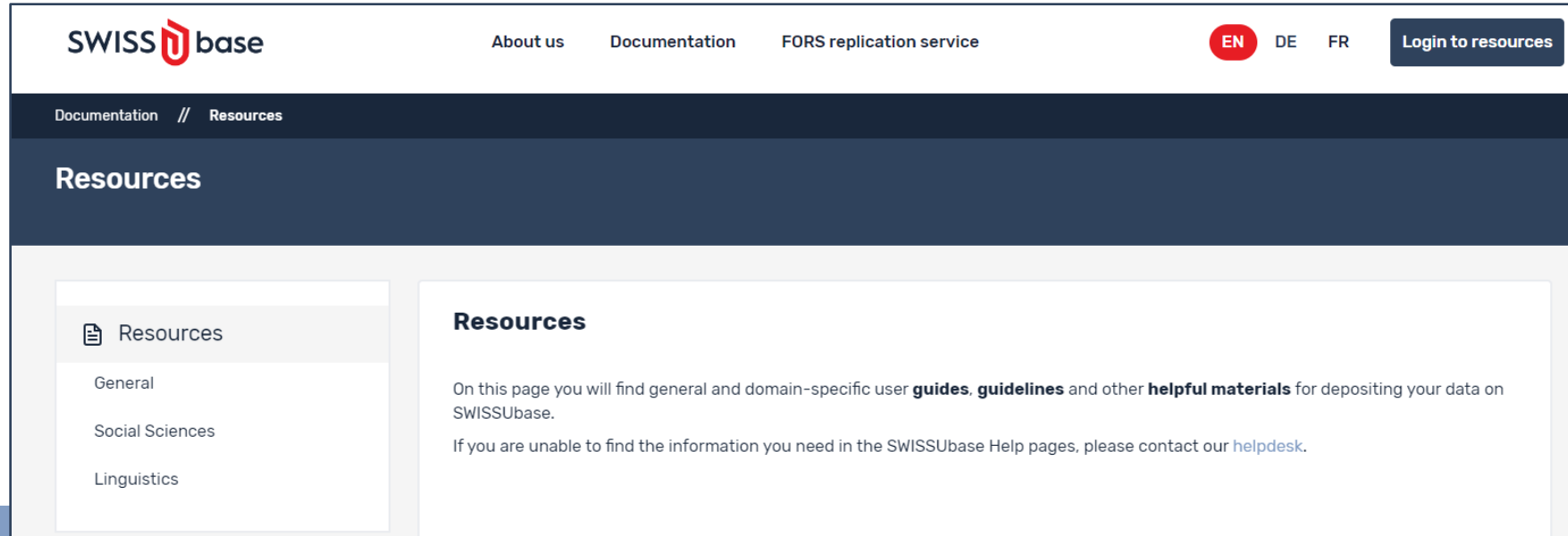
Description ⓘ •
|

The usage description must be minimum 150 characters long

Contract duration ⓘ •
3 months
6 months
12 months
24 months

SWISSUbase online resources

www.resources.swissubase.ch



SWISSUbase

About us Documentation FORS replication service

EN DE FR Login to resources

Documentation // Resources

Resources

Resources

- General
- Social Sciences
- Linguistics

Resources

On this page you will find general and domain-specific user **guides, guidelines** and other **helpful materials** for depositing your data on SWISSUbase.

If you are unable to find the information you need in the SWISSUbase Help pages, please contact our [helpdesk](#).

- General: <https://resources.swissubase.ch/help/guide-utilisation/general/>
- Linguistics: <https://resources.swissubase.ch/help/user-guide/linguistics/>
- Social sciences: <https://resources.swissubase.ch/help/user-guide/social-sciences/>

YouTube – Information & Tutorials:
www.youtube.com/@swissubase1824



SWISSUbase support:
support@swissubase.ch

We are here to support you...

In case of any doubts, contact your local Data Service Unit!

- > FORS Data Service: Dataservice@fors.unil.ch (Social sciences in CH)
- > LaRS (Language Repository of Switzerland): swissubase@ub.uzh.ch (Linguistics in CH)
- > UNIL Data Service: researchdata@unil.ch (All UNIL faculties)
- > UNINE Data Service: contact.ord@unine.ch (All UNINE faculties)



Share and preserve your data for the future.



SHARE & PRESERVE.

Thank you!

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FORS Replication Service

**The new FORS service
dedicated to
replication materials**

Emilie Morgan de Paula

12 September 2023

Presentation outline

- About replication
- About FORS Replication service

About replication

Background and definition

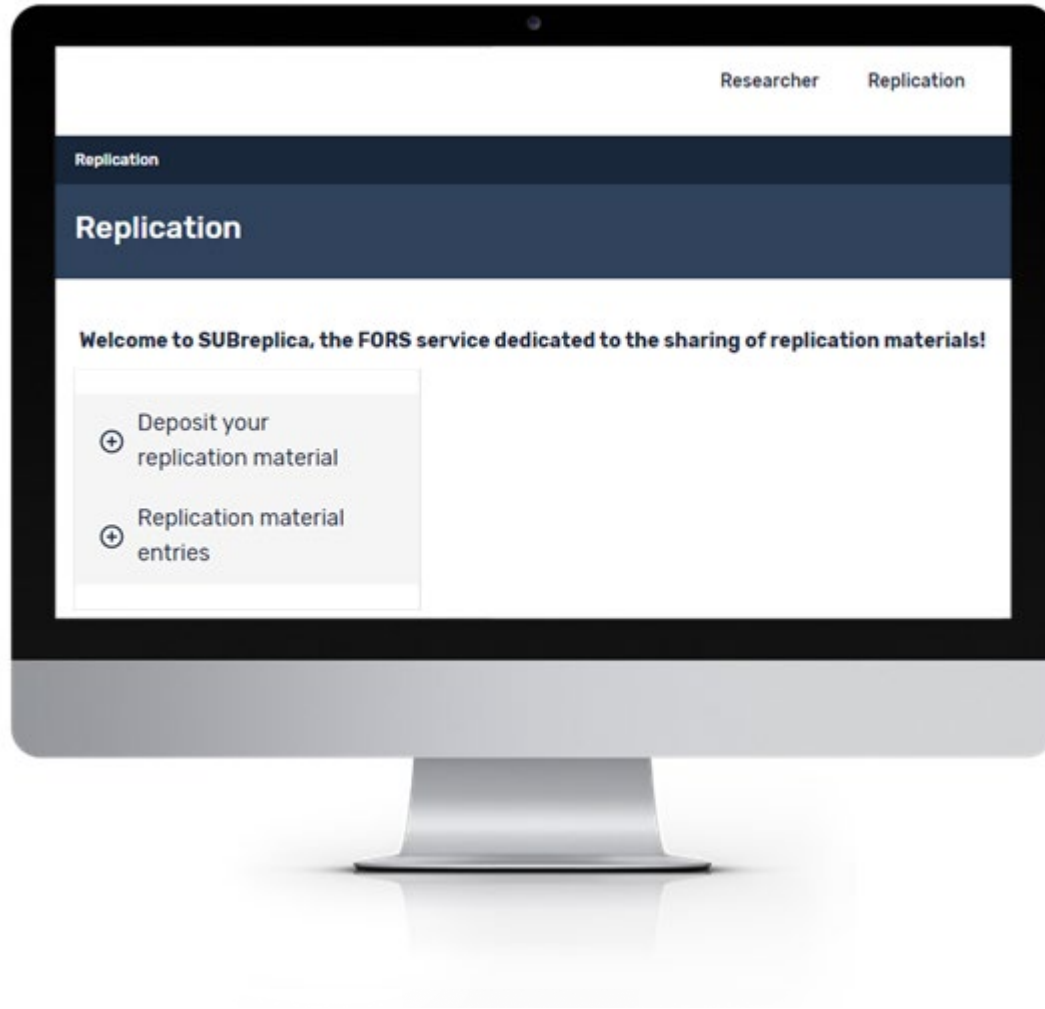
- Replication is part of the general movement towards open science and greater transparency in research
- Replication is the «purposeful repetition of previous research to corroborate or disconfirm the previous results» (Maket and Plucker, 2014: p. 2)
- Replication has received increased attention in the social sciences
 - Doubts on scientific research, in particular in psychology and economics
 - Replication crisis in the 2010s

Replication as an opportunity

- Providing access to the data and code ensures that the results can be verified.
- Validation of the work done brings scientific credibility and evidence.
- The code also contains a lot of information about how to make methodological progress.
- The shared data and materials can be used to conduct other projects.
- Good reproducibility habits are not only a moral responsibility to the field and a core principle of scientific progress, they can also be a time-saver in the long term.

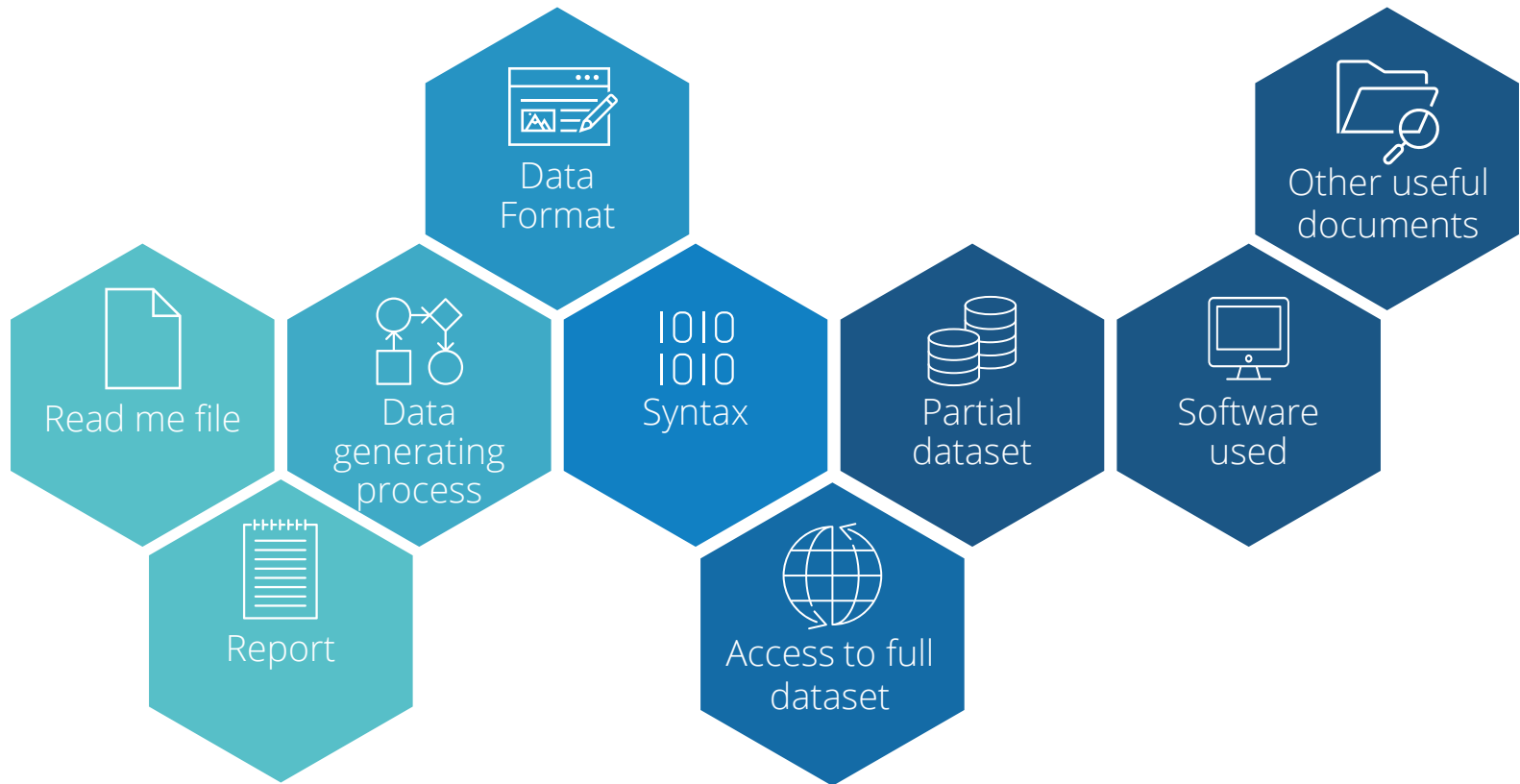
About FORS Replication Service

What is FORS Replication Service for?



- It is a tool for the dissemination of replication materials related to publications.
- It enables uploading replication materials and obtaining a DOI.
- It provides access to scientific journals or any other interested people to replication materials.

Which replication materials and related information can be shared ?



How does the FORS Replication Service work?

The deposit of replication materials

Once the replication materials are ready for sharing, it is very easy to proceed with their deposit on the platform [FORS Replication Service](https://resources.swissubase.ch/replication/) (<https://resources.swissubase.ch/replication/>)



Download

Click on «Deposit your replication material» and download the deposit form

- + Deposit your replication material
- + Replication material entries

 **Deposit form**

Complete

Download the deposit form and complete the metadata

Choose

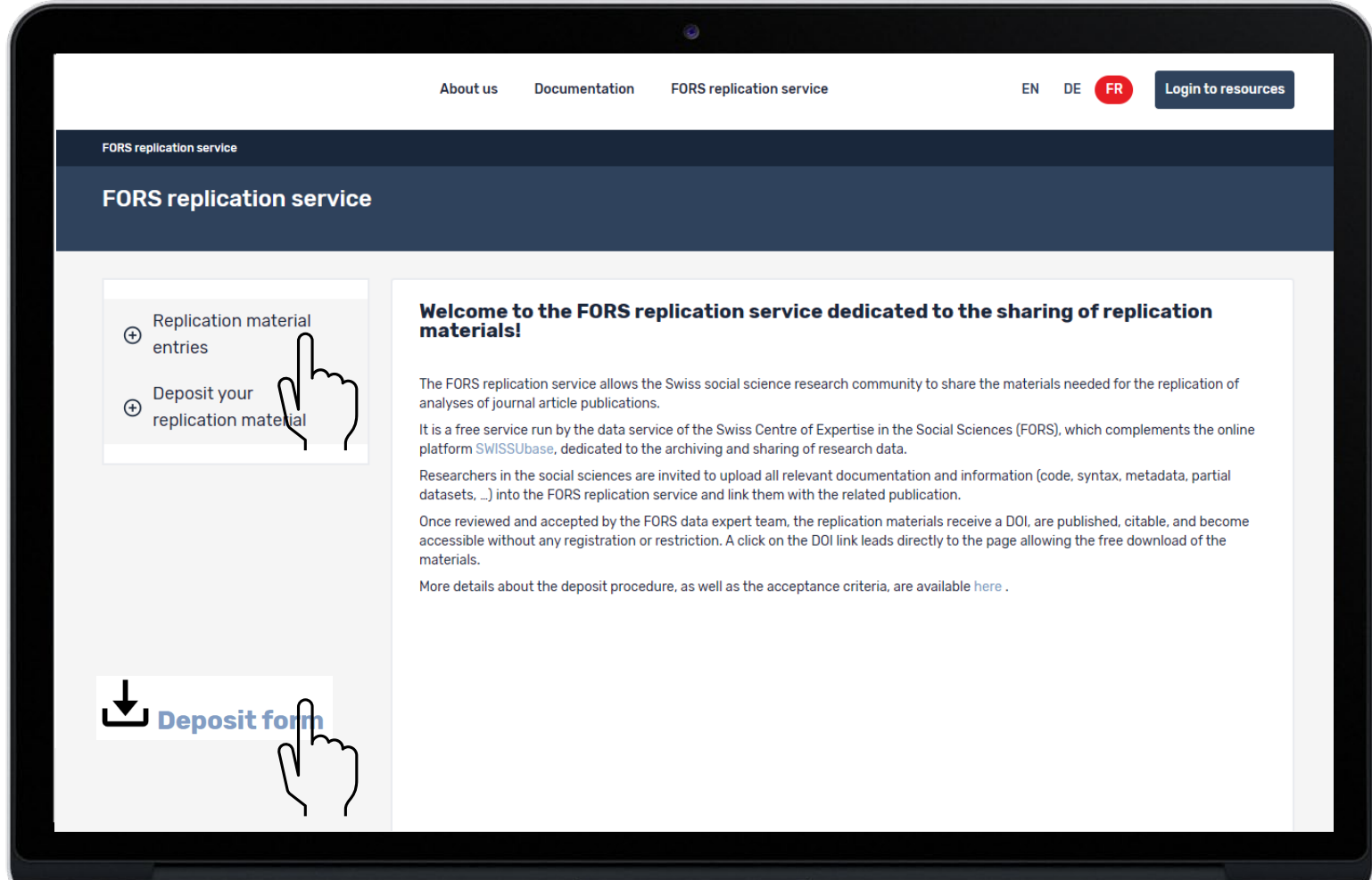
Choose the creative commons license you want your replication material to be under



Send

Send the completed deposit form and all the replication materials to dataservice@fors.unil.ch

Download the deposit form



Complete the metadata



***Name of the depositor:** (Please indicate the full name and contact information of the depositor)

***Affiliation:** (Please type in the name(s) of the institution(s) with which the author(s) is (are) affiliated)

***Title – Replication materials for:** (Please indicate the full article citation including, if available, DOI)

Subject(s): (Please identify the relevant topics using keywords)

Geolocation: (Please type in the geographic area of study using the most appropriate level)

***Article abstract:** (Please provide the abstract of the article or a short description of the article)

***Materials description:** (Please list the names of all the provided files (data and documentation). The names should indicate the content of the file, e.g. syntax or report.)

***Source of data:** (Please provide access information for the data, link or DOI)

***Software information:** (Please type in software and version used for data processing)

Complementary information: (Please add any information that may be helpful and relevant)

***Publication date:** (Please type in your desired date of publication of the replication materials in SUBreplica)

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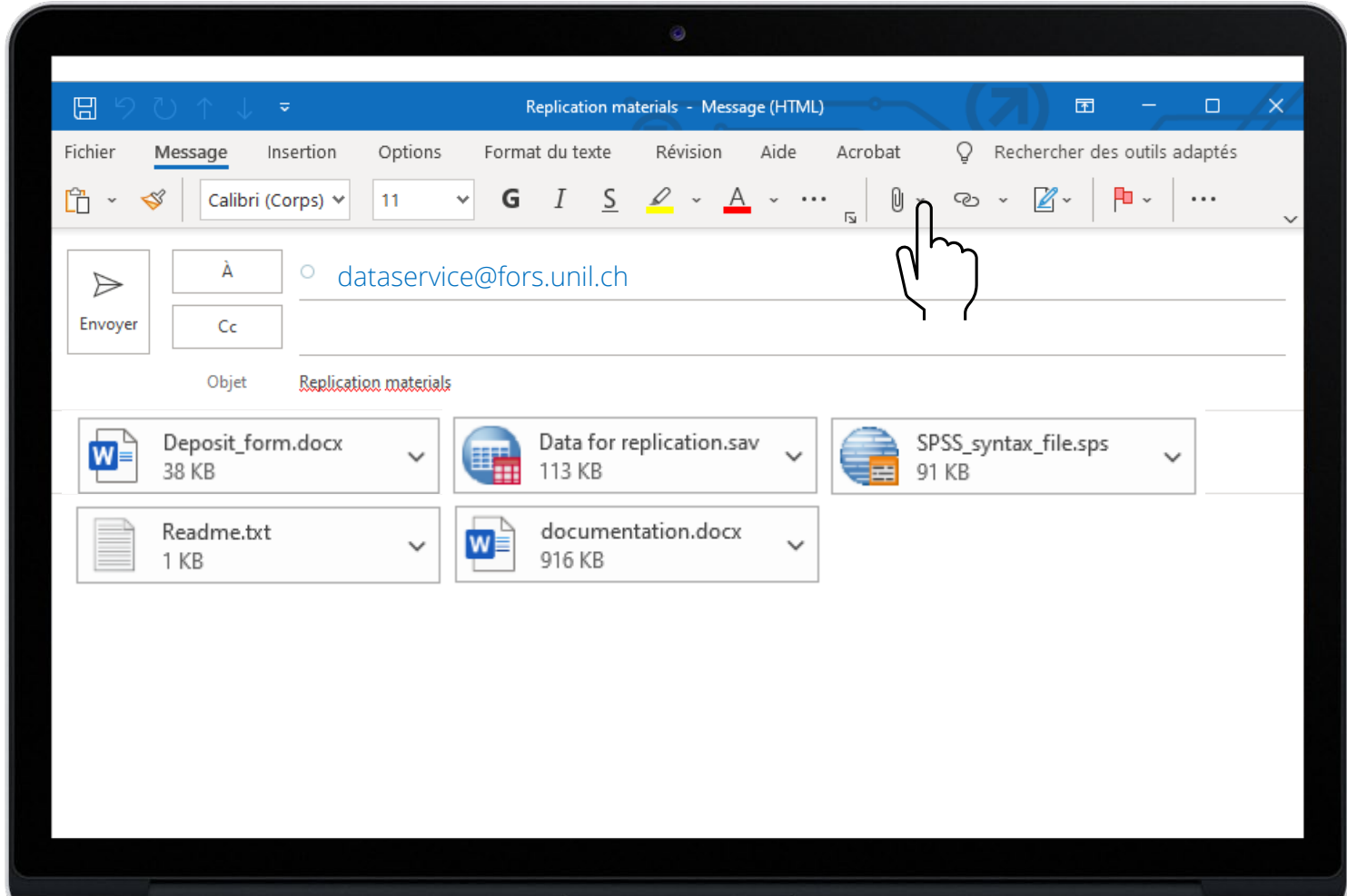


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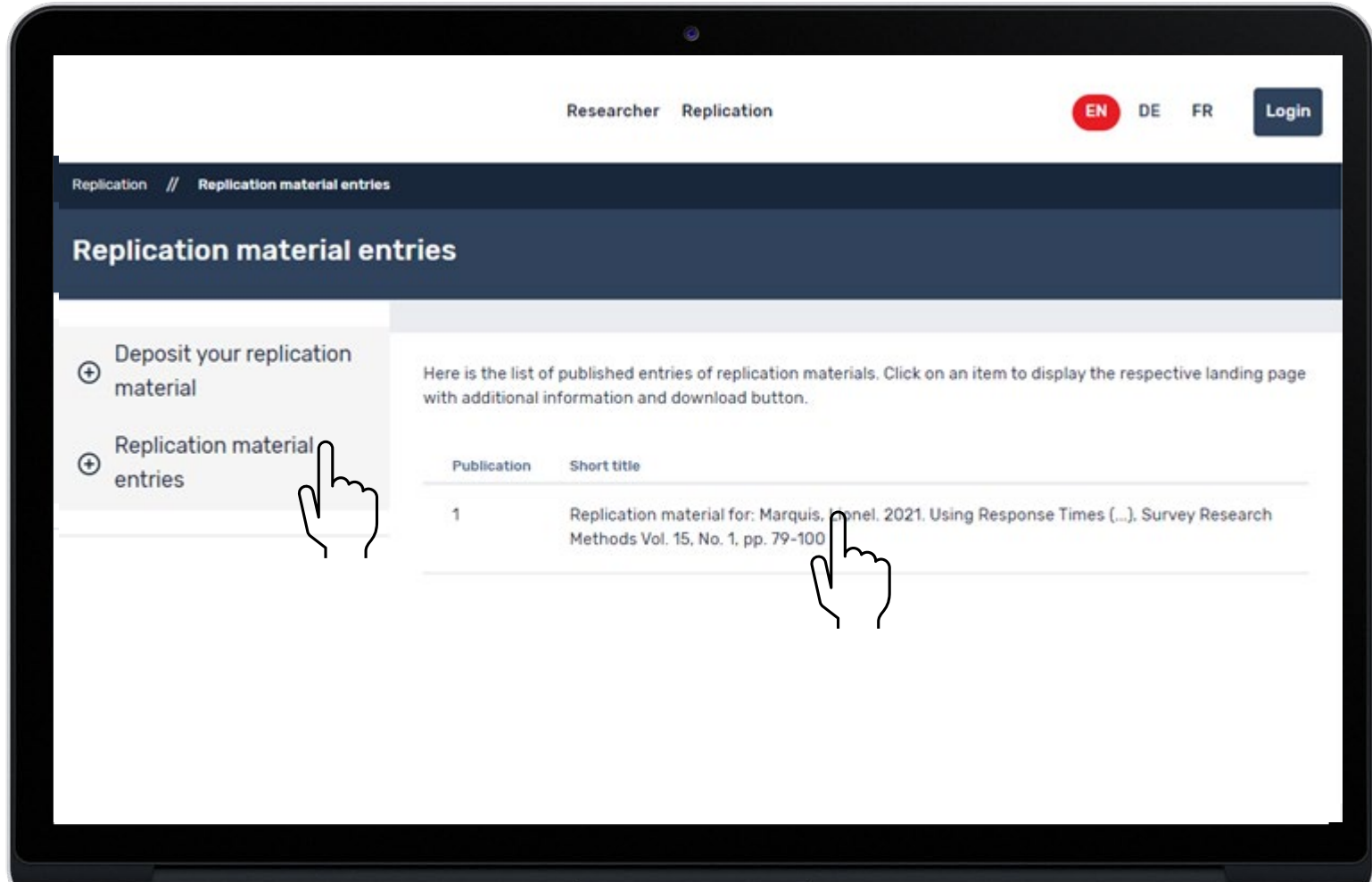
Send the form and the files



The work of FORS data experts



Download replication materials



Access to published replication material

Replication list // Replication material for: Marquis, Lionel. 2021. Using Response Times (...). Survey Research Methods Vol. 15, No. 1, pp. 79-100

Replication material for: Marquis, Lionel. 2021. Using Response Times to Enhance the Reliability of Political Knowledge Items: An Application to the 2015 Swiss Post-Election Survey. Survey Research Methods Vol. 15, No. 1, pp. 79-100. [Data set]. FORS – Swiss Centre of Expertise in the Social Sciences.

Publication
1

Author Lionel Marquis (University of Lausanne)

Publisher
FORS - Swiss Centre of Expertise in the Social Sciences

Publication year
2021

Abstract
In this article, I consider the problem of "cheating" in political knowledge tests. This problem has been made more pressing by the transition of many surveys to online interviewing, opening up the possibility of looking up the correct answers on the internet. Several methods have been proposed to deal with cheating ex-ante, including self-reports of cheating, control for internet browsing, or time limits. Against this background, "response times" (RTs, i.e., the time taken by respondents to answer a survey question) suggest themselves as a post-hoc, unobtrusive means of detecting cheating. In this paper, I propose a procedure for measuring individual-specific and item-specific RTs, which are then used to identify unusually long but correct answers to knowledge questions as potential cases of cheating. I apply this procedure to the post-electoral survey for the 2015 Swiss national elections. My analysis suggests that extremely slow responses to two out of four questions are definitely suspicious. Accordingly, I propose a method for "correcting" individual knowledge scores and examine its convergent and predictive validity. Based on the finding that a simple revised scale of political knowledge has greater validity than the original additive scale, I conclude that the problem of cheating can be alleviated by using the RT method, which is again summarized in the conclusion to ensure its applicability in empirical research.

DOI <https://doi.org/10.2559/2021BWC6-BQ54>



Keyword
Array


Description of the material
Spss data and syntax files. All necessary information is included in the syntax file.

Geolocation
Switzerland

How to cite
Marquis, L. (2021). Replication material for: Marquis, Lionel. 2021. Using Response Times to Enhance the Reliability of Political Knowledge Items: An Application to the 2015 Swiss Post-Election Survey. Survey Research Methods Vol. 15, No. 1, pp. 79-100. [Data set]. FORS - Swiss Centre of Expertise in the Social Sciences.

Remarks
Please note that the data and syntax are only distributed in SPSS format.

 **Download**




Any questions ?

Further readings and useful resources

- FORS Replication Service (<https://resources.swissubase.ch/replication/>)
- SwissRN. (2021). The Swiss Reproducibility Network. <https://swissrn.org>
- Baker, L., Cristea, I. A., Errington, T.M., Jasko, K., Lusoli, W., MacCallum, C. J., Parry, V., Pérignon, C., Simko, T., Winchester, C. (2020) Reproducibility of scientific results in the EU – Report. https://cdn2.euraxess.org/sites/default/files/reproducibility_of_scientific_results_in_the_eu.pdf
- Makel, M.C., & Plucker, J. A. (2014). Facts Are More Important Than Novelty: Replication in the Education Sciences. *Educational Researcher*, 43(6), 304-316. <https://doi.org/10.3102%2F0013189X14545513>
- Sandve, G.K., Nekrutenko, A., Taylor, J., Hovig, E. (2013). Ten Simple Rules for Reproducible Computational Research. *PLoS Comput Biol* 9(10): e1003285. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1003285>
- Heers, M. (2021). *Replication in the Social Sciences*. FORS Guide No. 16, Version 1.0. Lausanne (FORS). <http://doi.org/10.24449/FG-2021-00016>

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Good Research Practices for reproducible research

Talk at FORS event - 12.9.23

Questions!

1. **Out of 100 empirical papers**, randomly selected, how many would report **ethical approval from an IRB?**
2. **Out of 100 empirical papers that presented software**, randomly selected, how many would make their **source code available as supplementary material?**

Answers

1. Did the study receive **ethical approval from an IRB?** → 50%
2. Is the source **code of the software** shared? → 21%

Changes in Research Ethics, Openness, and Transparency in Empirical Studies between CHI 2017 and CHI 2022



osf.io/n25d6/

or



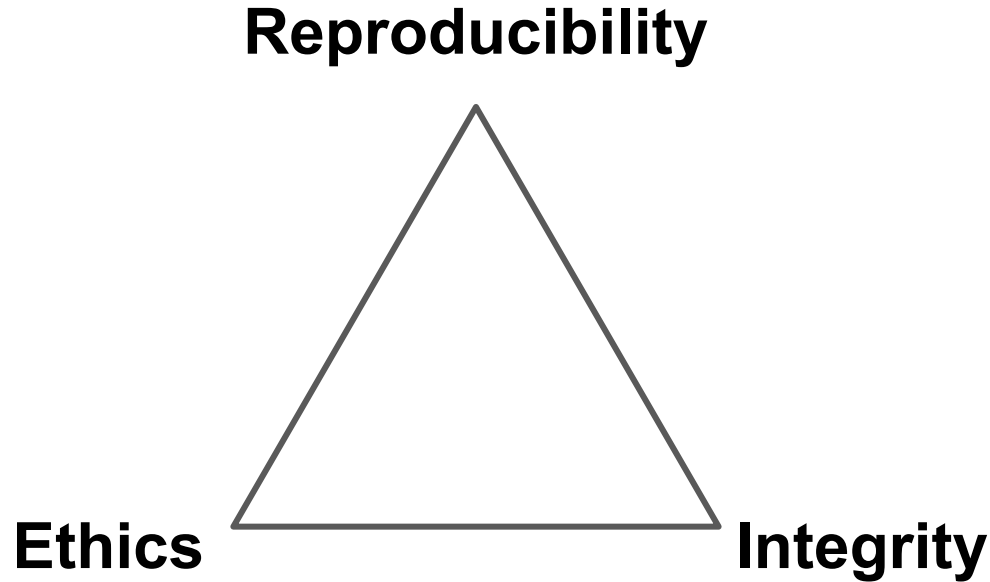
Kavous Salehzadeh Niksirat¹, Lahari Goswami¹, Pooja S. B. Rao¹,
James Tyler¹, Alessandro Silacci^{1,2}, Sadiq Aliyu¹,
Annika Aebli¹, Chat Wacharamanatham³, Mauro Cherubini¹

¹ 
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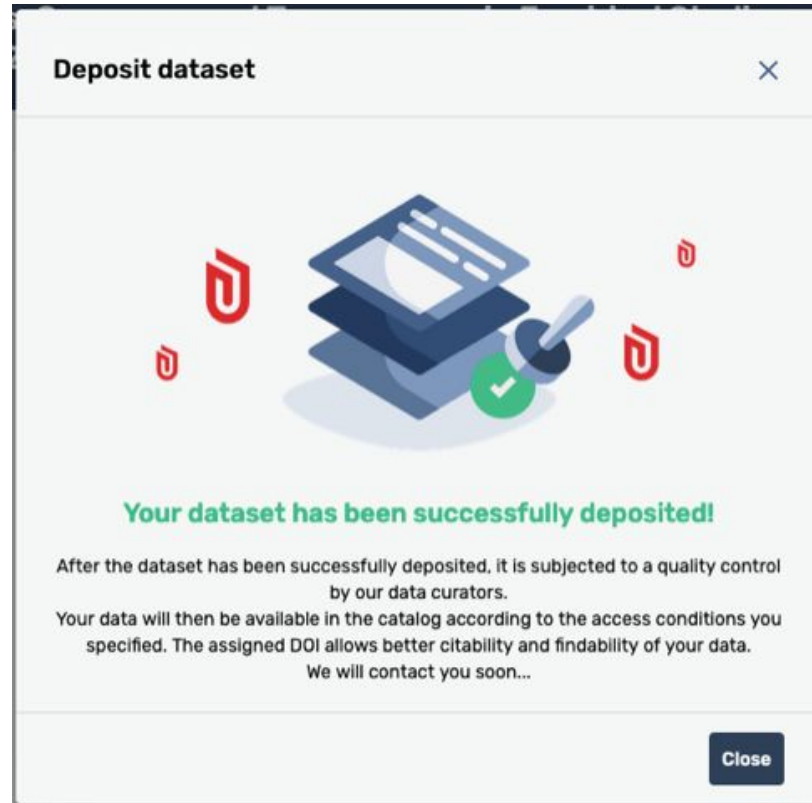
²  HAUTE ÉCOLE DE GESTION
HOCHSCHULE FÜR WIRTSCHAFT
SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT
Fribourg
Freiburg

³ 
Swansea University
Prifysgol Abertawe

The three pillars of good research

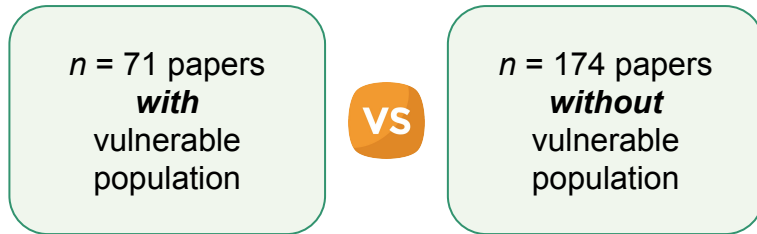


Make datasets of user studies available

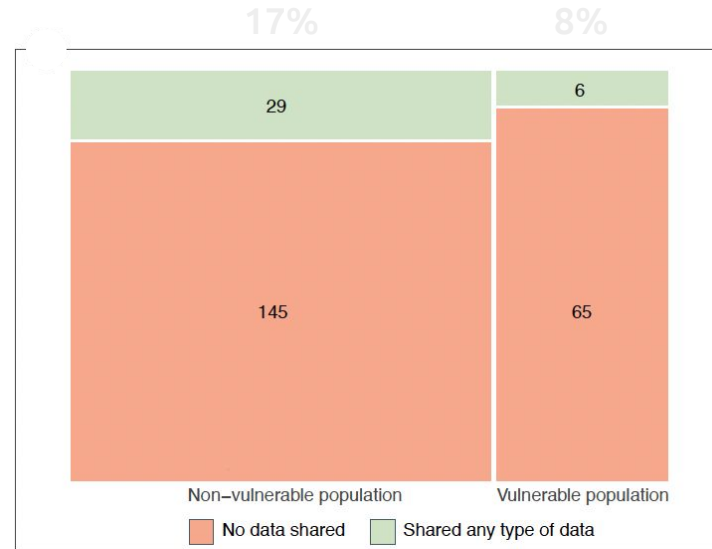


Transparency vs. Ethics

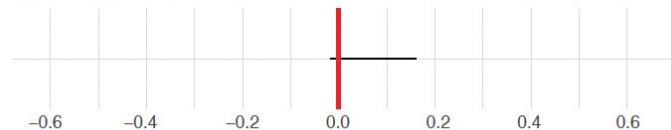
Earlier debates in the CHI community:
transparency practices and research ethics may be in conflict.



A weak support for the trade-off between ethics and transparency. Future studies should further investigate this trade-off.



A confidence interval of the proportional difference (non-vulnerable - vulnerable) suggests that papers with non-vulnerable population might be inclined to share more data. However, the result is not clear-cut because the confidence interval captures zero.

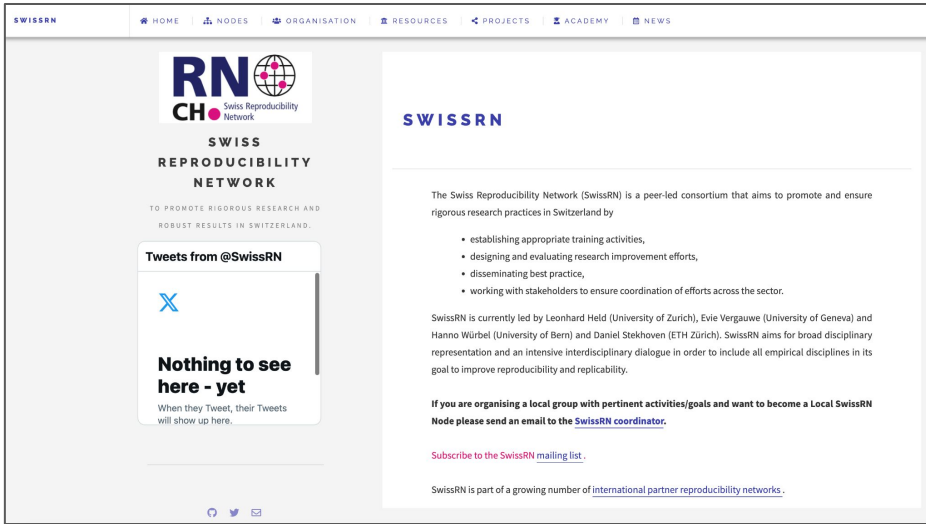


We need training on Good Research Practices



- Update skills and work methodologies
- Learn new technologies
- Adapt to new technological opportunities
- Protect ethics and integrity against new technological threats

We need to create a community of practices



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Swiss Reproducibility Network (SwissRN). The navigation bar at the top includes links for HOME, NODES, ORGANISATION, RESOURCES, PROJECTS, ACADEMY, and NEWS. The main content area features the SwissRN logo (RN CH Swiss Reproducibility Network) and the text "SWISS REPRODUCIBILITY NETWORK TO PROMOTE RIGOROUS RESEARCH AND ROBUST RESULTS IN SWITZERLAND." Below this is a section for "Tweets from @SwissRN" which is currently empty, displaying a "Nothing to see here - yet" message. The main body of the page contains the text "The Swiss Reproducibility Network (SwissRN) is a peer-led consortium that aims to promote and ensure rigorous research practices in Switzerland by" followed by a bulleted list of activities: establishing appropriate training activities, designing and evaluating research improvement efforts, disseminating best practice, and working with stakeholders to ensure coordination of efforts across the sector. It also mentions the current leadership (Leonhard Held, Evie Vergaue, Hanno Würbel, and Daniel Stekhoven) and the network's goal of broad disciplinary representation and interdisciplinary dialogue. A call to action states: "If you are organising a local group with pertinent activities/goals and want to become a Local SwissRN Node please send an email to the SwissRN coordinator." There is a link to "Subscribe to the SwissRN mailing list." and a note that "SwissRN is part of a growing number of international partner reproducibility networks."

- Good practices are created by the community
- We need to raise awareness and standards

<https://www.swissrn.org/>

Q&A

mauro.cherubini@unil.ch

<https://www.unil.ch/openscience/swissrn>