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Data management in research at the Faculty of Social Sciences

Report on the organization of support services
and research infrastructure

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Abbreviations

CARE	Collective benefit, Authority to control, Responsibility, Ethics
DMP	Data Management Plan
DSC	Digital Scholarship Centre at UB
FAIR	Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable
FANE-SV	Research Administrative Network at the Faculty of Social Sciences
FANE-UiO	Research Administrative Network at the University of Oslo
FIADM	Department of Research and Innovation Administration
FIU	Research Infrastructure Committee (<i>Forskningsinfrastrukturutvalget</i>)
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation
HPC	High Performance Computing
IT UiO	IT Department at the University of Oslo
NREC	Norwegian Research and Education Cloud
PVK	Personal data protection contact (<i>personvernkontakt</i>)
RDE	Division for Research, Dissemination and Education at IT UiO
SK-ITF	Strategic Coordination Group for IT in Research
TSD	Services for Sensitive Data
UB	University Library at the University of Oslo

Departments and centres at the faculty ('units')

ARENA	ARENA Centre for European Studies
ISS	Department of Sociology and Human Geography
ISV	Department of Political Science
PSI	Department of Psychology
SAI	Department of Social Anthropology
TIK	TIK – Centre for Technology, Innovation and Culture
ØI	Department of Economics

Executive summary

This report investigates research data management practices with the aim of recommending a sustainable organization of support services at the faculty, as outlined in the Strategy for Research Infrastructure 2022-2030. The project has mapped and analysed data management practices and the use of IT services at the faculty through a survey targeting scientific staff, complemented by interviews. With a response rate of 37%, the survey provides a solid foundation for understanding current practices across all research phases: data collection and production, data storage and database structure, analysis and high-performance computing, and data archiving and sharing. The most prevalent data types include interviews, surveys, public statistics, text, and registry data, as well as health data at PSI. The significant volume of personal data, including sensitive data, requires secure, flexible, and often powerful storage and compute services. Researchers rely heavily on IT UiO's technical solutions, with Services for Sensitive Data (TSD) being the primary storage solution for sensitive data, and Nettskjema being a key tool for survey data.

Researchers engage in collaborative research practices, but many find compliance related to data sharing challenging. More guidance is needed particularly for sensitive data, both regarding data agreements, and digital services for data sharing, storing and archiving. There is a strong commitment to archiving research data primarily for reuse, transparency, and reproducibility, and many call for support in completing data management plans (DMP) and guidance on issues like metadata management and anonymizing qualitative data.

The report underscores the complexity of the available support for research data management at UiO, involving various actors, such as IT services, library staff, data managers, and research advisers. This intricate web of support is essential for implementing best practices in data management and fostering a culture of open science. However, many researchers struggle to navigate this landscape, particularly regarding awareness of advanced IT tools, services, and support offered by central services.

Insights from the survey reveal distinct target groups across the faculty, necessitating tailored support. First, early adopters actively test new technologies but still require guidance to effectively navigate available resources. This need has been well met by the project adviser, who served as a faculty-level facilitator, as highlighted in several use cases throughout the report. Second, some researchers with advanced technological skills collaborate closely with IT UiO to develop tools, necessitating support staff coordination to address their development needs. Finally, many researchers need basic digital skills to use tools effectively, requiring readily available information about relevant tools as well as tailored training. Therefore, the organization must recognize varying competence levels across units and provide tailored support accordingly.

While possibly reflecting a collaborative collegial environment, researchers' tendency to seek peer advice rather than support staff carries risks, including reliance on outdated information or misconceptions about available tools and services. Coupled with a significant disparity in knowledge among researchers, this has two major implications. First, researchers may miss opportunities presented by new and powerful digital tools. Second, they might lack sufficient knowledge about legal and institutional requirements, leading to non-compliant data management practices. Findings in this report confirm that tailored subject-specific IT support

as well as strengthening compliance for handling personal data is required, while hands-on support by local data managers is essential for some environments.

Units that handle a high volume of personal, and especially sensitive, data allocate more administrative resources to compliance work. At PSI this has been instrumental for improving storage solutions like TSD. Others have dedicated resources to develop IT services, exemplified by the hub-node SURVEY at ISV. These collaborations with IT UiO underscore the importance of investing local resources to enhance UiO services. In return, technical competence is strengthened at local level.

Findings underscore the value of proactive facilitation by advisers or data managers in cultivating a robust data management culture. These individuals can act as facilitators, points of contact, and problem solvers, fostering collaboration with IT UiO to address researchers' needs. Such liaisons are pivotal in developing existing IT tools and suggesting improvements to better align with research requirements. Support staff should possess both technical IT skills and subject-specific knowledge to articulate requests effectively and connect researchers with in-house experts at IT UiO or other central resources.

The perceived value and need for data management support are shaped by the type of research data, its volume and sensitivity, and the nature and complexity of researchers' collaborative efforts. The development of technical and administrative data management support at some units indicates that researchers require assistance with compliance with laws and regulations. Data managers can play a vital role in enhancing the quality and compliance of research data management. Given that researchers maintain significant ownership of their data and often handle data management tasks themselves, the integration of subject-specific expertise and IT skills becomes crucial. While compliance with legal and regulatory requirements can often be addressed through increased administrative resources, dedicated data managers are essential for handling tasks in data-driven collaborative projects that are closely aligned with researchers' needs. These tasks may include building and maintaining robust databases, ensuring systematic data collection and storage, and addressing challenges related to sensitive data management. As demonstrated by PSI, employing dedicated data managers can lead to more effective and organized data management practices, contributing to better compliance and optimized use of digital tools. However, as long as such expertise and support depend on external funding, there remains an inherent vulnerability in the organization of data management support.

Fostering networked collaboration across units and levels could enhance both compliance efforts and subject-specific IT support. This approach could mitigate risks while optimizing the use of current local resources for training and the strategic initiatives of the faculty.

The survey highlighted the need for better training of researchers on IT services, particularly introductory workshops on TSD, Educloud Research, NREC, and HPC services tailored to their research needs. Furthermore, researchers expressed a strong interest in enhancing and tailoring existing tools to better respond to their requirements, such as integrating components like Nvivo Cloud into TSD, when provided the opportunity. The project adviser frequently assisted researchers with specific challenges and effectively facilitated the testing of new features and IT tools. In many cases, a local contact point who possess a combination of subject expertise and IT competence may suffice to direct researchers to the appropriate experts at central level, rather than building local expertise. Stronger coordination at faculty

level would optimize resource utilization and benefit all, facilitating communication and building IT competencies among staff.

Strengthening compliance may be achieved with enhanced local administrative support and improved coordination and integration of training on data management and open science. While general courses offered by the DSC see low engagement from faculty researchers, departments facilitating in-house training report higher attendance from students and PhD candidates. DSC staff provide customized courses, allowing for better use of their expertise to benefit the faculty. Departments might consider making data management training compulsory for specific data types or targeted groups, such as supervisors, PhD candidates, and students.

Given the anticipated increase in data-driven collaborative research in the coming years, building robust support and services for research data management and open science is vital.

Against this background, the project concludes with ten recommendations aimed at strengthening information and training, better connecting researchers with in-house expertise, and enhancing the faculty's strategic and compliance efforts related to research data management.

1. Enhance **local resources to ensure compliance with laws and regulations**, particularly with respect to personal data protection, privacy and security in research data.
2. Mandate the use of **Forskpro as a monitoring tool** for all research projects to ensure comprehensive and updated records of data management plans and data agreements.
3. Foster **collaboration between the faculty and the DSC** to enhance the visibility and integration of general data management training and guidance.
4. Implement **compulsory training workshops** on data security and privacy, data management, and IT services, utilizing the expertise of IT UiO and the University Library.
5. Provide **data management support** for individual projects or groups, ensuring researchers have access to practical assistance with specific tasks and operational needs.
6. Establish a **faculty network of data managers** to optimize the use of local resources for developing tailored support strategies, training workshops, and strategic initiatives while providing input to the faculty's collaboration with central services.
7. Strengthen the **collaboration between the faculty and the RDE Division at IT UiO** to ensure the development of relevant digital tools, services, and training.
8. Create a **webpage targeting the faculty's researchers** that directs them to relevant IT tools, services, training opportunities, and contact points across different organizational levels.
9. Develop **tailored support strategies** that accommodate varying levels of digital competence among researchers, ensuring that early adopters, technically skilled researchers, and novices receive appropriate assistance.
10. Encourage the establishment of local policies at the unit level to **budget for data management and IT tools development** as direct costs in externally funded projects whenever relevant.

1. Introduction

The digitization of research processes is driving a significant transformation in the social sciences. As research becomes increasingly data-driven, it adopts new methodologies that enable the collection and processing of large volumes of data. Recently, advancements in artificial intelligence have propelled data-intensive methods and machine learning forward, but they also raise important concerns regarding personal data protection, data quality, and ethical and legal implications. This shift creates a pressing need for robust data management infrastructures and capacities, encompassing storage, high-performance computing, data transfer, and curation.

Effective research infrastructure must cover the entire value chain – from data collection and management to archiving and sharing – ensuring transparency and accessibility where possible, while also safeguarding protection and confidentiality when necessary. The Strategy for Research Infrastructure 2022-2030¹ of the Faculty of Social Sciences ('the faculty') at the University of Oslo (UiO) includes tools, personnel, support, and expertise as part of the research infrastructure. Acknowledging the rapid development in e-infrastructure, the strategy establishes that the faculty must find a suitable way to build data management expertise. To this end, the Section for Research and Communication employed a project adviser for one year (2024), tasked with mapping and analysing the needs and practices related to IT services in research and data management, and suggesting a sustainable way to organize support services.² A senior adviser and the head of section has formed a broader project group. The Research Dean has overseen the work, which has been presented and discussed with two main reference groups: the faculty units' research leaders and the research administrative network. This report presents the main findings and recommendations from this work ('the project').

1.1. Background and methods

To build a good understanding of the organization, current practices and demands, the adviser consulted representatives of different staff groups, including data managers, researchers, research leaders, research advisers, and administrative personnel at the faculty's seven departments and centres ('units'). A survey targeting all scientific staff was conducted in March 2024, and 14 follow-up interviews were held. The project group consulted the Section for Advanced User Contact at the IT Department, as well as the University Library on the survey questionnaire as well as the results.³

The survey covered the use of IT tools and services in the four phases of research identified in the Strategy for Research Infrastructure: (1) data collection and production, (2) data storage and database structure, (3) analysis and high-performance computing, and (4) archiving and sharing of data. The survey also asked who staff turns to for support and mapped data management practices.⁴ It was available in Norwegian and English and had a response rate of 36.6%.⁵ This is fairly high compared to other surveys targeting UiO staff conducted in the winter of 2024. The

¹ Faculty of Social Sciences, 'The Strategy for Research Infrastructure 2022-2030': <https://www.sv.uio.no/english/about/strategy/research-infrastructure-strategy/index.html>. The strategy refers to the UiO Roadmap for Research Infrastructure of November 2022: https://www.uio.no/forskning/strategier-ressurser/forskningsinfrastruktur/uio-veikart-niva-1_04112022.pdf.

² See Appendix 1 for the full mandate given in January 2024 (in Norwegian).

³ See Tables A3 and A4 in Appendix 4 for details on the interviews and informants.

⁴ See Appendix 2 for the full questionnaire in English and Norwegian.

⁵ See Appendix 3 for the survey responses.

response rate was 43% for permanent or fixed-term academic positions,⁶ 34% for postdocs and 29% for PhD candidates. The highest response rates were observed among senior scientific staff at the Department of Sociology and Human Geography (ISS, 61%), ARENA Centre for European Studies (60%), TIK – Centre for Technology, Innovation and Culture (56%), the Department of Political Science (ISV, 50%), and the Department of Social Anthropology (SAI, 47%). In contrast, the lowest response rates were recorded for PhD candidates and postdocs at the Department of Psychology (PSI, 15%) and for senior roles in the Department of Economics (ØI, 31%).⁷ The relatively high response rate among senior scientific staff provides a strong basis for assessing the current needs and practices across the faculty.

2. Research data in the social sciences

Research data are representations of observations, objects, or other materials used as evidence or foundational material in research.⁸ With the diverse range of research disciplines, research data at the faculty encompass all four categories of data as defined by the University of Oslo: **observational data** (e.g. interviews, observations, field work), **computational data** (e.g. models, simulations, calculations), **experimental data** (e.g. controlled experiments), and **source data** (records used as foundational material in research, e.g. documents, recordings, registers). According to the survey,⁹ the types of research data most frequently handled by researchers at the faculty are survey data (58% of respondents), interview data (49%), text (46%), publicly available aggregate statistics (45%), and registry data (37%) (Figure 1). However, the use of these data types varies significantly across and within different units (see Table A2, Appendix 3).

Survey data is particularly prominent among at PSI and ISV. At ISV, public statistics and text are as frequently used as survey data, followed by interviews. At PSI, controlled experiments, registry data, and interviews rank as the second, third, and fourth most common data types, respectively. Interview data is most prevalent at ISS, SAI and TIK, while public statistics and registry data are prevalent at ØI. While all respondents at ARENA use text in their research, they also frequently rely on interviews. Text data is also commonly used by staff at TIK, ISS, SAI and PSI, but is less prevalent at ØI.

Registry data is particularly common at ISS and ØI. Controlled experiments are conducted by one-third of respondents, with ISV, ØI, and PSI being notable users. In comparison, one-fourth of the respondents utilize observational data, especially at SAI, though it is also employed by several other units, including PSI, ISS, ISV, and TIK. Focus group data is used by 14% of respondents, primarily at ISS and PSI. Media data is frequently used across units, except for ØI. Additionally, 19% of respondents report using audio files (including recordings, music, and radio), while 15% utilize video and/or photos. Nearly two-thirds of SAI respondents engage with video, photo, and audio. These data types are also present at PSI, with a few users in other units.

⁶ This group includes professors, associate professors, researchers, and other academic employees in positions greater than 50%, excluding PhD candidates, postdocs, and research assistants employed on fixed-term contracts ('åremål'). The majority of this group holds more senior roles than those in postdoctoral and PhD positions.

⁷ Table A1 in Appendix 3 shows the number of respondents per unit.

⁸ 'What are research data?': <https://www.uio.no/english/for-employees/support/research/research-data-management/topics/research-data.html>

⁹ The types of data listed in the survey were: interview, observation/field work, focus group, text (documents, speeches, notes, reports, meeting minutes, etc.), media (print, online, broadcast and social media), audio (recordings, music, radio and other sound materials), video and/or photo, survey, data collected from controlled experiments, register data (linked data from administrative registers; including individual-level census data), publicly available aggregate statistics (e.g. Statistics Norway, the World Bank, UN), and other.

PSI has a distinct profile collecting and processing a diverse array of data derived from experimental laboratory activities. This includes physiological data obtained through techniques such as electroencephalography (EEG) and functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), as well as behavioral data collected from eye tracking and virtual reality environments. Additionally, PSI gathers comprehensive sensitive health data through four specialized clinics. A minority (13.5%) of respondents indicate they use data types not listed in the survey, such as MRI, EEG, neuroimaging data, eye tracking data, functional near-infrared spectroscopy (fNIRS), and blood data, but also geospatial data, large satellite imaging data, publicly open APIs, biomarkers, web scraping, and data from decision-making bodies are mentioned. More than half of these ‘other data’ respondents are affiliated with PSI, while one-third are from ISV.

In sum, a diverse range of data types is employed at the faculty. While certain data types are characteristic of specific disciplines, there is also considerable overlap, with survey, interview, public statistics, and registry data being widely used across various fields.

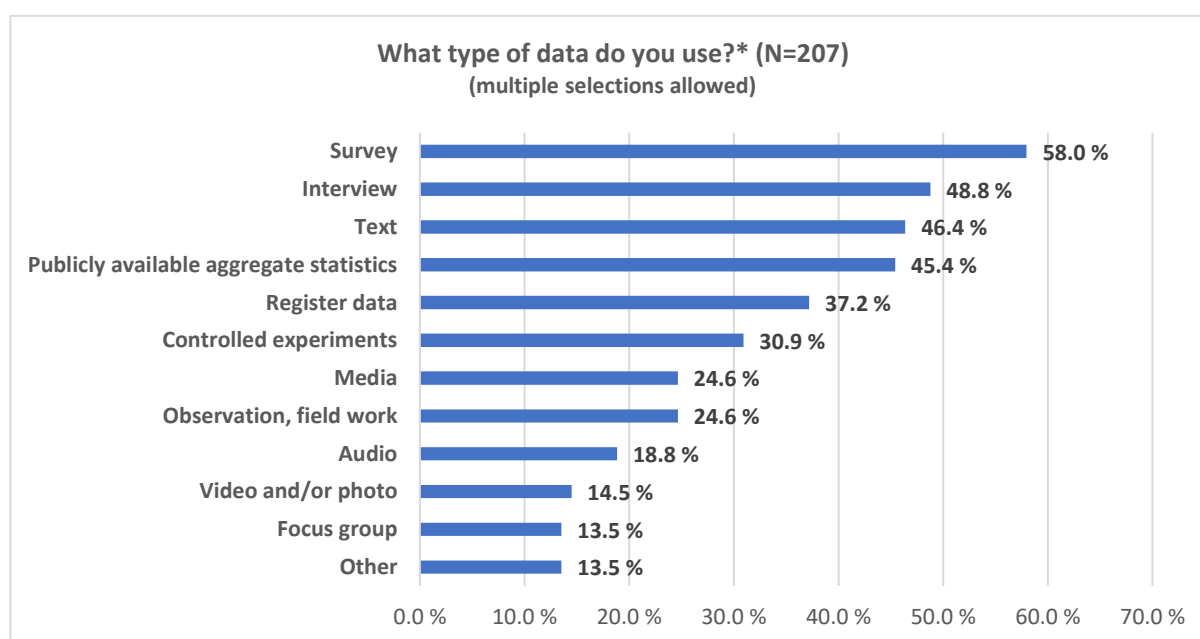


Figure 1. Data types used by survey respondents

Data with varying level of sensitivity and privacy demand different types of IT tools/services, data management policies and routines, as well as storage and sharing practices. UiO has created a **data classification guide**¹⁰ that describes how data and information should be classified and sorted according to protection requirements:

- **Green:** data available to the general public (no special access restrictions)
- **Yellow:** data that is restricted (a certain protection is necessary, limited user access)
- **Red:** data that corresponds to the information class ‘in confidence’ (protected by law, agreements, and other regulations)
- **Black:** data that corresponds to the information class ‘strictly in confidence’ (highest protection and safety level, written agreements/documentation is necessary)

¹⁰ ‘How to classify data and information’: <https://www.uio.no/english/services/it/security/lis/data-classes.html>

When asked to classify their research data, the majority of the respondents indicated that they work with green (open, 61%) or yellow (restricted, 60%) data. PSI handles most sensitive data, with 55% and 76% report using black and red data, respectively (Table 1). At ISS, 61% of the respondents work with red data, and 27% with black data. At ØI, the share is 38% and 14%, respectively. At ISV only 4% report using black data. Figures 2 and 3 indicate the affiliation of those who report using red and black data. Overall, 54% classify their data as red and 23% as black. Due to the low response rate from PSI, the actual proportion of black data across the faculty is uncertain (see also Table A14).

Table 1. Self-reporting of data per unit(N=207) (%)

	Green	Yellow	Red	Black
ARENA	78.6	78.6	35.7	0.0
ISS	51.5	54.5	60.6	27.3
ISV	76.5	60.8	35.3	3.9
PSI	43.5	53.2	75.8	54.8
SAI	64.3	85.7	57.1	0.0
TIK	66.7	66.7	41.7	0.0
ØI	76.2	57.1	38.1	14.3
Faculty	61.4	60.4	53.6	23.2

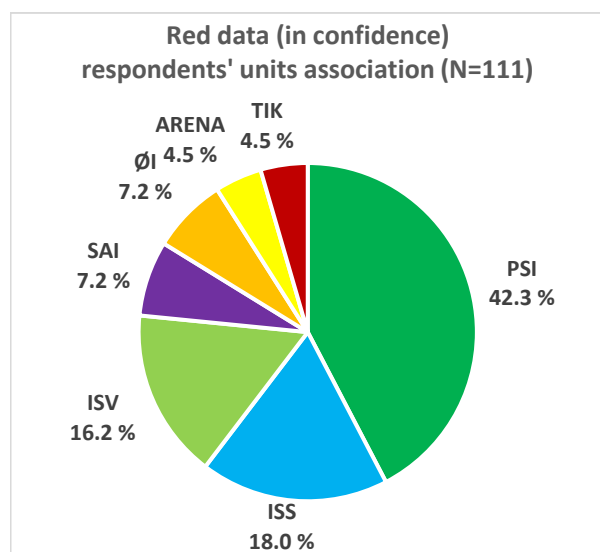


Figure 2. Distribution of red data by unit

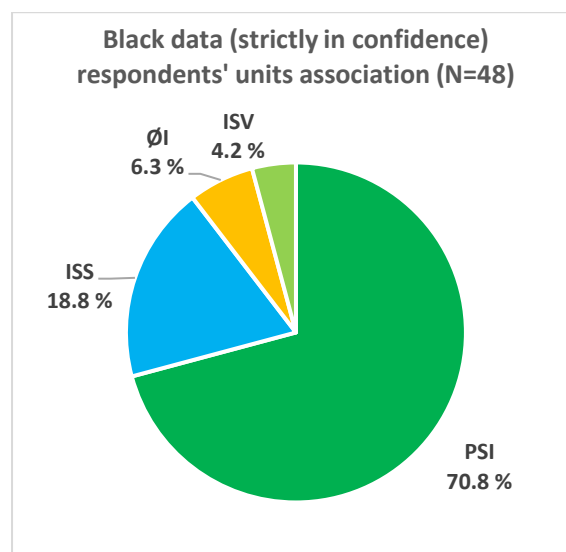


Figure 3. Distribution of black data by unit

To evaluate the validity and representativeness of the survey responses, digital registries can be leveraged to verify data usage within the faculty. Researchers are required to register their projects in the UiO registry Forskpro,¹¹ which classifies them as either student projects, PhD projects or researcher projects. PSI accounts for 67% of all registered projects followed by ISS and SAI at 11% each, and ISV at 8%. 46% of all registered projects are student projects (319). The other units register very few projects. Only PSI and SAI have recorded PhD projects (111 and 9, respectively). Researcher projects make up 34% of PSI projects and 23% of SAI projects. In

¹¹ Forskpro includes research projects beginning from 2020 onwards, but also several completed projects. In October 2024 it contained 700 projects. Research projects that process personal data are automatically imported to Forskpro after assessment by Sikt, the Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education and Research.

contrast, TIK, ISV, and ISS exhibit a high proportion of researcher projects, with 68%, 55%, and 53%, respectively.

Forskpro differentiates between projects involving 'health and medical research', 'personal data', and 'none of the above'. In total, 216 projects (26%) have been classified as health-related. Of these, 214 projects (99%) are hosted by PSI, while ISS and SAI each have one project in this category. The significant number of health-related projects at PSI underscores the department's rigorous data management protocols and adherence to the UiO's Quality Assurance System for health and medical research, for research covered by the Health Research Act. These projects require internal approval prior to submitting applications to the Regional Committees for Medical and Health Research Ethics (REC) and Sikt. Additionally, all PSI projects are required to create a data management plan and register in Forskpro.

Most Forskpro projects outside of PSI involve personal data (212), accounting for 95% of all registered projects. In comparison, 2 (1%) pertain to health and medical data, while 8 (4%) fall into the 'none of the above' category. Apart from PSI, only ISV reports any projects in the latter category, confirming that Forskpro primarily registers projects dealing with personal data beyond PSI (Tables A5 and A6, Appendix 5).

Sikt's institutional archive contains a total of 636 ongoing projects, 256 DMPs, and 60 Data Protection Impact Assessments (DPIA) across the faculty units. PSI has the highest number of ongoing projects (201), DMPs (106) and DPIAs (20). In contrast, ØI (7 projects, 8 DPIAs) and ARENA (no registered projects or DPIAs) have the lowest number (Table A7, Appendix 5). Projects involving personal data are automatically imported from Sikt, which provides data protection services to UiO, and the remaining may not always be registered in Forskpro. Due to this bias, despite having 700 ongoing projects as of October 2024, Forskpro's potential for providing a comprehensive overview is not fully realized. In contrast, the Sikt online portal enables the monitoring and tracking of research projects involving personal data.

3. Data management

3.1. UiO policies and guidelines

Research data management refers to the documentation, organizing, licensing, sharing, archiving and reuse of research data.¹² With its policy for data management, UiO aims to manage research data according to international principles, such as FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable) and CARE (Collective benefit, Authority to control, Responsibility, Ethics) and thereby support the development of a global research community in which research data is widely shared. This should contribute to enhanced research quality, transparency, verifiability, collaboration, innovation, and efficient use of public funds. Open science underpins the UiO's data management policy, where 'open as standard' is the foundational principle for access to research data. Exceptions may be made for data restricted by security, privacy, legal, or commercial factors, however, research data should be 'as open as possible, as closed as necessary'.

¹² 'Research data': <https://www.uio.no/english/for-employees/support/research/research-data-management/>

The UiO guidelines for data management (Box 1) specify that research data should be provided with a data management plan (DMP) that describes the types of data generated, the standards used, how the data will be exploited and shared for verification and reuse, as well as preservation and storage. A DMP is a living document to be updated during all phases of the research process.

While UiO is responsible for streamlining information flow and support systems to implement the guidelines, researchers and students must develop and document clear procedures for gathering, storing, archiving, using, reusing, accessing and storage or destruction of research data. The guidelines place a particular responsibility on the supervisors of PhD candidates and students for ensuring that they adhere to the guidelines and attend necessary courses. This reflects that the UiO is accountable for research data in teaching and student work, crossing traditional boundaries between education and research. This must be considered in local data management routines. The guidelines also emphasize the responsibility of deans and heads of department concerning routines and staff training.¹³

Given that the faculty's researchers handle substantial amounts of personal data, numerous privacy issues arise related to data management under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). UiO's guidelines for handling personal data place significant responsibilities on researchers regarding procedures for collecting, storing, sharing, and analyzing personal data. This includes conducting risk assessments related to data security. Health data presents additional requirements imposed by the Health Research Act and implemented through UiO's Quality assurance system for health and medical research.¹⁴ These regulations, for instance, necessitate that the institution maintains a comprehensive overview of research data and projects, as demonstrated by PSI's established procedures for Forskpro.

Box 1. UiO guidelines for research data management

1. Research data shall be made openly available for further usage
2. Research data should be made available at an early stage
3. Research data shall be provided with a data management plan
4. Research data shall have metadata and be documented
5. Research data must be securely archived
6. Research data shall be provided with licenses for access, reuse and redistribution
7. Research data should be made freely available, but the actual distribution cost should be covered

Policies and guidelines for research data management:
<https://www.uio.no/english/for-employees/support/research/research-data-management/policies-guidelines.html>

3.2. Organization of support services

Data management guidelines, training opportunities, information and support, IT services and e-infrastructures are core tasks for an institution to facilitate sound research data management by research staff. At UiO, several departments at central level are involved in this work:

- **The Department of Research and Innovation Administration (FIADM)** supports research infrastructure, open science, research data, and Forskpro. FIADM collaborates with the lower levels of the organization through the research administrative network (FANE-UiO), that provides research support on external funding activities.

¹³ <https://www.uio.no/english/for-employees/support/privacy-dataprotection/researcher/>

¹⁴ <https://www.uio.no/english/for-employees/support/research/quality-system-for-health-research/index.html>

- **The University Library (UB)** plays a vital role in achieving UiO's goal of open science. It offers assistance through the Digital Scholarship Centre (DSC), the Section for Open Research, and the research services at the Humanities and Social Sciences Library, all of which support data management.
- **The IT Department (IT UiO)** is responsible for all IT solutions, services, systems, and resources, including software, computing resources, storage services, access to data collections, and advanced user support for research activities.

These units have jointly developed the UiO's data management website and have a joint contact point for questions and guidance (research-data@uio.no). UiO's policy explicitly states that the entire organization must collaborate, along with relevant external partners and funding agencies, to implement best practices within the regulatory framework established by law and funding agencies. This highlights the complexity of interaction in this field and underscores the need for a collective effort to enhance the culture of good data management.

To understand the complex ecosystem for support and services in the field of data management, key actors at different organizational levels will be described below, starting with UB and IT UiO, as well as strategic/advisory bodies on research infrastructure, before turning to the faculty and local levels.

3.2.1. The University Library

The Section for Open Research and the Humanities and Social Sciences Library (HumSam-biblioteket) at UB provides essential support for data management for staff and students. Librarians offer guidance on best practices through courses and individual assistance. HumSam-biblioteket also hosts the Ethnographic Multimedia Archive, a digitized collection of anthropological fieldwork materials managed by the Department of Social Anthropology and the Museum of Cultural History.

The Section for Open Research is responsible for the curation and archiving of open datasets through DataverseNO, a general-purpose repository for open research data from Norwegian research institutions that UiO joined in the fall of 2022. As of May 2025, UiO had deposited 10 datasets from the social sciences.¹⁵ Currently, the service only supports the archiving of open data, however, there are plans for future development to include support for closed archiving with access regulation. The section is continuously working to enhance the service offerings and infrastructures that facilitate open research, sharing, and reuse of research data. It moreover contributes to the development of national resources for DMPs and a generic template for such plans, available in the FAIRWizard tool.¹⁶

Most data management resources and expertise are channeled through the **Digital Scholarship Centre (DSC)**, which offers guidance, courses, and workshops to help researchers effectively use digital tools and meet requirements for open science. Established in 2019, the DSC aims to enhance researchers' IT competence and strengthen research support close to the disciplines.¹⁷ DSC offers regular freestanding courses on open science and data management in Norwegian and English. They organize annual 'Digital Scholarship Days' focusing on digital tools and

¹⁵ See <https://dataverse.no/dataverse/uio> and <https://www.ub.uio.no/english/writing-publishing/dataverse/>

¹⁶ See the following knowledge resource: <https://plan.research-data.no/pages/>

¹⁷ Draft IT Masterplan (2025), p. 18: <https://www.int.usit.uio.no/om/it-dir/strategi/masterplan/revisjon/utkast/finale/250516-masterplan-2025.pdf>. See also 'Implementing a Digital Scholarship Centre at the University of Oslo', *Nordic Journal of Library and Information Studies*, Vol. 5, No. 2 (2024), <https://doi.org/10.7146/njlis.v5i2.149280>.

methods, and workshops designed for beginners and experienced scholars, covering a range of digital scholarship techniques. Despite modest engagement of the faculty's researchers, with 54 staff members attending DSC courses and events in 2024,¹⁸ the centre serves as a hub for specialist interdisciplinary expertise.

At the faculty, DSC staff provide customized courses on data management for students upon invitation and contribute to the PhD introductory course. They have also delivered lessons for supervisors in one department. In 2024, they contributed to the following courses:

- Support for academic advancement at the Library, mandatory introduction course to the PhD programme (SV9103) (Faculty)
- Data management, mandatory PhD course in Research Ethics (SV9104) (Faculty)
- Voluntary DMP course for PhDs (Faculty)
- Research Data Management course for OLA Master's students (ISS)
- Research data management for sociology, Master (SOS4050) (ISS)
- Master Thesis - Research Design and Project Management (STV4911) (ISV)
- Research Data Management Course for TIK, Master (TIK)

Statistics show high engagement from students and PhD candidates in DSC courses at the units that facilitate such training (ISS, ISV and TIK). The faculty's research administrative network (FANE-SV) invites DSC for capacity-building events and regularly seeks their advice. This strong interaction suggests significant potential for increased collaboration between DSC and the faculty to enhance data management and open science training for academic staff.

Two initiatives exemplify DSC's commitment to developing data management skills and services:

The **QualiFAIR hub**, coordinated by DSC and the Faculty of Educational Sciences from 2021 to 2024,¹⁹ aimed to promote the sharing and reuse of qualitative and context-sensitive data, enhancing the adherence to the FAIR principles. QualiFAIR aimed to promote data management skills, drawing on expertise from FIADM, UB and IT UiO. Researchers from PSI, SAI, and ISV as well as research support staff participated in discussions on ethics and privacy issues, particularly in relation to consent solutions and anonymization. The hub also served as a resource for sharing and reuse of qualitative data, which are often person-identifiable image, audio and video material. QualiFAIR's recommendations for this field were to develop guidelines with examples for qualitative researchers; collect resources and guidelines on data anonymization; and provide more DMP support.

The **UiO Data Managers Network** is an informal network comprising more than 60 UiO-affiliated research data managers, including several from the faculty (primarily PSI), which aims to facilitate information exchange, initiate action, and foster interdisciplinary collaborations. Through shared experiences and best practices, the network enhances the professional development of its members. Recent workshops have included discussions on the role of data stewards and data management planning tools.

Finally, DSC hosts other networks and activities of relevance to the UiO's broad research community:

¹⁸ The following courses had participants from the Faculty (number of participants): Open reproducible research (19), research data management (12), Digital Scholarship Days 2024 (9), R programming for beginners (8), Carpentry (4), and Nvivo (2).

¹⁹ <https://www.uv.uio.no/ils/english/about/organization/tlvlab/qualifair/>

- *Carpentry@UiO*²⁰ is part of a global and inclusive community that teaches foundational coding and data science skills to researchers.
- *ReproducibiliTea*²¹ is a global journal club initiative for discussions about open and reproducible research with a local community at UiO.
- *Open Science Lunch*²² is a lunch meeting on every last Thursday of the month to discuss research transparency and visibility, open publishing and data sharing.

3.2.2. The IT Department

With the reorganization in 2023, all faculty IT staff were centralized and merged with the central IT Department (Figure 4), with two exceptions, and the Division for Research, Dissemination and Education (RDE) was established. Local user support is facilitated through a central contact point (IT Help) and provided at the faculty by two of four areas organized under the Division for IT User Contact. They have one **area coordinator** each,²³ serving as IT UiO's contact person with the faculty, represented by its two IT faculty contacts (see 3.2.4).

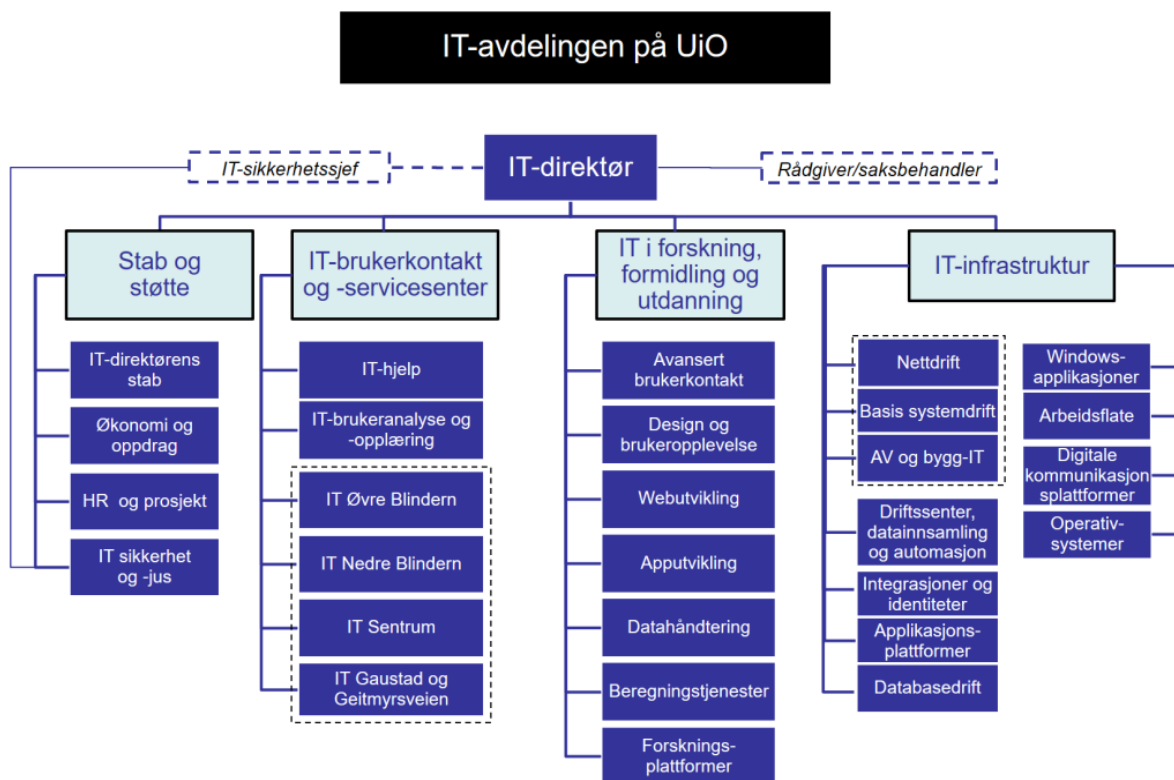


Figure 4. The organization of the IT Department at UiO

IT UiO is dedicated to supporting the faculty's strategies, priorities, and needs in research, including research infrastructure, machine setup, and data storage. Their service declaration details the setup of the labs and clinics at PSI and defines the responsibilities of IT UiO

²⁰ <https://www.ub.uio.no/english/libraries/dsc/carpentry-uiio/>

²¹ <https://www.ub.uio.no/english/libraries/dsc/open-repro-research/reproduciblitea/>

²² <https://www.ub.uio.no/english/courses-events/events/open-science-lunch/>

²³ At the time of writing this report, the area coordinators are Halvard Brennum (IT Øvre Blindern) and Shanthan Navaratnam (IT Gaustad and Geitmyrsveien).

concerning data collection and processing.²⁴ Data collection and processing at PSI is supported by a common storage area connected to the storage hotel, with access tailored to each research group's needs. IT UiO manages the setup, maintenance, and access, while also offering consulting, training, software management, virtual solutions, and infrastructure resources. IT UiO also provides resources for PSI's clinics related to training, purchasing, setup, maintenance, troubleshooting, and repair of standardized equipment, AV materials, and infrastructure. All activities associated with the clinics must be handled with caution, as they involve sensitive health data subject to strict legal regulations.

The IT UiO RDE division provides specialized support to UiO staff through dedicated sections:

- 1) **Advanced User Contact:** Subject-specific research support and primary contact for researchers, leaders and technical-administrative staff in need of advanced services, directing inquiries to in-house experts for customized solutions (e.g. app development, data visualization).
- 2) **Design and User Experience:** Website development, including universal design, UX design and front-end programming.
- 3) **Web Development:** Integrations of complex applications and established services, including the online survey tool Nettskjema.
- 4) **App Development:** Mobile and web applications (e.g. dictaphone app, GPT-UiO, Forskpro).
- 5) **Data Management:** Advanced user support, tailored services and advice for large data collections, web solutions and analysis support.
- 6) **Scientific Computing Services:** High Performance Computing (HPC) and software for advanced research.
- 7) **Research Platforms:** Services for Sensitive Data (TSD) and other research platforms.

Box 2. Customized web solutions developed by IT UiO

4CAT Capture & Analysis Toolkit

is a research tool designed to analyze and process data from online social platforms (ISS)

RTV Map Tool documents right-wing terrorism and violence in Europe (C-REX)

The CLIMREC website tracks the fiscal spending of 40 of the world's largest economies in response to the 2008 Global Financial Crisis and the Covid-19 pandemic (ISV).

RDE provides crucial support and customized web solutions to the faculty's researchers. It has contributed to developing tools for data collection, like 4CAT that harvests and processes data from social media, and online visualizations to facilitate data sharing, like the RTV Map Tool and CLIMREC website (Box 2).

²⁴ Service Declaration from the IT Department, April 2023: https://www-int.usit.uio.no/om/it-dir/erklering/sv/ferdig_sv_servicerklaering-2023.pdf

3.2.3. Strategic bodies for research infrastructure

UiO aims to develop and share physical and digital research infrastructures. This work is coordinated by various boards and councils (Figure 5), with representatives from the faculty.

The Research infrastructure committee FIU (*Forskningsinfrastrukturutvalget*) is UiO's advisory body on research infrastructure, including advanced and large scientific equipment and facilities, and digital infrastructure (e-infrastructure). It is responsible for updating the UiO Roadmap for Research Infrastructure, coordinates calls and provides recommendations on the allocation of internal funds for research infrastructure. The roadmap outlines UiO's ambitions and goals and serves as the university's prioritization tool for funding.²⁵ The e-infrastructure field is coordinated by the Strategic coordination group for IT in research (SK-ITF), which also offers recommendations for the UiO IT Masterplan, a governing document outlining strategic priorities and guidelines for IT development. The faculty is represented in both FIU and SK-ITF by the Research Dean.

Several advisory boards provide bottom-up researcher level insights to these strategic bodies. The Advisory board for IT in research (*Fagråd for IT i forskning*) supports both FIU and SK-ITF and is currently led by the faculty's Research Dean. It also has one member from the faculty's scientific staff. Researcher perspectives from the faculty are also incorporated through representatives in two of the three additional advisory bodies to FIU, one for core facilities in life sciences (*Fagråd for kjernefasiliteter livsvitenskap*) and one for research infrastructure in the Social Sciences and Humanities (*Fagråd for forsknings-infrastruktur humsam*).²⁶ These bodies provide input to the UiO roadmap and give advice on research infrastructure in their respective thematic fields to FIU.

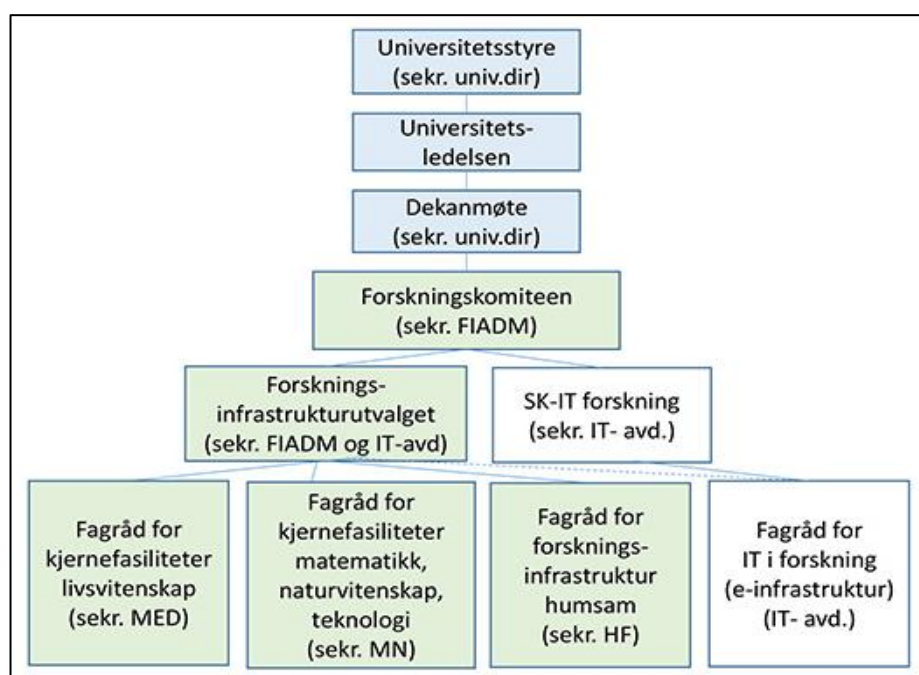


Figure 5. Forums for research infrastructure at UiO

²⁵ The UiO Roadmap for Research Infrastructure is under revision, but the 2022 version is available here: https://www.uio.no/forskning/strategier-ressurser/forskningsinfrastruktur/uio-veikart-niva-1_04112022.pdf

²⁶ From January 2025, the Faculty's scientific members are Prof. Torkild Lyngstad, ISS (IT in research), Prof. Espen Røysamb, PSI (life sciences) and Prof. Tobias Bach, ISV (humam).

3.2.4. The faculty level

Two **IT faculty contacts**, one in the Section for Research and Communication at the faculty and one at PSI,²⁷ serve as a liaison between the faculty and IT UiO for IT-related matters. This role requires a deep understanding of the faculty's needs and UiO's IT organization and services. All UiO faculty contacts meet monthly to ensure effective communication and collaboration between the faculties and IT support.

Research advisers in the faculty's Section for Research and Communication provides research support on open science, research data management, and research infrastructure, with a strong focus on external funding activities. It has responsibilities regarding privacy and data protection in research, providing guidance and competence building on UiO's data management and information security practices. FANE-SV is the main forum for knowledge sharing in the administrative line, and since 2023, several data managers have been included in this research administrative network for better information flow and collaboration.

The faculty has an administrative network of personal data protection contacts,²⁸ facilitated and headed by a senior adviser in this section. The latter is the faculty's primary **contact for data protection** who acts as a liaison between researchers and data protection contacts at departmental level on the one hand, and the legal team in the IT UiO's Security and Law section, which has the formal role as UiO's data handler officer (*behandlingsansvarlig*), on the other. The network provides updates on personal data protection and privacy, builds competency, and shares experiences on routines and related issues related to the management of personal data in research. The data protection contacts serve as the main contacts for Forskpro.

The varied organizational structures and distinct data management and IT needs across units present challenges in determining which topics should be addressed and prioritized within each network. Most of the roles as data protection contacts are filled by research advisers who are also part of FANE-SV, except for two study resources (ISS, ISV) and the data manager in PSI's central administration. Many data management questions within FANE-SV are approached from the perspective of open science in grant writing, while the network for personal data protection emphasizes compliance with laws and regulations, as well as security-related and technical issues. The different approaches and considerations may be conflicting, and the emphasis on GDPR compliance to protect sensitive data needs to be balanced against the strong push towards open science. IT tools and services and open research have thus increasingly been addressed by FANE-SV, while data protection contacts have also been included when central resources are invited to meetings. This has proved successful to ensure capacity-building of support staff.

The section has limited resources for providing direct data management assistance to researchers and typically directs researchers to other central or local resources. However, the project identified a gap in support organization; the project adviser liaised between researchers and IT UiO, effectively utilizing his IT expertise and knowledge of available resources to facilitate inquiries, as discussed in part 4.

²⁷ At the time of writing this report, the IT faculty contacts are Mari Anne Ramstad and Egil Bergh-Telle (PSI).

²⁸ For more about this network, see: <https://www-int.uio.no/for-ansatte/enhetssider/sv/rad-og-nettverk/personvernkontakter/index.html> (in Norwegian).

3.2.5. The departments and centres

The organization and resources dedicated to data management vary across units. All units have appointed one administrative contact responsible for personal data protection in research (*personvernkontakt*). Two departments have a second contact for studies. These individuals are expected to possess fundamental knowledge of data management, including classification guides and corresponding procedures and tools for storing and sharing research data, and are included in the faculty's network of personal data protection contacts. The same persons serve as the unit's administrative contact point and support staff for Sikt's services and Forskpro.

Furthermore, all units have at least one administrative research adviser/consultant supporting data management and open science in the context of external funding, and who is part of FANE-SV. As noted above, the data protection role and research support tend to overlap. With the exception of PSI, which has one full-time data manager who is also PSI's contact for data protection, all contacts for personal data protection in research are also research advisers at their units.

As will be illustrated by examples below, several models of data management support exists within the faculty. PSI provides substantial technical and administrative support, with designated data managers, while ISV and ISS employ personnel who support data management in their role as research or study advisers. The extensive data management support close to research groups at PSI reflects the complexity of the department's research activities, and their vast amount of sensitive health data and personal data.

The Department of Psychology (PSI) is the faculty's largest department with a scientific staff of more than 200. It is organized in four sections and two research centres, PROMENTA and the Centre for Lifespan Changes in Brain and Cognition (LCBC). PSI is the only unit which hosts laboratories and clinics. The labs are partly included in the UiO core facilities 'Capture and processing of life science big data for the social sciences and humanities' (CAPRO) and 'Cognitive and translational neuroscience cluster' (CTNC).

PSI has technical support services both in the central administration and specialized functions in sub-units and laboratories, either in technical-administrative or scientific positions. One senior engineer provides **subject-specific IT** support for research and educational purposes, with a particular focus on the clinical environment. In the role of '*fagnær IT*', this position serves as both the project administrator and the technical operations manager for PSI's secure video recording system within TSD. This person offers technical guidance and collaborates closely with IT UiO to develop effective data storage solutions, use of research infrastructure (VDI/Educloud) and secure IT systems (TSD). The role is dedicated to creating customized IT solutions that meet PSI's specific needs. In addition to these main responsibilities, the person acts as the second IT faculty contact, facilitating communication with IT UiO. A second senior engineer serves as the **department's data manager**, overseeing research data to ensure legal compliance (GDPR, Health Research Act, Research Ethics Act) and serving as PSI's personal data protection contact. This position develops and manages data routines, advises on data classification and organization, oversees data processing agreements, DMPs, and common lab resources, and coordinates student and PhD advisers. The two jointly ensure that IT services like TSD effectively meet the requirements of the department's research activities, especially in labs and clinics.

PROMENTA and LCBC are examples of strong research groups which have successfully established **subject-specific data management support**. This has been made possible by

external funding, backed by a long-term institutional strategy to promote a robust organization and excellent research.

PROMENTA's research activities rely on large and complex datasets, including longitudinal datasets, registry data, genetically informative data, brain imaging data, information collected through mobile applications, geodata, and large-scale cross-sectional data. Established in 2019, the centre has rapidly expanded, now comprising approximately 40 researchers, largely due to successful external funding acquisitions. Shortly after its inception, the research group recognized the need for dedicated resources to manage the operational data management tasks associated with its growing data-driven research portfolio. Accordingly, PSI proposed earmarking funds for data management in all funding proposals, leading to funding for the hiring of two data managers.²⁹ These data managers are responsible for ensuring effective data handling, maintaining quality, and ensuring compliance throughout the project lifecycle.

Key tasks involve assisting project leaders in applying for and managing data agreements with external data owners, coordinating the integration of multiple data sources, and ensuring de-identification prior to use. They are responsible for quality assurance of data, addressing errors or deficiencies, assist in the administration of the projects' TSD spaces, including data structure, documentation, export procedures, and user management. Additionally, they provide guidance on data handling, and how to work on TSD and with HPC. They prepare datasets for specific research questions and regulate data access according to the data minimization principle. The data managers further ensure compliance with regulations, like GDPR, the Health Research Act and ethical guidelines, supporting projects with ethics approvals and privacy assessments in collaboration with Sikt and UiOs data controllers. They ensure projects are registered in Forskpro and have established a protocol to ensure compliance with data deletion deadlines in accordance with agreements. They facilitate data collection strategies, manage data flow among partners, and promote open science practices where possible. With a hands-on approach, the two data managers assist with tasks that vary in nature and scope depending on the needs of the research groups and projects.

LCBC is organized similarly but on a larger scale in terms of technical staff and infrastructure. Since 2023, it has hosted CAPRO, a competence platform offering high-level expertise in data processing and big data harvesting within life sciences for social scientists and researchers in the humanities. From 2024 LCBC also houses the Capretto hub-node, which aims to develop software and e-infrastructure for data management in collaboration with IT UiO. The centre employs five senior engineers and a data manager in a researcher position, focused on data management tasks, who also supports the broader research community through CAPRO and the Capretto hub.

The Department of Sociology and Human Geography (ISS) is one of the faculty's largest units with a scientific staff of approx. 70. Since 2019, ISS has implemented data management routines in student projects and initially dedicated around 20% of an adviser's workload to GDPR compliance in the role as data protection contact for studies. The work was initiated to address challenges related to data storage and sensitive data. Based on a local needs assessment, best practice at UiO, and input from IT UiO, ISS developed local policies, routines, and DMP templates for data storage in student projects.

²⁹ One data manager works full time at PROMENTA whereas the other works 50/50 at PROMENTA and DRIVE, a consortium hosted at PSI's section for clinical psychology.

ISS organizes mandatory data management courses for master's students and a voluntary course for supervisors, conducted by DSC. Their internal data management webpage for studies³⁰ has been widely adopted by other departments. In 2019-2024 the adviser gave support on DMPs according to UiO's data classification guide for storage and sharing, developed local policies, managed access to the department's storage hotel, and liaised between staff, students, DSC, and IT UiO. With clear guidelines and a local contact point, students can quickly learn how to store and process their data legally, particularly when handling personal data, which necessitates consultation with the data protection contact for studies. Given that many ISS students work with sensitive data, this support structure provides the essential tools for compliance, as evidenced by the high share of ISS student projects registered in Forskpro.

From 2023 the role expanded to include data management support for all research projects. The research support at ISS is still responsible for overseeing compliance with legal and regulatory frameworks like GDPR and managing agreements related to data sharing and processing responsibilities. Due to staff turnover, the role includes fewer data management tasks from 2024.

The Department of political science (ISV) has implemented a similar model in which a study adviser is responsible for data management and GDPR compliance for student projects, including managing access to the storage hotel. The division of labour within ISV mirrors that of ISS, with a research adviser overseeing data management in externally funded projects.

At one of the smallest units, **the Department of Social Anthropology (SAI)**, the sole research adviser is responsible for managing data and overseeing privacy and data protection for students. The importance of this role for compliance is reflected in the Forskpro registrations, with 75 projects registered as of October 2024 (Table A5).

3.2.6. The data manager role

Researchers have strong ownership of their data, and data management tasks are an inherent part of the research process. To a great extent, these tasks must be handled by the researchers themselves, as recognized by UiO's guidelines on data management and personal data. Data management often requires a combination of subject-specific expertise and IT skills, which cannot easily be outsourced to technical or administrative staff. In some cases, research assistants, PhD candidates, postdocs, or researchers in **temporary positions** take on these tasks within externally funded collaborative and/or data-intensive projects. While this project has not mapped such practices at the faculty, the significant volume of external funding and the corresponding number of temporary positions suggest that the presence of **de facto data managers among scientific staff** could be substantial.

The development at PSI shows that data-driven research environments trigger the need for data management support. Research groups employing data managers have used external funding to sustain these positions, and PROMENTA has adopted a policy where costs for technical data managers are included in all project budgets.³¹ The development of technical/administrative data management support at some units indicates that researchers need assistance with compliance to laws and regulations, including Sikt's services, data agreements, and data management practices. Many survey respondents called for improved technical guidance on UiO's data storage and sharing options, along with practical support when facing challenges with

³⁰ <https://www.sv.uio.no/studier/master/iss/Datahandtering/data-management-at-iss.html>

³¹ In line with PROMENTA's policy, 25% direct costs for technicians are budgeted in EU proposals, and 10% in proposals to the Norwegian Research Council (5% for Early Career Scientists).

specific tools. Data managers could play a crucial role in enhancing research capabilities by ensuring that data practices are robust, compliant, and conducive to high-quality research outcomes.

The challenges are discussed in a recent report that proposes a competency framework for research data management.³² This framework identifies seven key areas of competence: administration, mediation, data management, ethics and law, technical skills, domain knowledge, and personal skills. These competencies collectively provide a holistic understanding of the diverse skill set required for effective data management. The report emphasizes the essential role of ‘double expertise’, combining technical proficiency with subject-specific knowledge, to meet the complex demands. However, it also highlights systemic challenges related to recruitment and retention, noting that many data managers occupy temporary positions with unclear career trajectories. Furthermore, the report points to the critical importance of proximity to research for shaping services that align with researchers’ practical needs. This perspective underscores the necessity of designing roles and support structures that are tailored to academic workflows while fostering strong collaboration with research communities.

Some compliance-related tasks stemming from the faculty’s extensive use of personal and sensitive data could be handled by administrative staff (advisers) or technical staff (senior engineers). These tasks include staying informed about legal and regulatory frameworks related to data management, assisting researchers in storing and processing data in accordance with legal standards and university protocols, making information regarding data storage and processing easily accessible to researchers, developing and overseeing DMPs and project-specific agreements, advising on DPIAs and privacy implications, and liaising with IT UiO to ensure secure data handling and storage.

Other tasks related to supporting research groups engaged in data-driven collaborative projects may be handled by dedicated data managers, like the senior engineers at PSI. This role involves working closely with researchers to integrate various types of data, including administrative records, large-scale datasets, and data gathered from empirical studies. Responsibilities include building and maintaining robust databases, ensuring systematic collection, storage, and distribution of data, documenting, organizing, and cleaning research data to maintain integrity and usability, and collaborating with academic and administrative staff to facilitate efficient data collection, validation, and analysis.

The data management needs of research groups are shaped by the type of research data they use, its volume and sensitivity, and the nature and complexity of their collaborative efforts. Recognizing these diverse needs is crucial as it underscores the importance of tailored support systems for effective data management, ideally situated close to the research within units or research groups. Understanding who researchers turn to for assistance with data management queries will provide further insight into the current support landscape.

³² ‘Competency framework for research data services in Norway’, L. Kvale et al., project report, Research Data Alliance Norway, 25 October 2022: <https://zenodo.org/records/7762739>.

3.3. Who do researchers reach out to?

The survey included three questions regarding where researchers seek information on data management, data storage, and IT services when starting new projects (Figures A33, A10 and A18). The results reveal that the UiO website is the primary resource for all inquiries, including data storage (72%), data management (73%), and IT services (78%).

Peers at UiO serve as a significant secondary source of support for data management and storage (41-44%) and IT services (52%). Additionally, 15-17% report seeking assistance from their supervisors. Direct engagement with IT UiO regarding data management (38%), data storage (44%) and IT services (49%) is relatively low. There is also moderate reliance on UB/DSC for queries regarding data management and IT services (17-18%) and data storage (13%). This pattern is further underscored by the use of the common email contact (see section 4.2.). Only 13 faculty staff reached out via this channel in 2024, whereas four contacted the DSC directly by email, suggesting there is potential for more use of this resource. Some respondents reported difficulty navigating the central services, making it challenging to find the right support when grappling with tools.

The survey findings also reveal varying practices among local support staff. Many researchers turn to a local research adviser for guidance on data management (25%), data storage (21%), and IT services (21%). In contrast, 3-5% approach faculty-level research advisers. Approximately 21-22% of respondents would consult local data managers for guidance on data management or storage, and 18% for IT services, with a significant portion of these respondents coming from PSI. Overall findings indicate that local data management and IT services support are quite limited outside of PSI.

The tendency of researchers to seek peer advice suggests an opportunity to enhance the role and visibility of support staff at all levels. Overall, the survey underscores a strong reliance on the UiO website for information about data management and IT services, emphasizing the importance of keeping content current. The preference for peer support over institutional resources poses a risk of relying on outdated information or misconceptions about available services. While many respondents recognize IT UiO as a key resource, only 18% are aware of the DSC, highlighting the need for enhanced promotion and greater engagement with the University Library's services.

3.4. Data management plans and practices

To assess current data management practices, the survey included several questions about DMP use. UiO guidelines states that research data shall be provided with a DMP. Moreover, EU and Norwegian funding bodies require that DMPs be maintained throughout the project lifecycle. An active use of DMPs can reflect a robust culture of data management within the institution.

More than half of the respondents (52%) reported using DMPs, with notable variation observed across units (Figure A29). At PSI, 73% reported using a DMP, followed by SAI with 64% and ISS with 57%. A smaller proportion of respondents from ARENA (43%), ISV (39%), TIK (33%), and ØI (19%) reported DMP use. DMPs were generally regarded important. The researchers who reported using DMPs gave an average score of 3.72 on a scale from 1 to 5, where 5 is the highest level of importance (Figure 6).

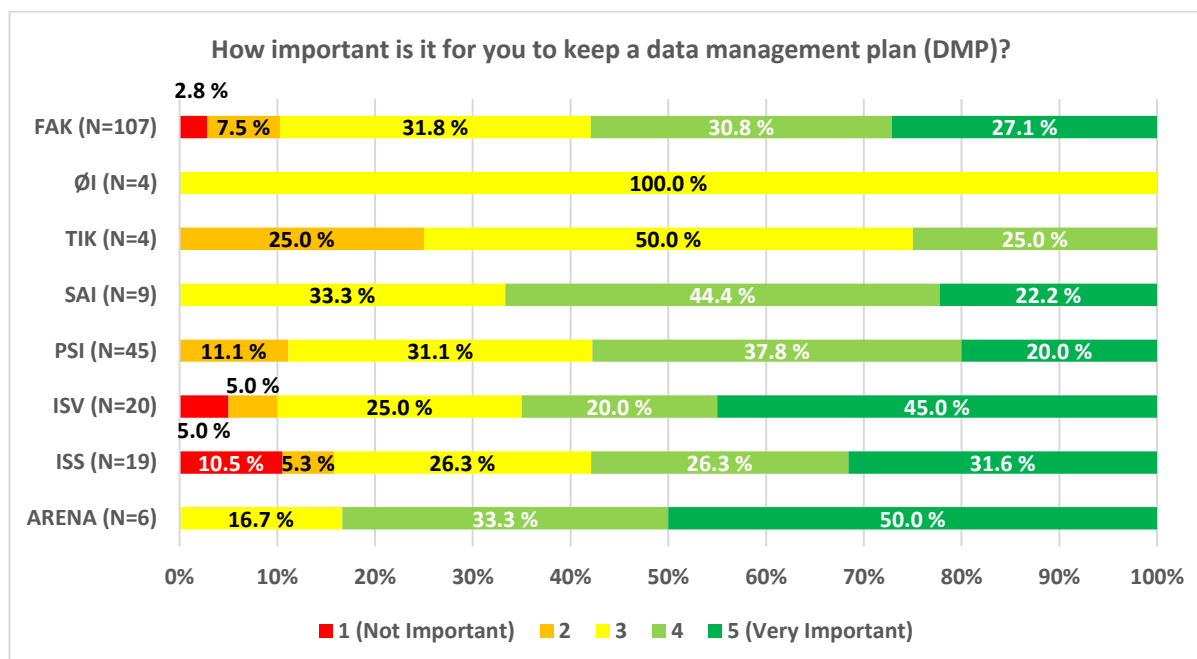


Figure 6. The importance of keeping data management plans

Faculty staff primarily use DMP templates from UiO (49%) and Sikt (54%) (Figure A30), while the EU Horizon Europe template is used by one in five researchers. Additionally, 16% use templates from their unit or project, with two-thirds of these respondents belonging to PSI, where 24% of all participants rely on a simplified template provided by their data managers. Other templates, such as those from DMPonline, DMPTool, and Science Europe, are rarely used. Given that the Sikt and UiO templates are the most frequently used, it is essential to ensure they are accessible, up-to-date, and tailored to researchers' needs. The use of the EU template further emphasize that funder's data management requirements significantly influence practices, highlighting the importance of involving research support staff in developing high-level competency in data management planning among staff.

Among respondents who do not currently use a DMP (48%), the primary reason given is a perceived lack of need (47%), followed by uncertainty about which template to use (39%) (Figure A31). While uncertainty about template selection was noted across all units, approximately half of these respondents were from ISS and ISV. Additional reasons for not using a DMP include time constraints (14%) and insufficient resources (10%). Other explanations included a lack of understanding of what a DMP is, a perception of no responsibility to complete one, and situations where DMPs were not required for their projects. Some respondents indicated that they work on projects where colleagues handle the DMP. A number of researchers called for increased support in completing DMPs, noting that those working with qualitative data require templates more suited to their needs. Collectively, these factors illustrate a need for increased investment in competence building in data management.

Data management practices appear to vary across units, possibly reflecting the organization of the local support. Units with dedicated data managers (PSI, ISS, SAI) have established routines and guidelines that benefit students and researchers, who tend to demonstrate better practices. In contrast, data management practices could be improved in other units where staff have requested clearer guidelines and a better overview of available DMP templates. The perceived value of maintaining DMPs suggests a solid foundation for enhancing data management practices at the faculty.

4. IT tools and services: use and satisfaction

In line with the Strategy for Research Infrastructure, this project distinguishes between four different phases of a research process: data collection, data storage and database structure, analysis and high-performance computing (HPC), and archiving and sharing of data (Figure 7). While UiO maintains a plethora of IT services and tools for different types of data and collaboration in the different phases, we focus on those that are most relevant for the faculty's research.³³ Moreover, in the following analysis, the second and third phases are combined into one section (4.2) on data processing, which encompass data and database structures, storage and sharing, as well as analysis and HPC.



Figure 7. The four phases of a research process (Strategy for Research Infrastructure 2022-2030)

4.1. Data collection

Five data-collection services are particularly relevant for the faculty's researchers: Nettskjema, its in-built dictaphone app, Autotekst, Whisper in TSD, and Viso (see Box 3). Nettskjema, a well-established UiO service, has a large user base. The others are recent tools that support audio/video recordings and transcription of e.g. interviews and observations, with high use potential at the faculty.

4.1.1. Online survey tool Nettskjema

Nettskjema is used by three out of four respondents and enjoys high satisfaction rates, with 70% indicating they are satisfied or very satisfied with the service (Figure A5). Users specifically praised recent updates that enhance navigation and visualization of results.

The highest usage rates are observed among respondents from PSI and ISV, followed by ISS, ØI, and ARENA, reflecting their reliance on survey data. However, 12% of Nettskjema users reported some level of dissatisfaction. These are based at ISS, ISV, and PSI.

Through the survey and follow-up interviews, researchers from PSI, ISV, ISS, and ØI requested a more user-friendly Nettskjema that features advanced capabilities akin to those offered by platforms like Qualtrics.³⁴ Critical requests include randomization of questions, advanced matrix queries, options for conjoint and controlled experiments, automatic invitations for longitudinal surveys, picture integration, flexible question formatting, and automatic ID generation in customisable formats. Additionally, users seek improved technical support for Nettskjema. Some respondents noted that due to its limitations, they primarily use Nettskjema for event and course registrations instead of research purposes, citing the lack of advanced features as a significant drawback. Respondents from ØI specifically highlighted the lack of photo integration and Bayesian-choice experiments, both available in Qualtrics, as use barriers. They also

³³ The full overview of IT services for research is available at: <https://www.uio.no/english/services/it/research/>

³⁴ Qualtrics is a web-based software that allows the user to create surveys and generate reports. It is an external service which requires a license.

expressed interest in a participant recruitment feature similar to Prolific.³⁵ Concerns about the need for a more intuitive interface were echoed by some ISS respondents.

4.1.2. Dynamic survey experiments

To demonstrate the key role the adviser played in uncovering a challenge and facilitating its solution, we provide an example. The adviser met with researchers at ØI who aimed to enable a dynamic survey by extending and integrating Nettskjema functions with PsychoPy. The researchers sought to collect responses from PsychoPy as file attachments within a Nettskjema form, which they planned to transfer to TSD. They had already coded the application using PsychoPy.

The adviser connected them with the Advanced User Contact section, who offered two alternatives: either IT UiO could develop this feature for approximately 50 hours at a cost of NOK 44,000, or the researchers could use the NREC infrastructure (see Box 5) to build the feature themselves. After investigating NREC, the research group opted for the second option, installing their analysis packages on NREC as the back end while using Nettskjema for data collection (front end). This solution allowed them to conduct dynamic survey experiments based on inputs from Nettskjema.

This example shows how researchers received support to circumvent Nettskjema's limitations by utilizing available research infrastructure, as some researchers at PSI already do. It also demonstrates the adviser's role as a liaison between the researchers and IT UiO, which was crucial for resolving the issue. Despite this support, awareness of NREC remains low, with less than 10% of respondents currently using it (see 4.2. for more information).

4.1.3. Feature requests via the SURVEY hub

In our survey, 11 respondents involved in survey experiments expressed the need for new features in Nettskjema. In late 2024, the project adviser compiled these requests and submitted them to 'SURVEY – Infrastructure for survey experiments', an ISV-led competence hub granted strategic hub-node funding for IT in research at UiO for the period of 2023-26.³⁶ SURVEY aims to enhance survey experiment capabilities by

Box 3. Data collection tools

[Nettskjema](#) is an online survey tool used for surveys and registrations as well as complex and sensitive data collection through mobile apps or integrated with TSD.

[Nettskjema dictaphone app](#) is an app for recording audio on smart phones, sending audio files to Nettskjema.

[Autotekst](#) offers automated transcription of speech to text, powered by Whisper from OpenAi. The service runs on UiO servers and can be used for certain types of red data.

[Whisper in TSD](#) is a transcribing service built directly into TSD.

[Viso](#) is an app that can deliver sensitive video and audio recordings through Nettskjema for storage in TSD and Educloud Research.

³⁵ Prolific is an online research platform (external service) which offers recruitment of participants for online research.

³⁶ In line with the strategic priorities of the 2019 IT Masterplan, UiO established several competence hubs for IT in research. These hub-node structures are aimed at efficient resource utilization, knowledge development, and competence transfer. Hubs focus on building generic knowledge and ensuring access to e-infrastructure resources. Nodes are typically individual researchers and groups needing e-infrastructure services. Hubs are expected to form ties with IT UiO, maximizing the use of common resources. The PSI-led CAPRO aims to develop software and e-infrastructure for data management and was granted hub-node funding for 2023-26.

developing advanced features in Nettskjema, simplifying access to respondent data, and fostering expertise sharing among researchers.

Organized as a network of nodes from ISS, ØI, PSI, and other UiO environments engaged in survey research, these nodes serve as a reference group guiding the development of new Nettskjema features. The leader and administrative coordinator at ISV have partial buyouts dedicated to managing the project, while a developer from IT UiO has a full buyout to implement the requested features. Notably, many of the requests identified through our project have been incorporated in IT UiO's development plans for Nettskjema for 2025-26.

The SURVEY hub highlights a clear demand among researchers for sophisticated online survey tools and demonstrates how coordinated efforts in a complex organization can lead to impactful solutions. It exemplifies how researchers with shared interests can collaborate with IT UiO to enhance and influence the further development of a vital tool.

4.1.4. Other data collection services

Compared to Nettskjema, fewer respondents use the Nettskjema dictaphone app (23%), Autotekst (25%), Whisper in TSD (9%), and Viso (3%) (Figure A4). Some of these tools were relatively new at the time of the survey, with Autotekst powered by Whisper from OpenAI launched at UiO in early 2023, alongside Viso. Despite 49% of respondents using interview data, the reported use of these services is relatively low. Users of the dictaphone app and Autotekst vary by unit; about two-thirds of respondents from ARENA and PSI using interview data employ the dictaphone app, compared to one-third from ISV, SAI, and TIK. For Autotekst, nearly two-thirds of respondents using interviews at ARENA, ISV and TIK use it, while one-third from PSI and SAI do. Almost half of ISS respondents with interview data opt for Autotekst, with slightly fewer using the dictaphone app.

Autotekst demonstrates high satisfaction rates, with four in five users expressing satisfaction (Figure A4). Users appreciate its efficiency for transcription, though some report difficulties with dialects and names, and underscore the need for manual editing, especially for group interviews. Enhanced speaker recognition was requested, which is an improvement already introduced by IT UiO, demonstrating that services are constantly improving.

The Nettskjema dictaphone app also enjoys a 65% satisfaction rate among its users. Integrated with Educloud and TSD for sensitive data storage, it automatically saves recordings to these platforms. Since June 2023, audio recordings made with the dictaphone app are automatically transcribed with Autotekst, likely contributing to user satisfaction. Nevertheless, many users desire longer maximum recording times, currently capped at 90 minutes, as some conduct in-depth interviews that last significantly longer. Some respondents mentioned that a maximum of 60 minutes is inadequate, highlighting that outdated information about recording limits persists among users. Some express concerns about the app's stability, citing issues that require alternative recording tools. One respondent had experienced issues with the app and reported saving recordings on the home directory.

Whisper in TSD and Viso have dissatisfaction rates of 32% and 17%, respectively. Whisper is often viewed as complex and not user-friendly for those lacking technical expertise.

Some 'early adopters' discover new IT services themselves, like the Viso app, and call for improved product launches from IT UiO. Six respondents reported using Viso. In fall 2024, Whisper in TSD was updated to Autotekst in TSD. The project adviser connected IT UiO with

users to test the service. Such facilitation can help shape and tailor IT developments. Another ‘early adopter’ call for a better way to link photos, audio, and text when collecting data.

Overall, the combination of high satisfaction rates and moderate user numbers, especially where interview data is prevalent, indicates significant potential for promoting data collection services among researchers. One respondent noted the challenge of staying informed about evolving digital tools and enhancements. Relying solely on colleagues for information can be risky, as they may share outdated experiences that no longer reflect the current functionality.

4.2. Data processing and analysis

Interviews, surveys, public statistics, text, and registry data are widely used at the faculty. To process personal and/or sensitive data, researchers need secure, flexible, and often powerful storage services. Many also engage in collaborative research, with 73% sharing data with collaborators and/or students in the analysis phase.

UiO offers several platforms for storage and collaboration (Box 4). The **data storage guide**³⁷ describes systems and software for securely storing and processing information, while the **data sharing guide**³⁸ explains how to legally and safely share information. The survey sheds light on current practices, as well as the researchers’ satisfaction with the available services, and potentially unmet needs.

4.2.1. Data storage and sharing

The researchers’ storage needs in terms of capacity seem to be well covered. Only 12% (all from PSI, ISS, ØI) normally need more than 1TB storage. Many respondents need 10-100 GB (22%) or up to 10 GB (22%) (Figure A15). One in three respondents do not know how much space they need, which could indicate that storage capacity is not an issue.

The survey assessed the extent to which researchers’ storage needs for active data are met. Overall, 73% indicated they are well covered (Figure A17). However, many from SAI, followed by ISS and TIK, reported insufficient coverage, which is notable given their low reporting of digital storage and sharing relative to the volume of data processed. Responses from SAI and ISS indicate an unmet need for adequate photo and video storage and sharing.

Cross-institutional and international collaboration is prevalent at the faculty (Figure A19). As many as 57% of those sharing data do so with international collaborators,

Box 4. Data storage and sharing platforms

● Strictly confidential

[TSD](#) is the only approved storage location for black data at UiO.

● Confidential

[Educloud Share](#) can be used to share up to red data with external parties. [UiO storage hotel](#) can handle up to red data, subject to an individual risk assessment of the data and its content.

● Restricted

[Teams](#) and [OneDrive](#) can be used to share and send files and documents containing restricted information, both internally and externally. Other services like [UiO Dropbox](#) and personal [home directory \(M-drive\)](#) can be used to store yellow data, while information meant for sharing should be placed in a shared network drive.

● Open

[Home directory \(M-drive\)](#) and [private cloud](#) storage like Dropbox and Google Drive can only be used to store green data. [Memory stick/external hard drive](#) is only allowed for open data, unless encrypted, which opens for storage of yellow data.

³⁷ <https://www.uio.no/english/services/it/security/lis/storage-guide.html>

³⁸ <https://www.uio.no/english/services/it/security/lis/data-sharing-guide.html>

while 47% share with researchers at other Norwegian institutions. Sharing with colleagues at the faculty (66%) and UiO colleagues (42%) and students (23%) is extensive (Figure A20) and fairly consistent across units.

Data sharing between institutions and across borders, especially outside the EU, requires data transfer agreements. About one third of those who do not share data cite sensitivity as a barrier (Figure A23). Among those who do share, a large majority consider it important (71% very important, 16% important) during ongoing research (Figure A22), with ØI, PSI, and ISV showing the highest ratings (83% to 73%). Researchers also find data sharing regulations to be constantly evolving, making compliance challenging. Consequently, they require more guidance on safely sharing data internationally, particularly sensitive data. Many call for assistance with data transfer agreements with international partners, especially in the USA.

The survey presented nine data storage options that can be employed depending on their classification as black, red, yellow, or green. Most of these storage options also function as data-sharing platforms, enabling researchers to collaborate effectively during the research process.

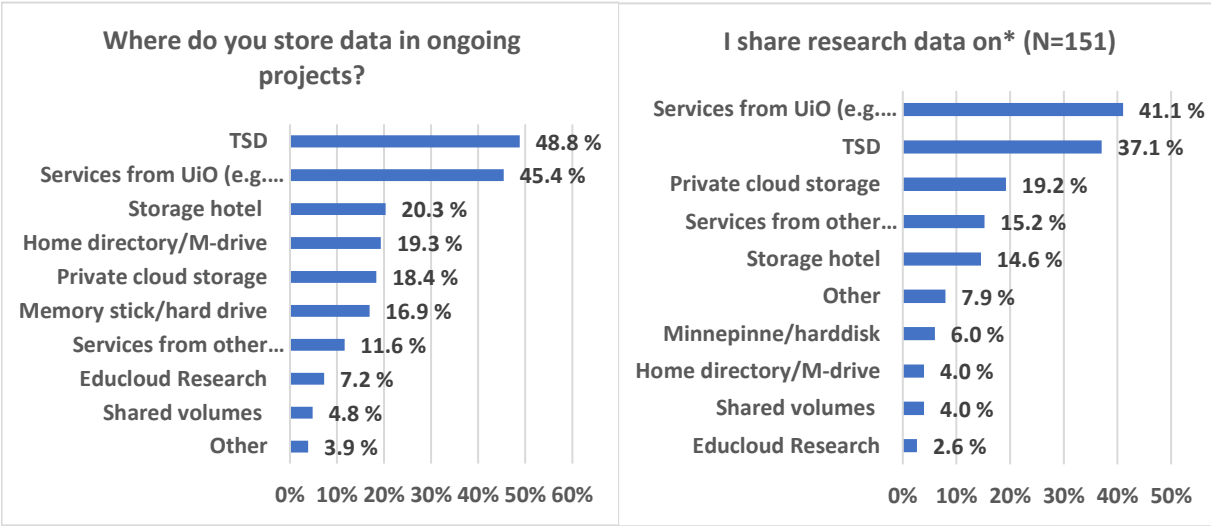


Figure 8. Use of storage services

Figure 9. Use of sharing services

Figures 8 and 9 illustrate the most used services at the faculty. Services for sensitive data (TSD) is the most used option for *storage* (49%), closely followed by other UiO services like Teams and OneDrive (45%). The latter services are the most used solutions to *share* data, with 41%, while TSD is the second most used sharing platform (37%). Notably, confidential and strictly confidential (red and black) data can be stored and shared on TSD while restricted (yellow) data can be shared on services from UiO like Teams and OneDrive. The UiO’s storage hotel, which allows up to red data subject to an individual risk assessment, is used by 20% of the respondents for storage and 15% for sharing. Educloud Research, which can be used for confidential data except for health data, is a relatively new service with few users among the respondents: 7% use it for storage and 3% for sharing.

The home directory (M-drive), which is used by 19% to store research data, can only store restricted (yellow) data. Information meant for sharing with colleagues should not be stored here, however 4% report using the home directory for data sharing. A substantial amount of data is stored (18%) and shared (19%) on private clouds, which can only be used for open (green)

data. Memory sticks or hard drives, which are only allowed for green data (or yellow, if encrypted) is used for storage by 17%. Finally, 12% and 15% use services from other institutions for storage and sharing, respectively.

Our findings indicate a strong reliance on UiO-provided solutions, particularly for storing sensitive data. TSD serves as the primary storage solution, reflecting its suitability for red and black data. Additionally, the use of UiO's storage hotel and Educloud research is encouraging, as these platforms are appropriate for confidential data except for directly identifiable health data.

The significant presence of green and yellow data among the faculty's researchers explains the reliance on services like Teams and OneDrive for storage and sharing. The frequent use of these tools highlights the preference for accessible and integrated solutions, which facilitate data sharing.

Some still depend on private cloud solutions and external storage devices, suggesting a need for enhanced UiO solutions. Many researchers turn to Dropbox for its ease of use, even for sensitive data. Additionally, few respondents have used Educloud Research, indicating a need for better communication regarding available technical services. Many respondents requested improved guidance on UiO's storage and sharing options, and practical support with specific tools.

A closer examination of storage and sharing practices across the faculty reveals significant differences. First, respondents from PSI report minimal private data storage or sharing, with most data stored on TSD or the storage hotel. This underscores PSI's guidelines and stringent controls regarding data storage and sharing; for instance, PSI recommends UiO server storage and processing for all research data, utilizing either standard server solutions or TSD as necessary.

Second, a notable number of respondents from ISS, ISV, and ØI use TSD for data storage, which aligns with their frequent use of registry data. However, relatively few ISV respondents share data on TSD compared to their counterparts in the other two units. In contrast, ISV respondents appear to prefer other UiO services.

Third, ØI and ISV respondents more frequently choose private clouds compared to other units, likely due to greater use of green and yellow data. There is also significant use of USB drives and external hard drives at ISV. Finally, SAI and TIK respondents indicate relatively low utilization of digital services for storing and sharing, despite reporting considerable amounts of data collected and used.

4.2.2. Use and satisfaction of platforms for analysis and research

TSD is a crucial IT service developed at UiO, designed to facilitate researchers' work with sensitive and confidential data. Respondents were asked about their satisfaction with TSD and other platforms, including the UiO Statistics Servers, Educloud Research, NREC, and VDI (Box 5). The survey aimed to uncover not only current usage levels but also any unmet needs regarding these platforms, which comprise a mix of established and newer services.

Nearly half of the respondents (46%) use TSD, with usage varying between PSI (82%), ØI (52%), ISS (51%), and TIK, SAI, ISV, and ARENA (<20%) (Figure A7). Overall, 59% of TSD users express satisfaction, with varying rates between PSI (49%), ØI (91%), and ISS (65%). However, 21% of TSD users report dissatisfaction (28% at PSI and 24% at ISS).

In comparison, 65% of respondents use the UiO Statistics Server, which hosts SPSS, Stata, R, NVivo, and MATLAB, among other tools. Overall satisfaction is high, with 82% of users satisfied or very satisfied, but slow updates for R/Stata packages, lack of administrative rights, and server responsiveness remain common complaints. ISV respondents report the highest usage (80%).

Other platforms such as VDI (18%), Educloud Research (15%) and NREC (6%) show notably lower usage (Figure A6). Users report stability issues and a lack of user-friendliness, with VDI facing criticism for frequent authentication requirements. Feedback for Educloud Research highlights its cumbersome interface and underdeveloped features for handling large datasets. Meanwhile, NREC requires technical expertise and suffers from low awareness and publicity, despite its usefulness for running IT services or complementing existing ones like Nettskjema.

Researchers emphasize the need for improved training to fully leverage available resources. There is a strong interest in enhanced collaboration with the TSD team for feature requests and development. Suggestions include streamlining the integration of components like Nvivo Cloud into TSD and enabling users to manage and reboot TSD resources, addressing stability and support response times.

While the high security of TSD is appreciated, critical feedback regarding stability issues and lengthy support response times persists. Researchers requested introductory workshops on TSD, Educloud Research, and NREC, tailored to their needs. Positive remarks about Educloud include comprehensive documentation, though limitations in analyzing large datasets and registry data were noted.

Box 5. IT services for analysis and research platforms

[Windows statistics servers](#) is a central service for user who need to run statistical analyses on a different computer than their own, or need access to software that is not installed on their own machine.

[Services for Sensitive Data \(TSD\)](#) is a research platform where researchers can collect, store and analyse sensitive research data in a secure environment.

[Educloud Research](#) is a project-oriented self-service platform that provides a work environment for research collaboration.

[NREC](#) is a cloud service for research and education, an *Infrastructure as a Service* (IaaS) where UiO users can provision virtual machines (servers) with network and storage.

[Virtual Desktop Interface \(VDI\)](#) gives access to a UiO desktop on a UiO network from anywhere in the world.

4.2.3. Use and satisfaction of HPC

HPC clusters are essential for computational tasks that exceed the capabilities of standard workplace equipment. The HPC services examined in this survey include Colossus, Fox (Educloud Research), NRIS Betzy, Machine Learning Nodes, and Google Cloud Platform (Box 6).

Overall usage of HPC resources is low (Figure A8). Colossus is the most widely used service (12%), with only 4% of users expressing dissatisfaction. Fox has a small user base among the respondents with 10 users (8 from PSI and 2 from ISV), who report satisfaction due to good documentation and newly allocated GPUs. NRIS Betzy, Machine Learning Nodes, and Google Cloud Platform each have less than 10% usage among survey respondents.

Among the respondents, PSI is the primary user of Colossus, accounting for 76% of its users, while ØI, ISS, and ISV show limited use. HPC services are particularly relevant for those working with large and complex datasets, such as brain imaging (MRI, EEG), biomarkers, and genetic data. Six researchers from ISV, ISS, and ØI and none from ARENA, SAI or TIK reported using Colossus. There is potential for greater HPC engagement in ARENA, where respondents expressed a need for more information and training.

Most HPC demand comes from PSI, where researchers seek greater stability for Colossus, especially, as it is linked to TSD. They also request increased capacity and improved communication from IT UiO regarding system status updates, including uptime and downtime, to manage workflows effectively. There is a call for more information and workshops on HPC services from most units. Some researchers have switched to Fox due to stability issues with Colossus. Follow-up interviews indicate that Colossus offered shorter job submission times and immediate job starts. In March 2024, users reported waiting times increasing to 2-3 hours, including evenings, accompanied by sluggish performance and high GPU usage.

For researchers relying on HPC services, stability is crucial, and addressing these issues is important for user satisfaction, particularly as improvements in TSD are expected to enhance the overall experience with HPC resources.

Box 6. High Performance Computing (HPC)

[Colossus](#) is a tailored cluster for sensitive data available to researchers with access to a TSD project. Can be used with datasets of most sizes, though for heavy calculations.

[Fox \(Educloud Research\)](#) is a powerful HPC-cluster available to users of the Educloud Research infrastructure.

[NRIS Betzy](#). Norwegian Research Infrastructure Services (NRIS) is a collaboration between Uninett Sigma2 and Norwegian universities to offer resources and support providing high performance computing and data storage services. Betzy is a NRIS computing cluster designed to handle large scale parallel applications exceeding 1024 threads.

[Machine Learning Nodes \(HPC\)](#) is a computing resource for AI & Machine Learning (ML) tasks. The ML nodes are a number of Linux servers equipped with hardware and software especially suited for doing ML computations. Part of the UiO AI Hub project.

[Google Cloud Platform](#) is a cloud-based service which allows access to computing power, analytics, machine-learning products and developer tools.

4.3. Data archiving and sharing for reuse

Archiving refers to the systematic preservation of data to ensure its availability for future use and validation. Effective archiving allows data to be shared and reused by other researchers, thus contributing to transparency and reproducibility, and is a core principle of open science practices.

According to the survey, 56% of respondents archive their data for sharing and reuse once their research is complete or results are published (Figure A24). The primary motivations for archiving include the potential for data reuse by themselves and others (87%) and contributing to transparency (80%) and reproducibility of results (67%) (Figure A25). Further, 36% archive data due to requirements from research funders, and 43% to meet mandates from journals. Fewer respondents cite reasons such as increasing visibility (22%) or boosting citation rates (18%).

The primary barrier for the 44% of respondents who do not archive data is the handling of sensitive data (Figure A27). More than half of this group report this as their main reason, while 27% state that their data cannot be reused by others and 24% indicate that archiving is not part of their research practice. Only 9% reported a lack of time to archive their data.

4.3.1. Archiving services for research data

UiO researchers may use a general or subject-specific research data repository of their choice. Repositories such as Sikt, Zenodo and Dataverse provide data preservation and sharing services, as well as safe and sustainable data storage facilities. They assign a persistent identifier to each dataset (usually DOI), which serves as a unique reference and makes it searchable. Research data is to be deposited along with metadata, documentation and code to allow for reuse, and a repository may regulate terms and conditions for sharing.

Nearly 30% of the survey respondents use Sikt (Figure 10), a national archive for research data that assists researchers with documentation and access conditions.³⁹ Currently, 262 UiO datasets are available in Sikt's data archive. Many respondents use other repositories, such as Harvard Dataverse, the Open Science Framework (OSF), and GitHub. Only 9% use DataverseNO, which is limited to open data. Datasets uploaded to DataverseNO by UiO researchers are curated by UB before being made available. Most faculty users are from ISV, although ISS, PSI, TIK, and ØI are also represented, indicating a potential to increase the visibility of DataverseNO.

Interviews indicate that the choice of archiving solutions often depends on the research field. For example, OSF is popular at PSI, where researchers have requested an institutional license. Some respondents mentioned that they have not yet chosen a repository because their projects are ongoing or sharing was not previously planned, suggesting that archiving should be considered from the project's inception. Some comment that the journals they use require sharing of data and codes, normally via Harvard Dataverse. Researchers expressed a desire to also archive de-identified data and raised concerns about data size limitations, as some have large datasets.

³⁹ See <https://sikt.no/en/tjenester/arkivere-data/what-happens-after-data-deposited> for an overview of Sikt's services. Sikt's main focus is quantitative data matrices on individuals, organisations, administrative, political, and geographical actors. They accept both anonymized and directly/indirectly person identifiable quantitative data, providing advice on anonymization. Qualitative data (interview transcripts/text data) is also accepted, however, not as anonymized data but documented with a permission to archive and share data with indirect/direct personal information.

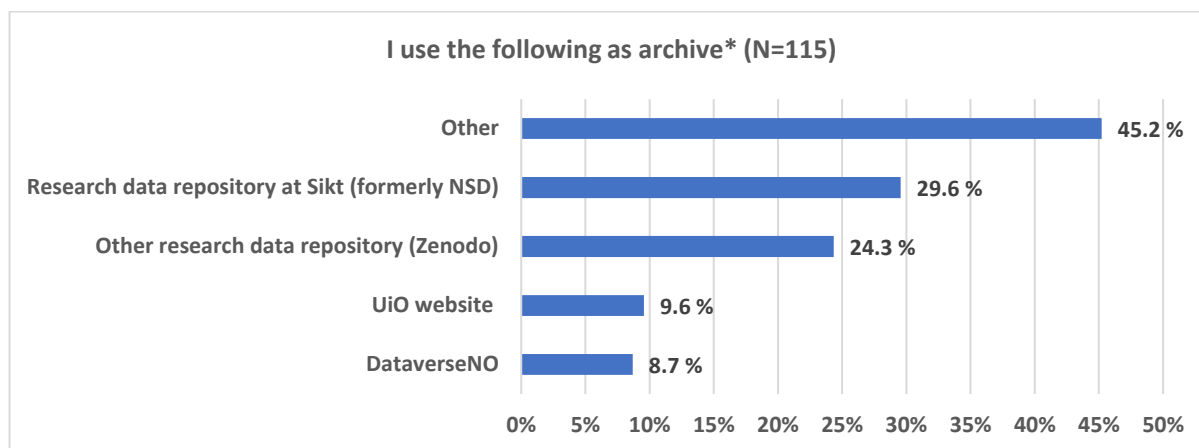


Figure 10. The use of archiving services

Approximately 72% of ISV and ARENA respondents and more than half of the ØI and PSI respondents report that they archive their data upon completing their research. The three former units handle more green and yellow data than other units. PSI on their part, despite handling substantial volumes of black and red data, focuses heavily on open science practices.⁴⁰

4.3.2. Reuse of qualitative data

Lower proportions of TIK, SAI and ISS respondents engage in archiving, likely due to their reliance on red and/or black data. For instance, many consider interview data challenging to anonymize, and some argue that sharing qualitative data is neither ethically justifiable nor practically feasible. Several researchers requested guidance on anonymizing qualitative data for archiving and a collective learning process within the faculty was suggested to share best practices. There is also a demand for better guidance on sharing metadata. This echoes recommendations from the UiO QualiFAIR hub, which addressed sharing and reuse of qualitative data (see 3.2.1).

As Sikt no longer accepts anonymized qualitative data,⁴¹ a researcher must document permission to archive and share data with indirect or direct personal information to use their repository for interview data. A specific case highlights the complexities involved in archiving and sharing qualitative data. As part of this project, the adviser was asked to support a researcher who had anonymized interview data for sharing. The researcher requested assistance in drafting a contract to regulate data access, and establishing a secure, local webpage with controlled access that restricts data use to non-profit purposes. The researcher also sought advice from FIADM's Office for Legal Services regarding the terms of this agreement. This approach illustrates the challenges related to sharing qualitative data and navigating support services.⁴² There is a strong potential to facilitate and streamline information and contribute to piloting solutions that would benefit the faculty's researchers. Overall, there is a need for competency

⁴⁰ See the PSI Open Science Resource Portal: <https://www.sv.uio.no/psi/english/research/research-support/open-science-portal/>

⁴¹ While Sikt (NSD) earlier checked interview data for anonymity, their current policy is to not archive any anonymized qualitative data. They further argue that 'anonymisation might potentially reduce the reusability of the data', see: <https://sikt.no/en/tjenester/arkivere-data/what-kind-data-can-be-archived-sikt>

⁴² See more on the frictions between maintaining research subjects' right to privacy and advancing research through data sharing in 'Privacy protection throughout the research data lifecycle', Live H. Kvale & Peter Darch, *Information Research*, vol. 27, no. 3, 2022: <https://doi.org/10.47989/irpaper938> and 'Sharing qualitative interview data in dialogue with research participants', Live H. Kvale, Nils Pharo & Peter Darch, *Proceedings of the Association for Information Science and Technology*, vol. 60, no. 1, 2023: <https://asistdl.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/pa2.783>.

building around data sharing and archiving at the faculty, and researchers at ISS, ISV and PSI in particular seek a deeper understanding of available archiving options.

4.3.3. Pilot for reuse of registry data

The reuse of registry data is another concern raised by researchers during this project, as nearly all sensitive data from sources like Statistics Norway (SSB) must be deleted upon project completion. As one respondent explained, while the same data could be used throughout a researcher career, resources are wasted to repeatedly reorder and reconstruct the same dataset. Researchers called for innovative approaches to manage such data more effectively, potentially through a shared master dataset within the faculty. In May 2025, research leaders from ISS, PSI, and ØI received seed funding from the Advisory board for research infrastructure in the Social Sciences and Humanities to explore this matter with IT UiO, emphasizing the need for collaboration across units to address both legal and technical challenges.

In sum, there is a strong engagement for data sharing and reuse within the faculty, primarily for purposes of transparency and reproducibility. However, researchers need more information about archiving options, especially about anonymizing qualitative data. Enhancing visibility and utilization of DataverseNO presents an opportunity for improving data archiving practices at the faculty.

5. Findings and recommendations

5.1. Main findings

This report investigates research data management practices with the aim of recommending a sustainable organization of support services at the faculty, as outlined in the Strategy for Research Infrastructure 2022-2030. The project has mapped and analysed data management practices and the use of IT services at the faculty through a survey targeting scientific staff, complemented by interviews. With a response rate of 37%, the survey provides a solid foundation for understanding current practices across all research phases: data collection and production, data storage and database structure, analysis and high-performance computing, and data archiving and sharing.

The most prevalent data types include interviews, surveys, public statistics, text, and registry data, as well as health data at PSI. The significant volume of personal data, including sensitive data, requires secure, flexible, and often powerful storage and compute services. Researchers rely heavily on IT UiO's technical solutions, with TSD being the primary storage solution for sensitive data, and Nettskjema being a key tool for survey data.

Researchers at the faculty engage in collaborative research practices, with 73% of respondents sharing data with collaborators or students. The sharing of personal data across institutions requires data processing or data transfer agreements. About one-third of those who do not share data cite sensitivity as a barrier. Many researchers find compliance related to data sharing challenging, especially with international partners, and request more guidance. Moreover, findings confirm a lack of knowledge about digital services available for sharing, storing and archiving, particularly for sensitive data. There is a strong commitment to archiving research data primarily for reuse, transparency, and reproducibility. The importance of maintaining DMPs is recognized as a foundational step in fostering a robust culture for data management and open science. Many researchers call for support in completing DMPs and guidance on issues like

metadata management and anonymizing qualitative data. Additionally, some researchers express interest in forums to share best practices, echoing recommendations from QualiFAIR regarding the sharing and reuse of qualitative data.

The report underscores the complexity of the available support for research data management at UiO, involving various actors, such as IT services, library staff, data managers, and research advisers. This intricate web of support is essential for implementing best practices in data management and fostering a culture of open science. However, many researchers struggle to navigate this landscape, particularly regarding awareness of advanced IT tools, services, and support offered by central services.

Insights from the survey reveal distinct target groups across the faculty, necessitating tailored support. First, early adopters actively test new technologies but still require guidance to effectively navigate available resources. This need has been well met by the project adviser, who served as a faculty-level facilitator, as highlighted in several use cases throughout the report. Second, some researchers with advanced technological skills collaborate closely with IT UiO to develop tools, necessitating support staff coordination to address their development needs. Finally, many researchers need basic digital skills to use tools like the dictaphone app or Autotekst effectively, requiring readily available information about relevant tools as well as tailored training. Therefore, the organization must recognize varying competence levels across units and provide tailored support accordingly.

The survey results indicate no significant differences in technology adoption among various staff groups, whether permanent or temporary academic staff. Contrary to expectations that younger academic staff would be early adopters of new IT services, the data does not support this assumption. Permanent staff may exhibit higher adoption rates due to greater familiarity with the available services. Consequently, it is essential to introduce new staff to data management practices, corresponding IT tools, and important regulations and guidelines during onboarding processes.

While possibly reflecting a collaborative collegial environment, researchers' tendency to seek peer advice rather than support staff carries risks, including reliance on outdated information or misconceptions about available tools and services. Coupled with a significant disparity in knowledge among researchers, this has two major implications. First, researchers may miss opportunities presented by new and powerful digital tools. Second, they might lack sufficient knowledge about legal and institutional requirements, leading to non-compliant data management practices. Findings in this report confirm that **tailored subject-specific IT support as well as strengthening compliance for handling personal data is required, while hands-on support by local data managers is essential for some environments.**

Units that handle a high volume of personal, and especially sensitive, data allocate more administrative resources to compliance work. At PSI this has been instrumental for improving storage solutions like TSD. Others have dedicated resources to develop IT services, exemplified by the hub-node SURVEY at ISV. These collaborations with IT UiO underscore the importance of investing local resources to enhance UiO services. In return, technical competence is strengthened at local level.

Findings underscore **the value of proactive facilitation by advisers or data managers in cultivating a robust data management culture.** These individuals can act as facilitators, points of contact, and problem solvers, fostering collaboration with IT UiO to address researchers' needs. Such liaisons are pivotal in developing existing IT tools and suggesting improvements to

better align with research requirements. Support staff should possess both technical IT skills and subject-specific knowledge to articulate requests effectively and connect researchers with in-house experts at IT UiO or other central resources.

The perceived value and need for data management support are shaped by the type of research data, its volume and sensitivity, and the nature and complexity of researchers' collaborative efforts. The development of technical and administrative data management support at some units indicates that researchers require assistance with compliance with laws and regulations. Data managers play a vital role in enhancing the quality and compliance of research data management. Given that researchers maintain significant ownership of their data and often handle data management tasks themselves, the integration of subject-specific expertise and IT skills becomes crucial. While compliance with legal and regulatory requirements can often be addressed through increased administrative resources, dedicated data managers are essential for handling tasks in data-driven collaborative projects that are closely aligned with researchers' needs. These tasks may include building and maintaining robust databases, ensuring systematic data collection and storage, and addressing challenges related to sensitive data management. As demonstrated by PSI, **employing dedicated data managers can lead to more effective and organized data management practices, contributing to better compliance and optimized use of digital tools.** However, as long as such expertise and support depend on external funding, there remains an inherent vulnerability in the organization of data management support.

Fostering networked collaboration across units and levels could enhance both compliance efforts and subject-specific IT support. This approach could mitigate risks while optimizing the use of current local resources for training and the strategic initiatives of the faculty.

The survey highlighted the need for better training of researchers on IT services, particularly introductory workshops on TSD, Educloud Research, NREC, and HPC services tailored to their research needs. Furthermore, researchers expressed a strong interest in enhancing and tailoring existing tools to better respond to their requirements, such as integrating components like Nvivo Cloud into TSD, when provided the opportunity. The project adviser frequently assisted researchers with specific challenges and effectively facilitated the testing of new features and IT tools. In many cases, a local contact point who possess a combination of subject expertise and IT competence may suffice to direct researchers to the appropriate experts at central level, rather than building local expertise. **Stronger coordination at faculty level would optimize resource utilization and benefit all, facilitating communication and building IT competencies among staff.**

Strengthening compliance may be achieved with enhanced local administrative support and improved coordination and integration of training on data management and open science. While general courses offered by the DSC see low engagement from faculty researchers, departments facilitating in-house training report higher attendance from students and PhD candidates. DSC staff provide customized courses, allowing for better use of their expertise to benefit the faculty. Departments might consider making data management training compulsory for specific data types or targeted groups, such as supervisors, PhD candidates, and students.

Given the anticipated increase in data-driven collaborative research in the coming years, building robust support and services for research data management and open science is vital.

5.2. Recommendations

Against this background, the project concludes with ten recommendations aimed at strengthening information and training, better connecting researchers with in-house expertise, and enhancing the faculty's strategic and compliance efforts related to research data management.

1. Enhance **local resources to ensure compliance with laws and regulations**, particularly with respect to personal data protection, privacy and security in research data.
2. Mandate the use of **Forskpro as a monitoring tool** for all research projects to ensure comprehensive and updated records of data management plans and data agreements.
3. Foster **collaboration between the faculty and the DSC** to enhance the visibility and integration of general data management training and guidance.
4. Implement **compulsory training workshops** on data security and privacy, data management, and IT services, utilizing the expertise of IT UiO and the University Library.
5. Provide **data management support** for individual projects or groups, ensuring researchers have access to practical assistance with specific tasks and operational needs.
6. Establish **a faculty network of data managers** to optimize the use of local resources for developing tailored support strategies, training workshops, and strategic initiatives while providing input to the faculty's collaboration with central services.
7. Strengthen the **collaboration between the faculty and the RDE Division at IT UiO** to ensure the development of relevant digital tools, services, and training.
8. Create a **webpage targeting the faculty's researchers** that directs them to relevant IT tools, services, training opportunities, and contact points across different organizational levels.
9. Develop **tailored support strategies** that accommodate varying levels of digital competence among researchers, ensuring that early adopters, technically skilled researchers, and novices receive appropriate assistance.
10. Encourage the establishment of local policies at the unit level to **budget for data management and IT tools development** as direct costs in externally funded projects whenever relevant.

5.3. The organization of support services at the faculty

In considering how to effectively address the recommendations for improving support services at the faculty, it is essential to recognize that these services are integrated within the broader UiO ecosystem. The current structure relies on central support from the University Library, the Digital Scholarship Centre (DSC), and IT UiO, along with its Division for Research, Dissemination, and Education. The anticipated adoption of the revised IT Masterplan for 2025-2029 and the UiO updated Roadmap for Research Infrastructure will provide a clear framework for enhancing IT services, developing researchers' competencies, facilitating archiving solutions for sensitive data, and further developing platforms like TSD, Educloud, and Nettskjema with integrated AI capabilities.

To optimize our capabilities within the existing support structure, the faculty should adopt a stronger coordinating role in facilitating communication and building IT and data management competencies among staff. Effective coordination at the faculty level will optimize resource utilization and benefit all staff. This includes **clearly defining responsibilities for internal communication and practice sharing for support staff and researchers** between existing roles in the faculty administration (IT faculty contact, research advisers, contact for personal data protection in research). Establishing a centralized faculty webpage that directs researchers to relevant IT tools and services and data management resources will enhance accessibility to key information, particularly for new staff unfamiliar with available resources. The page could also include a feedback mechanism to facilitate the coordination of researchers' requests.

Enhancing the role of **faculty IT contacts** as liaisons between units and central services will streamline communication and support requests related to IT tools and services, helping researchers articulate their needs and identify the appropriate expertise and resources. Establishing a faculty network of data managers hired at unit level can foster competence building and knowledge sharing, addressing several recommendations while ensuring better coordination of requests across units. Requests for technical improvements and tailored subject-specific IT support can be discussed within this network before being directed to IT UiO.

The **research administration** plays a crucial coordinating role for data management and personal data protection in research. To strengthen compliance efforts, the current PVK network could be extended to include data managers, focusing on data management issues and developing robust compliance routines, including the mandatory use of Forskpro. Clearer expectations regarding the PVK role and responsibilities will help foster good data management practices, including training and individual support for researchers.

At the unit level, requests for subject-specific IT support should be defined and data managers hired based on local needs and available funding. Investing in **subject-specific IT and data management support** for key research groups will further enhance the faculty's responsiveness to researchers' requests and promote more robust data management practices.

While challenges remain in building institutional competence due to reliance on external funding, developing strong compliance practices and utilizing local resources effectively can create a more sustainable support environment. By prioritizing these strategies, the faculty can better position itself to meet its goals and facilitate the successful integration of the proposed recommendations.

Appendix 1. Project mandate *(in Norwegian)*

Mål

Utredningen gjøres innenfor følgende områder:

Forskningsinfrastruktur

- Kartlegge behovene for forskningsinfrastruktur (IT-tjenester) og datarøkting for alle institutt og sentre ved SV-fakultetet i dag.
- Lage en god oversikt over forskningsinfrastruktur som finnes ved IT-avdelingen, UB og eksterne aktører (EOSC, HPC, Sikt, RDA) for alle institutt og sentre ved SV-fakultetet.
- Kartlegge bruken av alle disse IT-tjenestene i de fire fasene* i forskningsprosjekter ved SV-fakultetet (brukerens innsikt med hjelp av IT-avdelingen og UB).
- Utvikle en effektiv plan for forskerne ved SV-fakultetet om hvem de kan ta kontakt med når tjenestene ikke er tilgjengelig.
- Kartlegge relevante interne faglige nettverk innen feltet som for eksempel Carpentery@uio, Datarøkternettverket og ev. eksterne faglige nettverk om Fox og Colossus (HPC) og beskrive relevansen av alle disse nettverkene for fakultetets forskere.

*Fase 1: Innsamling og produksjon av data; Fase 2: Data og databasestruktur; Fase 3: Analyse og tungregning; Fase 4: Arkivering og deling av data.

Datarøkting/datahåndtering

- Lage en god oversikt over ulike typer data som samles inn ved alle institutt og sentre ved SV-fakultetet og hvordan de lagres, deles og arkiveres i dag (klassifisering og organisering av forskningsdata).
- Lage en oversikt over datahåndteringsplaner som er i bruk i alle institutt og sentre ved SV-fakultetet og hvordan de lagres i dag (rutiner for datahåndtering).
- Lage rutiner relatert til lagring i prosjektperioden og ev. sletting av data etter prosjektperioden.

Utredningsprosessen

Det vil bli utarbeidet en konkret plan for arbeidet som skal sikre god fremdrift i prosjektet samt sikre god kommunikasjon på SV-fakultetet, spesielt med ledelsen ved grunnenhetene og på fakultetet, og mellom SV-fakultetet, IT-avdelingen og UB.

(i) GAP analyse:

Dagens praksis: Det er behov for å kartlegge hvordan dagens IT-tjenester og datahåndteringsrutiner praktiseres ved SV-fakultet. Det er nødvendig å se mer konkret på IT-tjenester som er i bruk i alle de fire fasene i forskningsprosjekter ved SV i dag. Det blir viktig å få innsikt i synspunktene til forskningslederne, instituttlederne og forskerne ved SV-fakultetet. Det blir også viktig å kartlegge kostnader og vurdere økonomiske konsekvenser ved abonnement prismodelle til lagringsplass og forskjellige IT-tjenester.

(ii) Best practice / ønskelig scenario:

Det er tydelig at forskjellige institutt, sentre og fagmiljøer har forskjellige behov når det gjelder forskningsinfrastruktur (IT-tjenester) og at det påvirker omfanget av databehandlingsrutiner ved de forskjellige enhetene og miljøene. Med henvisning til leveransene, skal denne utredningen etablere tydelige retningslinjer og rutiner for datahåndtering og datalagring ved de ulike instituttene og sentrene. Disse retningslinjene skal være tilpasset behovene til forskerne med utgangspunkt i deres forskningsområder og sørge for at personvernet blir ivarettatt og andre relevante lover og retningslinjer blir fulgt.

Referansegruppe

Referansegruppen for denne utredningen er Forum for forskningsspørsmål og Forskningskoordinatorene ved SV-fakultetet. Begge vil holdes jevnlig orientert om status og framgang i prosjektet. Fakultetsledelse, instituttledelse og kontorsjefer vil også holdes orientert.

Seksjon for avansert brukerstøtte i IT-avdelingen, Senter for digital forskerstøtte (DSC) og Seksjon for åpen forskning ved Universitetsbiblioteket (UB) er også viktige referansegrupper i denne kartleggingen, og det vil bli holdt jevnlig møter for å få inn innspill fra representanter fra disse aktørene som en del av kartleggings- og utredningsarbeidet.

Rapportering

Utredningen skal resultere i en rapport som beskriver funnene og vurderingene. Rapporten skal inneholde følgende elementer:

- Sammenheng: En kort oppsummering av utredningens formål, metode, viktigste funn og vurderinger.
- Introduksjon: Beskrivelse av bakgrunn, mål og utredningsprosess.
- GAP-analyse:

Dagens praksis: Presentasjon av dagens IT-tjenester ved IT-avdelingen og UB, og status for bruk av datahåndteringsplaner som brukes i de fire fasene av forskningsprosjekter på hvert enkelt institutt og senter.

Best practice / ønskelig scenario: Best practice i rutiner for datahåndtering (lagring, deling, arkivering, eventuell sletting, og gjenbruk) og for datahåndteringsplaner og for IT-tjenester/lagringsplasser best tilpasset til hvert enkelt institutt, senter og fagmiljø.

Rapporten vil fremheve de ulike behovene, forskningsmetodene, kompleksiteten og utfordringene for alle enhetene ved SV-fakultetet, og hvordan disse IT-tjenestene best kan tilpasses disse forskjellene. Rapporten skal også synliggjøre IT-tjenestene som er nye eller mindre brukt samt gi anbefalinger om hvordan disse IT-tjenestene kan tas bedre i bruk.

Dersom feil blir identifisert, så vil det bli fulgt opp med ledelsen ved Seksjon for forskning.

Leveranser

- (i) Lage oversikt over tjenester og rutiner som finnes ved SV og hvordan de er i bruk i dag.
- (ii) Lage nettsider som viser hvem som kan kontaktes om hva ved UiO og eksterne aktører. Nettsiden skal vise tjenestene som finnes i alle de fire fasene i forskningsprosjekt og relevant lagringsplass og arkiveringsplass i henhold til dataklassifisering. Nettsiden skal inneholde informasjon om alle tjenestene som finnes og skal være lett tilgjengelig til forskerne for å finne frem hvilket verktøy som passer best til hva.
- (iii) Utarbeide forslag til en hensiktsmessig måte for å organisere støttetjenestene knyttet til datarøktning og forskningsinfrastruktur på ved SV-fakultetet. Forslaget bør også inneholde råd om hvilken type kompetanse det er behov for på dette området ved fakultetet framover og hvordan man skal ivareta den kompetansen fakultetet allerede har på området.
- (iv) Gi anbefaling om hvordan SV kan fortsette å styrke samarbeider med relevante kompetansemiljøer internt (IT-avdelingen og UB DSC) og eksternt (Sigma2, Digdir, Sikt, RDA).

Survey on IT services and data management at the Faculty of Social Sciences

Please answer with regard to your entire research portfolio and not limited to a single project.
The survey is anonymous.

Job title:

- PhD candidate
- Post-doctoral researcher
- Professor, associate professor, researcher or other academic position
- Part time position (<50%) (Professor II/Researcher)
- Other

Please specify

This element is only shown when the option 'Other' is selected in the question 'Job title:'

Where do you work?

- ARENA Centre for European Studies
- Department of Economics
- Department of Political Science (including C-REX)
- Department of Psychology
- Department of Social Anthropology
- Department of Sociology and Human Geography
- TIK - Centre for Technology, Innovation and Culture

Types of research data

What type of data do you use?

- Interview
- Observation, field work
- Focus group
- Text (documents, speeches, notes, reports, meeting minutes, etc)
- Media (print, online, broadcast and social media)
- Audio (recordings, music, radio and other sound materials)
- Video and/or photo
- Survey
- Data collected from controlled experiments
- Register data (linked data from administrative registers; including individual-level census data)
- Publicly available aggregate statistics (e.g. Statistics Norway, the World Bank, UN)
- Other

Please specify

This element is only shown when the option 'Other' is selected in the question 'What type of data do you use?'

Use of UiO IT services

IT services for research include software, cloud services, and web-based services which UiO offers for its employees and students. An overview of all available IT services can be found here: [IT Services for Research](#).

Use of UiO IT services related to data collection

How would you rate the following services?

[Nettskjema](#)

- Very dissatisfied
- Dissatisfied
- Neither dissatisfied or satisfied
- Satisfied
- Very satisfied
- Not using

[Nettskjema dictaphone app](#)

- Very dissatisfied
- Dissatisfied
- Neither dissatisfied or satisfied
- Satisfied
- Very satisfied
- Not using

[Autotekst](#)

- Very dissatisfied
- Dissatisfied
- Neither dissatisfied or satisfied
- Satisfied
- Very satisfied
- Not using

[Whisper \(in TSD\)](#)

- Very dissatisfied
- Dissatisfied
- Neither dissatisfied or satisfied
- Satisfied
- Very satisfied
- Not using

[Viso](#)

- Very dissatisfied
- Dissatisfied
- Neither dissatisfied or satisfied

Satisfied
Very satisfied
Not using

Would you like to elaborate on your ratings above?

Do you have any needs in this area not currently covered by UiO?

Use of UiO IT services related to analysis and research platforms

How would you rate the following services?

[UiO statistic servers \(SPSS, Stata, R, NVivo and MATLAB.\)](#)

Very dissatisfied
Dissatisfied
Neither dissatisfied or satisfied
Satisfied
Very satisfied
Not using

[TSD](#)

Very dissatisfied
Dissatisfied
Neither dissatisfied or satisfied
Satisfied
Very satisfied
Not using

[Educloud Research](#)

Very dissatisfied
Dissatisfied
Neither dissatisfied or satisfied
Satisfied
Very satisfied
Not using

[NREC](#)

Very dissatisfied
Dissatisfied
Neither dissatisfied or satisfied
Satisfied
Very satisfied
Not using

[Virtual Desktop Infrastructure \(VDI\)](#)

Very dissatisfied

Dissatisfied
Neither dissatisfied or satisfied
Satisfied
Very satisfied
Not using

Would you like to elaborate on your ratings above?

Do you have any needs in this area not currently covered by UiO?

Use of UiO IT services related to High Performance Computing (HPC)

How would you rate the following services?

Colossus

Very dissatisfied
Dissatisfied
Neither dissatisfied or satisfied
Satisfied
Very satisfied
Not using

Fox (Educloud Research)

Very dissatisfied
Dissatisfied
Neither dissatisfied or satisfied
Satisfied
Very satisfied
Not using

NRIS Betzy

Very dissatisfied
Dissatisfied
Neither dissatisfied or satisfied
Satisfied
Very satisfied
Not using

Machine learning nodes (HPC)

Very dissatisfied
Dissatisfied
Neither dissatisfied or satisfied
Satisfied
Very satisfied
Not using

Google Cloud Platform

- Very dissatisfied
- Dissatisfied
- Neither dissatisfied or satisfied
- Satisfied
- Very satisfied
- Not using

Would you like to elaborate on your ratings above?

Do you have any needs in this area not currently covered by UiO?

Information about UiO IT services

If you were starting a new project today, where would you look for information about UiO IT services?

UiO IT services include services related to data collection, analysis, research platforms and HPC.

IT Department at UiO (formerly USIT). The department includes IT Help, IT Upper Blindern, IT Gaustad and Geitmyrsveien

University Library/Digital Scholarship Center

UiO's website

Data manager at my department/centre

Research advisor at my department/centre

Research advisor at the Faculty

Collaborator or colleague at UiO

My supervisor

Other

Please specify

This element is only shown when the option 'Other' is selected in the question 'If you were starting a new project today, where would you look for information about UiO IT services?'

Use of UiO IT services related to Artificial Intelligence (AI)

How frequently do you utilize large language models (LLM)?

For example [GPT UiO](#)

- Never
- A few times a year
- Monthly
- Weekly
- Daily

How significantly do you expect AI technologies to impact your work during the next three years?

What resources or support related to AI do you need?

- Showcasing recent applications of AI in social science research
- Providing guidance on using AI platforms and software

Offering education on AI-related issues, including privacy and ethics

None

Other

Please specify

This element is only shown when the option 'Other' is selected in the question 'What resources or support related to AI do you need?'

Storage of data in ongoing research

Which data do you work with?

More on [UiO's Data Classification Guide](#), that can be used to determine data classes.

Green data (data available to the general public)

Yellow data (data that is restricted)

Red data (data that corresponds to the information class 'in confidence')

Black data (data that corresponds to the information class 'strictly in confidence')

How much space do you normally need per project?

Up to 10 GB

Between 10 and 100 GB

Between 100 GB and 1 TB

More than 1 TB

I do not know

Where do you store data in your ongoing projects?

TSD (Services for sensitive data)

Storage hotel (lagringshotell)

Educloud Research

Memory stick/hard drive

Home directory/M-drive (Hjemmeområde)

Shared volumes (Fellesområde)

Services from UiO (e.g. Teams, OneDrive)

Services from other institutions (e.g. Teams from another university)

Private cloud storage

Other

Please specify

This element is only shown when the option 'Other' is selected in the question 'Where do you store data in your ongoing projects?'

To what extent are your storage needs for 'active' data (while the project is ongoing) covered?

Would you like to elaborate on your ratings above?

Do you have any needs in this area not currently offered by UiO?

Information about data storage

If you were starting a new project today, where would you look for information

about data storage?

IT Department at UiO (formerly USIT). The department includes IT Help, IT Upper Blindern, IT Gaustad and Geitmyrsveien
University Library/Digital Scholarship Center
UiO's website
Data manager at my department/centre
Research advisor at my department/centre
Research advisor at the Faculty
Collaborator or colleague at UiO
My supervisor
Other

Please specify

This element is only shown when the option 'Other' is selected in the question 'If you were starting a new project today, where would you look for information about data storage?'

Use of UiO IT services related to data sharing

Do you share research data with collaborators/students during the research process?

Yes
No

Who do you share your data with?

This element is only shown when the option 'Yes' is selected in the question 'Do you share research data with collaborators/students during the research process?'

Other researchers/staff at the Faculty of Social Sciences
Other researchers/staff at UiO
Researchers/collaborators in Norway, outside UiO
International researchers/collaborators
Students at UiO
Other

Please specify

This element is only shown when the option 'Other' is selected in the question 'Who do you share your data with?'

I share research data on

This element is only shown when the option 'Yes' is selected in the question 'Do you share research data with collaborators/students during the research process?'

TSD (Services for sensitive data)
Storage hotel (lagringshotell)
Educloud Research
Memory stick/hard drive
Home directory/M-drive (Hjemmeområde)
Shared volumes (Fellesområde)
Services from UiO (e.g. Teams, OneDrive)
Services from other institutions (e.g. Teams from another university)

Private cloud storage

Other

Please specify

This element is only shown when the option 'Other' is selected in the question 'I share research data on'

How important is it for you to be able to share research data with collaborators/students while collecting and/or analyzing data?

This element is only shown when the option 'Yes' is selected in the question 'Do you share research data with collaborators/students during the research process?'

Would you like to elaborate on your ratings above?

This element is only shown when the option 'Yes' is selected in the question 'Do you share research data with collaborators/students during the research process?'

I do not share research data because

This element is only shown when the option 'No' is selected in the question 'Do you share research data with collaborators/students during the research process?'

I do not have the time

It is not my research practice

I work with sensitive data

I do not work in a team

Other

Please specify

This element is only shown when the option 'Other' is selected in the question 'I do not share research data because'

Do you have any needs in this area not currently covered by UiO?

Use of UiO IT services related to archiving

Do you archive data for sharing and reuse once the research is completed and/or results published?

Yes

No

I archive research data because

This element is only shown when the option 'Yes' is selected in the question 'Do you archive data for sharing and reuse once the research is completed and/or results published?'

The data can be reused by myself and others

The results can be reproduced by others

It contributes to scientific transparency

It is required by research funders

It is required by research journals

It may increase citation rates

It may give more visibility to the research

It may facilitate more collaborations

Other

Please specify

This element is only shown when the option 'Other' is selected in the question 'I archive research data because'

I use the following as archive

This element is only shown when the option 'Yes' is selected in the question 'Do you archive data for sharing and reuse once the research is completed and/or results published?'

- Research data repository at Sikt (formerly NSD)
- DataverseNO
- Other research data repository (for example Zenodo)
- UiO website (Science Europe)
- Other

Please specify

This element is only shown when the option 'Other' is selected in the question 'I use the following as archive'

I do not archive data for sharing and reuse because

This element is only shown when the option 'No' is selected in the question 'Do you archive data for sharing and reuse once the research is completed and/or results published?'

- I do not have the time
- It is not my research practice
- I work with sensitive data
- The results cannot be reproduced by others
- The data cannot be reused by others
- Other

Please specify

This element is only shown when the option 'Other' is selected in the question 'I do not archive data for sharing and reuse because'

How important it is for you to archive research data for sharing and reuse?

This element is only shown when the option 'Yes' is selected in the question 'Do you archive data for sharing and reuse once the research is completed and/or results published?'

Would you like to elaborate on your ratings above?

This element is only shown when the option 'Yes' is selected in the question 'Do you archive data for sharing and reuse once the research is completed and/or results published?'

Do you have any needs in this area not currently covered by UiO?

Research data management practices

Do you use a Data Management Plan (DMP) today?

- Yes
- No

I use a DMP template provided by the following:

This element is only shown when the option 'Yes' is selected in the question 'Do you use a Data Management Plan (DMP) today?'

- UiO
- EU Horizon Europe
- Science Europe
- Sikt (formerly NSD)
- My department/centre/research group/project
- DMPonline
- DMPTool

Other

Please specify

This element is only shown when the option 'Other' is selected in the question 'I use a DMP template provided by the following:'

I do not use a DMP because

This element is only shown when the option 'No' is selected in the question 'Do you use a Data Management Plan (DMP) today?'

I do not have the need

I do not have the time

I do not have the resources

I am unsure about which DMP to use

Other

Please specify

This element is only shown when the option 'Other' is selected in the question 'I do not use a DMP because'

How important is it for you to keep a data management plan (DMP)?

This element is only shown when the option 'Yes' is selected in the question 'Do you use a Data Management Plan (DMP) today?'

Do you have any needs in this area not currently covered by UiO?

Information about research data management

If you were starting a new project today, where would you look for information about research data management?

IT Department at UiO (formerly USIT) includes IT Help, IT Upper Blindern and IT Gaustad and Geitmyrsveien

University Library/Digital Scholarship Center

UiO's website

Data manager at my department/centre

Research advisor at my department/centre

Research advisor at the Faculty

Collaborator or colleague at UiO

My supervisor

Websites or contact persons of the funders (EU, Research Council of Norway)

Other

Please specify

This element is only shown when the option 'Other' is selected in the question 'If you were starting a new project today, where would you look for information about research data management?'

Thank you for taking the time to participate in this survey!

This survey is part of an ongoing project to investigate the researchers' needs for support related to research infrastructure, including data management, in line with the Faculty's [Strategy for Research Infrastructure 2022-2030](#).

As part of this enquiry, we will also conduct in-depth interviews with researchers in spring 2024.

Would you be interested in participating in a follow-up interview?

If yes, please enter your email below. Please bear in mind that by doing so, your answers will no longer be anonymous.

If you prefer to stay anonymous, but would be interested in a follow-up interview, please contact [Dennis Gan](#).

Undersøkelse om IT-tjenester og datahåndtering ved SV-fakultetet

Vennligst besvar undersøkelsen med tanke på hele din forskningsportefølje og ikke begrenset til et enkelt prosjekt.

Undersøkelsen er anonym.

Hvilken stillingskategori tilhører du?

Stipendiat

Postdoktor

Professor, førsteamanuensis, forsker eller annen vitenskapelig stilling

Deltidsstilling (<50%) (professor II/forsker)

Annet

Vennligst utdyp her

Dette elementet vises kun dersom alternativet «Annet» er valgt i spørsmålet «Hvilken stillingskategori tilhører du?»

Hvilken enhet tilhører du?

ARENA Senter for europaforskning

Institutt for sosiologi og samfunnsgeografi

Institutt for statsvitenskap (inkl. C-REX)

Psykologisk institutt

Sosialantropologisk institutt

TIK Senter for teknologi, innovasjon og kultur

Økonomisk institutt

Type forskningsdata

Hva slags data bruker du i din forskning?

Intervjuer

Observasjoner, feltarbeid

Fokusgrupper

Tekst (dokumenter, taler, notater, rapporter, møterefater osv.)

Medier (trykte/digitale medier, radio/tv, sosiale medier)

Lyd (opptak, musikk, radio og annet lydmateriale)

Video og/eller foto

Spørreundersøkelse

Kontrollerte eksperimenter

Registerdata (sammenkoblede data fra administrative registre, inkludert folketellingsdata på individnivå)

Offentlig statistikk (f.eks. aggregerte data fra SSB, Verdensbanken, FN)

Annet

Vennligst utdyp her

Dette elementet vises kun dersom alternativet «Annet» er valgt i spørsmålet «Hva slags data bruker du i din forskning?»

Bruk av UiOs IT-tjenester

Med IT-tjenester menes programvare, skytjenester, og tjenester du bruker på nett som UiO tilbyr sine ansatte og studenter. En oversikt over alle tilgjengelige IT-tjenester finner du her: [IT-støtte til forskning](#).

Bruk av UiOs IT-tjenester for datainnsamling

Hvordan vil du vurdere følgende tjenester?

[Nettskjema](#)

Svært misfornøyd
Misfornøyd
Verken/eller
Fornøyd
Svært fornøyd
Bruker ikke

[Nettskjema-diktafon mobilapp](#)

Svært misfornøyd
Misfornøyd
Verken/eller
Fornøyd
Svært fornøyd
Bruker ikke

[Autotekst](#)

Svært misfornøyd
Misfornøyd
Verken/eller
Fornøyd
Svært fornøyd
Bruker ikke

[Whisper \(i TSD\)](#)

Svært misfornøyd
Misfornøyd
Verken/eller
Fornøyd
Svært fornøyd
Bruker ikke

[Viso](#)

Svært misfornøyd
Misfornøyd
Verken/eller
Fornøyd

Svært fornøyd

Bruker ikke

Vil du utdype dine vurderinger over?

Har du noen behov på dette feltet som ikke dekkes av UiO i dag?

Bruk av UiOs IT-tjenester for analyse og forskningsplattformer

Hvordan vil du vurdere følgende tjenester?

[UiO statistikkservere \(SPSS, Stata, R, NVivo og MATLAB.\)](#)

Svært misfornøyd

Misfornøyd

Verken/eller

Fornøyd

Svært fornøyd

Bruker ikke

[TSD](#)

Svært misfornøyd

Misfornøyd

Verken/eller

Fornøyd

Svært fornøyd

Bruker ikke

[Educloud Research](#)

Svært misfornøyd

Misfornøyd

Verken/eller

Fornøyd

Svært fornøyd

Bruker ikke

[NREC](#)

Svært misfornøyd

Misfornøyd

Verken/eller

Fornøyd

Svært fornøyd

Bruker ikke

[Virtual Desktop Infrastructure \(VDI\)](#)

Svært misfornøyd

Misfornøyd

Verken/eller
Fornøyd
Svært fornøyd
Bruker ikke

Vil du utdype dine vurderinger over?

Har du noen behov på dette feltet som ikke dekkes av UiO i dag?

Bruk av UiOs IT-tjenester for tungregning

Hvordan vil du vurdere følgende tjenester innenfor High Performance Computing (HPC) og tungregning?

Colossus

Svært misfornøyd
Misfornøyd
Verken/eller
Fornøyd
Svært fornøyd
Bruker ikke

Fox (Educloud Research)

Svært misfornøyd
Misfornøyd
Verken/eller
Fornøyd
Svært fornøyd
Bruker ikke

NRIS Betzy

Svært misfornøyd
Misfornøyd
Verken/eller
Fornøyd
Svært fornøyd
Bruker ikke

Maskinlæringsnoder

Svært misfornøyd
Misfornøyd
Verken/eller
Fornøyd
Svært fornøyd
Bruker ikke

Google Cloud Platform

Svært misfornøyd

Misfornøyd

Verken/eller

Fornøyd

Svært fornøyd

Bruker ikke

Vil du utdype dine vurderinger over?

Har du noen behov på dette feltet som ikke dekkes av UiO i dag?

Informasjon om UiOs IT-tjenester

Hvis du skulle starte et nytt prosjekt i dag, hvor ville du lete etter informasjon om UiOs IT-tjenester? Vi tenker her på både datainnsamling, analyse, forskningsplattformer og tungregning.

UiOs IT-avdeling (tidligere USIT). IT-hjelp, IT Øvre Blindern, IT Gaustad og Geitmyrsveien inngår i IT-avdelingen

Universitetsbiblioteket / Senter for digital forskerstøtte (DSC)

UiOs nettsider

Data manager (databehandler/datarøker) ved mitt institutt/senter

Forskningsrådgiver ved mitt institutt/senter

Forskningsrådgiver ved fakultet

Samarbeidspartner eller kollega ved UiO

Min veileder

Annet

Vennligst utdyp her

Dette elementet vises kun dersom alternativet «Annet» er valgt i spørsmålet «Hvis du skulle starte et nytt prosjekt i dag, hvor ville du lete etter informasjon om UiOs IT-tjenester? Vi tenker her på både datainnsamling, analyse, forskningsplattformer og tungregning.»

Bruk av UiOs IT-tjenester for Kunstig intelligens (KI)

Hvor ofte bruker du store språkmodeller (LLM)?

For eksempel [GPT UiO](#)

Aldri

Iblant

Flere ganger i måneden

Flere ganger i uken

Hver dag

I hvor stor grad forventer du at KI-teknologier vil påvirke ditt arbeid i løpet av de neste tre årene?

Hva slags ressurser eller støtte trenger du knyttet til KI?

Eksempler på nyere anvendelse av KI i samfunnsvitenskapelig forskning

Veiledning i bruk av KI-plattformer og programvare

Opplæring i KI-relaterte spørsmål inkludert personvern og etikk

Ingen

Annet

Vennligst utdyp her

Dette elementet vises kun dersom alternativet «Annet» er valgt i spørsmålet «Hva slags ressurser eller støtte trenger du knyttet til KI?»

Lagring av data underveis i forskningsprosjekter

Hva slags forskningsdata jobber du med?

Mer om [UiOs Dataklassifiseringsguide](#), som kan brukes til å bestemme dataklasser.

Grønne data (åpen eller fritt tilgjengelig)

Gule data (begrenset)

Røde data (fortrolig)

Svarte data (strengt fortrolig)

Hvor mye plass trenger du vanligvis for et prosjekt?

Opp til 10 GB

Mellom 10 og 100 GB

Mellom 100 GB og 1 TB

Mer enn 1 TB

Jeg vet ikke

Hvor lagrer du forskningsdata i dag?

Tjenester for sensitive data (TSD)

Lagringshotell

Educloud Research

Minnepinne/harddisk

Hjemmeområde/M-disken

Fellesområde

Tjenester fra UiO (f.eks. Teams, OneDrive)

Tjenester fra andre institusjoner (f.eks Teams fra et annet universitet)

Privat skylagring

Annet

Vennligst utdyp her

Dette elementet vises kun dersom alternativet «Annet» er valgt i spørsmålet «Hvor lagrer du forskningsdata i dag?»

I hvor stor grad er dine lagringsbehov for aktive data (underveis i et prosjekt) dekket?

Vil du utdype dine vurderinger over?

Har du noen behov på dette feltet som ikke dekkes av UiO i dag?

Informasjon om datalagring

Hvis du skulle starte et nytt prosjekt i dag, hvor ville du lete etter informasjon om

datalagring?

UiOs IT-avdeling (tidligere USIT). IT-hjelp, IT Øvre Blindern, IT Gaustad og Geitmyrsveien inngår i IT-avdelingen

Universitetsbiblioteket / Senter for digital forskerstøtte (DSC)

UiOs nettsider

Data manager (databehandler/datarøker) ved mitt institutt/senter

Forskningsrådgiver ved mitt institutt/senter

Forskningsrådgiver ved fakultet

Samarbeidspartner eller kollega ved UiO

Min veileder

Annet

Vennligst utdyp her

Dette elementet vises kun dersom alternativet «Annet» er valgt i spørsmålet «Hvis du skulle starte et nytt prosjekt i dag, hvor ville du lete etter informasjon om datalagring?»

Bruk av UiOs IT-tjenester knyttet til deling av data

Deler du forskningsdata med samarbeidspartnere eller studenter underveis i forskningsprosessen?

Ja

Nei

Hvem deler du data med?

Dette elementet vises kun dersom alternativet «Ja» er valgt i spørsmålet «Deler du forskningsdata med samarbeidspartnere eller studenter underveis i forskningsprosessen?»

Andre forskere/ansatte ved SV-fakultetet

Andre forskere/ansatte på UiO

Forskere/samarbeidspartnere i Norge, utenfor UiO

Internasjonale forskere/samarbeidspartnere

Studenter på UiO

Annet

Vennligst utdyp her

Dette elementet vises kun dersom alternativet «Annet» er valgt i spørsmålet «Hvem deler du data med?»

Jeg deler data via

Dette elementet vises kun dersom alternativet «Ja» er valgt i spørsmålet «Deler du forskningsdata med samarbeidspartnere eller studenter underveis i forskningsprosessen?»

Tjenester for sensitive data (TSD)

Lagringshotell

Educloud Research

Minnepinne/harddisk

Hjemmeområde/M-disken

Fellesområde

Tjenester fra UiO (f.eks. Teams, OneDrive)

Tjenester fra andre institusjoner (f.eks Teams fra et annet universitet)

Privat skylagring

Annet

Vennligst utdyp her

Dette elementet vises kun dersom alternativet «Annet» er valgt i spørsmålet «Jeg deler data via»

Hvor viktig er det for deg å kunne dele forskningsdata med samarbeidspartnere/studenter under innsamling og/eller analyse av data?

Dette elementet vises kun dersom alternativet «Ja» er valgt i spørsmålet «Deler du forskningsdata med samarbeidspartnere eller studenter underveis i forskningsprosessen?»

Vil du utdype dine vurderinger over?

Dette elementet vises kun dersom alternativet «Ja» er valgt i spørsmålet «Deler du forskningsdata med samarbeidspartnere eller studenter underveis i forskningsprosessen?»

Jeg deler ikke data fordi

Dette elementet vises kun dersom alternativet «Nei» er valgt i spørsmålet «Deler du forskningsdata med samarbeidspartnere eller studenter underveis i forskningsprosessen?»

Jeg har ikke tid

Det er ikke min forskningspraksis

Jeg jobber med sensitive data

Jeg samarbeider ikke med andre

Annet

Vennligst utdyp her

Dette elementet vises kun dersom alternativet «Annet» er valgt i spørsmålet «Jeg deler ikke data fordi»

Har du noen behov på dette feltet som ikke dekkes av UiO i dag?

Bruk av UiOs IT-tjenester knyttet til arkivering

Arkiverer du forskningsdata for deling og gjenbruk når forskningen er fullført og/eller resultatene er publisert?

Ja

Nei

Jeg arkiverer data fordi

Dette elementet vises kun dersom alternativet «Ja» er valgt i spørsmålet «Arkiverer du forskningsdata for deling og gjenbruk når forskningen er fullført og/eller resultatene er publisert?»

Data kan gjenbrukes av meg og andre

Resultatene kan reproduseres av andre

Det bidrar til vitenskapelig åpenhet

Det kreves av forskningsfinansiører (EU, Forskningsrådet)

Det kreves av vitenskapelige tidsskrifter

Det kan øke siteringer

Det kan gi mer synlighet til forskningen

Det kan legge til rette for mer samarbeid

Annet

Vennligst utdyp her

Dette elementet vises kun dersom alternativet «Annet» er valgt i spørsmålet «Jeg arkiverer data fordi»

Jeg bruker følgende som arkiv for forskningsdata

Dette elementet vises kun dersom alternativet «Ja» er valgt i spørsmålet «Arkiverer du forskningsdata for deling og gjenbruk når forskningen er fullført og/eller resultatene er publisert?»

Sikt (tidl. NSD) sitt forskningsdataarkiv
DataverseNO
Andre forskningsdataarkiv (f.eks. Zenodo)
UiO-nettside
Annet

Vennligst utdyp her

Dette elementet vises kun dersom alternativet «Annet» er valgt i spørsmålet «Jeg bruker følgende som arkiv for forskningsdata»

Jeg arkiverer ikke data for deling og gjenbruk fordi

Dette elementet vises kun dersom alternativet «Nei» er valgt i spørsmålet «Arkiverer du forskningsdata for deling og gjenbruk når forskningen er fullført og/eller resultatene er publisert?»

Jeg har ikke tid
Det er ikke min forskningspraksis
Jeg jobber med sensitive data
Resultatene kan ikke reproduseres av andre
Dataene kan ikke gjenbrukes av andre
Annet

Vennligst utdyp her

Dette elementet vises kun dersom alternativet «Annet» er valgt i spørsmålet «Jeg arkiverer ikke data for deling og gjenbruk fordi»

Hvor viktig er det for deg å arkivere forskningsdata for deling og gjenbruk?

Dette elementet vises kun dersom alternativet «Ja» er valgt i spørsmålet «Arkiverer du forskningsdata for deling og gjenbruk når forskningen er fullført og/eller resultatene er publisert?»

Vil du utdype dine vurderinger over?

Dette elementet vises kun dersom alternativet «Ja» er valgt i spørsmålet «Arkiverer du forskningsdata for deling og gjenbruk når forskningen er fullført og/eller resultatene er publisert?»

Har du noen behov på dette feltet som ikke dekkes av UiO i dag?

Praksis for forskningsdatahåndtering

Bruker du datahåndteringsplan(er) i dag?

Ja
Nei

Jeg bruker en mal for datahåndteringsplan (Data Management Plan/DMP) fra følgende ressurs:

Dette elementet vises kun dersom alternativet «Ja» er valgt i spørsmålet «Bruker du datahåndteringsplan(er) i dag?»

UiO
EU Horisont Europa
Science Europe
Sikt (tidl. NSD)
Mitt institutt/senter/forskergruppe/prosjekt
DMPonline
DMPTool

Annet

Vennligst utdyp her

Dette elementet vises kun dersom alternativet «Annet» er valgt i spørsmålet «Jeg bruker en mal for datahåndteringsplan (Data Management Plan/DMP) fra følgende ressurs:»

Jeg bruker ikke datahåndteringsplaner i dag fordi

Dette elementet vises kun dersom alternativet «Nei» er valgt i spørsmålet «Bruker du datahåndteringsplan(er) i dag?»

Jeg har ikke behov for det

Jeg har ikke tid til det

Jeg har ikke resurser til det

Jeg er usikker på hvilken mal jeg skal bruke

Annet

Vennligst utdyp her

Dette elementet vises kun dersom alternativet «Annet» er valgt i spørsmålet «Jeg bruker ikke datahåndteringsplaner i dag fordi»

Hvor viktig er det for deg å ha en datahåndteringsplan (DMP)?

Dette elementet vises kun dersom alternativet «Ja» er valgt i spørsmålet «Bruker du datahåndteringsplan(er) i dag?»

Har du noen behov på dette feltet som ikke dekkes av UiO i dag?

Informasjon om forskningsdatahåndtering

Hvis du skulle startet et nytt prosjekt i dag, hvor ville du lete etter informasjon om datahåndtering?

UiOs IT-avdeling (tidligere USIT). IT-hjelp, IT Øvre Blindern, IT Gaustad og Geitmyrsveien inngår i IT-avdelingen

Universitetsbiblioteket / Senter for digital forskerstøtte (DSC)

UiOs nettsider

Data manager (databehandler/datarøker) ved mitt institutt/senter

Forskningsrådgiver ved mitt institutt/senter

Forskningsrådgiver ved fakultet

Samarbeidspartner eller kollega ved UiO

Min veileder

Nettsider eller kontaktpersoner finansjør (EU, Forskningsrådet)

Annet

Vennligst utdyp her

Dette elementet vises kun dersom alternativet «Annet» er valgt i spørsmålet «Hvis du skulle startet et nytt prosjekt i dag, hvor ville du lete etter informasjon om datahåndtering?»

Takk for at du tok deg tid til å besvare denne spørreundersøkelsen!

Undersøkelsen inngår i et større utredningsarbeid ved SV-fakultetet om forskernes behov for støtte til forskningsinfrastruktur, herunder datarøking, i tråd med fakultetets [strategi for forskningsinfrastruktur 2022-2030](#).

Som del av utredningen vil vi også foreta dybdeintervjuer med forskere i løpet av våren 2024.

Er du interessert i å delta i et oppfølgingsintervju?

Hvis ja, skriv e-postadressen din her. Vær oppmerksom på at hvis du gjør dette vil ikke svarene dine

lenger være anonyme.

Hvis du foretrekker å være anonym, men er interessert i et oppfølgingsintervju, vennligst ta kontakt med [Dennis Gan](#).

Appendix 3. Survey results

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The survey targeted academic staff at the faculty. It was open for three weeks in March 2024. 127 respondents answered the Norwegian survey and 80 the English survey, giving a total of 207 respondents. The response rate was 36.6%. Compared to other UiO surveys active in the winter of 2024, our response rate was relatively high.⁴³ 109 professors, associate professors, and researchers, and 84 temporary academic staff (PhD candidates and postdocs) participated, as well as 14 data managers, engineers, research assistants or part-time academic staff (<50%).⁴⁴

ARENA had the highest response rate overall (64%), followed by ISV (52%) and ISS (47%), while PSI had the lowest rate at 25% (Figure A1). Figure A2 shows considerable variations across positions and units. The response rate for postdocs (100%) and PhD candidates (67%) is highest for ARENA, with the second highest rates among ISV postdocs (67%) and PhD candidates (44%). PSI has the lowest response rates for both groups (approximately 15%). ØI shows the highest response rate among their PhD candidates (47%), surpassing the rates for postdocs (20%) and other scientific staff (31%). Overall, response rates among other scientific staff (43%) is higher than postdocs (34%) and PhD candidates (29%) (Figure A3).

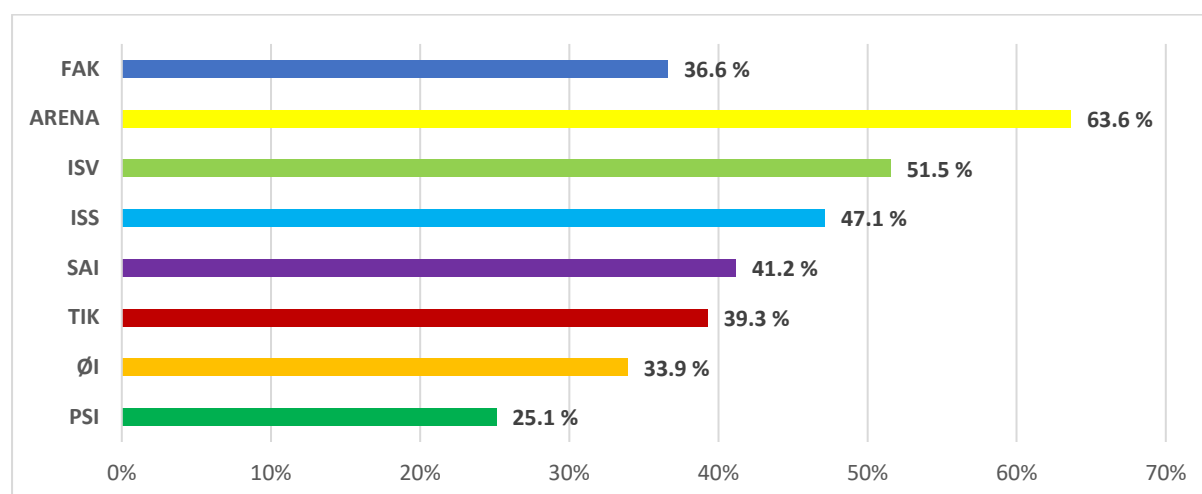


Figure A1. Response rate by unit

Table A1: Academic staff invited to the survey and response rate by unit

	Scientific staff per March 2024	Share of total academic staff (%)	Survey respondents	Survey response rate (%)
ARENA	22	4.3	14	63.6
ISS	70	13.6	33	47.1
ISV	97	18.9	50	51.5
PSI	207	40.3	52	25.1
SAI	34	6.6	14	41.2
TIK	28	5.4	11	39.3
ØI	56	10.9	19	33.9
FAK total	527	100	193	36.6

⁴³ The QualiFAIR survey, which investigated infrastructure for storing, sharing, and archiving qualitative data, had a response rate of less than 10% (93 respondents from UiO at large). The bi-annual IT User Survey conducted by the UiO in 2022 had around 10% response rate.

⁴⁴ The response rate is calculated based on the number of employees in scientific positions on 31 January 2024. In this calculation only 193 of 207 respondents are counted, excluding the 14 other respondents. All responses are included in the report's analysis.

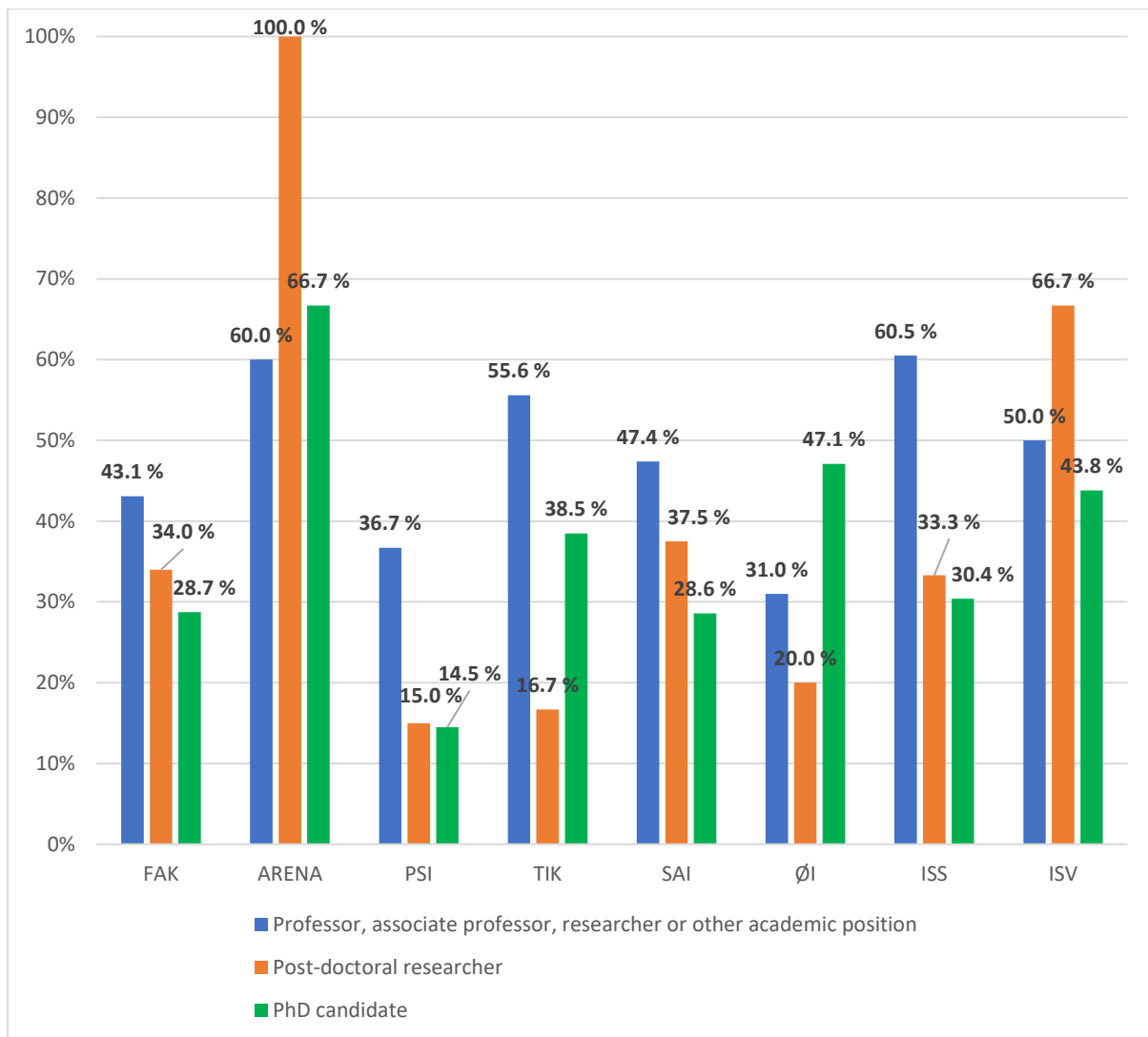


Figure A2. Response rates by unit and position

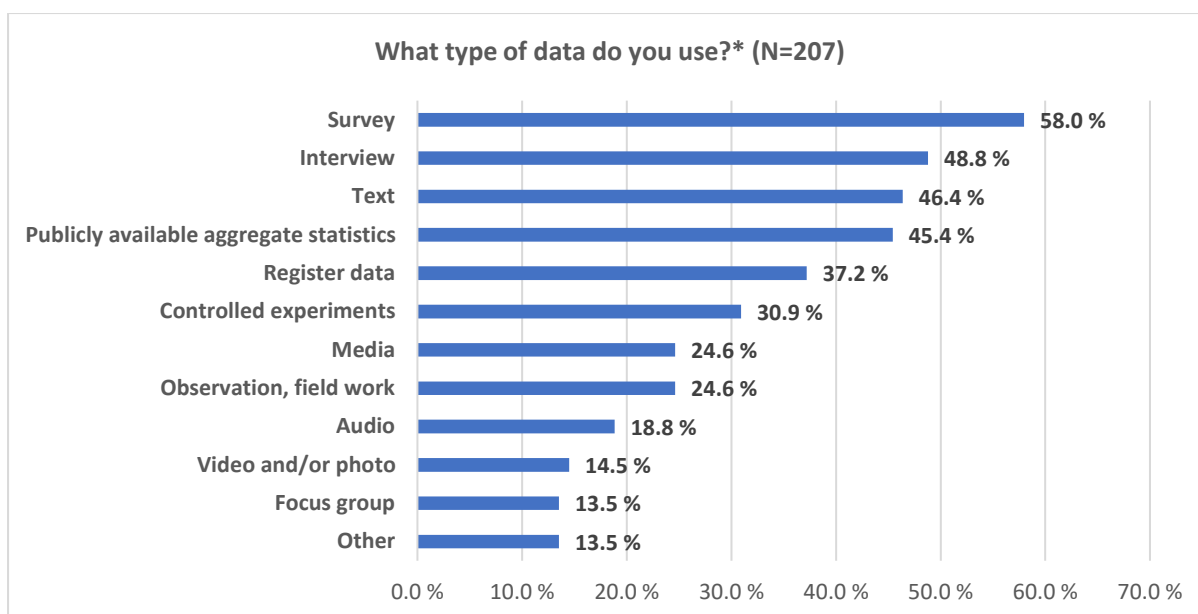


Figure A3. Data types used by survey respondents

Table A2. Type of data used per unit

	Interview	Observation, field work	Focus group	Text	Audio	Video, photo
ARENA (n=14)	12	1	0	14	2	0
ISS (n=33)	20	12	10	16	5	6
ISV (n=51)	23	11	4	35	4	3
PSI (n=62)	22	9	8	10	12	10
SAI (n=14)	14	14	5	11	10	10
TIK (n=12)	10	4	1	9	6	1
ØI (n=21)	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total (n=207)	101	51	28	96	39	30
% of total (all respondents)	48.8	24.6	13.5	46.4	18.8	14.5

	Media	Survey	Controlled experiments	Register data	Statistics	Other
ARENA (n=14)	7	6	1	1	7	1
ISS (n=33)	11	16	2	15	11	0
ISV (n=51)	14	35	18	14	35	7
PSI (n=62)	4	50	36	29	18	15
SAI (n=14)	10	2	0	1	1	1
TIK (n=12)	4	4	0	1	6	0
ØI (n=21)	1	7	7	16	16	4
Total (n=207)	51	120	64	77	94	28
% of total (all respondents)	24.6	58.0	30.9	37.2	45.4	13.5

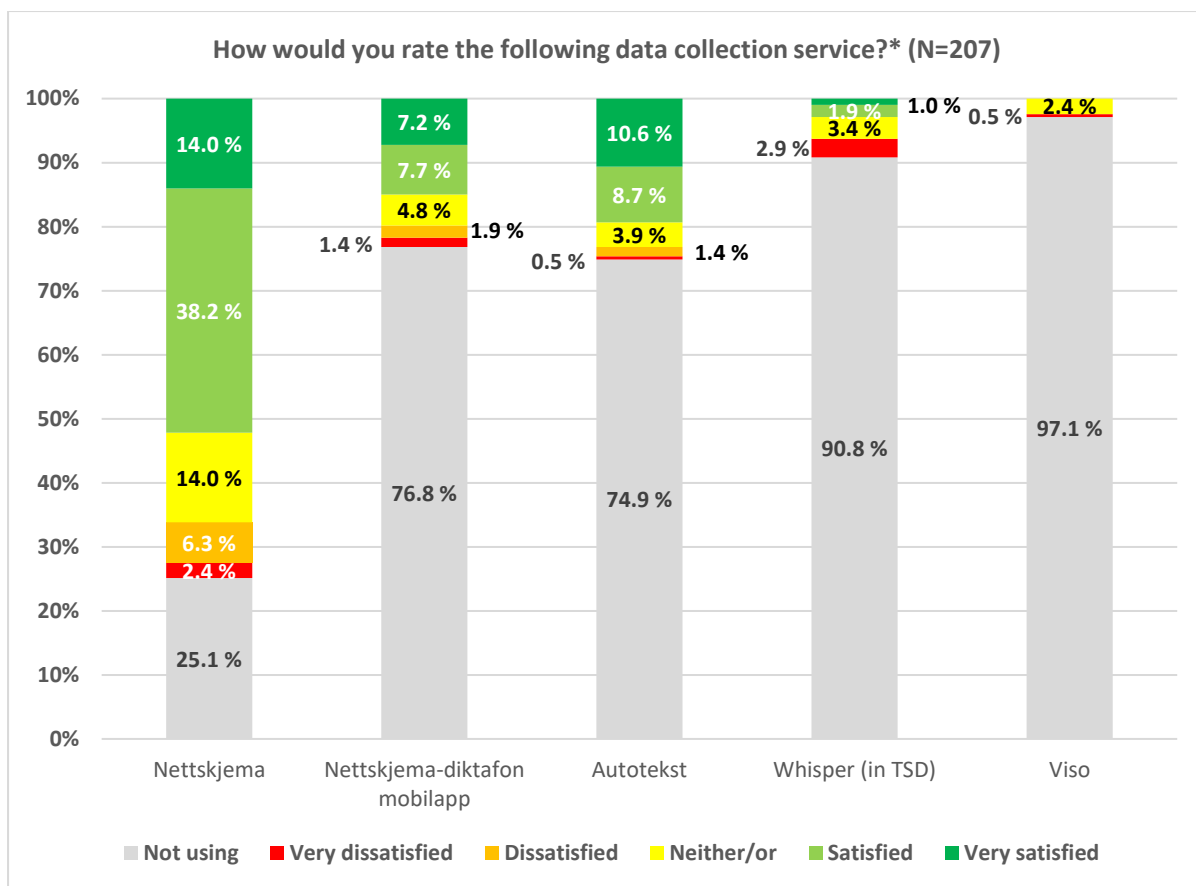


Figure A4. Use of UiO IT services related to data collection

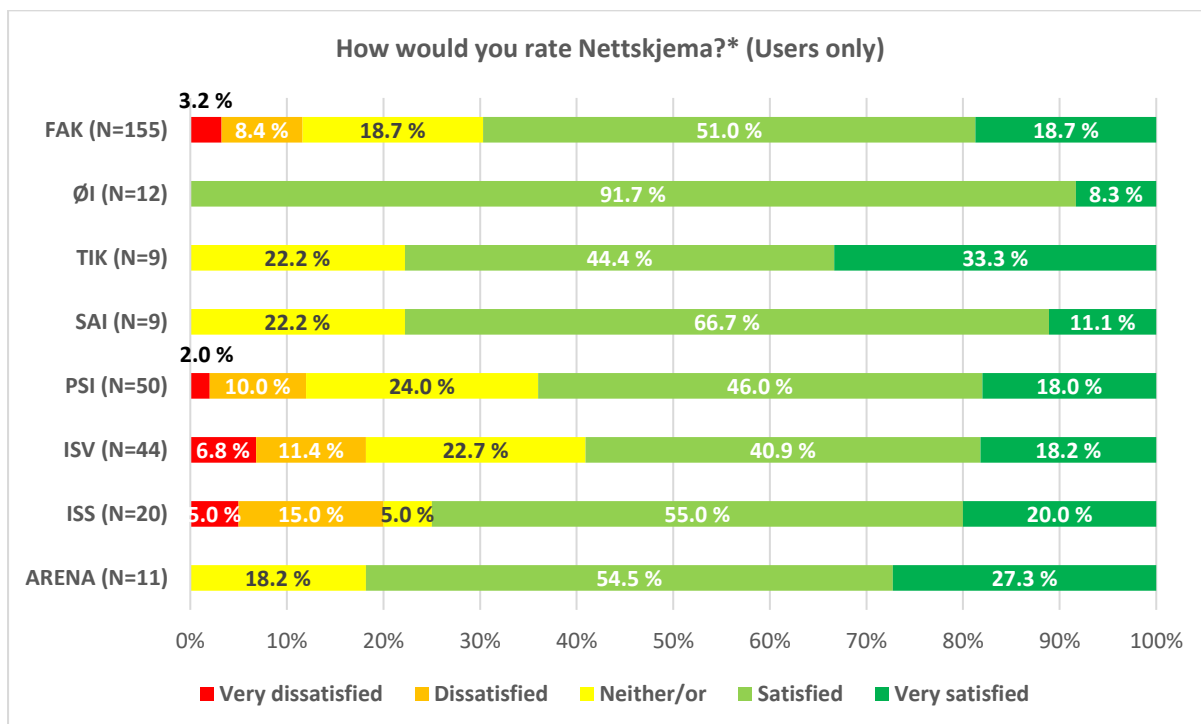


Figure A5. User satisfaction with Nettskjema per unit

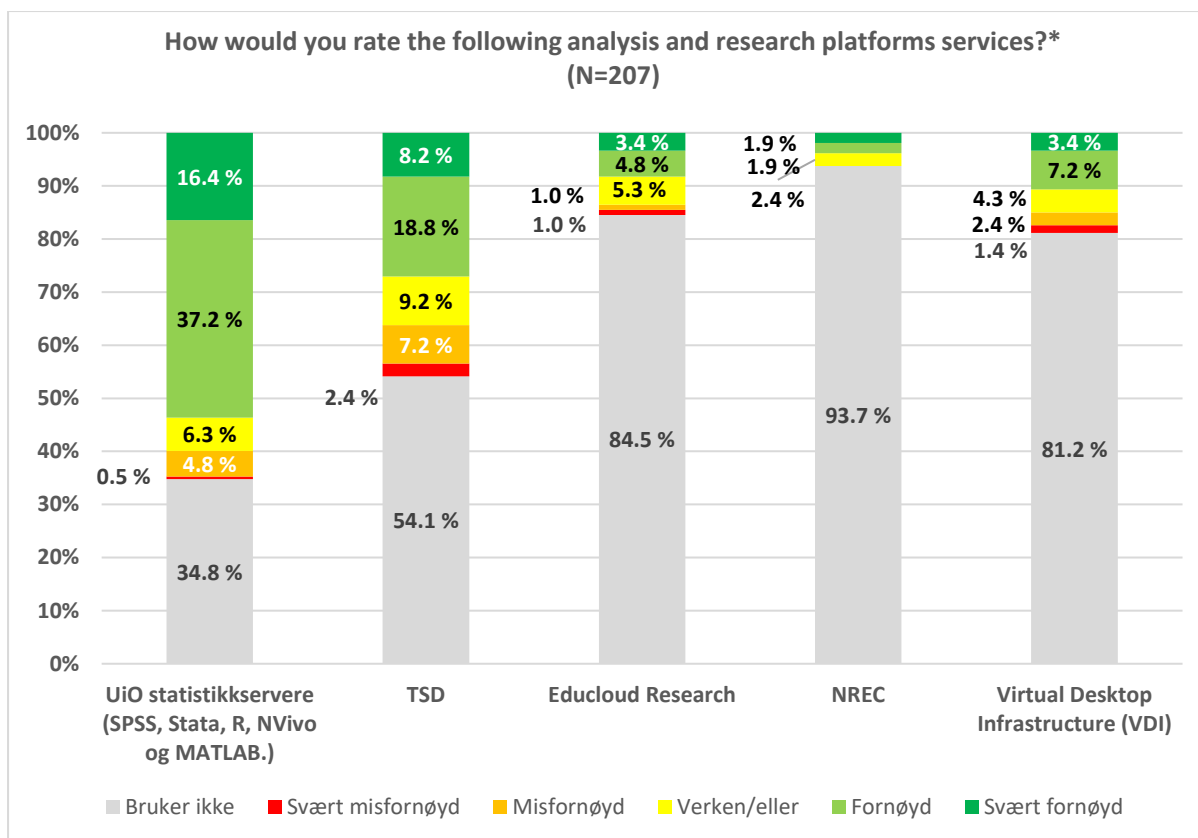


Figure A6. User satisfaction with UiO IT services related to analysis and research platforms

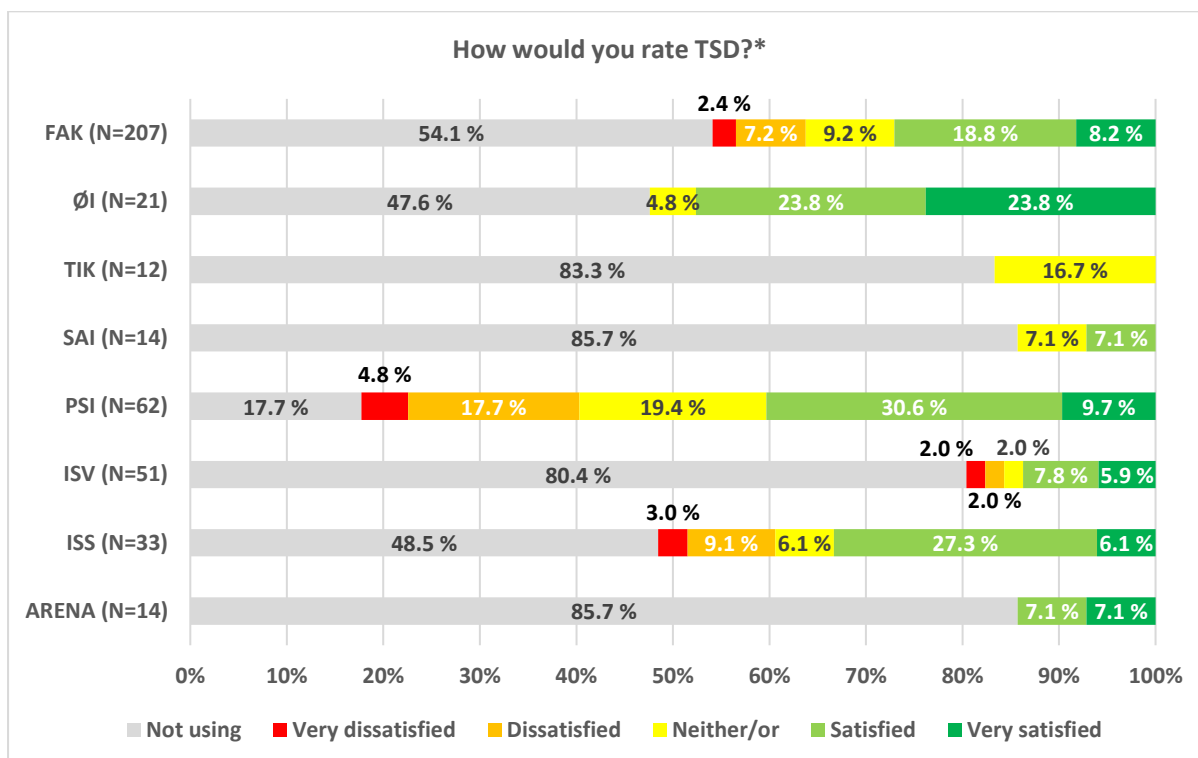


Figure A7. Use of and user satisfaction with TSD per unit

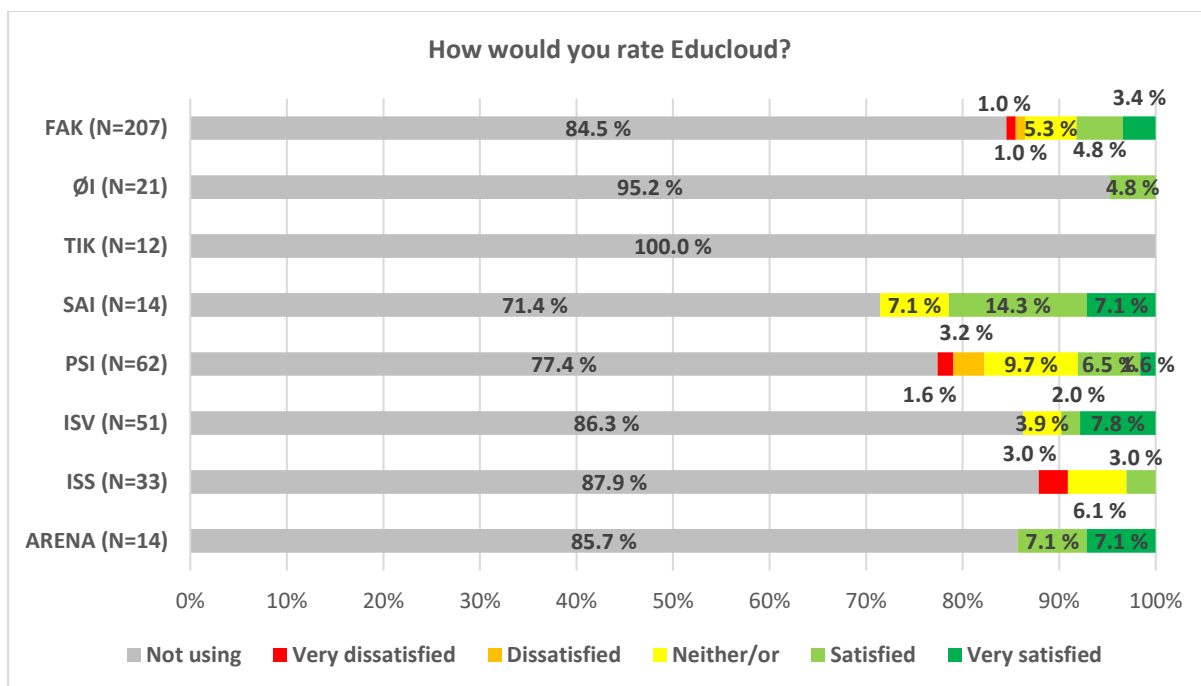


Figure A8. Use of and user satisfaction with Educloud Research per unit

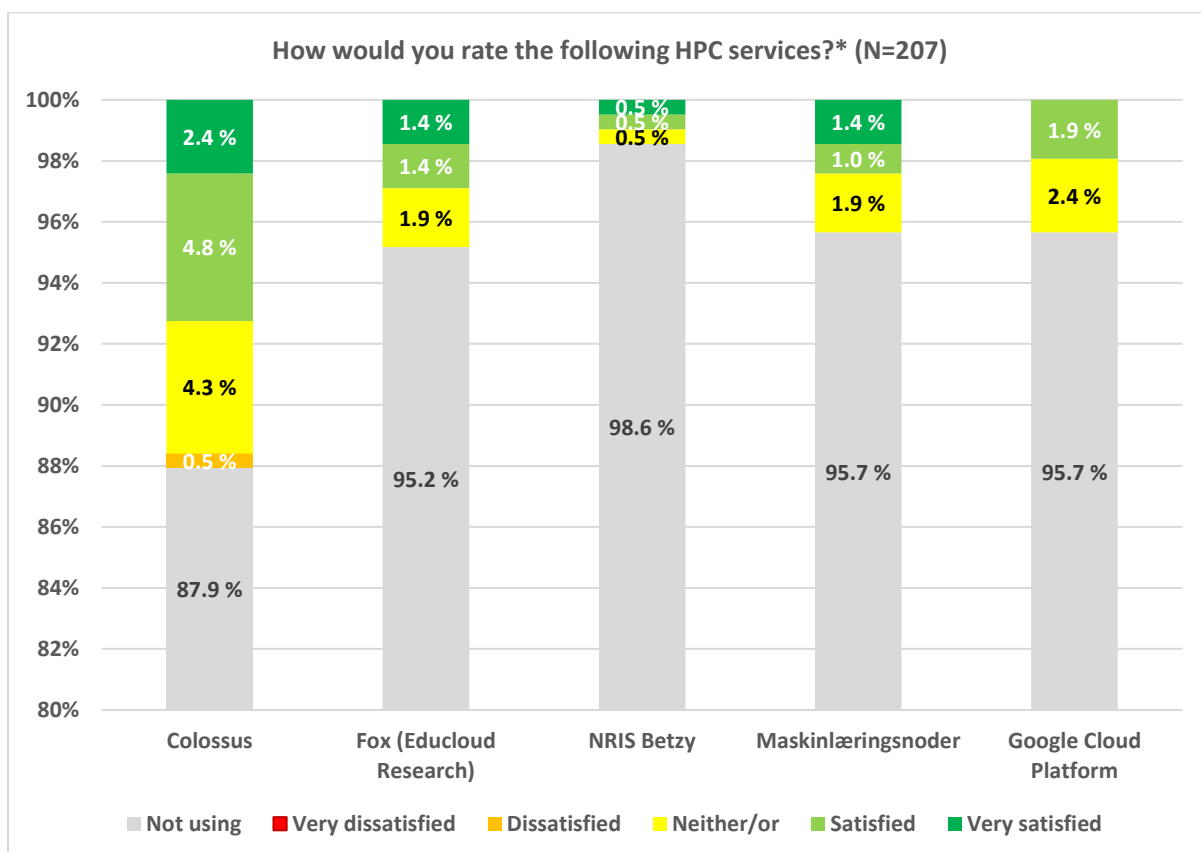


Figure A9. Use of UiO IT services related to High Performance Computing (HPC)

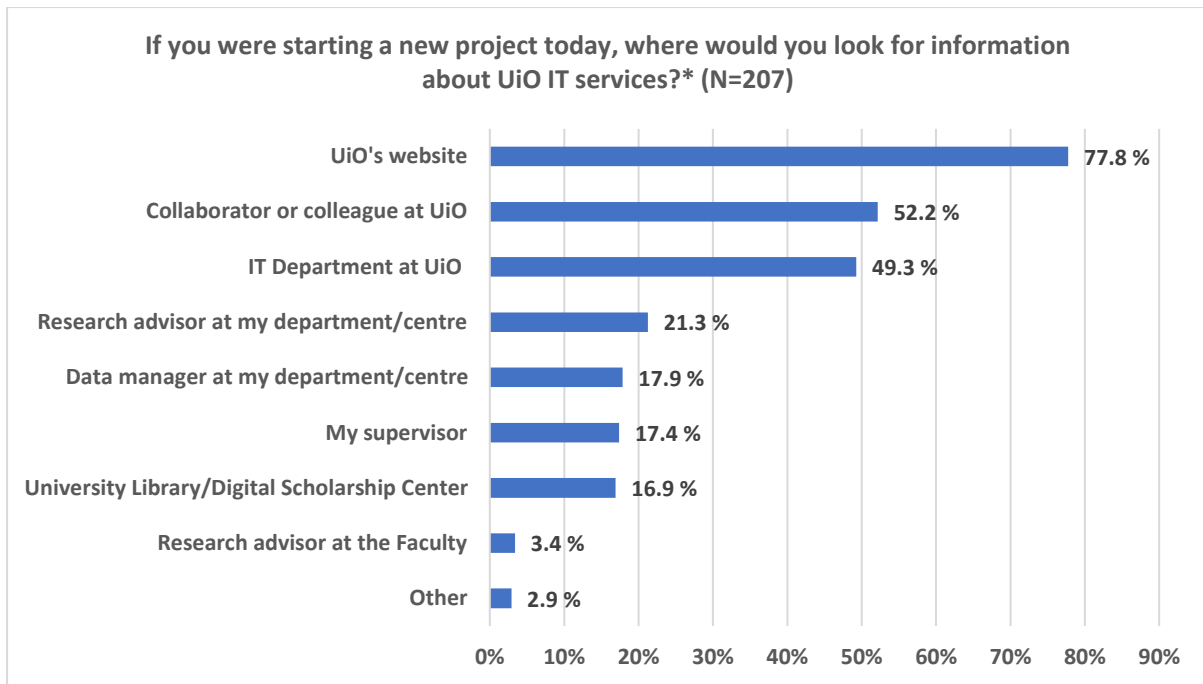


Figure A10. Contact points used for information about UiO IT services

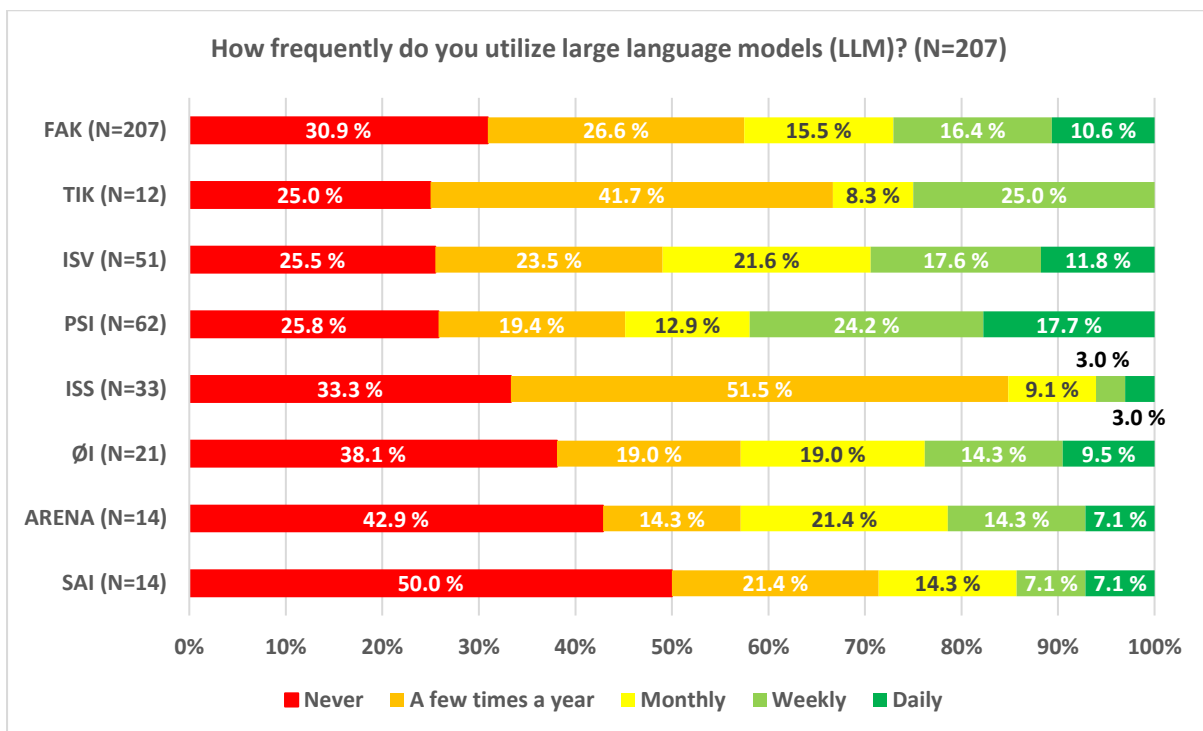


Figure A11. Use of LLMs

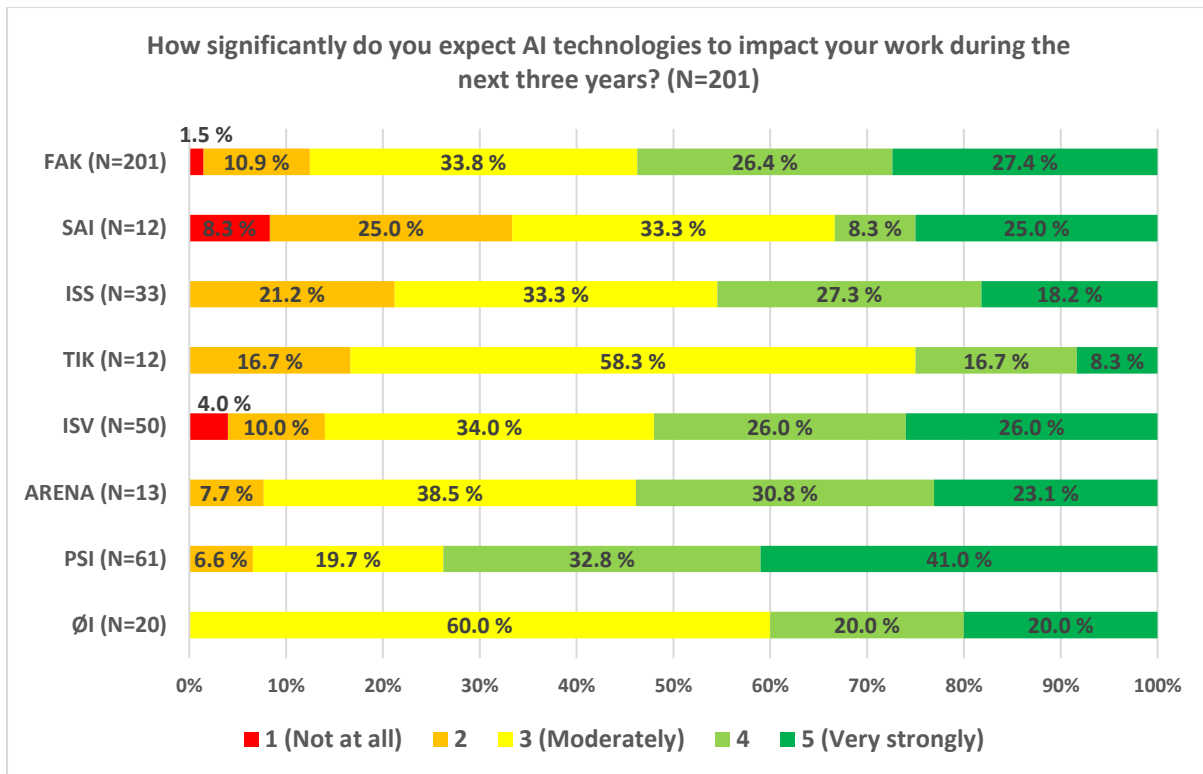


Figure A12. Expected impact of AI

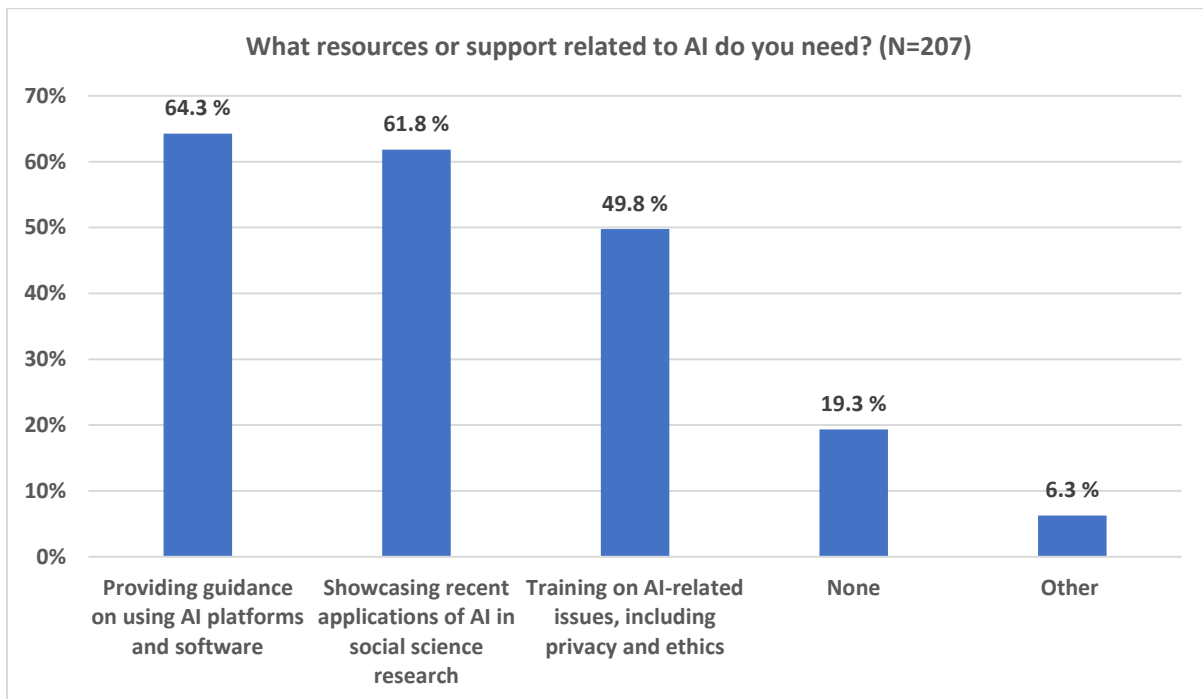


Figure A13. Need for resources or support

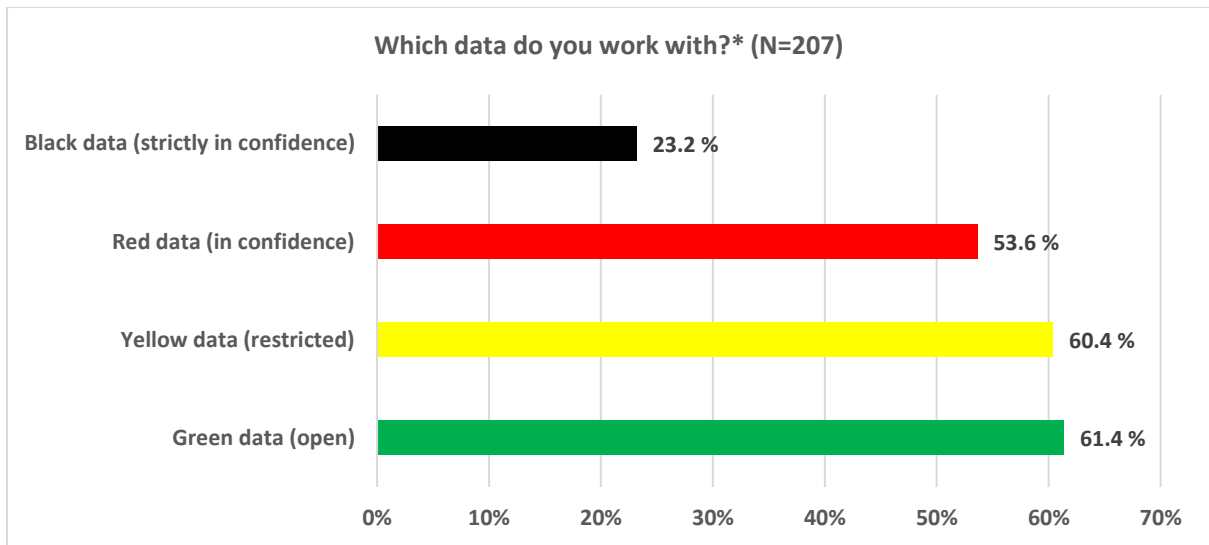


Figure A14. Data classification

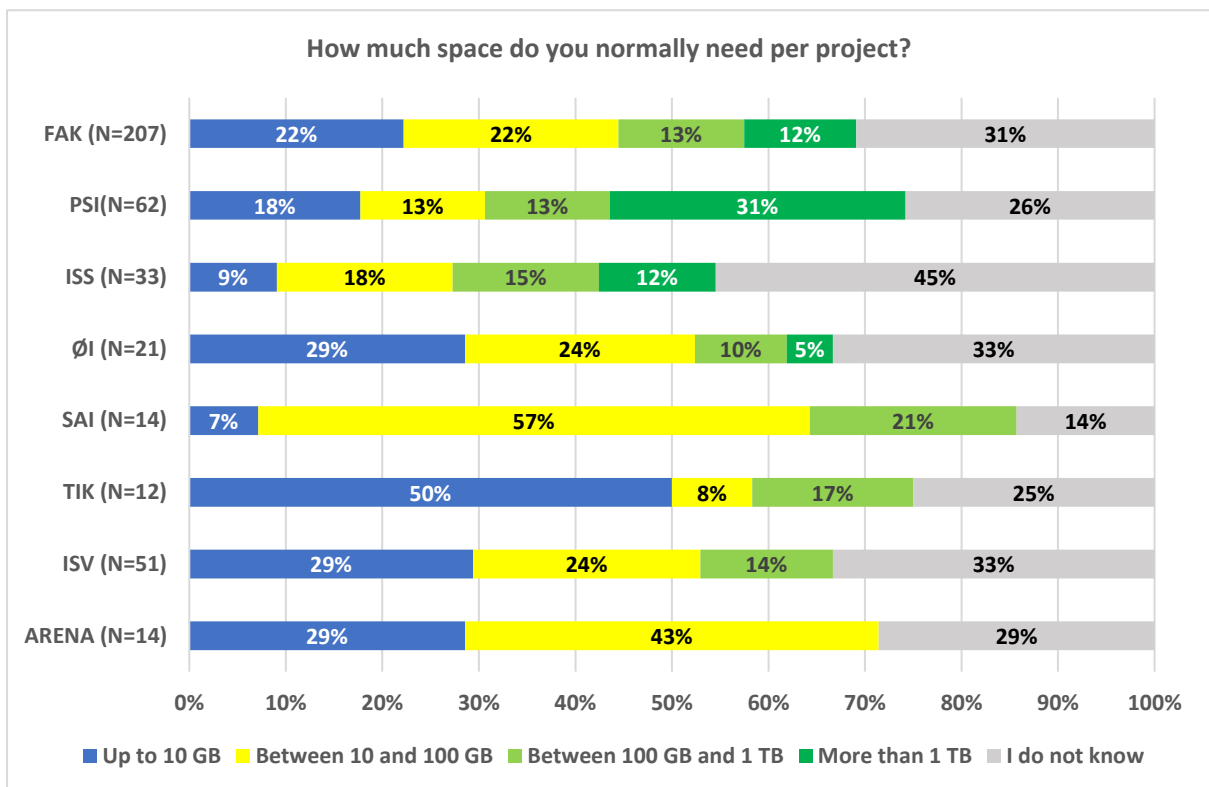


Figure A15. Storage space needed per unit

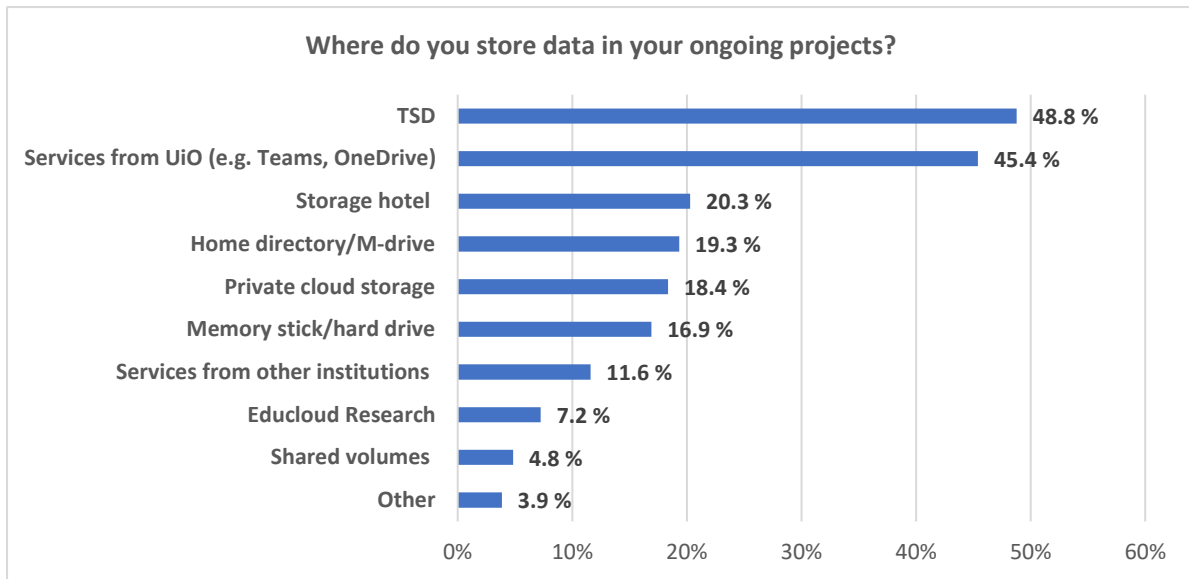


Figure A16. Services for data storage

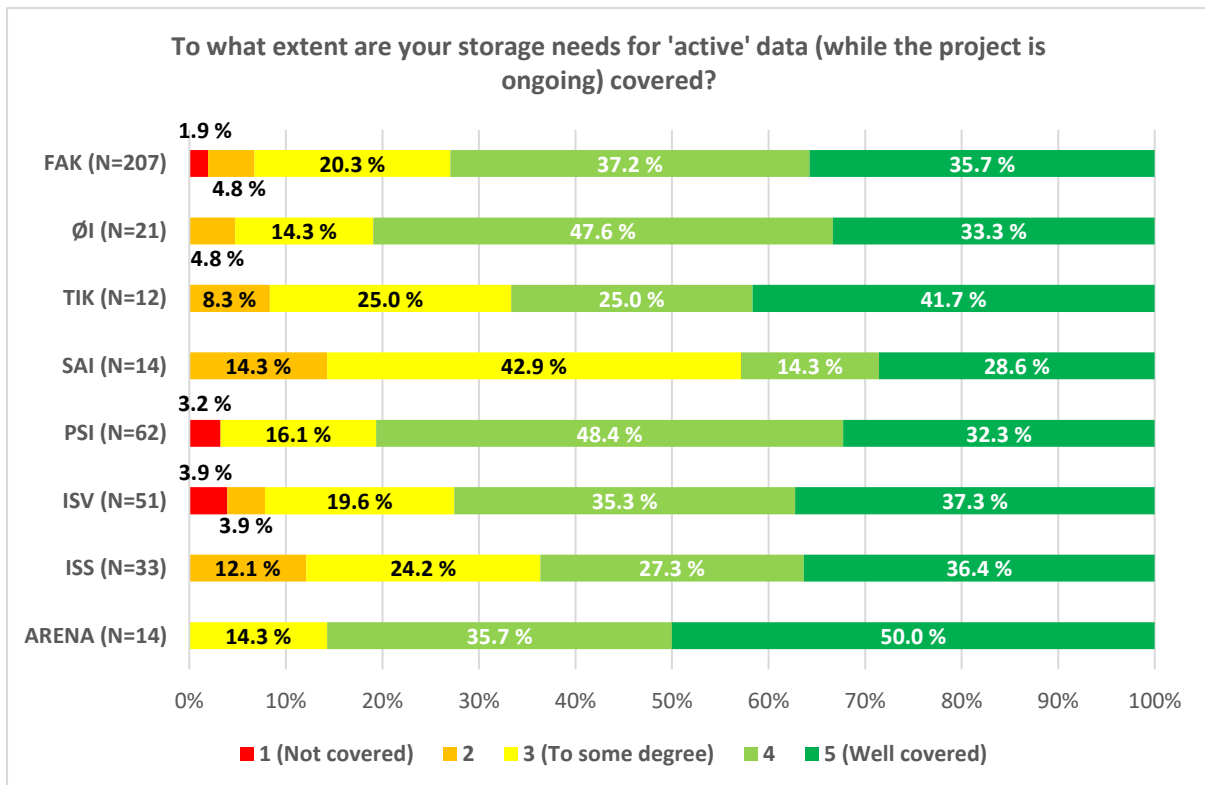


Figure A17. To what extent are storage needs covered per unit

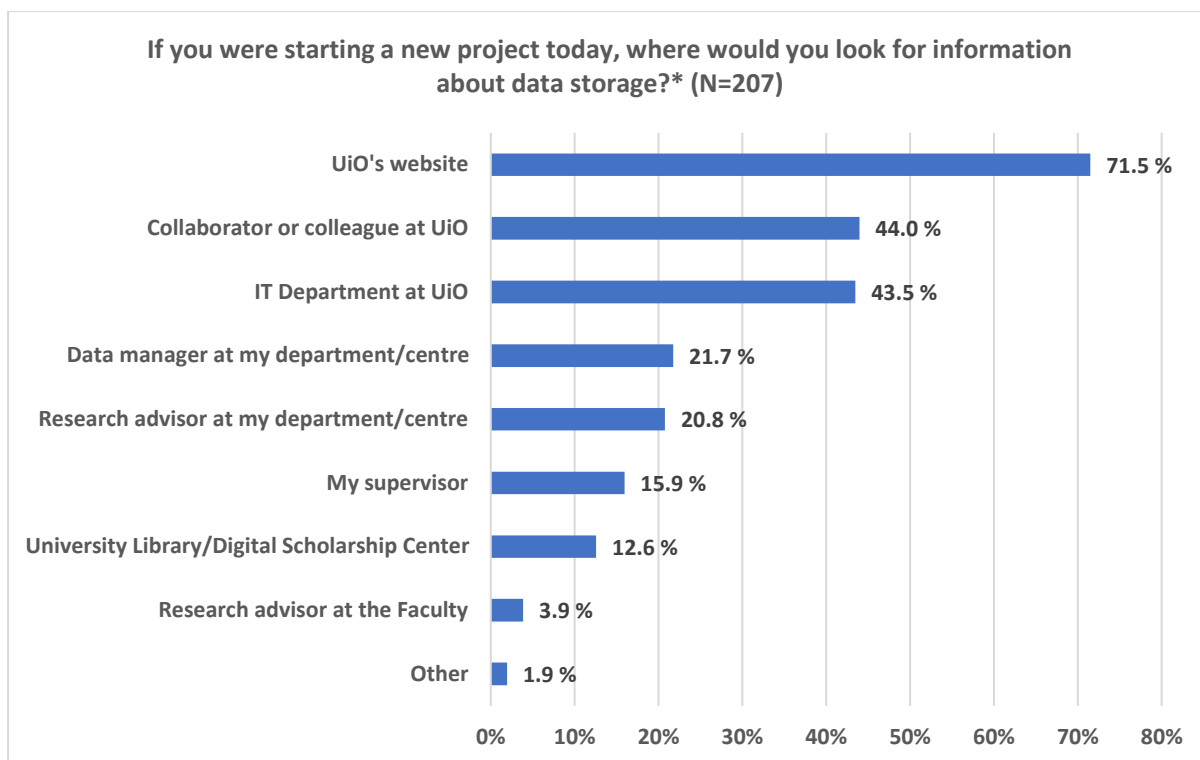


Figure A18. Contact points used for information about data storage

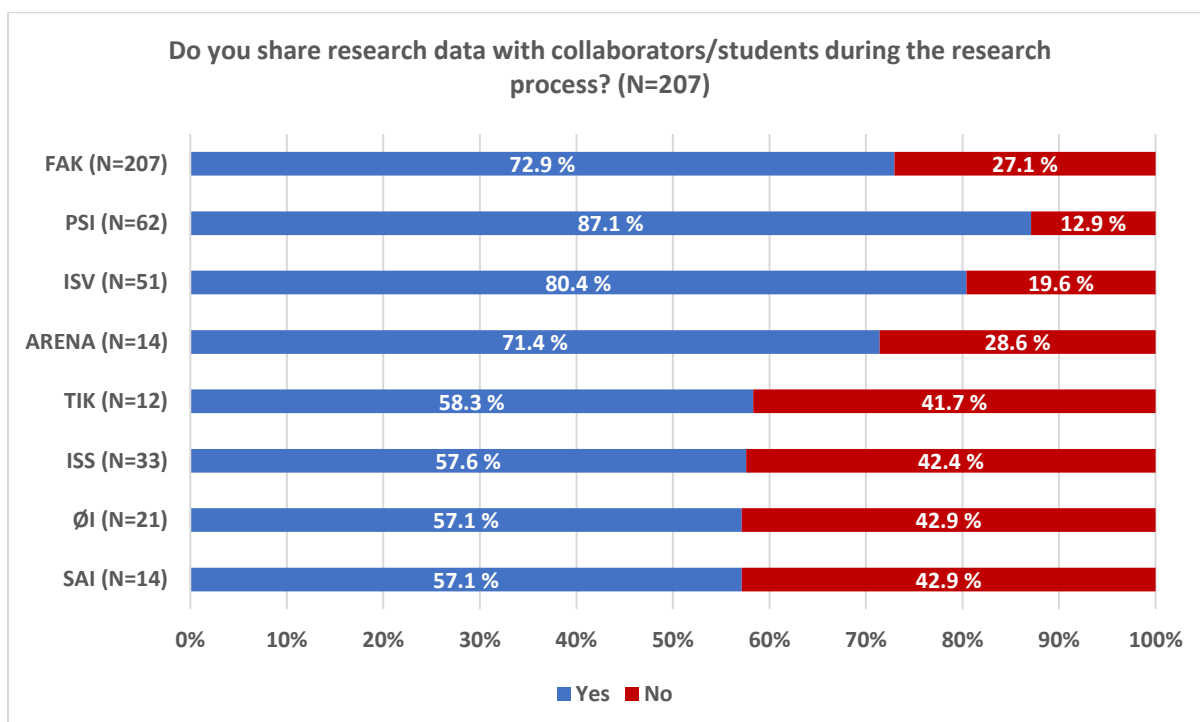


Figure A19. Data sharing practices per unit

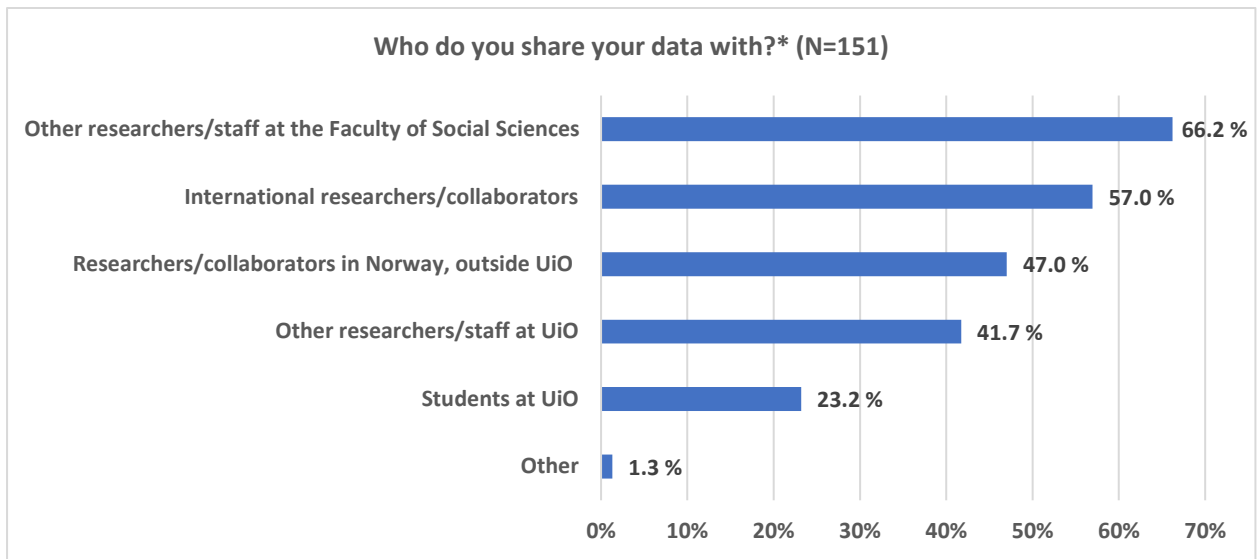


Figure A20. Collaborators researchers share their data with

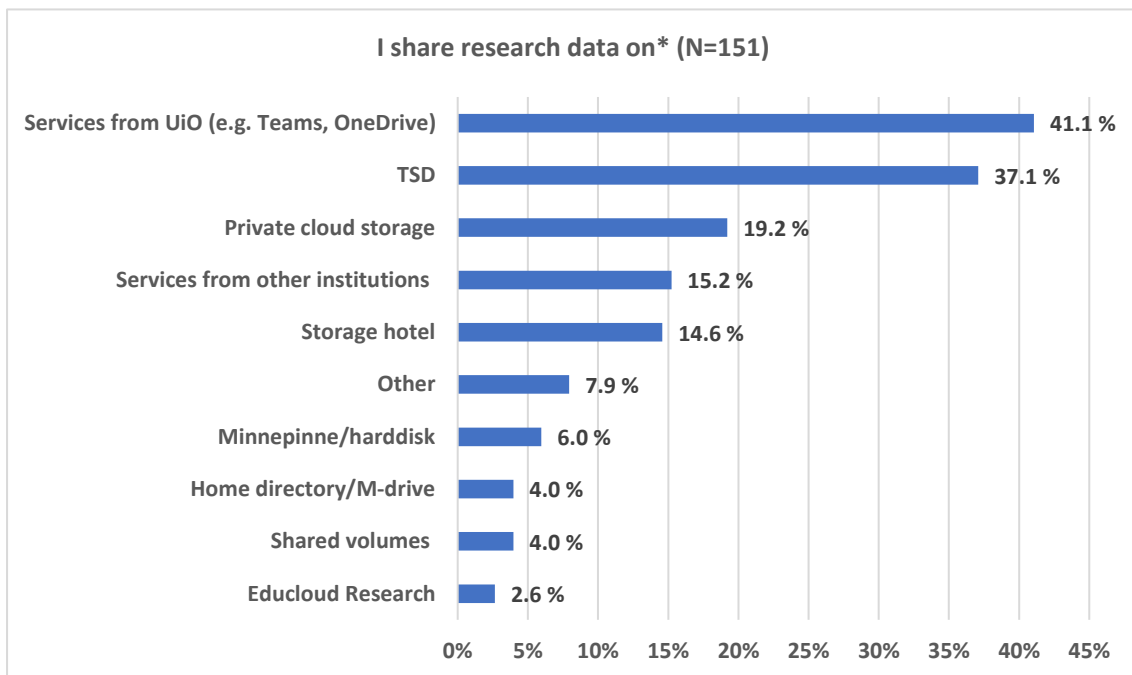


Figure A21. Services for data sharing

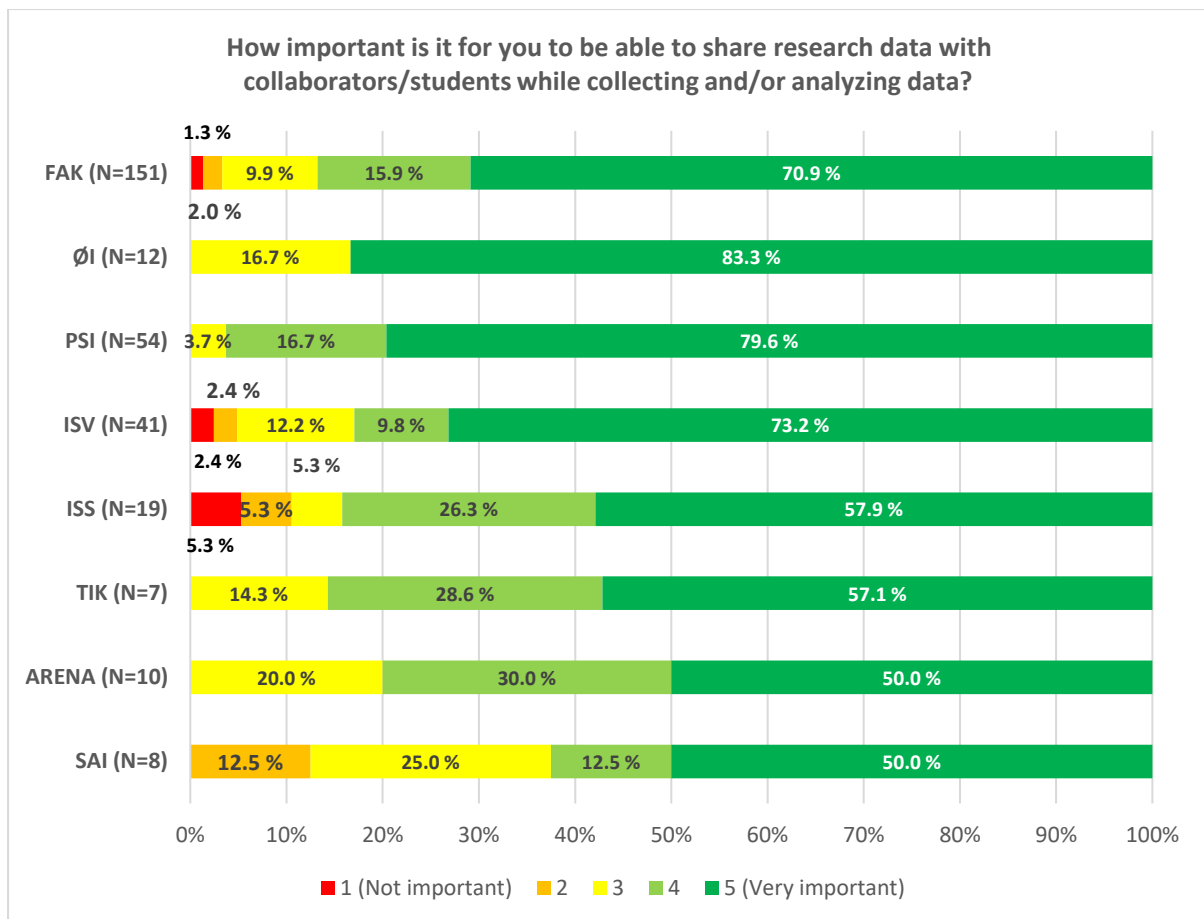


Figure A22. Importance of data sharing (among those who share research data)

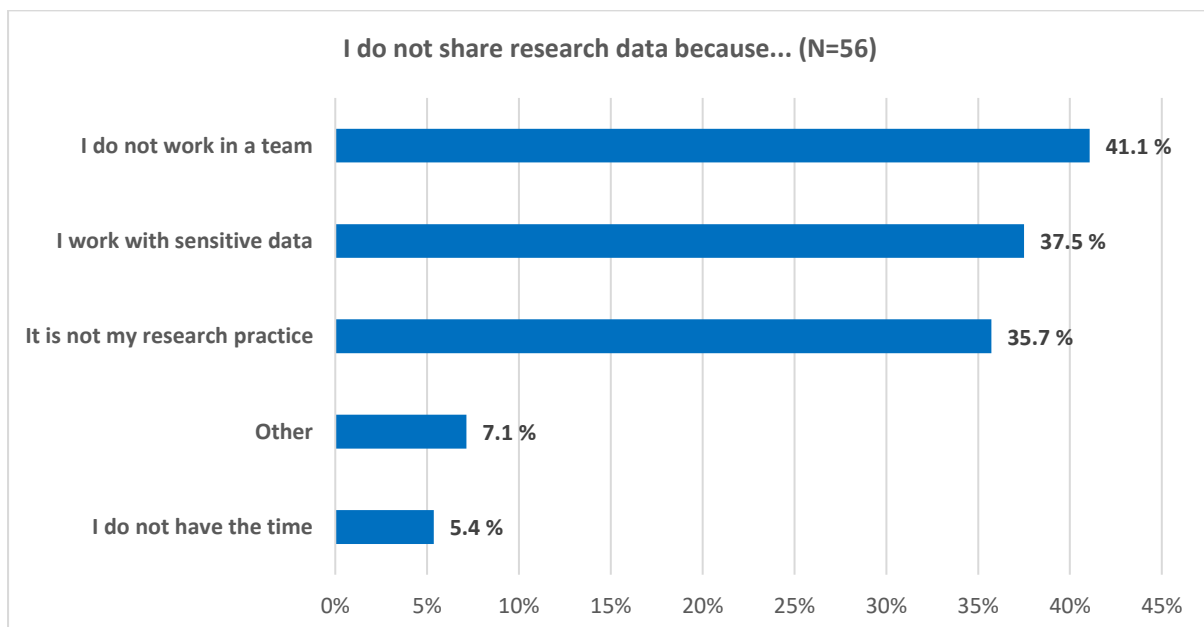


Figure A23. Reasons for not sharing data

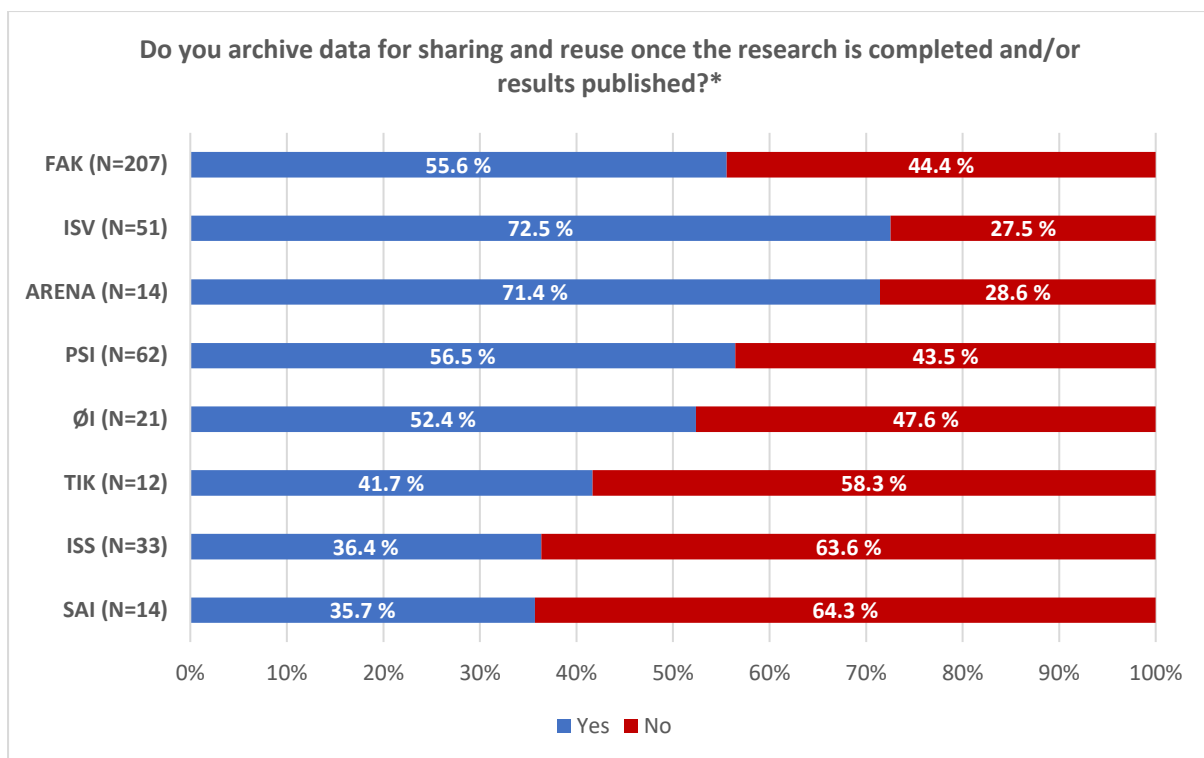


Figure A24. Data archiving practices per unit

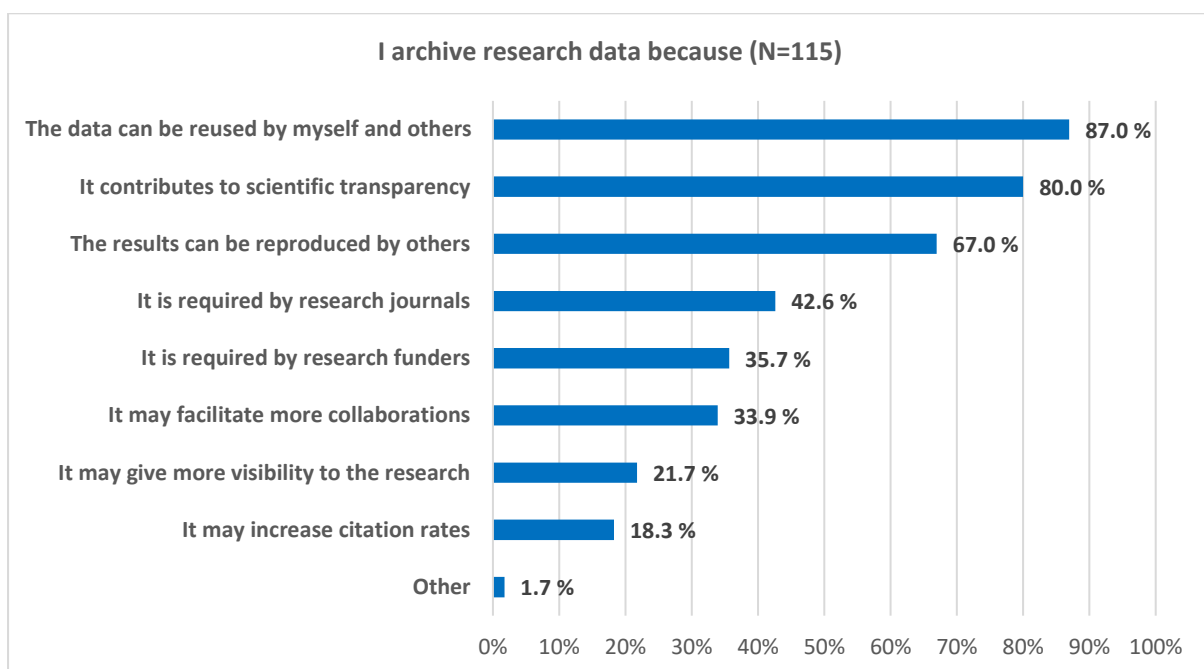


Figure A25. Reasons for archiving data

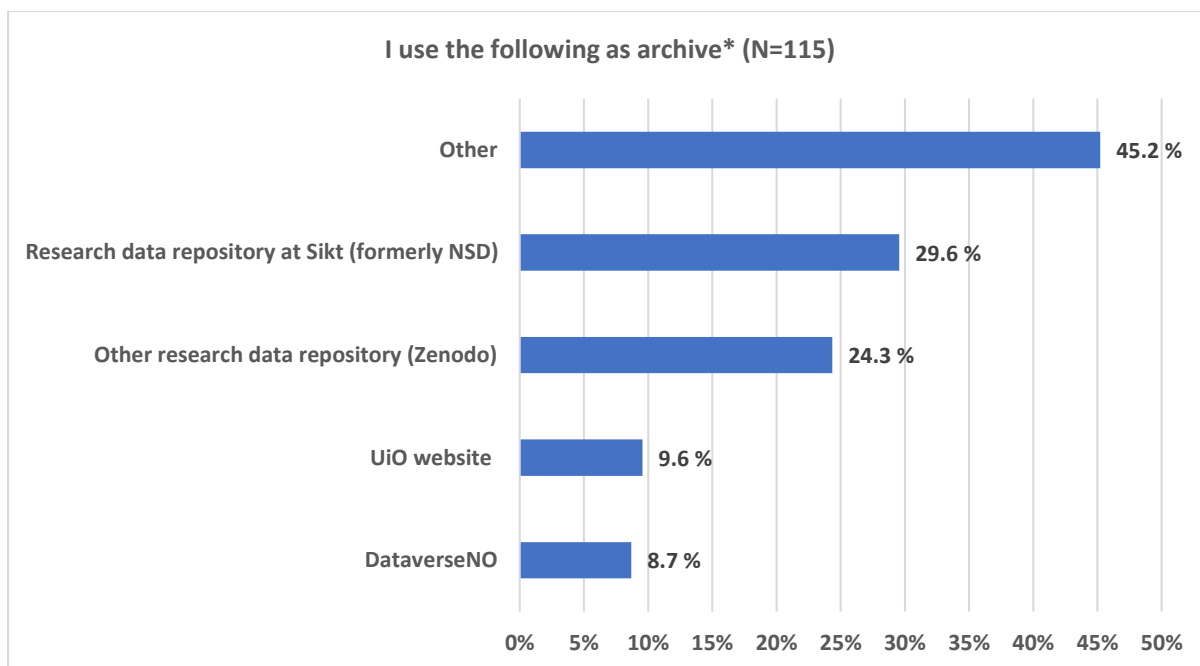


Figure A26. The use of archiving services

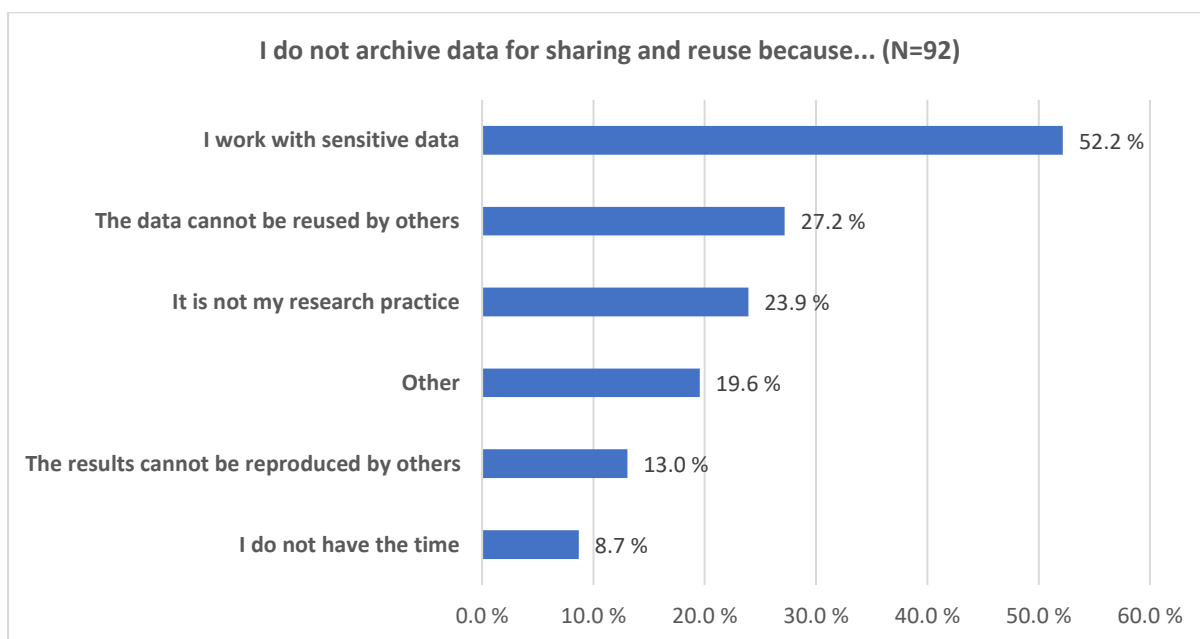


Figure A27. Reasons for not archiving data

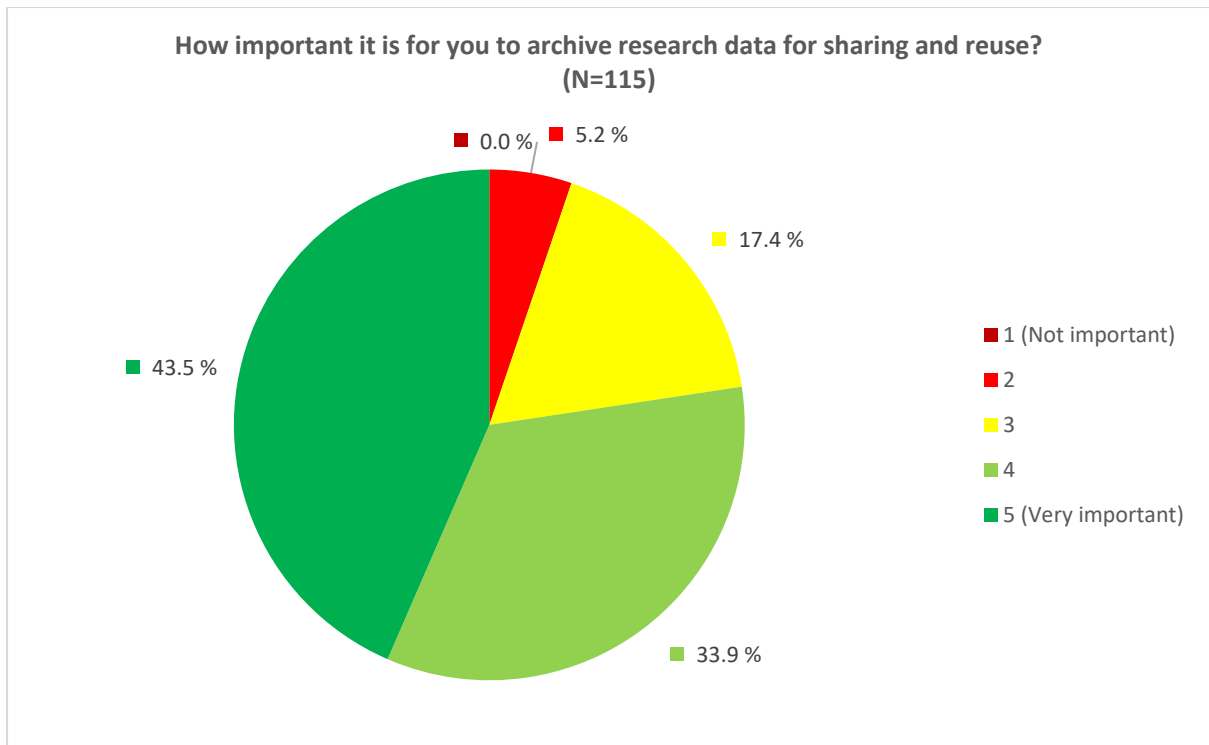


Figure A28. Importance of data archiving

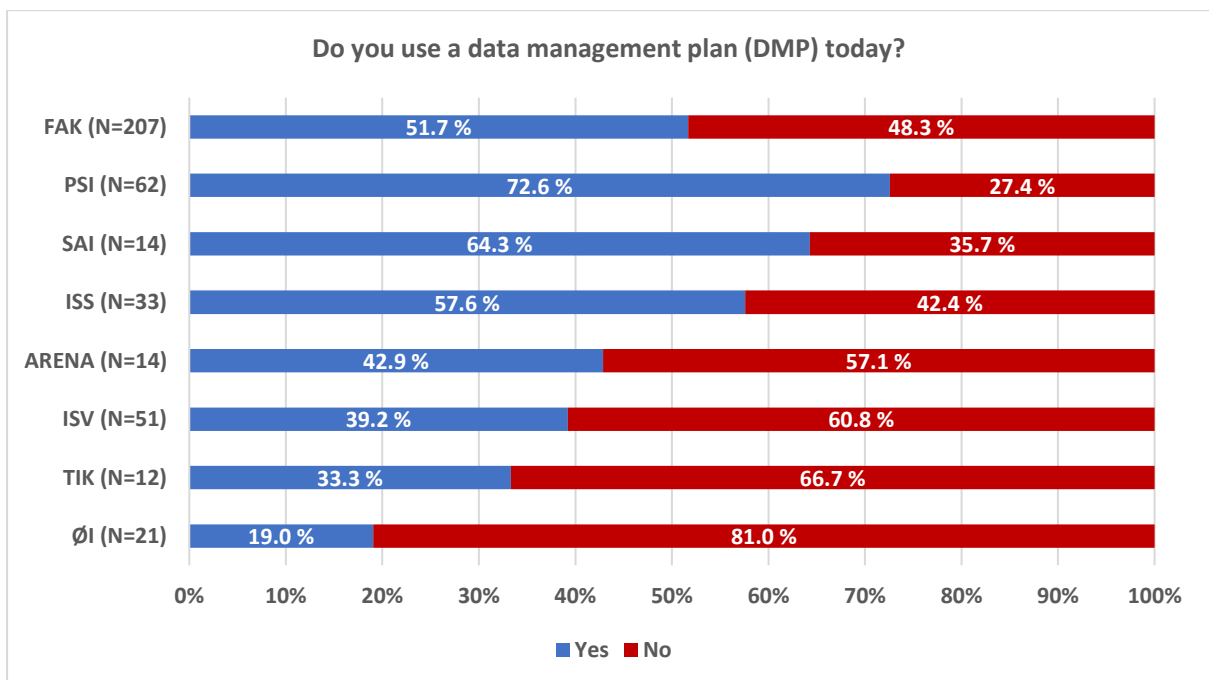


Figure A29. The use of DMP per unit

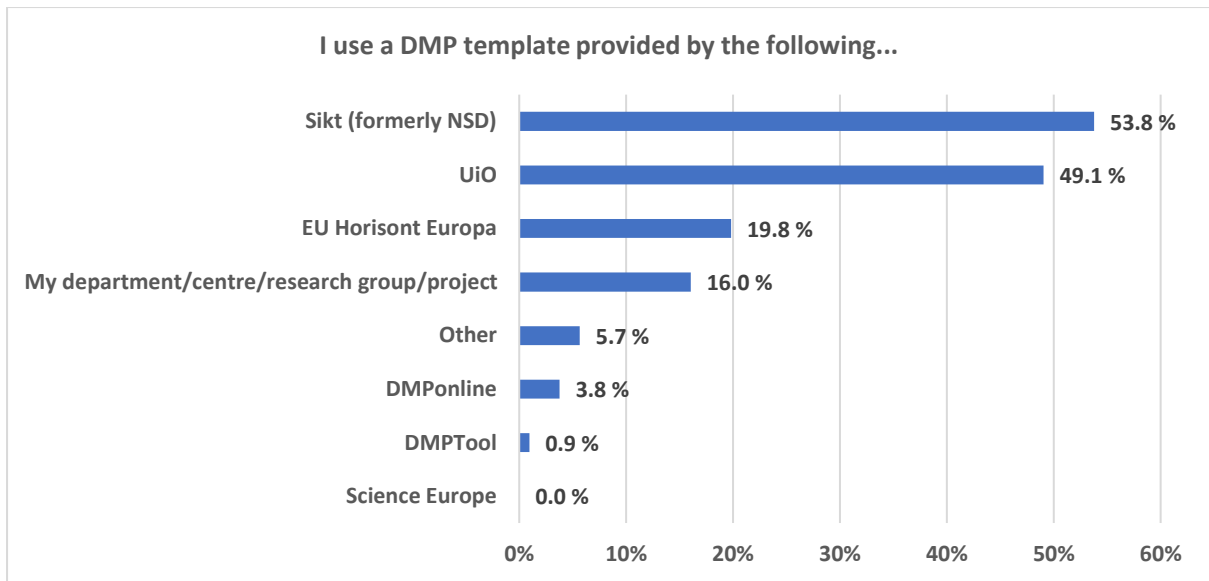


Figure A30. DMP templates used

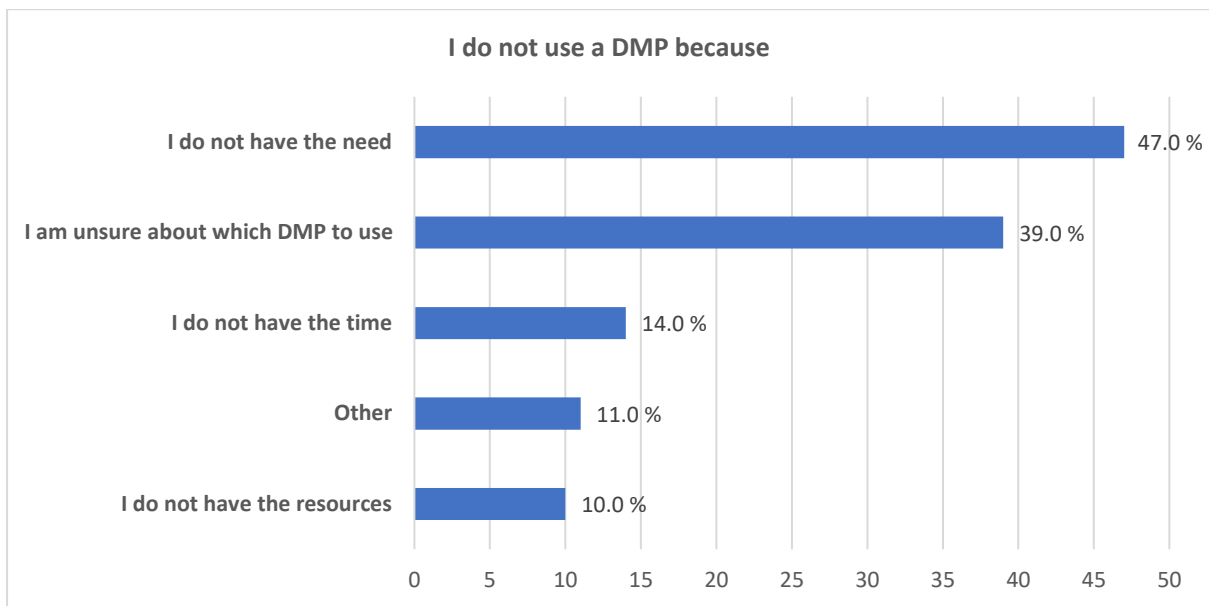


Figure A31. Reasons for not using a DMP

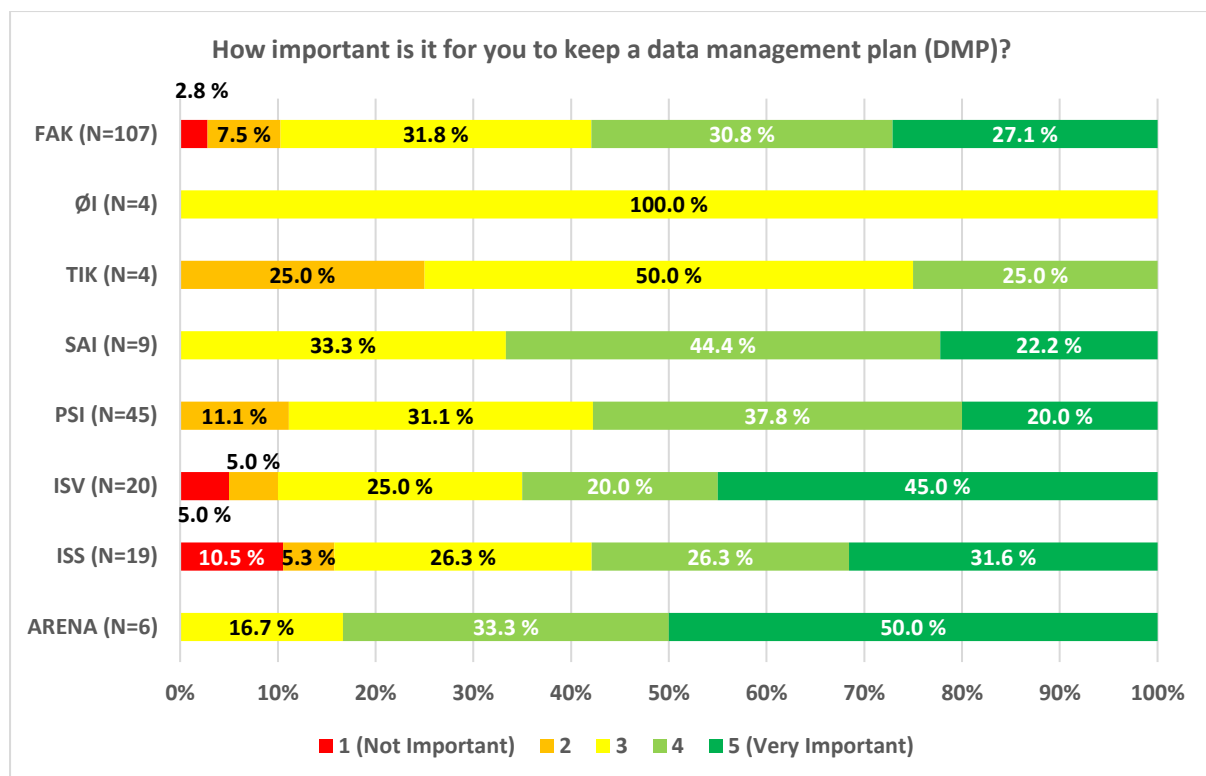


Figure A32. The importance of using a DMP per unit

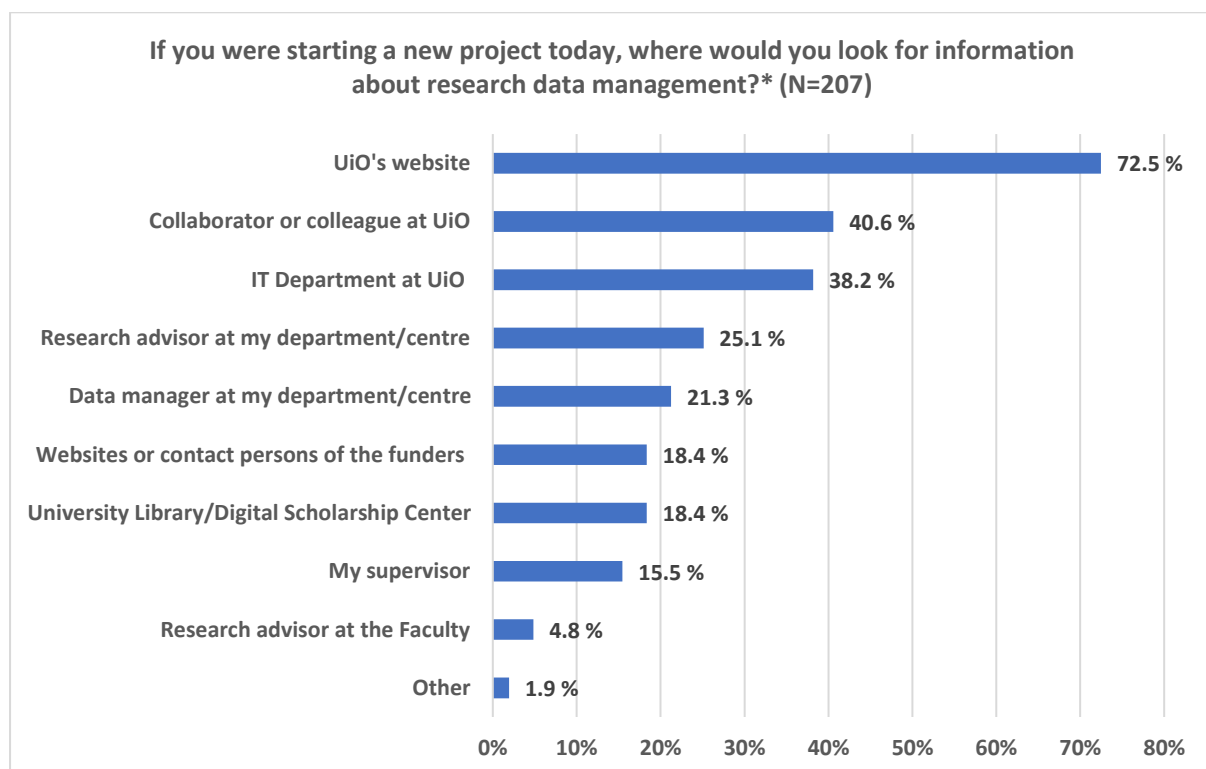


Figure A33. Contact points for data management

Appendix 4. Informants and interviews

Table A3. Meetings and interviews prior to the survey

No.	Unit	Title	Date
1	UB/DSC	Senior Academic Librarian	7.11.2023
2	PSI	Senior Engineer	9.11.2023
3	PSI	Senior Engineer	14.11.2023
4	IT UiO	Section Manager	28.11.2023
5	ARENA	Research Adviser	30.11.2023
6	UB/DSC	Senior Academic Librarian	1.12.2023
7	PSI	Associate Professor	7. 12.2023
8	ØI	Research Advisers	8.12.2023
9	PSI	Associate Professor	12.12.2023
10	ISV	Research Advisers	14.12.2023
11	PSI	Professor	14.12.2023
12	SAI	Research Adviser	19.12.2023
13	ISV	Research Adviser	19.12.2023
14	PSI	Data Manager	20.12.2023
15	UB	Senior Academic Librarians	4.1.2023
16	IT UiO PSI	Section Manager Data Manager	5.1.2024
17	ØI	Professor, Associate Professor	5.1.2024
18	DSC/UB	Senior Academic Librarian	9.1.2024
19	PSI	Senior Engineer	12.1.2024
20	PSI	Professor	12.1.2024
21	PSI	Associate Professor	15.1.2024
22	PSI	Department Leader	24.1.2024
23	PSI	Researcher	29.1.2024
24	IT UiO	Assistant Director	30.1.2024
25	PSI	Professor	5.3.2024

Follow-up interviews with researchers after the survey

A total of 13 survey respondents expressed interest in participating in follow-up interviews. The respondents were asked to reflect on their survey answers, which were sent prior to the follow-up interviews. The interviews aimed to document specific requests academic staff may have.

Table A4. Meetings and interviews prior to the survey

No.	Unit	Title	Date
1	PSI	Professor	11.3.2024
2	PSI	Professor	11.3.2024
3	PSI	Research Assistant	14.3.2024
4	ISV	Professor	14.3.2024
5	PSI	Professor	15.3.2024
6	PSI	Associate Professor	19.3.2024
7	ØI	PhD candidate	21.3.2024
8	ØI	PhD candidate	22.3.2024
9	PSI	2 Professors, 1 PhD candidate	26.3.2024
10	SAI	Professor	10.4.2024
11	SAI	Postdoc	29.8.2024
12	ISS	Adviser	2.10.2024
13	PSI	Senior Engineer	3.10.2024
14	PSI	Senior Engineer	21.10.2024

Appendix 5. Forskpro

Table A5. Ongoing projects by type in Forskpro (October 2024)

	Student project		% of total	PhD project		% of total	Researcher project		% of total	Total	% of total
ARENA	0			0			0			0	
ISS	35	11.0%	46.7%	0			40	15.3%	53.3%	75	10.7%
ISV	26	8.2%	44.8%	0			32	12.3%	55.2%	58	8.3%
PSI	203	63.6%	43.0%	111	92.5%	23.5%	158	60.5%	33.5%	472	67.4%
TIK	6	1.9%	31.6%	0			13	5.0%	68.4%	19	2.7%
SAI	49	15.4%	65.3%	9	7.5%	12.0%	17	6.5%	22.7%	75	10.7%
ØI	0			0			1	0.4%	100.0%	1	0.1%
Total	319	100%	45.6%	120	100%	17.1%	261	100%	37.3%	700	100%

Table A6. The nature of research data in ongoing projects in Forskpro (October 2024)

	Health and med. research		% of total	Personal data		% of total	None of the kinds		% of total	Total	% of total
ARENA	0			0			0			0	
ISS	1	0.5%	1.3%	76	14.7%	98.7%	0			77	9.4%
ISV	0			50	9.7%	86.2%	8	9.8%	13.8%	58	7.1%
PSI	214	99.1%	36.0%	306	59.1%	51.5%	74	90.2%	12.5%	594	72.8%
TIK	0			19	3.7%	100.0%	0			19	2.3%
SAI	1	0.5%	1.5%	66	12.7%	98.5%	0			67	8.2%
ØI	0			1	0.2%	100.0%	0			1	0.1%
Total	216	100%	26.5%	518	100%	63.5%	82	100%	10.0%	816	100%

Table A7. Ongoing projects with personal data (legit legal basis) in Sikt's institutional archive

	Ongoing		% of total	DMP		% of total	DPIA		% of total	Total	% of total
ARENA	13	2.0%	59.1%	9	3.5%	40.9%	0			22	
ISS	143	22.5%	69.4%	46	18.0%	22.3%	17	28.3%	8.3%	206	21.6%
ISV	111	17.5%	62.4%	52	20.3%	29.2%	15	25.0%	8.4%	178	18.7%
PSI	201	31.6%	61.5%	106	41.4%	32.4%	20	33.3%	6.1%	327	34.3%
TIK	70	11.0%	84.3%	13	5.1%	15.7%	0			83	8.7%
SAI	91	14.3%	77.8%	26	10.2%	22.2%	0			117	12.3%
ØI	7	1.1%	36.8%	4	1.6%	21.1%	8	13.3%	42.1%	19	2.0%
Total	636	100%	66.8%	256	100%	26.9%	60	100%	6.3%	952	100%