Plan Overview

A Data Management Plan created using DMPonline

Title: The Narrative Identity and PsychoPathology in Adolescence (NIPPA) project

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Project abstract:

During adolescence, identity is often seen as the key developmental task that youth need to solve or overcome (Erikson, 1968; McAdams, 1993). Individuals who are unable to formulate a sense of identity that is consistent across space and continuous across time by the end of adolescence are thought to be at greater risk for internalizing and externalizing problems (Crocetti et al., 2012, Crocetti et al., 2013; Meeus, 2012; Schwartz et al., 2012). In addition, long-lasting and unresolved identity issues may come to play a key role in the development and maintenance of personality psychopathology (American Psychiatric Association, 2001; Westen & Heim, 2003; Wilkinson-Ryan & Westen, 2000). Alternatively, existing (personality) pathology may also stand in the way of healthy identity development (McKay et al., in press; Ridge & Ziebland, 2006; Schwartz et al., 2011). Although identity and pathology may be directionally related, it is unclear in which different ways identity can play a role in pathology or vice versa (Klimstra & Denissen, 2017). One important question that has thus far been largely ignored in personal identity and narrative identity studies alike is that of identity content. In particular, does psychopathology also become part of adolescents' identity and how is this related to overall well-being, severity of the psychopathology, and treatment responsivity? The present study targets two groups of mid- to late-adolescents (14 to 18 years-old, N = 100-150 for each group): one non-clinical population sample and one clinical or pathological sample (with symptoms at clinical level) of youth with depression, anxiety, or an eating disorder. The clinical sample will be recruited at the Altrecht mental healthcare institution as well as via online platforms (e.g., Proud2Bme). The population sample will be gathered through the existing INTRANSITION project and via social media. Participants will each receive monetary compensation of €15 for completing the interviews and questionnaires.

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The Narrative Identity and PsychoPathology in Adolescence (NIPPA) project

Summary

Project Acronym

NIPPA

Project Number

773023

Provide a dataset summary

The present study targets two groups of mid- to late-adolescents (14 to 18 years-old, N = 100-150 for each group): one non-clinical population sample and one clinical or pathological sample (with symptoms at clinical level) of youth with depression, anxiety, or an eating disorder. The clinical sample will be recruited via different mental healthcare institutions (Altrecht, KOOS, GGz Centraal, Sterk Huis, Jeugdformaat, Enver) as well as via online platforms (e.g., Proud2Bme). The population sample will be gathered through the existing INTRANSITION project and via social media. Participants will each receive monetary compensation of €15 for completing the interview and questionnaire.

The interviews will be conducted online via Starleaf and audio (but not video) will be recorded (.mp4 format). It is expected that all audio together will have a volume of approximately 1.500 KB.
The questionnaires will be filled out in Qualtrics. The data will be downloaded for all responses together (.csv format). The total volume of questionnaire data is estimated at around 12.500 KB.

FAIR data and resources

1. Making data findable

After data collection, NIPPA data will be stored in YODA. Yoda provides a shared and secured data-storage. It allows to store data for a period of at least 10 years in a frozen state, together with a standardized set of metadata, and to publish the dataset with a Persistent Identifier, making the dataset findable in the Yoda Catalogue via its metadata.

After the project, NIPPA data will also be published in EASY, the online archiving system of DANS. Both the O:-drive and Yoda have a large storage capacity, during the collection of the data and the period of preservation for future studies we do not expect problems with regard to storage capacity.

Meta data
Well-planned and managed metadata are crucial to make the collected research data sufficiently findable and / or accessible and / or interchangeable and / or (re) usable by FAIR principles. That is why within NIPPA the FAIR principles are a starting point used in organizing metadata management.

A set of metadata fields will been established for each FAIR principle. This metadata will be recorded by a researcher, research assistant, or data manager. Metadata are in structured and unstructured (less structured) form. The structured metadata are stored in a fixed XML scheme, an XML file for each data package. The non / less structured metadata are recorded in text documents in free form. Examples of this are a description of a protocol in a MS Word file.

Data preservation
The Dutch Code of Conduct for Scientific Practice states that research data must be kept for at least 10 years. However, the code of conduct does not say when this period starts. The UU research data policy framework states: starting after a publication. For NIPPA this means "starting after the last publication". Data for a publication is stored for a minimum of 10 years after publication. All raw data is stored a minimum of 15 years after collection, including metadata.

The direct and indirect identifying personal data (e.g., email addresses, names) form an exception. The Wbp / AVG (GDMR) states that personal data may not be kept longer than necessary for the purposes for which they were collected or for which they are used. They may, however, be archived for historical, statistical or scientific purposes.

The principal investigator who is ultimately responsible will decide whether the NIPPA data will be destroyed, archived or made available under an open license (after anonymization).

2. Making data openly accessible

All research data and associated metadata, except the directly identifiable person data, will be made openly available and accessible for use in future research, provided permission of the participant for this use. The data, code, and documentation will be deposited in a repository (EASY). The data can be accessed through a data request form.

NIPPA data will be made assessible for external researchers after completion of the study. Researchers can access the data after submission of a data request form and within the restrictions of our publication protocol.

3. Making data interoperable

The metadata fields in EASY comply with the guidelines of the Dublin Core standard.

4. Increase data reuse

Application

If a researcher (PhD student or higher) wants access to NIPPA data for scientific analysis, they must submit a Data Request form, including a brief (research) proposal and a list of required data, to the principal investigator who then takes a decision. A fixed model is used for this.

An important principle is that data is always issued for a single research question or set of related research questions that falls within the informed consent of participants. After approval of the principal investigator, she will prepare the data file.

Issuing of data

Data requests are sent to the principal investigator, who checks whether the data request falls within the approved research proposal. She monitors that no directly traceable personal data are issued when this is not necessary for the research question. If this is necessary for the investigation, for example in the case of audio recordings, the researcher has to sign a confidentiality agreement. The same applies to a collection of various indirectly traceable data that together result in traceability to a person. The principal investigator also has the option to use anonymous techniques to access the data to remove traceability. Think of categorizing data into (super) types: a zip code becomes a place or province, and a date of birth becomes an age in years.

Data will be sent to the researcher in encrypted format. Passwords will be provided separately from the datafile, for example by phone call. A fixed template has been developed for the Data Request Form. A template will be developed for the Data Transfer Agreement.

Rights to the data

Rights to NIPPA data lie with Utrecht University. The use of the data by the NIPPA researchers is laid down in the grant proposal of the Becoming Me project. Providing data to (researchers from) other organizations is regulated in the publication protocol of NIPPA. Each publication resulting from the project must acknowledge that it was supported by a grant from the University Utrecht, Dynamics of Youth.

When the data will be deposited in a repository, they will be under a license that can be selected on a case-by-case basis. The rights and obligations of a researcher with regard to the data will be described in a Data Transfer Agreement. Exclusive rights for reuse or publication of research data are not transferred to commercial publishers and their representatives.

Responsibility for the storage of the "raw data" and operational responsibility lie with Lisanne de Moor, the principal investigator. The responsibility for storing the "processed data" lies with the researcher.

5. Allocation of resources and data security

Data management costs for the duration of the project:
Personnel - data management (shared by the researchers) €4000,-

Costs after the project end data:
The budget runs until August 2023. A plan must be drawn up by 2022 for the continuation of data management after that moment, for annual costs of preservation and release.