

# Using Electronic Tools in Your Research: Law, Data Security, and Your Obligations

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Presentation for the Faculty of Graduate Studies



# Outline

- ◆ Scenarios: Dropbox
- ◆ Scenario: Dedoose
- ◆ Four key areas
  1. The law
  2. Research ethics requirements
  3. Institutional policies & procedures
  4. Software agreements & site licenses

# Scenario: Dropbox

- ◆ You've interviewed 10 university students about plagiarism.
- ◆ You've transcribed the interviews.
- ◆ You want to store your raw transcripts on the “cloud”; you've chosen Dropbox.
  - ◆ What should you consider before you put your transcripts on Dropbox?
- ◆ <https://www.dropbox.com/privacy>

# Scenario: Dedoose

- ◆ You want to do some qualitative coding, so you choose Dedoose.
- ◆ Dedoose is a type of analysis software on the cloud.
  - ◆ Who owns the data?
  - ◆ Who can access your data?

<http://www.dedoose.com/Public/Terms>

# The Law

- ◆ Depending on the country in which you are in (and the country in which you are doing your research), you may be required to disclose your data in case of:
  - ◆ Discovery of illegal practices
  - ◆ Potential harm
  - ◆ FOIPP - requests for information
- ◆ Issues
  - ◆ What did you promise your respondents?
  - ◆ Which laws apply?

# Research Ethics

- ◆ Research ethics requirements vary across institutions:
  - ◆ Policies & procedure
  - ◆ Data destruction
  - ◆ Research involving humans
- ◆ Issues:
  - ◆ Does data mining in open social networks constitute research with humans?
  - ◆ Which institution's policies & procedures apply?
  - ◆ What if you are doing research independently?

# Institutional Policies

- ◆ It is important to consider policies and procedures of organizations with which you and your research are affiliated:
  - ◆ University
  - ◆ K-12 schools
  - ◆ Funding agencies (i.e., SSHRC, etc.)
  
- ◆ You may be required to seek institutional permission.

# Software Agreements & Site Licenses

- ◆ Survey statistics



# Cloud Computing

- ◆ Do you know what happens if/when the company goes bankrupt?
- ◆ Should you/must you encrypt your data?
- ◆ Does the cloud company back up their storage?
- ◆ Who is responsible for stolen data?

# Boilerplate Agreements

- ◆ Some uncertainty that they are actually agreements – BUT –
  - ◆ Which side can afford the better lawyers?
  - ◆ Would a court actually overturn *all* boilerplate agreements?
- ◆ Benson's insights likely closer to how the courts would react i.e., uphold reasonable but deny unreasonable clauses

# Concluding Remarks

- ◆ All forms of data storage have some form of risk.
- ◆ Check the terms of your grant/research ethics approval/contracts signed by participants, etc..
- ◆ Do your due diligence: If you use cloud storage
  - ◆ make sure you have an alternate copy, and
  - ◆ consider encrypting your material before submitting it to such storage.
- ◆ Reach of USA PATRIOT act is very broad.
- ◆ Law in areas of cloud computing, for example, is still evolving and is likely far behind current realities.
- ◆ Increased convenience = reduced security.

# Thank you

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