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## Plan Overview

*A Data Management Plan created using DMPonline*

**Title:** Bridges in social networks: Harnessing dual identity to improve interethnic relations

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**Template:** ERC DMP

### Project abstract:

Improving relations between ethnic minority and majority groups is one of the most pressing needs in modern societies. This project will test a new theory: that such relations can be improved by minority members who identify with both their ethnic group and the national majority group, because these dual identifiers can create social bridges between communities. However, not all dual identifiers are recognized as such by others, and misperception may undermine the bridging that dual identifiers can accomplish. We propose that (a) dual identifiers' relationships with members of both groups are signals of their dual belonging, but that the degree to which these signals are picked up depends on people's perception of the structure of their social networks, (b) that perceiving dual identifiers improves intergroup attitudes and relationships, and (c) that these effects occur most likely under specific situational and social psychological conditions. Thus, this project will advance the interdisciplinary fields of intergroup relations and network science by moving away from the problematic assumptions of previous work that people are always fully aware of others' dual identities and relationships. Following an exploratory qualitative study using semi-structured interviews, we will develop and test a pioneering methodology to measure perceptions of people's ethnicity and their relationships in social networks. Survey experiments and a two- and three-wave longitudinal school study will then be conducted to (1) detect how perceived relationships in social networks affect recognition of dual identifiers, (2) uncover whether and how perceiving dual identifiers (as social bridges) improves interethnic relations, and (3) discover factors that prevent or facilitate the effect of dual identifiers. Next to the theoretical innovation, the focus on the consequences of perceived social networks will break new ground in social network analysis. The findings will lead to new approaches for facilitating the development of positive interethnic relations.

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# Bridges in social networks: Harnessing dual identity to improve interethnic relations

## Summary

### Project Acronym

DUALNETS

### Project Number

101043732

### Provide a dataset summary

The data collected and used for the project will consist of three types of datasets:

| Name                               | Type                       | Description   | Origin/collection                                     | Formats      | Software                             | Total file size | Number of files/samples  |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|---|--------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| <b>1. School surveys</b>           | Tabular data, quantitative | Aggregated survey data administered to students from vocational training schools and high schools, used to test a newly developed measurement tool, and to examine whole networks longitudinally. | Researchers (PI, Postdoc, PhD's, research assistants) | .csv         | IBM SPSS Statistics, Stata, R, Mplus | Under 1 GB      | Approximately 3100 individual respondents (700 for measurement tool development; 2400 for the whole network data). |
| <b>2. Population-based surveys</b> | Tabular data, quantitative | Survey data administered to ethnic majority and minority members in the Netherlands, Austria, the UK, and Sweden, used to examine egocentric networks.  | Survey company (using Qualtrics and Gensi software)   | .csv         | IBM SPSS Statistics, Stata, R, Mplus | Under 1 GB      | Approximately 8000 individuals (3500 from the Netherlands; 4500 [1500 * 3] from Austria, the UK, and Sweden).      |
| <b>3. Interviews</b>               | Textual data, qualitative  | Transcripts of audio recorded interviews with vocational training school students, used to develop the new measurement tool.  | Researcher (Postdoc)                                  | .pdf (PDF/A) | Nvivo                                | Under 1 GB      | Approximately 30 individuals   |

## FAIR data and resources

### 1. Making data findable

For the duration of the project, all data will be deposited in Yoda. Yoda is a research data management service provided by Utrecht University that enables researchers to securely deposit and preserve large amounts of data during all stages of a research project. All Yoda data is stored in at least two geographically spread locations. The data is stored and transmitted in an encrypted format. Yoda complies with Utrecht University's Information Security policy and the GDPR for data classified as public, internal use, sensitive and critical.

All data stored on Yoda will be anonymized or pseudonymized, with no directly identifying information. In the case of the longitudinal data, a key needed to link the pseudonymized data to the respondents will be stored on cloud storage server OneDrive, while the data collection is still ongoing. The OneDrive server is managed by Utrecht University and complies with the GDPR and other Dutch and European privacy legislation. OneDrive is a different system than Yoda, so that we minimize the chances that – in the case of a data breach – the pseudonymized data can be linked to the participants. Only team members will have access to the key and the key will be deleted directly when the longitudinal data collection has been completed. Interviews will be recorded using audio recording material managed by Utrecht University. Right after the interviews, the audio recordings will be copied to Utrecht University's institutional research data repository Yoda and deleted from the audio

recording hardware. The audio recordings of the interviews will be deleted as soon as they are transcribed.

The data will be stored in Yoda for the duration of the project and for a further 10 years after the end of the project. These storage guidelines are in accordance with guidelines by the Association of Universities in the Netherlands (VSNU).

The data stored in Yoda and OneDrive will not be made accessible and findable by third parties. To comply with the requirement of FAIR data storage and ensure sustainable access to the data, at the end of the project, all quantitative datasets and their metadata will be deposited in EASY, the online public archiving system of Data Archiving and Networked Services (DANS, the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences institute for permanent access to digital research resources). EASY will automatically assign DOIs to the datasets upon deposition, making it findable and citable for the research community at large. The metadata will at least include the dataset title, keywords, creator, affiliation of the creator, place, date, subsidiser, grant number, and licence. We will do our best to create machine-readable metadata.

## **2. Making data openly accessible**

The quantitative population-based survey data will be made available on the research platform DANS through open access. The data can be anonymized in such a way that there is no risk of reidentifying participants. The data will be available as Creative Commons Attribution License (CC-BY). The quantitative school survey data will be made available on DANS through restricted access. The full anonymization of the data is difficult. While all steps will be taken to ensure pseudonymization, access to the data will be restricted to ensure GDPR compliance. To gain access to the restricted data, prior permission must be obtained from the depositor, i.e., the principal investigator, through a digital request permission form within the dataset. We will work on a transparent governance procedure to review data requests and grant access. A data transfer agreement will be signed. The metadata of the datasets will be available as Creative Commons Zero Waiver (CC0). The interview transcripts will not be made available through DANS, as these data will be specifically difficult to fully anonymize or pseudonymize. We will take all steps to delete any identifying information from the interview transcripts and will treat the data confidentially.

In order for the researchers in the project to have sufficient time to research the quantitative data and publish before the data become accessible, an embargo on reuse will be placed on the data for 2 years following deposition in the DANS archive, which will take place after project completion (31 August 2027). The data will thus be available from 1 September 2029 onwards. Data archived within the DANS archive will be stored in formats that ensure long-term guarantees in terms of usability, accessibility and sustainability. Therefore, no technical difficulties are expected with regard to accessing the data. No software tools or methods are provided.

## **3. Making data interoperable**

The quantitative data will be stored in csv format, which allows importing in multiple software programs (SPSS, Stata, R, Mplus, etc.). A codebook that describes the data and variables generated within the dataset will be stored in open .txt format. The qualitative data (interview transcripts, expert questionnaires, focus group transcripts) will be stored as PDF/A files (.pdf), allowing for the use of multiple software programs (MAXqDATA, Atlas.Ti, Nvivo, etc) and methods (e.g. grounded theory, theory-driven qualitative research, etc).

Given the common formats of the data, no technical difficulties are expected with regard to accessing and interoperability.

## **4. Increase data reuse**

For the duration of the project, the quality of the data is ensured by storage in Yoda, where data is stored in at least two geographically spread locations. The data package is regularly checked for integrity, and access to Yoda is renewed before the expiration date.

For long term data storage, the quantitative data will be deposited in the DANS system. In order for the researchers in the project to have sufficient time to research the data and publish about them before the data become available, an embargo on reuse will be placed on the data for 2 years following deposition in the archive, which will take place after project completion (31 August 2027). Storage in DANS, which has been certified according to the guidelines of Data Seal of Approval (DSA), the World Data System (WDS) and nestor Seal, will ensure the long-term usability, accessibility, and preservation of the data.

To help other researchers use the quantitative data, a codebook will be provided that describes the data and discusses any variables generated within the dataset. To increase the opportunities for others to validate results in academic publications, syntaxes will be made available on the online repository Open Science Framework.

## **5. Allocation of resources and data security**

For the duration of the project, the quality of the data is ensured by storage in Yoda, where data is stored in at least two geographically spread locations. The data package is regularly checked for integrity, and access to Yoda is renewed before the expiration date. For long term data storage, we use the DANS archiving system EASY, which has been certified according to the guidelines of Data Seal of Approval (DSA), the World Data System (WDS) and nestor Seal. This ensures the long-term usability, accessibility, and preservation of the data.

Storage in the EASY archiving system based on the current storage expectations is free. They do not charge costs for files below 50 GB. Storage in Yoda is 2 euro per terabyte per months, which will be covered by the Faculty of Social and Behavioral Sciences of Utrecht University.