

1 **Interviewer:** Okay so let's start with planning then.

2 **Participant:** Yes.

3 **Interviewer:** So in the planning phase do you, well, you don't have any data probably.

4 **Participant:** No, well it's project design fundamentally so, but you need to start thinking
5 about what kind of data you're going to use and what you're going to need to answer
6 specific research questions. [hesitates] So I like to plan rather concretely in terms of data
7 collection methods, type of data, you know, how are we going to analyze it and so forth.
8 There's, of course, already at this stage, issues of GDPR and ethics. So we need to start
9 thinking about that. Also in terms of not collecting data that you're actually not going to
10 need. So information that is not necessarily relevant. It's not very easy to decide in
11 advance [chuckles].

12 **Interviewer:** Not always no.

13 **Participant:** Yeah. But in general (.) and I've done it before but now it's also something
14 that is more less required I use the data management plan that we have at [university].

15 **Interviewer:** Okay so [DMP tool] tool?

16 **Participant:** Yeah it's that sort of [hesitates]

17 **Interviewer:** Like the web form?

18 **Participant:** [hesitates] Yes the web form yes and that works *sådär* [note:Swedish for
19 so-so], it works okay. I think a lot of the questions (--) I think it has improved, but a lot of
20 the questions are a little bit difficult to interpret. And it tends to be a little bit repetitive.
21 And I wish it was more compact.

22 **Interviewer:** Okay.

23 **Participant:** I don't know how to describe it [nervous laugh].

24 **Interviewer:** I can sympathize with that.

25 **Participant:** Yes, because it's, at least for the kind of data that I work with, a lot of
26 question makes no sense. And it feels like a lot of, sort of, you know, repetitive work. But
27 at least, besides those downsides, it's a good starting point to start thinking about all the
28 issues. And so it's a good tool, at least there is a tool, yes, to start thinking about all
29 these aspects. And it's good to have something that, you know, that other people also
30 have access to, like, you know, the data protection officers and in part also the ethics
31 committee. So if there's something there that stands out, you know, that's (--) they
32 immediately will come and help support. Yeah.

33 **Interviewer:** Yeah. If I may dig a bit deeper in the questions making no sense. Is it that
34 they make no sense because they're not applicable to your field? Or is it that they make
35 no sense because they're not really communicating what you're supposed to answer in
36 them?

37 **Participant:** [hesitates] Both, actually. There are some questions that have to, you
38 know, do with data that tends to be numerical. And I work with qualitative data,
39 interviews, student texts of different kinds, mostly educational research. So, some of the
40 questions just don't apply. And then some questions sometimes (--) I don't remember
41 exactly. I just did one with my postdoc not long ago, a couple of months ago. And we
42 were literally puzzled about what the question exactly meant [chuckles] for a couple of
43 questions.

44 **Interviewer:** May I ask if you used the [research program] profile or the [university]
45 classic profile so to speak in?

46 **Participant:** I think it was the [university] profile.

47 **Interviewer:** Ok that's good to know.

48 **Participant:** Yes.

49 **Interviewer:** That's quite a big chunk of questions there so.

50 **Participant:** Yeah and we even had (--) but it was helpful because we went through it,
51 questions that we were unsure how to answer or we couldn't understand. We actually

52 booked a meeting with [hesitates] who was that? [They] actually works in my
53 department, but [they] are now retired.

54 **Interviewer:** [name]

55 **Participant:** [name], yes. And [they] went through it with us.

56 **Interviewer:** So you received some support?

57 **Participant:** We did, yeah. We had a first meeting with data protection officer, the *jurist*
58 [note: Swedish for lawyer] at [university], and online there was also, I think, the head of
59 the ethics committee with general questions about GDPR and personal data and what
60 kind of legitimate basis for data collection we could use in the project. So that was the
61 preliminary sort of start, then we did the data management plan and then we had
62 questions and we met with [name].

63 **Interviewer:** I see.

64 **Participant:** And that I think took care of all the planning so that really worked quite well
65 for us.

66 **Interviewer:** It's good to see that there is some sort of (--) that the structure is working.
67 Of course there is room for improvement, you mentioned. But good.

68 **Participant:** Yeah I mean, it's just an email click away and people were absolutely
69 supportive in the booking meetings, you know, answering questions.

70 **Interviewer:** And I guess that since you are experienced in this field and you're
71 experienced at [university], you also know where to find support.

72 **Participant:** Yeah. See, that's the other thing. I wanted to, my postdoc, to see where
73 things are at [university], because it's not necessarily immediate [nervous laugh]. Yeah.
74 But I knew if you go to the intranet and then you go to the part with research and data
75 protection, and then you find the emails and contacts there.

76 **Interviewer:** So if the postdoc had been left alone, he or she would have maybe had a
77 harder time finding the navigating, so to speak?

78 **Participant:** [They] would definitely have had a harder time [giggles]. [They] had no idea
79 where all this stuff was.

80 **Interviewer:** And that's also good to know.

81 **Participant:** Yeah, and it's not that easy to figure it out yourself, either. So, yeah.

82 **Interviewer:** Okay.

83 **Participant:** I've navigated the intranet for a long time, so I know where to find stuff,
84 more or less.

85 **Interviewer:** That's good.

86 **Participant:** Most of the times yeah [laughs].

87 **Interviewer:** Perfect. Do you think that it is time to move on to the create or collect
88 phase.

89

90 **Participant:** Yes.

91 **Interviewer:** Okay and then again well there the data question becomes more relevant
92 what do you do with the data which tools do you use.

93 **Participant:** [hesitates] Yeah well that is sometimes (--) Like how we collect it or how we
94 store it, what's the question or you want the answer to both?

95 **Interviewer:** Ultimately both but we can start with the collection if you like.

96 **Participant:** Yeah so most of the data tends to be, like I said, qualitative so we collect it
97 in the form of texts. Mostly course assignments that students produce and that is not
98 always easy to collect because, well, if it's course assignments you can get them from
99 canvas, but sometimes you wish there was a depository where people can upload
100 things. [speaks slowly]

101 **Interviewer:** Okay.

102 **Participant:** Like for instance if we collect data from workshops, because it's an
103 international project we do in the States, in the UK, and in Norway. It's not an easy way

104 for us to figure out where people can put these texts. So we have to ask people to email
105 the data. And even for our students, there are some tasks that they do that are not
106 course assignments. And there we have to ask them to email this stuff to [name], to the
107 postdoc. It would be nice, we thought about using a QR code, but then if people are
108 working on their computer, that doesn't really work because the QR code is kind of with
109 your phone. We're thinking Google Docs, but Google is not OneDrive. Uploading stuff on
110 OneDrive is not necessarily easy for people that are not [university]. Then you have to
111 use a Teams. So there we really are (--) find some big stumbling blocks. If you have to
112 upload texts that are not answers to questions.

113 **Interviewer:** Did you try to get support for this and got none or?

114 **Participant:** We have not tried. If there's anyone that can help, we'll gladly know
115 [chuckles].

116 **Interviewer:** Well, to take it aside, I can bring this to the data office group and we can
117 see if we can [inaudible]

118 **Participant:** [interrupts] Yeah, it would be really nice how to collect data that is in textual
119 form in a way that is still safe. So, it's stored at [university], but that is relatively easy for
120 people to just send in with a click or something. (.) Then we have interview data. That is
121 not a problem, typically, because we record the interviews, just like we've been doing
122 here. And then they get transcribed, and then we have that data, and then we store it,
123 typically on OneDrive. We store everything on one drive.

124 **Interviewer:** Okay.

125 **Participant:** [hesitates] But we get to the storage later.

126 **Interviewer:** Yeah.

127 **Participant:** And the third type of data (--) how we collect it sometimes it has happened
128 that we need to record audio data with a group of people so not in an interview but
129 physically in a classroom setting and there too we are not really sure about the best way
130 to record audio data. [hesitates] I think we might talk to (--) we're not there yet but i think
131 we might talk to the [support group] at our department because they have (--) could be

132 microphones recording devices and things like that. So that's how we collect data for the
133 most part, sometimes we use surveys, small surveys, I found that [hesitates] forms, you
134 know the

135 **Interviewer:** [interrupts] Microsoft forms

136 **Participant:** Microsoft forms works quite well for that purpose you can create easily a
137 simple survey that stays anonymous if you if you need and then you can ask people if
138 they want to be contacted for interviews to just add their email at the bottom, so that
139 works quite well, yeah.

140 **Interviewer:** Good.

141 **Participant:** So that's for data collection.

142 **Interviewer:** And what about the storage bit, you got you went into the storage bit
143 already but (.)

144 **Participant:** Yeah storage [hesitates] well we tend to separate different types of data so
145 personal data like names and emails list of participants any other kind of personal data
146 that is relevant to the project typically goes into an excel file that gets stored in
147 OneDrive.

148 **Interviewer:** Okay.

149 **Participant:** And then this personal data for each participant is typically attached to a
150 code so the actual data with the codes of the participants, so no personal information is
151 stored in other way, depending on what type of data it is we typically have another excel
152 file to keep track of what data we have for each coded participant.

153 **Interviewer:** Yeah so you have like pseudonymization then?

154 **Participant:** Yeah and then so that's sort of to get an overview of all the data we have
155 and any notes that we need to have and then we have raw data which gets cleaned
156 whether it's interviews or text so we try to take away any personal information for that
157 data and get stored in different folders depending on the type it is.

158 **Interviewer:** Do you use any particular tools for cleaning?

159 **Participant:** No we have to clean manually because [hesitates] one of the things that we
160 often do is, especially with interviews or even textual data, sometimes there's very
161 specific information about what the students work with, like their field or research topic.
162 So we need to take away that too. I used [hesitates] we have employed in the past a
163 student assistant for that. So they get to clean up, for instance, PDF or interview data
164 from any other personal detail and they clean them up. Also, sometimes when you get
165 PDFs, you get really weird, you know, stuff that has nothing to do with the text, so to
166 clean up all that (--) because if we enter the data, for instance, interview data in NVivo,
167 you don't want all sorts of characters. You just want the text and nothing else for
168 analysis.

169 **Interviewer:** So I guess you have sort of the storage and sharing issues? And then you
170 also have the cleaning and preparation?

171 **Participant:** Yeah, preparation of the data, it's sometimes quite laborious. And then
172 sometimes it gets a little bit tricky during analysis. I don't know if you're already there.

173 **Interviewer:** We can move there unless you have any other comments on costs and
174 support issues or any other things coming up here.

175 **Participant:** When it comes to storage, we haven't really asked for support. I'm
176 [hesitates] quite experienced, so I know from my previous mistakes what to think about
177 when storing the data and organizing it. It would be nice to have (--) I didn't even know
178 we had a data archivist.

179 **Interviewer:** Yes, we do.

180 **Participant:** [chuckles] So that's something I found out actually lately. So it would be
181 nice for that to be more [hesitates] foregrounded because I would like to have advice
182 even in the planning phases or even in the organization phases. What to think about.

183 **Interviewer:** So they should be more visible then in maybe the [dmp tool] plan for
184 instance or something?

185 **Participant:** Yeah, so that could be really nice to have a sense of what (--) you know,
186 from a pure data management perspective, what to think about, how to, you know,
187 things that maybe we don't even think about. We just think about it as researchers, not
188 as archivists. So, yeah, other than that, I don't have anything else to add to that part.

189 **Interviewer:** That's great. Okay, we can move on to analysis then. And again, the same
190 set of questions. And it can also be interesting to know what sort of tools you use here.
191 You mentioned NVivo, for instance.

192 **Participant:** Yeah, we use NVivo. We often do. One of the other issues we have
193 sometimes in analysis is that as long as there's only researchers at [university] it's
194 relatively easy to share the data, especially, you know, raw data text, which is a
195 transcription of an interview or an assignment. Different people can go on OneDrive and
196 look at it and make annotations. It gets really tricky when we have external collaborators
197 in the project. For them to access OneDrive, it has been a problem. And we're not
198 supposed to share it via email [nervous laugh], so that again is an issue. So a solution
199 that I found in the past was to use Teams, but then you have to create another sort of
200 archive of data with the files in Teams, and it's not ideal.

201 **Interviewer:** No, no, you're running two archives.

202 **Participant:** Yeah, so that is, and then NVivo is also a little bit of a problem sometimes
203 because it's not a very good software. If I have a project in NVivo stored on OneDrive,
204 then again, people from the outside can't really access it or open it or we cannot work on
205 it together.

206 **Interviewer:** I see.

207 **Participant:** At the same time. I use NVivo for Mac. It's not always compatible with
208 NVivo for Windows.

209 **Interviewer:** So it's collaboration issues that NVivo has that make it difficult to work with.

210 **Participant:** But one thing that we are now testing and we have actually collaborated
211 with two data analysts at [data science unit], [name] and [name]. I can tell you their full
212 names if you need. But we have been trying, me and another colleague of mine, [name],

213 to investigate the possibility of using software that is enhanced by different types of large
214 language models for the analysis of qualitative data. Because NVivo is not very good.
215 So, NVivo works better if you don't have huge amounts of data or if you have some kind
216 of coding scheme already.

217 **Interviewer:** Oh, I see.

218 **Participant:** Yeah. But even so, it works *sådär* [note: Swedish for so-so], it doesn't work
219 ideally.

220 **Interviewer:** No.

221 **Participant:** So often we do like a first round of just manual data analysis, which in my
222 field you have to do. And then we do some kind of verification of debriefing to ensure
223 reliability. And then we devise a coding scheme. And then we do, again, independent
224 data analysis, sometimes in NVivo. And collaboration has been an issue. The best way
225 to make sure that the data is coded properly throughout when you do verification of data
226 coding is if you literally are in a room together [chuckles] and go through it together,
227 which is not necessarily easy to do either [chuckles].

228 **Interviewer:** Because everyone is working in parallel then.

229 **Participant:** Yeah, and Vivo doesn't always allow for very good collaboration on data
230 coding. (.) So that is how we work. And we try to devise coding scheme relatively early
231 so that makes even independent coding and then verification relatively easier process.
232 But we'll see. Now I've been using QualCoder, which is a free software and is not
233 offered by [university]. I think [university] only offers NVivo for qualitative data analysis,
234 which, yeah [hesitates].

235 **Interviewer:** So, sorry, did you say that QualCoder is offered by [university] as well?

236 **Participant:** No, it's not. That is something that [data scientists] suggested, because it's
237 free software, but it also allows for an AI integration.

238 **Interviewer:** I see.

239 **Participant:** Of course, there you have the GDPR problem, so we couldn't include chat
240 GPT.

241 **Interviewer:** No.

242 **Participant:** For instance. Yeah so we (--) our solution was to use [software] which is a
243 large language model here in Europe at [university] in Germany and it's only accessible
244 (--) you can only create an api key and a profile if you're you have an ORCID or if you're
245 a university, so it's only (--) it's not open, it's only accessible for researchers and
246 academics, but we have not used it for data analysis yet we've just working on these
247 problems with these two data scientists for a few months now try to figure out what we
248 can do.

249 **Interviewer:** I see.

250 **Participant:** [hesitates] So I wish we had support for this, in terms of funding because
251 both [researcher] and I try to put as much time as we can into this but we don't really
252 have time to devote to this project very much. But it's been interesting and very (--) we
253 had just a meeting yesterday and we really hope to figure out a better way to analyze
254 qualitative data than NVivo. NVivo is very difficult to use and not very flexible at all. And
255 despite the fact that I've been using it for 15 years, I'm so tired of it [laughs].

256 **Interviewer:** I hope you manage to find other alternatives.

257 **Participant** Yeah.

258 **Interviewer:** Okay. But that looks like the analysis part. And I guess there are no
259 specific, well, are there any storage issues when it comes (--) I guess it's the same
260 collaboration issue.

261 **Participant:** Yes, it's access for external. The storage is not so much the problem. The
262 problem is when you have to have other people collaborate on data analysis. They are
263 not from [university], So it's, that's the issue.

264 **Interviewer:** I see. All right. Support, yeah, I think we've covered this and we can go on
265 to making available. And what is meant by making available specifically here, I think, is

266 more the sort of data publishing or data sharing when the data is created and the project
267 is nearing its end. But of course, if there are other aspects of it that you want to include
268 feel free. One question is do you share any of the data since it's personal information?

269 **Participant:** No we don't and [hesitates] you know that is something that would be nice
270 to do but because it's typically data collected from students we don't make it available
271 anywhere I mean, we make available other things like coding schemes and other tools
272 for data collection, absolutely. But the actual raw data, we don't.

273 **Interviewer:** And where do you make the coding schemes available?

274 **Participant:** Typically, when we publish research, we make it available as a
275 supplementary material in an appendix (.). And sometimes it has happened because, you
276 know, when you have a lot of qualitative data, it's not like you can include a lot of it in the
277 actual paper [chuckles].

278 **Interviewer:** No, exactly.

279 **Participant:** So I've actually made available tables with additional coded data or
280 examples of coded data. Again, a supplementary material for a paper. So you will get,
281 you know, different themes and categories and you have more data there in support of
282 the one that is actually presented in the paper.

283 **Interviewer:** Let's see. So, tools here, essentially, do you use any tools at this step?

284 **Participant:** No.

285 **Interviewer:** And when it comes, yeah, okay, storage, then you're not really storing any
286 data anywhere else than where you already had your data?

287 **Participant:** Yeah. I mean, it would be nice to figure out how to do that. It's not like we
288 have anything against, but, you know, it always goes against GDPR.

289 **Interviewer:** Yeah, yeah, yeah. Yeah, you cannot really share it. Not openly, at least.
290 We can speak later about possibilities for sharing, usually you can share metadata
291 rather than the data.

292 **Participant:** Yeah, exactly.

293 **Interviewer:** Just to make it visible. Do you, do you use any support for this or do you do
294 it?

295 **Participant:** [interrupts] No we do it ourselves if I had some kind of metadata or I talked
296 to [support service] again, I think [they] works collaborates with you, it has helped when
297 we have collected some data for in a project a few years ago, to you know (--) we didn't
298 make it available but to organize it and to create the DOI for the project.

299 [Inaudible talk]

300 **Interviewer:** So you have had some support.

301 **Participant:** There is some support.

302 **Interviewer:** Okay, so could you add (--) there has been a little or some contact with
303 [name] and data office support.

304 **Participant:** Yeah.

305 **Interviewer:** Just once?

306 **Participant:** Yeah.

307 **Interviewer:** Is there anything else that you would like to add on the sharing?

308 **Participant:** Not really, I mean again, I don't think I know enough to how I could or what
309 we could do and how best to do it so.

310 **Interviewer:** Okay, [hesitates] I'm also writing down in case you need support later on.
311 (.) Let's see preservation now, here comes an interesting one. So essentially what
312 happens to the data when you're done working with it on that particular research project
313 or activity.

314 **Participant:** Well, it stays where it is [chuckles] typically on OneDrive but not
315 necessarily. I've been working with projects early on where you actually collect printed
316 data like information from students in the form of informed consent or [hesitates] texts.
317 So paper data gets archived and locked in my office [chuckles] and it's still there.

318 **Interviewer:** I guess it's something that used to happen more often in the past.

319 **Participant:** Yeah it's old stuff, I mean, 10 years and older, and I guess I probably after
320 all this time I could get rid of it, but I mean it's locked away it doesn't really bother
321 anyone (.) and then other data that's collected from previous projects well it's in the
322 folders where it was collected and it stays there.

323 **Interviewer:** So and this is on OneDrive then mostly?

324 **Participant:** Yeah mostly on OneDrive before we had OneDrive I used to store it either
325 in Box yeah or my computer I used to back up my computer in in that way, [hesitates] so
326 yeah.

327 **Interviewer:** Do you feel that that works well enough for you?

328 **Participant:** I think so, I mean [hesitates] we have quite a good (--) now I work mostly
329 on OneDrive for most of the projects we have. It has happened that project started by
330 postdoc (--) then the postdoc left so we did it was to transfer all the data to my OneDrive
331 instead of the postdoc OneDrive but that's just a couple clicks away on OneDrive it just
332 moved the folder basically okay and same people have access so it was it wasn't it's not
333 problematic (.) But it's good to know you know that if it's a postdoc project maybe to
334 have it on the PI OneDrive instead of the postdoc's OneDrive because if they leave they
335 cannot [both laugh] no one can access it anymore, especially the postdoc. So that we
336 can still work on papers, fair enough, they shouldn't be able to get a job and work
337 somewhere else, but other than that it hasn't been a problem.

338 **Interviewer:** Alright and maybe you don't really feel that you need extra support here
339 than either?

340 **Participant:** No and we don't have huge amounts of data I mean, so, no.

341 **Interviewer:** Okay. Do you want to add anything else to the preservation section?

342 **Participant:** No, but I think it would be nice again here to have clear guidelines about
343 archival of data. And, you know, once the project finishes to know that, you know, we're
344 pretty good at reporting back when it comes to economics because most funders (--) but

345 even internally you know you want to have a final report or economic kind of reporting
346 that as part of this step here comes their archivist that sits down with you and helps you
347 figure out what to do with this data now.

348 **Interviewer:** Yes definitely. That is (--) And now we come into the reporting section
349 essentially here reporting on the data that has been created I don't think that [university]
350 really has any mechanisms for that at the moment right.

351 **Participant:** No not that I know of at least.

352 **Interviewer:** And it becomes especially difficult when the data cannot be shared either
353 because then it sort of from a [university] perspective, disappears from central
354 knowledge well.

355 **Participant:** And it's a pity because maybe the data cannot be shared. But there is, like
356 you said, there is a huge amount of metadata that gets generated during the analysis
357 process that could be actually useful to share. We kind of find a side way by using
358 supplemental material, appendixes, by sharing code books and things like that. But
359 maybe there could be other ways to do it. I don't know.

360 **Interviewer:** Yeah, definitely. And this sort of, yeah, no, that is something that needs to
361 be figured out. We at [university] receive this question. How much data do you have at
362 [university]? And the honest answer is that we don't know.

363 **Participant:** Yeah, exactly.

364 **Interviewer:** Centrally at least. We who are responsible for keeping track of it, we don't
365 have mechanisms for it yet. And this reporting section could be one way of trying to
366 mitigate that issue a bit.

367 **Participant:** Yeah, because like for instance, like I said in the beginning when I create a
368 project we have for instance an excel file that lists how many participants what type of
369 data we have many interviews [hesitates] and of course you populate it as the project
370 goes but at the end of the project you have this fundamentally metadata where you have
371 no personal information because it's all you know participants have codes and it just tells

372 you what data you have not necessarily what's in the data. So I guess that information
373 could be useful to it to someone to have.

374 **Interviewer:** Definitely and definitely also to inform [inaudible]

375 **Participant:** [interrupts] But it just sits on OneDrive right now [chuckles].

376 **Interviewer:** I have taken some notes, because I think there are some points where we
377 can give you some advise or support, I am not going to bring it up now since we are in
378 the interview for now, but I will send you a seperate email and maybe we will be able to
379 help with one or two of these things.

380 **Participant:** Yeah it would be nice and something that I think all our doctoral studens
381 and postdocs and researchers should know about.

382 **Interviewer:** Yes, that's a big challenge as well, communicating.

383 **Participant:** Yes, I mean that's what we do in terms of reporting we publish research of
384 course so that's in a sense that [hesitates] I don't know.

385 **Interviewer:** Yeah, I think that we have a lot of information here that we are very
386 thankful for. There is this final putting smileys on different sections here so like how
387 would you characterize between happy, neutral and sad the different phases in this.

388 **Participant:** Planning I would say, yeah, happy. I think with the data management plan
389 and all that it's not ideal but overall it feels like there's something there there's support
390 and everything. [hesitates] Create collect again happy I feel quite comfortable that
391 OneDrive and all these kind of tools that we have are relatively safe and serve my needs
392 and are easy to use, for the most part, although collecting sometimes it can be tricky.
393 Analysis, sad [laughs] especially for qualitative researchers we are not there. Statistical
394 data, factual data there's so many cool tools now, Python, R, things are happening and
395 we are still at the neolithic period when it comes to qualitative data. Make available,
396 neutral I don't really know very much and you know I have very (--) so I don't really have
397 strong opinions there and same thing preserve works, does work (--) I'm not you know
398 either way either happy or sad, that's neutral yeah and [hesitates] report [hesitates] i

399 guess neutral again [laughs] yeah i don't have any strong feelings about it okay so
400 that's.

401 **Interviewer:** Yeah we have we have one last, if you had to dream freely now and you
402 could have your ideal world you know?

403 **Participant:** You know, when you work on a research project and you have, you know,
404 the grant office or you have the admin that helps you with all the budgeting it will be nice
405 to also have a kind of a not a dedicated but at least a contact person a data analyst data
406 management officer that works with you from the beginning throughout the project. Like
407 if I have questions about budget or if I have to use the funding I talk to my accountant,
408 my financial controller or my admin here and my department, but with data it feels like
409 you constantly have to try to find people and then you don't really know what they're
410 going to help you with. So to have a more like structured data management support
411 throughout a research project. So like when we are in analysis, we don't know what to
412 do, "how do we collect this, oh let's ask you know someone here", maybe it's the same
413 person all the time or at least have a clear sort of dedicated (--) have a point of contact
414 to help navigate. It's like we send all these support emails, you know, if I have an admin
415 question, I have [departmental] support, email, admin question, IT support. There's
416 nothing for data management.

417 **Interviewer:** No, exactly.

418 **Participant:** So that's the dream. That would be really helpful.

419 **Interviewer:** That sounds very good. We do have a service address for this sort of stuff
420 which is [e-mail] but then it's not one particular person.

421 **Participant:** Yeah and it is more for data management and GDPR and things like that.

422 **Interviewer:** Yeah data management mostly.

423 **Participant:** We have contacted them when we had analysis or collection issues.

424 **Interviewer:** Yeah then you are a bit stuck there. Anything else to add to the dream?

425 **Participant:** The dream well [hesitates] very good data analysis software for qualitative
426 data [laughs] or at least you know (--) I have to say we received really good support I
427 can't really complain. When we had the idea with this trying to find a qualitative software
428 that it has AI integration both [data scientists] gave us quite a generous amount of their
429 time. So we're still not getting very far ahead but it's a process yeah, it's not like
430 something you figure out in (--) and I think [university] really need to think about this
431 type of data more because I think there's a lot of people both in (--) if you think in
432 [departments] that work with more social science type of data surveys, interviews and
433 we don't really have the right tools fundamentally to work with this data alright well.

434 **Interviewer:** I think that we're about done here unless you want to add anything else.

435 **Participant:** No I think I don't know what else to add, so.

436 **Interviewer:** I think we have a lot of information to work with so it's really good and I'm
437 really thankful that you could take the time to do this.

438 **Participant:** No problem, if you have follow-up questions just feel free to email me, I'm
439 happy to collaborate.

440 **Interviewer:** Anything from you [name] (notetaker).

441 **Notetaker:** Nothing from me.