

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910791841303321
Titolo	Conducting biosocial surveys [[electronic resource]] : collecting, storing, accessing, and protecting biospecimens and biodata // Robert M. Hauser ... [et al.], editors ; Panel on Collecting, Storing, Accessing, and Protecting Biological Specimens and Biodata in Social Surveys ; Committee on National Statistics ; Committee on Population, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C., : National Academies Press, 2010
ISBN	0-309-16137-1 1-282-78755-1 9786612787553 0-309-15707-2
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (125 p.)
Collana	National Research Council
Altri autori (Persone)	HauserRobert M
Disciplina	300.723
Soggetti	Social surveys - Methodology Biological specimens - Collection and preservation
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	""Front Matter ""; ""Acknowledgments""; ""Contents""; ""Summary""; ""1 Introduction""; ""2 Collecting, Storing, Using, and Distributing Biospecimens""; ""3 Protecting Privacy and Confidentiality: Sharing Digital Representations of Biological and Social Data""; ""4 Informed Consent""; ""5 Findings, Conclusions, and Recommendations ""; ""References""; ""Appendix A: Agenda for the Workshop on Collecting, Storing, Protecting, and Accessing Biological Data Collected in Social Surveys"" ""Appendix B: Participants in the Workshop on Collecting, Storing, Protecting, and Accessing Biological Data Collected in Social Surveys"" Appendix C: Biographical Sketches of Panel Members and Staff""; ""Appendix D: Acronyms""; ""Committee on National Statistics""; ""Committee on Population""
Sommario/riassunto	"Recent years have seen a growing tendency for social scientists to collect biological specimens such as blood, urine, and saliva as part of

large-scale household surveys. By combining biological and social data, scientists are opening up new fields of inquiry and are able for the first time to address many new questions and connections. But including biospecimens in social surveys also adds a great deal of complexity and cost to the investigator's task. Along with the usual concerns about informed consent, privacy issues, and the best ways to collect, store, and share data, researchers now face a variety of issues that are much less familiar or that appear in a new light. In particular, collecting and storing human biological materials for use in social science research raises additional legal, ethical, and social issues, as well as practical issues related to the storage, retrieval, and sharing of data. For example, acquiring biological data and linking them to social science databases requires a more complex informed consent process, the development of a biorepository, the establishment of data sharing policies, and the creation of a process for deciding how the data are going to be shared and used for secondary analysis--all of which add cost to a survey and require additional time and attention from the investigators. These issues also are likely to be unfamiliar to social scientists who have not worked with biological specimens in the past. Adding to the attraction of collecting biospecimens but also to the complexity of sharing and protecting the data is the fact that this is an era of incredibly rapid gains in our understanding of complex biological and physiological phenomena. Thus the tradeoffs between the risks and opportunities of expanding access to research data are constantly changing. Conducting Biosocial Surveys offers findings and recommendations concerning the best approaches to the collection, storage, use, and sharing of biospecimens gathered in social science surveys and the digital representations of biological data derived therefrom. It is aimed at researchers interested in carrying out such surveys, their institutions, and their funding agencies."--Society website.
