

CESSDA ERIC

Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives
European Research Infrastructure Consortium

Open Science and Open Data

Summer School Short Course



Dr. Anja Perry

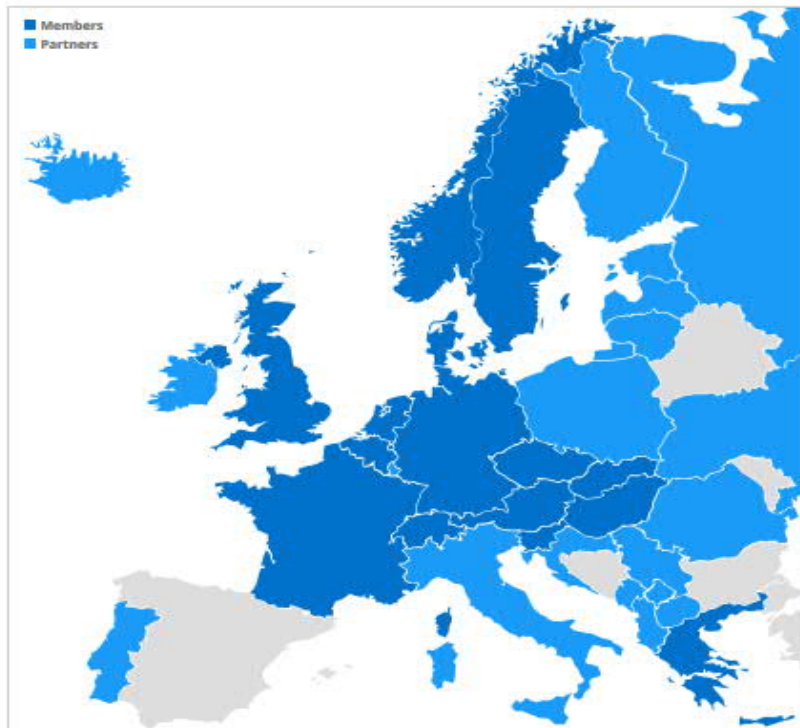
Dr. Kristi Winters

- Member of CESSDA
- Research infrastructure that covers services across the research lifecycle
- Hosts the Data Archive for the Social Sciences
- About 6.000 studies and 3 research data centers

CESSDA ERIC

- Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives
- Brings together Social Science Data Archives across Europe
- Supports and promotes results of Social Science research

CESSDA ERIC



- » Austria
- » Belgium
- » Czech Republic
- » Denmark
- » France
- » Finland
- » Germany
- » Greece
- » Hungary
- » Netherlands
- » Norway
- » Portugal
- » Slovakia
- » Slovenia
- » Sweden
- » Switzerland
- » UK



- **Facilitate Open Science Training for European Research**
- Training support network with 15 partner countries
- Supports culture change towards OS
- Delivers f2f training, blended, e-learning
- Provides Open Science resources
- European Union's Horizon 2020 ID: 7418





Open Licensing

Licensing your research outputs is an important part of practicing Open Science. In this course, you will:

- know what licenses are, how they work, and how to apply them&nbs...



Open Science and Innovation

This course helps you to understand open business models and responsible research and innovation (RRI) and illustrates how these can foster innovation. By the end of the course, you will:

...



Open Peer Review

This course introduces you to open peer review (OPR), an emerging practice which is gaining momentum as part of Open Science. Upon completing this course, you will:

- understand ...



Sharing preprints

This course shows you how sharing preprints can improve your research and support Open Science. By the end of the course, you will:

- know what preprints are
- be able t...



Open Access Publishing

This course helps you to become skilled in Open Access (OA) publishing in the context of Open Science. By the end of the course, you will:

- understand how to publish your work o...



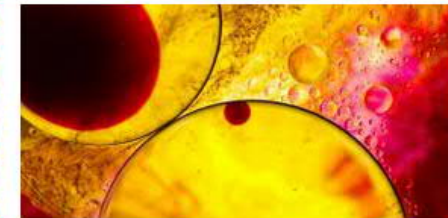
Data Protection and Ethics

This course covers data protection in particular and ethics more generally. It will help you understand the basic principles of data protection and introduces techniques for implementing data pr...



Open Source Software and Workflows

This course introduces Open Source Software (OSS) management and workflow as an emerging but critical component of Open Science. The course explains the role of software sharing and sustainabili...



Managing and Sharing Research Data

Data-driven research is becoming increasingly common in a wide range of academic disciplines, from Archaeology to Zoology, and spanning Arts and Science subject areas alike. To support good rese...



- Brings together leading European Research Infrastructures
- Addresses key challenges for cross-national data collection
- Provides specific training on products developed in SERISS
- European Union's Horizon 2020 ID: 654221



- Deliverables
 - WP2: Representing the population
 - WP3: Maximising equivalence through translation
 - WP4: Interactive tools for cross-national surveys
 - WP5: Training and Dissemination
 - WP6: New forms of data – legal, ethical and quality issues
 - WP7: A survey future online
 - WP8: A coding module for socio-economic survey questions

Who we are:

Anja Perry
(Open Data and
data discovery)

Kristi Winters
(FAIR and data
harmonization)



Organizational matters



Agenda

Day 1

1. Introduction to Open Science
2. What is Open Data?
3. How to produce FAIR Data?

Day 2

4. How to discover data?
5. How to harmonize data?
6. How to store data
7. Wrap Up

And ...

... who are you???

... where are you from???

???

... what do you do???

... what is your interest in Open Science???



“... there is a revolution happening in the way science works. Every part of the scientific method is nowadays becoming an open, collaborative and participative process.”

Carlos Moedas, October 12th, 2015

Source: Jennifer Jacquemart (CC-BY)
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/eusocialmediadude/3731935556/in/dateposted-public/>

Discussion

Exercise Booklet:
Open Science and Open Data,
August 20 & 21, 2017, GESIS Cologne

Exercise 1: What is Open Science?

- 👥 Work in 2-4 groups
- 🕒 Time: about 20 minutes
- 😊 At the end, we will discuss your results with the class.

Discuss the following topics in your group:

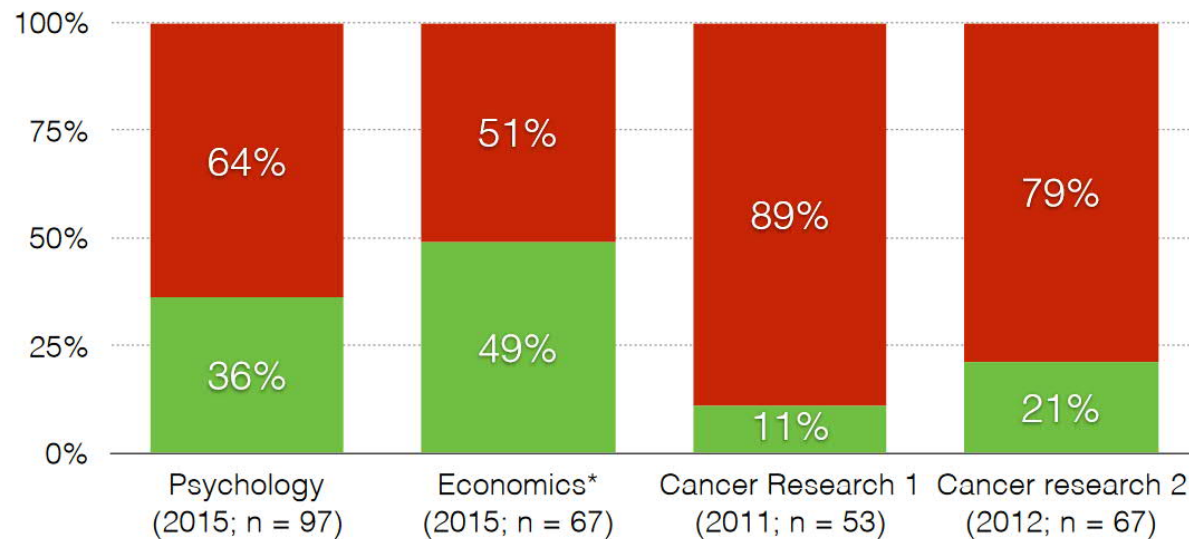
- What is your impression of Open Science?
- What are the trends you see in Open Science?
- What are your concerns about Open Science?

What is Open Science?



Word cloud prepared by Cord Wiljes

Replication of published research findings



*The data on economics is about *reproducibility*; i.e. the attempt to get the same results if you apply the original data analysis on the original data set.

Open Science
Collaboration (2015);
Chang & Li (2015);
Begley, C. G., & Ellis, L. M.
(2012);
Prinz, F., Schlange, T., &
Asadullah, K. (2011)

Open Access to Research Data? Why?



Image: <http://ottersandsciencenews.blogspot.ca/2017/03/fake-science-how-sting-operation.html>

p-hacking

p-hacker: Train your p-hacking skills!

Manual

New study **Now: p-hack!**

Settings for initial data collection:

Name for experimental group: Elderly priming

Name for control group: Control priming

Initial # of participants in each group: 20

True effect in population: 0

Number of DVs: 4

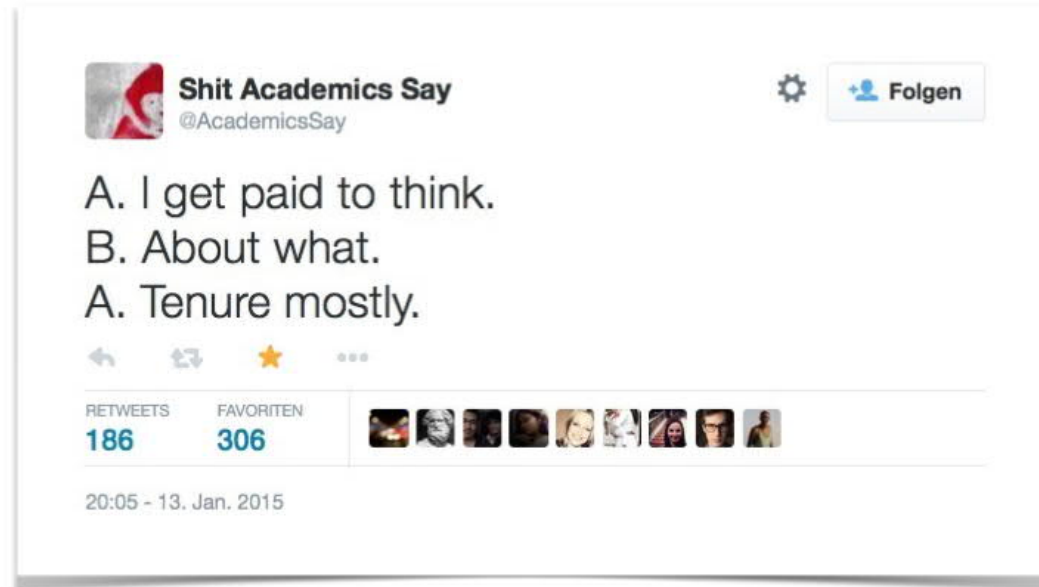
Run new experiment (Discards previous data)

Tests for each DV

Name	N	Statistic	p-Value	Sign.	Actions
DV1	40	F(1, 38) = 1.02	p = .318	ns	Save
DV2	40	F(1, 38) = 1.32	p = .257	ns	Save
DV3	40	F(1, 38) = 1.37	p = .249	ns	Save
DV4	40	F(1, 38) = 1.24	p = .272	ns	Save
DV_all	39	F(1, 37) = 3.79	p = .059	ns	Save

Choose DV to plot: DV_all

<http://shinyapps.org/apps/p-hacker/>
 Felix Schönbrodt (2017). p-hacking: What it is, how to prevent it



Researchers are not rewarded for being right,
but rather for publishing a lot.

Nelson, Simmons, & Simonsohn (2012); Nosek, Spies, Motyl (2012); Munafo (2016)

What about Pre-Registration?

Example for secondary research

ERPC
the election research
preacceptance
competition

[HOME](#) [WHY PREACCEPTANCE?](#) [PARTNERS](#) [JOURNALS](#) [RULES](#) [FAQ](#) [CONTACT](#)

NOVEMBER 8, 2016. WHAT REALLY HAPPENED?

[REGISTER A DESIGN \(closed\)](#)

[OFFICIAL RULES](#)

[GET TWITTER UPDATES](#)

An opportunity for scholars studying elections:

- Preregister a research design for a study of the 2016 general election using ANES data *before* the data are publicly released.
1. **Submit an article including this design to a participating journal**, which will consider your submission *before* data are available.
 2. **Win a cash award for publishing your article.**

From the rise of Donald Trump to the unexpected success of Bernie Sanders, the twists and turns of the 2016 election have attracted worldwide attention. After November 8, the demand for explanations of what happened in the United States elections will be tremendous.

Scholars need to be ready. We have an opportunity to help citizens understand how various events, opinions, and behaviors influenced the votes that Americans cast. In addition to strengthening society's understanding of politics, this election represents a new opportunity to strengthen the evidence base of political science and election-oriented public opinion research. Recent studies in a number of scientific fields have shown that publication processes tend to favor "statistically significant" claims. In the study of elections, these dynamics can create a misleading portrait of why Americans voted the way they did.

To address this problem, we announce a new competition for scholars who want to conduct research on the 2016 election.

<https://www.erp2016.com/>



Dive into the Open Science concepts



AVAILABLE LEARNING PATHS

The following are a list of Learning Path that will be soon available on the platform. Please keep in mind that the learning paths and badges described here are work in progress.



The open peer reviewer



The responsible data sharer



The reproducible research practitioner



The open innovator



The open access author





Welcome to the home of the Open Science MOOC!

This website is aimed to provide information about our MOOC on Open Science principles and practices, its rationale, the current state of the project, and the people behind it.

CURRENT STATUS: IN DEVELOPMENT

The first draft of Module 5 has been completed and awaiting feedback from the wider community (including you!)

This project was started in early 2017 after a barcamp at the Open Science Conference in Berlin. Soon, more than 30 people contributed and a first draft curriculum was made. Now, already more than 100 volunteers have agreed to share their knowledge about Open Science and to contribute to what they see as an extremely important issue in nowadays and future science. Concomitantly, the European Commission published its report Providing researchers with the skills and competencies they need to practice Open Science, supporting the importance of the topic and thereby the necessity to explain, teach and support researchers to gain the necessary skills.

We are excited by the support we got so far and we would like to invite everybody to create, comment, contribute and share!



OPEN ADVOCACY

Twitter

Follow @OpenScienceMOOC

Tweets by @OpenScienceMOOC

Open Science MOOC Retweeted

Egon Willigh@gen @egonwillighagen

two weeks left to improve the Open Science Monitor

1h

Open Science MOOC Retweeted

J. Colomb, @pen @j_colomb

hi twitterverse. I am looking for stories of data analysis facilitated or impeded by good/bad research data management #RDM #promote_rdm.

too long for a tweet, please check <https://rdmpromotion.rbind.io/contribute> to see how you can reach out. (pict CC-BY, [aukeherrema.nl](https://www.aukeherrema.nl))



https://opensciencemooc.github.io/site/

Further sources

Data Colada

Thinking about evidence and vice versa

02.06.18

by Uri Simonsohn

[69] Eight things I do to make my open research more findable and understandable

It is now common for researchers to post original materials, data, and/or code behind their published research. That's obviously great, but open research is often difficult to find and understand.

In this post I discuss 8 things I do, in my papers, code, and datafiles, to combat that.

Paper

1) Before all method sections, I include a paragraph overviewing the open research practices behind the paper. Like this:

Transparent Reporting

For each study we set sample size before any data were collected, always at 50+ per cell. We pre-registered Studies 2, 3, and 4a. The supplement [<http://bit.ly/example>] includes materials, data and code for all studies, and links to all pre-registrations. Because we conducted our studies on MTurk, we included several attention and comprehension checks based on which we carried out exclusions. All exclusions took place before random assignment, and we detail them in Supplement 1. The sample sizes presented below are for the net number of participants

<http://datacolada.org/69>

Further sources

☰ MENU

FELIX SCHÖNBRODT
PD Dr. Dipl.-Psych.

- Blog
- Open Science
- Research ▾
- Software ▾
- Talks & Workshops
- Publications
- About me (CV)
- shinyapps.org
- researchtransparency.org

Hiring Policy at the LMU Psychology Department: Better have some open science track record

June 25, 2018

In 2015, the psychology department at LMU Munich for the first time announced a professorship position with an [“open science statement”](#) (see original job description [here](#)):

“Our department embraces the values of open science and strives for replicable and reproducible research. For this goal we support transparent research with open data, open materials, and study pre-registration. Candidates are asked to describe in what way they already pursued and plan to pursue these goals.”

Since then, every professorship announcement contained this paragraph (and we made good experiences with it).

I am very happy to announce that my department now turned this implicit policy into an [explicit hiring policy](#), effective since May 2018: **The department’s steering committee unanimously voted for an explicit policy to always include this (or a similar) statement to all future professorship job advertisements.**

It is the task of the appointment committee to value the existing open science activities as well as future commitments of applicants appropriately. By including this statement, our department aims to communicate

<http://www.nicebread.de/>



Further sources



Christian Knudsen @chrkknudsen · 13. Aug.

Some times I get the feeling that not everyone using the word **#openscience** have any idea what it means.
Maybe they are just afraid to ask?
I'm not.
What is the/a concise definition of open science?

[Tweet übersetzen](#)

4 2 11



Dr. Mark Hoffarth @MarkHoffarth · 17 Std.

1. I started preregistering a year ago. When I did it for the first time it seemed like a huge ordeal. Now, it takes about an hour to write up the prereg and review for typos. **#openscience**

[Tweet übersetzen](#)

2 9 27

[Diesen Thread anzeigen](#)



Graeme Moffat @graemedmoffat · 22 Std.

I'm a strong proponent of **#OpenScience** and actively worked to reform scholarly publishing, but this trope about tenure track professors reviewing papers for free is just insufferable. It's part of the job the university pays you to do.

Ran Blekman @blekman

<https://twitter.com/>

2. WHAT IS OPEN DATA?

What is Open Data?

“Open Data are **online, free of cost, accessible data** that can be used, reused and distributed provided that the data source is attributed.”

<https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/taxonomy/term/6>

What is Open Data?

“Openness means **access on equal terms for the international research community** at the lowest possible cost, preferably at no more than the marginal cost of dissemination. Open access to research data from public funding should be easy, timely, user-friendly and preferably Internet-based.”

OECD Principles and Guidelines for Access to
Research Data from Public Funding, 2007

The Data Spectrum

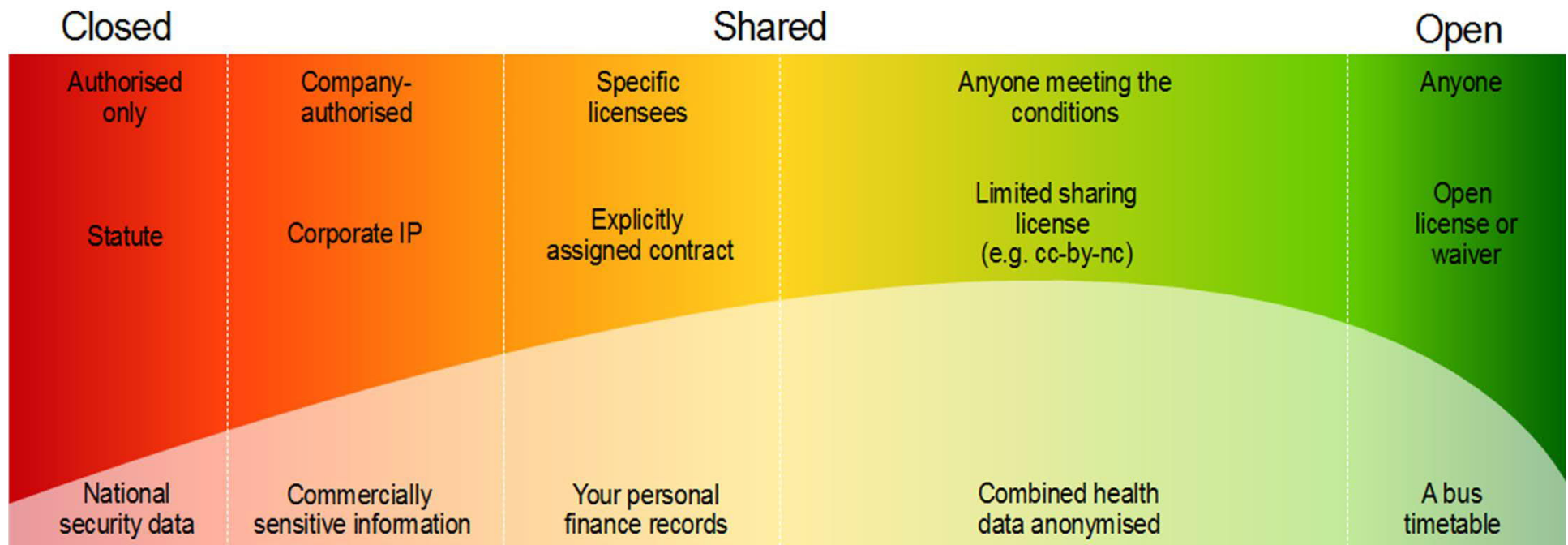
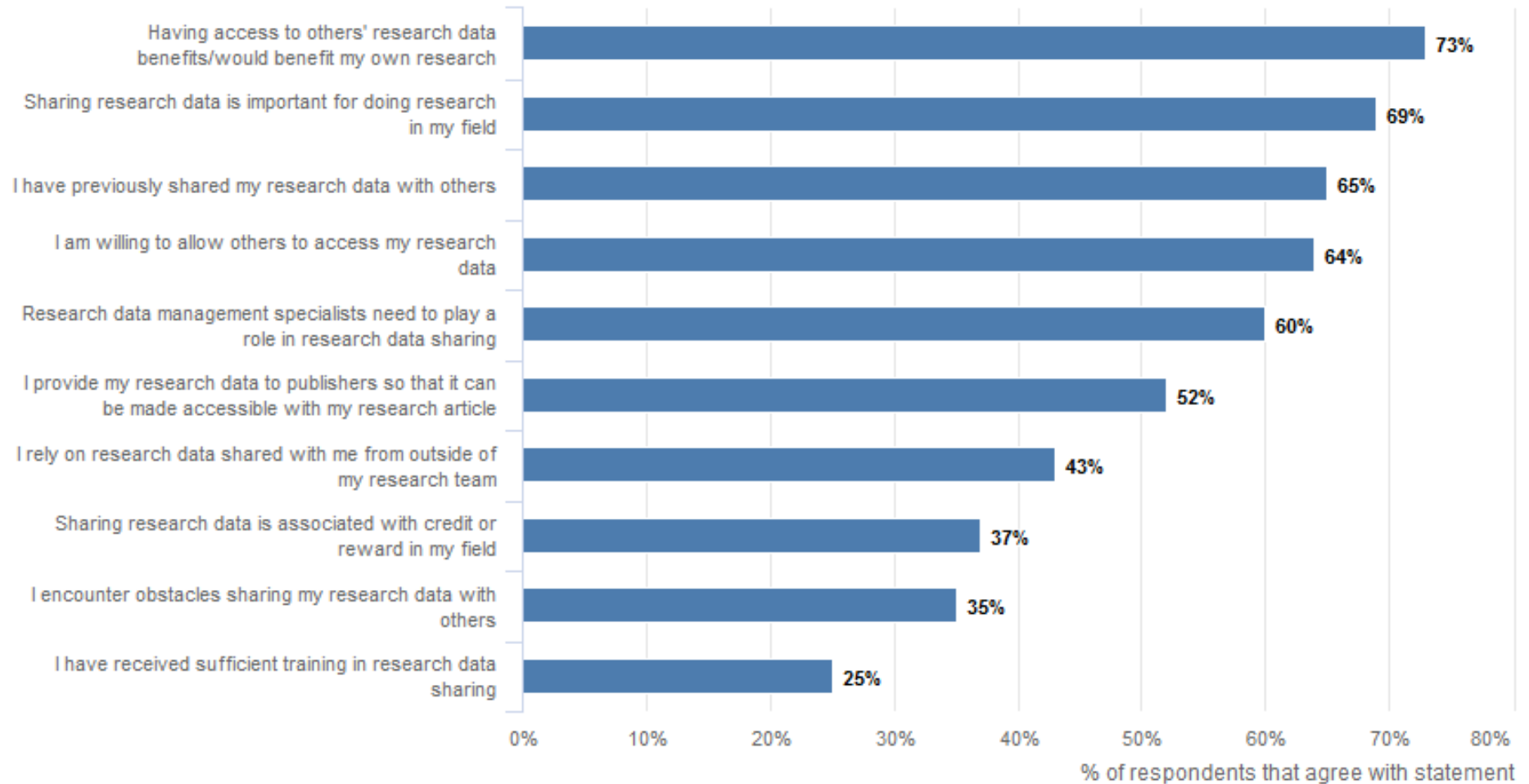


Image: "The Data Spectrum". Adapted from <http://theodi.org/data-spectrum> (Open Data Institute, cc-by)

Attitudes of researchers: % of respondents that agree with statement

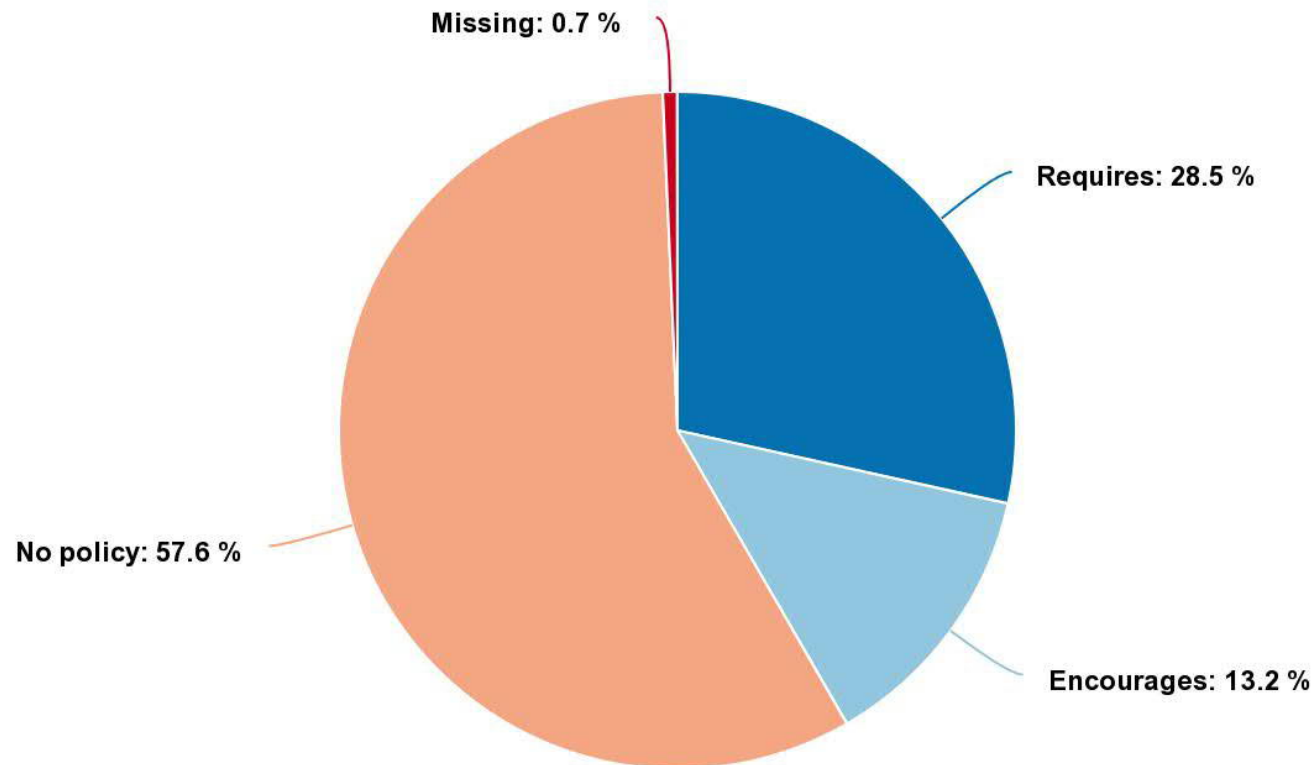
Reference date: 2016



Funders' policies

Number of open data policies, by type of mandate

Source: Sherpa-Juliet - Reference date: April 15th 2018



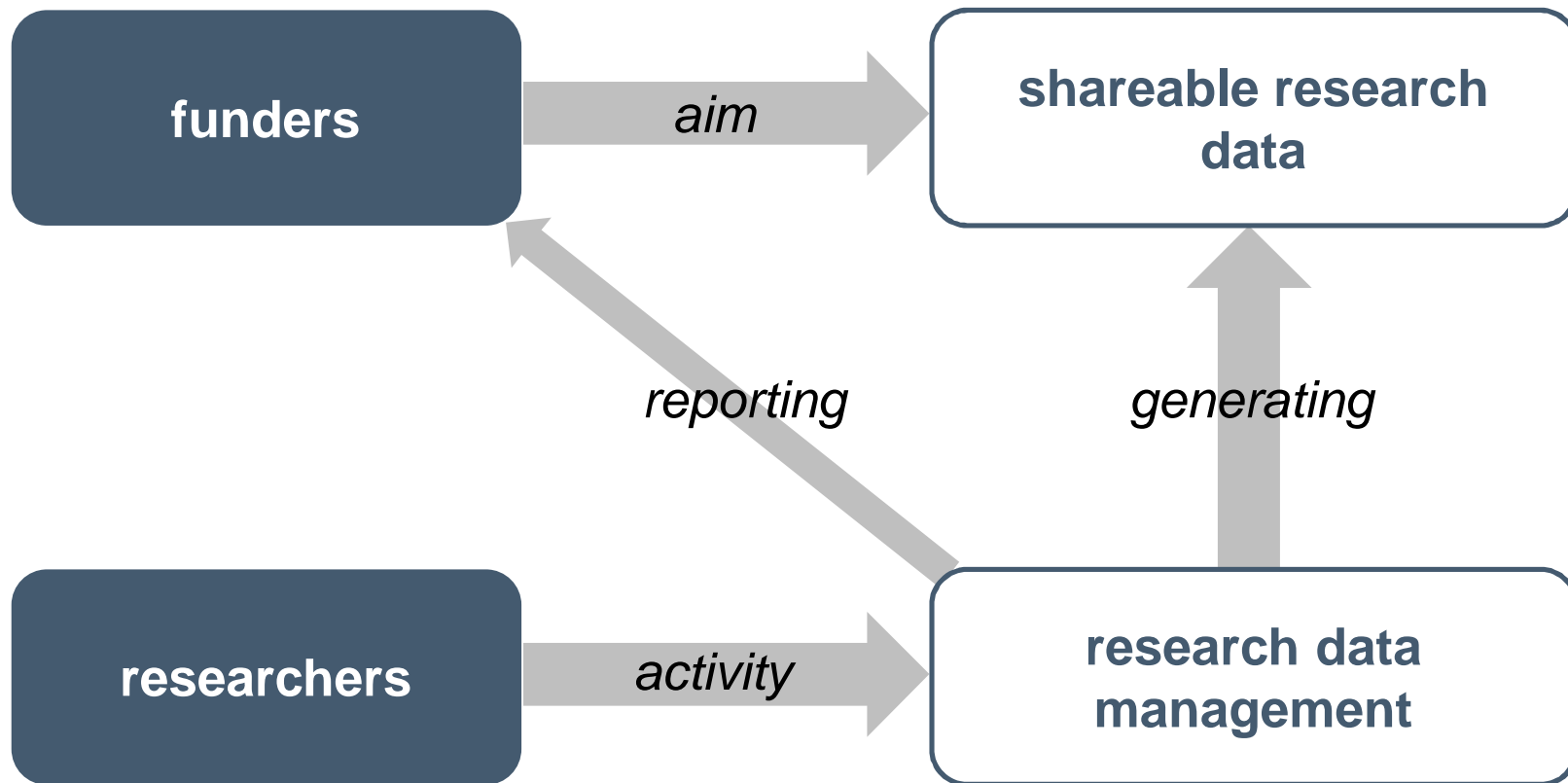
Open Access to Research Data? Why?

*Possibility “for third parties to **access, mine, exploit, reproduce and disseminate** (...) the data”*

- enabling reproducibility
 - fostering research
 - using public money efficiently
 - boosting reputation
- etc.

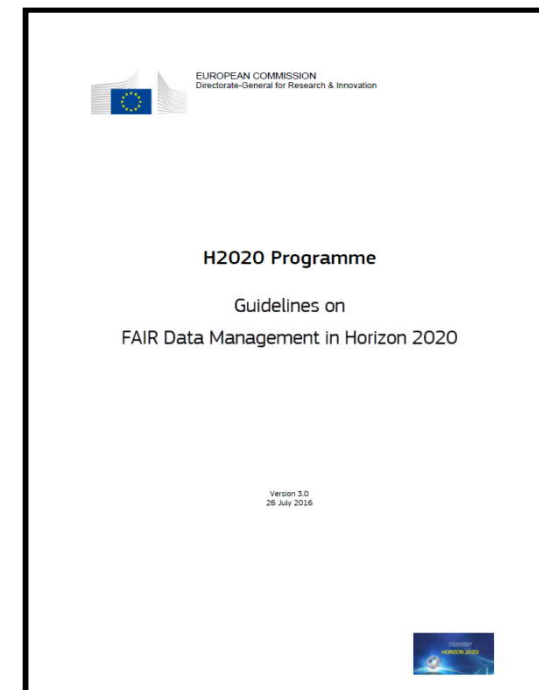


Funders' requirements

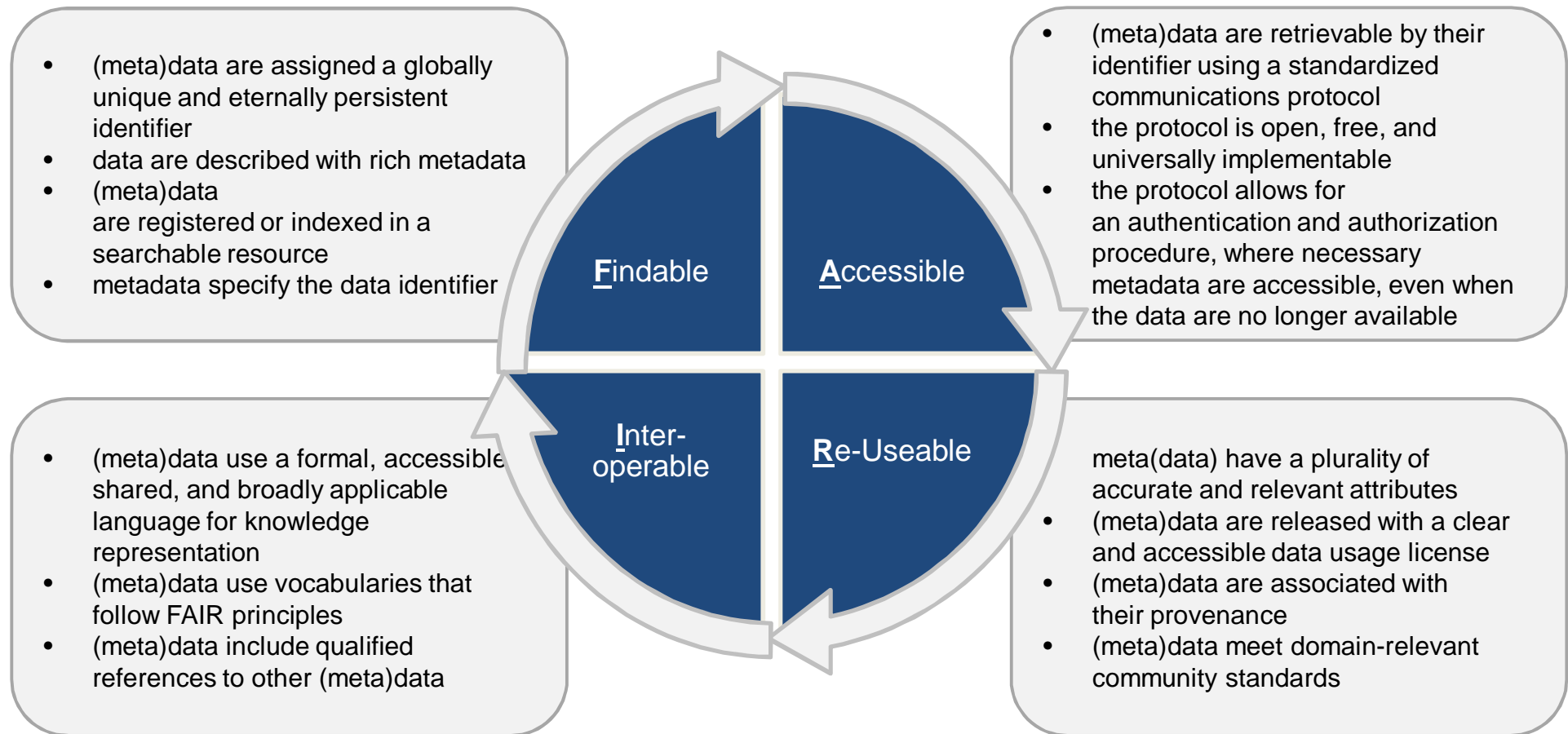


Horizon 2020: The FAIR-Principles

*“Horizon 2020 beneficiaries make their research data **findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable (FAIR)**, to ensure it is soundly managed.”*

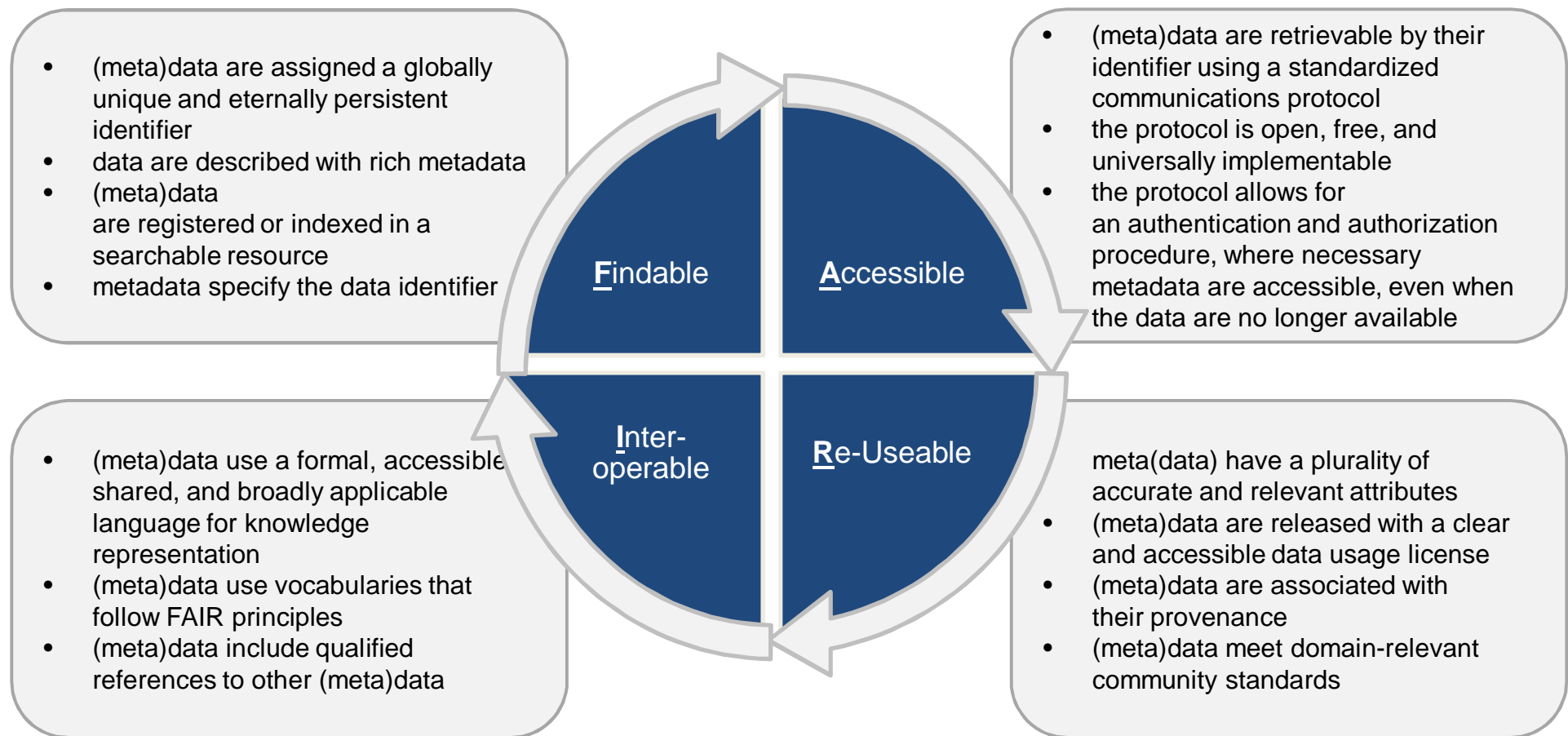


The FAIR-Principles



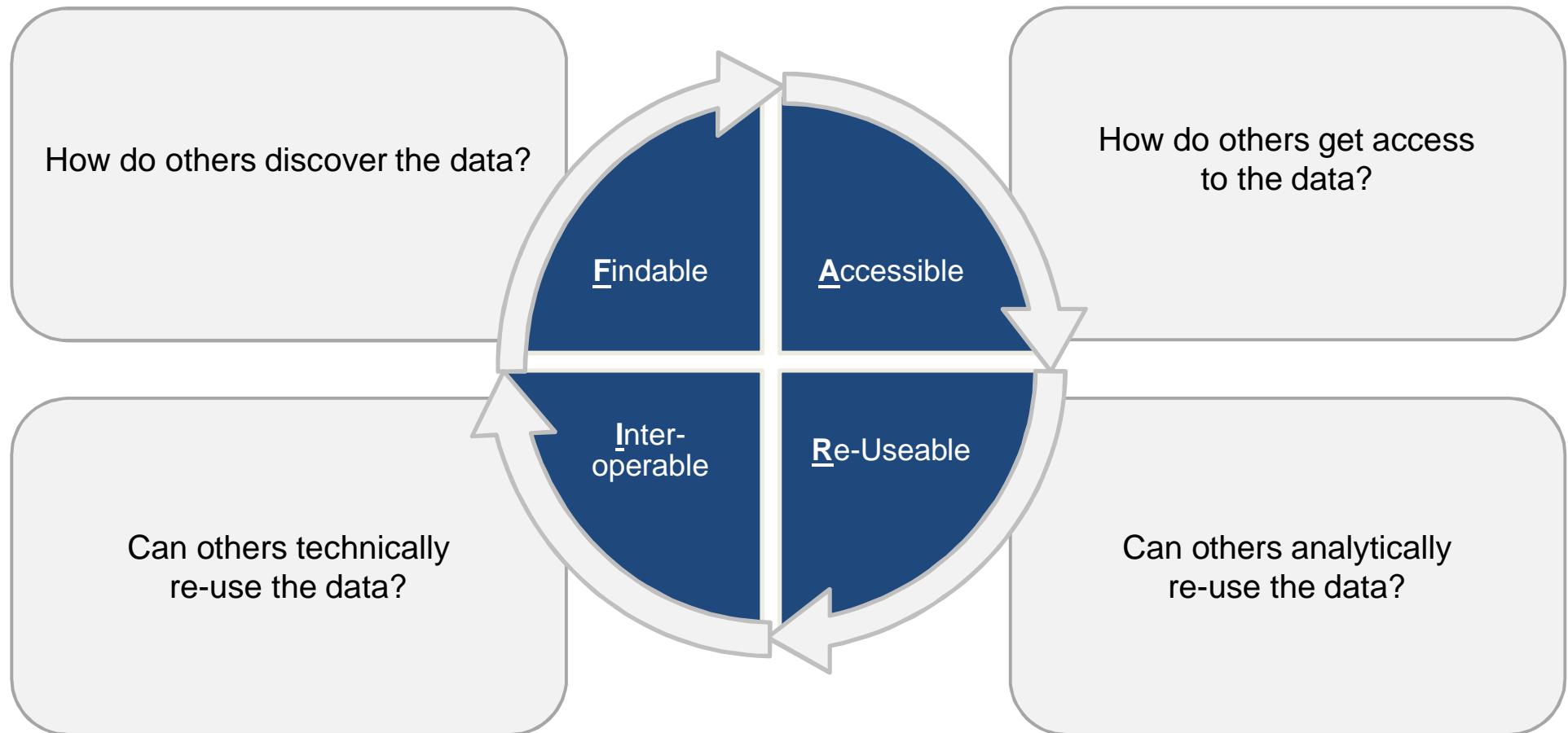


The FAIR-Principles



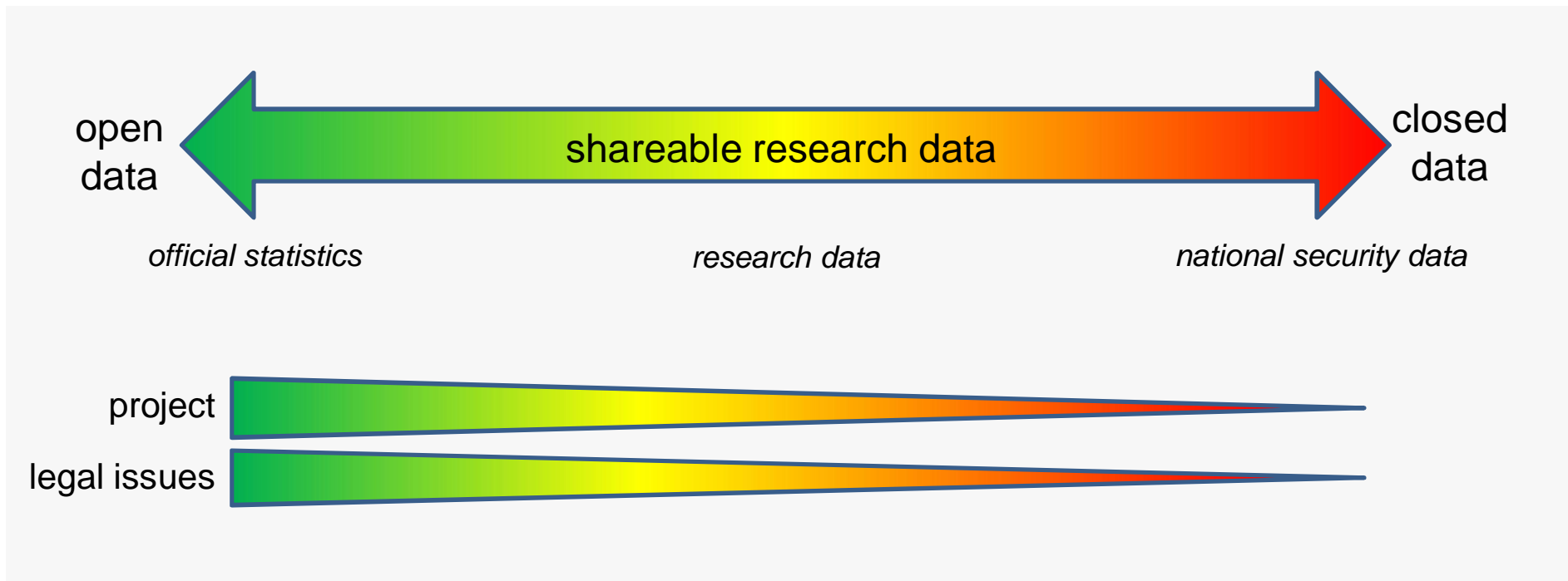
an archive's perspective, but ...

... FAIR is FAIR



3. HOW TO PRODUCE FAIR DATA

Accessibility and Openness of Research Data



⇒ “*as open as possible, as closed as necessary*”

‘FAIR National Election Studies: How Well Are We Doing?’

- FAIR National Election Studies: How Well Are We Doing? Eder and Jedinger (2018)
- Researchers depend on data documentation quality, data quality is the foundation of credible statistical analyses and conclusion.
- Faniel et al. (2016) found that data re-users’ satisfaction is positively related to documentation quality.

Eder, C. & Jedinger, A. (2018). ‚FAIR national election studies: How well are we doing?’ European Political Science.
<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1057/s41304-018-0194-3>

‘FAIR National Election Studies: How Well Are We Doing?’

- Data quality “cannot be assessed independent of ... data consumers” (Strong et al., 1997: 104).
- *FAIR Guiding Principles for Scientific Data Management and Stewardship* (Wilkinson et al., 2016).
- Used these principles to develop a scheme to assess election studies’ accessibility, data and documentation quality.

‘FAIR National Election Studies: How Well Are We Doing?’

- A prerequisite to conducting research is an open and transparent data landscape
- “Open access to research data from public funding should be easy, timely, user-friendly and preferably Internet-based” (OECD, 2007: 15).
- Transparency: “Information on research data and data-producing organisations, documentation on the data and specifications of conditions attached to the use of these data should be internationally available in a transparent way, ideally through the Internet.” (OECD, 2007: 15).

‘FAIR National Election Studies: How Well Are We Doing?’

- Effective and “open” exchange of data that meet the FAIR criteria:
 - Findability
 - Accessibility
 - Interoperability
 - Reusability of data (and documents).

‘FAIR National Election Studies: How Well Are We Doing?’

“...elements of the FAIR Principles are related, but independent and separable. The Principles define characteristics that contemporary data resources, tools, vocabularies and infrastructures should exhibit to assist discovery and reuse by third-parties.

By minimally defining each guiding principle, the barrier-to-entry for data producers, publishers and stewards who wish to make their data holdings FAIR is purposely maintained as low as possible.”

- Wilkinson et al. (2016: 4)

‘FAIR National Election Studies: How Well Are We Doing?’

- Eder and Jedinger “customized” the FAIR elements and adapted them according to the needs of
 - primary investigators carrying out election studies, and
 - secondary users employing these data for their research.

‘FAIR National Election Studies: How Well Are We Doing?’

- ***Findability***
- To be findable means data and descriptive metadata are easily discovered by humans and computers (Wilkinson et al., 2016: 4).
- By obtaining a permanent identifier such as a DOI or URN, election studies can be easily cited and referenced.

‘FAIR National Election Studies: How Well Are We Doing?’

Table 1: Findability criterion: concept and metrics

Criterion	Coding
FINDABILITY	
Provided via data archive?	0 = no, 1 = yes
Persistent identifier (DOI/URN)?	0 = no, 0.5 = archive specific, 1 = yes
Study ID available?	0 = no, 1 = yes
Versioning?	0 = no, 1 = yes
Are information on errata potentially available?	0 = no, 1 = yes
Findable through search engine?	0 = no, 1 = yes
Own webpage?	0 = no, 1 = yes
Is a citation recommendation provided?	0 = no, 1 = yes

‘FAIR National Election Studies: How Well Are We Doing?’

- **Accessibility**
- The ease with which data and descriptive metadata are available and downloadable by humans and computers.
- Data should be stored for the long term to allow stable access in the future.
- Can the datasets and their documentation both be downloaded without restrictions or is a registration required? If so, how quick and easy is it?

‘FAIR National Election Studies: How Well Are We Doing?’

Table 2: Accessibility criterion: concept and metrics

Criterion	Coding
ACCESSIBILITY	
Document access without registration?	0 = no, 1 = yes
Data access without registration?	0 = no, 1 = yes
Registration easy and free of charge?	0 = no, 1 = yes
Data download option?	0 = no, 1 = yes
Provision free of charge?	0 = no, 1 = yes
Are there variables excluded from the PUF?	0 = no, 1 = yes
Can they be obtained by the researcher?	0 = no, 1 = yes
Are data provided in major formats (Stata and SPSS)?	0 =no, 0.5 = partly, 1 = yes
Are questionnaires available in English?	0 = no, 1 = yes
Are study reports (field report, methods description, information on errata etc.) available in English?	0 = no, 1 = yes
Is a codebook available in English?	0 = no, 1 = yes

‘FAIR National Election Studies: How Well Are We Doing?’

- ***Interoperability***
- How easily structured metadata on methodological aspects can be exchanged (Wilkinson 2016).
- Structured metadata means that methodological aspects of the study are prepared according to a standardized scheme.

‘FAIR National Election Studies: How Well Are We Doing?’

Table 3: Interoperability criterion: concept and metrics

Criterion	Coding
<u>INTEROPERABILITY</u>	-
<u>Information on primary investigators provided?</u>	0 = no, 1 = yes
<u>Information on funding provided?</u>	0 = no, 1 = yes
<u>Information on population provided?</u>	0 = no, 1 = yes
<u>Information on geographic coverage provided?</u>	0 = no, 1 = yes
<u>Information on target population provided?</u>	0 = no, 1 = yes
<u>Information on sampling frame provided?</u>	0 = no, 1 = yes
<u>Information on sampling procedure(s) provided?</u>	0 = no, 1 = yes
<u>Information on sample size provided?</u>	0 = no, 1 = yes
<u>Information on mode of data collection provided?</u>	0 = no, 1 = yes
<u>Information on date of data collection provided?</u>	0 = no, 1 = yes
<u>Information on data collector provided?</u>	0 = no, 1 = yes
<u>Is the study part of a larger comparative survey collection (across several countries)?</u>	0 = no, 1 = yes

‘FAIR National Election Studies: How Well Are We Doing?’

- **Reusable**
- Details on the study’s methodology should be well-described and the data error-free. Research data should include documentations such as:
 1. methodology reports,
 2. copies of questionnaires, and
 3. codebooks (see also Vardigan and Granda, 2010).
- A methodological report (aka field report/technical report) provides information about the
 - target population,
 - sampling design,
 - data collection modes,
 - response rates,
 - and weighting procedures of the survey.

‘FAIR National Election Studies: How Well Are We Doing?’

- Ideally, the codebook comprises an overview of all variables contained in a dataset, sorted by theme. A codebook lists
 - all variables and their values are named (variable names, variable labels and value labels),
 - filters
 - missing values are defined
 - comments on the variables are included.
 - weighted/unweighted marginal distributions and descriptive statistics.
 - derived and new variables calculated from other variables and their construction should be documented
- Special survey instruments and scales as well as their sources should be documented.

‘FAIR National Election Studies: How Well Are We Doing?’

- Paradata
 - interviewer observations,
 - interviewer characteristics,
 - aggregate data,
 - administrative data
- The questionnaire documentation
 - original questionnaire used in field work,
 - advance letters,
 - show cards,
 - consent forms, and
 - any other relevant material.

‘FAIR National Election Studies: How Well Are We Doing?’

- Regardless of the specific scheme employed, election study metadata should information on:
 - principal investigator(s),
 - geographic coverage,
 - target population,
 - sampling,
 - mode of data collection,
 - survey organization,
 - date(s) of collection,
 - and condensed information on survey content.

‘FAIR National Election Studies: How Well Are We Doing?’

Table 4: Reusability criterion: concept and metrics

Criterion	Coding
REUSEABILITY	
Are unique respondent numbers (id's) available?	0 = no, 1 = yes
Are the data free of wild codes and out-of-range values?	0 = no, 0.5 = partly, yes = no
Are variables labels assigned?	0 =no, 0.5 = partly, 1 = yes
Are value labels assigned?	0 =no, 0.5 = partly, 1 = yes
Are missing values defined?	0 =no, 0.5 = partly, 1 = yes
Are weighting factors documented?	0 =no, 0.5 = partly, 1 = yes, -1 = not applicable (no weights)

Discussion

Exercise Booklet:
Open Science and Open Data,
August 20 & 21, 2017, GESIS Cologne

Exercise 2: FAIR Data

- 👥 Work in 2-4 groups
- 🕒 Time: about 20 minutes
- 😊 At the end, we will discuss your results with the class.

Discuss the following topic in your group:

Thinking about studies you worked with / created, what are your good or bad experiences with FAIR Data documentation?

CESSDA Expert Tour Guide

The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of the CESSDA ERIC website. It features the 'cessda eric' logo on the left, a menu with 'About', 'Consortium', 'Projects', 'Research Infrastructure', and 'Contact' in the center, and a search icon on the right. Below the navigation bar is a breadcrumb trail: 'Home / Research Infrastructure / Training / Expert Tour Guide on Data Management'. The main heading of the page is 'Expert Tour Guide on Data Management'.



About this expert tour guide

This tour guide by CESSDA ERIC (the Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives European Infrastructure Consortium) aims to put social scientists like yourself at the heart of making their research data findable, understandable, sustainably accessible and reusable.

You will be guided by European experts who are - on a daily basis - busy ensuring long-term access to valuable social science datasets, available for discovery and reuse at one of the [17 CESSDA social science data archives](#). With this guide and the training events being held across Europe, we want to accompany and inspire you in your journey through the research data life cycle.

Expert Tour Guide on Data Management

- 1. Plan
- 2. Organise & Document
- 3. Process
- 4. Store
- 5. Protect
- 6. Archive & Publish

Target audience and mission

This tour guide was written for social science researchers who are in an early stage of practising research data management. With this tour guide, CESSDA wants to contribute to increased professionalism in data management and to improving the value of research data.

CESSDA User Guide on RDM

CESSDA User Guide RDM

Name	Description	Type	Size
1 Research data management		PDF	109 KB
2 Research data management plan		PDF	103 KB
3 Data sharing		PDF	101 KB
4 Documentation and metadata		PDF	112 KB
5 File formats		PDF	104 KB
6 Data security		PDF	139 KB
7 Intellectual property rights		PDF	106 KB
8 Data consent and ethics		PDF	123 KB
9 Research data management check-list		PDF	99 KB

DataWiz

DataWiz

Startseite

Anmelden Registrieren

DataWiz ist ein kostenfreies Open-Science Assistenzsystem, das Wissenschaftlern und Wissenschaftlerinnen dabei hilft, Forschungsdaten vom Beginn des Forschungsprozesses an fachgerecht aufzubereiten und zu dokumentieren.

Die Erfahrung konnte zeigen, dass Datenmanagement am effizientesten ist, wenn es früh eingesetzt wird und dabei parallel zum Forschungsprozess fortgeführt wird. DataWiz unterstützt Sie dabei bereits bevor das Projekt startet, während des Projekts und auch wenn das Projekt abgeschlossen ist und es darum geht zu entscheiden ob und wie Daten geteilt werden sollen. Das Tool hilft dabei **Datenmanagementpläne zu erstellen** und eigene **Forschungsdaten zu verwalten** und zu **dokumentieren** und hat damit einen direkten Nutzen für Sie als Forscher. Gleichzeitig wird durch das Nutzen der standardisierten Eingabefelder zur Dokumentation eine hohe Qualität der Metadaten erreicht, was eine erhebliche Arbeitersparnis für Datenrepositorien bedeutet. Außerdem kann DataWiz auch zum **kollaborativen Arbeiten** genutzt werden. Daten können im Team geteilt werden und spezifische Zugriffsrechte gewährleisten einen adequaten Umgang mit den Daten. Das optimale, jedoch nicht obligatorische, Ziel der Nutzung von DataWiz ist, die Daten der psychologischen Fachgemeinschaft zur Nachnutzung bereitzustellen und damit **Open-Science Praktiken in der Psychologie** anzutreiben.

Angegliedert an DataWiz finden Sie eine **Wissensbasis** (zu erreichen unter <https://datawizkb.leibniz-psychology.org/>), die kontextsensitiv Informationen zum Datenmanagement im Forschungsprozess liefert. Diese bietet durch Verlinkungen in DataWiz eine optimale Ergänzung zur Nutzung des Assistenzsystems. Neben diesen begleitenden Informationen liefert die Wissensbasis außerdem einen Überblick über verschiedene weiterführende Tools und Ressourcen sowie einen User Guide, der Sie in der Nutzung von DataWiz unterstützt.

Funktionen von DataWiz auf einen Blick:

- Organisation und Dokumentation von Forschungsprojekten und dazugehörigen Studien
- Eigene Forschungsdaten verwalten und dokumentieren
- Erstellen von Datenmanagementplänen, angepasst an die Anforderungen verschiedener Förderer (BMBF, Horizon2020, DFG)
- Export des ganzen Projekts oder einzelner Studien möglich
- Export der Studiendokumentation in Abstimmung mit den Anforderungen für Präregistrierung oder Archivierung in PsychData
- Import und Export von Datensätzen
- Kollaboratives Arbeiten mit spezifischer Vergabe von Zugriffsrechten

Projektübersicht

Hier gelangen Sie zur DataWiz Projektübersicht. Nachdem Sie sich eingeloggt haben können Sie Ihre Arbeit an einem bestehenden Projekt fortsetzen oder ein neues Projekt anlegen.

User Guide

Der User Guide unterstützt sie in der Nutzung von DataWiz.

Wissensbasis

Hier gelangen Sie zur Wissensbasis, die in Kombination mit DataWiz, aber auch eigenständig genutzt werden kann. Bitte beachten Sie, dass die Inhalte ständig erweitert und aktualisiert werden.

DataWiz GitHub Repositoryum

Link zum Quellcode von DataWiz. Dieser steht zur Einsicht oder eigenen Verwendung/Erweiterung frei zur Verfügung (in Arbeit).

Ansprechpartner

Forschungsdatenzentrum für die Psychologie
Universitätsring 15,
54296 Trier

Inhaltlich:
PD Dr. Erich Weichselgartner



4. HOW TO DISCOVER DATA?

Types of data: quantitative and qualitative

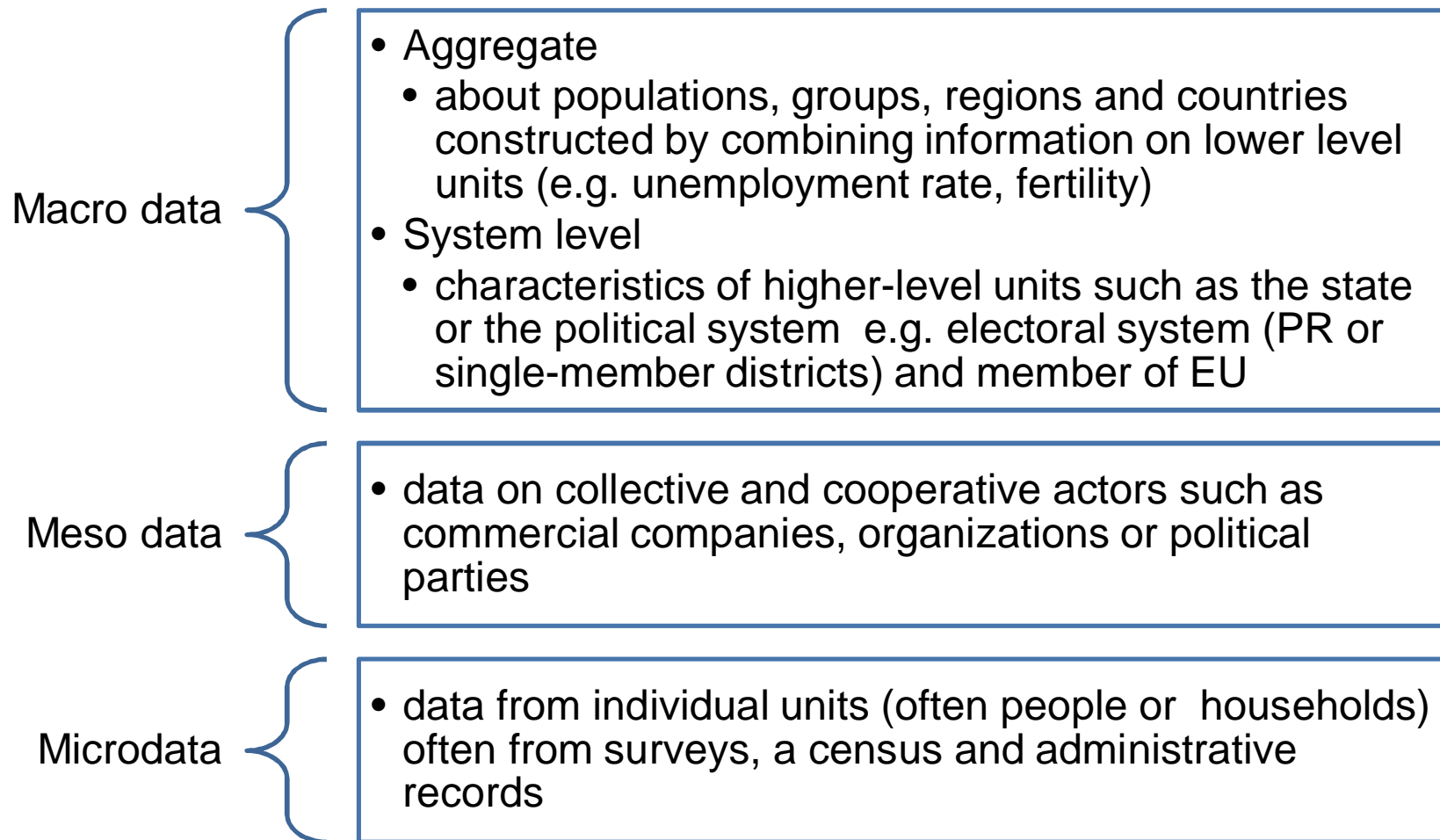
Quantitative

- numeric data
 - numerical measurements
 - information coded into numerical data as part of the research process

Qualitative

- non-numeric information
 - interview transcripts, diaries, field notes, answers to open-ended survey, questions, audio-visual recordings and images

Types of data: level of analysis



Types of data: time

Cross-sectional

- one-point of time (a snap shot)
- usually information on multiple cases and variables

Repeated cross sectional

- cross-sectional surveys repeated with new samples
- data from the different samples allows analysis of trends

Time series

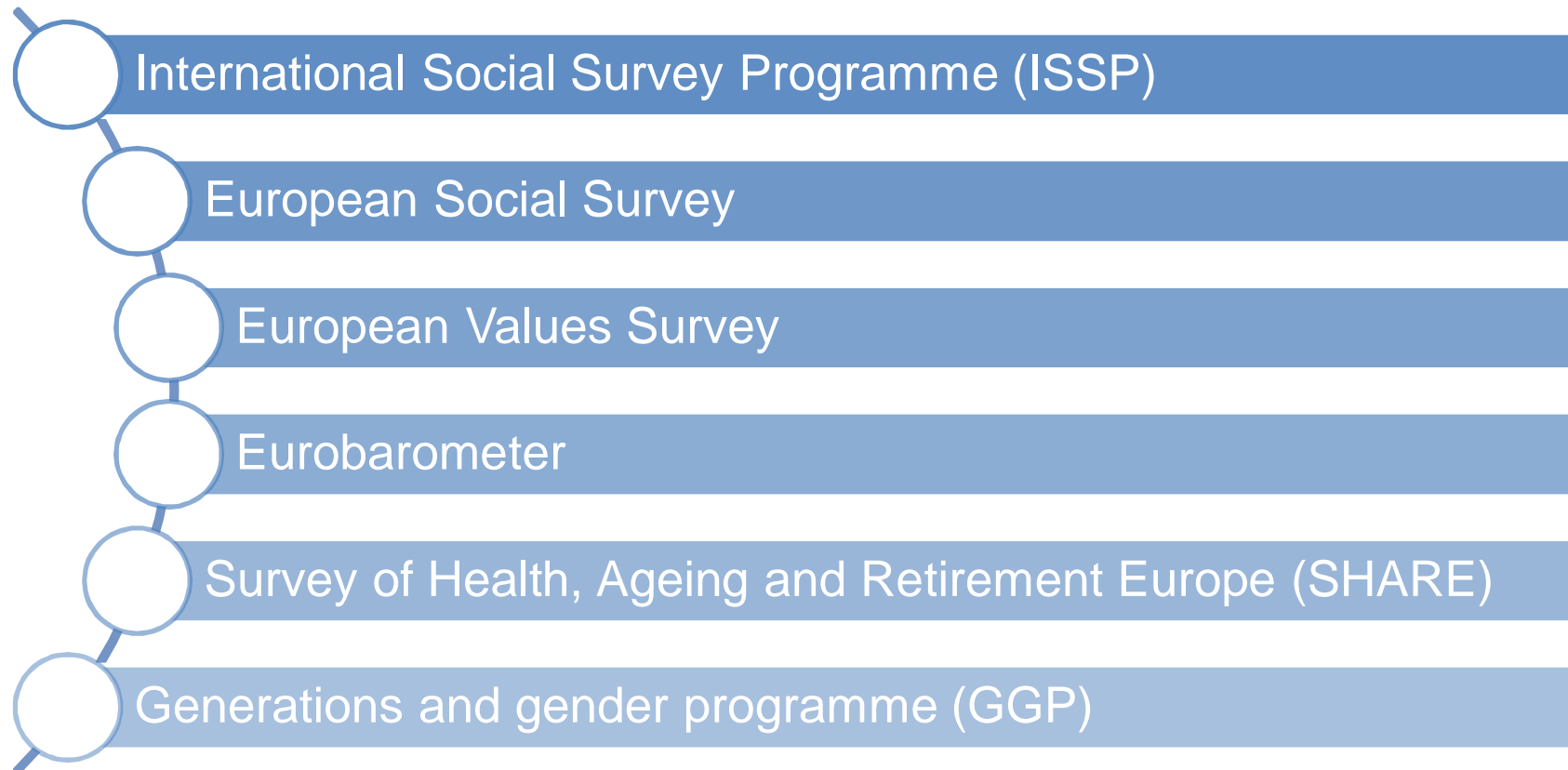
- series of data points in time order (often equally spaced in time)
- aggregate macro data are often time-series data.
- time points may come from sample surveys e.g. unemployment from labour force surveys

Longitudinal

- follow the same units over time e.g. household panel studies collect information from a sample of households in regular 'waves'

Cross-national studies

International survey research programmes include many European countries



International Social Survey Programme (ISSP)

- annual programme
- cross-national collaboration
- rotating thematic modules e.g.
 - Citizenship: 2004 and 2014
 - Work Orientations: 1989, 1997, 2005, 2015
 - Role of Government: 1985, 1990, 1996, 2006, 2016





International Social Survey Programme

Suche

Home Modules Search and Data Access

Sie sind hier: [ISSP](#) Home

The International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) is a continuous program of cross-national collaboration running annual surveys on topics important for the social sciences. The program started in 1984 with four founding members - Australia, Germany, Great Britain, and the United States - and has now grown to [about 50 member countries](#) from all over the world. For more details on the ISSP history, please click [here](#).

ISSP News



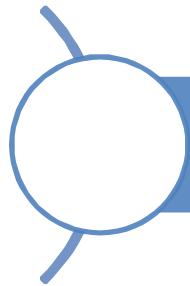
[ISSP 2015, Work Orientations IV - Second release published \(v2.0.0\)](#)



Data Download

Data Catalogue





Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement Europe (SHARE)



- longitudinal study
- more than 123,000 individuals aged 50 and older
- 27 European countries and Israel
- health, socio-economic status and social and family networks



Home

Organisation >

Data Access >

Data Documentation >

Special Data Sets >

SHARE Publications >

Press & News >

Contact

Newsletter

Latest Newsletter

Subscribe to the SHARE newsletter
by sending an e-mail to [info@share-
project.org](mailto:info@share-project.org)



Twitter



Facebook

You are here: Home

SHARE - Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe

The Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) is a multidisciplinary and cross-national panel database of micro data on health, socio-economic status and social and family networks of approximately 123,000 individuals aged 50 or older (more than 293,000 interviews). SHARE covers **27 European countries and Israel**.



The **data** are available to the entire research community **free of charge**. For a summary overview and research results of SHARE, you can download the **SHARE brochure** or our latest First Results Book: **Ageing in Europe - Supporting Policies for an Inclusive Society**.

Search

search

News

Wave 6 data released!

SHARE is very happy to announce the release of Wave 6 data! Wave 6 not only includes Croatia as a...

[read more...](#)

Launch of the Executive Master's Programme in Management of Research Infrastructures

RIttrain, the Research Infrastructure Training Programme, is launching its Executive Master's...

[read more...](#)

SHARE Newsletter No. 20

Please enjoy reading our Newsletter No. 20. In this edition, we present to you three of our new...

[read more...](#)


Topline Results issue 6 out now


Our report identifies rates of self-diagnosed physical and mental health conditions in 21 European nations. [More...](#)





Social Inequalities in Health and their Determinants:
 Topline Results from Round 7 of the European Social Survey
 ESS Topline Results Series **6** Issue

Latest news

- 

06/04/17
General Assembly meeting later this month
- 

27/03/17
Madrid to host latest event
- 

24/03/17
ESS presents at European conferences
- 

13/02/17
Roger Jowell Memorial Lecture 2017



Data and Documentation

Data and documentation can be accessed by round (year), by theme or by country. Data are available for download and online analysis.

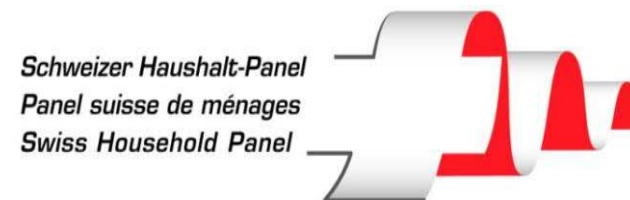
Methodological Research

The European Social Survey runs a programme of research to support and enhance the methodology that underpins the high standards it pursues in every aspect of survey design, data collection and archiving.

Examples: Longitudinal studies

Household panel studies following households over time and asking questions on a broad range of topics such as household composition, employment, earnings, health, social and political participation and life-satisfaction

- German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP)
- Understanding society (and the British Household Panel Study)
- Swiss Household Panel

The logo for the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) consists of the letters 'SOEP' in a bold, sans-serif font. The 'S' and 'O' are red, while the 'E' and 'P' are blue.

Large Scale Assessments



Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies

Search

PIAAC Home Projects Conference RDC

You are here: [PIAAC](#) > [PIAAC Home](#)



PIAAC – an international survey of adult competencies



Federal Ministry
of Education
and Research



Federal Ministry
of Labour and Social Affairs

PIAAC is an international comparative survey initiated by the [Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development \(OECD\)](#) that aims at assessing key adult competencies. In Germany, the Federal Ministry of Education and Research contracted [GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences](#) with the national project management (February 2009 to June 2014). In addition, GESIS is also a member of the international PIAAC consortium and is responsible for the validation as well as the translation and adaptation of the background questionnaire.

PIAAC: An Overview

Contents

Sampling & Quality

Structure of Project

Data repositories

Digital archives collecting, preserving and displaying datasets, related documentation and metadata.

Types of repository

Domain-specific
trusted repositories
(e.g. CESSDA
archives)

- focus on high-
quality data with a
potential for reuse -

Institutional
research data
repositories

General purpose
repositories e.g.
Zenodo, Figshare,
Harvard Dataverse

German Data Forum (RatSWD)

The screenshot displays a grid of logos for various research data centers, categorized by discipline. The categories are: All (dark blue), Social (green), Economy (red), Education (yellow), Health (teal), Psychology (light blue), Qualitative (pink), and Other (grey). Each logo is accompanied by a small bar chart indicating its primary disciplines.

Logo	Primary Disciplines
DI STATIS FDZ	Education, Health, Psychology, Qualitative
STATISTISCHE ÄMTER DER LÄNDER FORSCHUNGSDATENZENTRUM	Education, Health, Psychology, Qualitative
Research Data Centre (FDZ) of the German Federal Employment Agency (BA) at the Institute for Employment Research (IAB)	Education, Health, Psychology, Qualitative
Deutsche Rentenversicherung Bund	Health, Psychology, Qualitative
Research Data Center BIBB FDZ Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training	Education, Health, Psychology, Qualitative
IQI: Institut zur Qualitätsentwicklung im Bildungswesen Forschungsdatenzentrum	Education, Health, Psychology, Qualitative
SOEP	Education, Health, Psychology, Qualitative
fdz ALBUS	Education, Health, Psychology, Qualitative
fdz International Survey Programms	Education, Health, Psychology, Qualitative
fdz Elections	Education, Health, Psychology, Qualitative
SHARE Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe 50+ in Europe	Education, Health, Psychology, Qualitative
DZA German Centre of Gerontology	Education, Health, Psychology, Qualitative

<https://www.ratswd.de/en/data-infrastructure/rdc>

ICPSR Find & Analyze Data

[Log In/Create Account](#)

[FIND DATA](#) [SEARCH/COMPARE VARIABLES](#) [DATA-RELATED PUBLICATIONS](#) [RESOURCES FOR STUDENTS](#) [HELP](#)

Find Data

[view all](#)
[search tips](#)

Browse

[Topics / Series / Thematic data collections / Global data](#)

- [List studies for which online analysis is available](#)
- [List replication datasets \(more info\)](#)
- [List studies with learning guides](#)

New/Updated Data Releases:

- [In the last week](#)
- [In the last month](#)
- [In the last quarter](#)
- [In the last year](#)

[Browse by Keyword](#)

Statistics

[10,500+ studies](#)

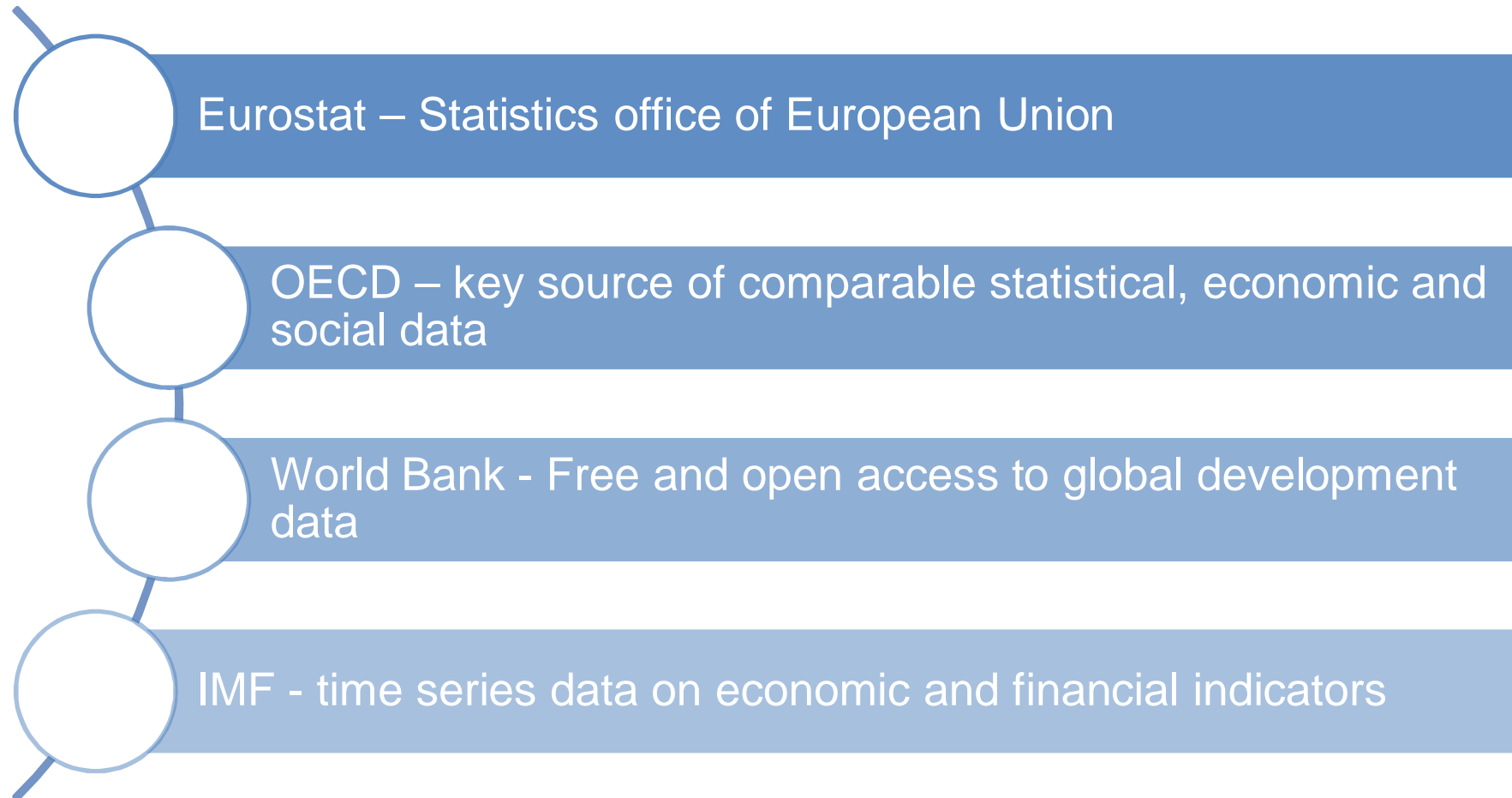
[5,000,000 variables](#)

[75,000 publications](#)

Most Popular Search Terms



Four key data providing organisations



Four ways we can use archived data

New analysis: one or multiple data sources e.g. combine micro and macro, just secondary data or secondary data combined with primary data

Replication

Use of study design/methodology (e.g. data collection tools (interview schedules & survey questions) or sampling strategies)

Teaching : Subject-based or research methods,
Datasets made for training purposes – e.g. easySHARE



Identifying data needs



Research Question

- What is the ideal dataset for addressing this question?



Key concepts

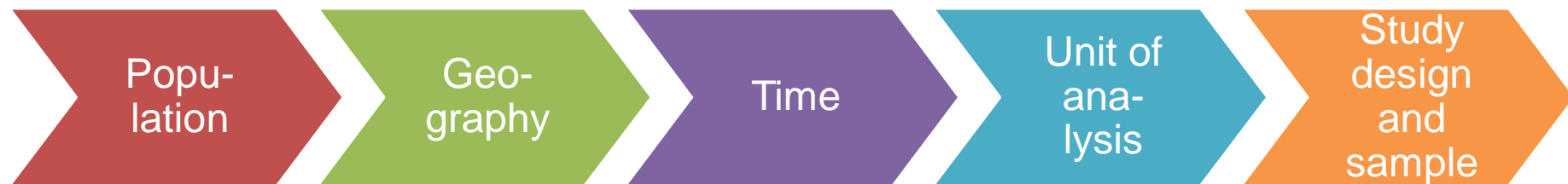
- Key features
- Multidimensional
- Groups of people
- Dependent/
independent
variables



How to operationalise?

- What key features
- Multiple variables?
- Comparable/established measures (e.g. Schwarz Human Values)
- Standardised (e.g. ILO unemployment, ISCO, ESeC)

Identifying data needs



- Who are you concerned with?
- e.g. people/adults/ EU citizens, migrants, local authorities

- E.g. specific countries or regions, all EU countries or A10 countries (2004)

- As most recent as possible
- a specific period (e.g. 2008-2018)
- a long a period as possible
- data from people at multiple time points?



- Individuals, households, regions or countries?

- Do you need a large representative (random) sample?

Exercise

Exercise Booklet:
Open Science and Open Data,
August 20 & 21, 2017, GESIS Cologne

Exercise 3: Data Discovery

-  We discuss the task below with the class
-  Time: about 30 minutes

Rising voter support for parties blending populist and authoritarian appeals has disrupted mainstream party competition in many European societies – and had major consequences worldwide. What explains this phenomenon? We theorize that an important part of any explanation lies in perceived cultural threats, where rapid and profound value change in post-industrial societies during recent decades have affected core feelings of social identity, wrapped around values of family, faith and nation. These developments have generated a 'cultural backlash' activating authoritarian values and voting support for populist parties with authoritarian policy positions, especially among older and non-college educated citizens. (Norris and Inglehart 2017)

As the quote above shows, Norris and Inglehart propose a theory of a cultural backlash to explain increased support for politicians with populist-authoritarian policy positions.

Consider the bullet points below to identify data needs to explore theories of cultural backlash and/or this research question: "What attracts ordinary people to support parties emphasizing populist-authoritarian policy positions?"

The longer process

Research design
(data management plans)

Organising and
documenting

Data collection

Data processing
and storing

Data publishing

Data Discovery

Consider the previous processes to
assess data quality and suitability

- What information was collected,
from whom, when and where?
- What has been done to the
resulting data?

Metadata and documentation



- descriptors that facilitate cataloguing data and data discovery.



CESSDA Training Working Group (2017)

Documentation

- user guides, survey questionnaires, interview schedules and fieldwork notes

Exercise

Exercise Booklet:
Open Science and Open Data,
August 20 & 21, 2017, GESIS Cologne

Exercise 4: Evaluate the data

- 👤 Work on your own
- 🕒 Time: about 10 minutes
- 😊 Results will be discussed with all participants.

Use documents

- ISCO08_structure.pdf and/or
- ISCO08_definitions.pdf

in ILIAS or download the ISCO Classification Structure:

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/isco08/>

Find a code for the profession stated in an answer to an open question in a survey:
"I work in a hospital as a nurse and I take care of newborns".

What to look for when assessing quality?



Can I establish

- Why the data was created?
- What the dataset contains?
- How data was collected?
- Who collected the data and when?
- How was the data processed?
- Any manipulations done to the data?
- What quality assurance procedures were used?



CESSDA Training Working Group (2017)

Data access arrangements



Open data

- any user, no registering (acknowledge source)



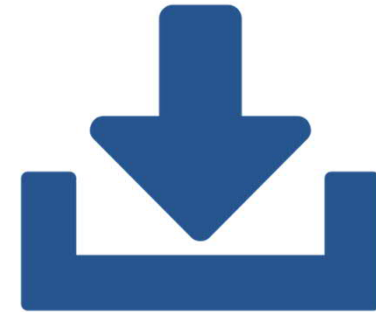
Registration

- often with institutional user name and password
- may wait for user name or password
- register use of data



Terms and conditions

- not trying to identify individuals, households or organisations
- not distributing data to others
- “data is for non-commercial use only” or for “use in research or teaching” only



Download

- from catalogue (but sometimes complete a request form)

Data access arrangements

- Sometimes permission from the data owners required (= a additional stage)
- Sensitive or confidential data = more strict (and lengthy) process
- Some services operate a dedicated safe room or safe access service
- Access by users outside the country can be prohibited for confidential data
- Free (except for commercial use and supplementary services)

If you are unsure, ask the relevant data service for help.

Licensing

= to give permission to someone else
to do something

Licenses define

- conditions of access
- conditions of (re-)use

But first:

- Don't just assume you are the owner of your data
- Clarify ownership

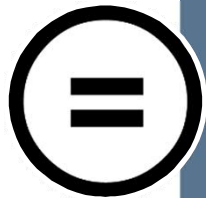
Creative Commons Licenses



Attribution (by): copy, distribute, display, perform and derivate work as long as the author or licensor is cited in the manner specified



Non-commercial (nc): copy, distribute, display, perform and derivate work as long as the work is used only for non-commercial purposes



No Derivative Works (nd): copy, distribute, display, perform but no derivative works based on it






Share-alike (sa): copy, distribute, display, perform and derivate work as long as the derivative works is licensed identical to the license that governs the original work

Exercise

Exercise Booklet:
Open Science and Open Data,
August 20 & 21, 2017, GESIS Cologne

Exercise 5: Licenses and Data Re-Use

-  Work in 2-4 groups
-  Time: about 30 minutes
-  Select one member of your group to briefly present the results of the discussion in the end. Results will be discussed with all participants.

In your research project you examine reasons for drop-outs at three universities in your country. You use data about individuals from various sources. The datasets include all relevant information and can be harmonized for your research project. However, they carry different licenses:

1. Dataset: students from university A, licensed under CC BY;
2. Dataset: students from university B, licensed under CC BY-SA;
3. Dataset: students from university C, licensed under CC BY-NC.

In addition, you received the following information from the universities' administration: number of enrolled students, the drop-out rate as well as the rate of students successfully completing their final degrees, the age structure and gender ratio at each of the three universities. These data are for the use in your research project exclusively. Further license agreements for any of this administrative data do not exist.

Getting started: using project-level and data-level documentation

What you might need to know?

- Folder structures and file names
- Version
- Case summaries
- Variables lists
- Exact question wording
- Questionnaire routing
- Manipulations to data and coding
- Weights
- Missing data
- Contextual details

Where to look?

- In a data file (e.g. summary of interview details before transcript, variable and value labels)
- Data lists (e.g. case summaries, variables lists)
- A user guide
- Fieldwork notes
- Technical report
- Readme files/version notes

And finally...remember to cite data

Why?

- It gives credit the data creators
- It makes data easier to find

How?

- Give enough information to locate the exact version of the data
- Look for recommended citation
- Use persistent identifiers (Digital Object Identifier (DOI))



And finally...remember to cite data

[ESS Round 2 \(2004\)](#)

[ESS Round 1 \(2002\)](#)

Citation requirements

The Core Scientific Team of the ESS requests that references to ESS data and the Data Documentation Reports should use the form of words listed below.

To ensure that such source attributions are captured for social science bibliographic utilities, citations must appear in the footnotes or in the reference section of publications.

Citation of data

- ESS Round 8: European Social Survey Round 8 Data (2016). Data file edition 1.0. NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data, Norway – Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC.
- ESS Round 7: European Social Survey Round 7 Data (2014). Data file edition 2.1. NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data, Norway – Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC.
- ESS Round 6: European Social Survey Round 6 Data (2012). Data file edition 2.3. NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data, Norway – Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC.
- ESS Round 5: European Social Survey Round 5 Data (2010). Data file edition 3.3. NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data, Norway – Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC.
- ESS Round 4: European Social Survey Round 4 Data (2008). Data file edition 4.4. NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data, Norway – Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC.
- ESS Round 3: European Social Survey Round 3 Data (2006). Data file edition 3.6. NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data, Norway – Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC.
- ESS Round 2: European Social Survey Round 2 Data (2004). Data file edition 3.5. NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data, Norway – Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC.
- ESS Round 1: European Social Survey Round 1 Data (2002). Data file edition 6.5. NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data, Norway – Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC.

Citation of documentation

- ESS Round 8: European Social Survey (2017): ESS-8 2016 Documentation Report. Edition 1.0. Bergen, European Social Survey Data Archive, NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data for ESS ERIC.

are available in a number of publications.

>>

ESS Data Alerts

ESS8 Swedish data removed - 09/04/18

ESS7 Error in INWMME and INWYYE for Netherlands - 12/02/18

ESS8 Error in INWMMS and INWYYS for Netherlands - 24/01/18

ESS8 Second edition (2.0) of Contact form data - 15/12/17

Questions?

Questions regarding data or documentation, please contact essdatasupport@nsd.no

Integrated File – Download

[Download ESS Round 8 \(2016\)](#)

[Download ESS Round 7 \(2014\)](#)

[Download ESS Round 6 \(2012\)](#)

[Download ESS Round 5 \(2010\)](#)

[Download ESS Round 4 \(2008\)](#)

[Download ESS Round 3 \(2006\)](#)

[Download ESS Round 2 \(2004\)](#)

[Download ESS Round 1 \(2002\)](#)

Online Analysis

[Open ESS Round 8 \(2016\)](#)

[Open ESS Round 7 \(2014\)](#)

[Open ESS Round 6 \(2012\)](#)

[Open ESS Round 5 \(2010\)](#)

[Open ESS Round 4 \(2008\)](#)



5. HOW TO HARMONIZE DATA?

Digital data harmonization

- Introduction to CharmStats
- What is metadata and how is it used in CharmStats?
- Interface workflow
- Practical example:
 - Finding metadata
 - Creating a project
 - Generating outputs (Report, Graph, Recoding syntax)

6. HOW TO STORE DATA?

gesis datorium

- Easy upload of research data free of charge in a secure environment
- Based on Dspace
- Licenses
- Researchers determine the conditions of data (re-)use

Access categories

Free access

With or without registration.

Restricted
access

Users have to apply for permission to download the data by contacting the depositor.

Embargo

Data files can be published with an embargo date of one year maximum. The metadata though will be published in any case.

In a nutshell



Documentation
&
Upload



Storage
&
Review



Publication



Search
&
Download

Only 4 mandatory fields.

The screenshot shows a web form titled "Describe Item" with a navigation bar at the top containing tabs: "General Description" (active), "Content", "Methodology", "Additional Notes", "Files", "Verify", and "Terms and Conditions". The form is divided into several sections. Four blue arrows on the left point to the following fields, which are identified as mandatory:

- Title:** A text input field with the placeholder "Main title of the data set".
- Principle Investigator:** A text input field with the placeholder "Responsible author of the research data (last name, first name)" and a "+" button.
- Publication Year:** A text input field with the placeholder "Year of publication of the dataset".
- Availability:** A dropdown menu with the selected option "Free Access (without Registration)" and a "+" button. The placeholder text is "The class of availability that the research data has".

Other fields in the form include:

- Institution:** A text input field with the placeholder "Institution of the Principle Investigator; e.g. GESIS".
- Publisher:** A text input field with the placeholder "GESIS - Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften" and "Institution that publishes the research data".
- Other Title:** A text input field with the placeholder "Additional titles of the data set" and a "+" button.
- Other Title Type:** A dropdown menu with the placeholder "E.g. project title, original language title or subtitle" and a link icon.
- Name of Contributor:** A text input field with the placeholder "Name of a person who has contributed to the project (last name, first name)" and a "+" button.
- Institution of contributor:** A text input field with the placeholder "Institution of the contributing person".
- Contributor Type:** A dropdown menu with the placeholder "Role of contributor" and a link icon.

However, it makes sense for...

The screenshot shows a web interface for describing an item. At the top, there are several tabs: "General Description", "Content" (which is highlighted in orange), "Methodology", "Additional Notes", "Files", "Verify", and "Terms and Conditions". Below the tabs, there is a section titled "Describe Item". This section contains three main fields:

- Abstract:** A large text area for entering a description of content, summary, or short report.
- Subject Area:** A dropdown menu with the text "Please select..." and a "+" button. Below it, there is a small text instruction: "Subject specification of the research data [🔗](#); (please click in the input field and choose a specification)".
- Topic Classification:** A dropdown menu with the text "Please select..." and a "+" button. Below it, there is a small text instruction: "Topic specification of the research data [🔗](#); (please click in the input field and choose a specification)".

At the bottom of the form, there are three buttons: "< Back", "Save", and "Next >".

At the very bottom left, there are two vertical bars with corresponding text: an orange bar for "Mandatory fields" and a yellow bar for "Recommended fields".

...a better understanding to...

General Description ▶ Content ▶ **Methodology** ▶ Additional Notes ▶ Files ▶ Verify ▶ Terms and Conditions

Describe Item

Geographical Area: ⓘ +
Geographical description of the research units

Survey Period: ⓘ +

Universe:

Selection Method:

Data Collection Mode: +
Description of the method of data collection [↗](#); (please click in the input field and choose a specification)

< Back Save Next >

Mandatory fields

Recommended fields

...add some more metadata.

The screenshot shows a web-based metadata editor interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with tabs: 'General Description', 'Content', 'Methodology', 'Additional Notes' (highlighted in orange), 'Files', 'Verify', and 'Terms and Conditions'. Below the navigation bar, the 'Describe Item' section is active. On the left side, there are several metadata fields: 'Licenses: i', 'Notes:', 'Notes Type:', 'Source:', 'Publications:', and 'Publication ID:'. The 'Licenses:' field is expanded, showing a dropdown menu with the following options: 'CC BY 4.0: Attribution (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/deed.', 'CC BY-ND 4.0: Attribution - NoDerivatives (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nd/4.0/deed.de)', 'CC BY-NC-SA 4.0: Attribution - NonCommercial - ShareAlike (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/deed.de)', 'CC BY-SA 4.0: Attribution - ShareAlike (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/deed.de)', 'CC BY-NC 4.0: Attribution - NonCommercial (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/deed.de)', and 'CC BY-NC-ND 4.0: Attribution - NonCommercial - NoDerivatives (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/deed.de)'. Below the dropdown menu, there is a text input field with the placeholder text 'Publications that are related to the resource if not entered at Related ID'. At the bottom of the form, there are three buttons: '< Back', 'Save', and 'Next >'. On the left side, there are two vertical bars: an orange one labeled 'Mandatory fields' and a yellow one labeled 'Recommended fields'.

It is also possible to describe...

The screenshot shows a web-based metadata editor interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with tabs: 'General Description', 'Content', 'Methodology', 'Additional Notes', 'Files' (highlighted in orange), 'Verify', and 'Terms and Conditions'. Below the navigation bar, the 'Files' section is titled 'Upload File(s)'. It contains several input fields: 'File:' with a 'Durchsuchen...' button and the text 'Keine Datei ausgewählt.'; 'File Description:' with a text area and the example 'e.g., Questionnaire, data set, Methodological Report, etc.'; 'Version Number:' with a text input and a '+' button; 'Version Date:' with a date picker and the text 'Date of the version of the dataset'; 'Resource Type:' with a text input and a '+' button; 'Resource Type General:' with a dropdown menu and the text 'Please select the general resource type of the research data by choosing a category from the drop down menu'; and 'Language:' with an information icon, a text input, and a '+' button.

General Description ▶ Content ▶ Methodology ▶ Additional Notes ▶ **Files** ▶ Verify ▶ Terms and Conditions

Upload File(s)

File: Keine Datei ausgewählt.
Please enter the full path of the file on your computer corresponding to your item. If you click "Browse...", a new window will allow you to select the file from your computer.

File Description:
e.g., Questionnaire, data set, Methodological Report, etc.

Version Number:
Number of the dataset version

Version Date:
Date of the version of the dataset

Resource Type:
Description of file type

Resource Type General:
Please select the general resource type of the research data by choosing a category from the drop down menu

Language:
Language(s) of the research dataset

...single files.

Number of Variables:	<input type="text"/>
	<small>Number of variables in the dataset</small>
Number of Units:	<input type="text"/>
	<small>Number of units in the dataset</small>
Unit Type:	<input type="text"/>
	<small>Please select an unit type by choosing a category from the drop down menu ↗</small>
Software:	<input type="text"/> <input data-bbox="1865 821 1928 866" type="button" value="+"/>
	<small>Software that is needed to use the dataset</small>
Alternate ID: ?	<input type="text"/> <input data-bbox="1865 938 1928 983" type="button" value="+"/>
	<small>Additional other identifiers of the research dataset</small>
Related ID: ?	<input type="text"/> <input data-bbox="1865 1050 1928 1094" type="button" value="+"/>
	<small>Persistent identifiers that are related to the dataset</small>
Type of Relation:	<input type="text"/>
	<small>Type of relation of resources der Ressourcen ↗</small>
<input type="button" value="Upload dataset & add another"/>	

Data search

The screenshot displays the datorium search interface. At the top, the datorium logo is on the left, and a search bar with a 'Search' button is on the right. Below the search bar, there is a 'Filter' sidebar on the left with categories like 'Publication Year', 'Availability', 'Subject Area', etc. The main area shows search results. The first result is 'Daten: Faktorieller Survey zur Erbschaftsbesteuerung' by Lang, Volker; Universität Bielefeld, published in 2018. The second result is 'Code/Syntax: Kulturelle und ökonomische Bedrohung. Eine Analyse der Ursachen der Parteiidentifikation mit der „Alternative für Deutschland“ mit dem Sozio-oekonomischen Panel 2016' by Lengfeld, Holger; Universität Leipzig and Dilger, Clara; Universität Leipzig, published in 2018. Both results include a ZfS logo.

Filter

- Publication Year
- Availability
- Subject Area
- Topic Classification
- Geographical Area
- Data Collection Method
- Replication Server

Search

Go

Sort options

Results

Now showing items 1-10 of 125

1 2 3 4 ... 13 >

Daten: Faktorieller Survey zur Erbschaftsbesteuerung

Primary Researcher / Institution: Lang, Volker; Universität Bielefeld

Publication Year: 2018

Availability: Freier Zugang (mit Registrierung)

Journal: Zeitschrift für Soziologie

Code/Syntax: Kulturelle und ökonomische Bedrohung. Eine Analyse der Ursachen der Parteiidentifikation mit der „Alternative für Deutschland“ mit dem Sozio-oekonomischen Panel 2016

Primary Researcher / Institution: Lengfeld, Holger; Universität Leipzig
Dilger, Clara; Universität Leipzig

Publication Year: 2018

Availability: Freier Zugang (ohne Registrierung)

Journal: Zeitschrift für Soziologie

Mitglied der
Leibniz
Leibniz-Gemeinschaft




View Item

- Search
- Add data
- About datorium ▶



General Description

Back

Title	Daten: Faktorieller Survey zur Erbschaftsbesteuerung	
URI	http://dx.doi.org/10.7802/1640	
Primary Researcher	Lang, Volker; Universität Bielefeld	
Publication Year	2018	
Availability	Free Access (with Registration)	
Contributor	Groß, Martin; Universität Tübingen; Projektleitung (Project Leader)	
Journal Name	Zeitschrift für Soziologie	
Volume	47	
Issue Number	3	
Subject Area	Soziologie Sozialpolitik Erhebungstechniken und Analysetechniken der Sozialwissenschaften	
Topic Classification	Sozialpolitik Politische Fragen (Issues) Sparen, Geldanlagen, Vermögensbildung	
Abstract	Faktorieller Survey zur Erbschaftsbesteuerung mit besonderem Fokus auf die Vererbung von Firmkapital, CAWI-Survey auf Basis eines kommerziellen Samplingpools	
Geographical Area	Deutschland / DE	
Universe	Deutsche Wohnbevölkerung ab Alter 16 Jahre	
Selection Method	Zufallsauswahl, quotiert nach Geschlecht und Alter der deutschen Wohnbevölkerung	
Data Collection Mode	CAWI (Computerunterstütztes Web-Interview) - Interaktiver Selbstausfüller	
Survey Period	2015-12; 2015-12	
Licenses	CC BY-NC-SA 4.0	
Publications	Groß, Martin; Lang, Volker, 2018: Warum Bürger gegen die Erhebung von Erbschaftssteuern sind – auch wenn sie keine zahlen müssen: Ergebnisse einer Vignettenstudie. Zeitschrift für Soziologie. Band 47, Heft 3 (August 2018); https://doi.org/10.1515/zfsoz-2018-1014	
Reference Publication	Groß, Martin; Lang, Volker, 2018: Warum Bürger gegen die Erhebung von Erbschaftssteuern sind – auch wenn sie keine zahlen müssen: Ergebnisse einer Vignettenstudie. Zeitschrift für Soziologie. Band 47, Heft 3 (August 2018); https://doi.org/10.1515/zfsoz-2018-1014	

Review process

- Technical review:
 - check whether all delivered material is complete, correct and in a suitable technical condition (e.g. readable, virus free, etc)
- Content review:
 - concerning plausibility, consistency, data weighting and data privacy

Work in progress

Enter your resource

Please begin by describing your research project as a whole. Individual files can be documented under "Files" at the bottom of this page.

Basic Information

Title *

Other title **Other title type**

Primary researcher *

Name **Institution**

Publisher *

Publication year *

Availability *

Other contributors

Name **Institution** **Contributor type**

Funder

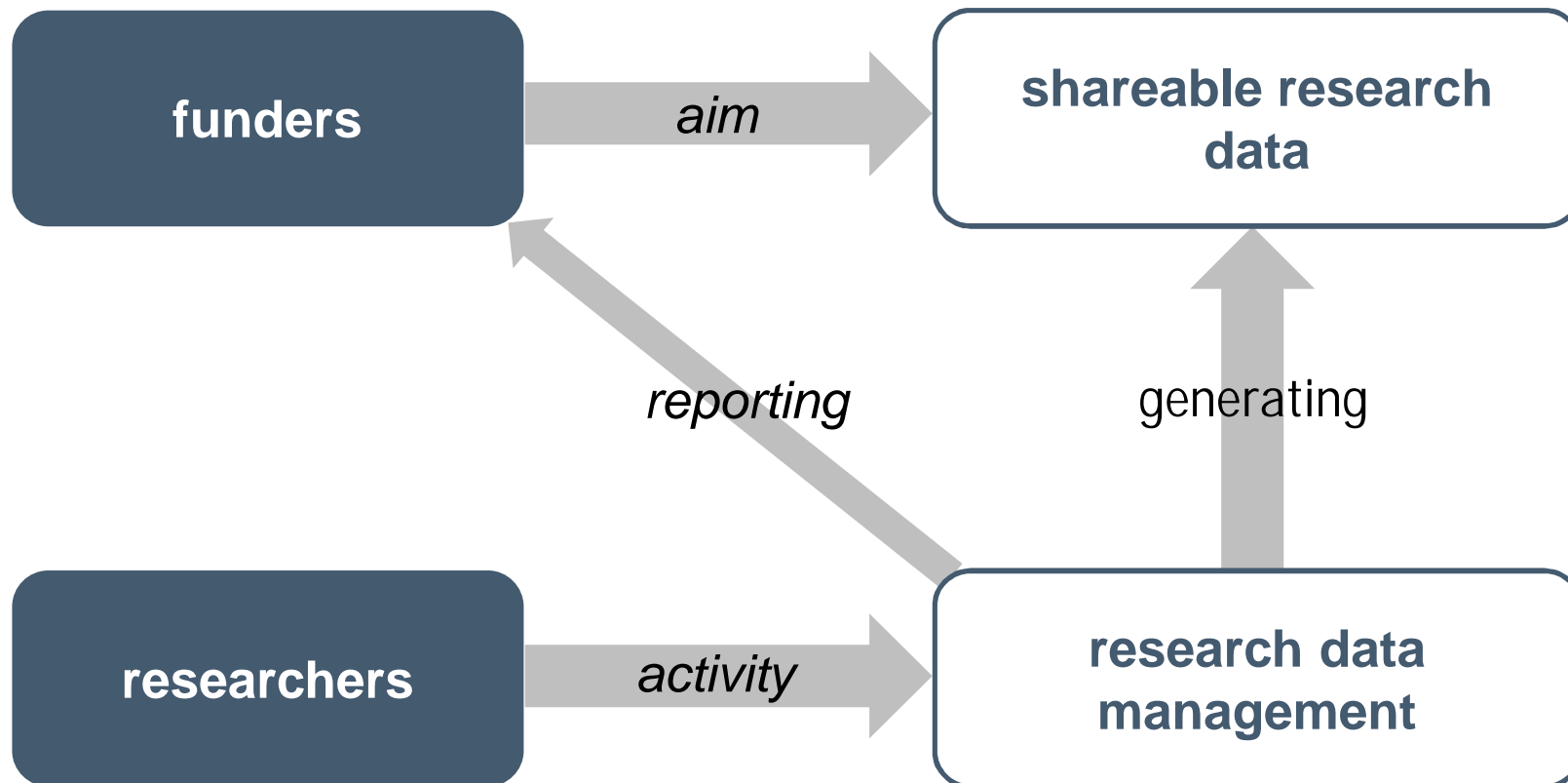
Here an alternative title for the resource can be entered. This can be useful if the resource or related projects are also known under a different name. Please also choose the alternative title's type. Use the "+" symbol to add more titles.

Benefits of datorium

- Easy upload of research data **free of charge** in a secure environment
- All datasets receive a persistent identifier (DOI)
- Data accessible via
 - datorium webpage
 - DBK
 - da|ra
 - DataCite
- Well-balanced mixture of mandatory and optional metadata fields in its submission form

7. WRAP-UP

Open Science and Funder Requirements



!!! Keep in mind to plan ahead !!!

The Data Spectrum

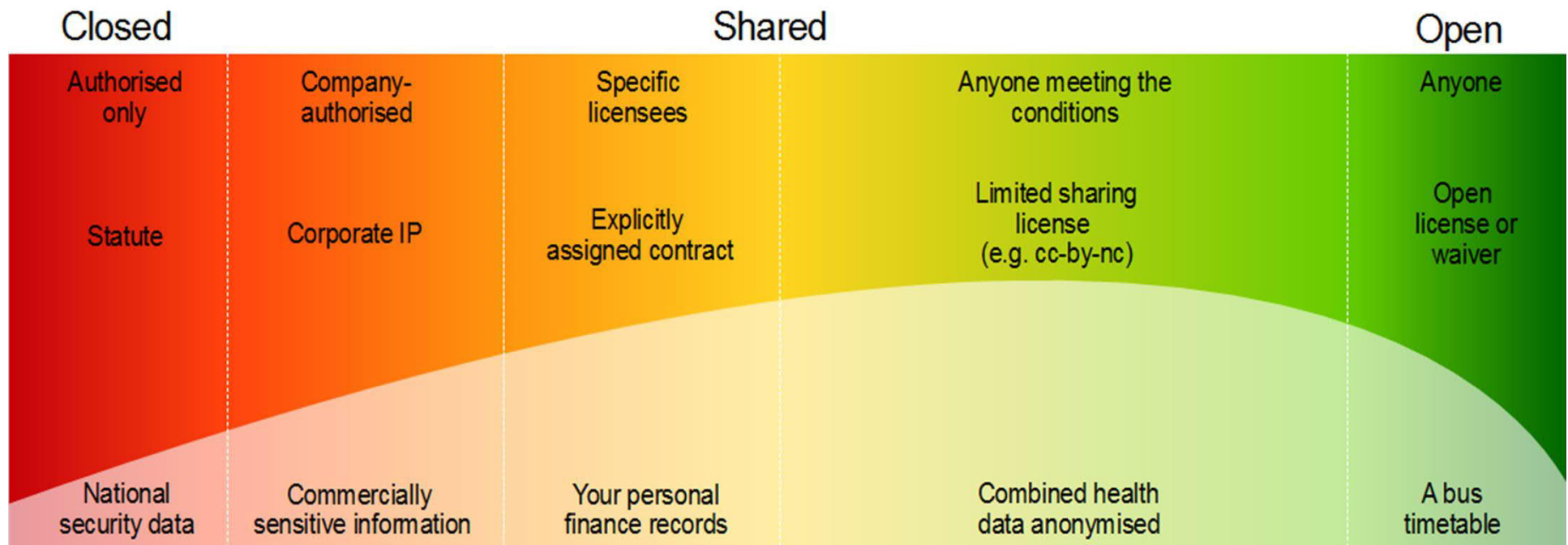


Image: "The Data Spectrum". Adapted from <http://theodi.org/data-spectrum> (Open Data Institute, cc-by)



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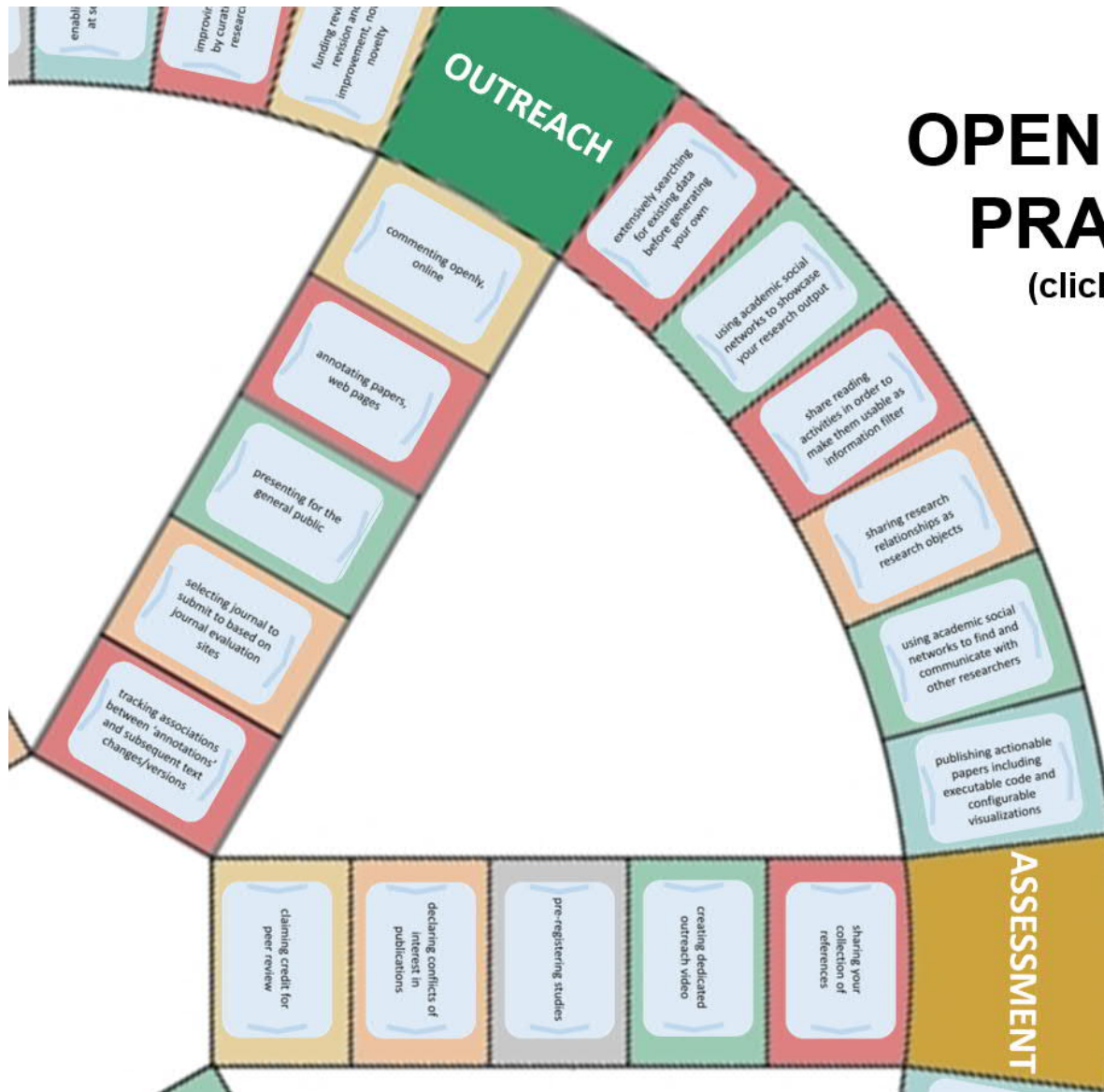
But also...

... be an open researcher yourself!

- Be FAIR
- Promote Open Science
- As a reviewer, ask for data citation or for the authors to share their data or code
- Include Open Science statement in your papers

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(click to activate)





Thank you for your attention!

anja.perry@gesis.org
kristi.winters@gesis.org



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