

Course for Doctoral Students

RESEARCH DATA MANAGEMENT AND OPEN DATA

25th July 2015, Social Science Data Arhives, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana

ECPR Summer School 2015

PREPARING DATA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR DIGITAL CURRATION

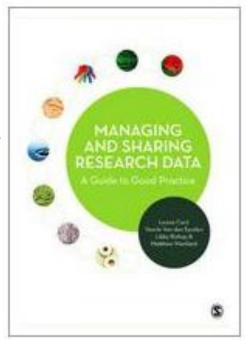
Irena Vipavc Brvar, Social Science Data Archives





Content

- Which things should I save and how
 - Documentation
 - Data
 - Metadata (standards)
- · What tools are there



UK Data Service









SHARING MY RESEARCH

Data should be user-friendly, shareable and with long-lasting usability.

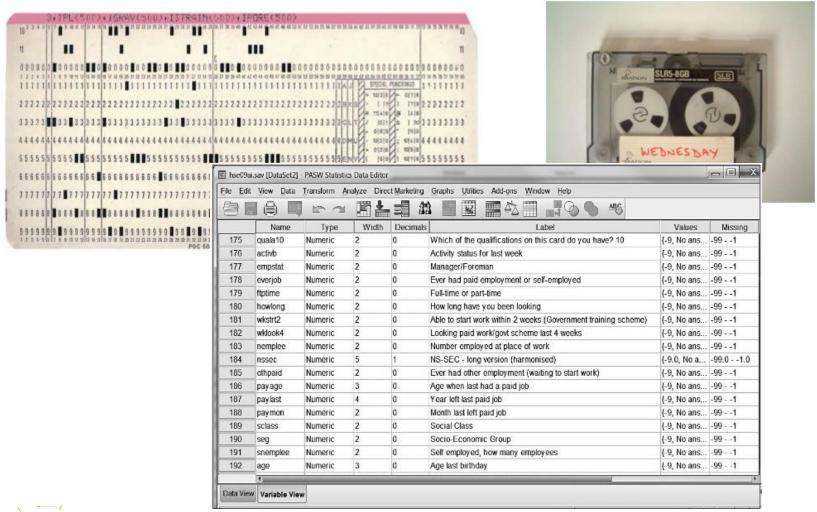
-> ensure they can be understood and interpreted by any user

This requires clear data description, annotation, contextual information and documentation.





CAN YOU UNDERSTAND/USE THESE DATA?

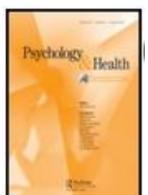


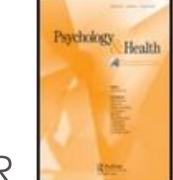


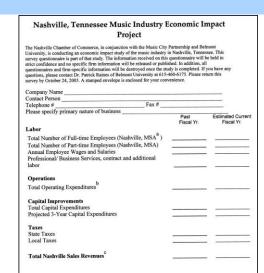
Documentation

Data documentation might include:

- a survey questionnaire
- an interview schedule
- records of interviewees and their demographic characteristics in a qualitative study
- variable labels in a table
- published articles that provides background information
- description of the methodology used to collect the data











What should be captured?

Any useful documentation such as:

• final report, published reports, user guide, working paper, publications, lab books

Information on dataset structure

- inventory of data files
- relationships between those files
- records, cases...

Variable-level documentation

- labels, codes, classifications
- missing values
- derivations and aggregations



Start gathering meaningful on as early on from as early as possible. information from process as possible in the research process as possible.



What should be captured?

Contextual information about project and data

- background, project history, aims, objectives, hypotheses
- publications based on data collection

Data collection methodology and processes

- data collection process and sampling
- instruments used questionnaires, showcards, interview schedules
- temporal/geographic coverage
- data validation cleaning, error checking
- compilation of derived variables
- weighting: factors and variables, weighting process
- secondary data sources used

Data confidentiality, access and use conditions

- anonymisation carried out
- consent conditions/procedures
- access or use conditions of data

FOSTER

Data - level documentation

Certain types of data file may contain important information which should be preserved:

 variable/value labels; document metadata; table relationships and queries in relational databases; GIS data layers/tables

Some examples:

- SPSS: variable attributes documented in Variable View (label, code, data type, missing values)
- MS Access: relationships between tables
- ArcGIS: shapefiles (layers) and tables in geodatabase; metadata created in ArcCatalog
- MS Excel: document properties, worksheet labels (where multiple)

Data - level documentation: variable names

All structured, tabular data should have cases/records and variables adequately documented with names, labels and descriptions.

Variable names might include:

- question number system related to questions in a survey/questionnaire e.g. Q1a, Q1b, Q2, Q3a
- numerical order system
- e.g. V1, V2, V3
- meaningful abbreviations or combinations of abbreviations referring to meaning of the variable
- e.g. oz%=percentage ozone, GOR=Government Office Region, moocc=mother occupation, faocc=father occupation
- for interoperability across platforms variable names should be max 8 characters and without spaces



Data - level documentation: variable labels

Similar principles for variable labels:

- be brief, max. 80 characters
- include unit of measurement where applicable
- reference the question number of a survey or questionnaire e.g. variable 'q11hexw' with label 'Q11: hours spent taking physical exercise in a typical week' the label gives the unit of measurement and a reference to the question number (Q11b)
- Codes of, and reasons for, missing data avoid blanks, system missing or '0' values
 - e.g. '99=not recorded', '98=not provided (no answer)', '97=not applicable', '96=not known', '95=error'
- Coding or classification schemes used, with a bibliographic ref e.g. Standard Occupational Classification 2000 a list of codes to classify respondents' jobs; ISO 3166 alpha-2 country codes an international standard of 2 letter country codes



Data - level documentation: transcripts

Qualitative data/text documents:

- interview transcript speech demarcation (speaker tags)
- document header with brief details of interview date, place, interviewer name, interviewee details, context



METADATA

Metadata - data about data

Describe your survey using standard

International standards/schemes

- Data Documentation Initiative (DDI)
- ISO19115
- Dublin Core
- Metadata Encoding and Transmission Standard (METS)
- Preservation Metadata Maintenance Activity (PREMIS)



BASIC STRUCTURE OF DDI 2.*

- Section 1.0 <u>Document Description</u> consists of bibliographic information that c an be considered as the header whose elements uniquely describe the full contents of the compliant DDI file.
- Section 2.0 <u>Study Description</u> consists of information about the data collection. This section includes information about who collected and who distributes the data, about the scope and coverage, sampling (if relevant), data collection methods and processing, citation requirements, etc.

Controlled Vocabulary

Multilingual



Semantic and technical interoperability

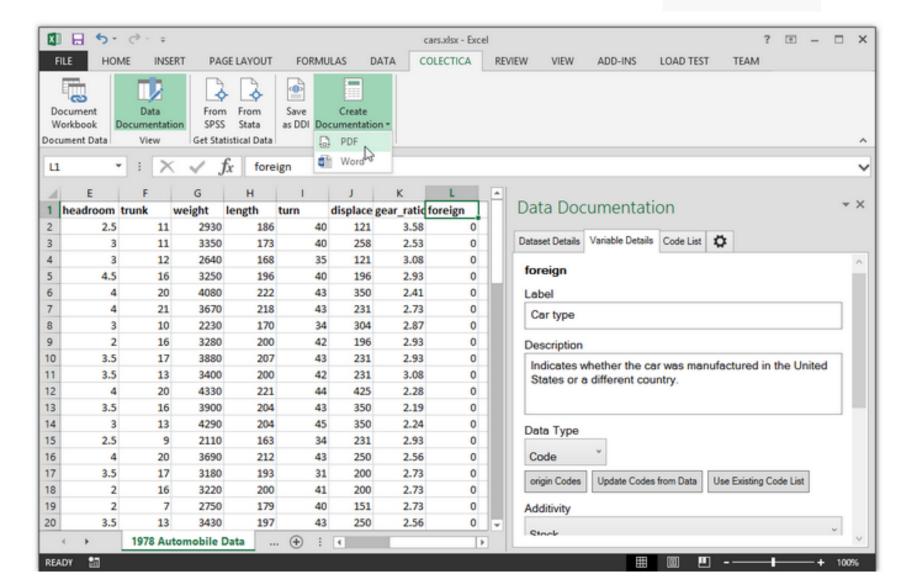
XML

BASIC STRUCTURE OF DDI 2.*

- Section 3.0 <u>Data Files Description</u> provides information about the Data file(s).
- Section 4.0 <u>Variable Description</u> provides a detailed description of variables, including (when relevant) the variable type, variable and value labels, literal questions, computation or imputation methods, instructions to interviewers, universe, descriptive statistics, etc.
- Section 5.0 Other Study Related Materials allows for the inclusion of other materials related to the study such as questionnaires, user manuals, computer programs, interviewer manuals, maps, coding information, etc.



Your Dataset Deserves More than a First Row Header



Colectica for Excel

Document Variables and Datasets

Colectica allows documenting of Variables, Code Lists, and Data Sets directly from within Microsoft Excel.

Import Stata to Excel

Colectica for Excel Professional allows direct importing and documenting of Stata data files, with a file extension .dta. The variable names, labels and code lists in the Stata file will also be imported and added to the stored documentation automatically.

Metadata is Embedded

Colectica saves your standards-based metadata directly in the Microsoft Excel file. If you email or share your file, the metadata will still be attached.

Import SPSS to Excel

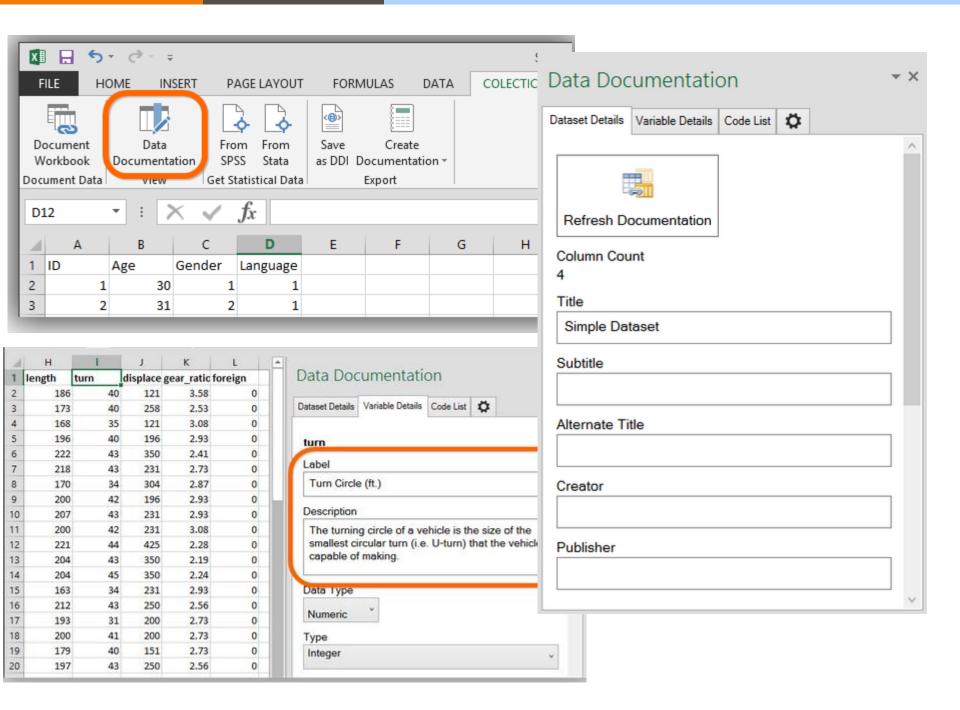
Colectica for Excel Professional allows direct importing and documenting of SPSS data files, with a file extension .sav. The variable names, labels and code lists in the SPSS file will also be imported and added to the stored documentation automatically.

Publish Documentation

Colectica for Excel can generate documentation for your Variables, Code Lists, and dataset in PDF, Word, HTML, and XSL-FO.

Create DDI-Lifecycle Metadata

Export your data documentation to an XML file in the DDI metadata format, the standard for data documentation. Open and edit it from Colectica Designer, Colectica Express, or other DDI applications.



Nesstar Publisher

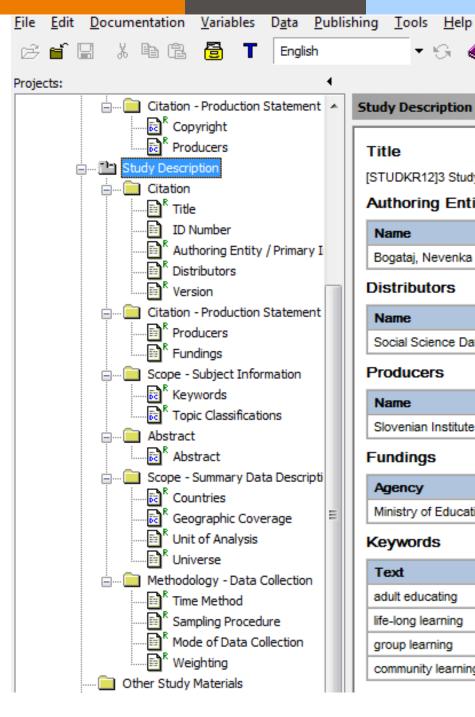
Nesstar Publisher – a sophisticated authoring environment that can publish data from a variety of sources (including SPSS, SAS, Excel etc.). The tool includes a specialised metadata editor, data and metadata validation routines and metadata templates that provide standardisation and control.

Easy editing/creation and export of DDI documented datasets with XML experience needed.	Tools to compute/recode/label new, or existing, variables to be added to a dataset before publishing.
Tools to validate metadata and variables.	The ability to import and export data to the most common statistical formats, including delimited files.
The ability to include automatically generated frequency and summary statistics for each variable.	Multilingual - Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish and more.

File formats currently supported:

- Nesstar (.Nesstar)
- NSDstat (.NSDstat)
- DDI Document (*.xml)
- SPSS (*.sav)
- SPSS Portable (*.por)
- SPSS Syntax (*.sps)
- STATA (*.dta)
- Statistica (*.sta)
- NSDstat (*.nsf),
- dBase (*.dbf)
- DIF (*.dif)
- Delimited Text (*.txt, *.csv, *.sdv, *.cdv, *.prn)
- PC-Axis (*.px)
- Excel (*.xls)
- Hierarchy Definition File (*.NSDstatHDef)

File size limitations: The maximum size of file that can be imported is approximately 10 Gigabytes, with a limitation within a file to 260 million cases. However, using files of this size will affect response times.



Study Description

▼ 'Si 🐠 ()

Title

[STUDKR12]3 Study circles 2012 : Monitoring activities

Authoring Entity / Primary Investigator

Name	Affiliation
Bogataj, Nevenka	Slovenian Institute for adult education

Distributors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Social Science Data Archives	ADP	University of Ljubljana

Producers

Name	Abbreviation
Slovenian Institute for adult education	ACS

Fundings

Agency	Abbreviation
Ministry of Education, Science and Sport	MIZS

Keywords

Text
adult educating
life-long learning
group learning
community learning

