

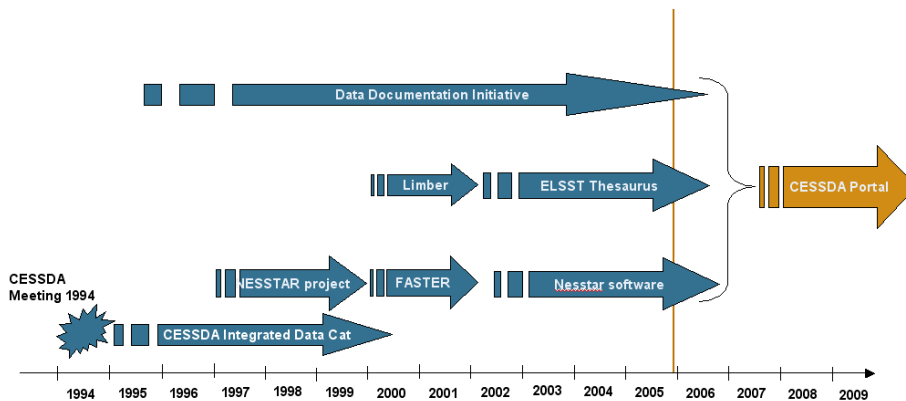
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Associate Directors

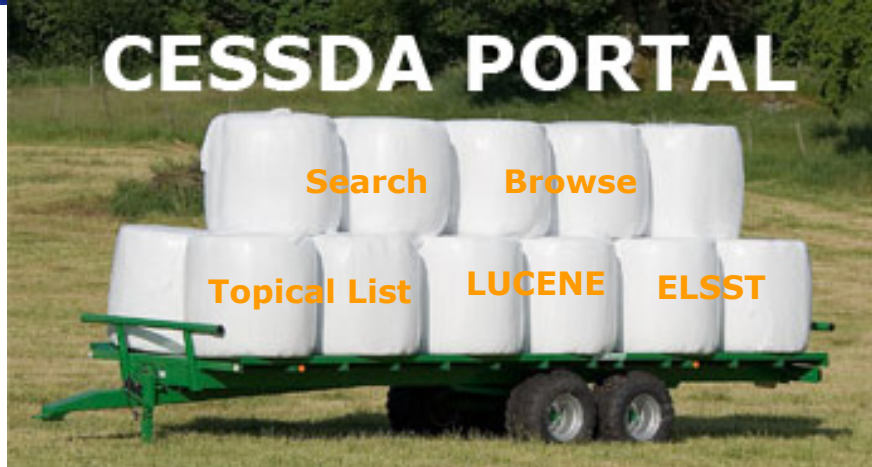
Norwegian Social Science Data Services

For almost 15 years the European data archives have run a long-term project on building up a common data infrastructure for the social sciences, based on modern technology

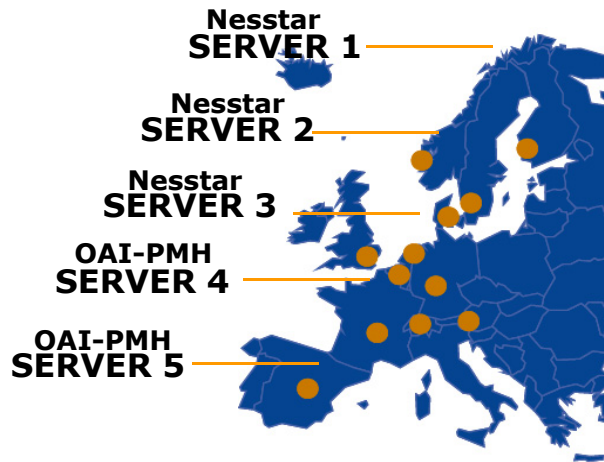


linking
european
data
resources





CESSDA METADATA HARVESTER



ENTERING DATA

ELSST

NUTS

Controlled
vocabularies

CESSDA
Topical list

NESSTAR
Publisher

TEMPLATES
DDI profile

Auto-Publishing
from databases

The success and legitimacy of any such infrastructure is dependent upon how well we serve our users.

Data archives have one paramount objective: Supply enough high quality and relevant research data !

Many barriers to data availability

- Technical
- Economic
- Legal
- Languages
- Maybe not collected ?

OECD Guidelines

- In 2007 OECD published "Principles and Guidelines for access to research data from public funding"

OECD observation:

There has been poured substantial resources into facilitating research, not allways with the expected and hoped for results.

The main reason is a shortage of relevant data

This may be remedied through the unused potential represented by publicly collected data

There is a need to open up publicly collected data to be made available for research use

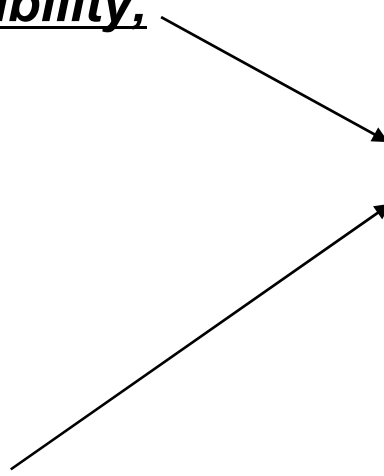
And:

There is a need for more organised collection of truly high-quality comparative data

(CESSDA-PPP, 2007)

Data is the single most important component for a science based understanding of society. To promote and facilitate access to these data is to promote research

OECD Principles

- Openness, on equal terms
 - Flexibility,
 - **Transparency**, information on availability
 - **Legal conformity**, respect legal rights and legitimate interests
 - Protection of intellectual property
 - **Formal responsibility**,
 - Professionalism
 - Interoperability
 - Quality
 - Security
 - Efficiency
 - **Accountability**,
 - Sustainability
- Existence
Conditions
- Institutions
Document use of data
- 
- Two black arrows originate from the text 'Formal responsibility' and 'Accountability' in the list. One arrow points from 'Formal responsibility' to the word 'Institutions', and the other points from 'Accountability' to the phrase 'Document use of data'.

The CESSDA “Triple A”

- Availability, Map available resources: what and how
- Authentication and authorization: User roles, affiliations and prerogatives
- Access: Resources and users meet if users rights overcome barriers and restrictions on resources

Data are not floating freely around. Good research data requires serious treatment

Availability

- Who is collecting what at what level ?
- How is that made available ?
- What are the rules and regulations and the arguments guarding and guiding access to these resources ?
- Quality and relevance
- Need for data collection ?

A CESSDA Scheme

In addition to efficient search or browse for data, if we count all, Europe is presently 51 states;

- 40+ legal systems, data regimes
- Approx 30 languages

The CESSDA Scheme

- A Sign-On procedure to authenticate and authorize legitimate users
- To be able to look up and access data across national holdings, languages
- Enabling us to record and document who is using what for which purposes

- Europe has strong national statistical authorities
- But, there are differences in amount and availability of data
- Differences in national data "ideology", not all data are intended for research
- Although there is a European "umbrella" organization, Eurostat

- The statistical/public system is possible to describe,
 - The research system is a more coincidental world
-
- This does not diminish the need for archiving of research data for secondary use

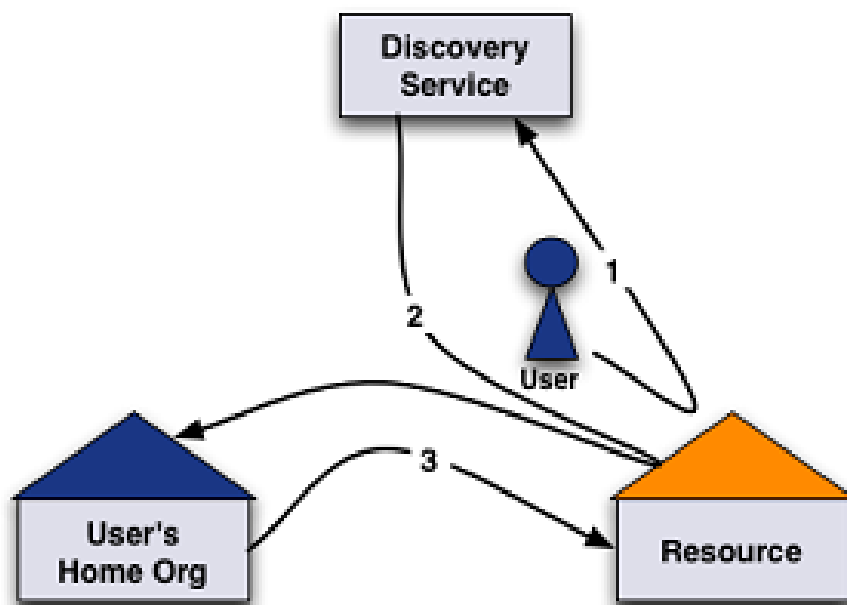
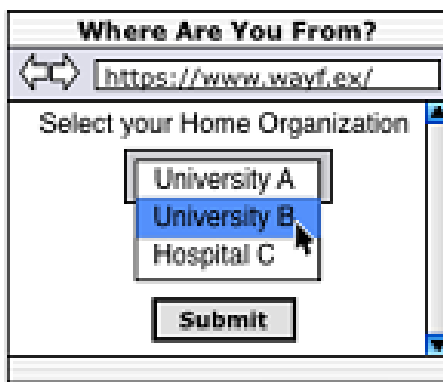
But the greatest immediate potential lies in a closer link, better understanding and an easier transfer between public data production and social scientific research



The ATKINS report on cyberinfrastructure, the OECD Guidelines on access to research data from public funding, the European Strategy Forum on research Infrastructures, the ESFRI report

It is not primarily tools and technologies but **people and policies, human resources, information resources and capital resources** that hamper the success of existing infrastructures and their contribution to the production of more truly comparative research on a wide range of high quality truly European data.

- On this background the CESSDA PPP has chosen to put strong focus on
 - What data resources are available
 - Access arrangements
 - Preservation issues
 - Collection strategies
-
- To foster better organized negotiations between producers and users





Users, affiliated with national institutions, based on a common justification (research) and for specific projects (Roles and projects ?)

want to

access data resources in different institutions and countries

In this process we have the possibility to record who is using what for which purposes. To exchange statistics is better than to double-store large amounts of data.