

## Preparing and publishing metadata









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<u>Barometer polls</u>, to measure public opinion about the political and economical country's situation, done monthly excluding August. Each barometer includes also subjects of concern at the time the poll is taken.

<u>Electoral surveys</u>, to analyze the electoral behaviour. They are done before and after the polling day, (pre and post-electoral surveys). We have the restrictions that force our legislation: nothing can be published 5 days before the polling day. Here, I would like to remark that the CIS never does surveys in the polling place; there are private companies that do this kind of surveys.

Monographic surveys, on a wide range of issues like immigration, ways of life, tax issues, the EU process, religion, political culture, and so on.

<u>Co-operation agreements surveys</u>. We sign agreements with other public Institutions and we make the survey for them.

National, regional and municipal surveys.

International surveys (FFS, ESS, ISSP and Latinbarometers).





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CIS Surveys: There are currently over 2,500 studies and surveys that have been conducted by the Centre on public opinion topics, such as values, political leanings, consumer matters, employment, the media, health, and many more.

Other national studies, from surveys carried out by the Ministerio de Trabajo, the INJUVE the CIRES (Centro de Investigación de la Realidad Social), etc.

ISSP surveys (International Social Survey Program). The ISSP is a joint project involving several countries, the principal aim of which is to conduct studies using a common methodology to provide a wide range of geographical data and, at the same time, the possibility of performing comparisons at the international level. The files of the studies conducted to date are available in the CIS, and can be provided to users upon request.



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ICPSR studies (Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research). This private American institution holds a collection of research and teaching studies that cover a wide range of academic disciplines, including political science, sociology, history, economy, gerontology, demography, criminal justice, public health, education, law and international relations. The CIS, as the ICPSR's official representative in Spain, acts as intermediary for obtaining the microdata files. The complete ICPSR catalogue can be consulted on the internet.

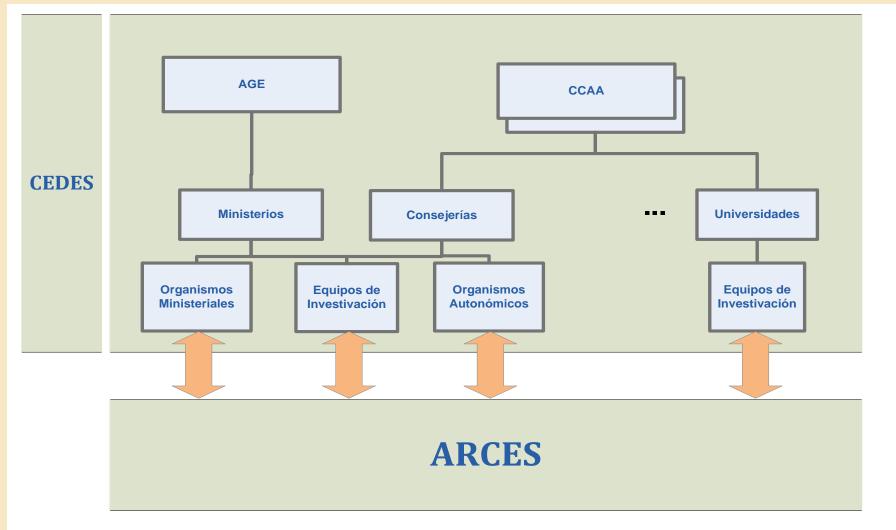
CESSDA studies (Council of European Social Science Data Archives). This organisation has gathered a collection of social studies data archives from different European countries. It is dedicated to encouraging data acquisition, storage and distribution, facilitating the exchange of information and technology amongst its members. When an ARCES user wishes to obtain a specific CESSDA file, the CIS makes the necessary arrangements to provide it. The integrated CESSDA catalogue can also be consulted on the internet.

Other studies at the international level. These include the Encuesta Nacional de Valores, the <u>Latinobarometer</u> and others obtained through collaboration agreements with archives that provide exchanges. The agreement with the <u>Roper Center</u> provides access to an extensive collection of Latin American studies.



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- Commission Recommendation for public research organisations

- Public fund normative changes
- Sharing data and metadata
- Transference of dissemination rights (no copyright)



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 To establish a network of public Organizations, Institutions and research teams for the systematisation of the social research data deposit.

 And to place those data at the academic and scientific community disposal through ARCES



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Sharing data and methods with the research community allows replication, verification and extension of original findings and avoids duplications.



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Management Committee will be composed with the Institution's representatives designated by them and will have the task of the management and administration of the Consortium, and will decide the financing.

Scientific Committee composed with scientist, technical and academic staff also designated by the members will deal with the work planning, the procedures and will establish the standards and methodologies.





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- 1. Management: will be responsible for the coordination, boost and running of the Consortium works. State the budget and control expenditure. Will also coordinate the relation with the Data Protection Spanish Agency and administer the intellectual property and the copyright.
- 2. <u>Spreading and expansion</u>: will be responsible of ARCES external promotion amongst the researcher and administrative community. Will see to find other surveys and institutions that can be added to CEDES-ARCES. And will deal with the Consortium Web Page.
- 3. Regulations and methods: In charge of managing the rules. It's important to remark that the Consortium standard practice with dataset documentation involves that it will have to follow DDI XmI schemas.



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4. ARCES: will support the Archive Catalogue of Social Sciences surveys and also the publication and dissemination on the Internet.

5. <u>Training</u>: The Consortium training in data access will train donors, researchers as well as users that are going to work with the searching web Interface, for using it in the best way. The training aspects will include the knowledge of international standards (DDI), the multilingual Thesaurus (ELSST) maintenance and quality standards. It will also provide information to the final user about searching strategies, an easy-to-use guide.



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## Weaknesses:

Constant adaptability to computing environment changes

Initial shortages staff

Research teams lack of experience in data deposit

Unawareness of academic response

Lack of binding regulations

Shortage of selfish resources and dependence of CIS Data Bank

## Threats:

Current economical situation

Researchers fear to hand over their data

Training staff turnover





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# Strengths:

Political boost

Adaptation to the necessities of the research community Along the lines of national and European directives

# Opportunities:

Necessity of saving in the research projects

Visibility of the research teams work

Encourage the data deposit in public archives

Non-existent competence

International tendency of sharing research data



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As the frontiers of research evolve and become more advanced, and as the technologies progress, research infrastructures are becoming increasingly complex and more expensive.

1.500.00€

