Working with Data at its Source: Partnering with Researchers to Share Their Data for Archiving and Discovery

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1st Annual North American DDI Users Conference

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Topics/Themes Covered

• Data Sharing – Why and How?
• Case Study – data.stanford.edu
• Issues for the DDI Community
Data Depression or Opportunity?

Study of social and behavioral scientists awarded NIH or NSF grants who collected research data (1985-2001)

» 43.9% only with their research team
» 44.6% shared informally
» 11.5% deposited data in an Archive or IR

Pienta, Alter, and Lyle, “The Enduring Value of Social Science Research: The Use and Reuse of Primary Research Data,” paper presented April, 2010

There’s a lot of data out there at-risk of being lost !!
Incentives for Data Sharing

- Grant Funding (DMPs) – NSF, NIH, NEH, etc.
- Open Access movement
- Best Practices – Associations & Publishers
- Economical – Secondary Research
- Better Science – Replication & Transparency
- Institutional Repositories

BUT... Faculty/PIs are very busy folks !!
Data Sharing Starts with the Researcher, But…

- Curriculum
- Academic Incentives (Tenure, Data Citations)
- Data “hoarders”
- Lack of time, resources, and expertise
- “Culture of research” inertia
Case Study – data.stanford.edu

Pilot with Professor Michael Rosenfeld (Sociology)

» “Painless” creation of Metadata
» Quick turnaround for public data access

<< data.stanford.edu >>

» Long-term Preservation

<< Inter-university Consortium for Political & Social Research (ICPSR)>>
<< Stanford Digital Repository (SDR) >>
Data Metadata

Title
Citation  Abstract, Principal Investigator, Funding Agency, Bibliographic Citation, Contact Email
Description  Introduction, Acknowledgements
Methodology  Universe, Unit of Analysis, Type of data collection, Time span, Time of data collection, Geographic coverage, Smallest geographic unit, Sample description, Sample response rate, Weights
Documentation  Document file(s), Web site or document download link(s)
Data Download Link(s)  Data file(s)
Notes  Errata, Data Notes
News  News Coverage
Welcome to the SSDS Social Science Data Collection!

Stanford University Libraries & Academic Information Resources (SULAIR) works with Stanford researchers to archive and redistribute social science research data created by the Stanford community via the Social Science Data and Software (SSDS) Data Collection. A unit within the Library’s Digital Initiatives Group (DIG), SSDS provides resources and consulting for research and instruction in the social sciences.

- Select a data title to the left to view its description and other useful information.
- To download data, login to your SSDS user account.
- Create your SSDS user account by clicking on the "Create new account" link under the User Login section to the left.

For questions about a particular dataset, please submit your queries to the "Contact Email" listed for that dataset. For questions or problems about this web site, or if you are interested in depositing your Stanford data or would like to meet to consult on your grant proposal's Data Management Plan (DMP), please contact Ron Nakao at SSDS at consulta-sds@sds.stanford.edu.
Data entry form

DATA

How Couples Meet and Stay Together

Title:

How Couples Meet and Stay Together

Abstract:

How Couples Meet and Stay Together (HCMST) is a study of how Americans meet their spouses and romantic partners.

The study is a nationally representative study of American adults. 4,002 adults responded to the survey, 3,009 of those had a spouse or main romantic partner. The study oversamples self-identified gay, lesbian, and bisexual adults.

Follow-up surveys were implemented one and two years after the main survey, to study couple dissolution rates. Version 3.0 of the dataset includes two follow-up surveys, waves 2 and 3.

The study will provide answers to the following research questions:

Do traditional couples and nontraditional couples meet in the same way? What kinds of couples are more likely to have met online?

Abstract of your study. Describe the theoretical framework, research questions, and any specific hypotheses.

Input format:

Principal Investigator:

Rosenfeld, Michael J.
Lessons from data.stanford.edu

• Quick development, enhancement, and data availability (Drupal)

• Active PI/RA involvement & metadata creation

• Ownership & “freshness” of PI’s data page

• Easy referral (customized URL), usage stats, and contact lists provided ongoing value for PI

• 9,249 hits of Rosenfeld data page with 235 data downloads
Issues for the DDI Community

• Faculty are busy and their “culture of research” is difficult to change.
• Incentive for change: saving time
• Incentive for change: making research easier
• Incentive for change: quick gratification
• Incentive for change: doing stuff they would like to do