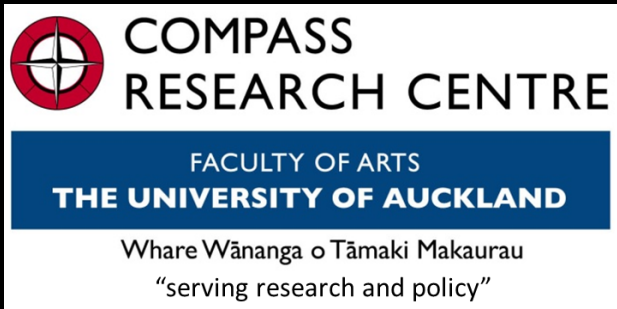


UNDERPINNING TRANSPARENCY IN RESEARCH: IMPLEMENTING A TEMPLATE FOR A RESEARCH REPOSITORY

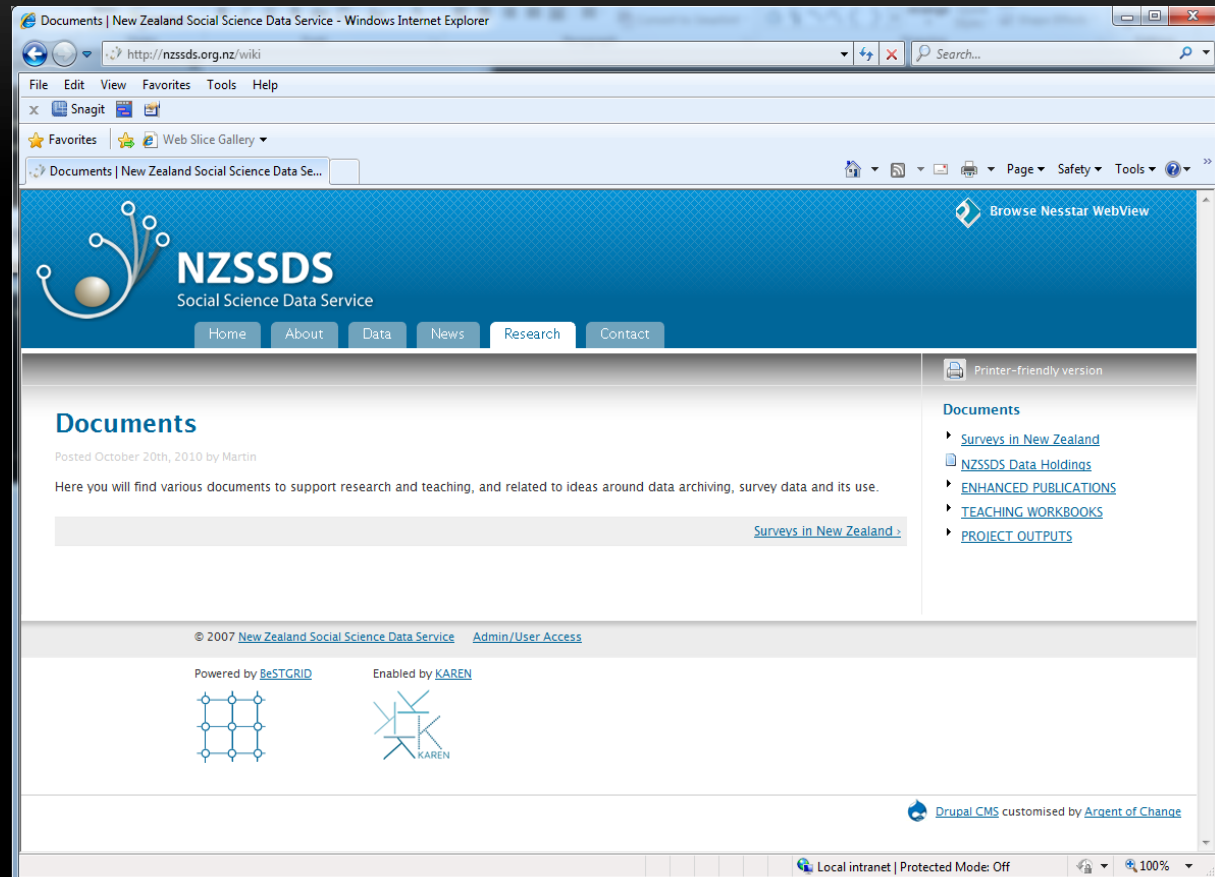
ALEX MARKS

**SUPERVISORS : MARTIN VON RANDOW,
ROY LAY-YEE AND
GERARD COTTERELL**



Introduction to NZSSDS

- NZSSDS is the data archiving system administered by COMPASS.
- New Tab for storing additional resources changed to “Research” and linked from NZSSDS homepage.
- My uploaded content was added under enhanced publications and Teaching workbooks



My Project

The objective of my project was to contribute to the development of the NZSSDS website through the development and integration of various research materials.

My project included:

- The collating and uploading of all pertinent Metadata for three Enhanced publications.
- The uploading of the NZES SPSS Teaching Workbook – and the creation of another SPSS Teaching Workbook using ISSP Social inequality data from 2009.
- The investigation of methods and possible improvements to the NZSSDS system, focusing on the investigation of the Dataverse Network Project.
- The beginnings of uploading the filtering code for data from the Hospital restructuring project, previewing the inception of the “observatory”.

Uploading Process

<h1>HTML code</h1>

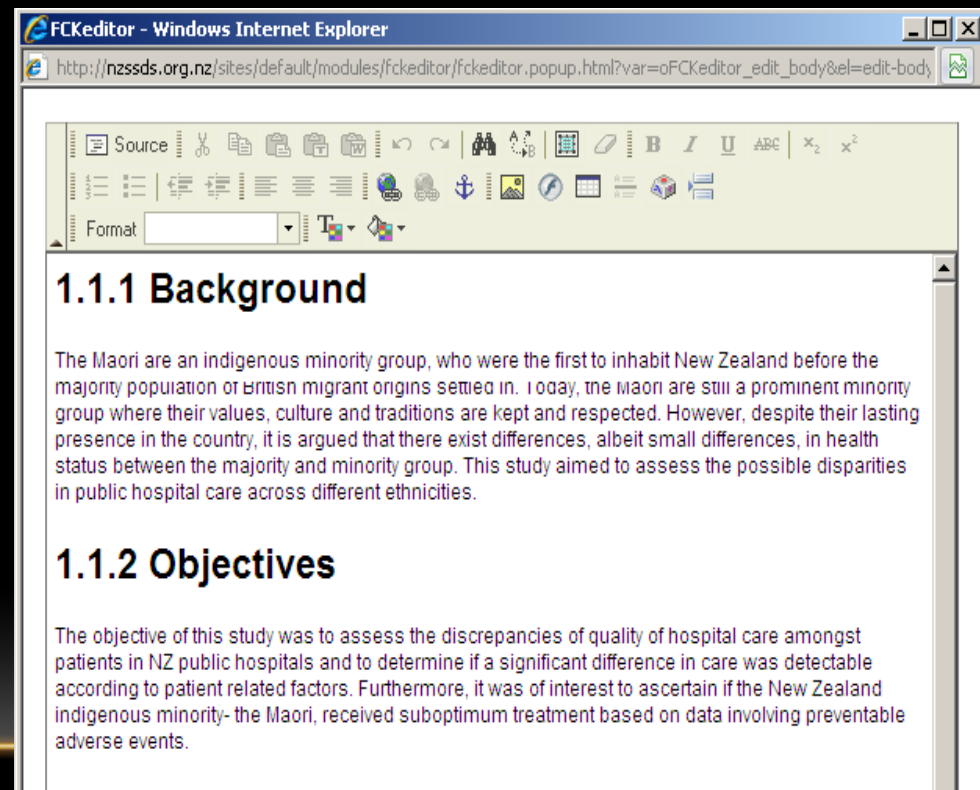
<p>Involves directly writing the contents of the page into the website, using code for formatting.</p>



The screenshot shows a web application interface for editing article details. The page title is "1.1 Article Details". The user is logged in as "amar228". The interface includes a navigation menu with options like "Contact", "Create content", "My account", and "Log out". The main content area has a "Title" field with the value "1.1 Article Details", a "Parent" dropdown menu set to "1. User guide", and a "Body" text area containing HTML code for the article content. A link "Open rich editor" is visible at the bottom.

Rich editor

Involves writing the contents of the page into a basic word editor.



The screenshot shows the FCKeditor rich text editor interface. The browser window title is "FCKeditor - Windows Internet Explorer". The address bar shows the URL "http://nzssds.org.nz/sites/default/modules/fckeditor/fckeditor_popup.html?var=oFCKeditor_edit_body&el=edit-body". The editor toolbar includes various icons for text formatting, alignment, and insertion. The main content area displays the article content with the following structure:

1.1.1 Background

The Maori are an indigenous minority group, who were the first to inhabit New Zealand before the majority population of British migrant origins settled in. Today, the Maori are still a prominent minority group where their values, culture and traditions are kept and respected. However, despite their lasting presence in the country, it is argued that there exist differences, albeit small differences, in health status between the majority and minority group. This study aimed to assess the possible disparities in public hospital care across different ethnicities.

1.1.2 Objectives

The objective of this study was to assess the discrepancies of quality of hospital care amongst patients in NZ public hospitals and to determine if a significant difference in care was detectable according to patient related factors. Furthermore, it was of interest to ascertain if the New Zealand indigenous minority- the Maori, received suboptimum treatment based on data involving preventable adverse events.

Uploading complications

Formatting

Random changes in font size and style, usually a result of copying from outside sources

Table 1
Preview full version
1.5 Analyses
Posted November 29th, 2010 by amar228

Method	Details
PROC UNIVARIATE	Number of beds utilised per year Inpatient average length of stay per year
PROC FREQ	Frequency of discharges per year Frequency of discharges per year only including inpatients Frequency of inpatients per year Frequency of outpatients per year Percentage of patients who are discharg patients per year Percentage of inpatient admissions which are emergencies per year Frequency and percentage of readmissions per year for all discharges Frequency and percentage of admission inpatients per year for all discharges Frequency and percentage of readmission inpatients per year for all patients Frequency and percentage of readmission inpatients per year for all patients Frequency and percentage of unplanned readmissions per year for all discharges Frequency and percentage of unplanned inpatient readmissions per year for all patients Frequency and percentage of unplanned inpatient readmissions per year for all patients

Table 2

Method	Details
PROC FREQ	Frequency of discharges per year for all admissions Frequency of discharges per year for all inpatient admissions Frequency of discharges per year for all patients Frequency of discharges per year for all patients-inpatients Percentage of all admissions that are 75 and over Percentage of all inpatient admissions that are 75 and over Percentage of all admissions that are Māori Percentage of all inpatient admissions that are Māori Percentage of all admissions that are deprived Percentage of all inpatient admissions that are deprived Percentage of all admissions that are ambulatory sensitive Percentage of all inpatient admissions that are ambulatory sensitive Percentage of 60-day post-admission deaths per year for all admissions Percentage of 60-day post-admission deaths per year for all inpatient admissions Percentage of 60-day post-admission deaths per year for all patients Percentage of 60-day post-admission deaths per year for all patients-inpatients Age adjusted percentage of 60-day post-admission deaths per year for all admissions Age adjusted percentage of 60-day post-admission deaths per year for all inpatient admissions Age adjusted percentage of 60-day post-admission deaths per year for all patients Age adjusted percentage of 60-day post-admission deaths per year for all patients-inpatients

Exceeding webpage capacity

Removes editing capabilities, resulting from trying to upload too much information to one page

Page not found | New Zealand Social Science Data Service - Windows Internet Explorer
http://nzssds.org/node/114

NZSSDS
Social Science Data Service

Home About Data News Research Contact

Page not found

© 2007 New Zealand Social Science Data Service Admin/User Access

Powered by BESTGRID Enabled by KAREN Funded by the Tertiary Education Commission

Tertiary Education Commission
Te Amurangi Matauranga Matua

Drupal CMS customised by Argent of Change

Enhanced Publications

Used to pool together pertinent Metadata and other publications related to the data sets and journal articles, to aid in the transparency of research materials.

The three Enhanced publications uploaded were:

- Early sex and its behavioural consequences in New Zealand
- Quality of hospital care for Māori patients in New Zealand
- Do hospital bed reduction and multiple system reform affect patient mortality

The Template

Due to the vast array of materials available it was necessary to decide on a template of what information to include, with the purpose of making all pertinent metadata readily available without having to sift through a large amount of content to find it.

Resources available:

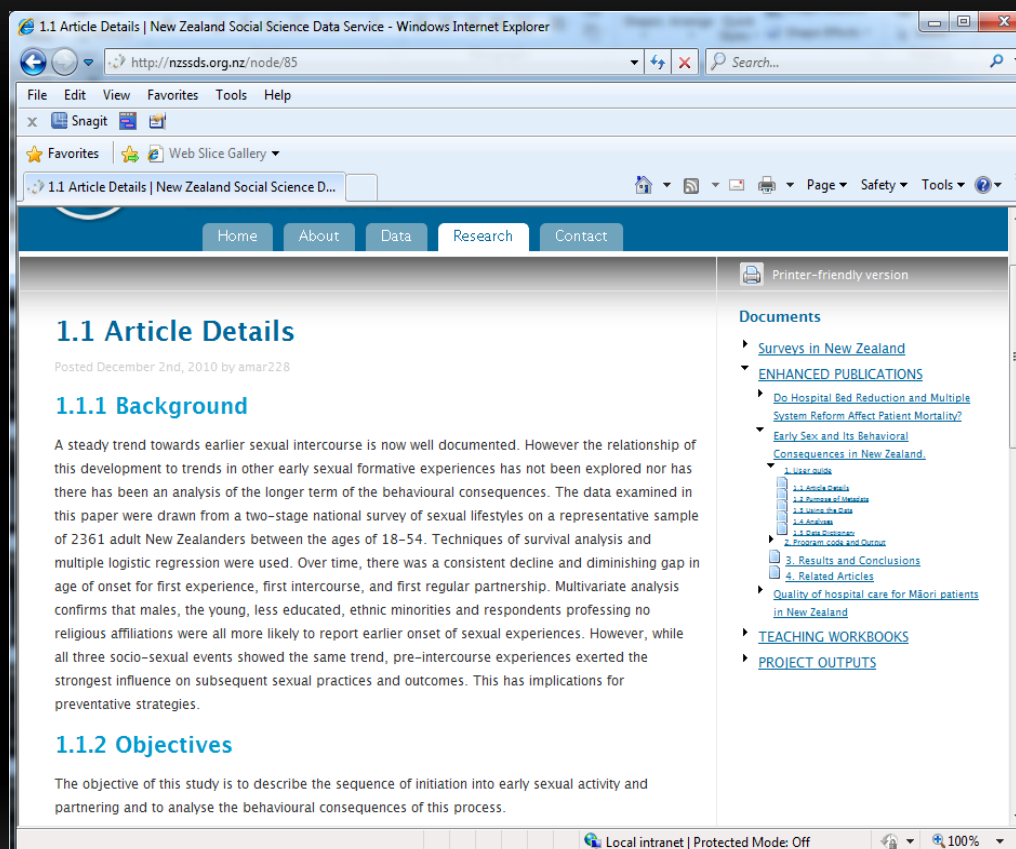
- SAS program code and output, provided table by table
- User guide & Master file
- Supporting documents; journal articles and original questionnaires
- Metadata and information available through Nesstar

The User Guide

The User Guide provides an overview and guide to the analyses.

It includes: the background to the article, objectives, data collection method and instructions for understanding the data.

It is an essential starting point for understanding the analysis, and the most logical item to include first.



1.1 Article Details | New Zealand Social Science Data Service - Windows Internet Explorer

http://nzssds.org.nz/node/85

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Snagit

Favorites Web Slice Gallery

1.1 Article Details | New Zealand Social Science D...

Home About Data Research Contact

Printer-friendly version

1.1 Article Details

Posted December 2nd, 2010 by amar228

1.1.1 Background

A steady trend towards earlier sexual intercourse is now well documented. However the relationship of this development to trends in other early sexual formative experiences has not been explored nor has there has been an analysis of the longer term of the behavioural consequences. The data examined in this paper were drawn from a two-stage national survey of sexual lifestyles on a representative sample of 2361 adult New Zealanders between the ages of 18–54. Techniques of survival analysis and multiple logistic regression were used. Over time, there was a consistent decline and diminishing gap in age of onset for first experience, first intercourse, and first regular partnership. Multivariate analysis confirms that males, the young, less educated, ethnic minorities and respondents professing no religious affiliations were all more likely to report earlier onset of sexual experiences. However, while all three socio-sexual events showed the same trend, pre-intercourse experiences exerted the strongest influence on subsequent sexual practices and outcomes. This has implications for preventative strategies.

1.1.2 Objectives

The objective of this study is to describe the sequence of initiation into early sexual activity and partnering and to analyse the behavioural consequences of this process.

Documents

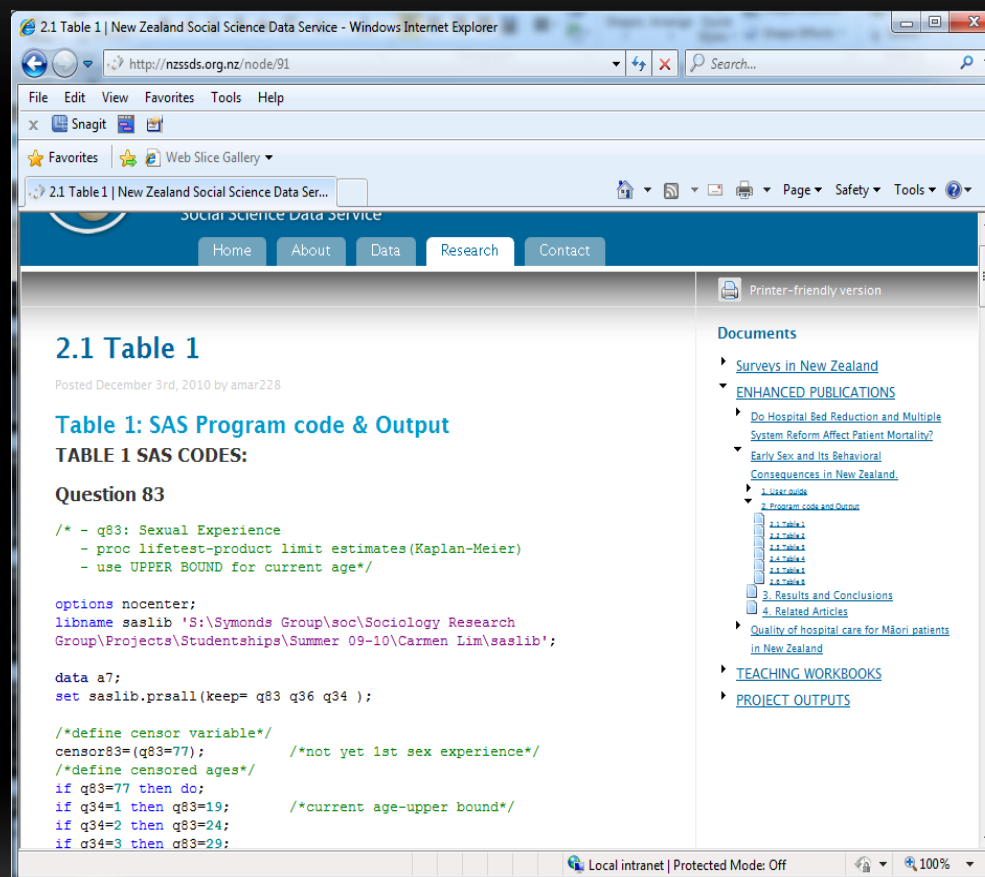
- Surveys in New Zealand
- ENHANCED PUBLICATIONS
 - Do Hospital Bed Reduction and Multiple System Reform Affect Patient Mortality?
 - Early Sex and Its Behavioral Consequences in New Zealand.
 - User guide
 - 1.1 Article Details
 - 1.2 Purpose of Studies
 - 1.3 Issues for Data
 - 1.4 Structure
 - 1.5 Data Packages
 - 1. Program code and Output
 - 3. Results and Conclusions
 - 4. Related Articles
 - Quality of hospital care for Māori patients in New Zealand
- TEACHING WORKBOOKS
- PROJECT OUTPUTS

Local intranet | Protected Mode: Off 100%

Program code and output

Consists of all the SAS program code and output needed to rerun the original analysis, provided in SAS formatting.

The code is available table by table with annotations to guide a user through the process.



The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "2.1 Table 1 | New Zealand Social Science Data Service - Windows Internet Explorer". The address bar shows the URL "http://nzssds.org.nz/node/91". The browser displays the "Social Science Data Service" website with a navigation menu (Home, About, Data, Research, Contact) and a "Printer-friendly version" link. The main content area is titled "2.1 Table 1" and includes the following text:

Posted December 3rd, 2010 by amar226

Table 1: SAS Program code & Output

TABLE 1 SAS CODES:

Question 83

```
/* - q83: Sexual Experience
   - proc lifetest-product limit estimates (Kaplan-Meier)
   - use UPPER BOUND for current age*/

options nocenter;
libname saslib 'S:\Symonds Group\soc\Sociology Research
Group\Projects\Studentships\Summer 09-10\Carmen Lim\saslib';

data a7;
set saslib.prsall(keep= q83 q36 q34 );

/*define censor variable*/
censor83=(q83=77); /*not yet 1st sex experience*/
/*define censored ages*/
if q83=77 then do;
if q34=1 then q83=19; /*current age-upper bound*/
if q34=2 then q83=24;
if q34=3 then q83=29;
```

The right sidebar contains a "Documents" section with a tree view of links:

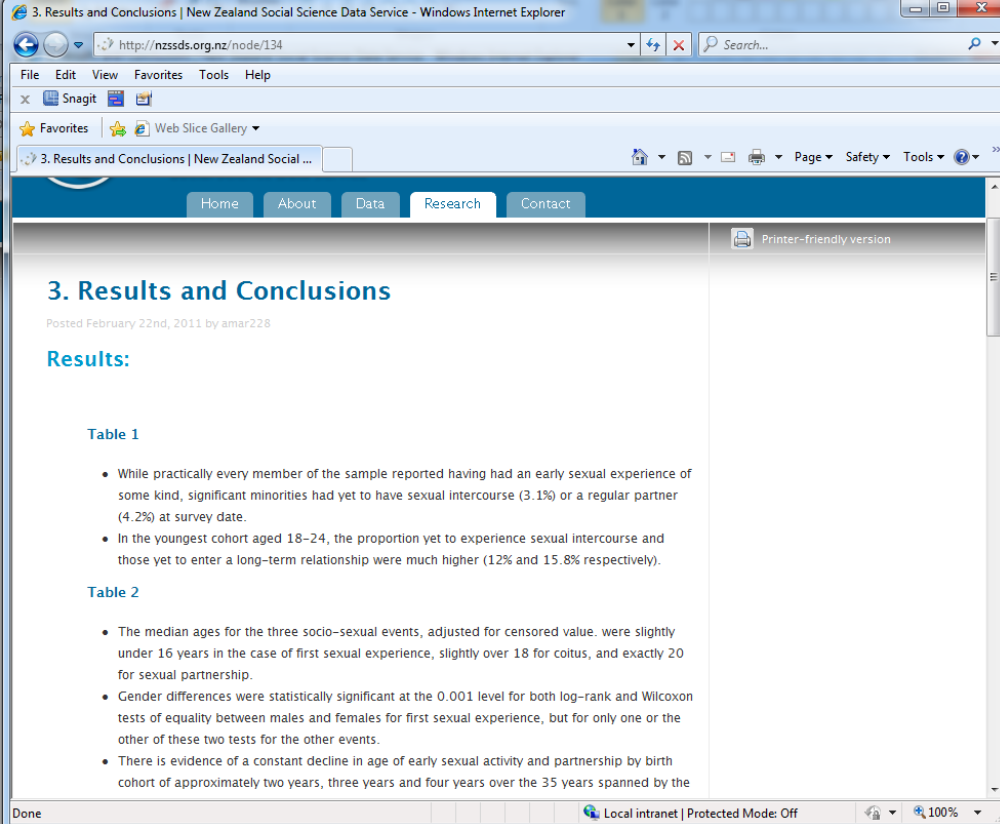
- Surveys in New Zealand
- ENHANCED PUBLICATIONS
 - Do Hospital Bed Reduction and Multiple System Reform Affect Patient Mortality?
 - Early Sex and Its Behavioral Consequences in New Zealand.
 - 1. Introduction
 - 2. Program code and Output
 - 2.1 Table 1
 - 2.2 Table 2
 - 3. Results and Conclusions
 - 4. Related Articles
 - Quality of hospital care for Māori patients in New Zealand
- TEACHING WORKBOOKS
- PROJECT OUTPUTS

The browser status bar at the bottom indicates "Local intranet | Protected Mode: Off" and "100%".

Results and Conclusions

This section provides a brief overview of the results and associated conclusions from the article.

Where possible results are provided table by table; otherwise just general results and conclusion are provided.



3. Results and Conclusions | New Zealand Social Science Data Service - Windows Internet Explorer

http://nzssds.org.nz/node/134

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Snagit

Favorites Web Slice Gallery

3. Results and Conclusions | New Zealand Social ...

Home About Data Research Contact

Printer-friendly version

3. Results and Conclusions

Posted February 22nd, 2011 by amar228

Results:

Table 1

- While practically every member of the sample reported having had an early sexual experience of some kind, significant minorities had yet to have sexual intercourse (3.1%) or a regular partner (4.2%) at survey date.
- In the youngest cohort aged 18–24, the proportion yet to experience sexual intercourse and those yet to enter a long-term relationship were much higher (12% and 15.8% respectively).

Table 2

- The median ages for the three socio-sexual events, adjusted for censored value, were slightly under 16 years in the case of first sexual experience, slightly over 18 for coitus, and exactly 20 for sexual partnership.
- Gender differences were statistically significant at the 0.001 level for both log-rank and Wilcoxon tests of equality between males and females for first sexual experience, but for only one or the other of these two tests for the other events.
- There is evidence of a constant decline in age of early sexual activity and partnership by birth cohort of approximately two years, three years and four years over the 35 years spanned by the

Done Local intranet | Protected Mode: Off 100%

Related Articles

A list of both the original journal article and related publications is shown, and links are provided where possible.

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the page "4. Related Articles" on the New Zealand Social Science Data Service website. The browser's address bar shows the URL "http://nzssds.org.nz/node/99". The page content includes:

- 4. Related Articles**
Posted December 9th, 2010 by amar228
- Original Article:**
[Early Sex and Its behavioural Consequences in New Zealand.](#)
- Related Publications:**
 - Davis PB, Lay-Yee R, Chetwynd J, McMillan N. The New Zealand Partner Relations Survey: methodological results of a national telephone survey. *AIDS* 1993 Vol 7, 1509-1516.
 - Paul C, Dickson N, Davis PB, Lay-Yee R, Chetwynd J, McMillan N. Heterosexual behavior and HIV risk in New Zealand: data from a national survey. *Australian Journal of Public Health* 1995, Vol 19, No 1, 13-18.
 - Davis PB, Lay-Yee R, Jacobson O. Conservatism and Constancy: New Zealand sexual culture in the era of AIDS. in: Davis PB (ed), *Intimate Details and Vital statistics: AIDS, Sexuality and the social Order in New Zealand*. Auckland University Press, Auckland, 48-65, 1996.
 - Davis P, Lay-Yee R. Sexual Culture, Risk Behaviour and the Transmission of Infection: Results from the New Zealand Partner Relations Survey. *Venerology* 1996, Vol. 9, No. 4, 226-231.
 - Davis P, Lay-Yee R. Early Sex and Its Behavioural Consequences in New Zealand. *Journal of Sex Research*, May 1999, Vol 36, No 2, 135-144.

The sidebar on the right contains a "Documents" section with the following links:

- Surveys in New Zealand
- ENHANCED PUBLICATIONS
 - Do Hospital Bed Reduction and Multiple System Reform Affect Patient Mortality?
 - Early Sex and Its Behavioral Consequences in New Zealand
 - 1. User guide
 - 2. Program code and Output
 - 3. Results and Conclusions
 - 4. Related Articles
 - Quality of hospital care for Māori patients in New Zealand
- TEACHING WORKBOOKS
- PROJECT OUTPUTS

At the bottom of the page, there are navigation links: "< 3. Results and Conclusions", "up", and "Quality of hospital care for Māori patients in New Zealand >". The browser status bar at the bottom indicates "Local intranet | Protected Mode: Off" and "100%".

SPSS Teaching Workbooks

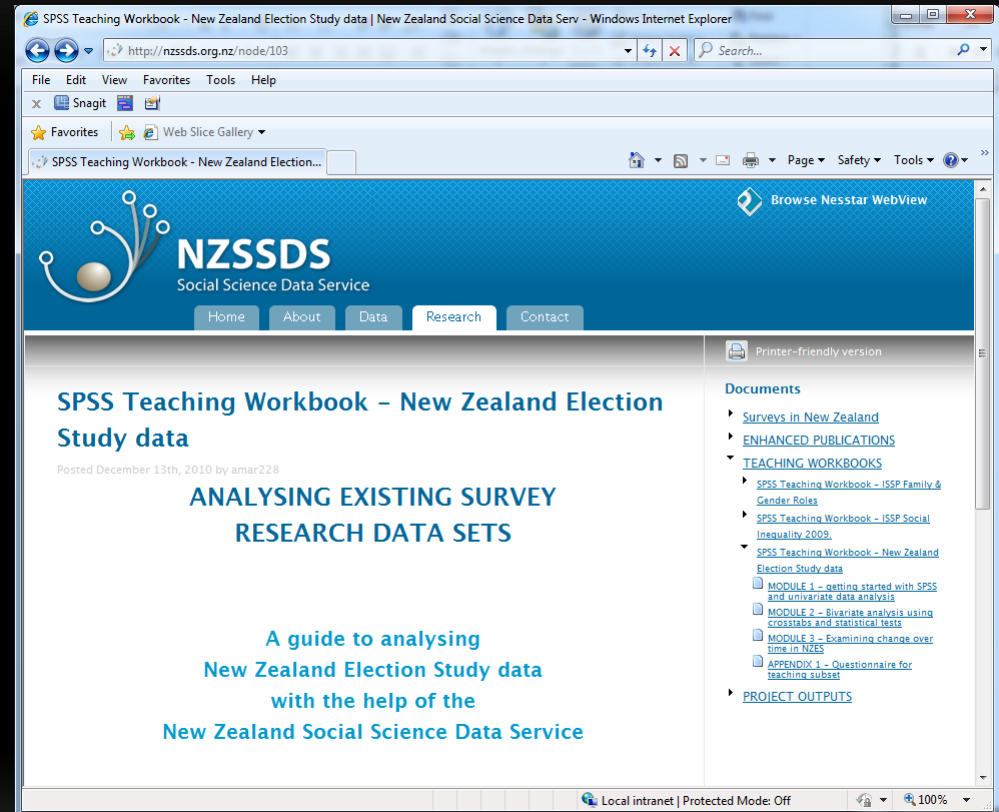
NZSSDS has been used in teaching at The University of Auckland, and these workbooks also aim to facilitate the learning of basic SPSS skills, providing self-teaching and/or support materials, and built around various social science survey data sets from NZSSDS.

I uploaded the New Zealand Election Study workbook and created a new workbook based on the ISSP Social Inequality Survey 2009.

New Zealand Election Study Workbook

This workbook already created by Mervyl McPherson and Martin von Randow was ready to upload.

Uploaded module by module with the appendix at the end



The screenshot shows a Windows Internet Explorer browser window displaying the NZSSDS website. The address bar shows the URL <http://nzssds.org.nz/node/103>. The page features the NZSSDS logo and navigation tabs for Home, About, Data, Research, and Contact. The main content area is titled "SPSS Teaching Workbook - New Zealand Election Study data" and includes the following text:

Posted December 13th, 2010 by amar228

ANALYSING EXISTING SURVEY RESEARCH DATA SETS

A guide to analysing New Zealand Election Study data with the help of the New Zealand Social Science Data Service

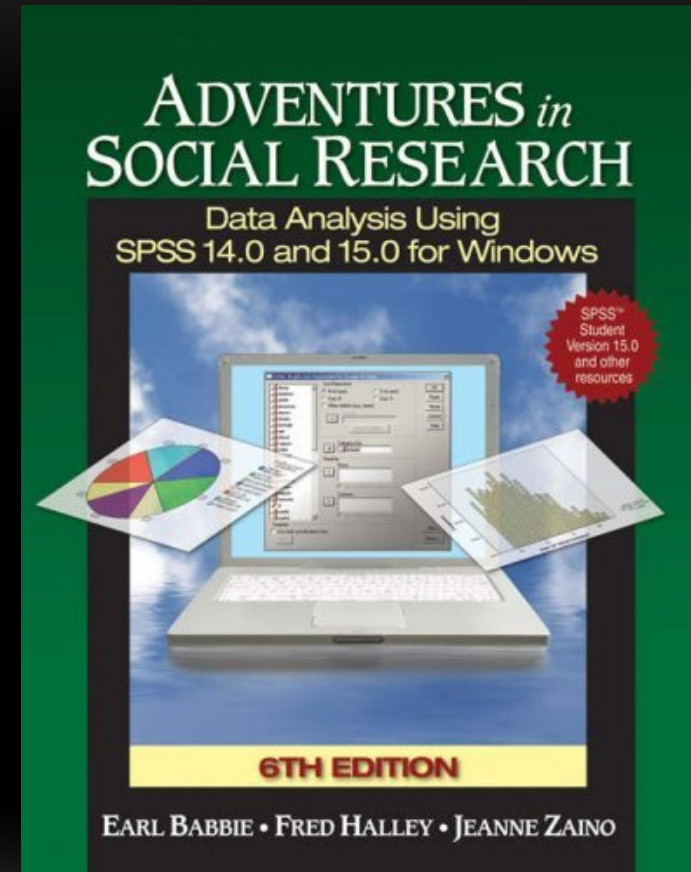
On the right side, there is a "Documents" sidebar with a "Printer-friendly version" link and a list of links including "Surveys in New Zealand", "ENHANCED PUBLICATIONS", "TEACHING WORKBOOKS", and "PROJECT OUTPUTS". The "TEACHING WORKBOOKS" section is expanded to show sub-links for "SPSS Teaching Workbook - ISSP Family & Gender Roles", "SPSS Teaching Workbook - ISSP Social Inequality 2009", "SPSS Teaching Workbook - New Zealand Election Study data", "MODULE 1 - getting started with SPSS and univariate data analysis", "MODULE 2 - Bivariate analysis using cross-tabs and statistical tests", "MODULE 3 - Examining change over time in NZES", and "APPENDIX 1 - Questionnaire for teaching subst".

ISSP Social Inequality 2009

Inception:

I wanted this workbook to contain new methods and tutorials, not just to repeat the same analyses in the previous workbooks on new data

As such I researched, using notes from STATS 108 and a text, *Adventures in Social Research*, and ended up creating a final list of analyses arranged into two modules



Workbook template

The workbook follows a simple template designed around the types of analyses.

The workbook consists of four sections :

- Introduction
- Module 1- Univariate analysis
- Module 2- Bivariate analysis
- Appendix

The modules are then broken down into two further sections: Graphical analysis and Numerical analysis

The tutorial template

Each analysis tutorial consists of at least two key components.

- A set of explicit written instructions with **bold** keywords.
- Accompanying pictures provide a visual representation of the various key steps.

For more complex analysis, information related to the interpretation of the output is provided

MODULE 2 – Bivariate Analysis | New Zealand Social Science Data Service - Windows Internet Explorer

http://nzssds.org.nz/node/130

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help


Favorites Live Cricket Scores ICC 2011... Suggested Sites Web Slice Gallery

The University of Auckland ... nah Probe asks: Has Google abu... Today I Learned MODULE 2 – Bivariate An... #p/u/1/FKaCBffmAv0


Find: quanti Previous Next Options

Producing a Scatterplot in SPSS:

Click on the **Graphs** menu
Select **Chart builder**



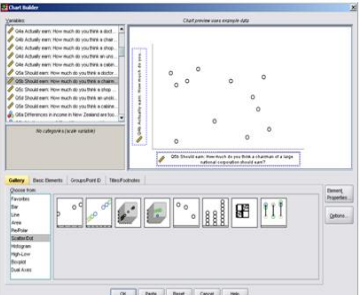
Click on the **gallery** tab – the gallery includes many predefined charts organised by type.
Select the **Scatter/Dot** option – icons representing the various types of bar graphs available will appear in the panel.

For a simple scatterplot, select the  icon and drag onto the "canvas" or large area above the gallery. You should now see a preview of a scatterplot on the "canvas".

To add your **analysis variables** to the plot, select your variable of interest – this can be done in the **variables** list to the left, by simply scrolling until you have found the intended.

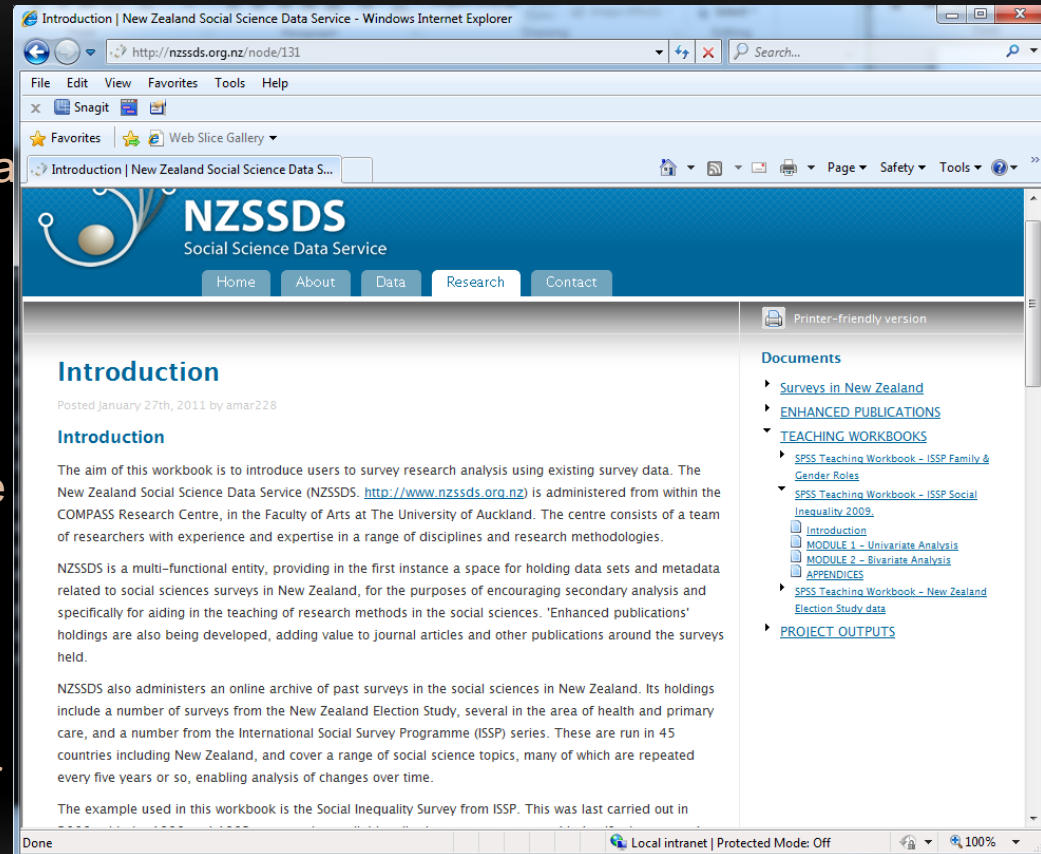
In this instance we shall use:

- **Q4b** Actually earn: How much do you think a chairman of a large national corporation earns? as our first variable. **Drag it into the blue box** labelled Y-Axis? in the "canvas".
- **Q5b** Should earn: How much do you think a chairman of a large national corporation should earn? as our second variable. **Drag it into the blue box** labelled X-Axis? in the "canvas".



Introduction

- Provides the aim of the workbook, along with a synopsis of NZSSDS, including its purpose in relation to data.
- A description of the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP), along with survey information and statistics.
- Detailed instructions on accessing the metadata online and downloading the teaching data sets in preparation for the analysis.
- Provides an overview of the SPSS software and why we are using it over other software applications.

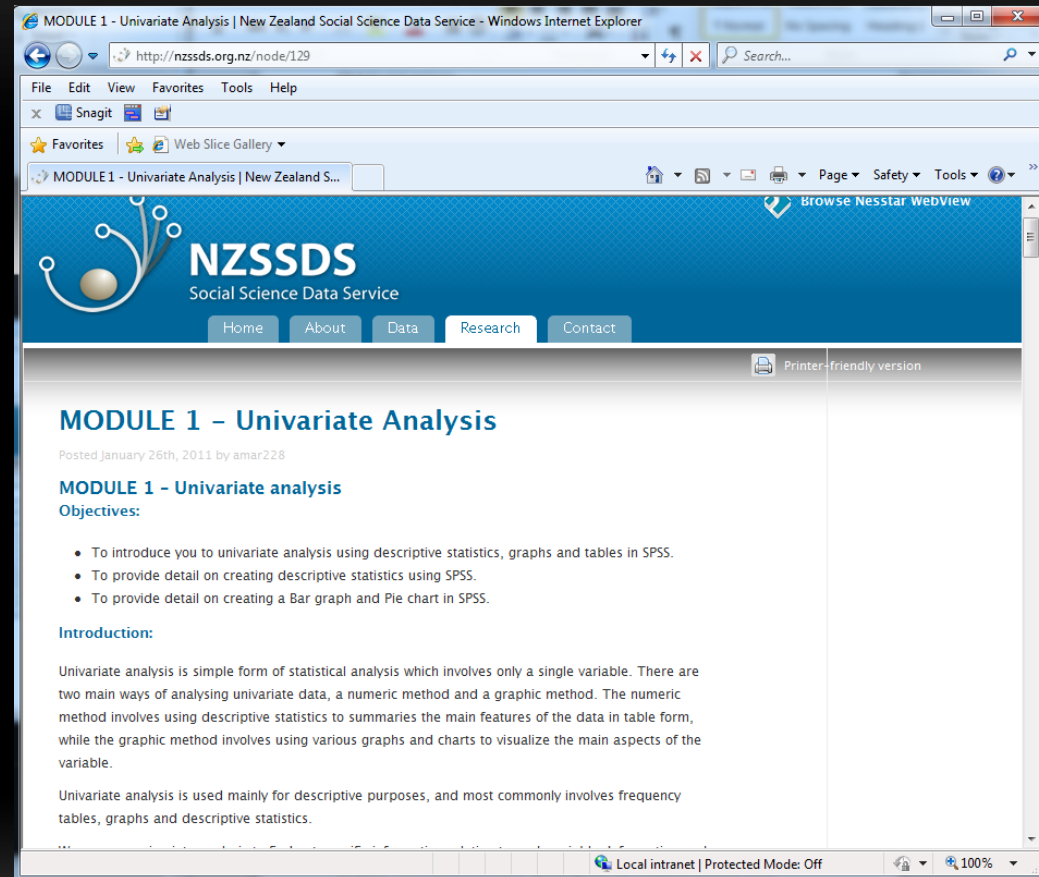


Module 1

Module one consists of univariate analyses including:

- Producing descriptive statistics
- Creating a Bar Graph
- Creating a Pie Chart

In addition to this the workbook also includes instructions on how to edit each of your graphs.



The screenshot shows a Windows Internet Explorer browser window displaying the NZSSDS website. The address bar shows the URL <http://nzssds.org.nz/node/129>. The page title is "MODULE 1 - Univariate Analysis | New Zealand Social Science Data Service". The website header features the NZSSDS logo and navigation tabs for Home, About, Data, Research, and Contact. A "Printer-friendly version" link is visible in the top right. The main content area is titled "MODULE 1 - Univariate Analysis" and includes the following text:

Posted January 26th, 2011 by amar228

MODULE 1 - Univariate analysis

Objectives:

- To introduce you to univariate analysis using descriptive statistics, graphs and tables in SPSS.
- To provide detail on creating descriptive statistics using SPSS.
- To provide detail on creating a Bar graph and Pie chart in SPSS.

Introduction:

Univariate analysis is simple form of statistical analysis which involves only a single variable. There are two main ways of analysing univariate data, a numeric method and a graphic method. The numeric method involves using descriptive statistics to summaries the main features of the data in table form, while the graphic method involves using various graphs and charts to visualize the main aspects of the variable.

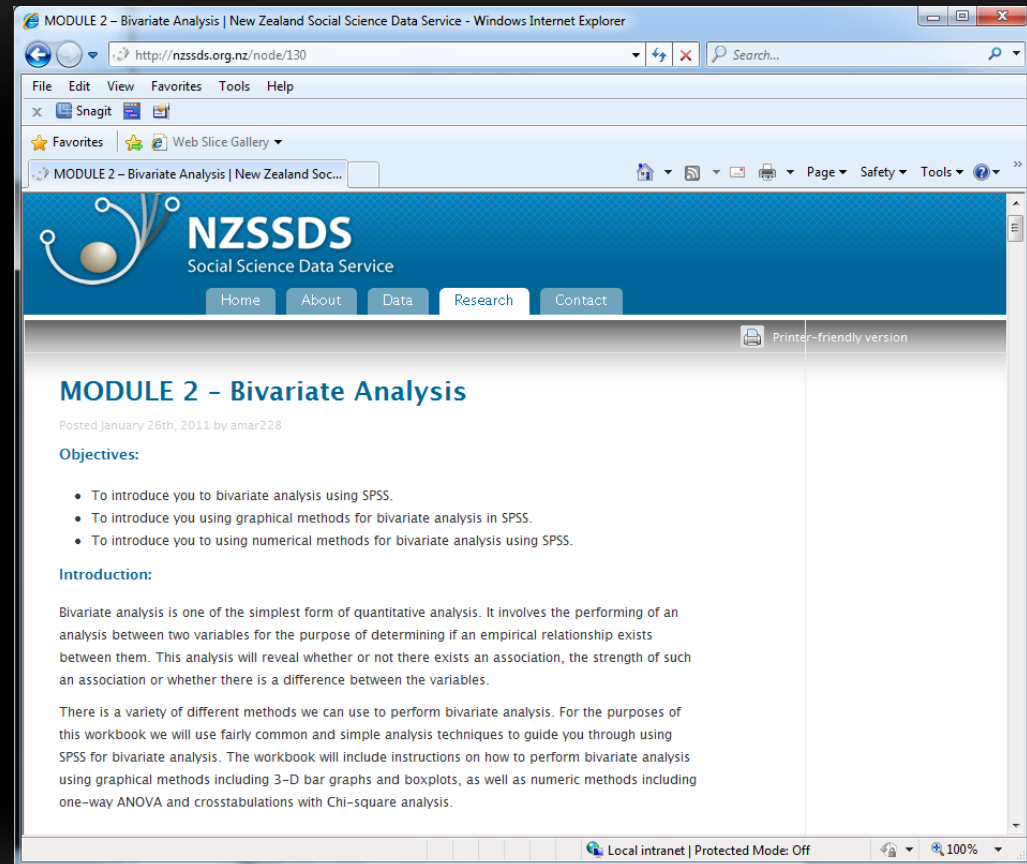
Univariate analysis is used mainly for descriptive purposes, and most commonly involves frequency tables, graphs and descriptive statistics.

Module 2

Module two consists of bivariate analyses including:

- Producing a scatterplot
- Creating a 3D Bar Graph
- Creating a Boxplot
- Crosstabulation and Chi-square
- One-way ANOVA

This not only includes tutorials on editing your charts but also provides information relating to the tests, including how and when they can be used, conditions that need to be satisfied and interpretation of the results.



The screenshot shows a Windows Internet Explorer browser window displaying the NZSSDS website. The address bar shows the URL <http://nzssds.org.nz/node/130>. The page title is "MODULE 2 - Bivariate Analysis | New Zealand Social Science Data Service". The website header features the NZSSDS logo and navigation links for Home, About, Data, Research, and Contact. The main content area is titled "MODULE 2 - Bivariate Analysis" and includes the following text:

Posted January 26th, 2011 by amar228

Objectives:

- To introduce you to bivariate analysis using SPSS.
- To introduce you using graphical methods for bivariate analysis in SPSS.
- To introduce you to using numerical methods for bivariate analysis using SPSS.

Introduction:

Bivariate analysis is one of the simplest form of quantitative analysis. It involves the performing of an analysis between two variables for the purpose of determining if an empirical relationship exists between them. This analysis will reveal whether or not there exists an association, the strength of such an association or whether there is a difference between the variables.

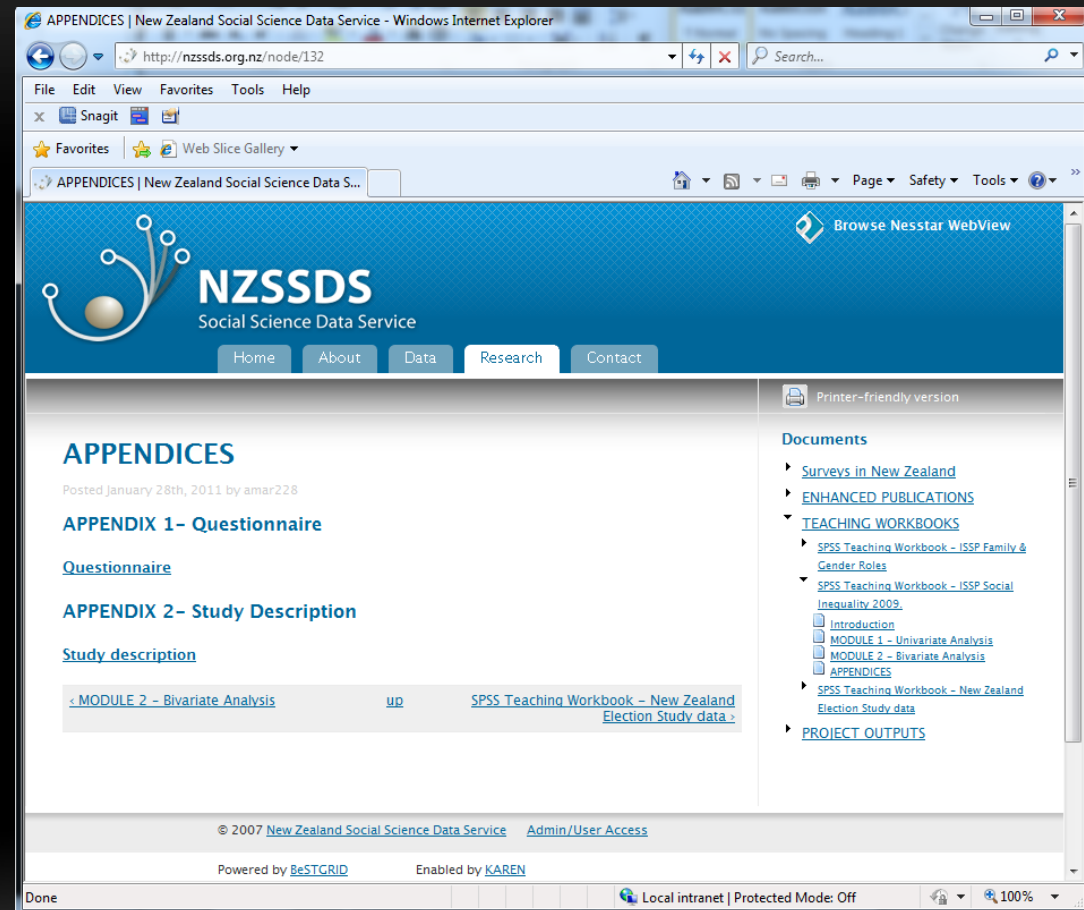
There is a variety of different methods we can use to perform bivariate analysis. For the purposes of this workbook we will use fairly common and simple analysis techniques to guide you through using SPSS for bivariate analysis. The workbook will include instructions on how to perform bivariate analysis using graphical methods including 3-D bar graphs and boxplots, as well as numeric methods including one-way ANOVA and crosstabulations with Chi-square analysis.

The browser status bar at the bottom indicates "Local intranet | Protected Mode: Off" and "100%" zoom.

Appendix

The appendix contains:

- The original questionnaire used for the survey.
- The study description, which provides an overview of the survey and numerous key statistics.



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the NZSSDS website. The page title is "APPENDICES | New Zealand Social Science Data Service". The URL is "http://nzssds.org.nz/node/132". The page features a blue header with the NZSSDS logo and navigation tabs for Home, About, Data, Research, and Contact. The main content area is titled "APPENDICES" and includes the following sections:

- Posted January 28th, 2011 by amar228
- APPENDIX 1- Questionnaire**
 - [Questionnaire](#)
- APPENDIX 2- Study Description**
 - [Study description](#)

Navigation links at the bottom of the main content area include: < [MODULE 2 - Bivariate Analysis](#), [UP](#), and [SPSS Teaching Workbook - New Zealand Election Study data](#).

The right sidebar contains a "Documents" section with a tree view of links:

- Surveys in New Zealand
- ENHANCED PUBLICATIONS
- TEACHING WORKBOOKS
 - SPSS Teaching Workbook - ISSP Family & Gender Roles
 - SPSS Teaching Workbook - ISSP Social Inequality 2009
 - Introduction
 - MODULE 1 - Univariate Analysis
 - MODULE 2 - Bivariate Analysis
 - APPENDICES
 - SPSS Teaching Workbook - New Zealand Election Study data
- PROJECT OUTPUTS

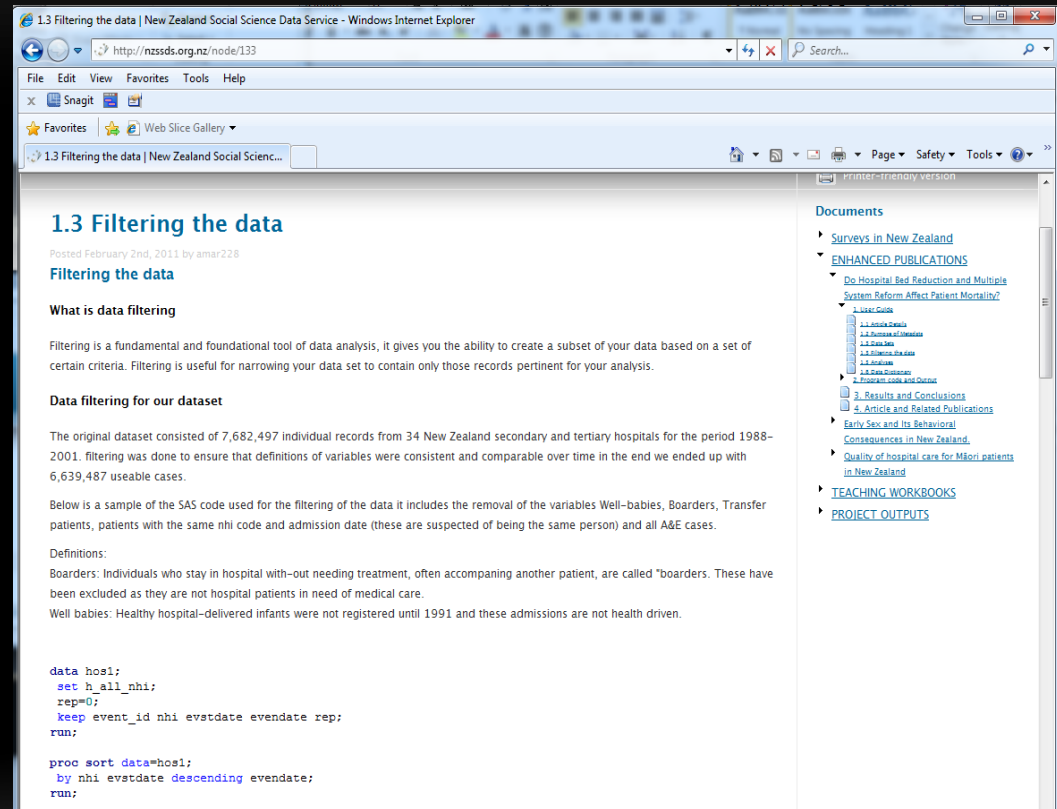
Footer information includes: © 2007 New Zealand Social Science Data Service, Admin/User Access, Powered by BeSTGRID, Enabled by KAREN, and Local intranet | Protected Mode: Off.

Filtering code for Hospital Restructuring

This was begun as the initial step in the creation of an 'observatory' system for NZSSDS.

The filtering code consists of an overview on data filtering, an explanation of the filtering code used for the hospital restructuring data as well as the associated code.

As the 'observatory' project is still in the development stage the filtering code was uploaded into the user guide of the Hospital Bed Enhanced Publication, until a permanent home is created.



1.3 Filtering the data | New Zealand Social Science Data Service - Windows Internet Explorer

1.3 Filtering the data

Posted February 2nd, 2011 by amar228

Filtering the data

What is data filtering

Filtering is a fundamental and foundational tool of data analysis, it gives you the ability to create a subset of your data based on a set of certain criteria. Filtering is useful for narrowing your data set to contain only those records pertinent for your analysis.

Data filtering for our dataset

The original dataset consisted of 7,682,497 individual records from 34 New Zealand secondary and tertiary hospitals for the period 1988-2001. filtering was done to ensure that definitions of variables were consistent and comparable over time in the end we ended up with 6,639,487 useable cases.

Below is a sample of the SAS code used for the filtering of the data it includes the removal of the variables Well-babies, Boarders, Transfer patients, patients with the same nhi code and admission date (these are suspected of being the same person) and all A&E cases.

Definitions:

Boarders: Individuals who stay in hospital with-out needing treatment, often accompanying another patient, are called "boarders. These have been excluded as they are not hospital patients in need of medical care.

Well babies: Healthy hospital-delivered infants were not registered until 1991 and these admissions are not health driven.

```
data hos1;
  set h_all_nhi;
  rep=0;
  keep event_id nhi evstdate evendate rep;
run;

proc sort data=hos1;
  by nhi evstdate descending evendate;
run;
```

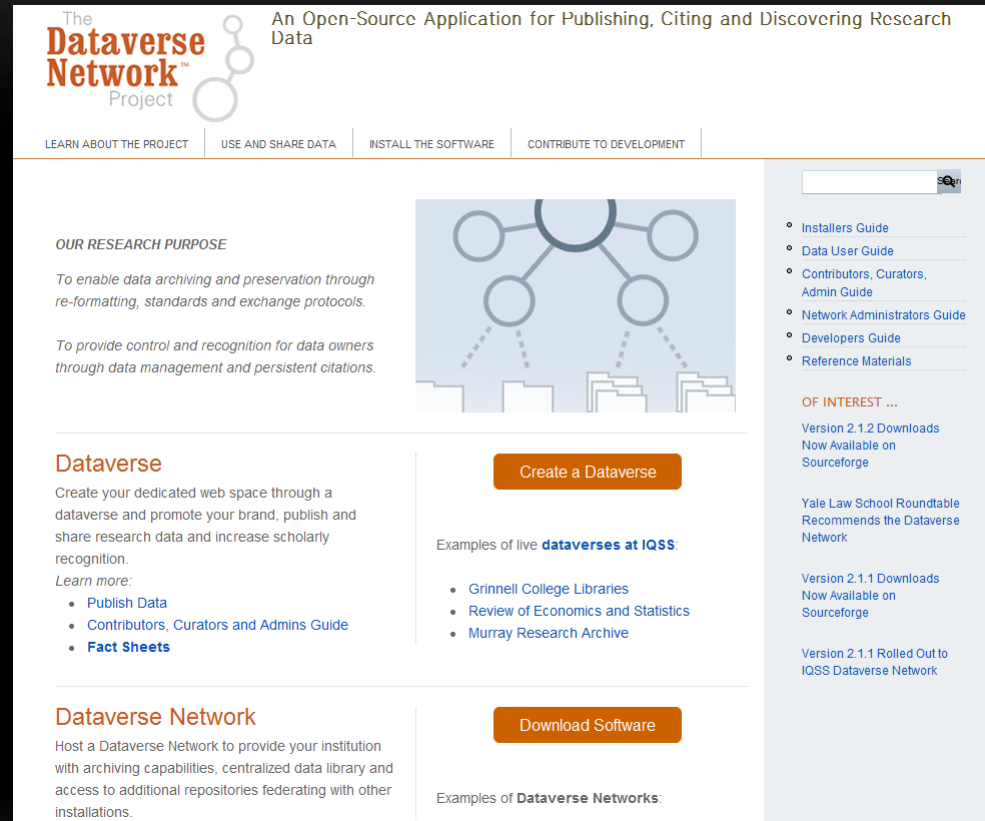
Documents

- Surveys in New Zealand
- ENHANCED PUBLICATIONS
 - Do Hospital Bed Reduction and Multiple System Reform Affect Patient Mortality?
 - User Guide
 - 1.1 About Details
 - 1.2 Purpose and Overview
 - 1.3 Data Use
 - 1.4 About SAS
 - 1.5 Data Overview
 - 1.6 About Data and Output
 - 3. Results and Conclusions
 - 4. Article and Related Publications
- Early Sex and Its Behavioral Consequences in New Zealand
- Quality of hospital care for Māori patients in New Zealand
- TEACHING WORKBOOKS
- PROJECT OUTPUTS

Dataverse Network Project

The Dataverse Network Project is a formal archiving system for both individual and group usage, with the express aim of facilitating the process of making data freely available to others.

I did an investigation into this system with the objective of identifying its possible uses and implementation for improving our own data archiving system.



The Dataverse Network Project

An Open-Source Application for Publishing, Citing and Discovering Research Data

LEARN ABOUT THE PROJECT | USE AND SHARE DATA | INSTALL THE SOFTWARE | CONTRIBUTE TO DEVELOPMENT

OUR RESEARCH PURPOSE

To enable data archiving and preservation through re-formatting, standards and exchange protocols.

To provide control and recognition for data owners through data management and persistent citations.

Dataverse

Create your dedicated web space through a dataverse and promote your brand, publish and share research data and increase scholarly recognition.

Learn more:

- [Publish Data](#)
- [Contributors, Curators and Admins Guide](#)
- [Fact Sheets](#)

Dataverse Network

Host a Dataverse Network to provide your institution with archiving capabilities, centralized data library and access to additional repositories federating with other installations.

[Create a Dataverse](#)

Examples of live **dataverses at IQSS**:

- [Grinnell College Libraries](#)
- [Review of Economics and Statistics](#)
- [Murray Research Archive](#)

[Download Software](#)

Examples of **Dataverse Networks**:

OF INTEREST ...

Version 2.1.2 Downloads Now Available on Sourceforge

Yale Law School Roundtable Recommends the Dataverse Network

Version 2.1.1 Downloads Now Available on Sourceforge

Version 2.1.1 Rolled Out to IQSS Dataverse Network

Search

- [Installers Guide](#)
- [Data User Guide](#)
- [Contributors, Curators, Admin Guide](#)
- [Network Administrators Guide](#)
- [Developers Guide](#)
- [Reference Materials](#)

How it works

How it works:

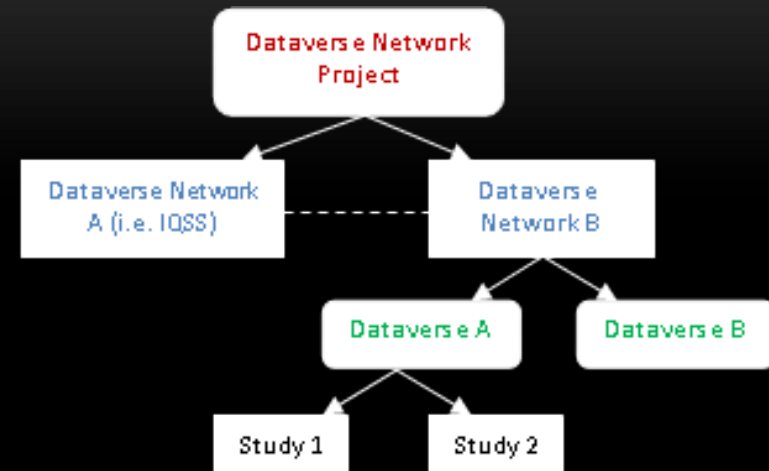
The DVNP consists of two major components, Dataverse networks and individual Dataverses.

Dataverse Networks:

DVNs are digital communities created to enable the sharing of data – central hubs made up of multiple dataverses. Where each dataverse contains a collection of studies, works, etc. uploaded by the creator of the dataverse.

Dataverse:

The premise of a dataverse is to provide individuals, departments or organisations a place to securely store their collections of work and studies, while still maintaining their recognition as being the creators of the content.



Name	Affiliation	Released	Activity
Pon-Barry, Heather	Harvard University	Dec 1, 2010	■ ■ ■ ■ ■
Simmons, Beth	The Weatherhead Center for International Affairs at Harvard University	Nov 30, 2010	■ ■ ■ ■ ■
Food Security Unit DataSets	UN-WFP Nepal	Nov 10, 2010	■ ■ ■ ■ ■
World-Historical	University of Pittsburgh	Nov 9, 2010	■ ■ ■ ■ ■
Hooper, Emmanuel	Harvard	Nov 4, 2010	■ ■ ■ ■ ■
Foreign Policy Analysis	University of Missouri	Nov 3, 2010	■ ■ ■ ■ ■
Pepe, Alberto	Harvard University	Nov 3, 2010	■ ■ ■ ■ ■
Baldish, Jonathan	University of Utah	Oct 26, 2010	■ ■ ■ ■ ■
HarvestChoice (test)	HarvestChoice	Oct 22, 2010	■ ■ ■ ■ ■

Conclusions

Creating a DVN:

Because of the hardware and personnel requirements of creating and maintaining a DVN, it would only be useful in a University-wide application where individual departments and professors at the University create their own dataverses.

Creating a Dataverse:

Essentially this is what we already have in NZSSDS and Nesstar, where we store our content and control what information we upload and who has access to it, etc. The only difference is that by creating a dataverse we would no longer be responsible for the storage and archiving of the data, as this is done by the DVN.

The screenshot displays the 'Gary King Dataverse' interface within a Mozilla Firefox browser. The page features a navigation menu on the left with categories like 'Bio & C.V.', 'Writings', 'Software', 'Dataverse', 'Research Group', 'Class Materials', 'Links', and 'Contact'. The main content area is titled 'Gary King Datasets' and includes a search bar and a 'Go' button. Below this, a list of datasets is shown, each with a title, author(s), abstract, and download statistics. The datasets listed are:

- Replication data for: Improving Anchoring Vignettes: Designing Surveys to Correct Interpersonal Incomparability** by Daniel Hopkins, Gary King. Abstract: We report the results of several randomized survey experiments designed to evaluate two intended improvements to anchoring vignettes, an increasingly common technique used to achieve interpersonal comparability. Last Released: Mar 10, 2010.
- Replication data for: What To Do about Missing Data in Time-Series Cross-Sectional Data** by James Honaker, Gary King. Abstract: Applications of modern methods for analyzing data with missing values, based primarily on multiple imputation, have in the last half-decade become common in American politics and political behavior. Scholars... Last Released: Feb 24, 2010.
- Replication data for: A Method of Automated Nonparametric Content Analysis for Social Science** by Daniel J. Hopkins, Gary King. Abstract: The massive increase in text available in digital formats presents enormous opportunities for social scientists. Yet systematically hand coding a significant share of the available blogs, speeches, emails, web... Last Released: Jun 23, 2009.
- Replication data for: Ordinary Economic Voting Behavior in the Extraordinary Election of Adolf Hitler** by Gary King, Ori Rosen, Martin A. Tanner, Alexander F. Wagner. Abstract: The enormous Nazi voting literature rarely builds on modern statistical or economic research. By adding these approaches, we find that the most widely accepted existing theories of this era cannot distinguish... Last Released: Jun 10, 2009.
- Replication data for: The Supreme Court During Crisis: How War Affects Only Nonwar Cases** by Lee Epstein, Daniel E. Ho, Gary King, and Jeffrey A. Segal. Abstract: Does the U.S. Supreme Court curtail rights and liberties when the nation's security is under threat? In hundreds of articles and books, and with renewed fervor since September 11, 2001, members of the... Last Released: Apr 16, 2009.
- Replication data for: Public Policy for the Poor? A Randomized Ten-Month Evaluation of the Mexican Universal Health Insurance Program** by Gary King, Emmanuel Galidou, Kosuke Imai, Jason Lakin, Ryan T. Moore, Clayton Natl, Nirmla Ravishanker, Manett Vargas, Martha María Téllez-Roig, Juan Eugenio Hernández-Ávila, Mauricio Hernández-Ávila, Hector Hernández Usamea. Abstract: We evaluate aspects of Mexico's Seguro Popular program, one of the world's largest health policy reforms of the last two decades. The... Last Released: Mar 23, 2009.

Strengths and weaknesses

- All pertinent metadata related to each article have been collated and are accessible in an easy to use and understand format. This is a clear advantage of the enhanced publications making the research more transparent, and replication easier.
- The addition of two new SPSS teaching workbooks to the website. These workbooks have two considerable benefits; not only introducing users to the concept of analysing social survey data, but also providing an introduction to SPSS.
- The system is easily adaptable and expandable, meaning that as new articles and content come to fruition, they are easily able to be uploaded to NZSSDS, keeping the website up to date and increasing the resources available to potential users.
- One implication is that the original data are still available only through Nesstar and those unfamiliar with the software may have difficulty locating it.
- The teaching workbooks are only available for SPSS, which may limit their applicability.

Continuations

- To further the continued development of the data archiving and documentation of NZSSDS will require ongoing initiatives. In essence this is an infinite project where, as new research becomes available it should be uploaded.
- It follows that for continuity all further uploads to NZSSDS should follow the same template; this may lead to some issues if there is not enough available information for this to occur, in which case concessions will have to be made.

Acknowledgements

- Many thanks must be extended to the entire COMPASS team and specifically to my supervisors Martin von Randow, Roy Lay- Yee and Gerard Cotterell for your continued input, guidance and support throughout my tenure in COMPASS.
- Finally special mention must be given to both the COMPASS Frisbee association members including Karl, Martin, Jessica and myself and also to the COMPASS debate association consisting of merely two participants, Oliver and myself.

