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Research and Innovation Action

CESSDA Strengthening and Widening

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Deliverable 2.1

Knowledge-Sharing Platform Forum Report

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Abstract: This report presents results from the Task 2.1 Virtual Stakeholders' Forum – an online survey carried out among CESSDA SaW members to learn more about their needs and demands concerning the CESSDA knowledge-sharing platform to be built as part of this task. The survey, which was completed by 47 respondents, focused on desired content and functionality of the platform. Its results will inform the Platform Content and Management Policy (D2.2).

History

Version	Date	Reason	Revised by
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Author List

Organisation	Name	Contact Information
ADP	Sonja Besjak	sonja.bezjak@fdv.uni-lj.si
ADP	Irena Vipavc Brvar	irena.vipavc@fdv.uni-lj.si
CESSDA MO	Eleanor Smith	eleanor.smith@cessda.net
GESIS	Jonas Recker	jonas.recker@gesis.org
SND	Iris Alfredsson	iris.alfredsson@snd.gu.se
SND	Birger Jerlehag	birger.jerlehag@snd.gu.se

Time Schedule before Delivery

Next Action	Deadline	Care of
Develop and create questionnaire	(28/03/2016)	ADP, CESSDA AS, GESIS, SND
Prepare and analyse survey results	(30/04/2016)	GESIS, SND
Write report	(24/05/2016)	GESIS, SND
Review by project partners	(30/05/2016)	Task 2.1 partners
Submission of final version	(01/06/2016)	GESIS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Over the years, CESSDA partners have created a significant body of knowledge on a broad range of topics. Much of this knowledge is captured in digital resources such as papers, presentations, reports, guidelines, and training materials. However, these resources are scattered across the different service providers, sometimes available from the webpage, but in other cases merely stored on internal servers. What is more, no systematic and structured description of these resources exists. Task 2.1 of the CESSDA SaW project is dedicated to remedying this situation by creating a virtual knowledge-sharing platform (KSP) as a central point of access for the body of knowledge created by CESSDA partners.

D2.1 presents the results of the Virtual Stakeholders' Forum, an online survey carried out to "garner ideas about the platform and establish what content and functionality is required" (CESSDA SaW DoW, p. 15). The survey focused on the those stakeholders expected to be the core group of future users, comprised of CESSDA Service Providers, CESSDA Observers and aspiring Service Providers, CESSDA Main Office, and the KSP Editorial Committee. Representatives from all of these stakeholders are involved in CESSDA SaW. Therefore the questionnaire was distributed via the SaW project portal (Basecamp).

Questions asked related to three areas: 1) Organizational/professional background of respondents; 2) resources at respondents' organization, to find out which types of digital resources already exist or are routinely created and published; 3) expected content and functionality of the platform.

Results

We received 47 responses, representing all CESSDA SaW partners but one and all members of CESSDA AS but one. All relevant professional fields of social science data archiving were well represented.

Existing resources: Responses suggest that the main resource types produced in respondents' organisations are presentations and other textual resources, with a significant amount of resources produced for the purpose of training. Resources cover the main fields of professional activity in social science data archiving. Responses suggest that the at least half of resources are published under copyright (as opposed to open licenses such as Creative Commons), making it more difficult to share them widely.

Expectations: Respondents clearly voiced a preference for Open Access and open licenses in relation to the knowledge-sharing platform. However, the responses also point to a need for further guidance as over 40% of respondents state that they need more information on this topic.

Regarding functionality of the platform, the top two features respondents asked for are "Suggested citation" and "Persistent identification of resources". Export of bibliographic metadata, usage statistics, e-mail alerts and commenting were regarded as being of moderate importance.

In relation to content discovery, respondents favour full text search and advanced search over the possibility to browsing, a Google style simple search, and faceted search/ browsing. In terms of content organisation, respondents favour "collections by topic" over "collections by resource type" or "by organisation".

In response to an open question, respondents emphasized once more that they expect the platform to be accessible and user-friendly with a strong focus on resources that can help to improve the efficiency and quality of established and aspiring data services.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADP	Arhiv družboslovnih podatkov, Univerza v Ljubljani
CESSDA AS	Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives
CESSDA MO	CESSDA Main Office
CESSDA SaW	CESSDA Strengthening and Widening
CNRS	Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique
CSDA	Institute of Sociology of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic
DANS	DANS / Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen
DDA	Danish National Archive - Danish Data Archive
DoW	Description of Work
EKKE	Ethniko Kentro Koinonikon Erevnon
FFZG	Sveuciliste u Zagrebu Filozofski Fakultet
FORS	Swiss Foundation for Research in the Social Sciences
FSD	Finnish Social Science Data Archive
GESIS	GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences
ICSULISBOA	Instituto De Ciencias Da Universidade De Lisboa
IEN	Institut Ekonomskih Nauka
ISSDA	Irish Social Science Data Archive, University College Dublin
KSP	Knowledge-Sharing Platform
LIDA	Lietuvos HSM duomenų archyvas
NSD	Norsk samfunnsvitenskapelig datatjeneste AS
RODA	Arhiva Română de Date Sociale
SND	University of Gothenburg - Swedish National Data Service
SOHDA	Social Sciences and Humanities Data Archive
SP	Service Provider
SU SAV	Sociologický ústav Slovenskej akadémie vied
TARKI	Tarki Foundation
UKDA	United Kingdom Dara Service
UniData	Centre UniData – Bicocca Data Archive
UTARTU	Tartu Ülikool

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1. INTRODUCTION

Over the years, CESSDA partners have created a significant body of knowledge on a broad range of topics. Much of this knowledge is captured in digital resources such as papers, presentations, reports, guidelines, and training materials. However, these resources are scattered across the different service providers, sometimes available from the webpage, but in other cases merely stored on internal servers. What is more, no systematic and structured description of these resources exists. Thus, there is currently neither easy and central access to these resources, nor are they easily discovered. The re-use of these resources is complicated by the fact that often there is an unclear situation concerning Intellectual Property Rights and we cannot say for sure in which ways a resource can be used and distributed. Finally, in that there is currently no systematic collection, registration, description, and preservation of resources, the risk that resources are lost or become inaccessible increases.

Task 2.1 of the CESSDA SaW project is dedicated to remedying this situation. It addresses the aforementioned issues concerning access, discoverability, re-use, and persistence by means of a knowledge-sharing platform (KSP). Our objective is to develop and implement a central point of access for the body of knowledge created by CESSDA partners. To support discovery and re-use, the platform will make possible the structured description of resources with suitable metadata and will support the use of licenses to clearly communicate copyright status and re-use options to users. Persistent identifiers will be employed to make resources citable, and policies for the systematic collection and selection of resources will support the process of collection building.

The platform will not only enable current and prospective CESSDA Service Providers to learn from each other. As a considerable amount of this knowledge accumulated by CESSDA archives is of interest to both the larger social science archiving community and to social science researchers, educators, and academic support staff, the relevance of the knowledge-sharing platform will extend beyond the immediate CESSDA community.

2. VIRTUAL STAKEHOLDERS' FORUM

Deliverable 2.1 is an important preparatory step in establishing the knowledge-sharing platform. It presents the results of the Virtual Stakeholders' Forum, whose purpose it was to "garner ideas about the platform and establish what content and functionality is required" (CESSDA SaW DoW, p. 15). Thus, this Forum had to be designed in a way that would allow us to collect ideas and expectations concerning the platform from a wide range of individuals and organisations. In light of these requirements, the decision was made to implement the Forum in the form of an online questionnaire. This would enable us to address a bigger population, and receive more structured and comprehensive responses than would have been possible with an online discussion board or (virtual) focus groups.

The insights gained from the Forum will inform both the short-term implementation and the long-term development of the platform by feeding into D2.2 "Platform Content and Management Policy".

2.1 STAKEHOLDERS

Initially it had to be determined who (potential) stakeholders of the knowledge-sharing platform are, and who should be addressed in the survey.

Stakeholders are all those parties who have an interest in the platform and are expected to interact with it in different roles (see Table 2 below). We distinguish three groups of stakeholders – primary, secondary, and tertiary – to express their envisioned degree of "involvement" regarding the development and future use of the platform. The decision was made to focus the survey on the first group of stakeholders listed in Table 1. Group I is expected to be the core group of future users, and accordingly it is crucial for the success of the platform to take their needs and expectations into account in the planning, development, and implementation of the platform.

Table 1: Stakeholder groups

Group	Stakeholders	Envisioned use
I	• CESSDA Main Office • KSP Editorial Committee • CESSDA Service Providers • CESSDA Observers and aspiring Service Providers	Extensive/heavy use of the platform in different roles
II	• Other (social science) data archives	Lighter and more selective use of the platform than Group I
III	• Social science educators • Social science researchers • Academic support staff (administration, library staff, etc.) • CESSDA Members (i.e. ministries) • Policy makers on national and European level	Light use of only selected areas/materials on specific topics

As indicated, there are different roles that stakeholders for the knowledge-sharing platform perform. We distinguish:

- Depositors: submit resources to the platform.
- Users: search for and download content from the platform.
- Editors: manage the content-side of the platform.
- Administrators: manage the technology-side of the platform.

As Table 2 shows, the most common role across all stakeholders will be that of user. A considerably smaller group of stakeholders will also deposit to the platform, and the role of managing content and the technological side of the platform will be performed by a yet smaller number of individuals.

Table 2: Stakeholder interaction with KSP

Stakeholder	Use	Deposit	Edit	Administer
CESSDA Main Office	■	■	■	■
KSP Editorial Committee	■	■	■	■
CESSDA Service Providers	■	■		
CESSDA Observers and aspiring Service Providers	■			
Other (social science) data archives	■			
Social science educators	■			
Social science researchers	■			
Academic support staff (administration, library staff, etc.)	■			
CESSDA Members (i.e. ministries)	■			
Policy makers on national and European level	■			

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SURVEY

As noted above, it was decided to implement the Virtual Stakeholders' Forum by way of an online questionnaire, addressed to Stakeholder Group I (see Table 1). As representatives from all of these stakeholders are involved in CESSDA SaW, the decision was made to distribute the questionnaire via the SaW project portal on Basecamp. The questionnaire was published on March 29th and remained open until April 18th.

2.2.1 POPULATION AND RECRUITMENT

Table 3 gives an overview of the partners involved in CESSDA SaW – and hence represented on Basecamp – and their roles in the project as well as their status in CESSDA. All CESSDA partner countries with the exception of Austria are represented in CESSDA SaW. Moreover, a number of national archives are represented from countries that are not yet members in CESSDA AS, but who have an interest in joining in the future and/or who were partners in the previous, loose CESSDA consortium as it is existed until the establishment of CESSDA AS.

Table 3: CESSDA SaW Partners as of March 21, 2016

Partner	Country	CESSDA Status	Role in SaW
ADP	Slovenia	Member	Linked Third Party
CNRS	France	Member	Linked Third Party
CSDA	Czech Republic	Member	Linked Third Party
DANS	Netherlands	Member	Linked Third Party
DDA	Denmark	Member	Linked Third Party
EKKE	Greece	Member	Beneficiary
FORS	Switzerland	Member	Linked Third Party
FSD	Finland	Member	Linked Third Party
GESIS	Germany	Member	Linked Third Party
LiDA	Lithuania	Member	Linked Third Party
NSD	Norway	Member	Linked Third Party
SND	Sweden	Member	Linked Third Party
SOHDA	Belgium	Member	Linked Third Party
UKDS	UK	Member	Linked Third Party
SU SAV	Slovakia	CESSDA Observer	Beneficiary
FFZG	Croatia	Other Data Archive	Beneficiary
ICSULISBOA	Portugal	Other Data Archive	Beneficiary
IEN	Serbia	Other Data Archive	Beneficiary
ISSDA	Ireland	Other Data Archive	Beneficiary
RODA	Romania	Other Data Archive	Linked Third Party
TARKI	Hungary	Other Data Archive	Beneficiary
UniData	Italy	Other Data Archive	Linked Third Party
UTARTU	Estonia	Other Data Archive	Beneficiary
CESSDA AS	Norway	Consortium	Beneficiary
Charles Beagrie Ltd	UK	Private Company	Beneficiary

Respondents for the survey were recruited as follows:

Notification on the CESSDA SaW Project Platform (Basecamp): On March 29, 2016 a message (see Appendix 1) was posted on Basecamp in the following projects: a) CESSDA SaW Delivery Committee (22 people notified), b) WP1 (54 people notified), c) WP2: Dissemination and Communication (58 people notified). As there are overlaps between the groups, 65 individuals were notified overall. The deadline given for participation was April 10. On April 5, i.e. five days before the deadline, a reminder to participate was posted in the same groups, notifying potential respondents that the deadline was approaching.

Contact by email: On April 7 we began contacting individual representatives of partners in CESSDA SaW who had not yet participated by email. This was done to ensure that at least one response per partner would be received.

The survey was closed on April 18th and received 47 responses. See Figure 1 for the development of the response rate over the time that the survey was open.

Figure 1: Development of response rate
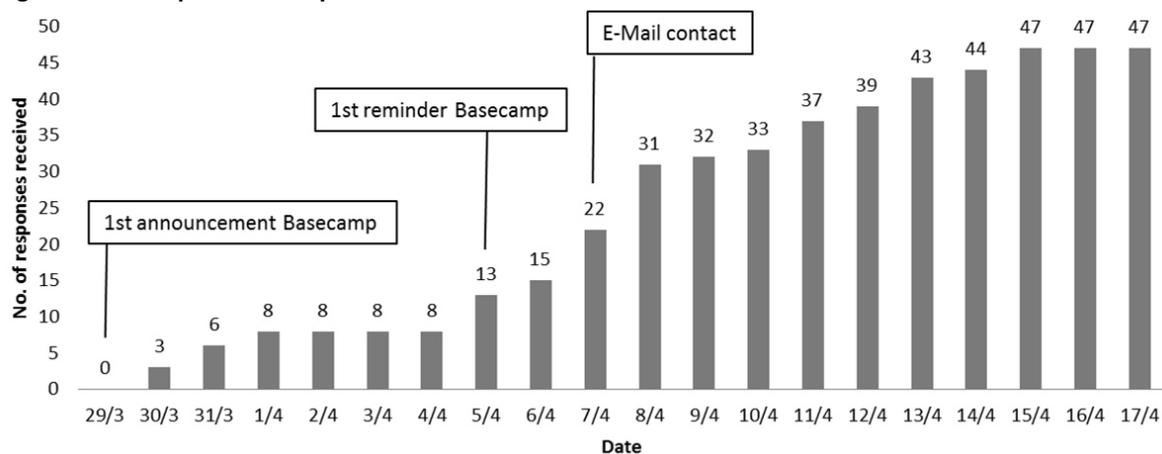
2.2.2 QUESTIONNAIRE: STRUCTURE AND TECHNICAL PLATFORM

The questionnaire (see Appendix 2) was created using Google Forms. Submitting a response did not require a log-in.

The questionnaire consisted of three sections:

I. **Organizational background**: The questions in this section were designed to help us learn more about respondents' professional background, namely, for which data archive they work and what the focus of their work is. On the one hand this allowed us to identify gaps in the responses (e.g. in case a CESSDA partner was not represented at all); on the other hand it helped us better understand the individual perspective of each respondent.

II. **Resources at your organization**: The main purpose of this section was to find out which types of digital resources already exist or are routinely created and published by the organization respondents work for – both resources created for CESSDA-internal use and resources created for the general public. This included questions on the type, content, and language of these resources, but also on Intellectual Property Rights and file formats.
The rationale behind this was to help us develop a better idea of which kinds of resources will be deposited to the Knowledge-Sharing Platform in the future. The responses will inform the collection policy, the metadata schema, and the content licensing policy of the platform among other things.

III. **Expected content and functionality of the Knowledge-Sharing Platform**: The questions in this section served the purpose of helping us learn more about what potential future users are looking for in the platform to be built.
Again, there was a set of questions focused on the content that respondents would like to find on the platform (type, topic, metadata vs full-text). Another set of questions dealt with usability and desired technical features (e.g. notifications, export of bibliographic metadata). An open question also allowed respondents to share any thoughts or ideas about an ideal knowledge-sharing platform.
Among other things, the responses from this section will inform the collection policy, development/programming of the platform, and the strategy for further development of the platform after CESSDA SaW has ended.

There were no mandatory questions. All questions that entailed the selection of different options also included an "Other" option with a text field to allow respondents to further specify their response.

2.2.3 PROBLEMS

During the preparation of the questionnaire, problems were unfortunately encountered with Google Forms. On March 23 it was discovered that some questions had been deleted and other questions duplicated in a way that made it look like a bug. The errors were corrected, but due to an oversight two errors remained undetected: 1) Item 13c was duplicated as 13d; 2) Item 15c: Usage (statistics) for resources was replaced with a duplicate of 15d: Social media plug-ins for sharing (e.g. Twitter, Facebook).

We were alerted to these errors by a respondent on March 31 after the first four responses had been received. In response to this, we deleted 13d. Respondents #1-3 responded to both questions identically, so it was decided to use this data. Respondent #4 selected different values for the two (identical) questions (10 vs 9). However, as we recoded the answers for this question into three categories for easier visualization (see below), it was possible to use this data as well.

Question 15c was corrected and set to "missing" for the first four respondents.

3. SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS

3.1 QUESTIONNAIRE PART I: ORGANISATIONAL BACKGROUND

Question 1: Name of organisation (N=46), Question 2: Country (N=46)

Responses to the first set of questions were received from all CESSDA SaW partners with one exception. One respondent chose not to give their organisation and country. The survey was answered by respondents from all CESSDA countries with the exception of Austria, which is not represented in CESSDA SaW. This means that the survey was successful in reaching stakeholder groups I and II, the main target population for the survey (see Table 1 above). Figure 2 illustrates the number of responses received from each country participating in the survey.

Figure 2: Number of responses by country
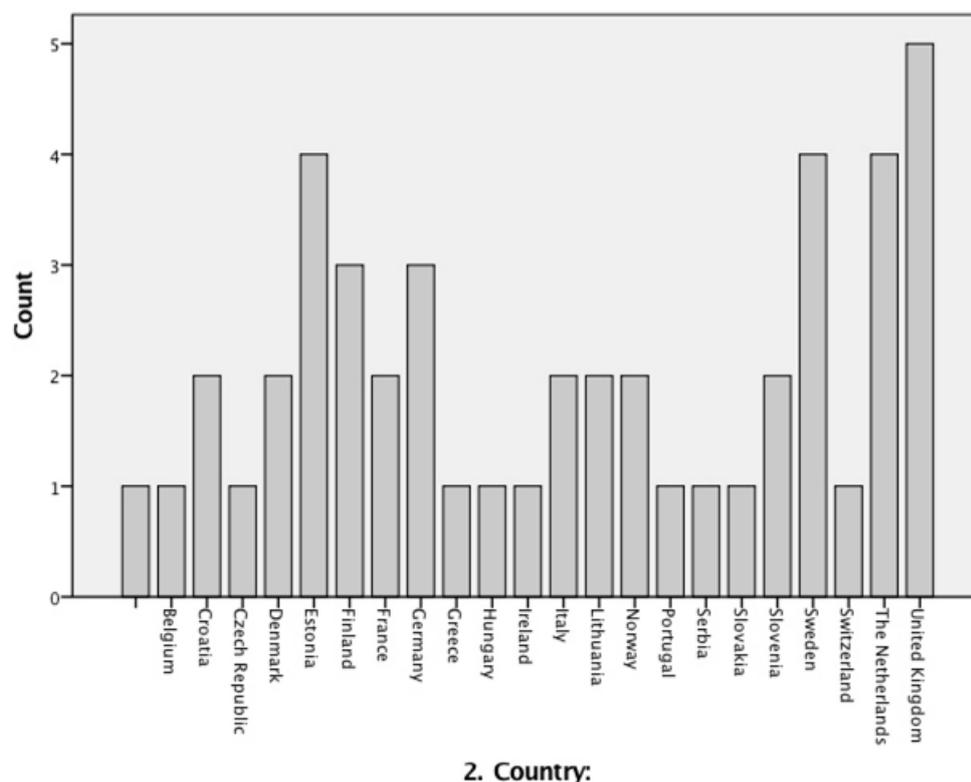
Question 3: In which areas do you work mostly? (N=47)

The response categories for this question (see Table 4) reflect the main fields of preservation- and curation-related activities specific to social science data archives. As many archives are also involved in research data management activities (e.g. as a service to research projects) and offer training, these categories were included as well.

The objective of this question was to help us detect any potential biases in the perspectives recorded by the survey, e.g. due to an over- or underrepresentation of certain areas of activity. The responses make it evident, however, that this is not the case: All areas of activity are well represented in the survey results. As was to be expected, those areas requiring greater specialization - i.e. Data Protection and Ethics as well as Persistent Identifiers - were mentioned somewhat less frequently (see Table 4).

The activities mentioned by respondents under **Question 3a: If other, please specify** on the one hand include activities that can be considered as part of the curation lifecycle (e.g. data harmonization and data publication, IT services); activities that fall into the organisational-administrative domain (establishing new data services); and activities falling into the area of research and policy-development.

Table 4: Distribution of areas of work

Area(s) of work	Count (Percent)
Data Access, Dissemination, and Open Data	25 (53,2%)
Archiving (Curation and Preservation)	24 (51,1%)
Metadata and Standards	24 (51,1%)
Research Data Management	23 (48,9%)
Pre-ingest, Data Acquisition	22 (46,8%)
Data Processing and Documentation	21 (44,7%)
Ingest	19 (40,4%)
Training	19 (40,4%)
Management of Data Archives	18 (38,3%)
Data Protection and Ethics	10 (21,3%)
Persistent Identifiers	9 (19,1%)
Other	9 (19,1%)

3.2 QUESTIONNAIRE PART II: RESOURCES IN YOUR ORGANISATION

The objective of questions 4, 4a, 5, 5a, 6 and 6a was to help us learn more about the resources typically created in respondents' organisations. This will help us form a better idea of the types of resources that can be stored and shared via the knowledge-sharing platform in the future. The responses to these questions will serve as input for the platform's collection policy and selection criteria, as well as its metadata schema and data model.

Question 4: Which types of resources for CESSDA-internal or public use are created in your organisation, or were created in the past? (N=46)

As Table 5 shows, the main resource types produced in respondents' organisations are presentations and other textual resources: reports, guidelines and manuals, scholarly publications, policy or advocacy documents. However, there is also a considerable amount of non-textual resources being produced, including webinars (audio-visual), e-tutorials and social media (web), software, and user satisfaction surveys.

It is notable, that a significant amount of resources is produced for the purpose of training: E-tutorials, Manuals and Guidelines, Webinars, and Other training resources were selected 63 times.

Table 5: Resource types produced by organisations

Resource type	Count (Percent)
Presentations	38 (82,6%)
Reports	33 (71,7%)
Training resources: Guidelines or manuals	30 (65,2%)
Policy or advocacy documents	29 (63%)
Scholarly publications (e.g. articles, collections, monographs)	24 (52,2%)
Software tools	21 (45,7%)
Blog posts or other social media	20 (43,5%)
User satisfaction surveys	17 (37%)
Training resources: e-tutorials	13 (28,3%)
Training resources: Webinars	10 (21,7%)
Training resources: other	10 (21,7%)
Other	5 (10,9%)

Metadata, mentioned by one person in response to **Question 4a: If other, please specify**, is an important type of resource we did not include as an answer category, assuming that all data archives produce metadata. Further "Other" resource types mentioned include leaflets (promotional material) and training exercises.

Question 5: On which topics do you / does your organisation create resources for CESSDA-internal or public use? (N=46)

As Table 6 shows, all topics are fairly equally represented, with Persistent Identifiers receiving the fewest mentions. This is not surprising as it is a topic which tends to be covered by bigger and established data archives rather than by smaller archives and/or data services that are currently being established. Other topics mentioned under **Question 5b: If other topic, please specify** include: economic impact assessment, certification activities, description of the whole process of data archiving, variable harmonization, documentation and publishing.

Table 6: Topics of resources produced by organisations

Topic	Count (Percent)
Data Access, Dissemination, and Open Data	32 (69,6%)
Archiving (Curation and Preservation)	31 (67,4%)
Data Processing and Documentation	31 (67,4%)
Metadata and Standards	29 (63%)
Research Data Management	28 (60,9%)
Management of Data Archives	28 (60,9%)
Training	25 (52,2%)
Pre-ingest, Data Acquisition	25 (54,3%)
Ingest	24 (52,2%)
Data Protection and Ethics	24 (52,2%)
Persistent Identifiers	14 (30,4%)
Other	5 (10,9%)

Question 6: Which are typical file formats of resources created by you or at your organisation for CESSDA-internal or public use? (N=47)

As was to be expected, the responses show a strong prevalence of MS Office-related file formats, i.e. a proprietary format that may cause problems for the long-term preservation and re-use of resources (see Table 7). This will have to be taken into account when developing the collection policy, selection criteria and ingest procedures for the knowledge-sharing Platform.

Also notable is the number of respondents indicating that resources are produced in web-related and audiovisual file formats as well as Java and MySQL (the latter were mentioned as "Other" file format in response to **Question 6b** by one respondent). Each of these comes with its own challenges with regard to digital preservation and sharing, among them accessibility/usability, and file size.

Table 7: Typical file formats of resources

File format or file format group	Count (Percent)
Formats associated with Microsoft Office (e.g. .docx, .pptx, .xlsx)	43 (91,5%)
Portable Document Format (.pdf)	42 (89,4%)
Web file formats (e.g. .htm, .php, .xhtml)	27 (57,4%)
Statistical formats (e.g. .por, .dta, .sas)	27 (57,4%)
Extensible Markup Language (.xml)	19 (40,4%)
Audiovisual formats (e.g. .wmv, .mpeg)	11 (23,4%)
Formats associated with Open Office (e.g. .odt, .odp, .ods)	7 (14,9)
Other	4 (8,5%)

Question 7: What percentage of the resources mentioned above is accessible in English (approximately)? (N=46)

60% of the respondents (with 13% coming from English speaking countries) have half or more of their resources available in English. It should be noted that respondents from the same organization often made different estimates concerning the percentage of resources available in English. This may have to do with different fields of work and/or a different awareness of available resources. While this may distort the results somewhat, it is a promising result which means that a lot of resources will be accessible to the broader European community.

Figure 3: Percentage of resources in English
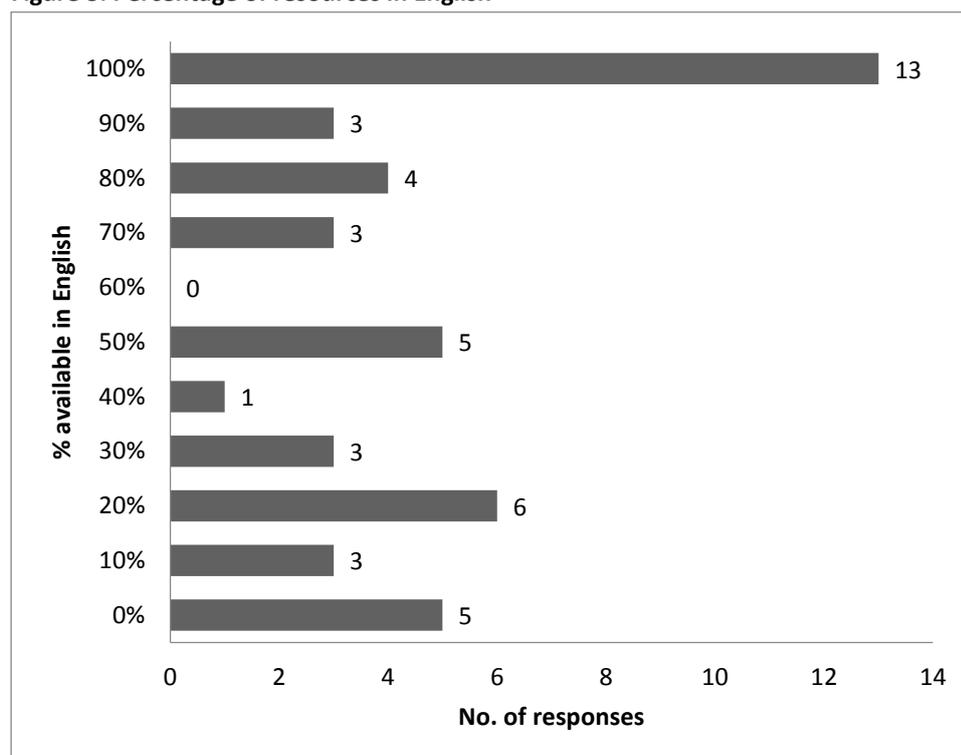
Question 8: In which languages apart from English is the majority of resources created? revealed that – as was to be expected – resources were mainly created in the respective national language(s).

Question 9: How does your organization typically distribute resources? (N=47)

The responses indicate that resources are currently mainly distributed via the webpage of the respondents' organisations (selected by 91,5% of respondents). Newsletter or blogs are mentioned as a distribution channel by 21 respondents, institutional repositories or learning management systems by 19. Only a minimal amount of resources is published via the CESSDA webpage (5) or via public platforms by other providers (e.g. Zenodo) (4).

The number of respondents mentioning e-mail as a channel for the distribution of resources is surprisingly high (31).[1] Of all the channels mentioned, this is possibly the least accessible and sustainable, and resources distributed in this manner are difficult to discover and likely to be lost quickly in inboxes and on personal hard drives. It should be a priority for SaW partners to shift away from sharing documents intended for public use by e-mail only, towards publishing them through the new knowledge-sharing platform.

Other communication channels and media as mentioned under **Question 9a** include: scholarly publications (print media), Github, library catalogues, other websites (e.g. project or funder website), social media (Twitter).

Table 8: Distribution channels

Channel/medium	Count (Percent)
Own webpage	43 (91,5%)
E-mail	31 (66%)
Newsletter or Blog	21 (44,7%)
Institutional repository or learning management system	19 (40,4%)
Other	10 (21,3%)
CESSDA webpage	5 (10,6%)
Public platform by another provider (e.g. Zenodo, Figshare, Slideshare)	4 (8,5%)

Question 10: Under which licenses have existing resources been published? (N=46)

As Figure 4 illustrates, an almost equal number of respondents stated that resources are published in their organisations using Creative Commons licenses (18) as opposed to publication under copyright (17). However, the comments under **Question 10a: If other, please specify** point to six further cases where copyright most likely applies because no other license was specified. In order to publish resources that are copyrighted via the knowledge-sharing platform, the permission of the copyright holder will have to be sought.

It is noteworthy that more than one third of respondents state they do not know under which license resources are published by their organisation. This could be indicative of a lack of awareness in the respondents' organisations relating to questions of copyright and open access licenses (see also Question 14 below). This suggests that guidance relating to licenses and copyright should be provided to those contributing resources to the platform now and in the future.

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[1] However, the comments to Questions 9a and 10a reveal that some respondents also understood questions 9 and 10 to refer to the datasets distributed by the archive or data service. It is possible therefore that here cases are included where datasets are distributed by email to users.

Figure 4: Licenses of published resources
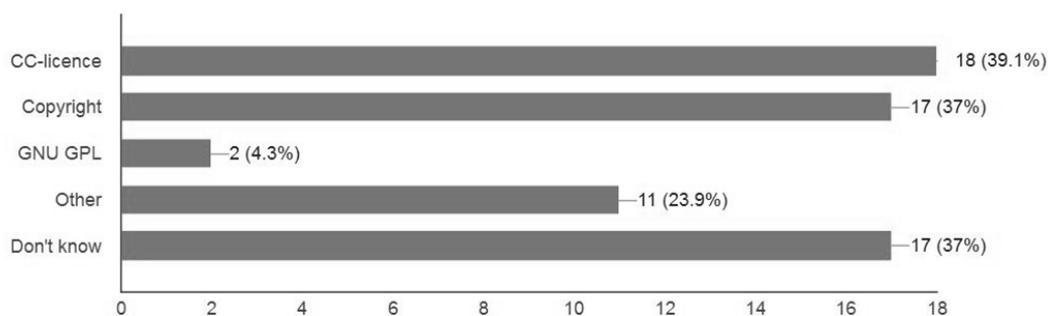
3.3 QUESTIONNAIRE PART III: EXPECTED CONTENT AND FUNCTIONALITY OF THE KNOWLEDGE-SHARING PLATFORM

The questions in this section aimed at helping us learn more about the respondents' expectations and demands regarding the content and functionality of the Knowledge-sharing Platform.

Question 11: Which types of resources would you like to see in the portal? (N=46)

Responses to this question show that all mentioned resource types appear to be of interest to the respondents (see Table 9). It is notable, however, that scholarly publications and blog posts/social media were the least interesting resource type from the perspective of respondents. In contrast, the responses suggest a strong interest in training resources, "Guidelines and manuals" in particular. Other desired resources mentioned under **Question 11a** included case studies and best practices, technical specifications (e.g., for use of DDI and other metadata frameworks), and encyclopedia type resources. One respondent suggested that generic materials with high re-use potential should be favored over resources that are highly specific to the country in which they were produced.

Table 9: Types of resources respondents would like to see in the portal

Type of resources	Count (Percent)
Training resources: Guidelines or manuals	44 (95,7%)
Training resources: Webinars	37 (80,4%)
Training resources: e-tutorials	37 (80,4%)
Software tools	36 (78,3%)
Presentations	35 (76,1%)
Policy or advocacy documents	35 (76,1%)
Reports	33 (71,7%)
Scholarly publications (e.g. articles, collections, monographs)	22 (47,8%)
User satisfaction surveys	22 (47,8%)
Blog posts or other social media	16 (34,8%)
Training resources: Other	14 (30,4%)
Other	4 (8,7%)

Question 12: Which are the top five topics you would like the Knowledge-sharing Platform to cover? (N=46)

Question 12 allows us to understand better how useful different resources will be for the respondents in their line of work. The responses provide important input for collection building as they give us an idea which resources to prioritise in the acquisition process.

As Table 10 shows, responses illustrate very little demand for resources covering the pre-ingest and ingest phases, as well as for resources on Persistent Identifiers. The latter is interesting because only few respondents stated in Question 5 that their organisations create resources on this topic themselves. Another

interesting result is that the expressed demand for resources covering Archiving (curation and preservation) is only moderate. This may, however, be a reflection of the fact that a considerable body of resources on this topic is already available so that there is no perceived paucity of information in this area. Other topics mentioned under **Question 12a** included "Advocacy, Measuring impact and return on Investment", "information regarding SPs per country … covering different domains of data".

Table 10: Top five topics that should be covered by the KSP

Topics	Count (Percent)
Metadata and Standards	31 (67,4%)
Data Access, Dissemination, and Open Data	29 (63%)
Research Data Management	28 (60,9%)
Data Protection and Ethics	27 (58,7%)
Data Processing and Documentation	24 (52,2%)
Training	23 (50%)
Archiving (Curation and Preservation)	19 (41,3%)
Management of Data Archives	19 (41,3%)
Persistent Identifiers	10 (21,7%)
Pre-ingest, Data Acquisition	8 (17,4%)
Ingest	6 (13%)
Other	2 (4,3%)

Question 13: How useful would the following content of the Knowledge-sharing Platform be for your work?

This question contained several sub-questions, covering different types of content of the platform. The primary rationale behind these questions was to find out which preferences and expectations respondents had regarding the accessibility of the resources listed in the portal. More specifically, we wanted to find out whether there is a preference for or against Open vs. Closed Access and for or against centrally hosted vs. distributed resources. The respondents had to rank the perceived usefulness on a scale from 0 (not useful) to 10 (very useful). We recoded the answers into 3 categories as follows, to make it easier to visualise the outcome: 0-4 = Not so useful; 5 = Neither useful nor useless; 6-10 = Useful.

Question 13a: Metadata and downloadable full texts for resources created by CESSDA Service Providers (N=45)

As Figure 5 shows, the majority of respondents (39; 86%) considers the provision of metadata paired with downloadable full-text resources created by CESSDA Service Providers useful. This corresponds to the "classic" model of an organisation-specific repository.

Figure 5: Usefulness of metadata and downloadable full text for CESSDA resources
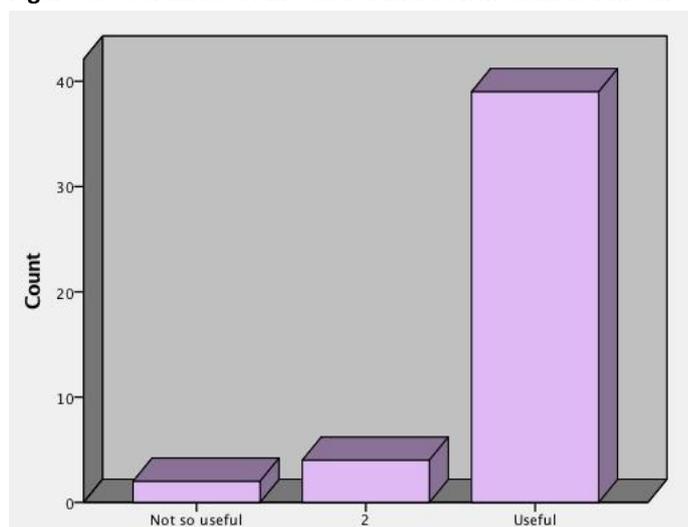
Question 13b: Metadata for relevant open access resources available for download elsewhere on the web (N=45)

With this question we sought to find out respondents' opinion on the provision of metadata for resources hosted elsewhere on the web, i.e. in other repositories or on webpages. This implies an inclusion of metadata for Open Access resources not created by CESSDA Service Providers. As illustrated in Figure 6, 84% of respondents (38) rated this as useful.

Figure 6: Usefulness of metadata for Open Access resources downloadable elsewhere
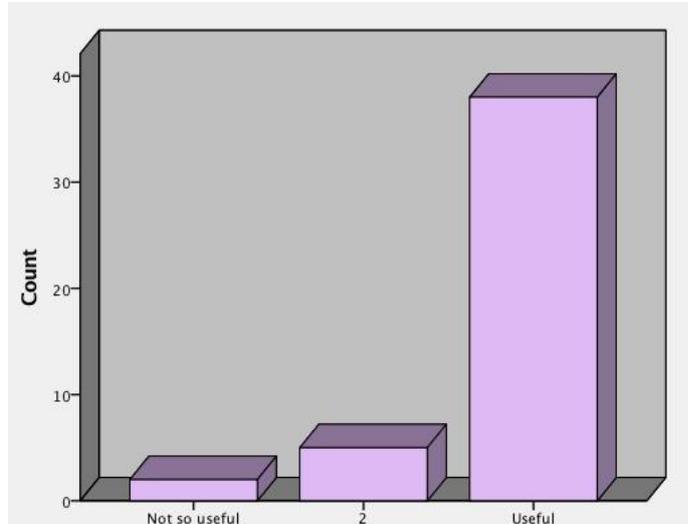
Question 13c: Metadata for relevant fee-based resources available for purchase elsewhere on the web (N=45)

The objective of this question was to find out whether respondents would also be interested in finding relevant closed-access/paywalled resources through the platform. As Figure 7 shows, only 17 respondents (37%) rate this as useful, whereas 19 respondents (42%) consider it not so useful.

Figure 7: Usefulness of metadata for fee-based resources
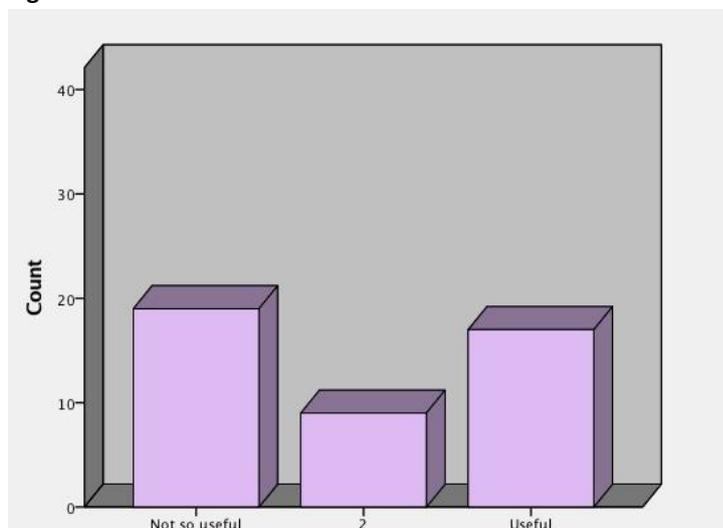
Overall, questions 13a-c show a clear preference for Open Access: there is no significant difference in the perceived usefulness of resources downloadable right from the knowledge-sharing Platform vs. Open Access resources that can be downloaded elsewhere. This is an indicator that respondents may use the platform like a catalogue which includes metadata for resources and points them to the access site. This means that when

developing a collection policy for the knowledge-sharing Platform, we also have to define criteria to guide the inclusion of metadata for CESSDA-external resources.

Question 14: Which licenses do you prefer for resources that you re-use? (N=45)

The responses show a clear preference for open licenses (Creative Commons and GNU GPL) over copyright (see Figure 8). However, the responses also point to a need for further guidance as over 40% of respondents state that they need further information on this topic. This is something to keep in mind when creating the user manuals for the knowledge-sharing Platform.

Figure 8: Preferred licenses for re-use
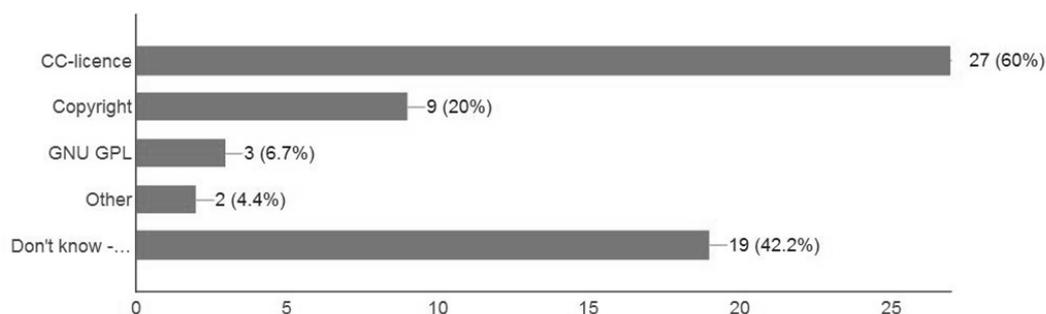
Question 15: How important are the following features for you?

The different sub-questions for question 15 were designed to help us learn more about specific features and functionality that respondents would like to see in the platform. The results will help us to prioritise the development and implementation of features.

The respondents had to rank the perceived importance on a scale from 0 (not important) to 5 (very important). We recoded the answers into 3 categories as follows: 0-2 = Not so important; 3 = Neither important nor unimportant; 4-5 = (Rather) important.

Question 15a: Suggested citation (i.e. an example, how a resource should be cited) (N=46)

The suggested citation is regarded as (rather) important by the majority of respondents (37; 80%; see Figure 9).

Question 15b: Persistent identification (e.g. a DOI, ePIC, ARC, etc.) (N=46)

Persistent identification is an important factor in making resources citable. This feature too is considered (rather) important by 80% of respondents (see Figure 10).

Q15c: Usage (statistics) for resources (N=42)

20 respondents (47%) regard this feature as (rather) important. 18 respondents consider it neither important nor unimportant, and 4 rate it as not so important (see Figure 11).

Question 15d: Social media plug-ins for sharing (e.g. Twitter, Facebook) (N=46)

As Figure 12 shows this feature is not considered important by the majority of respondents.

Figure 9: Importance of suggested citation
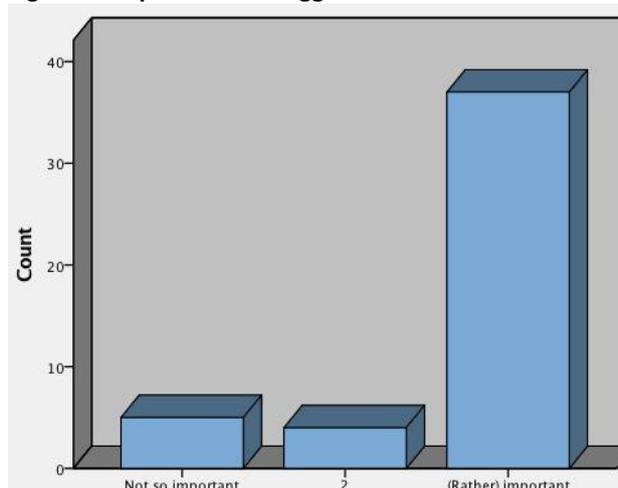
Figure 10: Importance of Persistent Identification
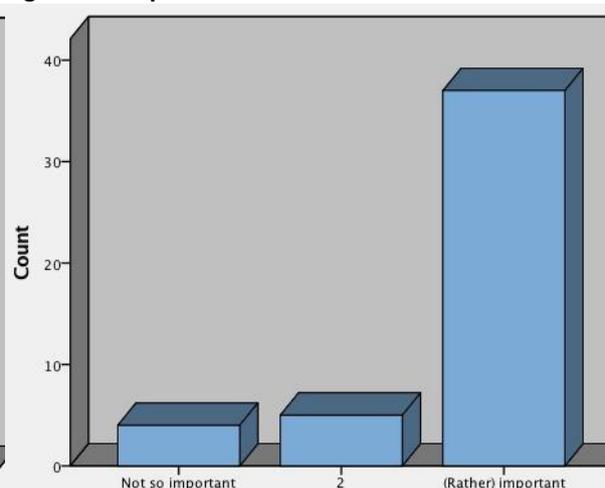
Figure 11: Importance of usage statistics for resources
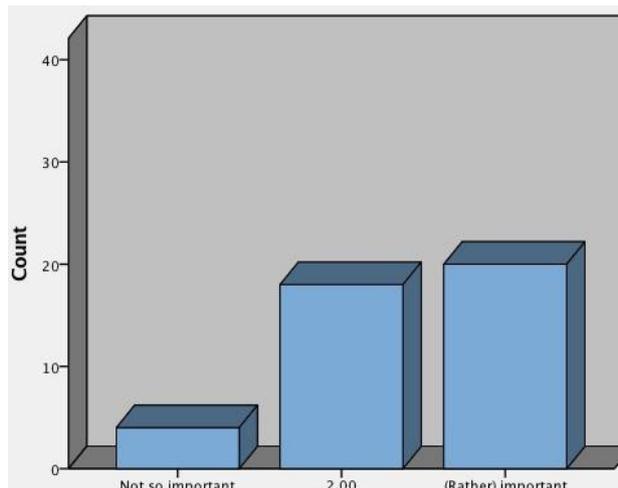
Figure 12: Importance of social media plug-ins for sharing
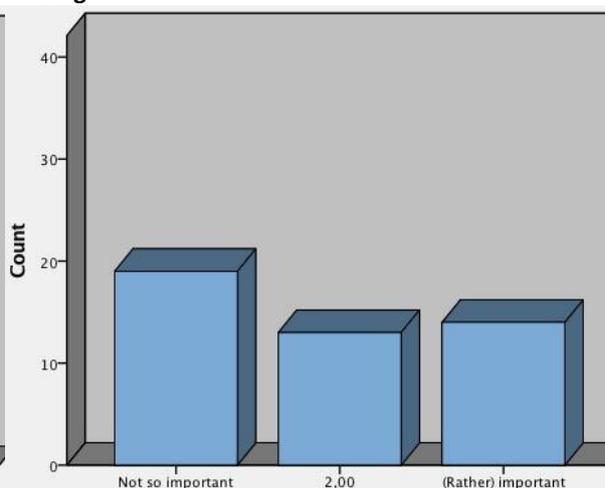
Question 15e: E-mail alerts for new resources (N=46)

While 20 respondents (43%) consider e-mail alerts important, 13 respondents (28%) each consider this feature as neither important nor unimportant or not so important (see Figure 13).

Question 15f: RSS alerts for new resources (N=45)

The majority of respondents considers the feature of RSS alerts as not so important (20; 44%) (see Figure 14).

Question 15g: Commenting on resources (N=46)

17 respondents (37%) consider it (rather) important to comment on resources, while 29 respondents (63%) consider it neither important nor unimportant or not so important (see Figure 15).

Question 15h: Export of bibliographic metadata (e.g. as Bib Tex) (N=46)

The possibility to export bibliographic metadata from the KSP, e.g. for import into a reference management software, was considered (rather) important by just over half of the respondents (24; 52%) (see Figure 16).

Figure 13: Importance of e-mail alerts for new resources
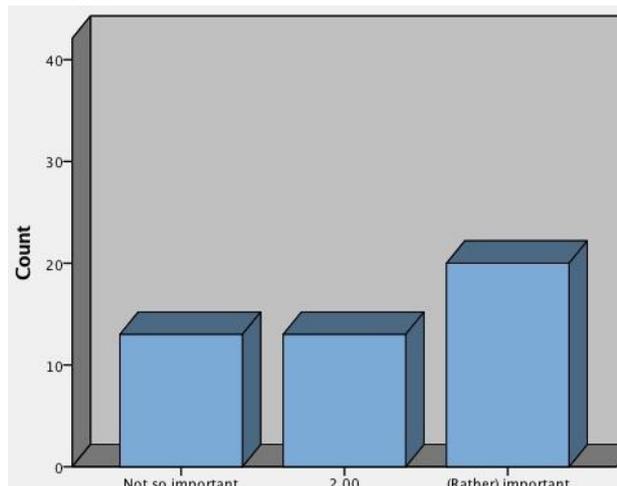
Figure 14: Importance of RSS alerts for new resources
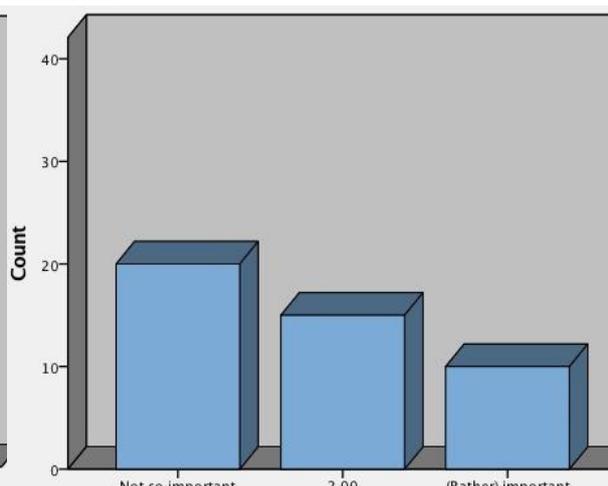
Figure 15: Importance of commenting function
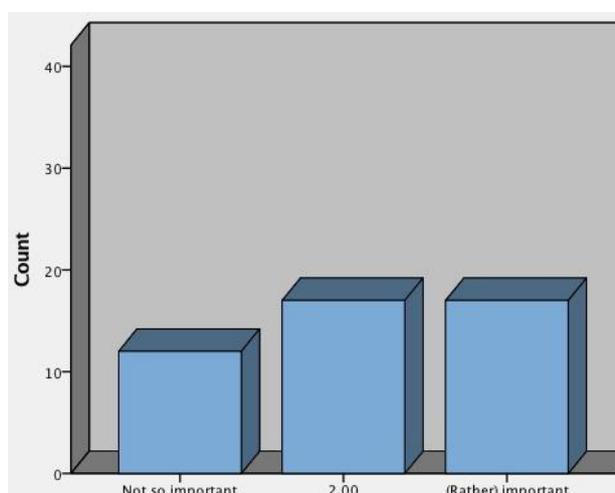
Figure 16: Importance of export function for bibliographic metadata
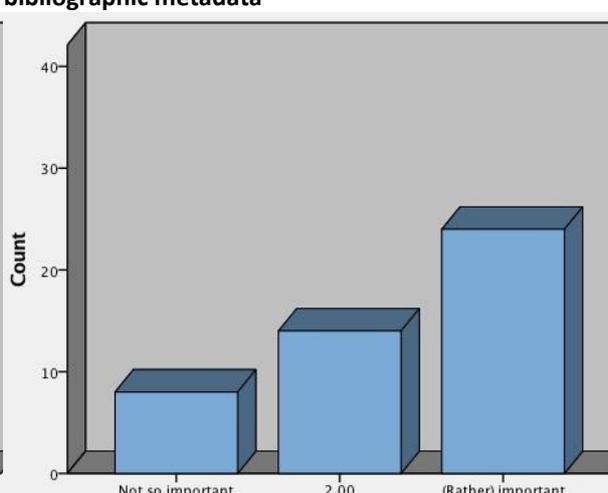
Table 11 ranks the features from most important to less important based on the average score that the respective features was given by respondents (scale from 0: not important to 5: very important). According to this, the top two features are those relating to citing and persistently identifying resources. Export of bibliographic metadata, usage statistics, e-mail alerts and commenting were regarded as being of moderate importance. Social media plug-ins and RSS alerts ranked lowest.

Table 11: Ranking of the alternatives in Question 15

Rank	Feature	Average score
1	Persistent identification	4,28
2	Suggested citation	4,20
3	Export function for bibliographic metadata	3,57
3	Usage statistics for resources	3,57
4	E-mail alerts for new resources	3,24
5	Commenting on resources	3,20
6	Social media plug-ins for sharing	2,76
7	RSS alerts for new resources	2,62

Question 16: What are important aspects for you in terms of the usability of the platform? (**N=46**)

Table 12 presents a ranking of features considered important for the usability of the platform. It shows that the two features regarded as most important are related to accessibility: Open Access and access via the CESSDA webpage. In terms of content organisation – which has an impact on discoverability – respondents favour collections by topic (rank 3). This way of organising content is considered more useful than organisation by resource type (rank 9) or by organisation (rank 10).

In relation to searching and browsing, respondents favour full text search (rank 4) and advanced search (rank 5) over the possibility to browsing (rank 6), a Google style simple search (rank 7) and faceted search and browsing (rank 8).

These results will inform the metadata schema on the one hand, which will make provisions for organizing content by topic, and for the search and browsing functionality of the platform to be developed.

Table 12: Features considered important for usability of the platform

Rank	Usability feature	Count (Percent)
1	Open access to resources	31 (67,4%)
2	Visibility on and access via the CESSDA webpage	25 (54,3%)
3	Collections of resources by topics	23 (50%)
4	Full text search	20 (43,5%)
5	Advanced search in specific metadata fields	19 (41,3%)
6	Browsing by different categories	18 (39,1%)
7	Google style searching (single search box)	17 (37%)
8	Faceted search and browsing	16 (34,8%)
9	Collections of resources by resource type	7 (15,2%)
10	Collections of resources by organisation	3 (6,5%)

Question 17: Please describe your vision for an ideal Knowledge-sharing Platform in two or three sentences (N=27)

In the analysis of the responses to this open question, a number of common themes emerged relating to the desired user-experience on the one hand, and to the expected content on the other.

Responses relating to the desired user experience emphasized accessibility and user-friendliness:

- User-friendly/intuitive use or interface, clear structure (7)
- Open Access/Free Access, open sharing (6)
- Easy access (5)
- Easy/simple search (4)
- Easy/user-friendly upload, efficient sharing (3).

For the development of the platform this means that we have to prioritize the minimization of barriers such as log-in, overly complex search / browsing functionality, and legal barriers to use and sharing.

In relation to desired content, responses show a demand for resources that can help to improve the efficiency and quality of established and aspiring data services:

- Resources about best practices/standards in data archiving, on managing data archives (7)
- Resources to help Service Providers improve services, help for solving practical problems (3)
- Resources for new Service Providers, documentation of requirements on Service Providers (3)
- Relevant/important/accurate and timely information (7)
- Promotion of data sharing/data management, resources for teaching data curation (3).

Naturally, respondents also voiced a demand for "relevant" information. While this survey gives us a first idea of which kinds of resources may be regarded as relevant by the future users of the platform, there should be further user surveys in the future to make sure that the content meets the demand.

Figure 17: Important keywords in responses to question 16 "Ideal Knowledge-sharing Platform"

PLACE USERS CESSDA HELP SUBJECTS PROVIDE
TYPES PRACTICES VIA RELATED USEABLE USER
QUESTION OPEN DOCUMENTS CONNECTED ARCHIVIST KEY
DOCUMENTATION DIFFERENT MEANS CONTAINING WELL ACCESS

SHARING NEW IDEA BASED DATA CONTENT

SEARCH KNOWLEDGE PROVIDERS METADATA EXPECT FIND

LINKS BEST STANDARDS INFORMATION RESOURCES PLATFORM

EXPECTED EASY SERVICE SIMPLE RELEVANT FRIENDLY
RESOURCE IMPORTANT

4. CONCLUSION

The main purpose of task 2.1 is to set up and begin to populate a knowledge-sharing platform (KSP), where the stakeholders can share and access resources to support the process of setting up or running a data service as a service provider to CESSDA. The survey carried out to realize the Virtual Stakeholder Forum on the one hand enabled us to form a better idea of the current situation in respondents' organisations: which resources are and have been produced; how were they licensed; in which languages were they published? On the other hand, it allows us to better understand the needs and demands of the main stakeholders of the platform: which resources on which topics would they like to see in the platform? Which functionality and features are required to make the platform usable and accessible?

The answers give good guidance to what functionalities should be present in the knowledge-sharing platform regarding search options and accessibility. They also give good indications as to how the resources should be organised, accessed and licensed.

In terms of the resource topics and types, some trends are recognizable pointing to (perceived) gaps in which resources are widely accessible in the CESSDA community. Thus in some cases a complementarity can be perceived between production of certain resources and the demand for their presence in the KSP.

If we create a ranking of types of resources most frequently produced in the organisations, and compare this with a ranking of resource types in demand according to respondents' estimation, we can identify some cases where a low rank in production is paired with a higher rank in demand. This is very striking for Training resources: e-tutorials and webinars, and to a somewhat smaller degree also true for Training resources: Guidelines or manuals (seeTable 13).

Table 13: Comparison of production and demand of different types of resources[2]

Resource type	Rank production	Rank demand
Presentations	1	5
Reports	2	6
Training resources: Guidelines or manuals	3	1
Policy or advocacy documents	4	5
Scholarly publications (e.g. articles, collections, monographs)	5	8
Software tools	6	4
Blog posts or other social media	7	8
User satisfaction surveys	8	7
Training resources: e-tutorials	9	3
Training resources: Webinars	10	2
Training resources: other	10	9

If we look at the different rankings for topics of resources produced and in demand, complementarities are not quite so striking (see Table 14). There are two topics, where a higher rank in production is paired with a lower rank in demand (resources on "Archiving" and on "Data Processing and Documentation"). For "Metadata and Standards" and "Data Protection and Ethics" we have a pairing of lower production with higher demand. What is interesting is the fact that resources on the topic of training rank fairly low both in production and demand. This is in contrast to the high demand for training resources.

It should be noted that some of the gaps will be remedied by ongoing and coming CESSDA tasks while others will have special attention in WP 5.2 where resources from outside of CESSDA will be mapped.

Table 14: Comparison of production and demand of resources by topic[3]

Resource topic	Rank production	Rank demand
Data Access, Dissemination, and Open Data	1	2
Archiving (Curation and Preservation)	2	7
Data Processing and Documentation	2	5
Metadata and Standards	3	1
Research Data Management	4	3
Management of Data Archives	4	7
Training	5	6
Pre-ingest, Data Acquisition	5	9
Ingest	6	10
Data Protection and Ethics	6	4
Persistent Identifiers	7	8

To conclude, the three major take-aways from the survey are:

- A clear vote for creating the platform as open and barrier-free as possible – both in terms of technical and legal barriers.
- A great interest in training-related resources, which should form one focus of our attention when building and populating the platform.
- A need for providing further guidance on Intellectual Property Rights and licensing issues.

All of these will be addressed as we move towards D2.2 – Platform Content and Management Policy.

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[2] Also compare Table 5 and Table 9.
[3] Also compare Table 6 and Table 10.

APPENDIX 1: LETTER OF INVITATION

Please participate! Task 2.1 questionnaire on the future CESSDA Knowledge-sharing Platform

Posted by Jonas Recker on Mar 29

----Apologies for cross-posting----

Dear colleagues,

I hope you had an enjoyable Easter break!

In this letter you will find a link to a questionnaire about the content of the future CESSDA Knowledge-sharing Platform.

The platform is developed within the CESSDA SaW project (http://cessda.net/CESSDA-Services/Projects/CESSDA-SaW) and is targeted at CESSDA Service Providers and affiliated organisations in the areas of social science data archiving and dissemination. It will facilitate sharing of digital resources relevant to the work of social science data archives, either for internal use within CESSDA, or for public use.

The objective of this survey is to learn more about the needs and expectations of prospective users of the platform. Some examples of questions are as follows: which types of resources would you be interested in sharing and downloading? Which functions should the platform offer? How should resources be discoverable?

This information will help us to make decisions on the design and specifications of the platform.

Completing the survey will take approximately 10 minutes.

Link to the questionnaire: https://docs.google.com/a/cessda.net/forms/d/1H8JLanmmRtU2OJ G8iNtAVogun8IgKV8MbncIMw8DM3A/viewform

The purpose is to capture as many perspectives as possible concerning the platform to be built. Therefore it should be answered by several individuals, representing different areas of work, rather than just by one representative of each partner. Please share this letter with colleagues from your organisation knowledgeable in this matter.

Deadline: Please complete this survey by April 10, 2016

We look forward to your participation!

Best regards

Jonas and the Task 2.1 partners

APPENDIX 2: QUESTIONNAIRE

Building a Knowledge-sharing Platform for CESSDA

As part of the CESSDA SaW project (http://cessda.net/CESSDA-Services/Projects/CESSDA-SaW), a Knowledge-sharing Platform (KSP) will be developed.

This platform is targeted at CESSDA Service Providers and affiliated organisations in the areas of social science data archiving and dissemination. It will facilitate sharing of digital resources relevant to the work of social science data archives, either for internal use within CESSDA, or for public use.

The objective of this survey is to learn more about the needs and expectations of users of the platform. Some examples of questions are as follows: which types of resources would you be interested in sharing and downloading? Which functions should the platform offer? How should resources be discoverable?

This information will help us to make decisions on the design and specifications of the platform.

The purpose is to capture as many perspectives as possible concerning the platform to be built. Therefore it should be answered by several individuals, representing different areas of work, rather than just by one representative of each partner. Please share this letter with colleagues from your organisation knowledgeable in this matter.

Please enter your answers by April 10, 2016. Completing the survey will take approximately 10 minutes.

Confidentiality and contact information

This survey is not completely anonymous as we ask you to give us information about the data service that you work for your employer and your main areas of work. By participating you give us permission to process this data. Any personal information that could identify you will be removed or changed before files are shared with other researchers or results are made public.

Your participation in this survey is completely voluntary. You can withdraw at any time without any negative consequences. If you have questions concerning the survey, please contact

> Jonas Recker (Task 2.1 lead)
> GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences
> Unter Sachsenhausen 6-8
> 50667 Köln, Germany
> E-Mail: training@cessda.net

I. Organisational background
In this section we would like to learn more about your background, namely, the data service that you work for, and the main focus of your work.

1. **1. Name of organisation:**

   ----

2. **2. Country:**

   ----

3. **3. In which areas do you work mostly?**
Check all that apply
Tick all that apply.

- [ ] Pre-ingest, Data Acquisition
- [ ] Ingest
- [ ] Data Processing and Documentation
- [ ] Archiving (Curation and Preservation)
- [ ] Metadata and Standards
- [ ] Persistent Identifiers
- [ ] Data Access, Dissemination, and Open Data
- [ ] Data Protection and Ethics
- [ ] Research Data Management
- [ ] Training
- [ ] Management of Data Archives
- [ ] Other

4. **3a. If other, please specify:**

....

II. Resources at your organisation

In this section we would like to learn more about the digital resources (such as text documents, presentations, software tools) created and published by your organisation. We are interested in learning both about resources created for use only within CESSDA and resources created for public use in English or your national language(s).

5. **4. Which types of resources for CESSDA-internal or public use are created in your organisation, or were created in the past?**
Check all that apply
Tick all that apply.

- [ ] Presentations
- [ ] Reports
- [ ] Training resources: Webinars
- [ ] Training resources: e-tutorials
- [ ] Training resources: Guidelines or manuals
- [ ] Training resources: Other
- [ ] Scholarly publications (e.g. articles, collections, monographs)
- [ ] Software tools
- [ ] Blog posts or other social media
- [ ] User satisfaction surveys
- [ ] Policy or advocacy documents
- [ ] Other

6. **4a. If other, please specify:**

....

7. **5. On which topics do you / does your organisation create resources for CESSDA-internal or public use?**

Check all that apply
Tick all that apply.

- ☐ Pre-ingest, Data Acquisition
- ☐ Ingest
- ☐ Data Processing and Documentation
- ☐ Archiving (Curation and Preservation)
- ☐ Metadata and Standards
- ☐ Persistent Identifiers
- ☐ Data Access, Dissemination, and Open Data
- ☐ Data Protection and Ethics
- ☐ Research Data Management
- ☐ Training
- ☐ Management of Data Archives
- ☐ Other

8. **5a. If other topic, please specify:**

....

....

....

....

....

9. **6. Which are typical file formats of resources created by you or at your organisation for CESSDA-internal or public use?**

Check all that apply
Tick all that apply.

- ☐ Formats associated with Microsoft Office (e.g. .docx, .pptx, .xlsx)
- ☐ Formats associated with Open Office (e.g. .odt, .odp, .ods)
- ☐ Portable Document Format (.pdf)
- ☐ Web file formats (e.g. .htm, .php, .xhtml)
- ☐ Extensible Markup Language (.xml)
- ☐ Audiovisual formats (e.g. .wmv, .mpeg)
- ☐ Statistical formats (e.g. .por, .dta, .sas)
- ☐ Other

10. **6a. If other, please specify**

----

11. **7. What percentage of the resources mentioned above is accessible in English (approximately)?**

Mark only one oval.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
0 percent	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	100 percent

12. **8. In which language(s) apart from English is the majority of resources created?**

----

13. **9. How does your organisation typically distribute resources?**

Check all that apply
Tick all that apply.

- ☐ Own webpage
- ☐ Newsletter or Blog
- ☐ CESSDA webpage
- ☐ E-mail
- ☐ Institutional repository or learning management system
- ☐ Public platform by another provider (e.g. Zenodo, Figshare, Slideshare)
- ☐ Other

14. **9a. If other, please specify**

----

15. **10. Under which licenses have existing resources been published?**
Check all that apply
Tick all that apply.

- ☐ CC-licence
- ☐ Copyright
- ☐ GNU GPL
- ☐ Other
- ☐ Don't know

16. **10a. If other, please specify:**

III. Expected content and functionality of the Knowledge-sharing Platform

In this section we would like to learn more about your expectations and demands concerning the Knowledge-sharing Platform, both regarding the content and the functionality that will be offered.

17. **11. Which types of resources would you like to see in the portal?**
Check all that apply
Tick all that apply.

- ☐ Presentations
- ☐ Reports
- ☐ Training resources: Webinars
- ☐ Training resources: e-tutorials
- ☐ Training resources: Guidelines or manuals
- ☐ Training resources: Other
- ☐ Scholarly publications (e.g. articles, collections, monographs)
- ☐ Software tools
- ☐ Blog posts or other social media
- ☐ User satisfaction surveys
- ☐ Policy or advocacy documents
- ☐ Other

18. **11a. If other, please specify:**

---

19. **12. Which are the top five topics you would like the Knowledge-sharing Platform to cover?**

Select five
Tick all that apply.

☐ Pre-ingest, Data Acquisition

☐ Ingest

☐ Data Processing and Documentation

☐ Archiving (Curation and Preservation)

☐ Metadata and Standards

☐ Persistent Identifiers

☐ Data Access, Dissemination, and Open Data

☐ Data Protection and Ethics

☐ Research Data Management

☐ Training

☐ Management of Data Archives

☐ Other

20. **12a. If other topic, please specify:**

----

13. How useful would the following content of the Knowledge-sharing Platform be for your work?

In the following questions, metadata refers to descriptions of resources in the Knowledge-sharing Platform, e.g. information about title, author, and subject of a resource.

21. **13a. Metadata and downloadable full text for resources created by CESSDA Service Providers**

Mark only one oval.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Not useful	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	Very useful

22. **13b. Metadata for relevant open access resources available for download elsewhere on the web**

Mark only one oval.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Not useful	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	Very useful

23. **13c. Metadata for relevant fee-based resources available for purchase elsewhere on the web**

Mark only one oval.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Not useful	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	Very useful

24. **14. Which licenses do you prefer for resources that you re-use?**

Check all that apply
Tick all that apply.

☐ CC-licence

☐ Copyright

☐ GNU GPL

☐ Other

☐ Don't know - more information required

15. How important are the following features for you?

25. **15a. Suggested citation (i.e. an example, how a resource should be cited)**
Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Not important	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	Very important

26. **15b. Persistent identification (e.g. a DOI, ePIC, ARC, etc.)**
Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Not important	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	Very important

27. **15c. Usage (statistics) for resources**
Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Not important	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	Very important

28. **15d. Social media plug-ins for sharing (e.g. Twitter, Facebook)**
Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Not important	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	Very important

29. 15e. E-mail alerts for new resources

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Not important	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	Very important

30. 15f. RSS alerts for new resources

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Not important	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	Very important

31. 15g. Commenting on resources

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Not important	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	Very important

32. 15h. Export function for bibliographic metadata (e.g. as BibTex)

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Not important	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	Very important

33. 15i. Other

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34. **16. What are important aspects for you in terms of the usability of the platform?**
Select the four most wanted features
Tick all that apply.

☐ Visibility on and access via the CESSDA webpage

☐ Google style searching (single search box)

☐ Advanced search in specific metadata fields

☐ Full text search

☐ Browsing by different categories

☐ Faceted search and browsing (i.e. applying filters to drill down the results)

☐ Collections of resources by topic

☐ Collections of resources by organisation

☐ Collections of resources by resource type

☐ Open access to resources

☐ Other

35. **16a. If other, please specify:**

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36. **17. Please describe your vision for an ideal Knowledge-sharing Platform in two or three sentences:**

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37. **18. Are there any comments or further thoughts you would like to share with us?**

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