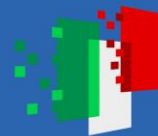




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CESSDA and DASSI: an overview

*Data lifecycle and architectures in the social
sciences*

October 4-5, 2023

Filippo Accordino

IRPPS-CNR



FOSSR

Fostering Open Science in Social Science Research
Innovative tools and services to investigate economic and societal change



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CESSDA - ERIC

Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives - European Research Infrastructure Consortium

- *brings together social science **data archives** across Europe*
- *promoting the **results** of social science research*
- ***supporting** national and international research and cooperation*
- *supports continuous **learning** and **training** of its Service Provider staff and the social science user community.*
- *areas covered: **research data management, data discovery and reuse, digital preservation and data archiving.***

Source: <https://www.cessda.eu/About>



The CESSDA community

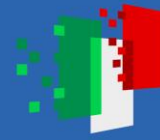
- Member countries
- National Data Service Providers
- Data Producers
- Data Users



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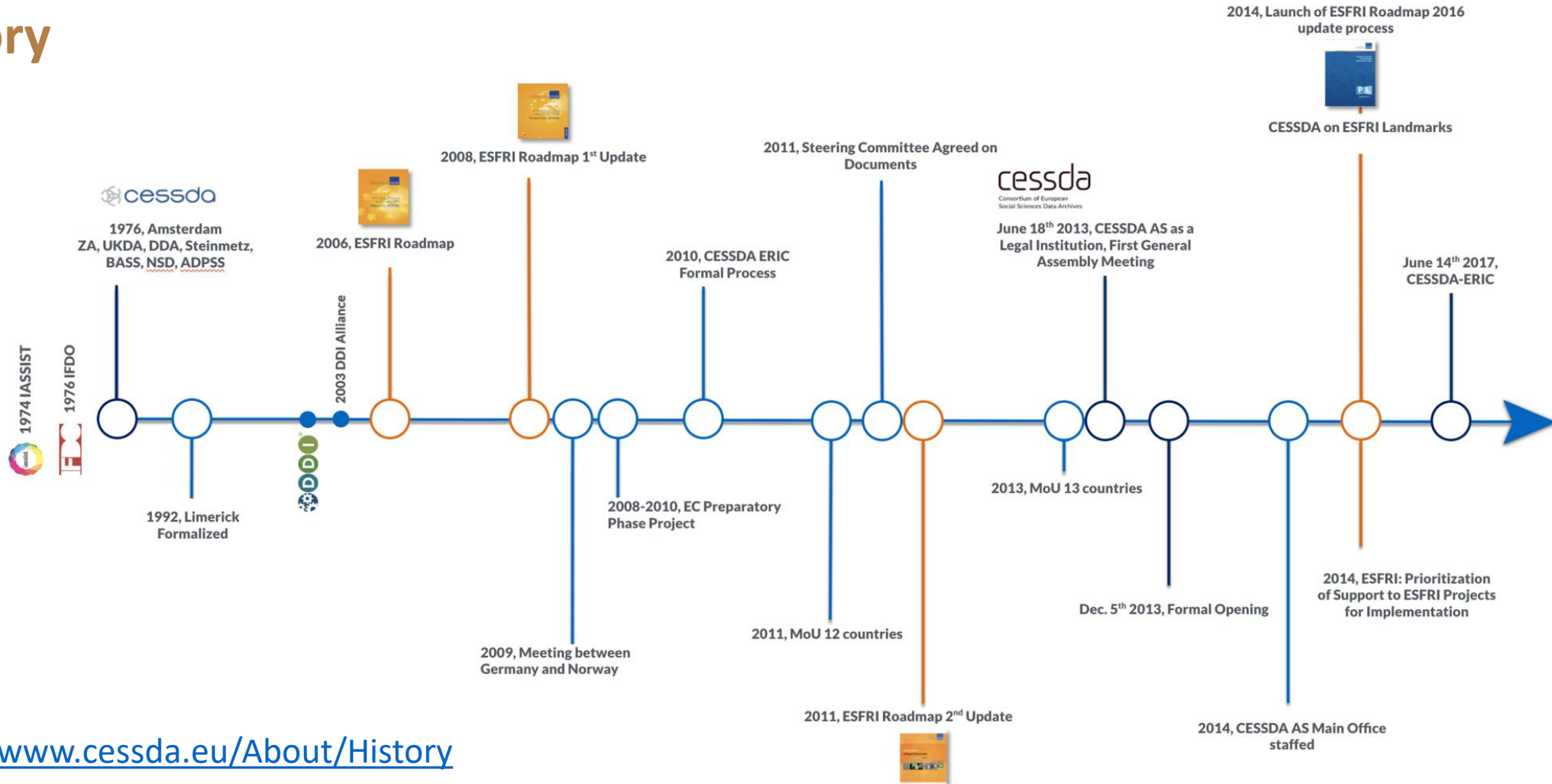


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History



Source:

<https://www.cessda.eu/About/History>



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CESSDA: 25 countries

National Service Providers Members (data archives)

Source:

<https://www.CESSDA.eu/About/Consortium-and-Partners/List-of-Service-Providers>

CROSDA

gesis
Leibniz Institute
for the Social Sciences

TÁRKI

SoDha

UK Data Service

AUSSDA
Austrian
Social Science
Data Archive

ISSDA
Irish Social Science Data Archive

SND
Swedish National Data Service

Data Archiving and Networked Services
DANS

SOCIAL
DATA
NETWORK

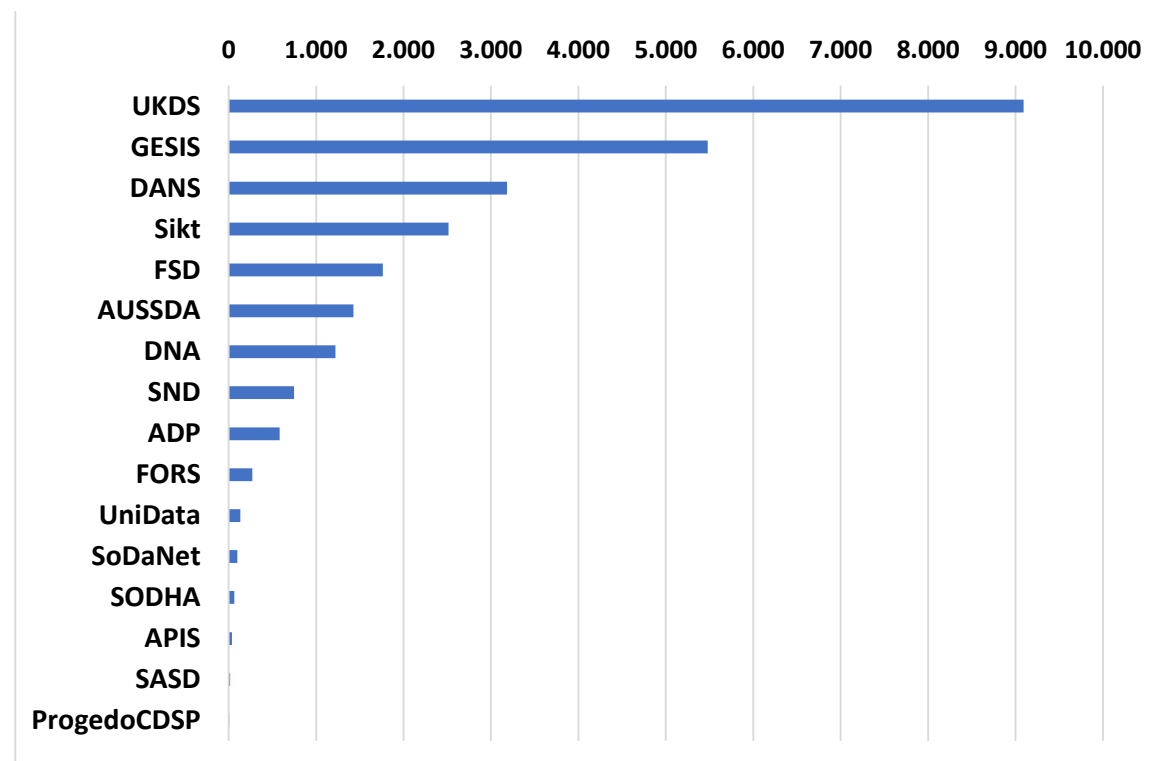
FORS⁺
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DASSI
Data Archive for Social Sciences in Italy

and more....

More than 40,000 data collections held by
CESSDA's Service Providers (SPs)

Numbers of datasets available (only in English)





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Training and Tools

CESSDA Digital Tools

<https://www.cessda.eu/Tools>

CESSDA Data Catalogue



Search tens of thousands of social science research studies from our European Service Providers.

ELSST Thesaurus



The European Language Social Science Thesaurus is a broad-based multilingual thesaurus for the social sciences.

European Question Bank



The EQB is a cross-national question bank for social science and humanities research.

Vocabulary Service



Search, browse and download controlled vocabularies in a variety of languages.

Resource Directory



Access resources for data archives and data professionals from CESSDA, its Service Providers and partners.

Metadata Validator



Validate metadata for compatibility with the CESSDA Data Catalogue and the European Question Bank.

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Training Resources

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Dataverse train-the-trainer event

2023-08-01 [Data management](#) [Presentation](#) [Slides](#) [Video](#)

In September 2022, DANS organised a train-the-trainer event on using Dataverse as an archive or discovery platform. The event targeted data stewards and data managers working at (CESSDA) archives or institutional repositories using Dataverse.

Discover the Data Archiving Guide (DAG) - a training event for new(ish) staff members

2022-11-22 [Data preservation](#) [Presentation](#) [Slides](#) [Video](#)

A full-day online workshop for new employees in data archives and experienced employees who want to learn more was held on 13 October 2022. This resource includes a 1,5 hour recording and slides. You will get to know chapters of the DAG with presentations by the respective authors. For this wor...

Train the Trainer: Anonymisation for data sharing in practice

2022-11-17 [Data management](#) [Webinar](#) [Video](#)

This resource contains a recording of a CESSDA Train the Trainer Workshop on "Anonymisation for data sharing in practice". It includes information on the tools needed to teach the fundamentals of data anonymisation and disclosure control in training sessions.

[Home](#) / [Training](#) / Data Management Expert Guide

Data Management Expert Guide (DMEG)



The [CESSDA Data Management Expert Guide](#) (DMEG) aims to put social scientists at the heart of making their research data findable, understandable, sustainably accessible and reusable (FAIR).

You will be guided by different European experts who are - on a daily basis - busy ensuring long-term access to valuable social science datasets, available for discovery and reuse at one of the [CESSDA social science data archives](#).

<https://www.cessda.eu/Training/DAG>

[Home](#) / [Training](#) / Data Archiving Guide

Data Archiving Guide (DAG)



The [Data Archiving Guide](#) (DAG) is designed to support the work of employees of data repositories by providing a general understanding of the full range of activities a data repository performs. Although the DAG was developed for and by employees of social science data archives, a lot of information applies to other archives as well and is equally useful for archiving professionals from other disciplines.

Note: the DAG is under development.

<https://www.cessda.eu/Training/DMEG>



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DASSI – Data Archive for Social Sciences in Italy

The italian official service for long-term preservation and distribution of social science



<https://www.dassi-archive.it/>

DASSI is the national service provider for the European infrastructure CESSDA ERIC (Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives). It was founded in 2021 through a Joint Research Unit between the University of Milano-Bicocca (UNIMIB) and the National Research Council (CNR) and has been online since 2023. DASSI consists of two integrated operational units:

- *Data Curation*, coordinated by UNIMIB, which handles all research data acquisition and management activities.
- *e-Research Infrastructure*, coordinated by CNR, which oversees preservation, access, and dissemination activities for research data, managing services, both created and developed.

Activities promoted within DASSI also include training and awareness initiatives aimed at improving the quality throughout the whole data life-cycle, and building a data culture based on **FAIR principles** (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable), making data more open and inclusive.

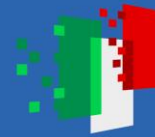
The primary Designated Community of DASSI consists of researchers working in the social sciences (both academic and non-academic). However, DASSI is also aimed at students, teachers, educators, politicians, media representatives, journalists, ordinary citizens, or anyone interested in using archived data. The distributed data is always accompanied by detailed contextual documentation to ensure understandability within the target community.



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DASSI – Data Archive for Social Sciences in Italy

The italian official service for long-term preservation and distribution of social science



<https://www.dassi-archive.it/>

- Provides data, tools, and services for research in the field of **social sciences**.
- Offers a platform where research **data** can be deposited or used for new studies.
- The archive supports **long-term preservation** and **sharing** of research data, promoting **accessibility** and **reuse** (while respecting intellectual property and usage licences).
- **Usable**, thanks to our high-level of data curation;
- **Interoperable**, thanks to our metadata management;
- **Accessible**, via DOI and distribution.
- Encourages good practices related to the principles of **Open Science**, benefiting the scientific community and society at large.



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<https://www.dassi-archive.it/>

How it works ▾ About FAQ



ABOUT DASSI

Data Archive for Social Sciences in Italy (DASSI) is an **Italian archive** that provides data, tools, and services for research in the field of **social sciences**.

DASSI offers a **platform** where research data can be deposited or used for new studies. The archive supports long-term preservation and sharing of research data, **promoting accessibility and reuse** (while respecting intellectual property and usage licences).

We make social science data in the long-term:

- Usable, thanks to our high-level of data curation;

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Your full name *

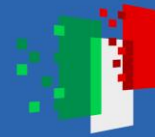
Your email *



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CESSDA Data Catalogue

“The CESSDA Data Catalogue (CDC) contains descriptions (metadata) of the more than 40,000 data collections held by CESSDA’s Service Providers (SPs). Data sets come from over 20 European countries. It is a one-stop shop for searching and finding European social science data.

The data described may be quantitative, qualitative or mixed-modes data, cross-sectional or longitudinal, recently collected or historical data.

The metadata (study descriptions) are in whatever language they were provided by the organisations producing the metadata. Some publishers provide study descriptions both in English and in the local language, some only in either English or in the local language. Currently, about 75% of study descriptions are available in English.”



<https://www.cessda.eu/Tools/Data-Catalogue>

<https://datacatalogue.cessda.eu/>



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Enter search term in the selected language

English



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27251 studies found in English from a total of 37030

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30

Sort by

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Keywords



1

2

3

4

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Sozialwissenschaftliche Studiengesellschaft (N/A)

No abstract available

Study description available in: EN

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Country



Publisher



[Parteipräferenzen 2000 \(2000-01-26 - 2000-01-30\)](#)

Thema: Parteipräferenzen

Study description available in: EN

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Search: coronavirus

Filter summary | Reset filters | Clear search | 18 studies found in English from a total of 37030

Topic: political behaviour and attitudes (18)

Collection years: 2018 - 2023

Country: Germany (18)

Results per page: 30 | Sort by: Relevance

GESIS Panel Special Survey on the Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 Outbreak in Germany
GESIS Panel Team (GESIS Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften)

The aim of the special survey of the GESIS panel on the outbreak of the corona virus SARS-CoV-2 in Germany was to collect timely data on the effects of the corona crisis on people's daily lives. The study focused on questions of risk perception, risk minimization measures, evaluation of political measures and their compliance, trust in politics and institutions, changed employment situation, childcare obligations, and media consumption. Due to the need for timely data collection, only the...

Read more | Study description available in: DE EN [Access study](#)

European Parliament COVID-19 Survey – Round 1
European Parliament, Directorate-General for Communication, Public Opinion Monitoring Unit

Attitudes towards the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Topics: satisfaction with the national government in general; satisfaction with the measures of the national government to fight the Coronavirus pandemic; preferred statement with regard to the consequences of the rest...

[Send feedback](#)

[Access study](#)

Summary information

Study title
GESIS Panel Special Survey on the Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 Outbreak in Germany

Creator
GESIS Panel Team (GESIS Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften)

Study number / PID
ZA5667, Version 1.1.0 (GESIS)
10.4232/1.13520 (DOI)

Abstract
The aim of the special survey of the GESIS panel on the outbreak of the corona virus SARS-CoV-2 in Germany was to collect timely data on the effects of the corona crisis on people's daily lives. The study focused on questions of risk perception, risk minimization measures, evaluation of political measures and their compliance, trust in politics and institutions, changed employment situation, childcare obligations, and media consumption. Due to the need for timely data collection, only the GESIS panel sub-sample of online respondents was invited (about three quarters of the sample). Since, due to time constraints, respondents could only participate in the online survey but not by mail, the results cannot be easily transferred to the overall population. Further longitudinal surveys on Covid-19 with the entire sample of the GESIS panel are planned for 2020. Topics: Risk perception: Probability of events related to corona infection in the next two months (self, infection of a person from close social surroundings, hospital treatment, quarantine measures regardless of whether infected or not, infecting other people) Risk minimization: risk minimization measures taken in the last seven days (avoided certain (busy) places, kept minimum distance to other people, adapted school or work situation, quarantine due to symptoms or without symptoms, washed hands more often, used disinfectant, stocks increased, reduced social interactions, worn face mask, other, none of these measures). Evaluation of the effectiveness of various policy measures to combat the further spread of corona virus (closure of day-care centres, kindergartens and schools, closure of sports facilities, closure of bars, cafés and restaurants, closure of all shops except supermarkets and pharmacies, ban on visiting hospitals, nursing homes and old people's homes, curfew for persons aged 70 and over or people with health problems or for anyone not working in the health sector or other critical professions...

Read more

Topics

Working conditions | Medication and treatment | Specific diseases, disorders and medical conditions | Information society
Political behaviour and attitudes | Health care services and policies

Keywords

Not available

Methodology

Data collection period
17/03/2020 - 29/03/2020

Country
Germany

Time dimension
Longitudinal: Panel

[Access study](#)

GESIS durchsuchen...

Services Research Institute

< Back

Research data

GESIS Panel Special Survey on the Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 Outbreak in Germany

GESIS Panel Team

GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5667 Data file Version 1.1.0, <https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13520>

Abstract: The aim of the special survey of the GESIS panel on the outbreak of the corona virus SARS-CoV-2 in Germany was to collect timely data on the effects of the corona crisis on people's daily lives. The study focused on questions of risk perception, risk minimization measures, evaluation of political measures and their compliance, trust in politics and institutions, changed employment situation, childcare obligations, and media consumption. Due to the need for timely data collection, only the GESIS panel sub-sample of online respondents was invited (about three quarters of the sample). Since, due ... [more](#)

Topics: Working conditions | Information society | Medication and treatment | Specific diseases, disorders and medical conditions | Political behaviour and attitudes | Health care services and policies

Methodology

Date(s) of Data Collection: 17.03.2020 - 29.03.2020

Geographic coverage: Germany (DE)

Universe: Cohort 1: German-speaking population aged between 18 and 70 with permanent residence in Germany Cohort 2: German-speaking population older than 18 years of age with permanent residence in Germany

Downloads

Datasets
Questionnaire
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Download datasets

The download of datasets generally requires a [login](#) at GESIS. Registration at GESIS is free of charge, open to all and gives you access to various GESIS services.

Downloads:

[ZA5667_v1-1-0.sav \(Dataset\) 1.04 MB](#)
[ZA5667_v1-1-0.csv \(Dataset\) 1.59 MB](#)
[ZA5667_v1-1-0_Stata12.dta \(Dataset\) 912.83 KB](#)
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Availability: A - Data and documents are released for academic research and teaching. Please note our [terms of use](#).



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Research data

GESIS Panel Special Survey on the Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 Outbreak in Germany

[GESIS Panel Team](#)

GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5667 Data file Version 1.1.0, <https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13520>

Abstract: The aim of the special survey of the GESIS panel on the outbreak of the corona virus SARS-CoV-2 in Germany was to collect timely data on the effects of the corona crisis on people's daily lives. The study focused on questions of risk perception, risk minimization measures, evaluation of political measures and their compliance, trust in politics and institutions, changed employment situation, childcare obligations, and media consumption. Due to the need for timely data collection, only the GESIS panel sub-sample of online respondents was invited (about three quarters of the sample). Since, due ... [more](#)

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Questionnaire

gesis
Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences

GESIS Panel Questionnaire

Questionnaire of GESIS Panel Special Survey on the Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 Outbreak in Germany Related to ZA5667 (1-1-0)

GESIS Panel
April 2020

Other documents

gesis
Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences

GESIS Panel Report

gesis
Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences

GESIS Panel Study Description

Short Report for GESIS Panel Special Survey on the Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 Outbreak in Germany Related to ZA5667 (1-1-0)

GESIS Panel
April 2020

Study Description for GESIS Panel Special Survey on the Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 Outbreak in Germany Related to ZA5667 (1-1-0)

GESIS Panel
April 2020

Codebook

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GESIS Panel Codebook

Codebook for GESIS Panel Special Survey on the Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 Outbreak in Germany Related to ZA5667 (1-1-0)

GESIS Panel
April, 2020

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APA Bibtext Endnote Citavi

GESIS Panel Team (2020). GESIS Panel Special Survey on the Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 Outbreak in Germany. *GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5667 Data file Version 1.1.0*, <https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13520>.

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To

- Friehe, MT., Kotzur, P.F., Kraus, C. *et al.* Warmth and competence perceptions of key protagonists are associated with containment measures during the COVID-19 pandemic: Evidence from 35 countries. *Sci Rep* **12**, 21277 (2022).

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-022-25228-9>

- Kristensen, K., Lorenz, E., May, J. *et al.* Exploring the use of web searches for risk communication during COVID-19 in Germany. *Sci Rep* **11**, 6419 (2021).

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-021-85873-4>

www.nature.com/scientificreports

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OPEN Warmth and competence perceptions of key protagonists are associated with containment measures during the COVID-19 pandemic: Evidence from 35 countries



Maria-Therese Friehe¹, Patrick F. Kotzur², Christine Kraus¹, Moritz Schimmerling³, Jessica A. Herzig⁴, Adrian Stanciu⁵, Sebastian Dilly⁶, Lisa Hellert⁷, Doreen Hübner⁸, Anja Rückwardt⁹, Veruschka Ulitzay¹⁰, Oliver Christ¹¹, Marco Brambilla¹², Jonas De Keersmaecker¹³, Federica Durante¹⁴, Jessica Gale¹⁵, Dmitry Grigoryev¹⁶, Eric R. Igou¹⁷, Nino Javakhishvili¹⁸, Doris Kienmoser¹⁹, Gandalf Nicolas²⁰, Julian Oldmeadow²¹, Odile Rohmer²², Bjørn Sætrevik²³, Julien Barbedor²⁴, Franco Bastias²⁵, Sebastian B. Bjørkheim²⁶, Aidos Bolotov²⁷, Nazire Duran²⁸, Andrej Fındor²⁹, Friedrich Götz³⁰, Sylvie Graf³¹, Anna Hakobjanyan³², Georgios Halkias³³, Camellia Hancheva³⁴, Martina Hřebíčková³⁵, Matej Hruška³⁶, Shenel Husnu³⁷, Kamoliddin Kadriov³⁸, Narine Khachatryan³⁹, Francisco G. Macedo⁴⁰, Ana Makashvili⁴¹, Maylin Martínez-Muñoz⁴², Eric Mercadante⁴³, Luiza Mesesan Schmitz⁴⁴, Andreas Michael⁴⁵, Nozima Mullaeva⁴⁶, Félix Neto⁴⁷, Joana Neto⁴⁸, Merve Ozturk⁴⁹, Svitlana Paschenko⁵⁰, Agnieszka Pietraszkiewicz⁵¹, Charis Psaltis⁵², Yuting Qiu⁵³, Mirjana Rupar⁵⁴, Adil Samekin⁵⁵, Katharina Schmidt⁵⁶, Sabine Szesny⁵⁷, Yiyen Sun⁵⁸, Annika M. Svendsen-Halkjær⁵⁹, Aleksandra Szymkowiak⁶⁰, Enoch Teye-Kwadjo⁶¹, Claudio V. Torres⁶², Luc Vieira⁶³

¹FernUniversität in Hagen, Hagen, Germany. ²Department of Psychology, Durham University, South Road, Durham DH1 1TA, UK. ³GESIS Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, Mannheim, Germany. ⁴University of Milano-Bicocca, Milan, Italy. ⁵Español Ramon Llull University, Barcelona, Spain. ⁶University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand. ⁷RCE University, Moscow, Russia. ⁸University of Limerick, Limerick, Ireland. ⁹Via State University, Tbilisi, Georgia. ¹⁰Rutgers University, New Brunswick, USA. ¹¹Swinburne University of Technology, Melbourne, Australia. ¹²University of Strasbourg, Strasbourg, France. ¹³University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway. ¹⁴Université Catholique de Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium. ¹⁵Universidad Católica de Cuyo/National Scientific and Technical Research Council, San Juan, Argentina. ¹⁶Astana Medical University, Astana, Kazakhstan. ¹⁷Comenius University in Bratislava, Bratislava, Slovakia. ¹⁸The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada. ¹⁹The Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czechia. ²⁰Yerevan State University, Yerevan, Armenia. ²¹Copenhagen Business School, Frederiksberg, Denmark. ²²Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski", Sofia, Bulgaria. ²³Eastern Mediterranean University, Famagusta, Cyprus. ²⁴University of Innovative and Social Economics, Tashkent, Uzbekistan. ²⁵University of Brasilia, Brasilia, Brazil. ²⁶Transilvania University of Brasov, Brasov, Romania. ²⁷University of Cyprus, Nicosia, Cyprus. ²⁸National University of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Uzbekistan. ²⁹University of Porto, Porto, Portugal. ³⁰Universidade Portucalense, Porto, Portugal. ³¹Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Kyiv, Ukraine. ³²University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland. ³³Narlıbayev KazGUU University, Astana, Kazakhstan. ³⁴Tampere University, Tampere, Finland. ³⁵SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warsaw, Poland. ³⁶University of Ghana, Accra, Ghana. ³⁷Jagiellonian University, Kraków, Poland. ³⁸These authors contributed equally: Maria-Therese Friehe and Patrick F. Kotzur. ³⁹email: maria-therese.friehe@fernuni-hagen.de

Scientific Reports | (2022) 12:6419 | <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-022-25228-9> nature portfolio

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scientific reports

OPEN Exploring the use of web searches for risk communication during COVID-19 in Germany



Kaja Kristensen¹, Eva Lorenz², Jürgen May³ & Ricardo Strauss⁴

Risk communication during pandemics is an element of utmost importance. Understanding the level of public attention—a prerequisite for effective communication—implies expensive and time-consuming surveys. We hypothesise that the relative search volume from Google Trends could be used as an indicator of public attention of a disease and its prevention measures. The search terms 'RKI' (Robert Koch Institute, national public health authority in Germany), 'corona' and 'protective mask' in German language were shortlisted. Cross-correlations between these terms and the reported cases from 15 February to 27 April were conducted for each German federal state. The findings were contrasted against a timeline of official communications concerning COVID-19. The highest correlations of the term 'RKI' with reported COVID-19 cases were found between lags of -2 and -12 days, meaning web searches were already performed from 2 to 12 days before case numbers increased. A similar pattern was seen for the term 'corona'. Cross-correlations indicated that most searches on 'protective mask' were performed from 6 to 12 days after the peak of cases. The results for the term 'protective mask' indicate a degree of confusion in the population. This is supported by conflicting recommendations to wear face masks during the first wave. The relative search volumes could be a useful tool to provide timely and location-specific information on public attention for risk communication.

COVID-19 (Corona Virus Disease 2019) is caused by the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2). The global spread of the virus led to COVID-19 being classified as a pandemic in March 2020, affecting the lives of billions of people. At the time of writing, over 20 million confirmed cases and nearly 950,000 deaths have been reported worldwide¹. In Germany, ca. 260,000 confirmed cases and 9400 deaths have been reported during the first wave².

A distinctive feature of infectious diseases is that individual behaviour can also impact the health of others. Consequently, human behaviour plays a major role in the research and control of infectious diseases^{3–5}. In the case of COVID-19, preventive measures to contain the spread of the virus and reduce the burden on health systems are highly relevant given its high secondary attack rate and outstanding deadly toll. In addition to government-imposed contact restrictions and other social distancing policies, a number of individual hygiene measures, i.e. regular hand washing and wearing masks, are recommended in order to contain the spread and to protect oneself⁶.

The risks and uncertainties of emerging infectious diseases can trigger a diverse array of emotional, cognitive, and behavioural responses and affect public behaviour in both constructive (e.g. adopting individual hygiene measures) and destructive manners (e.g. excessive use of health care services)^{7–9}. Risk communication, defined as 'the exchange of information among interested parties about the nature, magnitude, significance, or control of a risk'¹⁰, aims at increasing the capacity of the public to act as an effective response partner by encouraging constructive responses amongst the population, i.e. by adopting desired prevention measures^{11,12}. Behaviour change can be induced through risk communication by presenting a threat and describing a behavioural change that can mitigate the threat¹³. For supporting effective risk communication it is important to understand how critical health risk information is disseminated and how the public accesses, processes and responds to this information¹⁴. Research on risk communication has already provided numerous insights thereto. For example, messages are more effective when delivered clear and simple, appeal to reason and emotion, and are tailored to the needs, values, cultural background and experiences of the target audience¹⁵. In addition, the characteristics

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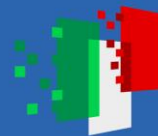
Scientific Reports | (2022) 12:6419 | <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-022-25228-9> nature portfolio



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COVID-19 Pandemic
(AUSSDA - The Austrian Social Science Data Archive)

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COVID-19 and education: What can be done to ensure that the health and educational crises do not turn into social selectivity in the classroom? (SUF edition)

Steiner, Mario; Köpping, Maria; Leitner, Andrea; Pessl, Gabriele, 2022. "COVID-19 and education: What can be done to ensure that the health and educational crises do not turn into social selectivity in the classroom? (SUF edition)". <https://doi.org/10.11587/LGPP3G>. AUSSDA, V1. UNF:6:zLEx7wE8KcpgG00kzEAg== [fileUNF]

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Description

Full edition for scientific use. In an Austria-wide online survey, the teaching and learning situation during the Corona-related school closures was surveyed from the perspective of teachers: What learning content, tasks, communication channels are used? How do teachers assess the learning situation and the learning success of their students? To what extent do they succeed in reaching students, where do they see the greatest challenges, and how are they personally doing? Against the background of social selectivity, a focus was placed on the situation of disadvantaged students and differences within classes. The survey was conducted using an online questionnaire at two survey dates when schools were closed due to the pandemic in 2020: first wave in May 2020 with a qualified response of 4019, second wave in late November/early December 2020 with a qualified response of 3708.

Subject
Social Sciences

Keyword
COVID-19, Education, Distance learning, Disadvantaged groups, Social inequality

Related Publication
Steiner, M., Köpping, M., Leitner, A., Pessl, G., & Lassnigg, L. (2021). Lehren und Lernen unter Pandemiebedingungen. Was tun, damit aus der Gesundheits- nicht auch eine Bildungskrise wird? [Research Report]. *IR/HS*. url: <https://rihs.ihz.ac.at/fd/eprint/5873>

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Summary information

Study title
COVID-19 and education: What can be done to ensure that the health and educational crises do not turn into social selectivity in the classroom? (SUF edition)

Creator
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Study number / PID
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Abstract
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Topics
Compulsory and pre-school education Educational policy Public health Equality, inequality and social exclusion Youth Children

Keywords
COVID-19 Education Distance learning Disadvantaged groups Social inequality

Methodology

Data collection period
04/05/2020 - 09/12/2020

Country
Austria

Time dimension
Longitudinal: Trend/Repeated cross-section

Analysis unit
Individual

Universe
The questionnaires were directed primarily to those teaching at the level of lower secondary school (Mittelschulen and AHS-Unterstufe), but were also completed by some teachers from other types of schools.

Sampling procedure
Non-probability: Respondent-assisted

Data collection mode
Self-administered questionnaire: Web-based (CAWI)

Access

Publisher
The Austrian Social Science Data Archive

Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives

CESSDA DC Data Catalogue

Search: covid education English

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Topic
youth (11)

Keywords

Collection years
2018 - 2023 Go

Country

Publisher

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COVID Social Mobility and Opportunities Study: Wave 1, 2021-2022
Anders, J., University College London, Centre for Education Policy and Equalising Opportunities; Calderwood, L., University College London, UCL Institute of Education, Centre for Longitudinal Studies; Crawford, C., University College London, Centre for Education Policy and Equalising Opportunities; (7 more)

Abstract copyright UK Data Service and data collection copyright owner. The COVID Social Mobility and Opportunities Study (COSMO) is the first wave of a planned longitudinal cohort study, a collaboration between UCL Centre for Education Policy and Equalising Opportunities (CEPEO), UCL Institute of Education (IoE), and the Centre for Longitudinal Studies (CLS).



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