

# Using a DDI 3 Based Single Source Approach to Increase the Efficiency of Social Science Research Processes

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## Overview

- Higher Education Information System (HIS)
- Research Processes and Software Applications
- Limitations of Efficiency
- DDI Single Source Approach
- Examples
- Summary

# Higher Education Information System (HIS)

- Central service provider for institutions of higher education as well as ministries and administrative bodies in the German scientific landscape
- Division “Higher Education IT” (software house for higher education administration)
- Division “Higher Education Development” (management consultation with the central topics of higher education organisation)
- Division “Research on Higher Education” (empirical research institute on higher education)

## Division “Research on Higher Education”

- 60 Scientists
- More than 50 empirical studies annually (paper and pencil / online)
- 40 online studies with about 100.000 interviews in the year 2008

# Research Processes

- construction of measurement instruments
- data collection
- data preparation
- data analysis
- reporting
- data archiving
- data dissemination

## Software Applications

- measurement instruments => text processing, desktop publishing, online survey system
- data collection => online survey system
- data preparation => plausibility check, text coding, weighting
- data analysis => statistical analysis, text data analysis
- reporting => report generation system
- data archiving => saved as proprietary data format
- data dissemination => e.g. as scientific use file, terminal server

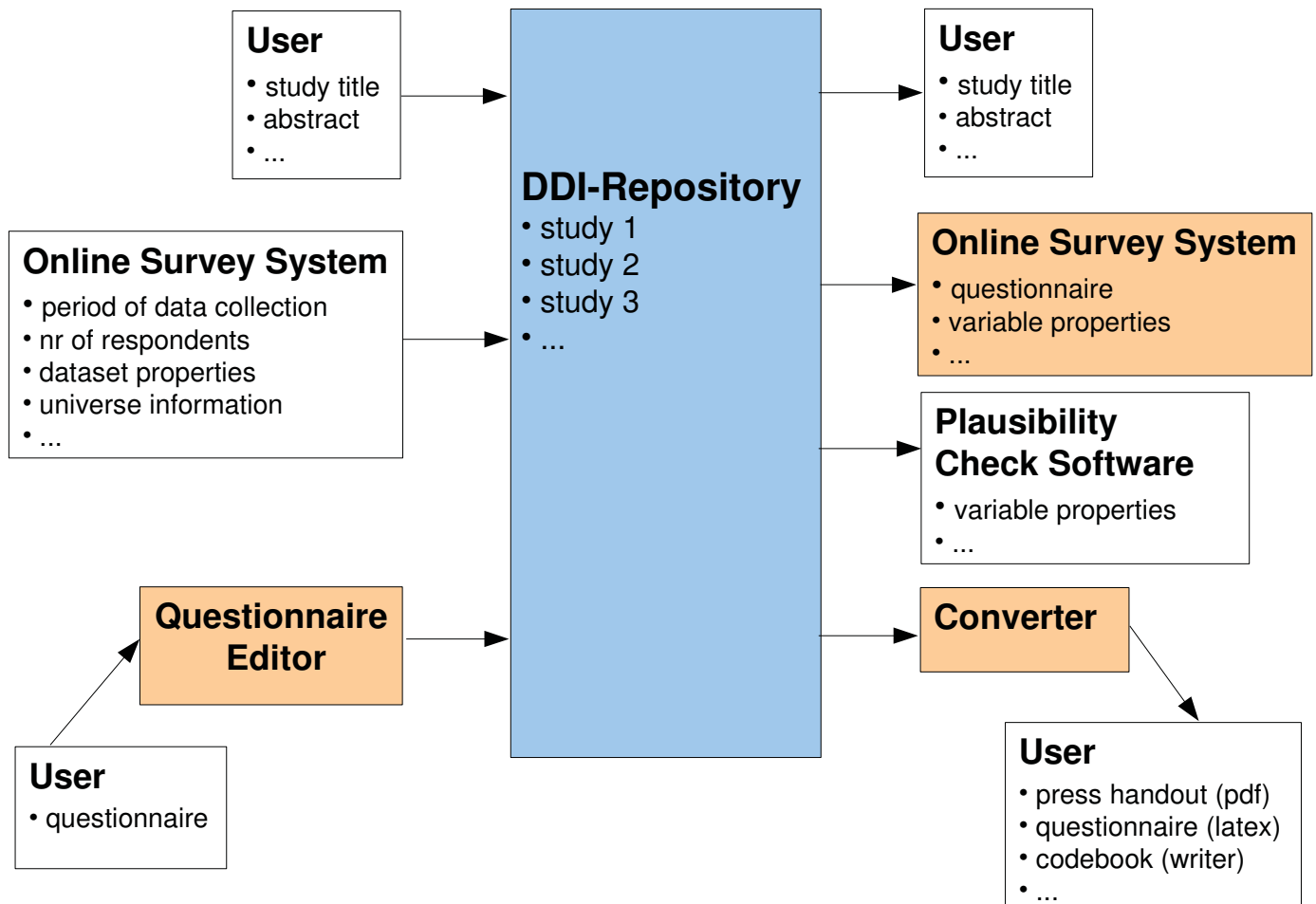
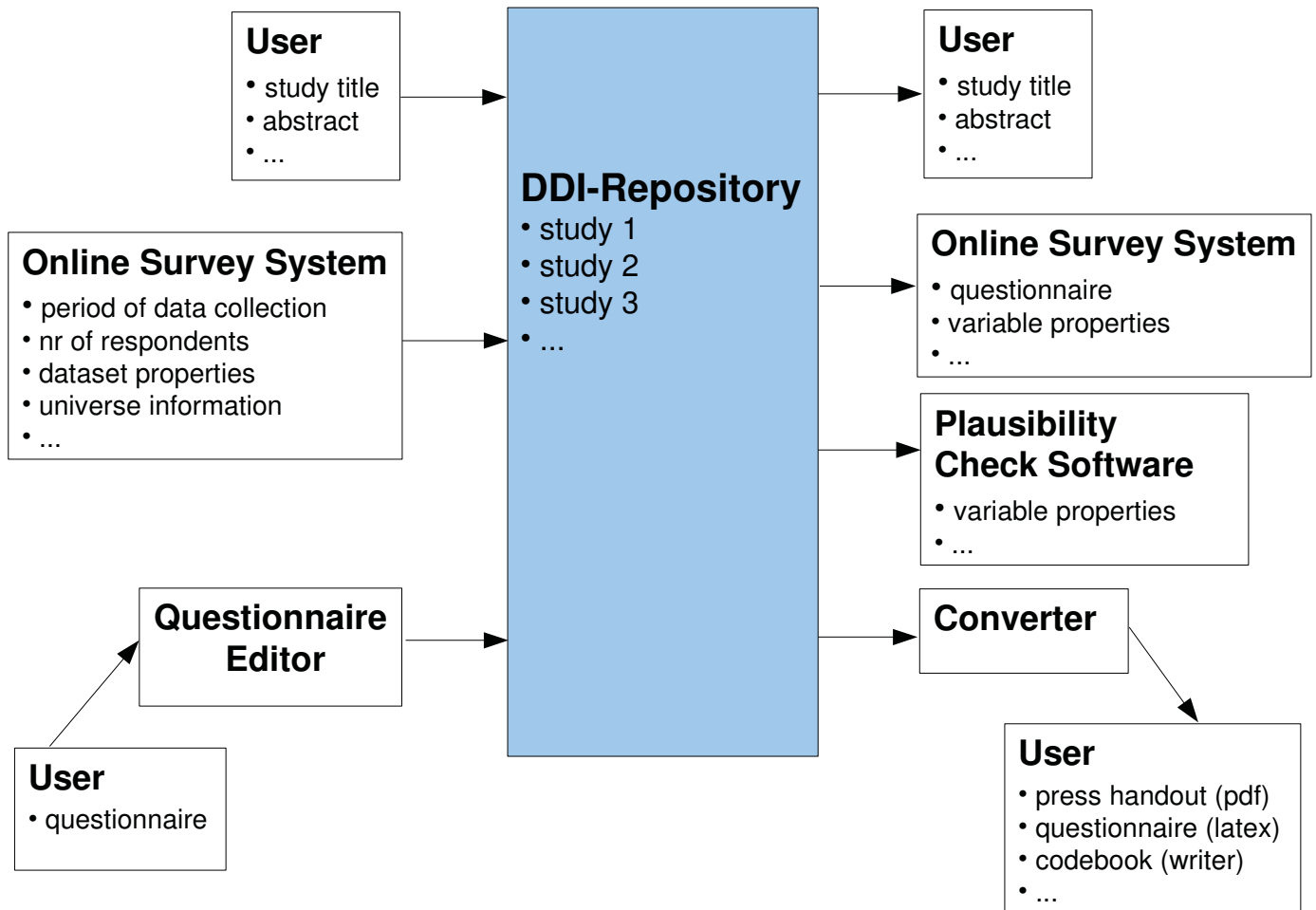
## Limitations of Efficiency

- different file formats are used which are not compatible to each other. For example: questionnaires are stored in text processing, as well as desktop publishing or online survey system  
=> the **interoperability** of the software systems is **suboptimal**.
- the documentation (study descriptions, questionnaires, codebooks and other information) is stored using text processing file formats.  
=> There is a **limited possibility of automatic content processing**
- the metadata is stored in different locations (local hard disc drive, fileserver, online survey server) and in different versions without using a version control mechanism  
=> **Which one is the last version?**

**=> High Transformation Costs**

## DDI Based Single Source Approach

- a central repository holds all metadata in DDI 3 format
- researchers and applications can add metadata to the repository
  - researchers can add and edit metadata using a web interface or by using applications
  - software applications can add and edit metadata using software interfaces
- researchers and applications can receive metadata from the repository
  - researchers can read data using a web interface and transform data to various output formats using a converter
  - software applications can read the required data using software interfaces



# Technical Approach

- a XML-database (eXist) is used to hold the DDI instances
- the web interface (DDI web editing framework) is implemented using the Java EE (JSF) programming language
- the DDI beans (apache XML-beans) are used to implement the Java DDI binding
- Java and XSLT are used to implement the converters
- the project is developed under the GPLv3 license

## Summary

- the DDI based single source approach lowers the transformation costs
- it also offers the possibility of automatic content processing

=> the efficiency of the research process can be increased highly by changing the IT infrastructure to the drafted DDI 3 based single source approach

# Thank you