

AUSSDA - THE AUSTRIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE DATA ARCHIVE

Project Report (March 2016 - March 2020)

"We make social science data accessible, creating opportunities for research and data reuse, benefitting science and society."

27 May 2020

AUSSDA – Project Report

Table of Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	Organisation, governance and strategy	3
2.1	Organisation	3
2.2	Internal structure and coordination	5
2.3	Governance.....	6
2.4	Sustainability and strategy	7
3	Services.....	8
3.1	Range of services and quality assurance	8
3.2	Core services	10
3.2.1	Acquisition	10
3.2.2	Ingest	11
3.2.3	Data access.....	11
3.2.4	Preservation	12
3.3	Support structures.....	12
3.3.1	Business development & administration	12
3.3.2	Data protection & compliance.....	13
3.3.3	Customer support & trainings	13
3.3.4	Communication	14
3.3.5	Archival technologies	14
4	Users, impact and outreach.....	14
4.1	Users of the archive.....	14
4.2	Impact, transfer and outreach.....	15
5	Conclusion	17
6	Appendix.....	19
6.1	Appendix A: Publications, presentations and other activities.....	19
6.1.1	Publications: Journal articles	19
6.1.2	Publications: Book chapters and conference proceedings	19
6.1.3	List of news items	21
6.1.4	Other publications	24
6.1.5	Trainings, workshops and roadshows organised by AUSSDA.....	25
6.1.6	Invited talks	26
6.1.7	List of presentations	26
6.2	Appendix B: Documentation of Impact Indicators	29
6.2.1	List of general news articles and press releases mentioning AUSSDA	29
6.2.2	List of general news articles using AUSSDA datasets.....	29

6.2.3 Publications entered in Dataverse that relate to datasets.....31

Figures

Figure 1: Timeline with highlights.....2
 Figure 2: Regional responsibilities of staff in Graz, Linz, and Vienna.....4
 Figure 3: Work clusters.....5
 Figure 4: AUSSDA's advisory system.6
 Figure 5: Members of AUSSDA's National Advisory Board represent institutions from all Austrian federal provinces with universities.....7
 Figure 6: Increase in Twitter followers between the launch of the account and March 2019.16
 Figure 7: Illustration of media impact with the Austrian newspaper *Der Standard*.16

List of acronyms

Abbreviation	Title	Description
AIP	Archival Information Package	Part of the OAIS model.
AUSSDA	The Austrian Social Science Data Archive	AUSSDA is a data infrastructure for the social science community in Austria and offers a variety of research support services, primarily data archiving and sharing.
BMBWF	Bundesministerium für Bildung, Wissenschaft und Forschung	Austrian Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research
CMM	CESSDA Metadata Model	Covers information on: Study, Person, Institution, Survey Instrument, Q&A, Dataset, Group of Studies, Further Documents, Literature, Document Description
CESSDA ERIC	The Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives	CESSDA is a consortium for promoting the results of social science research and supporting international research cooperation.
DDI	Data Documentation Initiative	The DDI is an international standard for describing the data produced by surveys and other observational methods in the social, behavioural, economic, and health sciences.
DMP	Data Management Plan	A DMP is a document describing the life cycle of data (especially research data) from collection to archiving including all measures to ensure that the data remains available, usable and traceable (understandable).
DOI	Digital Object Identifier	DOIs are persistent identifiers (PID) that are allocated to datasets when they are deposited at AUSSDA. Other persistent identifiers are e.g. handles.
DSG	Datenschutzgesetz	Austrian Data Protection Act
ELSST	European Language Social Science Thesaurus	The ELSST is a broad-based, multilingual thesaurus for the social sciences available in 14 languages. Its main purpose is to facilitate

		retrieval in the multinational CESSDA ERIC data portal.
EOSC	European Open Science Cloud	A virtual environment for European researchers and professionals of all academic disciplines for the storage, management, analysis, transfer and re-use of research data by merging existing academic data infrastructures and services.
ERIC	European Research Infrastructure Consortium	An ERIC is a full legal entity under European Union law to facilitate the establishment and operation of European research infrastructure.
FOG	Forschungsorganisationsgesetz	Austrian Research Organisation Act
FWF	Austrian Science Fund	One of the main funding agencies for the promotion of academic research in Austria.
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation	The GDPR is a European regulation on data protection and privacy for all individuals within the European Union and the European Economic Area (EEA).
GESIS	GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences	The largest research infrastructure for the social sciences in Germany, based in Cologne and Mannheim.
H2020	Horizon 2020	Horizon 2020 is the biggest EU Research and Innovation programme.
IAB	International Advisory Board	One of AUSSDA's advisory boards consisting of experts from international data archives.
ISSP	International Social Survey Programme	The ISSP is a cross-national collaboration programme conducting annual surveys on diverse topics relevant to social sciences.
NAB	National Advisory Board	One of AUSSDA's advisory boards, consisting of researchers and delegates from academic institutions in Austria.
NESSTAR	Nesstar	Nesstar is a software for data publishing and online analysis. It

		consists of tools that enable data providers to disseminate their data on the web. Many service providers in Europe will eventually migrate to a different, more modern tool.
OA	Open Access	AUSSDA supports Open Access to academic output by publishing data under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International Licence (CC BY) and by publishing metadata under the CC0 1.0 Universal Public Domain Dedication.
OAIS	Open Archival Information System	OAIS is a standard for archives that guarantees the preservation of information and the availability thereof for a designated community.
OER	Open Educational Resources	OER are freely accessible, openly licensed text, media, and other digital assets that are useful for teaching, learning, and assessment as well as for research purposes.
ÖZS	Österreichische Zeitschrift für Soziologie	Austrian Journal for Sociology
PID	Persistent Identifier	A persistent identifier is a long-lasting reference to a document, file, web page, or other object.
PUMA	Plattform für Umfragen, Methoden und empirische Analysen	PUMA is a cooperation and structural project, which is managed by the University of Vienna (in cooperation with Statistics Austria and other Austrian universities and non-university research institutions).
Re3data	Registry of Research Data Repositories	Re3data is an Open Science tool that offers researchers, funding bodies, libraries, and publishers an overview of existing international repositories for research data.
RDM	Research Data Management	RDM aims at making research processes as efficient as possible and meeting expectations and requirements for the management of research data of universities, research funders and legislators.

SIP	Submission Information Package	Part of the OAIS model.
SSHOC	Social Science and Humanities Open Cloud	The H2020 SSHOC project will realise the social sciences and humanities part of the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC) by offering scalable and flexible access to research data and related services adapted to the needs of the SSH community.
SSOE	Sozialer Survey Österreich	The Social Survey Austria is a survey programme to observe changes in attitudes and value orientations in the Austrian population.
SWS	Sozialwissenschaftliche Studiengesellschaft	<i>SWS-Rundschau</i> is an Austrian social science journal published quarterly.
VISSA	Verein für interdisziplinäre sozialwissenschaftliche Studien und Analysen	Association for Interdisciplinary Social Science Studies and Analyses
WISDOM	Wiener Institut für sozialwissenschaftliche Dokumentation und Methodik	Data archive, predecessor of AUSSDA.
ZID	Zentraler Informatikdienst	Vienna University Computer Center

1 Introduction

The Austrian Social Science Data Archive AUSSDA is a core social science research infrastructure in Austria offering research data and archiving services. AUSSDA is located at the Universities of Vienna, Graz, and Linz and was funded by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research (BMBWF) until March 2020. In April 2020, AUSSDA has been adopted by the three universities and continues to operate as part of these institutions.

AUSSDA was launched as a project in late 2016. By re-establishing a national data infrastructure for the social sciences in Austria, AUSSDA closed a gap that had existed since the closure of AUSSDA's predecessor WISDOM in 2013.¹ AUSSDA was built from scratch, including the set-up of new office rooms and equipment and the recruitment of new staff. In November 2017, AUSSDA was presented to the public and the new repository solution, the AUSSDA Dataverse, went live. Since then, AUSSDA has constantly been working towards developing and expanding its services, making social science data accessible and creating opportunities for research and the reuse of data.

The University of Vienna, one of the three hosting institutions of AUSSDA, received a three-year project grant (2016-2019) from the BMBWF to establish AUSSDA in cooperation with the Universities of Linz and Graz. Due to the successful establishment and operation, AUSSDA will continue to serve science and society financed by the universities' general budget. Furthermore, the University of Innsbruck, another distinguished Austrian university, has recently joined the consortium as an observer, with the option to expand its involvement. As Austria's official service provider in CESSDA ERIC², AUSSDA will also continue to contribute to common data archiving standards and the implementation of the European Open Science Cloud.

Towards the end of the project phase, AUSSDA successfully underwent an evaluation initiated by the Federal Ministry and conducted by peers. The overall conclusion of this evaluation was that the universities succeeded in establishing a well-functioning repository and in providing valuable services to the community and, therefore, offering added value to the Austrian research infrastructure landscape. The specific conclusion and suggestions for further development drawn from this evaluation will be integrated into AUSSDA's organisational development and strategy.

During the project phase, AUSSDA developed a repository for social science data using an elaborate and efficient governance model, state-of-the-art processes and workflows aligned with the Open Archival Information System (OAIS³) model for archives, a full technical infrastructure and legal framework, mechanisms to maximise data reuse (including a widespread network of stakeholders), and many additional services for users as well as key stakeholders. Additionally, AUSSDA has been actively supporting the Open Science and Open Data movement on a national and European level, foremost through its involvement in CESSDA ERIC and projects aimed at establishing the European Open Science Cloud.

The adventure of AUSSDA – milestones and major events

AUSSDA was funded by the then called Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy in 2016. The official project duration was set to be from 1 March 2016 until 31 October 2019; due to some budget remaining, the project was extended cost neutrally until 31 March 2020. The events and successes shown in Figure 1 illustrate the highlights during the project period, from project preparation to the set-up, development and growth of the repository. Figure 1 also includes major events that mark the establishment of the repository's core processes (such as the Dataverse launch event, the first signing of contracts, the enabling of institutional log-in for worldwide access

¹ Wiener Institut für sozialwissenschaftliche Dokumentation und Methodik [Viennese Institute for Social Science Research Documentation and Methodology].

² Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives

³ Open Archival Information System. <http://www.oais.info/> [10 May 2020].

without the need to create an account and the first workshops and trainings that were conducted) as well as important public events (such as the launch of the website and the AUSSDA kick-off event).

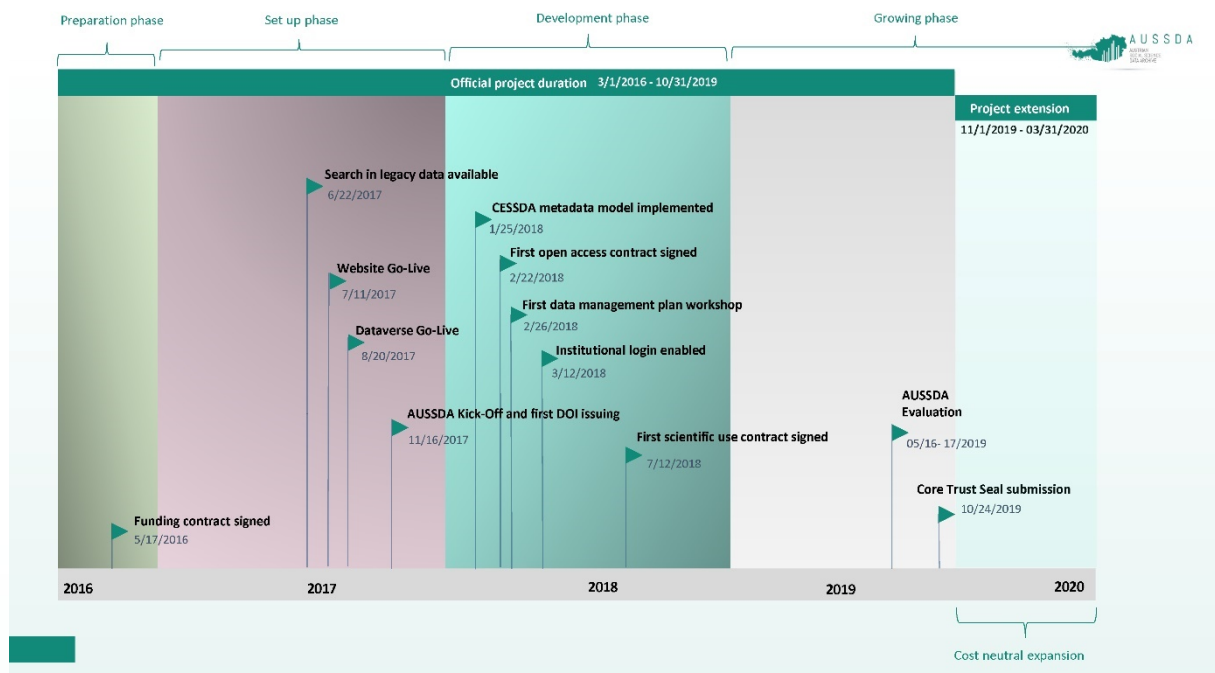


Figure 1: Timeline with highlights.

Outline of the project report

The purpose of this project report is to give an overview of AUSSDA's activities from setting up the project to the integration into the universities, providing information for stakeholders and the public on organisational and structural aspects, as well as further development plans and strategic considerations.

The project report is structured in five chapters followed by an appendix. The first chapter focuses on the introduction of the repository and this report. The second chapter discusses the organisational set-up, governance structures and strategies behind AUSSDA in detail. The third chapter is dedicated to the heart of the organisation: the services AUSSDA provides to its designated community. It is structured according to the organisational clusters of AUSSDA – four core work clusters (Data acquisition, Ingest & Data processing, Access & Data use, Preservation) that are backed by five support work clusters (Business development & Administration, Data protection & security, Customer support & trainings, Communication, and Archival technologies). In addition, this chapter portrays the developments of the last three years, describes the daily business and outlines future endeavours. The fourth chapter focuses on users as well as on the organisation's impact and outreach measures that are in place. Chapter 5 gives a summary of the project and an outlook on future developments and planned improvements.

2 Organisation, governance and strategy

2.1 Organisation

Mission statement and data collection policy

AUSSDA's core claim is: "We make social science data accessible, creating opportunities for research and data reuse, benefitting science and society."⁴ This claim is also available on the AUSSDA website and in promotion material. The mission statement reads:

AUSSDA strives to become the leading research infrastructure for the social sciences in Austria, offering high quality, sustainable, and easy-to-use solutions for archiving digital data, along with worldwide access to it. The archive follows international standards in order to make deposited social science data and documentation findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable. AUSSDA is active in a growing network of national and international partners, promoting high archiving standards and contributing to archive solutions of the future.

Our collection covers all social science data. We support the open data movement and work towards maximising the potential for data use within our user group. The primary beneficiaries of our services are researchers, while our online services can also be used by students, educational institutions as well as media representatives and the public. We stand for integrity in data archiving and promote ethical research principles.

AUSSDA's data collection policy outlines the principles determining the collection and the development of the Archive⁵. Target disciplines as well as requirements for data depositors, data and documentation, and metadata are listed in the policy. The main points of the data collection policy are:

Data collected by AUSSDA are primarily digital quantitative social science data, accompanied by sufficient documentation, outlining the research specifications, and adhering to scientific and ethical standards. The data or the depositor should have a link to Austria. Archiving data has the purpose of allowing: (1) secondary use in research, (2) validation of published results, (3) access to data for teaching, learning, and as a valuable source of information for any interested citizen, or (4) safe storage and distribution.

Organisational setup

AUSSDA is hosted by the University of Vienna, the oldest and largest University in the German-speaking area and one of the largest in Europe.⁶ Within the University, AUSSDA is part of the Vienna University Library and Archive Services. AUSSDA has been established as a core facility of the University of Vienna. Core facilities are central institutions that provide research infrastructure required by several research groups and departments. AUSSDA receives institutional support from several organisational units of the University of Vienna such as Corporate Communications, the Vienna University Computer Center (ZID), Research Services, and the Vienna University Library and Archive Services.

Through a consortium agreement, AUSSDA has established additional offices at the Universities of Graz and Linz with senior research associates as AUSSDA staff. In Graz, the Center for Social Research, which is affiliated to the Department of Sociology, participates in the consortium. In Linz,

⁴ AUSSDA (2020): Mission Statement. <https://aussda.at/en/about-aussda/mission/> [10 May 2020].

⁵ AUSSDA (2017): Data Collection Policy. <https://aussda.at/aussda-data-collection-policy> [10 May 2020].

⁶ University of Vienna (2020): Zahlen, Daten & Publikationen. <https://www.univie.ac.at/ueber-uns/auf-einen-blick/zahlen-daten-broschueren/> [19 May 2020].

the activities are located at the Department of Sociology. Academic staff from these departments are also involved as members of the AUSSDA Working Group and the national advisory board.

The offices in Graz and Linz contribute to various services such as data acquisition and consulting and training activities in the area of research data management (RDM) and data management plans (DMP). The AUSSDA staff based in Graz is responsible for the southern regions of Austria (Styria, Carinthia and Burgenland), whereas the team based in Linz is responsible for western Austria (Upper Austria, Salzburg, Tyrol). The Vienna office covers the remaining regions (see Figure 2). The employees of AUSSDA in Graz and Linz also conduct the International Social Survey Program (ISSP) and the national Social Survey Austria studies (SSOE). The proximity of the data producers to AUSSDA ensures professional data management during the research process and, thus, a sustainable archiving of important periodical surveys.

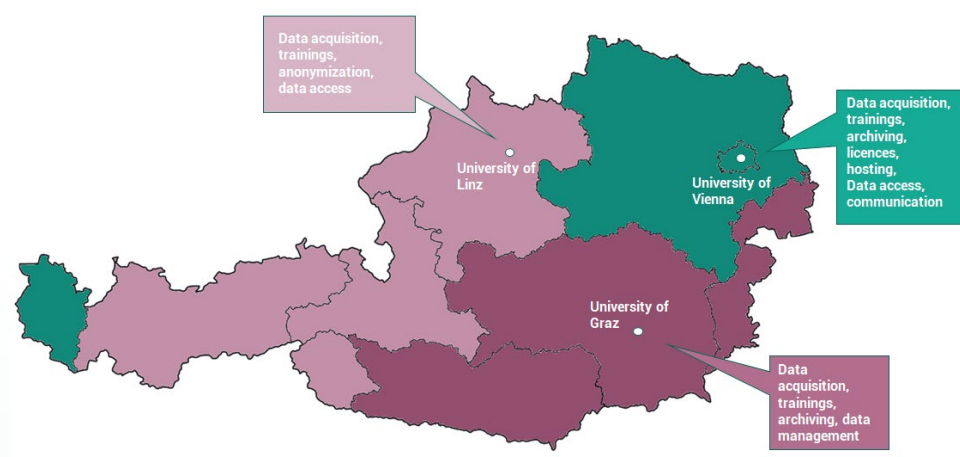


Figure 2: Regional responsibilities of staff in Graz, Linz, and Vienna.

AUSSDA is Austria's official service provider in CESSDA ERIC (Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives).⁷ AUSSDA is involved in national and international exchange through academic publications, its advisory boards, European projects as well as by its participation in several associations (Research Data Alliance Austria, Network for Repository Managers in Austria, European Survey Research Association, "IG Datenschutz" (data protection interest group), Austrian Society for Sociology, Memory Studies Association, Austrian Society for Communication Studies, and more).

⁷ CESSDA (2020): AUSSDA - The Austrian Social Science Data Archive.

<https://www.cessda.eu/About/Consortium/CESSDA-Countries/CESSDA-Members/Austria> [19 May 2020].

2.2 Internal structure and coordination

In order to organise the everyday work, AUSSDA is structured into nine work areas (clusters), which align with the Open Archival Information System (OAIS).

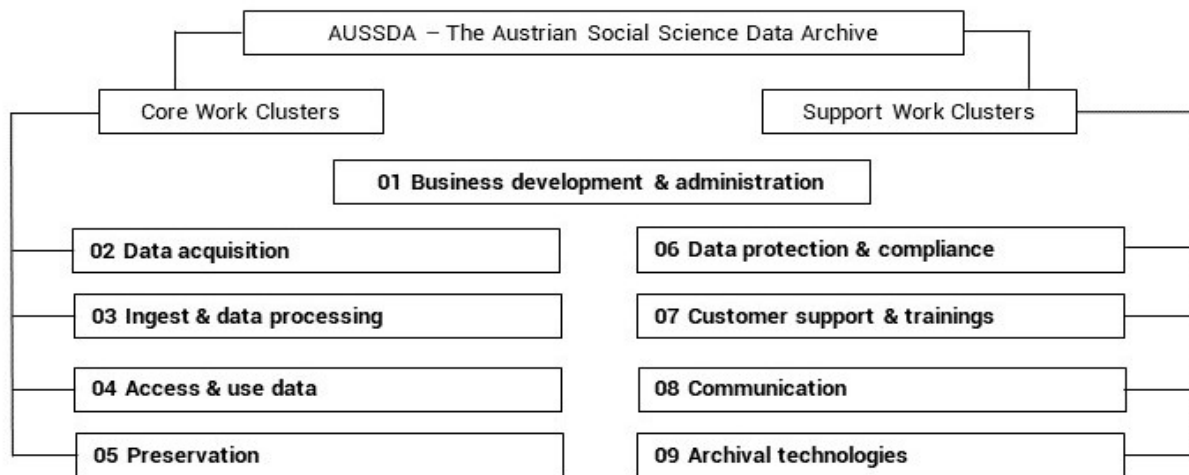


Figure 3: Work clusters.

AUSSDA organises its work in four core services and five support services. The workflows follow the logic of the research data lifecycle and are in accordance with AUSSDA's organisational clusters: Data acquisition, Ingest & data processing, Access & use data, and Preservation. Five organisational support clusters manage the business processes and provide infrastructure for the clusters mentioned before: Business development & administration, Data protection & security, Customer support & trainings, Communication, and Archival technologies. All tasks are assigned to a cluster and the work is then distributed within the cluster. Functions from the Open Archival Information System (OAIS) have their related implemented processes within the clusters, making the archive compliant with the OAIS. Workflows and business processes are described for each cluster in an internal Wiki, which is frequently updated. Strategic planning is done and documented using work plans, one per cluster. Each cluster has a coordinator, who is responsible for efficient workflows, documentation and international benchmarking. Every core process is covered by at least two team members, one of them having the lead, the other being the deputy. Everyday work decisions are made within each cluster. For broader topics (e.g. development of a new service), staff members organise teams to include the necessary expertise and set up cross-cluster projects. All team members report to the Head of AUSSDA. The Head reports directly to the Head of the Vienna Library and Archive Services.

For the purpose of internal coordination, AUSSDA uses Teamwork⁸, a web-based project management software suite with several functionalities, such as calendar, task management, ticketing/helpdesk and a chat. The number of regular meetings and their structures have been adjusted throughout the project to meet the needs in the different phases. AUSSDA moved from several all-team meetings per week to more defined project- or cluster-focused meetings. In

⁸ <https://www.teamwork.com/>

addition, a video call for all team members is scheduled once a week, integrating topics from Vienna, Graz and Linz to ensure regular information and knowledge exchange. Agendas for all meetings are set beforehand to increase efficiency during meetings. All team members can call additional meetings if needed. An in-person team meeting with staff from all locations is scheduled approximately every four to eight weeks in Vienna. These meetings usually consist of sessions for strategic development, process development, and a staff training session.

2.3 Governance

AUSSDA has one in-house advisory board and two external advisory committees (see Figure 4: AUSSDA's advisory system.). The in-house governing board ("Working Group") directly supports AUSSDA's management. It provides advice on questions of short- and mid-term strategy and future developments. It consists of representatives of the Universities of Vienna, Graz, and Linz, the BMBWF and all team members.

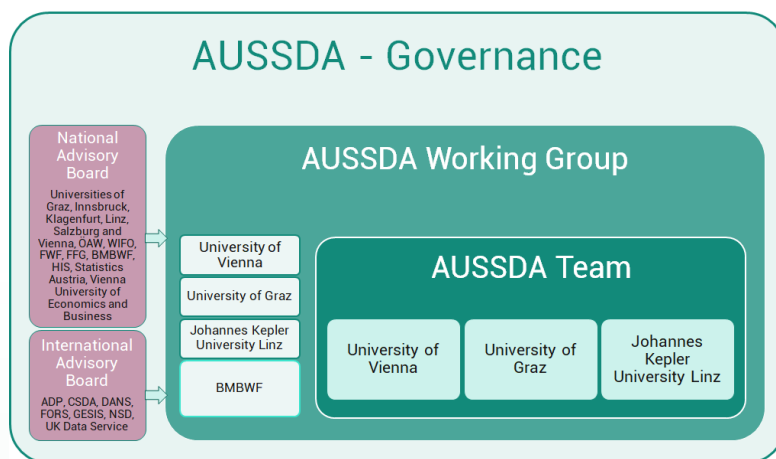


Figure 4: AUSSDA's advisory system.

AUSSDA's National Advisory Board (Figure 55) provides strategic expertise and support in determining the future direction of the Archive, including its mission and goals. The members comprise representatives from (A) all Austrian public universities with a social science faculty, (B) internationally renowned research and service institutions such as Statistics Austria, the Austrian Academy of Sciences and the Austrian Institute of Economic Research, (C) Austria's two largest research funding agencies and (D) the Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research. The members provide input regarding the development of AUSSDA from their institution's perspective and serve as communication conduits to their home institutions. Their goal is to raise awareness of AUSSDA services, activities and initiatives, and to share feedback gathered from the social sciences community about AUSSDA's priorities and performance.

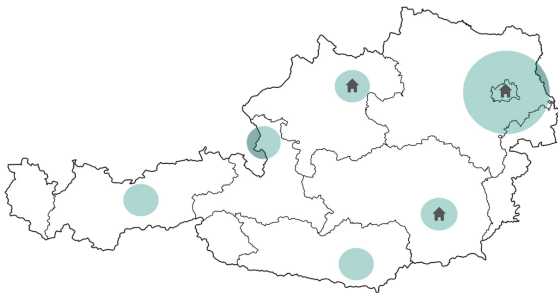


Figure 5: Members of AUSSDA's National Advisory Board represent institutions from all Austrian federal provinces with universities.

AUSSDA's International Advisory Board (IAB) monitors the development of AUSSDA, with a special focus on information management processes, infrastructure and technology. Members are directors and experts from the national social science data archives of the Czech Republic, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Switzerland and the UK.

Meetings with the Working Group usually take place every three months. The National Advisory Board and the International Advisory Board each convene once a year for an annual report and to discuss the plans for the following year. Each board can communicate by means of a mailing list in order to facilitate announcements and discussions. Throughout the year, AUSSDA also obtains regular feedback from the members of the boards on an informal basis.

Concerning legal issues, AUSSDA cooperates with two law firms that specialise in data protection, copyright and contract law. Occasionally, international experts are invited to provide feedback on AUSSDA's work (e.g. University of Michigan in the United States and GESIS – Leibniz-Institute for the Social Sciences in Germany).

2.4 Sustainability and strategy

AUSSDA has committed itself to ensure ongoing access to and preservation of its data holdings. The Archive's continuity and sustainable funding is guaranteed by the performance agreements between the BMBWF and the Universities of Vienna, Graz, Linz, and Innsbruck. The University of Innsbruck is not part of the AUSSDA consortium yet, but a collaboration with AUSSDA is part of their recent performance agreement with the Ministry. Furthermore, AUSSDA is included in the development plans of the University of Vienna (2025), the University of Graz (2019-2024) and the University of Linz (2019-2024). In addition, AUSSDA has acquired substantial additional funding through projects (H2020 and CESSDA ERIC).

Starting in April 2020, AUSSDA left the project status and went into regular operation, funded from the universities' global budgets. To initiate this new phase, AUSSDA will:

- continue and expand the consortium between the three universities and the University of Innsbruck (including a formal consortium agreement);
- form collaborations with institutions on the local level;
- further establish long-term archive solutions for preservation and data discovery;
- process (ingest) and deliver more data from large-scale social science research projects;
- expand the use of AUSSDA services in research-led teaching, trainings and method consulting.

The repository is in the final stage of the Core Trust Seal⁹ application and will soon be certified as a trusted repository. Other goals are defined by the work clusters, who formulate goals in their work plans. Some of the mid-term plans include:

- creating a steady stream of datasets to enter the archive; for example, by expanding AUSSDA's role as preferred archive to include more institutions and journals by acquiring data from institutions that are being closed and from professors who are retiring;
- developing a self-deposit/self-archiving service;
- acquiring third-party funding to realise common archiving goals with (inter)national partners;
- participating in CESSDA ERIC activities, such as activities in the training group or translations of the ELSST thesaurus and the Dataverse user interface;
- participating in H2020 EOSC projects to support the implementation of a European open data infrastructure.

Over the last years, AUSSDA established collaborations with journals such as the *Austrian MedienJournal*, *ÖZS – Austrian Journal for Sociology*, *Momentum Quarterly*, *SWS – Sozialwissenschaftliche Rundschau*, and the international *Survey Methods: Insights from the Field*. These journals recommend AUSSDA as their preferred data archive, further establishing the Archive in the designated community. In addition, AUSSDA concluded cooperation agreements with infrastructures from the humanities and institutional repositories.

Repository infrastructure

At the University of Vienna, AUSSDA is responsible for managing the AUSSDA Dataverse¹⁰, the primary digital repository service for data discovery (search) and access. The Dataverse software¹¹ is being developed at Harvard's Institute for Quantitative Social Science (IQSS), along with many collaborators and contributors worldwide, and is published under the Apache License, Version 2.0. AUSSDA's Dataverse runs on a virtual machine with Centos¹² as the operating system. It offers standardised, machine-readable access to its data. For authentication, we support Shibboleth. Shibboleth is a federated identity solution allowing participating members to log in to Dataverse with their institutional log-in without having to create a new account. Currently, more than 50 institutions in Austria and many more worldwide are part of the federation, including universities and other academic institutions. AUSSDA staff is responsible for the application layer, while the Vienna University Computer Center (ZID) is responsible for managing Dataverse hosting and maintenance, network configuration and firewall setup as well as the network storage management. The network storage and Dataverse are virtualised solutions.

For its non-digital data holdings, AUSSDA has storage space in the professionally equipped storage of the Vienna University Library, which is used for long-term storage and storage on premises for data holdings that require faster retrieval.

3 Services

3.1 Range of services and quality assurance

As an archive with a focus on quantitative data related to different disciplines (e.g. political science, sociology, communication studies and other social science disciplines including interdisciplinary

⁹ <https://www.coretrustseal.org/>

¹⁰ <https://data.aussda.at/>

¹¹ <http://dataverse.org/>

¹² <https://www.centos.org/>

studies), AUSSDA covers a wide range of services. The core field of activity is archiving data and giving access to data for reuse. Data producers who would like to publish data with AUSSDA can select from customised services that range from finding the right sharing strategy (from open access to scientific-use-only solutions) to quality audits, data processing and long-term storage. Data discovery and access is the second part of the core mission. By describing the contents and methods of the dataset and applying additional information on metadata in the Dataverse, interested users can find data by searching for keywords, principal investigators' names, institutions or subjects, etc. Hence, AUSSDA's services incorporate all steps from receiving data, which is part of the acquisition cluster, to data preparation, which is realised in the ingest work cluster, long-term preservation of data and finally giving access to it. Additional service offers include assistance in developing data management plans and performing roadshows to attract interested data producers. In the future, AUSSDA will offer a self-deposit service, provide long-term storage solutions, improve training materials, offer webinars and extend its data holdings to include new types of data.

In the set-up phase, the Archive developed its processes based on the project plan and specifications agreed on in coordination with the funding bodies and additionally defined by the CESSDA ERIC obligations for Service Providers. AUSSDA benefited from the latter by adhering to the CESSDA metadata standards as well as other CESSDA policies. In addition, the repository developed internal standards on legal and ethical issues, standardised procedures for documentation, data and preservation as well as technical workflows for the online archive and the supporting technical infrastructure.

Concerning workflow and business processes, AUSSDA complies with the reference model for an Open Archival Information System (OAIS)¹³. The nine work clusters consider the OAIS in their everyday workflows but also in their annual work plans for strategic planning and documentation.

Each cluster has a dedicated coordinator who does not only monitor international best practices (and make suggestions for improvements to the "Business development & administration" cluster) but is also responsible for facilitating decision-making within the defined workflows. For cross-cluster workflows, it is essential to agree on the content and level of quality before handing a dataset over to another cluster. This is crucial in terms of comprehensibility and efficiency.

The development of new workflows or new documents is driven by the organisational clusters and requires the approval of the Head of AUSSDA. Additional feedback loops include the Working Group and national and international advisory boards. Workflows are evaluated in review sessions and moderated team workshops. Changes of data types used by the designated community are monitored and may result in alterations to the AUSSDA workflows.

AUSSDA is in the final stages of the review process to be certified as a trustworthy repository and receive the Core Trust Seal. This has been a goal from day one, since the quality of our work is an important foundation for trust in the Archive. To this end, AUSSDA is also listed in infrastructure registries, including re3data (Registry of Research Data Repositories)¹⁴ and OpenDOAR (Directory of Open Access Repositories)¹⁵. AUSSDA's data holdings can also be searched and found in third-party services, such as the CESSDA Data Catalogue, and general search engines, such as Google.

¹³ <https://public.ccsds.org/pubs/650x0m2.pdf>

¹⁴ Registry of Research Data Repositories (2020): AUSSDA Dataverse.
<https://www.re3data.org/repository/r3d100010483> [19 May 2020]

¹⁵ OpenDOAR (2020): AUSSDA – The Social Science Data Archive.
<http://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/id/repository/4177> [19 May 2020]

3.2 Core services

3.2.1 Acquisition

The “Acquisition” cluster comprises activities aimed at receiving data from producers. AUSSDA has developed and implemented an acquisition strategy that includes three key objectives:

- (1) approaching data producers with singular datasets that are important for AUSSDA and its reuse stakeholders;
- (2) lobbying for open data policies among data policymakers (such as funding bodies, universities, academic journals and associations);
- (3) cooperation with institutions that already own high volumes of historical data in order to expand and diversify the collection.

Convincing data producers to archive and share their data begins with identifying a new contact (“lead”). The identification of a data producer or a data policymaker who could contribute to the growth of AUSSDA’s collection happens through various means (e.g. already existing links to data producers, contacts made by National Advisory Board members, screening of research information systems, social networks, journals and book publications). Several staff members have the role of acquisition agents. Their responsibility is to monitor the communities assigned to them for potential new leads. These leads are then registered and assigned to the acquisition agent best qualified or best fit in terms of region and discipline. If the lead expresses interest, we start negotiations. Data producers receive advice and guidance about AUSSDA’s services (access levels, quality checks, preservation, licence options, reuse, etc.). If the potential depositor agrees to deposit data, they receive a package with the metadata template and the transfer and licence contract. In the future, this will include “Data deposit guidelines” (currently under development) to support the researchers and the data curation process. Once the negotiation is completed and the necessary information has been gathered, the data enter the next phase – the “Ingest” cluster – for data processing. To ensure compliance with intellectual property rights, the depositor must declare that they hold all necessary rights to the data or have obtained the necessary permissions from all right holders to issue the licences specified in the transfer and licence agreements signed with AUSSDA.

By lobbying for open data policies, we convince institutions to establish (better) rules for open data sharing. Lobbying for open data policies helps to fulfil the aim of acquiring more data for AUSSDA, but it also advocates for the ideals of Open Science. Lobbying for open data policies can also result in a cooperation agreement with an entity. An example for a cooperation agreement is a signed letter of understanding with the research services of a university. Such agreements already exist with the research services of the Universities of Graz and Klagenfurt and with the University College of Teacher Education Styria. These institutions agreed to send quarterly information letters to project leaders of newly approved projects about the possibility to archive and share their research data at AUSSDA. AUSSDA representatives were also involved in the development process of institutional data management policies. At the Johannes Kepler University of Linz, AUSSDA services are integrated in the University’s research support infrastructure. Thus, principle investigators of research projects have access to and are provided with information about these services on the University’s intranet.

AUSSDA also cooperates with several journals such as *Survey Methods Insight from the Field*, *SWS – Sozialwissenschaftliche Rundschau*, *ÖZS – Austrian Journal for Sociology*, *Momentum Quarterly* and *MedienJournal*. These journals recommend publishing available replication data at AUSSDA. Agreements to take over existing historical data have already been reached with the survey institute GfK and the non-profit organisation Verein für interdisziplinäre sozialwissenschaftliche Studien und Analysen (VISSA), who is also the publisher of the journal *SWS Rundschau*. In addition, there is an ongoing dialogue with several other survey research institutes showing positive attitudes towards further co-operations.

Further activities such as conducting roadshows and workshops, communication and marketing measures, publications in journals and providing open educational resources aim to further support the process of data acquisition.

3.2.2 Ingest

The steps following acquisition are clustered in the "Ingest & data processing" work area. Ingest is one of the "functional entities" in the OAIS model and the name of one of AUSSDA's work clusters. Here, it describes the phase from receiving all data, documentation and metadata (from acquisition) to publishing a complete dataset in the AUSSDA Dataverse. Close cooperation with other clusters is needed at different stages of the ingest processes. AUSSDA aims to make data FAIR (findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable) by adding value to the deposited data. After a licence agreement has been signed between the depositor and the Archive and experts in acquisition have appraised the data, ingest experts start their work. We follow the international standard of the OAIS closely, regarding both content and terminology. To maintain data integrity and authenticity, we store all incoming content in a Submission Information Package (SIP). Usually, the SIP contains data files, metadata information and additional documentation such as method reports and questionnaires. No changes are made to files contained in a SIP. Content relevant for the next steps, as well as signed contracts, are then moved to an Archival Information Package (AIP), where different stages of data curation are conducted. AUSSDA serves as a provider of replication data for several journals; basic curation is applied on these datasets. Data, metadata and documentation are checked by data processors, focusing on understandability and completeness. Open access datasets or data for scientific purposes receive a higher level of curation. Enhanced curation includes the checks mentioned above (understandability and completeness) and adds other quality checks such as anonymisation/pseudonymisation. The data and documentation are compared to each other. Before publishing data, other formats used by the designated community are generated to extend the content provided. If needed, documentation (such as a codebook) is generated for the depositor. In some cases, the data is curated even further (data-level curation) by making changes to the data (in accordance with the signed licence) to publish it for users.

All datasets that are added to our repository are assigned a persistent identifier, in our case a DOI (Digital Object Identifier). The metadata are published under the CC0 1.0 Universal Public Domain Dedication to make them as open and findable as possible. We follow the Consortium of European Social Science Data Archive's (CESSDA ERIC) Core Metadata Model (CMM, which makes use of Data Documentation Initiative (DDI) fields as well as a European thesaurus). This makes data archived with AUSSDA findable in a cross-European data catalogue (CESSDA data catalogue).

Communication with our users is very important in this step. Depositors are kept up to date about the ongoing process until their dataset is published. After publication, they receive a final update and their dataset is promoted by accompanying PR activities.

In the future, further developments will be made. We are planning services, such as a self-deposit service as well as training materials on how to prepare and deposit data. The focus in the co-operation with the "Access & use data" cluster will be on improving usability experience and findability as the amount of available data grows.

3.2.3 Data access

In the AUSSDA repository, data is made accessible according to the AUSSDA Access Policy¹⁶, the different transfer and licence agreements and the data storage place (in Dataverse or in NESSTAR). The different options are:

- open access licence agreements

¹⁶ AUSSDA (2019): Access policy. <https://aussda.at/aussda-access-policy> [10 May 2020].

- scientific-use licence agreements

These agreements are designed to meet the various needs of the data depositors and can be adjusted when necessary. We have implemented access options that meet definitions and demand for open access. As a result, users can easily download data from the AUSSDA Dataverse without restrictions. All of our agreements comply with relevant EU and national legislation (GDPR, DSG and FOG) and adhere to the general code of conduct of academic research.

In addition, a range of restricted access conditions make it possible to share files for scientific use, which are tailored for fast access, or to implement access conditions that are based on individual rules.

Furthermore, users can request additional variables. Some data publications do not include all information that has been archived with AUSSDA to reduce the risk of disclosure. AUSSDA offers the option of requesting additional variables that are not stored in the files for scientific use accessible on Dataverse.

3.2.4 Preservation

AUSSDA processes data for the purposes of long-term preservation and ensures access to digital materials for as long as required by implementing several steps of managed activities. To protect the data from damage and to make it accessible to secondary users under agreed conditions, AUSSDA accepts data in formats that allow conversion to text or stable formats. All data and documentation are preserved and remain in the Archive in original and edited form. The processed data is converted to text or stable formats (long-time archive version) and documents are converted into long-term storage formats. The provided data formats are archive versions of two main statistical software formats (Stata and SPSS). AUSSDA also offers a tab-separated data file that can be read by several programs. In addition, machine-readable variable identifiers and descriptions are offered. Following the publication, depositors get the most recent version of all their data files and documents as uploaded to the AUSSDA Dataverse. All processes are documented in work plans and are accessible (also in the internal Wiki) to all team members so that the workflow is guaranteed. The "Preservation" cluster works in close cooperation with the "Ingest" cluster and the "Access" cluster to ensure a smooth process. AUSSDA is in the process of developing a preservation policy based on its implemented processes for preservation.

3.3 Support structures

Five additional clusters support the core services described above. Whereas the above-mentioned services follow a step-by-step workflow and data passes each cluster while it is being acquired, processed, preserved and delivered, the following support clusters are taking care of strategic and cross-section activities.

3.3.1 Business development & administration

This cluster is concerned with management and the strategic development of AUSSDA. This includes managing the day-to-day business, projects, review and approval of policies, changes in workflows and decision-making on topics that cannot be resolved within the other clusters. Activities include meetings of the CESSDA ERIC General Assembly, CESSDA ERIC Service Provider Forum, the International Advisory Board, National Advisory Board and Working Group, activity and financial reporting, university administration, etc.

The "Business development" cluster focuses on the following areas:

- establishing and stabilising the organisation, incl. development of policies;
- reviewing workflows in clusters to identify recurring issues and work towards resolving them;
- increasing the capacity of staff with team training sessions and team building workshops;

- engaging with stakeholders and interest groups;
- acquiring additional funding with project proposals;
- developing a self-archiving service using Dataverse.

3.3.2 Data protection & compliance

AUSSDA's commitment to data protection and compliance is reflected in the organisational structure, as there is a separate unit dealing with issues of data protection, security and anonymisation. Data protection and compliance are important aspects of AUSSDA's day-to-day work, affecting internal processes of the organisational environment as well as the repository's main task and purpose – the archiving and sharing of social science data. Both the European (GDPR) as well as the national legal framework are highly relevant. This unit is tasked with integrating data protection on all levels. AUSSDA has a thorough understanding of the importance of data protection and compliance with regard to the management of personal data in the social sciences. Especially the aspect of potentially disclosing personal data and pseudonymised data reflects the high importance and high awareness of compliance by the repository and its staff.

Another main objective of this cluster is to develop and provide advice about different standard and individual licence models, contracts for data depositors (currently, we provide standard contracts for open access files and files for scientific use), the repository's privacy policy and cookie regulations, as well as terms of use and terms of access for data users.

To ensure all processes are GDPR-compliant as well as compliant with national law, the "Data protection & compliance" unit is supported by a specialised law firm and by the universities' external data protection officers.

3.3.3 Customer support & trainings

This cluster summarises all customer support and training measures. Target groups are all users of AUSSDA services, data producers and data users. Supportive measures should, on the one hand, promote the transfer of data to the archive and, on the other hand, promote the use of the data. Researchers and data producers receive support through consulting and training offers on research data management (RDM) and data management plans (DMP). Using data management plans, researchers meet the requirements of funding agencies such as the Austrian Science Fund (FWF) and ensure that the data produced meet both ethical and legal requirements and follow the FAIR principles. Training materials on general data management are produced and more specific workshops are to be developed in connection with the planned self-deposit service to enable researchers to deposit data in the AUSSDA Dataverse. Additionally, the Johannes Kepler University of Linz established AUSSDA and the local representative as a contact point for DMPs as well as an information resource on how to archive and share research at AUSSDA via the University's intranet.

The reuse of archived research data is supported by the creation and provision of open educational resources (OER). AUSSDA prepares teaching materials for social science methods training in the context of courses held by AUSSDA staff at the universities of Graz, Linz and Salzburg. The target groups are primarily teachers and students of social scientific research methods. The teaching materials include exercises and case studies based on datasets obtained from AUSSDA. Students of the social sciences get in touch with the data archive at an early stage and learn to use the services of AUSSDA during their studies. Currently, the content for the first teaching materials is being prepared. The plan is to involve teachers from other universities in a later phase. Firstly, the needs of teachers will be assessed. Secondly, teachers should be invited to use existing open educational resources and to create and provide their own material using data from AUSSDA.

AUSSDA staff members continue their own education by using the offers in their institution and of CESSDA ERIC (e.g., train-the-trainer workshops on research data management and on how to conduct your own webinars). In addition, AUSSDA creates tutorials on using the various AUSSDA services (e.g. tutorial on data discovery in Dataverse).

3.3.4 Communication

It is important for AUSSDA to efficiently communicate with different stakeholders such as researchers, journalists, citizen scientists and the general public. The communication cluster supports the core clusters "Data acquisition" and "Data access", and contributes to the legitimacy and future of AUSSDA. As an emerging institution, one of AUSSDA's main objectives is to gain public visibility and recognition from its designated communities. In 2019, AUSSDA's communication activities aimed to intensify and expand AUSSDA's external communication efforts. Goals included the evaluation of AUSSDA's designated communities and their needs, the improvement of AUSSDA's core messages, an increase in content creation and workflow enhancement, the establishment of a strong media presence and the fulfilment of project obligations (CESSDA, SSHOC, etc.).

Incrementally, AUSSDA has implemented corner-stones of a comprehensive communication strategy: Information, general services and updates related to AUSSDA can be found on the AUSSDA website. AUSSDA's presence on Twitter – and other social media platforms – is a crucial means to reach the target group of AUSSDA as the Austrian research community is actively using this social network. Since its launch, AUSSDA as an organisation has received frequent media coverage. PR as well as efforts to increase the number of publications in journals are ongoing endeavours with the aim of increasing the visibility of AUSSDA in publications of special and general interest.

To build a consistent brand image and improve AUSSDA's marketing efforts, a highly recognisable brand and corporate design were developed, and merchandise was produced for AUSSDA. Additionally, AUSSDA produced an image film with subtitles, which is available in German and English.¹⁷

3.3.5 Archival technologies

Archival technologies is an overarching cluster, covering all technical aspects regarding archival storage – from acquisition to ingest, access and preservation. The cluster is generally concerned with data technologies. AUSSDA uses several technologies for different purposes. The main purpose is to deliver the data repository Dataverse and to help throughout the data management activities in the "Ingest" and "Preservation" clusters. Besides, activities in other clusters are also supported regarding technical issues.

The main activity is to deploy, maintain, monitor, improve and secure the Dataverse software, our data repository on the web. This guarantees the functionality, stability, security and accessibility of the core service – the provision of a repository for data in the social sciences.

In addition, archival technologies are involved in issues related to physical and logical security, backup and recovery of software systems and the preservation of our data packages. The cluster helps with data migrations, automation of steps in data management, improvement and support of the website, web analytics and technical certifications.

4 Users, impact and outreach

4.1 Users of the archive

AUSSDA defines its designated communities as social science researchers, students, educators, media representatives and the general public. The primary focus is on social science researchers and students, the main goal being to provide datasets for scientific research and tertiary education.

¹⁷ AUSSDA & OKTO TV (2017): AUSSDA - Surrounded by data.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ymky27wVGsI> [10 May 2020].

To fulfil the needs of these groups, data in the AUSSDA Dataverse are provided in at least three formats, SPSS, Stata and plain text (tab-delimited). The two proprietary formats are the main formats used by the designated community, whereas the .tab-format is more open and can be opened on any computer. The .tab-ingested files can also be downloaded as R-files in Dataverse. This way, we aim at reaching a wider audience.

To gain an overview of the potential users in the field of tertiary education and academic research, the project Mapping the Field was launched in September 2018. Its primary aim was to identify the potential users of AUSSDA. This project concluded that around 3,000 Austrian social scientists have conducted 724 research projects producing empirical social science data since 2016 (Prandner, Bodi-Fernandez, Höllinger & Tabakovic, 2019).

Using this information, AUSSDA will conduct a large-scale survey on data usage and needs as well as data archiving practices in empirical social science research.

4.2 Impact, transfer and outreach

AUSSDA's mission and purpose is to provide access to social science data for reuse and thereby create benefits for the research community as well as for society. This chapter focuses on certain performance indicators that reflect the success and growth of the Archive as well as measures undertaken to raise awareness and, most importantly, create opportunities to impact science and society.

In addition to the basic funding from the BMBWF, AUSSDA was also able to acquire international third-party funding in the amount of more than half a million euros through its involvement in six different projects (SSHOC¹⁸, VOICE¹⁹, DataverseEU²⁰, SaW – Strengthening and Widening²¹, Improving the service level of the underfunded service providers within the CESSDA ERIC 2018, and EOSC-Pillar²²).

Staff members have engaged with and contributed to the community in various ways, e.g. through multiple journal publications, book chapters and conference proceedings, news contributions on the website and conference presentations as well as invited talks.

AUSSDA was covered in different media, as various academic publications referenced AUSSDA datasets, news articles used data available from AUSSDA, additional news articles included a reference to AUSSDA and multiple search results appear in Google Scholar with a reference to data hosted at AUSSDA.

Media & public relations

We use the AUSSDA website²³ to present the general services and information about the Archive, but also to keep the community updated. There is a separate section where we post news items, dealing with a wide range of topics (e.g. CESSDA ERIC, Data, Events, Inside AUSSDA, and Service), written by various members of AUSSDA staff.

We use the privacy-friendly tracking software Piwik to evaluate website traffic. Peaks are noticeable around the time of the AUSSDA launch and usually at the beginning of a new semester. The website attracts visitors from all over the world, but mainly from Austria.

¹⁸ <https://sshopencloud.eu/>

¹⁹ <https://www.ukdataservice.ac.uk/about-us/our-rd/cessda-voice.aspx>

²⁰ <https://aussda.at/ueber-aussda/projekte/dataverse-eu/>

²¹ <https://cessdasaw.eu/>

²² <https://www.eosc-pillar.eu/>

²³ <https://aussda.at/>

Since March 2018, Twitter has been used to communicate our services and to draw attention to newly released datasets. Additionally, we share content with relevance to our community such as job or funding advertisements, content related to social science or citizen science, or event information. On average, we have tweeted once per working day. Figure 6 illustrates the increase in followers during the first year. At the end of April 2020, AUSSDA had 601 followers in total. **Fehler! Verweisquelle konnte nicht gefunden werden.**7 shows how data is used in various news articles.

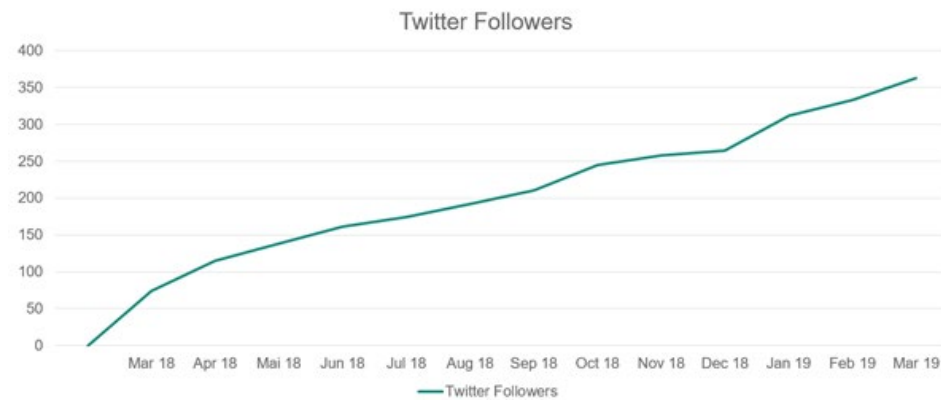


Figure 6: Increase in Twitter followers between the launch of the account and March 2019.



Figure 7: Illustration of media impact with the Austrian newspaper *Der Standard*.

Outreach activities

To increase awareness, reuse of data and opportunities to create impact, AUSSDA is investing in outreach activities such as presentations and public talks, roadshows, workshops, trainings and meetings. Presentations are held regularly at network and political events, at universities and research institutions or internationally at CESSDA events and further EU research and science activities and meetings. Roadshows were organised across Austria to inform the academic community about services offered by AUSSDA. AUSSDA staff organise workshops on data management plans for researchers (see the section on customer support & training above). Knowledge transfer is further supported by the creation and provision of open educational resources (OER). AUSSDA staff prepares and makes available teaching materials (under CC licences) for social science methods courses. In addition, AUSSDA will create more tutorials on the use of various AUSSDA services. So far, AUSSDA has offered trainings on data management and questionnaire design, roadshows at universities and talks on data protection. For an overview of presentations, roadshows, workshops and trainings conducted by AUSSDA staff, see Appendix A: Publications, presentations and other activities.

5 Conclusion

In a nutshell, the project AUSSDA has been successful throughout the entire project phase from March 2016 to March 2020. This was also confirmed by a positive final peer evaluation and has culminated in the institutionalisation with secured, continued funding through the universities of Vienna, Graz and Linz and the additional interest of the University of Innsbruck to participate.

AUSSDA has built a repository from scratch with a full-service portfolio to address the needs of the social science community in Austria regarding research data management. The repository is performing very well in its core business – archiving data and giving access to data. Data processing is executed on a high-quality level because the Archive follows procedures that have been tested and approved in daily business and that follow international best practices. The governance structure is stable and includes various feedback loops with different advisory committees and stakeholders. The support clusters have provided a framework and the means for AUSSDA's core business to function well and achieve maximum impact. The set-up of the work clusters facilitates efficient workflows and the implementation of international standards. Additionally, AUSSDA has a proven record of success regarding the acquisition and implementation of third-party funds in a short period of time. Furthermore, AUSSDA is able to offer consulting on various topics related to research data management and the archiving and reuse of social science data. Among else, training and support offers regarding data management plans will gain importance as more and more researchers requiring RDM training have to follow funding bodies' and institutions' policies and regulations (e.g. mandatory for H2020 or FWF projects). From a technical point of view, long-term storage is implemented for most datasets that AUSSDA stores in the Archive (an exception is replication data).

In conclusion, AUSSDA staff has managed to acquire considerable expertise. AUSSDA has a well-documented set of processes and workflows, which allows us to conduct the core business of data management and curation at a high quality, as well as to react to upcoming challenges, new developments and needs from the community, and establish new services, tools, trainings, etc.

We are close to our designated community and our governance model allows us to assess the needs of the community and our most frequent users. With the National Advisory Board and Working Group, we get a good overview of national developments that are of importance to our strategy and we can collect feedback and reviews of our current and planned services. This way, AUSSDA addresses the actual needs of its stakeholders and establishes a service portfolio that actually serves the community and society in general.

Through our additional networking engagements and involvement in European projects, we are also up to date on international developments, most importantly regarding developments in other social science data archives across Europe through our International Advisory Board and CESSDA ERIC, but also through our participation and involvement in the European Open Science Cloud. This enables essential knowledge exchange and access to state-of-the-art data archival solutions and information on prerequisites to take part in a larger, Europe-wide infrastructure.

From April 2020 onwards, AUSSDA continues to serve science and society, financed through the universities' global budget. We will build on the existing network and positive reputation across academic institutions to further strengthen the consortium and, if possible, expand the collaboration to consolidate our status as the Austrian Social Science Data Archive. We aim at intensifying communication with our core stakeholders across Austria and continue to build good relationships with potential depositors and users of the Archive. To service our community, we are constantly expanding the repository's services – one major project starting in 2020 will be the development of a self-deposit service to enable depositors to self-deposit data and speed up the publication of their data. We will also extend our services to include other data types to expand options for depositors. With the training offers and information materials created, the repository is aimed at qualifying more users in research data management for the whole research data lifecycle. Moreover, AUSSDA will

have a unique selling point compared to other repositories in Austria (especially institutional repositories) once the Archive has been certified as a trustworthy repository with the Core Trust Seal. Lastly, with our involvement in Open Science initiatives and Open Data movements, we aim at strengthening the research infrastructure landscape as a service provider, but also contribute to the advancement of the Austrian science and research landscape by advocating the benefits of Open Science.

6 Appendix

6.1 Appendix A: Publications, presentations and other activities

6.1.1 Publications: Journal articles

1. Bacher, J., Fiorioli, E., Moosbrugger, R., Nebedum, C., Prandner, D., Shovakar, N. (2019): Integration of Refugees in Universities – Experiences from the Austrian More Initiative. *Higher Education*, Vol. 0 (0) ONLINE FIRST. doi:[10.1007/s10734-019-00449-6](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10734-019-00449-6)
2. Bacher, J. & Prandner, D. (2018): Datenfusion in der sozialwissenschaftlichen Sozialforschung – Begründeter Verzicht oder ungenutzte Chance? [Datafusion in empirical social research – reasonably absent or unused chance?]. *Österreichische Zeitschrift für Politikwissenschaft*, 47 (2), 61–76. doi:[10.15203/ozp.2025.vol47iss2](https://doi.org/10.15203/ozp.2025.vol47iss2)
3. Bodi-Fernandez, O. & Fernandez, K. (2020). Methodische Implikationen verschiedener theoretischer Resilienzmodelle. *Österreichische Zeitschrift für Soziologie*, 45, (in press).
4. Glatz C. & Bodi-Fernandez, O. (2020). Individual social capital and subjective well-being in urban and rural Austrian areas. *Österreichische Zeitschrift für Soziologie*, 45, (in press).
5. Fernandez, K. & Bodi-Fernandez, O. (2018). Weiterbildung und Politikberatung. Ausgewählte Bücher zum Schwerpunkt [Further education and policy advice. Selected books on the focus.] *Weiterbildung: Zeitschrift für Grundlagen, Praxis und Trends*, 42–44.
6. Gweon, H., Schonlau, M., Kaczmirek, L., Blohm, M., Steiner, S. (2017). Three methods for occupation coding based on statistical learning. *Journal of Official Statistics*, 33, 101–122. doi:[10.1515/jos-2017-0006](https://doi.org/10.1515/jos-2017-0006)
7. Heider, V. (2018). AUSSDA – The Austrian Social Science Data Archive with a European Component. *Mitteilungen der Vereinigung Österreichischer Bibliothekarinnen und Bibliothekare*, 71(1), 181–189. doi:[10.31263/voebm.v71i1.1996](https://doi.org/10.31263/voebm.v71i1.1996)
8. Menke, M., Kinnebrock, S., Kretzschmar, S., Aichberger, I. & Broersma, M., Hummel, R., Kirchhoff, S., Prandner, D., Ribeiro, N. & Salaverriá, R. (2018): "CONVERGENCE CULTURE IN EUROPEAN NEWSROOMS. Comparing editorial strategies for cross-media news production in six countries". *Journalism Studies*, 19(6), 881–904, doi:[10.1007/s11614-019-00324-9](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11614-019-00324-9)
9. Prandner, D., Bodi-Fernandez, O., Höllinger, F. & Tabakovic, A. (2019). Forschungsinfrastruktur für empirische Sozialforschung in Österreich – Zwischen Anspruch und Bedarf. [Research Infrastructure for Empirical Social Research in Austria - Between Demands and Needs]. *Österreich Zeitschrift für Soziologie*, 44 (1), 79–89. doi:[10.1080/1461670X.2016.1232175](https://doi.org/10.1080/1461670X.2016.1232175)
10. Prandner, D. & Raffetseder, L. (2017): Der Nutzen von AUSSDA - he Austrian Social Science Data Archive – für die österreichische Kommunikationswissenschaft?. *Medien Journal*, 2017 (3), 64–67.
11. Prandner, D. & Raffetseder, L. (2018): Lücken schließen und Erkenntnisse sichern – AUSSDA als Infrastruktureinrichtung für die österreichischen Sozialwissenschaften. *SWS-Rundschau*, 58(2), 237–243.
12. Prandner, D. & Weichbold, M. (2019): Building a Sampling Frame for Migrant Populations via an Onomastic Approach – Lessons learned from the Austrian Immigrant Survey 2016. *SMIF – Survey Methods Insights from the Field*. Online: <https://surveyinsights.org/?p=10641>. doi: [10.13094/SMIF-2019-00006](https://doi.org/10.13094/SMIF-2019-00006)
13. Rossmann, J., Gummer, T., Kaczmirek L. (2020). Working with User Agent Strings in Stata: The parseuas Command. *Journal of Statistical Software*. doi:[10.18637/jss.v092.c01](https://doi.org/10.18637/jss.v092.c01)

6.1.2 Publications: Book chapters and conference proceedings

1. Bacher, J., Beham-Rabanser, M., & Prandner, D. (2019): Subjektiv erlebte Prägung der Werthaltungen durch nahe Bezugspersonen. [Subjective experience regarding the

- importance of the values shown in close social relationships]. In: Bacher, J., Grausgruber, A., Haller, M., Höllinger, F., & Prandner, D. & Verwiebe, R. (Eds.): Sozialstruktur und Wertewandel in Österreich – Trends von 1986 - 2016 [Social structure and change of values in Austria. Trends 1986-2016.] Wiesbaden, Springer VS, 73-96. doi:[10.1007/978-3-658-21081-6_4](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-658-21081-6_4)
2. Behr, D., Meitinger, K., Braun, M., Kaczmirek, L. (2020). Cross-National Web Probing: An Overview of its Methodology and its Use in Cross-National Studies. In P. C. Beatty, D. Collins, L. Kaye, J.-L. Padilla, G. B. Willis, and A. Wilmot (Eds.), *Advances in Questionnaire Design, Development, Evaluation and Testing* (pp. 521-543). New York: Wiley
 3. Bodi-Fernandez O., Hadler M. & Mayer C. (2019). Die Methodik der Zusatzerhebung unter Migrantinnen und Migranten im Rahmen des Sozialen Survey Österreich 2016. In: Aschauer W., Beham-Rabanser M., Bodi-Fernandez O., Haller M., Muckenhuber J. (eds) Die Lebenssituation von Migrantinnen und Migranten in Österreich. Springer VS, Wiesbaden
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6.1.3 List of news items

AUSSDA regularly publishes short articles on its website. They are published both in English and in German.

1. AUSSDA Team (2019a). EOSC-Pillar: New EU project on Open Science in Europe starts. Retrieved 14 May 2019, from <https://aussda.at/en/news-details/news/eosc-pillar-new-eu-project-on-open-science-in-europe-starts>
2. AUSSDA Team (2019b). AUSSDA – More than a digital archive. Retrieved 14 May 2019, from <https://aussda.at/en/news-details/news/aussda-more-than-a-digital-archive>
3. AUSSDA Team (2019c). European Survey on Open Research Data launched. Retrieved 14 May 2019, from <https://aussda.at/en/news-details/news/european-survey-on-open-research-data-launched>
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6. Ausserhofer, J. (2018c). Three questions for ... Sylvia Kritzinger. Retrieved 5 April 2019, from <https://aussda.at/en/news/news/three-questions-for-sylvia-kritzinger/>
7. Ausserhofer, J. (2018d). Workshop invitation: The Open Archival Information System - an introduction. Retrieved 5 April 2019, from <https://aussda.at/en/news/news/workshop-invitation-the-open-archival-information-system-an-introduction/>

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11. Bischof, C. (2017b). EDDI17: 9th Annual European Data Documentation Initiative (DDI) User Conference. Retrieved 5 April 2019, from <https://aussda.at/en/news/news/eddi17-9th-annual-european-data-documentation-initiative-ddi-user-conference/>
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29. Heider, V. (2019c). Data Release on social conditions in Austria since 1986. Retrieved 14 May 2019, from <https://aussda.at/en/news-details/news/data-release-on-social-conditions-in-austria-since-1986>

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47. Raffetseder, L. (2017d). Our role in Europe. Retrieved 5 April 2019, from <https://aussda.at/en/news/news/our-role-in-europe/>
48. Raffetseder, L. (2017e). Save the date! Retrieved 5 April 2019, from <https://aussda.at/en/news/news/save-the-date/>
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6.1.4 Other publications

1. Amann, A., Bischof, C. & Finding, I. (2018): Teilhabe im Alter: Theoretische Konzeptionen, praktische Gegebenheiten. Projektbericht, BMASK

2. Aschauer W., Beham-Rabanser M., Bodi-Fernandez O., Haller M., Muckenhuber J. (eds) (2019): Die Lebenssituation von Migrantinnen und Migranten in Österreich. Springer VS, Wiesbaden.
3. Behr, D., Meitinger, K., Braun, M. and Kaczmirek, L. (2017): Web probing – implementing probing techniques from cognitive interviewing in web surveys with the goal to assess the validity of survey questions. GESIS – Survey Guidelines. GESIS – Leibniz-Institute for the Social Sciences. doi:[10.15465/gesis-sg_en_023](https://doi.org/10.15465/gesis-sg_en_023).
4. Bodi-Fernandez, O. (2017). Kindheit in verschiedenen Lebenslagen - Ursachen und Folgen von Lebenschancen und Handlungsspielräumen bei Kindern. [Childhood in diverse Life Circumstances - Causes and Consequences of Children's Life Opportunities and Scope of Action]. Dissertation at the Institute of Sociology, University of Graz.
5. Bodi-Fernandez, O. (2020). Explorative Faktorenanalyse mit SPSS (Version 1.0). Zenodo. doi:[10.5281/zenodo.3612741](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3612741)
6. Bodi-Fernandez, O. (2020). Bivariate Kreuztabelle mit SPSS (Version 1.0). Zenodo. doi:[10.5281/zenodo.3612749](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3612749)
7. Bodi-Fernandez, O. (2020). Lineare Regressionsanalyse mit SPSS (Version 1.0). Zenodo. doi:[10.5281/zenodo.3612747](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3612747)
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5. Kaczmirek, L., Meitinger, K. and Behr, D. (2017). Higher data quality in web probing with EvalAnswer: a tool for identifying and reducing nonresponse in open-ended questions. GESIS Papers 2017/01. Köln: GESIS - Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften.
6. Kaczmirek, L., Phillips, B., Pennay, D.W., Lavrakas, P.J., Neiger, D. (2019). Building a probability-based online panel: Life in Australia™. CSRM & SRC Methods Paper. <https://www.srcentre.com.au/our-research/csrmsrc-methods-papers/Building%20a%20probability-based%20online%20panel-Life%20in%20Australia.pdf>
7. Kolland, F., Bischof, C. & Richter, L. (2019): Altersalmanach 2018: Altwerden in Niederösterreich. Projektbericht, Amt der NÖ Landesregierung.

6.1.5 Trainings, workshops and roadshows organised by AUSSDA

1. Ausserhofer, J. (2019). Research support services of the Vienna University Library. Institutsversammlung Anglistik und Amerikanistik, Vienna. (09.10.2019)
2. Blumesberger, S., Bodi-Fernandez, O. & Sanchez-Solis, B. (2018). Training on Data Management Planning for PhD-Students, University of Vienna (26.02.2018)
3. Bodi-Fernandez, O. (2018). Training on Questionnaire design for the Grazer Methodenkompetenzzentrum (GMZ), University of Graz (20.04.2018)
4. Bodi-Fernandez, O. (2018). Training on Data Management Planning for Grazer Methodenkompetenzzentrum (GMZ), University of Graz, (23.11.2018)
5. Butzlaff, I. & Heider, V. (2019) AUSSDA –The Austrian Social Science Data Archive, FSD Tampere (05.12.2019)
6. Prandner, D. (2018). Information on Data protection. Salzburg (06.2018)
7. Prandner, D. (2018). Information on Data protection. Linz (06.2018)
8. Prandner, D. (2018). Workshop on Data protection @ Climate Change Day Salzburg. Salzburg (05.2018)

9. Prandner, D. (2018). AUSSDA Introduction / Roadshow for the Johannes Kepler University of Linz and other tertiary education facilities in Upper Austria, Linz (06.2018)
10. Ausserhofer, J. (2018) - Salzburg roadshow
11. Ausserhofer, J. (2019) – Publizistik und Kommunikationswissenschaften Roadshow
12. Hönegger, L. (2019). The EOSC-Pillar survey concept. Coordination and Harmonisation of National & Thematic Initiatives to support. GESIS Workshop. 09.08.2019
13. Hönegger, L. (2019). The EOSC-Pillar project. Coordination and Harmonisation of National & Thematic Initiatives to support EOSC. The GUILD Open Science Working Group. (09.10.2019)
14. Hönegger, L. (2019). The EOSC-Pillar project. Coordination and Harmonisation of National & Thematic Initiatives to support EOSC. National Workshop at Uppsala University. (10.10.2019)

6.1.6 Invited talks

1. Bodi-Fernandez, O. (2018). EOSC und die Archivierung sozialwissenschaftlicher Daten. [EOSC and archiving social science data]. Presentation at: Research Network Human Factor in Digital Transformation (HFDT)-Symposium. European Open Science Cloud (EOSC) und die Wissensarchitektur im digitalen Zeitalter. [European Open Science Cloud (EOSC) and the knowledge architecture in the digital age]. 8.11.2018. University of Graz.
2. Bodi-Fernandez, O. (2018). Archivierung und Nachnutzung sozialwissenschaftlicher Forschungsdaten. [Archiving and reuse of social science research data]. Presentation at: Early Summer School Pädagogische Hochschulen 2018, 5.4.2018. Schladming.
3. Heider, V. (2019). AUSSDA & the Core Trust Seal. Presentation at Beyond ROMOR: Evaluation & Sustainability Planning, 06.09.2019, TU Wien.
4. Heider, V. (2019). Acquiring the Core Trust Seal: Lessons learned. Presentation at Certification Workshop on FAIR-aligned Repositories in Austria, 14.11.2019, TU Wien.
5. Höllinger, F. & Prandner, D. (2019). Der Soziale Survey Österreich zwischen 1986 und 2018 – Eine Projektübersicht. [The Austrian Social Survey between 1986 and 2018 – A project overview]. Presentation at: Strategietreffen sozialwissenschaftlicher Forschungsinfrastruktur. 11.2019. Wien
- Prandner, D. (2018). Online Datenerhebung. [Online data retrieval]. Presentation at: BMBF-Förderschwerpunkt „Forschung zur Digitalisierung in der Kulturellen Bildung“ [BMBF – Research focus: “Research on Digitisation and cultural education”]. Nürnberger.
6. Kaczmirek, L. (2018). SSHOC: Social Sciences & Humanities Open Cloud. Presentation at the Second EOSCpilot Stakeholders Forum. Vienna, 21.-22.11.2018.
7. Kaczmirek, L. (2018). Archivierung von Forschungsdaten als Best-Practice offener Wissenschaft [Archiving research data as a best practice in open science]. Presentation at the Bundesländerdialog [meeting of representatives of the Austrian states]. Vienna, 09.20.2018.
8. Kaczmirek, L. (2018). Data Culture & FAIR Data: AUSSDA – The Austrian Social Science Data Archive. Presentation at the European Open Science Cloud: Austria takes initiative. Vienna, 30.10.2018
9. Kaczmirek, L. & Heider, V. (2018). Building a new social science data archive - covering the first year. Presentation at the Strengthening and widening of the European infrastructure of social science data archives. Belgrade, Serbia, 14.-15.11.2018

6.1.7 List of presentations

The following list includes presentations by staff members at national and international conferences and symposia.

1. Ausserhofer, J. & Prandner, D. (2019) Datenarchive als Infrastruktur aufgeklärter Öffentlichkeiten [Dataarchives as Infrastructure for an enlightened public sphere]. Presentation at „Momentum Kongress 2019 [Momentum Congress 2019]“, 12.10.2019, Hallstatt.
2. Bodi-Fernandez, O. (2017). Zur methodischen Umsetzung verschiedener theoretischer Resilienzmodelle. [On the methodical implementation of various theoretical models of resilience.] Presentation at: Soziologie zwischen Theorie und Praxis. [Sociology between theory and practice]. Congress of the Austrian Society of Sociology. 08.12.2017, University of Graz.
3. Bodi-Fernandez, O. (2017). Empirical Assessment of different theoretical models of resilience. Presentation at: 13th Conference of the European Sociological Association. (Un)Making Europe: Capitalism, Solidarities, Subjectivities. 30.08.2017, Athens
- Bodi-Fernandez, O. & Heider, V. (2017). Presentation at “Tag der Politikwissenschaft 2017”, annual conference of the Austrian Political Science Association, 30.11.-1.12.2017, University of Graz.
4. Bodi-Fernandez, O. (2018). AUSSDA – Daten archivieren und für Forschung und Lehre nutzbar machen. [AUSSDA - Archiving data and making it usable for research and teaching.] Presentation at: Plurale Lebenswelten – Singuläre Methoden. Tagung der Sektion: Soziologische Methoden und Forschungsdesigns (ÖGS). Graz. 08.11.2018, University of Graz.
5. Bodi-Fernandez, O.: „Erfahrungen über die Methodik von Umfragen unter Migrantinnen und Migranten“. Beitrag zur Buchpräsentation „Die Lebenssituation von Migrantinnen und Migranten in Österreich“ der Wiener Gesellschaft für Soziologie. Wien. 29.10.2019.
6. Bodi-Fernandez, O.: „Forschungsdaten archivieren und nachnutzbar machen – zwischen Data Sharing und Datenschutz“. Beitrag zum ÖFEB-Kongress 2019 Linz. 18.09.2019.
7. Bodi-Fernandez, O.: „AUSSDA - The Austrian Social Science Data Archive“. Beitrag zur Summer School, Rijeka. 06.06.2019.
8. Heider, V. (2017). Presentation at “Data First?!", Digital Humanities conference, 4.12.-6.12.2017, University of Innsbruck.
9. Hönegger, L. (2019). EOSC-Pillar Survey Presentation. EOSC Symposium Budapest. (26.11.2019)
10. Hönegger, L. (2020). The EOSC-Pillar project. Coordination and Harmonisation of National & Thematic Initiatives to support EOSC. OANA Network Event. (23.01.2020)
11. Kaczmirek, L. & Bodi-Fernandez, O. (2018). EOSC und die Social Sciences [European Open Science Cloud and the Social Sciences]. Presentation at “Open Access Tage [open access days]“, 25.09.2018, TU Graz.
12. Kasberger, S. (2020). pyDataverse - Easy data migrations into Dataverse. European Dataverse Workshop, Tromsø (24.01.2020)
13. Offerhaus, A., Lohner, J., & Prandner, D. (2018). Journalists' as Memory Agents: Research Strands, Definitions and Challenges. Presentation at: DFG Nachwuchsnetzwerk: Erinnerungsforschung (German Research Council: Young scholar network: Memory Studies). 07.2018, Tübingen.
14. Prandner, D. (2018). Jenseits der Responserate – Unterschiede in der Datenqualität zwischen urbanen und ruralen Regionen? [Beyond the response rate – Differences in Data Quality between urban and rural regions. Presentation at: Plurale Lebenswelten - Singuläre Methoden [Plurality in life worlds – singular methods?]. Workshop of the sociological research designs and methods-working group of the Austrian Society of Sociology. 11.2018, University of Graz.
15. Prandner, D. & Bacher, J. (2017). How useful is data fusion when employing matrix designs in surveys? Illustrating potential benefits and limitations using the Austrian and European Social Survey. Presentation at: Conference of the ESRA – 2017 European survey research association. 07.2017, Lisboa.

16. Prandner, D. & Bacher, J. (2019) Interviewer Effects on Well-Being and Health Questions. Presentation at: ESRA – Bi-Annual Conference. 07.2019, Zagreb.
17. Prandner, D. & Bodi-Fernandez, O. (2017). AUSSDA - The Austrian Social Science Data Archive: Introduction. Presentation at: Soziologie zwischen Theorie und Praxis. [Sociology between theory and practice]. Congress of the Austrian Society of Sociology.08.12.2017, University of Graz.
18. Prandner, D. & Grausgruber, A. (2018). Don't care or Drifting to the right? – Political Involvement in Austria between 1986 and 2016. Presentation at: ISA-World Congress 2018 (International Sociological Association). 07.2018, Toronto.
19. Prandner, D. & Tabakovic, A. (2019). Measuring which support systems really work to improve students learning in your class - A case study on quantitative methods courses in the social sciences. Presentation at: HeAD'2018. 06.2019, Valencia.
20. Prandner, D. & Moosbrugger, M. (2017). How does vocational orientated education form professional role expectations? A case study among Austrian journalism students. Presentation at: 13th Conference of the European Sociological Association. (Un)Making Europe: Capitalism, Solidarities, Subjectivities. 08.2017, Athens.
21. Prandner, D. & Moosbrugger, M. (2018). Who is even studying journalism to become a journalist?. Presentation at: HeAD'2018. 06.2018, Valencia.
22. Prandner, D. & Vos, T. (2017). The socialization of journalism students into the profession: Results from a global survey of j-students. Presentation at: ICA – Annual Conference 2017. 04.2017, San Diego.
23. Prandner, D., Weichbold, M. & Bacher, J. (2018). Are experienced Interviewers getting better interviews? Presentation at: RN21- ESA Off Year Conference (European Sociological Association). 10.2018, Cracow.
24. Prandner, D. & Weichbold, M. (2018). Hard to reach populations? Surveying migrants in Austria via onomastic recruiting. Presentation at: ISA-World Congress 2018 (International Sociological Association). 07.2018, Toronto.
25. Prandner, D. & Weichbold, M. (2017). Interviewer_innen Effekte in Repräsentativerhebungen – Erkenntnisse aus dem Sozialen Survey Österreich 2016. [Interviewer effects in representative population surveys – What we learned from the Social Survey Austria 2016]. Presentation at: Soziologie zwischen Theorie und Praxis. [Sociology between theory and practice]. Congress of the Austrian Society of Sociology. 12.2017, University of Graz.
26. Prandner, D. & Weichbold, M. (2019). Building a Sampling Frame for Migrant Populations via an Onomastic Approach - One or more lessons learned from the Austrian Immigrant Survey 2016. Presentation at: DGSTAT – Jahrestagung 2019. 05.2019, Munich.

6.2 Appendix B: Documentation of Impact Indicators

6.2.1 List of general news articles and press releases mentioning AUSSDA

1. APA. (2017). Plattform AUSSDA bietet freien Zugang zu sozialwissenschaftlichen Daten. Retrieved 5 April 2019, from derStandard.at website: <https://derstandard.at/2000068036503/Plattform-AUSSDA-bietet-freien-Zugang-zu-sozialwissenschaftlichen-Daten>
2. APA. (2019). EU-Projekt für 'Open Cloud' der Sozial- und Geisteswissenschaften. Retrieved 5 April 2019, from: <https://derstandard.at/2000096354272/EU-Projekt-fuer-Open-Cloud-der-Sozial-und-Geisteswissenschaften>
3. APA. (2019). EU-Projekt für 'Open Cloud' der Sozial- und Geisteswissenschaften | Science.apa.at. Retrieved 5 April 2019, from https://science.apa.at/site/medizin_und_biotech/detail?key=SCI_20190116_SCI39351351646399182
4. APA. (2019). EU-Projekt für 'Open Cloud' der Sozial- und Geisteswissenschaften | Science.apa.at. Retrieved 5 April 2019, from https://science.apa.at/site/politik_und_wirtschaft/detail?key=SCI_20190117_SCI45011703446416872
5. APA. (2019). EU-Projekt für 'Open Cloud' der Sozial- und Geisteswissenschaften | Science.apa.at. Retrieved 5 April 2019, from https://science.apa.at/rubrik/kultur_und_gesellschaft/EU-Projekt_fuer_Open_Cloud_der_Sozial-_und_Geisteswissenschaften/SCI_20190116_SCI39351351646399182
6. APA. (2019). Faßmann: Neues EU-Projekt stärkt Open Science in den Sozial- und Geisteswissenschaften. Retrieved 5 April 2019, from OTS.at website: https://www.ots.at/presseaussendung/OTS_20190116_OTS0016/fassmann-neues-eu-projekt-staerkt-open-science-in-den-sozial-und-geisteswissenschaften
7. APA. (2019). Faßmann: Neues EU-Projekt stärkt Open Science in den Sozial- und Geisteswissenschaften | Science.apa.at. Retrieved 5 April 2019, from https://science.apa.at/site/politik_und_wirtschaft/detail?key=SCI_20190116_SCI39431352646395718
8. APA. (2019). Open Cloud für Sozial- und Geisteswissenschaften angepeilt. Retrieved 5 April 2019, from derStandard.at website: <https://derstandard.at/2000096357843/Open-Cloud-fuer-Sozial-und-Geisteswissenschaften-angepeilt>
9. APA, & vienna.at. (2019). 14,5 Mio. Förderung für 'Open Cloud' der Sozial- und Geisteswissenschaften. Retrieved 5 April 2019, from vienna.at website: <https://www.vienna.at/145-mio-foerderung-fuer-open-cloud-der-sozial-und-geisteswissenschaften/6063028>
10. Hanak, S. (2018). Daten aus der Forschung für alle. FALTER HEUREKA. Retrieved 5 April 2019, from https://www.falter.at/archiv/FALTER_20180530E59A96FE67/daten-aus-der-forschung-fur-alle
11. science.ORF.at, & APA. (2017). Archiv für sozialwissenschaftliche Daten. Retrieved 5 April 2019, from science.ORF.at website: <https://science.orf.at/stories/2878768/>

6.2.2 List of general news articles using AUSSDA datasets

AUSSDA datasets were used in several news articles. The list below includes all news articles that provided a hyperlink to the datasets in the AUSSDA Dataverse. Many other news articles using AUSSDA datasets were not able to provide a link to the AUSSDA Dataverse because the relevant datasets had not yet been published when the news articles were released.

1. Ennser-Jedenastik, L. (2018a). Die neuen Wähler der Volkspartei ähneln jenen der FPÖ. Retrieved 5 April 2019, from derStandard.at website:

- <https://derstandard.at/2000089378348/Die-neuen-Waehler-der-Volkspartei-aehnlen-jenen-der-FPOe>
2. Ennser-Jedenastik, L. (2018b). Die Polarisierung nimmt zu – sie ist aber nicht ideologisch, sondern affektiv. Retrieved 5 April 2019, from derStandard.at website: <https://derstandard.at/2000083831787/Die-Polarisierung-nimmt-zu-sie-ist-aber-nicht-ideologisch-sondern>
 3. Ennser-Jedenastik, L. (2018c). Die Skepsis gegenüber direkter Demokratie ist bei politisch Engagierten größer. Retrieved 5 April 2019, from derStandard.at website: <https://derstandard.at/2000089124972/Die-Skepsis-gegenueber-direkter-Demokratie-ist-bei-politisch-Engagierten-groesser>
 4. Ennser-Jedenastik, L. (2018d). Echte Populisten wählen Strache, nicht Kurz. Retrieved 5 April 2019, from derStandard.at website: <https://derstandard.at/2000076538862/Echte-Populisten-waehlen-Strache-nicht-Kurz>
 5. Ennser-Jedenastik, L. (2018e). Einmal Ausländer, immer Ausländer? Retrieved 5 April 2019, from derStandard.at website: <https://derstandard.at/2000084039528/Einmal-Auslaender-immer-Auslaender>
 6. Ennser-Jedenastik, L. (2018f). Frauen und Männer wählen unterschiedlich – außer sie sind verheiratet. Retrieved 5 April 2019, from derStandard.at website: <https://derstandard.at/2000084915864/Frauen-und-Maenner-waehlen-unterschiedlich-ausser-sie-sind-verheiratet>
 7. Ennser-Jedenastik, L. (2018g). Matthias Strolz: Kein Parteichef polarisiert so wenig wie er. Retrieved 5 April 2019, from derStandard.at website: <https://derstandard.at/2000079405107/Matthias-Strolz-Kein-Parteichef-polarisiert-so-wenig-wie-er>
 8. Ennser-Jedenastik, L. (2018h). Persönlichkeitswahlrecht – ein Wahlrecht für Reiche und höher Gebildete? Retrieved 5 April 2019, from derStandard.at website: <https://derstandard.at/2000078186291/Persoenlichkeitswahlrecht-ein-Wahlrecht-fuer-Reiche-und-hoeher-Gebildete>
 9. Ennser-Jedenastik, L. (2018i). Peter Pilz hat die Grünen auf ihren Wählerkern reduziert. Retrieved 5 April 2019, from derStandard.at website: <https://derstandard.at/2000080259659/Peter-Pilz-hat-die-Gruenen-auf-ihren-Waehlerkern-reduziert>
 10. Ennser-Jedenastik, L. (2018j). Regiert die eigene Partei, steigt die Zufriedenheit mit der Demokratie. Retrieved 5 April 2019, from derStandard.at website: <https://derstandard.at/2000076009795/Wenn-die-eigene-Partei-regiert-steigt-auch-die-Freude-an>
 11. Ennser-Jedenastik, L. (2018k). Sagen wir nicht mehr 'Rechtspopulismus'! Retrieved 5 April 2019, from derStandard.at website: <https://derstandard.at/2000092393526/Sagen-wir-nicht-mehr-Rechtspopulismus>
 12. Ennser-Jedenastik, L. (2018l). Soziale Medien: Eine polarisierte Öffentlichkeit. Retrieved 5 April 2019, from derStandard.at website: <https://derstandard.at/2000088744439/Soziale-Medien-Eine-polarisierte-Oeffentlichkeit>
 13. Ennser-Jedenastik, L. (2018m). Sozialpolitik ist die Achillesferse dieser Regierung. Retrieved 5 April 2019, from derStandard.at website: <https://derstandard.at/2000084386759/Sozialpolitik-ist-die-Achillesferse-dieser-Regierung>
 14. Ennser-Jedenastik, L. (2019a). Politische Zielgruppenwerbung: Die Post kocht auch nur mit Wasser. Retrieved 5 April 2019, from derStandard.at website: <https://derstandard.at/2000095758614/Politische-Zielgruppenwerbung-Die-Post-kocht-auch-nur-mit-Wasser>
 15. Ennser-Jedenastik, L. (2019b). Sozialpolitik: Arm gegen Reich oder Frühaufsteher gegen Liegenbleiber? Retrieved 5 April 2019, from derStandard.at website:

<https://derstandard.at/2000096236788/Sozialpolitik-Arm-gegen-Reich-oder-Fruehaufsteher-gegen-Liegenbleiber>

16. Ennser-Jedenastik, L. (2019c). Voggenhuber und Jetzt: So ganz passt das nicht. Retrieved 5 April 2019, from derStandard.at website:

<https://derstandard.at/2000097872725/Voggenhuber-und-Jetzt-So-ganz-passt-das-nicht>

6.2.3 Publications entered in Dataverse that relate to datasets

1. Aichholzer, J., Friesl, C., Hajdinjak, S., & Kritzinger, S. (eds) (2019). Quo vadis, Österreich? Wertewandel 1990-2018. Wien: Czernin.
2. de Leeuw, E., Hox, J., & Luiten, A. (2018). International Nonresponse Trends across Countries and Years: An analysis of 36 years of Labour Force Survey data. Survey Insights: Methods from the Field. doi: [10.13094/SMIF-2018-00008](https://doi.org/10.13094/SMIF-2018-00008)
3. Denz, H., Friesl, C., Polak, R., Zuba, R., & Zulehner, P. M. (2001). Die Konfliktgesellschaft. Wertewandel in Österreich 1990-2000. Wien: Czernin.
4. Eder, A., Hadler, M., & Schweighart, M. (2018). Über das scheinbare Paradoxon der Zugehörigkeit zur gesellschaftlichen Mitte. Eine quantitative und qualitative Analyse der subjektiven sozialen Position der ÖsterreicherInnen 1993–2016. SWS-Rundschau, 58(2), 203-224.
5. Friesl, C., Polak, R., & Hamachers-Zuba, U. (eds) (2009). Die Österreicher innen. Wertewandel 1990-2008. Wien: Czernin.
6. Keusch, F., & Yan, T. (2018). Is satisficing responsible for response order effects in rating scale questions? Survey Research Methods, 12(3), 259-270. doi:[10.18148/srm/2018.v12i3.7263](https://doi.org/10.18148/srm/2018.v12i3.7263)
7. Liu, M. (2017). Does name order still matter for candidates in a presidential primary poll in the US? Lack of response order effect in a web survey experiment. Survey Methods: Insights from the Field. doi:[10.13094/SMIF-2017-00005](https://doi.org/10.13094/SMIF-2017-00005)
8. Riedl, A. (2018). Political TV interviews in Austria 1981–2016 – Structures and strategies through times of substantial change in media and politics. Communications. doi:[10.1515/commun-2018-2023](https://doi.org/10.1515/commun-2018-2023)
9. Partheymüller, J., Plescia, C., Wilhelm, J., & Kritzinger, S. (2019). Let's talk about Europe! Political discussion during the EP 2019 election campaign. [ÖGfE Policy Brief]. Retrieved from <https://oegfe.at/2019/09/political-discussion-ep-2019/>
10. Prandner, D. & Moosbrugger, R. (2018). Who is even studying journalism to become a journalist? 4th International Conference on Higher Education Advances (HEAd'18). Universitat Politècnica de València, València. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.4995/HEAd18.2018.8047>
11. Prandner, Dimitri, und Andreas Röser. 2017. Questions of Quality - Is Data Quality Still Tied to Survey Mode? An Austria Case Study Dealing With Attitudes Concerning Refugees. MedienJournal 41 (3), 49-63. doi:[10.24989/medienjournal.v41i3.1494](https://doi.org/10.24989/medienjournal.v41i3.1494)
12. Wetzelhütter, D. (2017). "Digital Mobility" And Data Quality. Consequences of Nonresponses As Situational Behaviour of Survey Participants When Using a Smartphone Anywhere. MedienJournal, 41(3), 29-48. doi:[10.24989/medienjournal.v41i3.1493](https://doi.org/10.24989/medienjournal.v41i3.1493)
13. Wolf, M., Verwiebe, R. & Seewann, L. (2017). Wo und wie bilden sich unsere Werte? Aktuelle Befunde für Österreich aus einer Mixed-Methods-Studie. SWS-Rundschau 57(4), 351-372.
14. Zulehner, P. M., Denz, H., Beham, M., & Friesl, C. (1991). Vom Untertan zum Freiheitskünstler. Eine Kulturdiagnose anhand der Untersuchungen „Religion im Leben der Österreicher 1970 bis 1990“ – „Europäische Wertestudie – Österreichteil 1990“. Wien: Herder.