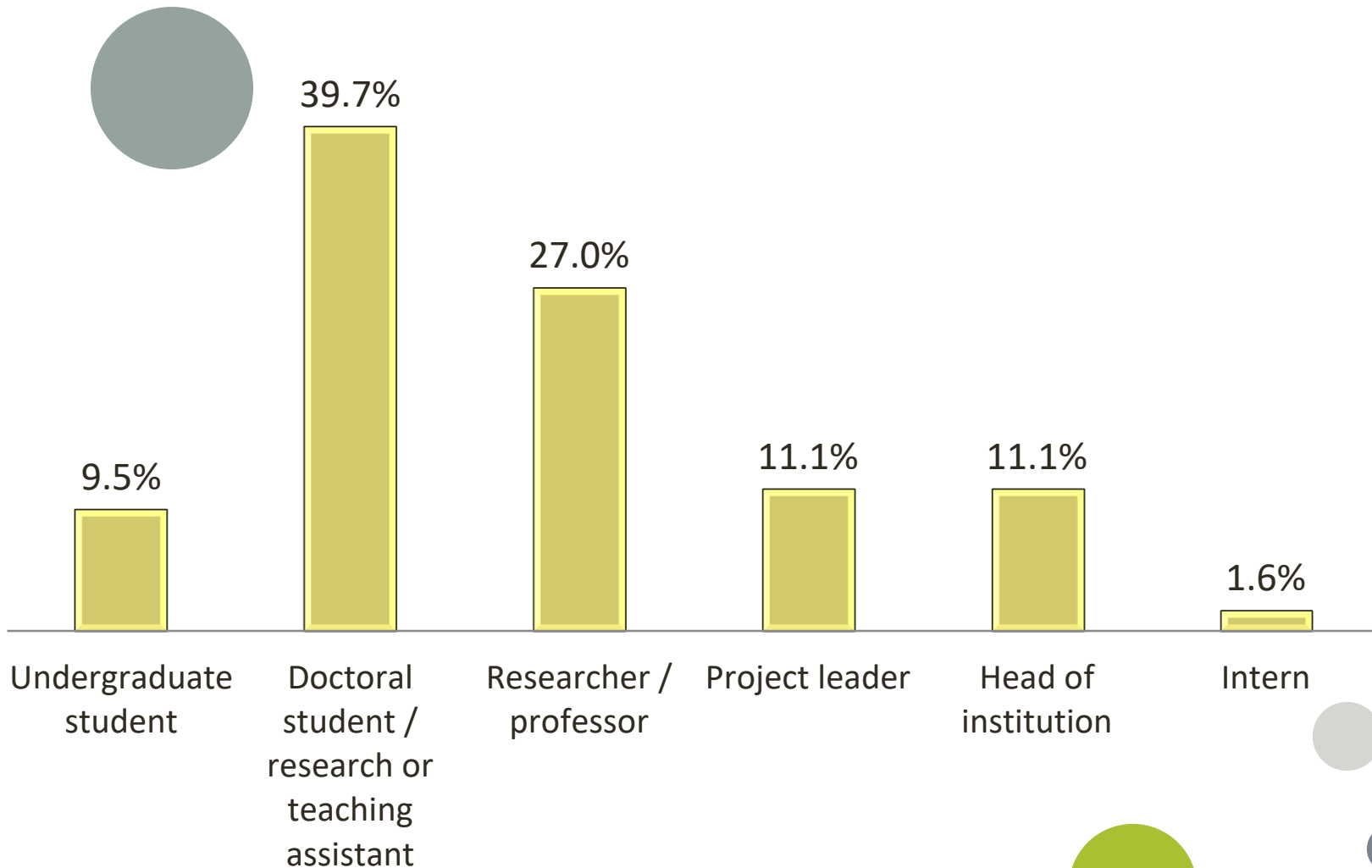


What is your current principal activity?

N=63



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[1]

Research among Social Science researchers



- SEEDS PROJECT
- SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER 2015

13-15.10.2015

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[2]

Research among Social Science researchers



- SEEDS PROJECT
- SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER 2015

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(3)

Research among Social Science researchers

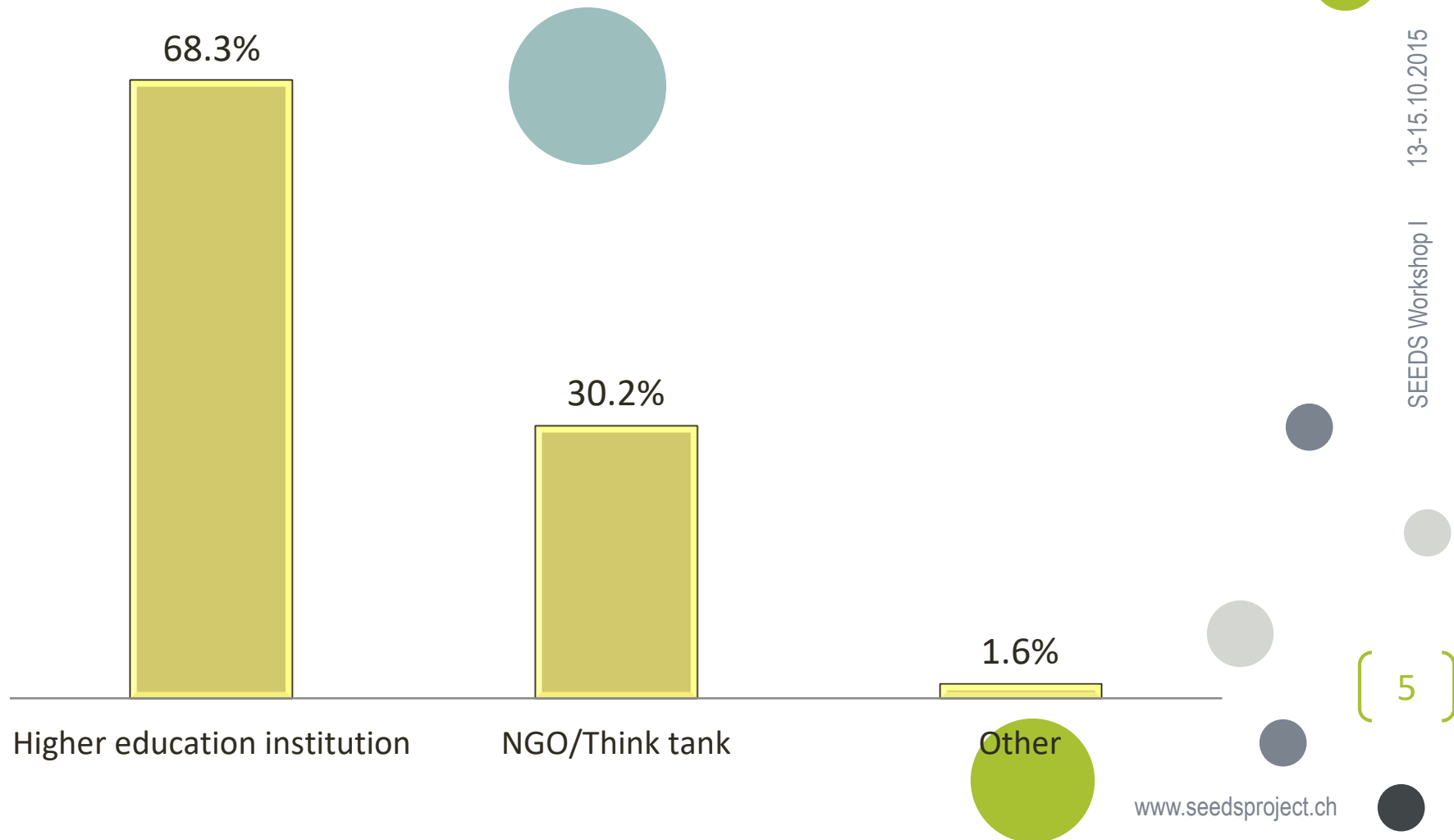
- SEEDS PROJECT
- SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER 2015
- 336 SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCHERS
- 83 SURVEYS (2 SIMILAR, 19 INCOMPLETE)
- 63 PARTICIPANTS
- 19% RESPONSE PERCENTAGE

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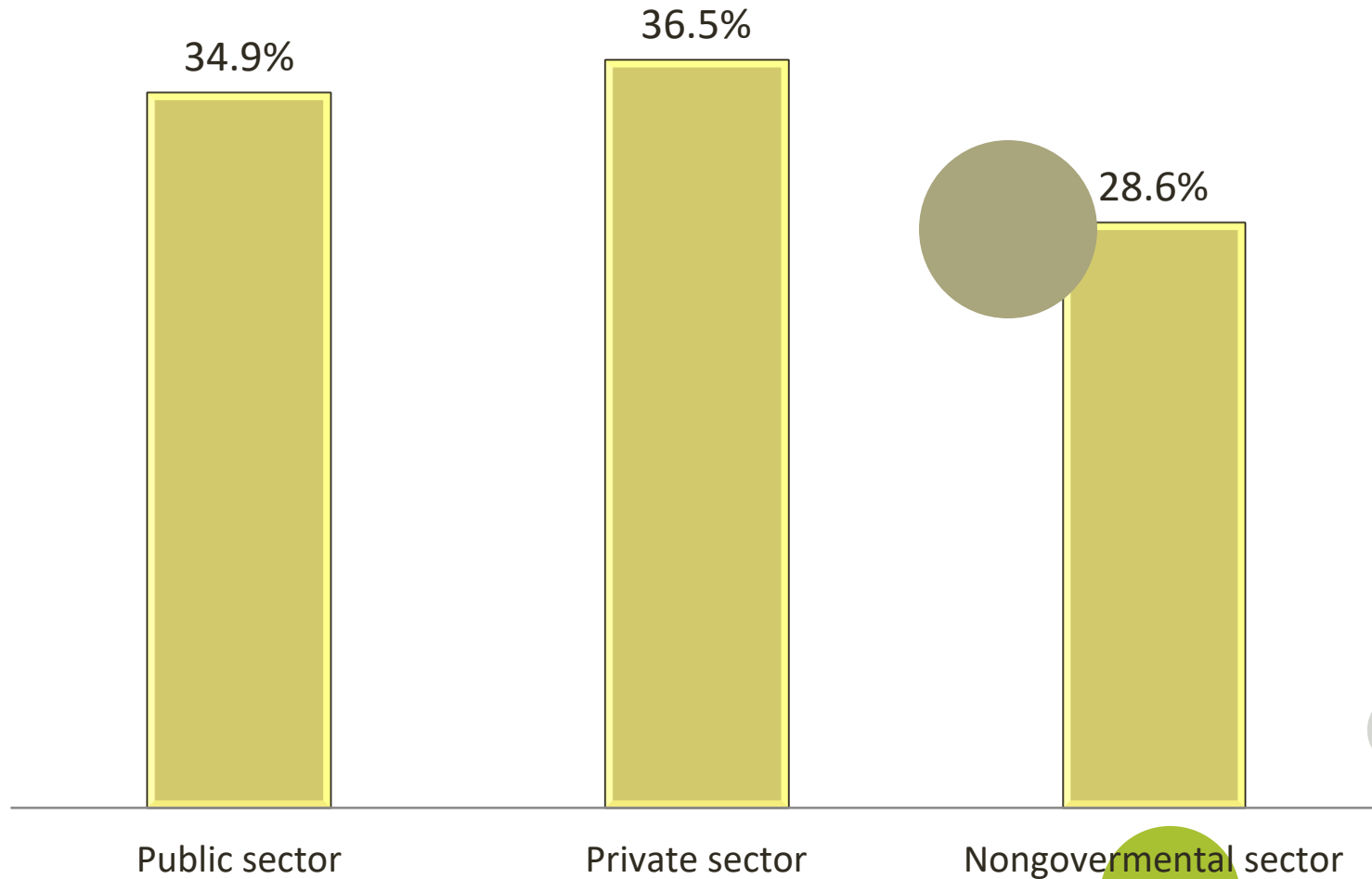
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[4]

With what type of institution are you currently principally affiliated? N=63

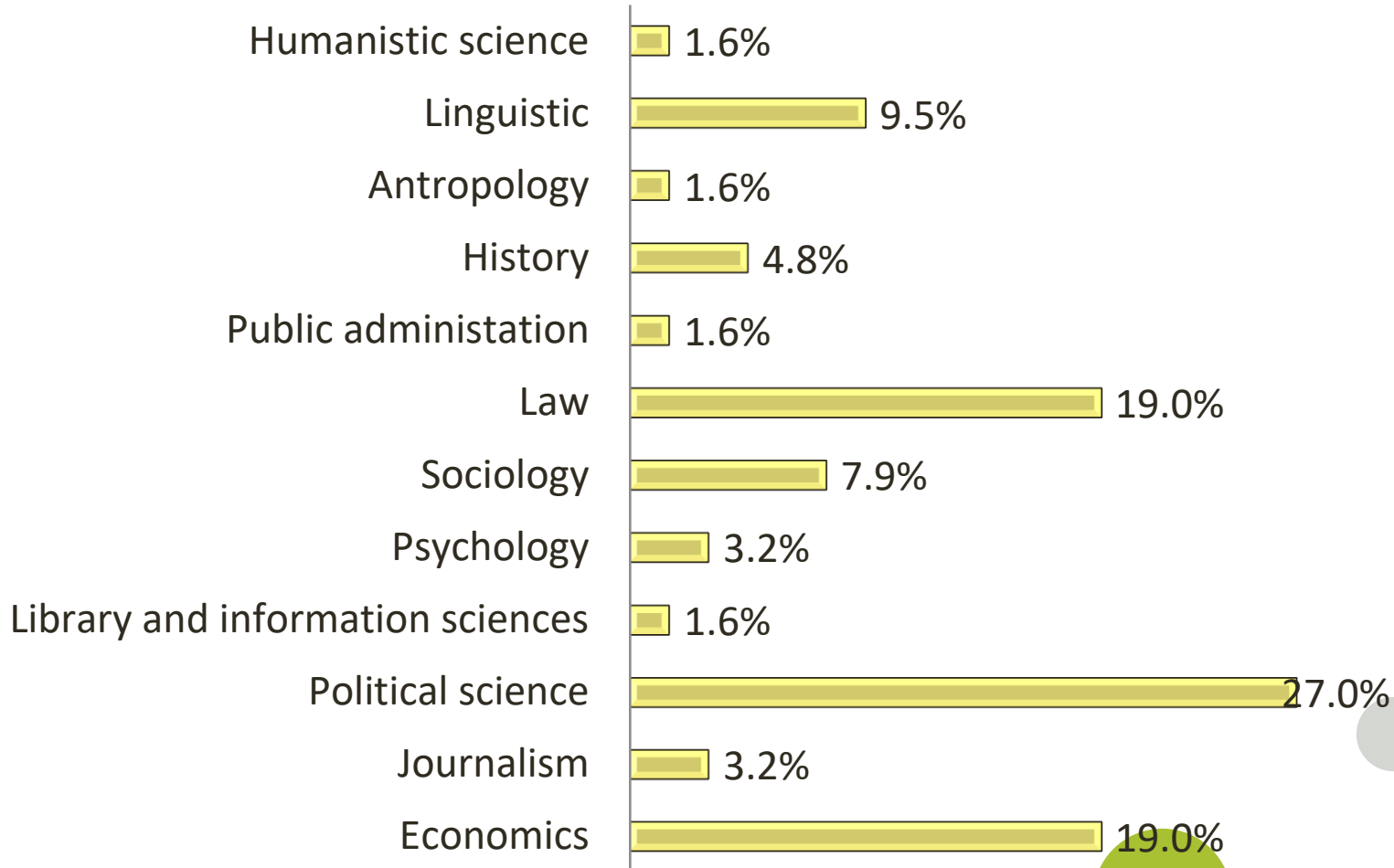
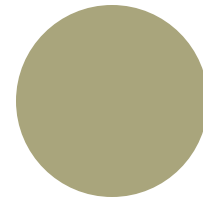


Do you work in public, private or nongovernmental sector? N=63



What is your principal research discipline?

N=63



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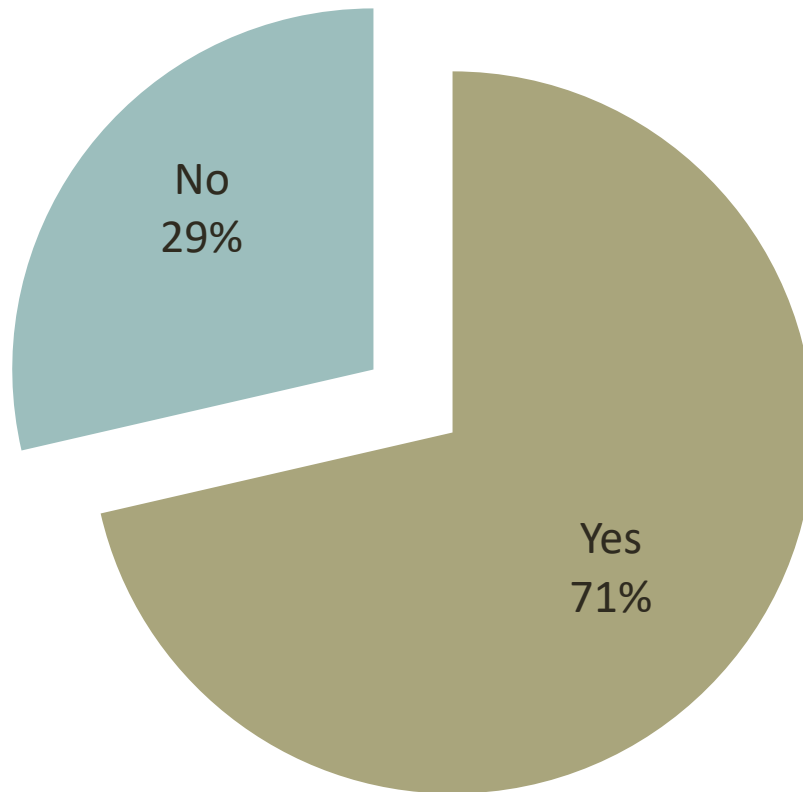


[7]



In the context of your research activity within the past 5 years, did you produce or help to produce any research data? This could be quantitative and/or qualitative data.

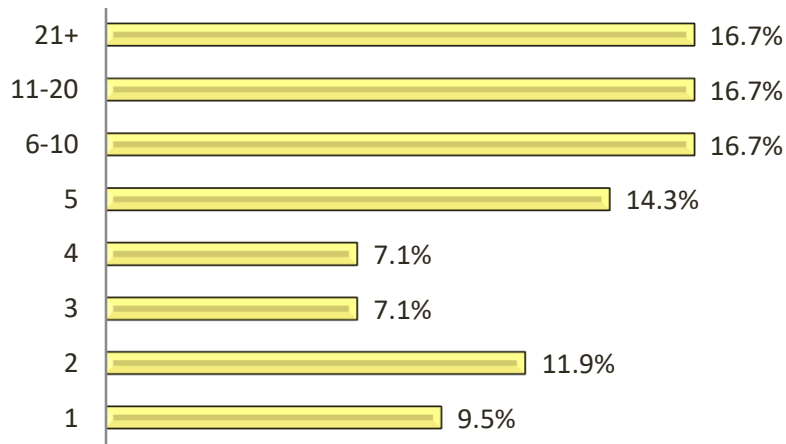
N=63



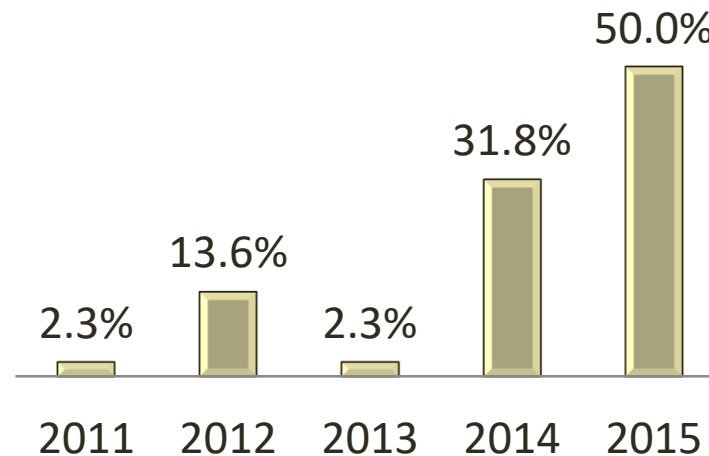
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8

Enter the number of datasets that you have produced or helped to produce during the past 5 years. N=42

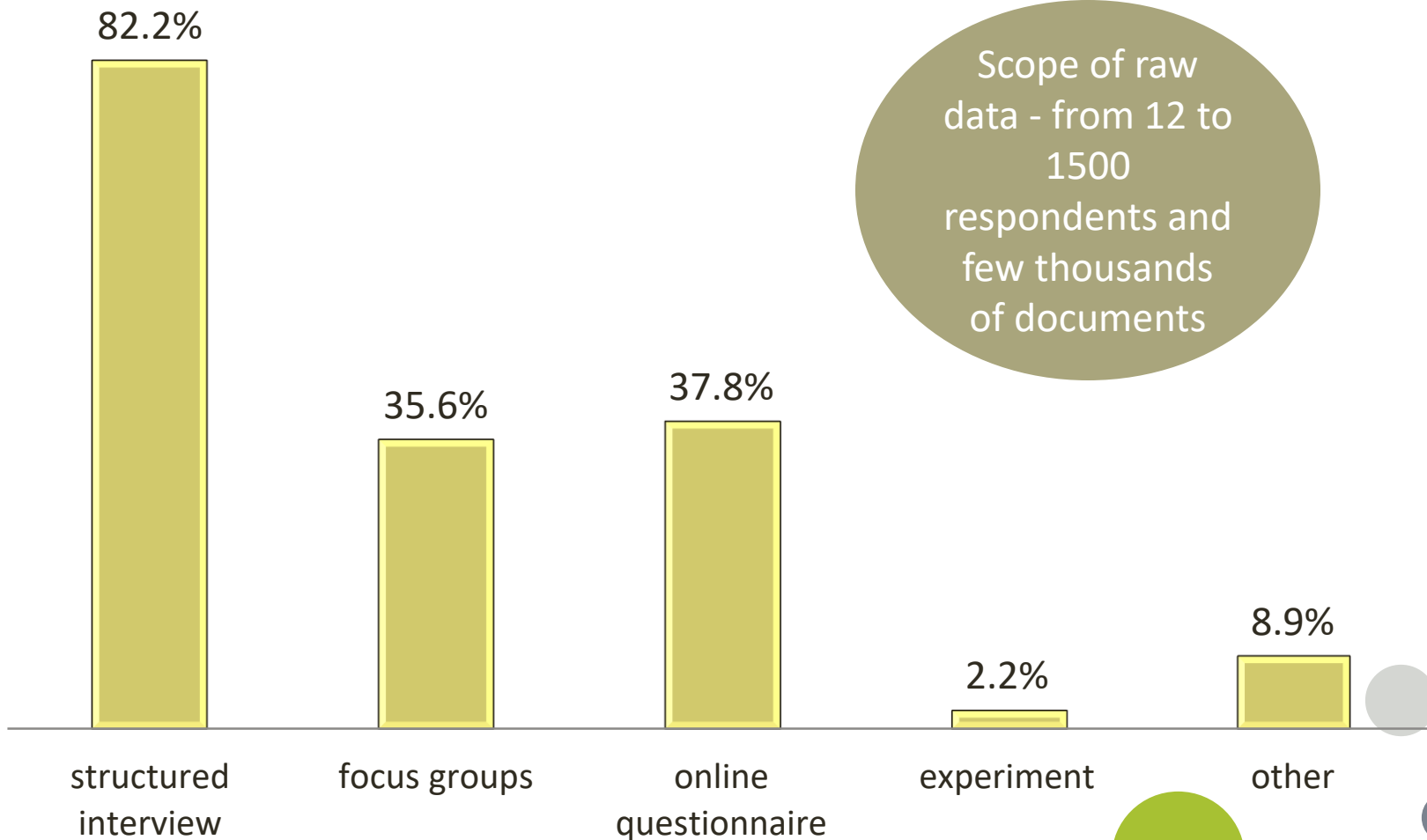


In which year was the fieldwork (or data collection phase) completed? N=44



Which data collection method was applied in this research? (e.g. online questionnaire, structured interview, focus groups, experiment, ...)

N=45



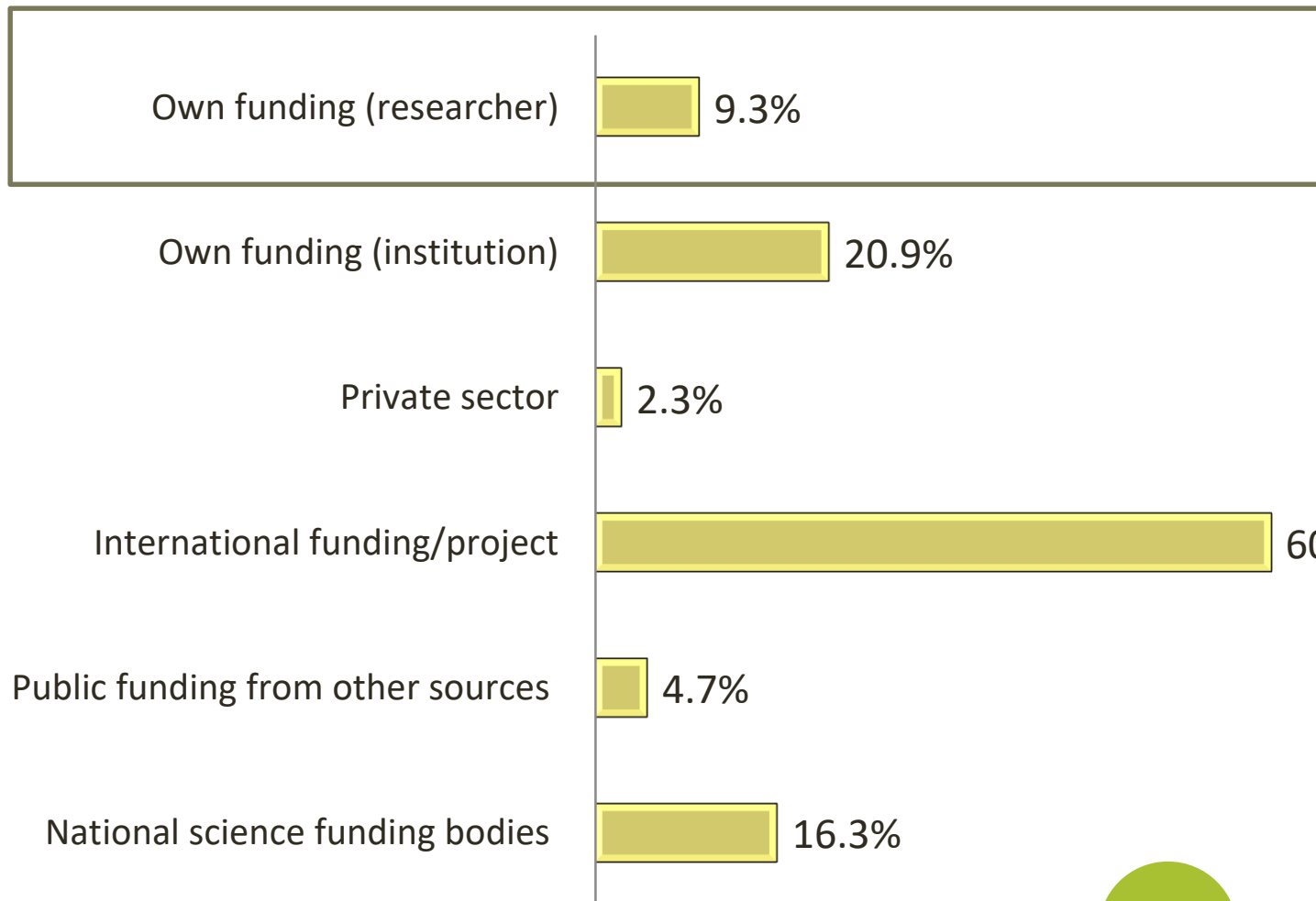
Scope of raw data - from 12 to 1500 respondents and few thousands of documents

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(10)

How was this research financed?

N=43



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(11)



Apart from you, how many researchers were involved in this research project?

N=45



Apart from you, how many researchers were involved in this research project?		
	Frequency	Percent
0	3	6.7
1-3	17	37.8
4-5	15	33.3
6-10	7	15.6
11+	3	6.7
Total	45	100,0

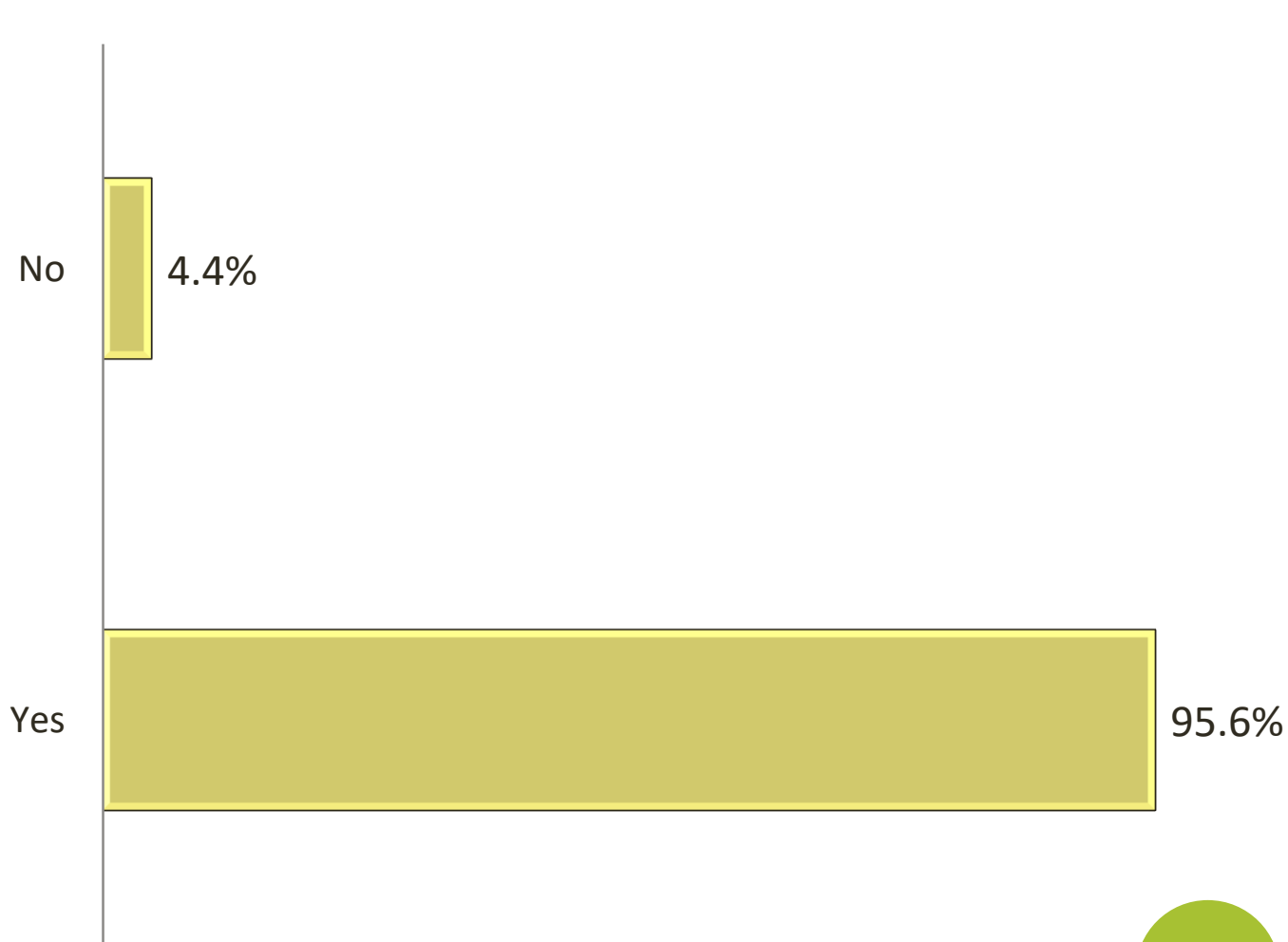
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(12)

After you completed your last research project, did you or your research team members keep/retain the data?

N=45

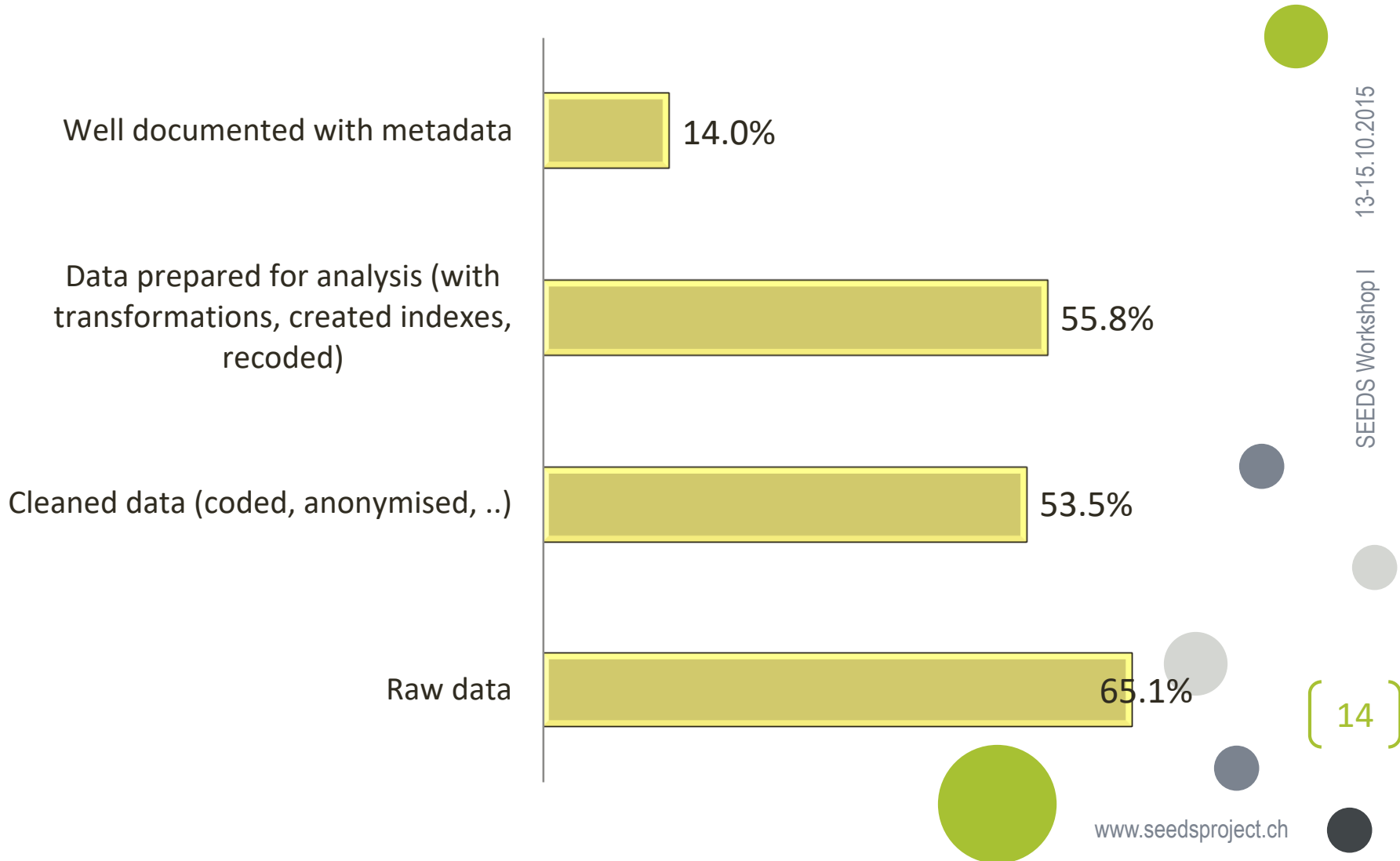


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13

After you completed your last research project, did you or your research team members keep/retain the data?

N=43

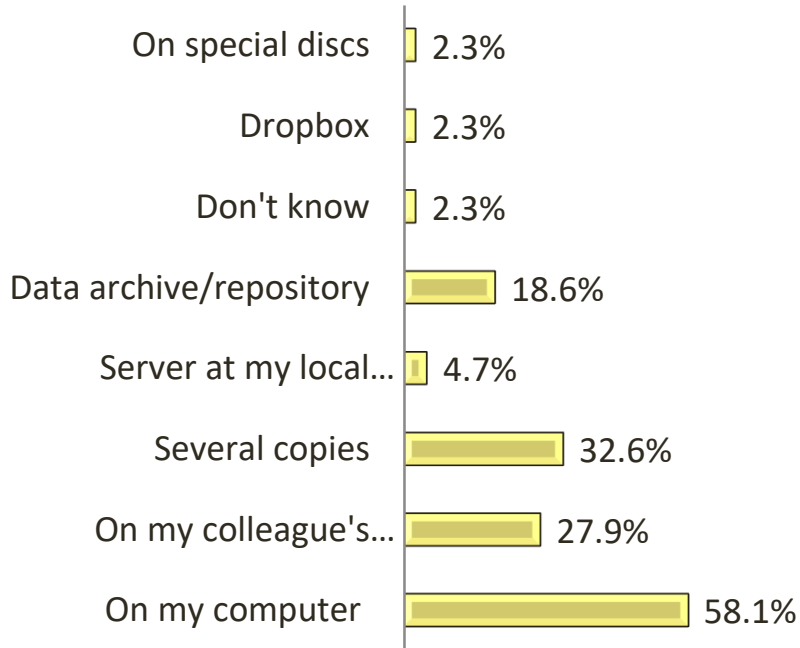


Have you used any special documentation/metadata standard for description of your research data?

Have you used any special documentation/metadata standard for description of your research data?	
DDI	1
DC	0
ISO 11179	0
Internal/institutional documentation standard	4
Don't know	1

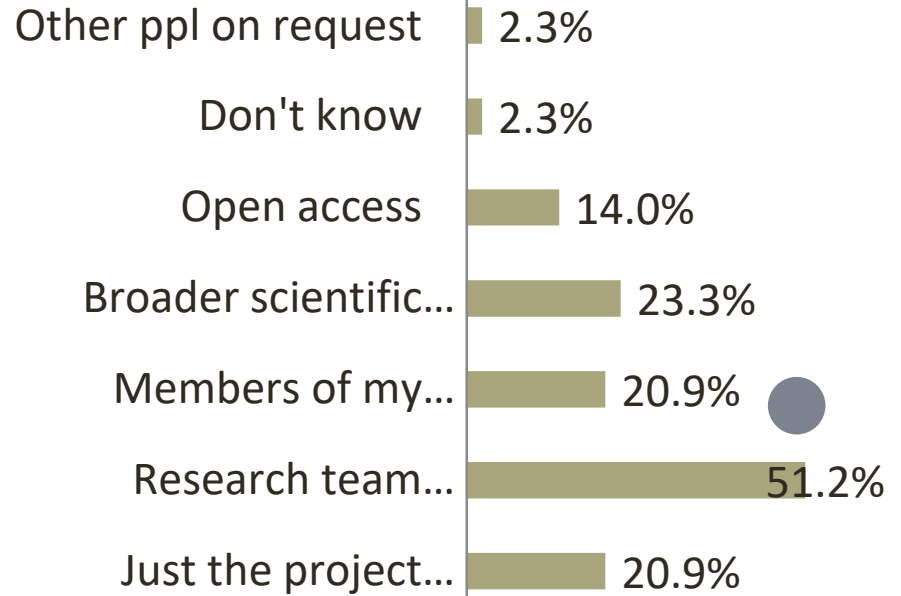
Where is the data from your last project kept?

N=43



Who may be granted access to the data from your last project for research use?

N=43



In your opinion, what would be the ideal level of access to this research data?

N=45

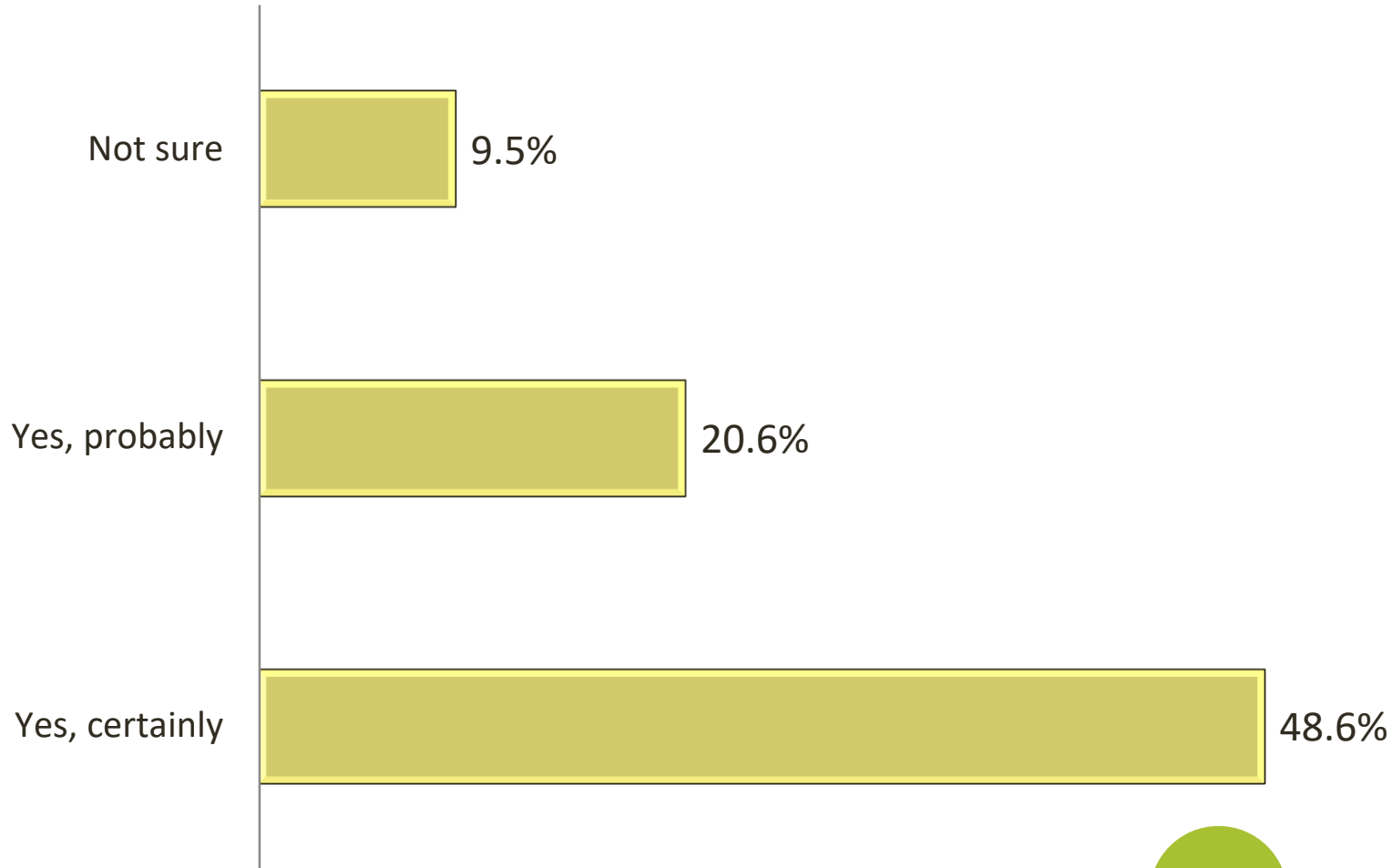


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(17)

If you knew that your data would be preserved for the long-term in a secure environment, and shared only with accredited researchers, would you be willing to provide your data to a social science data archive?

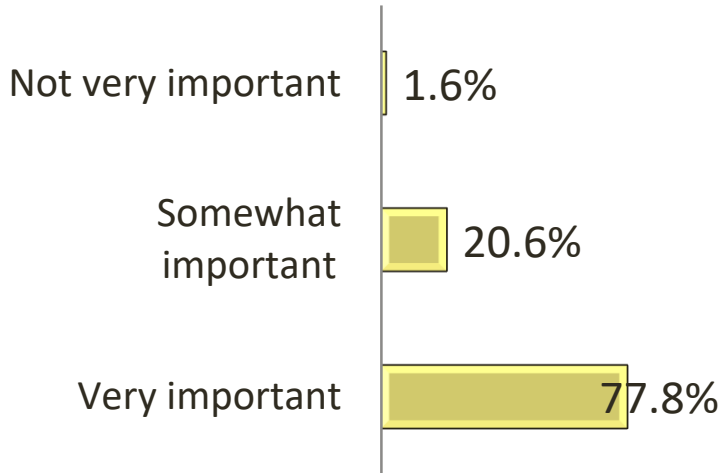
N=37



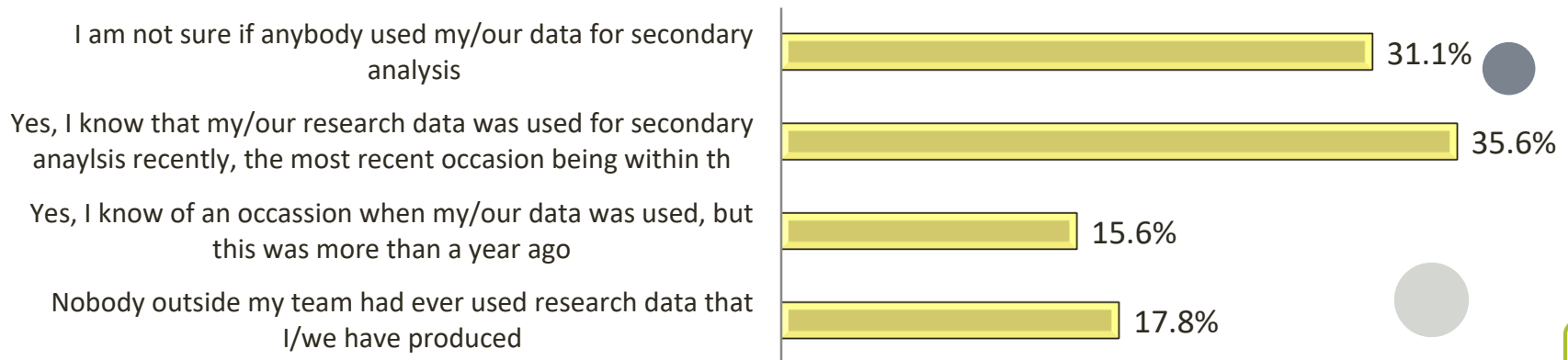
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[18]

With respect to your own discipline, how important is the sharing of research data? N=63

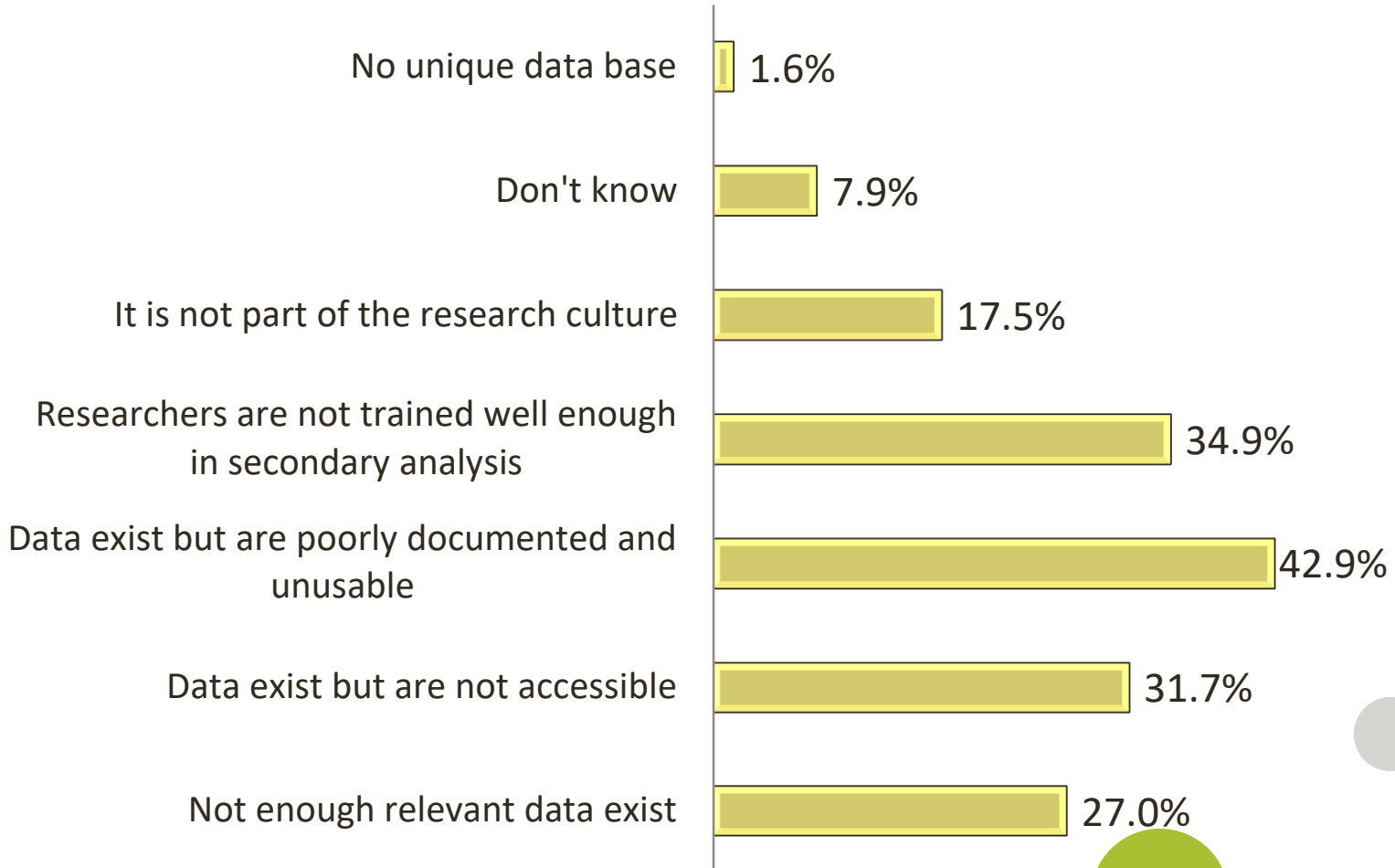


Do you know if any other researcher outside your own team had used for secondary analysis any of the research data that you produced? N=45



In general, what are the barriers to conducting secondary analysis in your country?

N=63



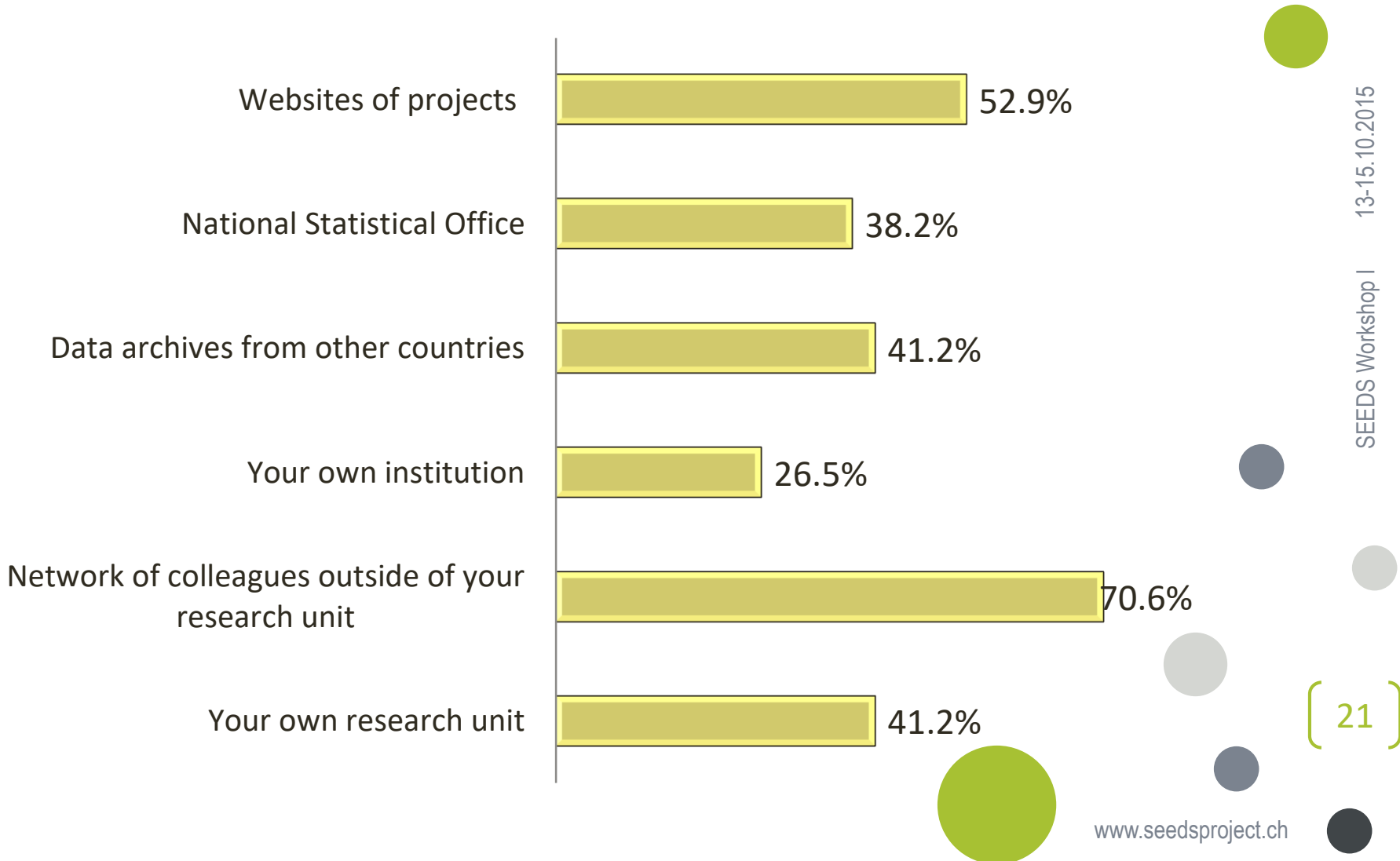
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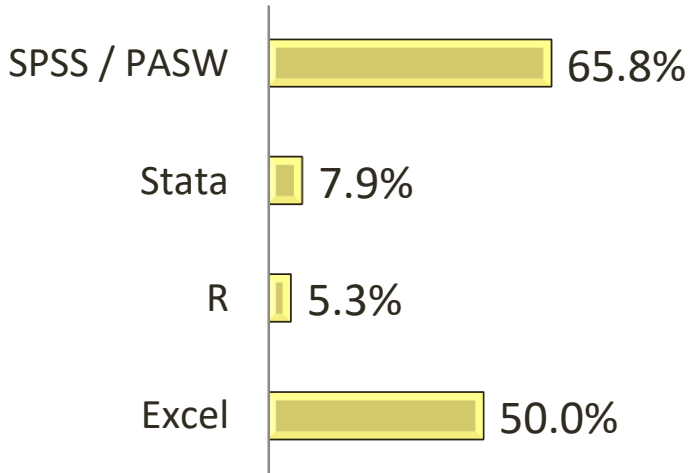
(20)

There are different ways to obtain research data produced by others.
Please indicate all the sources that you ever used successfully to
obtain such data.

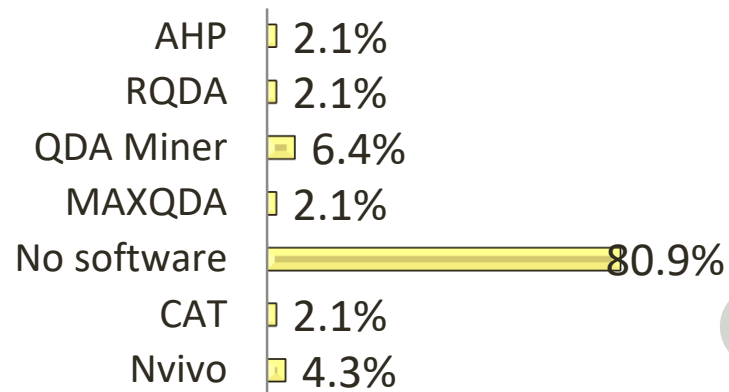
N=34



What statistical software do you commonly use for your quantitative analyses? N=38



What software do you commonly use for your qualitative analyses? N=47

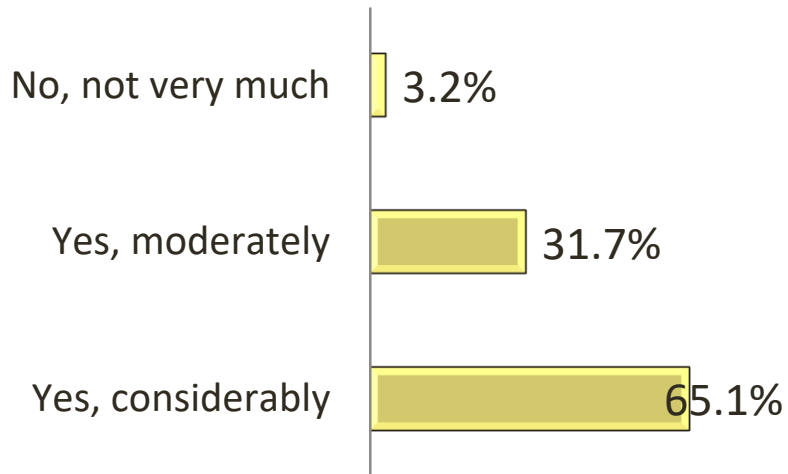


(22)

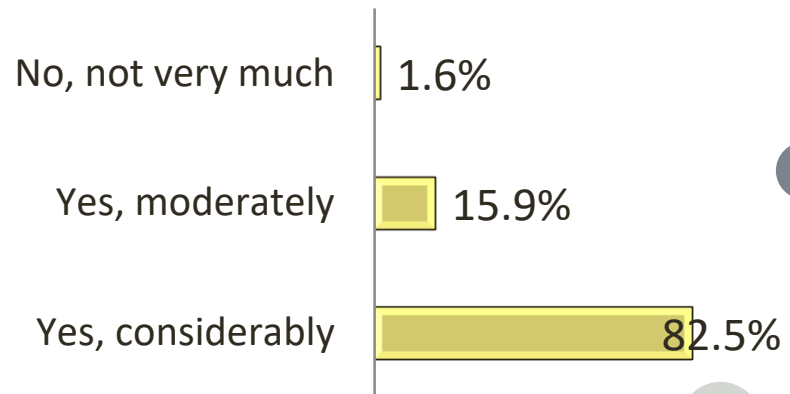
Would your scientific work benefit if you had better access to N=63



[research data produced in your country]



[international research data]



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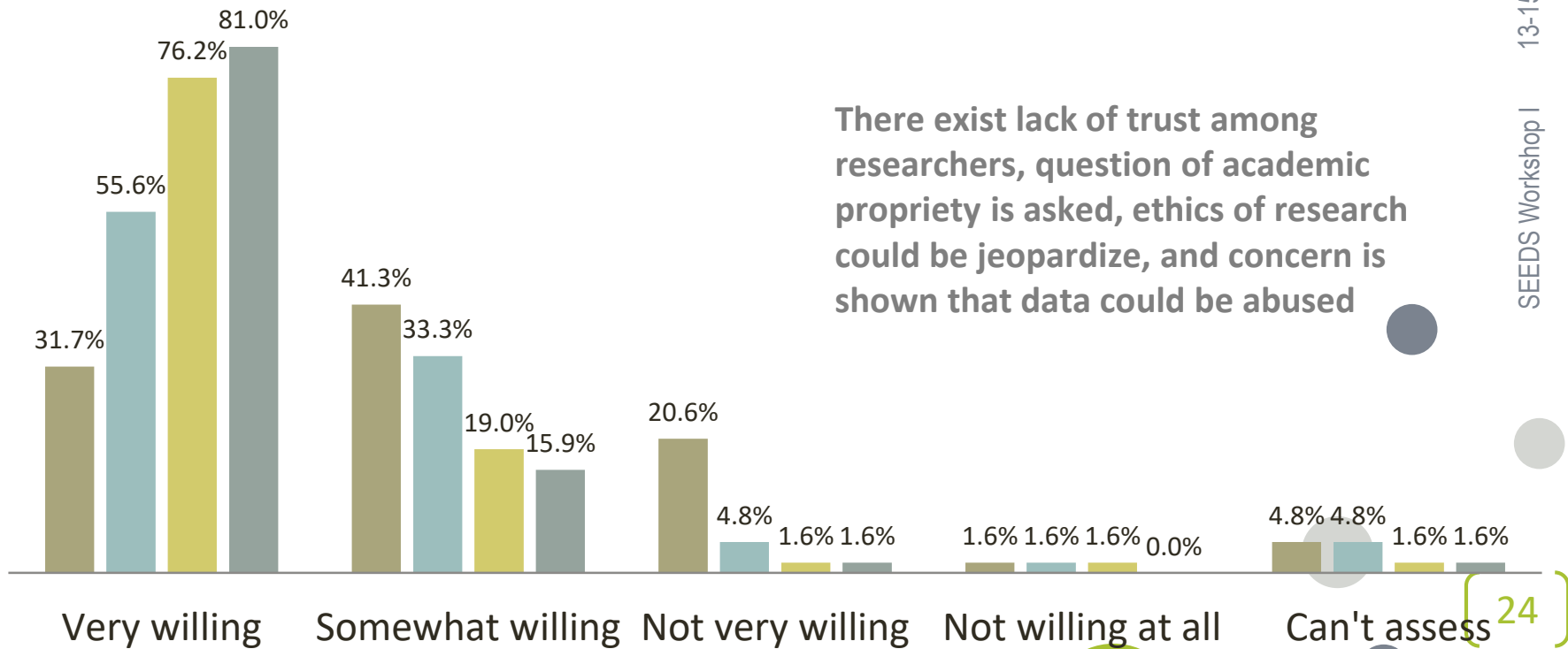
(23)

In your opinion, what is the prevalent attitude with respect to sharing one's own research data among...

N=63



- colleagues from your field of science
- colleagues from your institution
- your research team members
- you personally

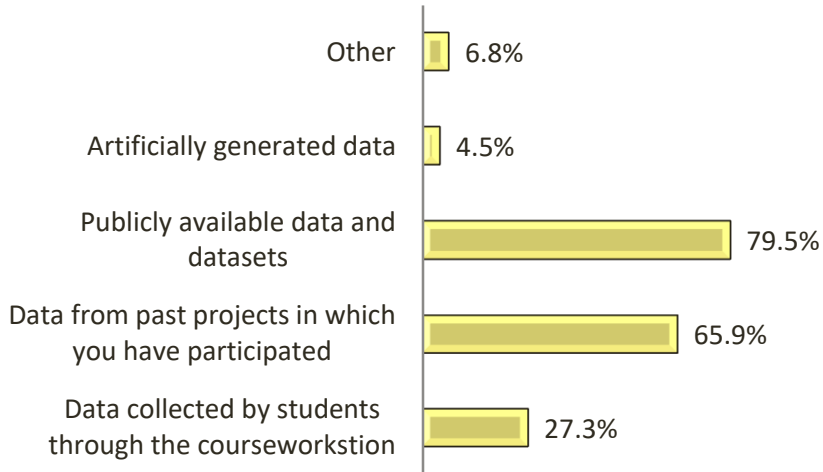


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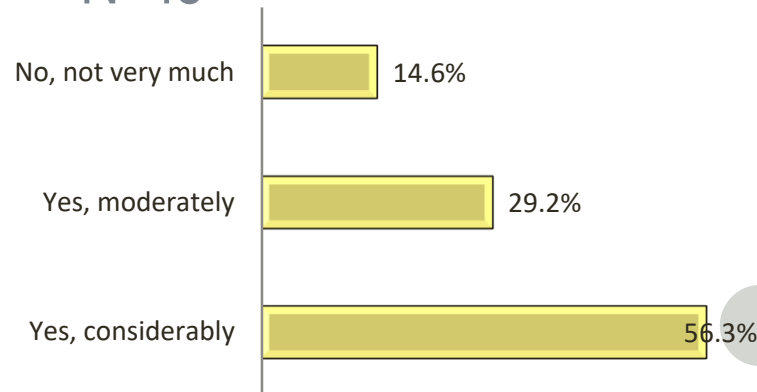
Which type of data do you use in your teaching? to N=44

**76.2% of respondents are
having teaching
responsibilities**



**In the context of their
teaching, 77.1% analyze or
discuss research data
regularly or sometimes
(N=48)**

Would your teaching benefit if you had greater access to more national or international data? N=48

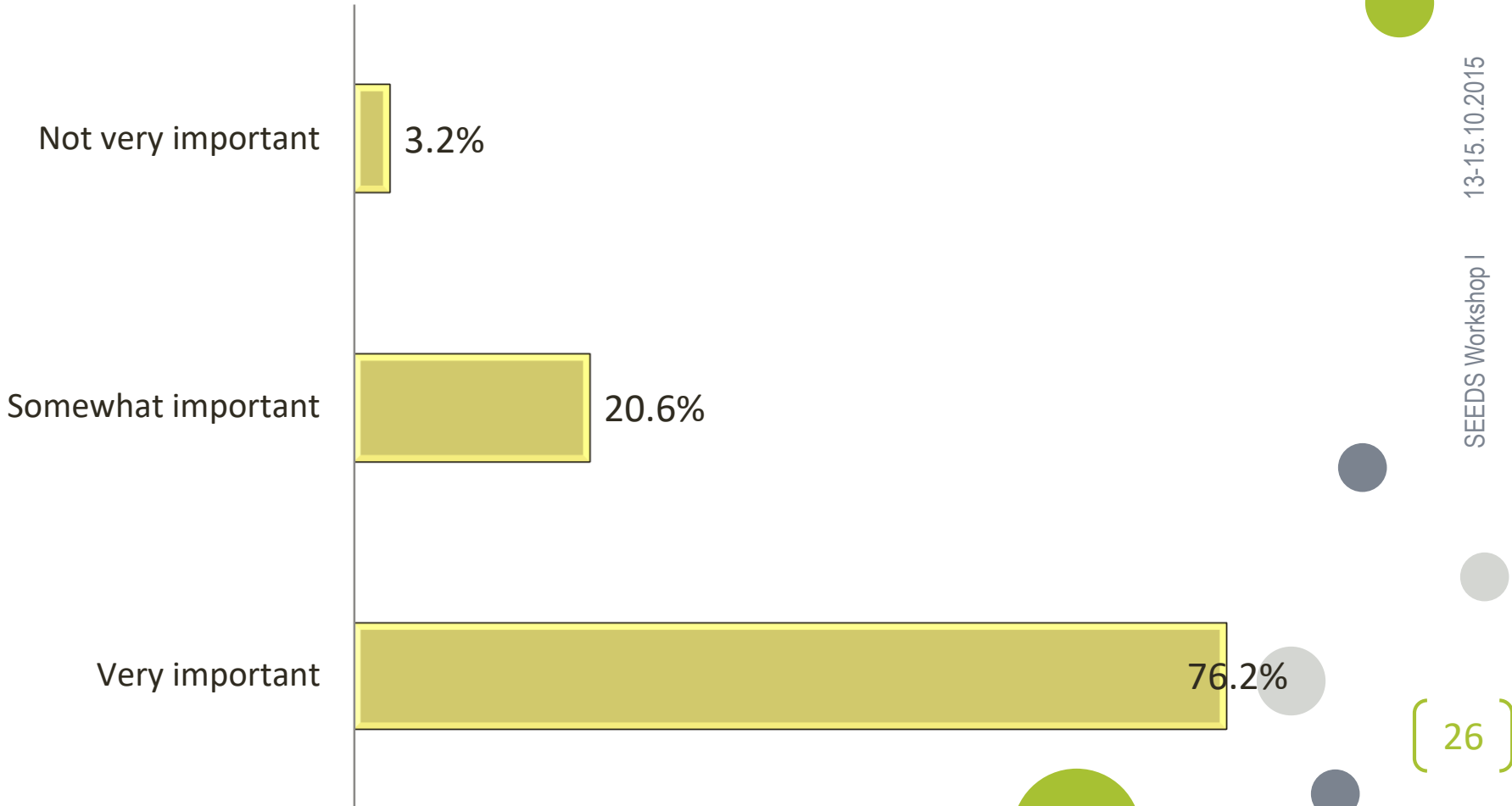


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(25)

In your view, how useful could be an institution that specializes in data archiving in your country?

N=64



Comments from respondents

1

- **Arrhaving and authorazing of data would improve quality of research and better treatment of data and citation.** Data has to be smehow unified.

2

- We have to respect the differencies between natural and social science, so that social science will not be „over qunatified“.

3

- We need synhonized and unified system of official statistics. We need to raise awerness of buisness sector of the importance of resreach. We need to raise awerness of both sectors of cooperation, transparency, sharing data.

4

- Better acess to international databases is needed.

Comments from respondents

1

- Anкета je poredjenje istraživanjima u onim društvenim naukama koje proizvode izvore, (sociologija, Političke nauke) MADA bi BILO svrsishodnije da je posvećena fundamentalnim društvenim naukama, odnosno onima koje imaju definisan istraživački metod ŠTO IH čini NAUKOM.
- Moralo bi da se insistira na upućivanju u razlike koje se odnose na metodologiju naučno-istraživačkog rada između društvenih i prirodnih nauka. U tom smislu, sada u CG prevladava, manje svjesno i artikulirano, oponasanje onoga što na Zapadu vidimo kao mainstream (ortodoksn) pristup, a što znači primjenu metodologija koje su svojstvene prirodnim naukama u istraživanjima iz oblasti društvenih nauka (koja pojava se zove scijentizam, cega također nismo svjesni u dovoljnoj mjeri). Što se tiče nacionalne infrastrukture, nisam previše upućena, ali čini mi se da bi trebalo obezbijediti kompatibilnost sa bazama koje se koriste u zemljama koje imaju visok nivo razvijenosti istraživanja u oblasti društvenih nauka.

2

- U radu naučno istraživačke zajednice u Crnoj Gori postoji mnogo nedostataka. Ključni nedostaci su nepoznavanje savremenih istraživačkih metoda, loše kvalitativne analize koje se zasnivaju samo na iznošenju statističkih podataka bez prave analize o tome šta ti podaci pokazuju. Kada su kvantitativne analize u pitanju često su u suprotnosti za rezultatima intervjua sa ispitanicima i više se prepoznaje stav istraživača nego ispitanika, što je, može se slobodno reći najčešće "sindrom" stručnjaka iz akademske zajednice. Poseban problem predstavljaju istraživanja u kojoj su naručioci vlada ili međunarodne agencije koje su tu da bi "pomogli vladi u reformskim procesima", pa se informacije dobijene istraživanjem "filtriraju" i usklađuju sa potrebama naručioca. U NVO sektoru radi se veliki broj istraživanja koja često ne sadrže relevantne podatke, niti izvore podataka. Generalno, veliki je broj onih koji ne poznaju osnovne istraživačke metode i tehnike, pa ova istraživanja često budu neupotrebljiva. Veliki broj podataka dobijene raznim istraživanjem bili bi dragocjeni za arhive podataka u kojima bi uvid trebala imati istraživačka zajednica a ne opša javnost, tj. situacija sa kojima se sretamo gdje se podaci prenose javnosti na potpuno pogrešan način i često naprave štetu upravo onim zajednicama čiji smo položaj htjeli poboljšati.

3

- Za naučno-istraživački rad nužno je imati relevantne podatke, kvantitativne ili kvalitativne, kako bi i sama istraživanja bila uspješna. Stoga je neophodno obezbijediti pristup bazama podataka koje bi pomogle istraživačima i naučnicima da napreduju u svojoj oblasti i da svojim istraživanjima doprinesu boljoj zajednici, razvoju društva i svijesti o značaju obrazovanja i nauke. Arhiva, koja bi bila dostupna svim istraživačima, više je nego dobrodošla u zemlji u kojoj nemamo pristup skoro nijednoj većoj međunarodnoj bazi i gdje postoji značajan problem sa prikupljanjem informacija i njihovim uvjerljivim prikazivanjem javnosti, a posebno upotrebom u cilju izgradnje zdravog društva.
- Naučno istraživačka zajednica kao takva ne postoji. Potrebno je institucionalno riješiti ovo pitanje. Takođe, za društvene nauke vrlo važno bi bilo otvaranje međunarodnih baza podataka, jer ono čemu mi u CG imamo pristup je toliko šturo da svaki naš rad predstavlja uspjeh

4

- Podaci bi morali biti isti, bez obzira koja institucija emituje parametar, što je kod nas često kontradiktorno.
- Potrebna je posebna obuka onih koji se bave istraživačkom djelatnošću o čuvanju, korišćenju i povjerljivosti sekundarnih podataka
- Potrebno raditi na kreiranju jedinstvenog sinhronizovanog i harmonizovanog sistema zvanične statistike.
- Veoma je važno jasno objasniti svrhu arhiva. Posebnu pažnju obratiti na čuvanje podataka i obezbijediti adekvatnu zaštitu istih.

5

- razvoj svijesti poslovne zajednice o značaju istraživanja, razmjene podataka i povezivanje poslovne i naučne zajednice u kontekstu boljeg pristupa podacima, razmjene rezultata istraživanja itd, veća transparentnost podataka,



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