

Data Archiving & Access:

The Australian Data Archive & CADRE Platform

Preserving research data

&

Facilitating secure access

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The Australian Data Archive: Overview

A national service for the collection, preservation and dissemination of digital research data in the social sciences and related disciplines

ADA's Mission is to:

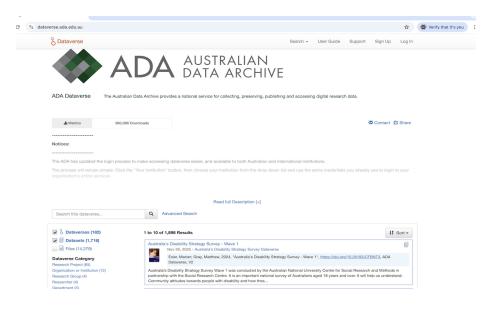
- Strengthen evidence-based research and policy by ensuring the long-term preservation and access to high-quality research data from Australia and the Asia-Pacific region.
- Deliver trusted infrastructure and services that enable secure, sustainable data reuse.
- Maximise the value, transparency, and impact of social-science data through collaboration with researchers, government, and the wider community.

- Applies OAIS standard (Open Archival Information System) to archiving process
- Applies FAIR principles (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable & Reusable) to data
- ADA Core Trust Seal Certification: Application submitted 2025, pending review



The Australian Data Archive: Catalogue

Primary catalogue: https://dataverse.ada.edu.au



ADA's Scale of Operations:

1700+ Datasets

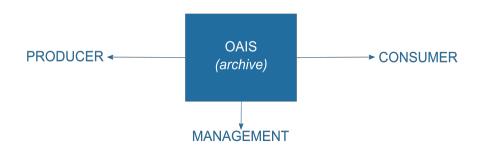
7000+ Data files preserved

4000+ Access requests per year – 1 Full-time Ticket/Access Manager



The Australian Data Archive: Preserving Research Data

Open Archival Information System (OAIS)



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Archival_Information_System

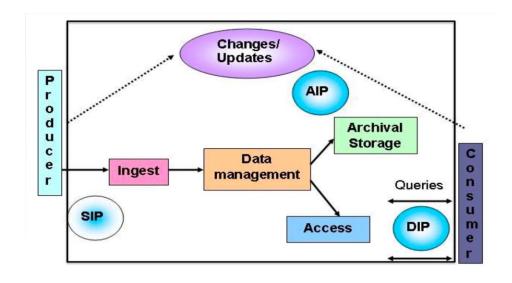
ADA operates on the internationally recognised OAIS model for digital preservation:

- SIP (Submission Information Package): Project materials and metadata submitted by depositors in a form that can be processed and ingested
- AIP (Archival Information Package): Stable preservation copies ensuring data can be maintained and accessed in the future
- **DIP (Dissemination Information Package):** Materials and metadata needed for secondary users to interpret and understand the data

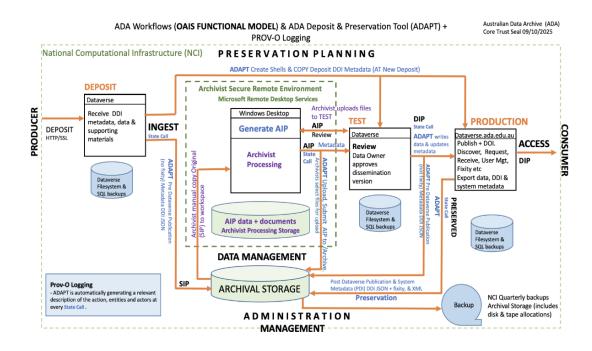


The Australian Data Archive: OAIS Archival Model

ADA's Generalised OAIS Workflow



ADA's Actual OAIS Workflow





The Australian Data Archive: Archival Process

Professional data archivists manage the preservation workflow through four major steps:

- 1. Deposit: Accepting project materials (SIP) from depositors https://deposit.ada.edu.au
- 2. Data Processing: Creating archival (AIP) and access (DIP) versions
- 3. Metadata Creation: Documenting data for discovery and understanding
- **4. Publishing:** (DIP) Making data available through appropriate access levels; assigning persistent Datacite DOIs automatically; applying the FAIR Principles (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable) to the DIP

Primary catalogue (Dataverse): https://dataverse.ada.edu.au

Visit https://docs.ada.edu.au for more information on ADA's deposit and archival process.



The Australian Data Archive: Archivist Services Provided

General:

- Data management and curation
- Licensing support
- Data usage reporting
- Support for both quantitative and qualitative data
- Long-term secure data storage via National Computational Infrastructure

Quality Assurance (QA):

 ADA archivists utilise a combination of digital tools and manual processes for quality assurance, aiming to both minimise disclosure risk and maximise utility of the data for secondary users (following the FAIR principles).



The Australian Data Archive: Facilitating Access to Research Data

2 possible data versions published:

- General Release: Data suitable for a general audience. Direct and indirect identifiers removed.
- **Restricted Release:** Data only suitable for a limited audience. Direct identifiers are removed, but an appropriate number of indirect identifiers are still present.

A user will have to request access for either version. To gain access to the restricted release, the user must answer additional questions.

3 basic types of access management from which data owners can choose:

- Open Access: users simply download data from your Dataverse dataset
- ADA Managed: ADA grants or declines access based on business rules set by you
- ADA Facilitated: ADA forwards data requests to you and you let ADA know which to grant and which to decline



Managing Data Access: Introducing CADRE

Coordinated Access for Data, Researchers, and Environments: https://cadre.ada.edu.au

What is CADRE?

- A standalone data access decision-making platform supported by the Australian Data Archive
- ADA integrates CADRE with dataverse.ada.edu.au

What does CADRE do?

- Decreases the risk, time and costs associated with providing access to data through a shared and distributed sensitive data management platform
- Facilitates a single request for multiple resources, with or without collaborators
- Uses the Five Safes framework
- Provides a purpose-built UI for data users and data owners/custodians.

Supported by: Australian Research Data Commons (ARDC), an NCRIS-funded initiative



Managing Data Access: CADRE + 5 Safes Framework

The 5 Safes Framework is a risk management framework supporting data custodians.

Safe People - Can the researchers be trusted? The researchers will handle the data in an appropriate manner relative to the data's level of sensitivity.

Safe Data - Is there a disclosure risk? Appropriate and proportionate protections are applied to the data.

Safe Projects - Is this use of the data appropriate, ethical and lawful?

Safe Settings - Does the access facility limit unauthorised use? The environment minimises risk of unauthorised use or disclosure.

Safe Outputs - Are the results non-disclosive? The output is appropriately safeguarded before any further sharing or release.

https://fivesafes.org



Managing Data Access: Roles in CADRE

Applicants/Users (Researchers and prospective data users)

- Submit coordinated requests with or without collaborators
- Track applications
- Manage project details

Approvers (Handlers assigned by data custodians)

- Review applications
- Assess data access requests against Five Safes compliance
- Approve (or reject) data access

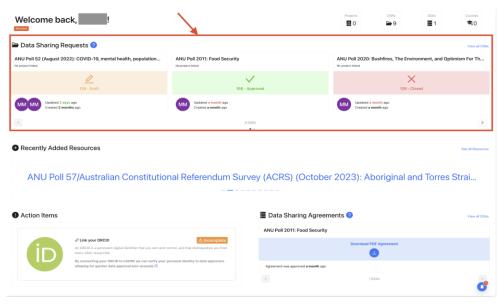
Providers (Data custodians and service providers)

- Share data
- Develop custom workflows
- Set access conditions



CADRE: Role-Based User Interface

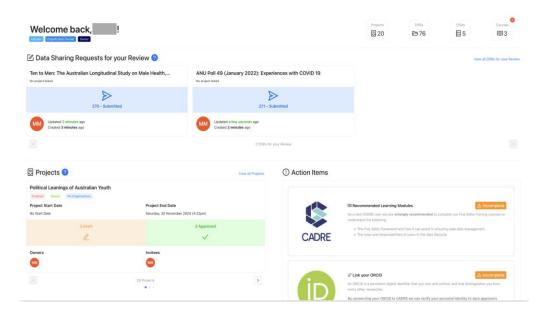
Applicant Dashboard



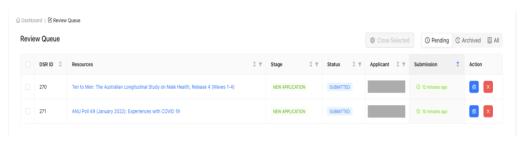
Applicant DSR Queue



Approver Dashboard



Approver Review Queue

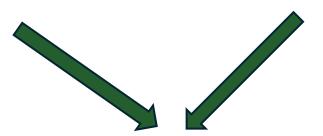




Summary: Complete Data Lifecycle

ADA: Archiving Data for Reuse

- Professional curation
- OAIS-compliant preservation
- FAIR principles
- Long-term storage
- Quality metadata



CADRE: Coordinated Access to Data

- Five Safes framework
- Streamlined requests
- Coordinated approvals
- Shared infrastructure
- Trust and transparency

Creating a comprehensive ecosystem for preserving research data and facilitating its secure reuse.



For Further Reference

ADA website: https://ada.edu.au

ADA's primary data dissemination platform: https://dataverse.ada.edu.au

Depositing Data Documentation: https://docs.ada.edu.au

Quick Deposit Guide: https://docs.ada.edu.au/index.php/Quick_Deposit_Guide

Cadre: https://cadre.ada.edu.au

CADRE Documentation: https://documentation.cadre.ada.edu.au

5 Safes Training: https://learning.cadre.ada.edu.au

QUESTIONS?

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The Australian Data Archive: Research Data Coverage

ADA holdings span diverse social science disciplines including:

•	Ageing
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Business & Management

Census Data

Culture

Demography

• Drugs, Alcohol & Tobacco

Economics

Education & Employment

Environment & Land Use

Family Studies

Foreign Affairs

Gambling

Health

Housing

Law, Crime & Courts

Mass Media

Migration

Politics & Elections

Public Opinion

Psychology

Quality of Life

Science & Technology

Social Welfare

Sociology

Tourism & Leisure

Travel & Transport



The Australian Data Archive: Types of Data Resources

- Unit Record Files: Microdata about individuals and households
- Data Cubes: Aggregate statistical tables for online manipulation
- Image Files: Digitized documents and photographs
- Audio Visual Files: Audio and video recordings
- **Text Files:** Interview transcripts and written materials
- User Guides: Documentation and metadata
- **Software Tools:** Dataverse and statistical packages
- **URL Links:** International archives and additional resources



Applying FAIR Principles to Data: Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable

- **1. Findable:** Data and metadata should be easy to discover for both humans and machines.
- **2. Accessible:** Once found, users need to be able to retrieve the data through standardized, open protocols.
- Interoperable: Data must work seamlessly with other datasets, applications, and workflows.
- **4. Reusable:** Optimising data reuse across different contexts.

(Much!) More detailed information: https://www.go-fair.org/fair-principles/