

Development in Social Science Research Infrastructures

Bjørn Henrichsen, director NSD

Strengthening and Widening of the European infrastructure of social
science data archives

Milano, 5th June 2018

The Data Archive Movement

Prof. Stein Rokkan's Initiative

August 1955: IPSA* World Congress in Stockholm

In this context, I would ask you seriously to consider the possibility of establishing a regional archive of poll and survey material for Western Europe if not for the western world. I think that such archive would provide the best basis for secondary analysis on comparative lines and I think that the research made possible through such archive might eventually serve to influence the ongoing data gathering operation in the direction of increased cross-national comparability. I have not considered in any detailed the practical potentialities and the organizational problem of getting such an archive in operation but I would very much like to submit the idea for discussion in this section.



Professor Stein Rokkan (1921 -1979)



*IPSA - International Political Science Association

Prof. Stein Rokkan's Initiative

June 1957: A library center of survey research data

Lucci, York; Rokkan, Stein; and Meyerhoff, Eric.

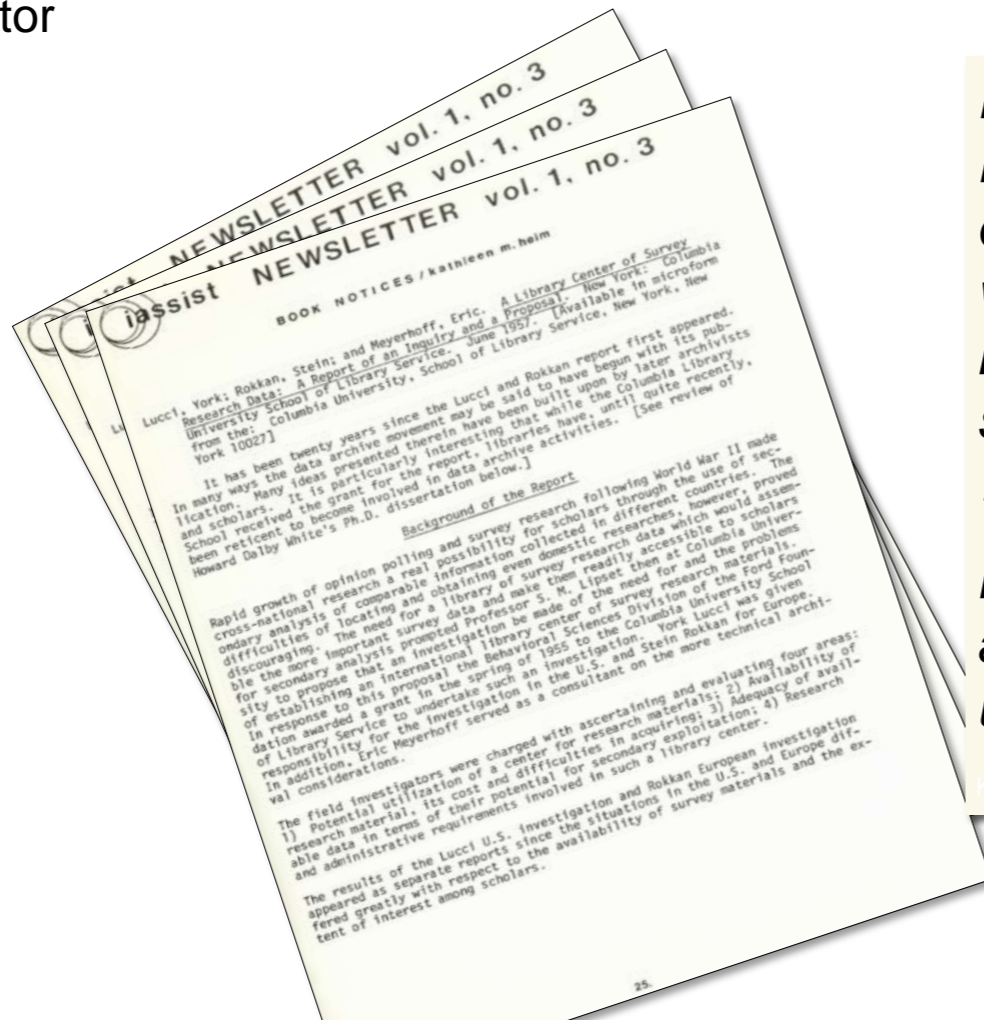
A Library Center of Survey Research Data: A Report of an Inquiry and a Proposal .

New York: Columbia University School of Library Service. June 1957.

- Data is available
- The institutes are willing to share
- Can be supplemented with other types of data
- Program for accessing data for the research sector



Professor Stein Rokkan (1921 -1979)



It has been twenty years since the Lucci and Rokkan report first appeared. In many ways the data archive movement may be said to have begun with its publication. Many ideas presented therein have been built upon by later archivists and scholars.

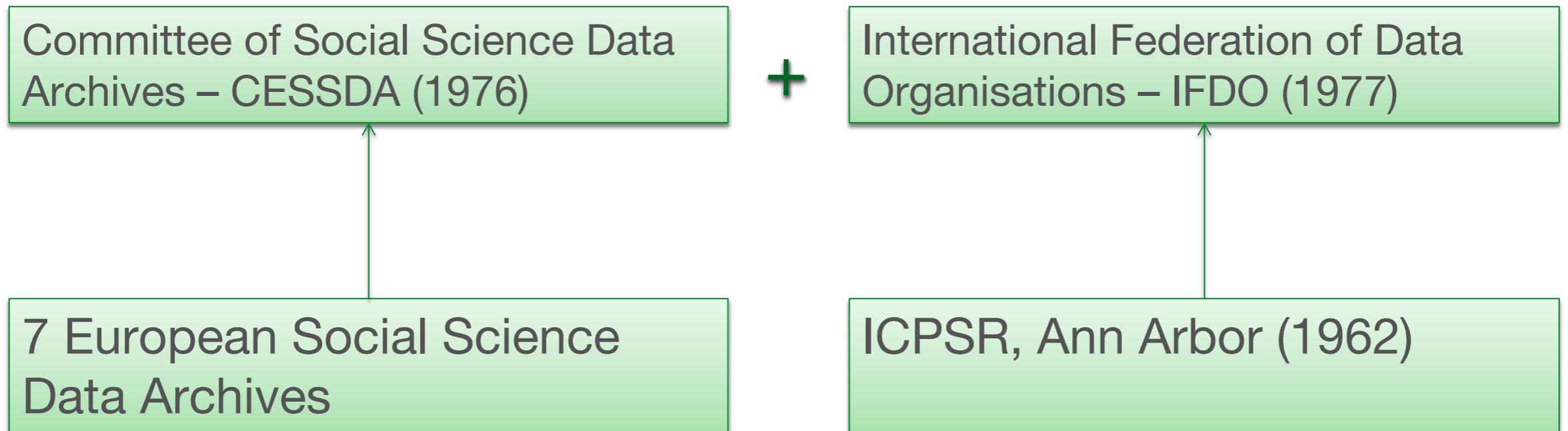
The problems of preserving, storing and choosing relevant data from this quantity is seen by Rokkan as directly linked to problems of social science utilization.

Kathleen M. Heim in IASSIST Newsletter Vol. 1 No. 3, May 1957

Tradition to Cooperate

- The Social Science Data Archives have a long and strong tradition to cooperate
- The Social Sciences have a tradition in building up cross-national data
- The Social Sciences have a culture for sharing data
- The Social Sciences are in this way a forerunner compared to other scientific fields

International Cooperation



Important Tasks and Objectives

- Open access to data and metadata across national and language boundaries
- Development of tools and methods for effective data transfer and access

1974: IASSIST - International Association for Social Science Information Service and Technology

First meeting in Toronto, Canada Has now members around the World



The Steering Committee members present were Per Nielsen, Alice Robbin, Judith Rowe, Joseph Bonmariage, Cees Middendorp, Guido Martinotti, Bjørn Henrichsen, Thomas Madron, Ekkehard Mochmann, and Carolyn Geda.

A draft Constitution was reviewed and rewritten based on IASSIST experiences of the past year and a half. The individuals involved with writing the Constitution were Allen Barton, Columbia University, United States; Joseph Bonmariage, University of Louvain, Belgium; Carolyn Geda, University of Michigan, United States; Bjørn Henrichsen, University of Bergen, Norway; Thomas Madron, Western Kentucky University, United States; Guido Martinotti, University of Milan, Italy; Ivor Crewe, University of Essex, England; Cees Middendorp, Steinmetzarchives, Netherlands; Ekkehard Mochmann, University of Cologne, Federal Republic of Germany; Per Nielsen, Danish Data Archives, Denmark; Alice Robbin, University of Wisconsin, United States; Judith Rowe, Princeton University, United States; and, Marcia Taylor, University of Essex, England.



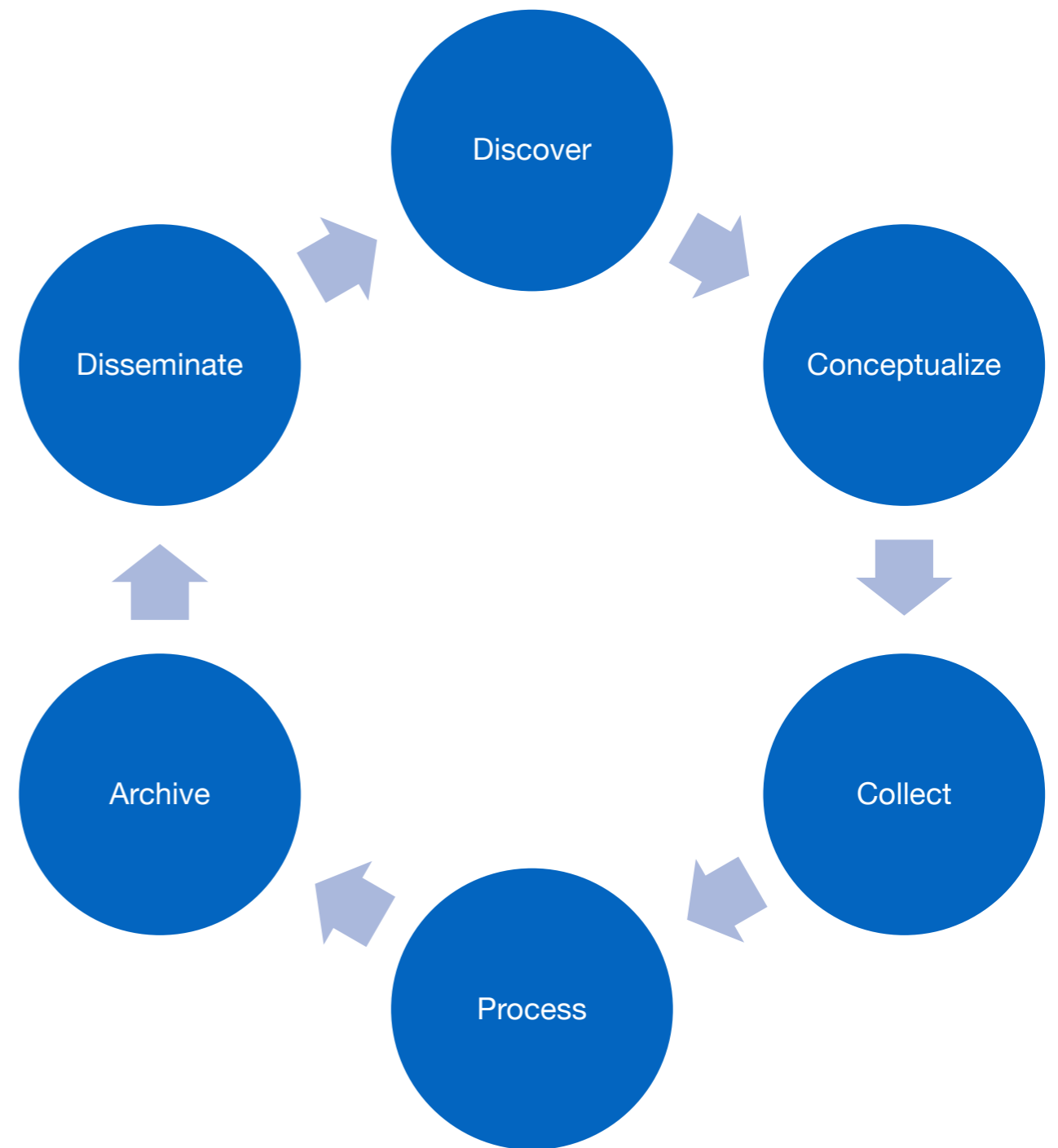
IASSIST is an international organization of professionals working in and with information technology and data services to support research and teaching in the social sciences.

Its 300 members are from a variety of workplaces, including data archives, statistical agencies, research centers, libraries, academic departments, government departments, and non-profit organizations.

The digital age has changed social science research

What Will We Achieve?

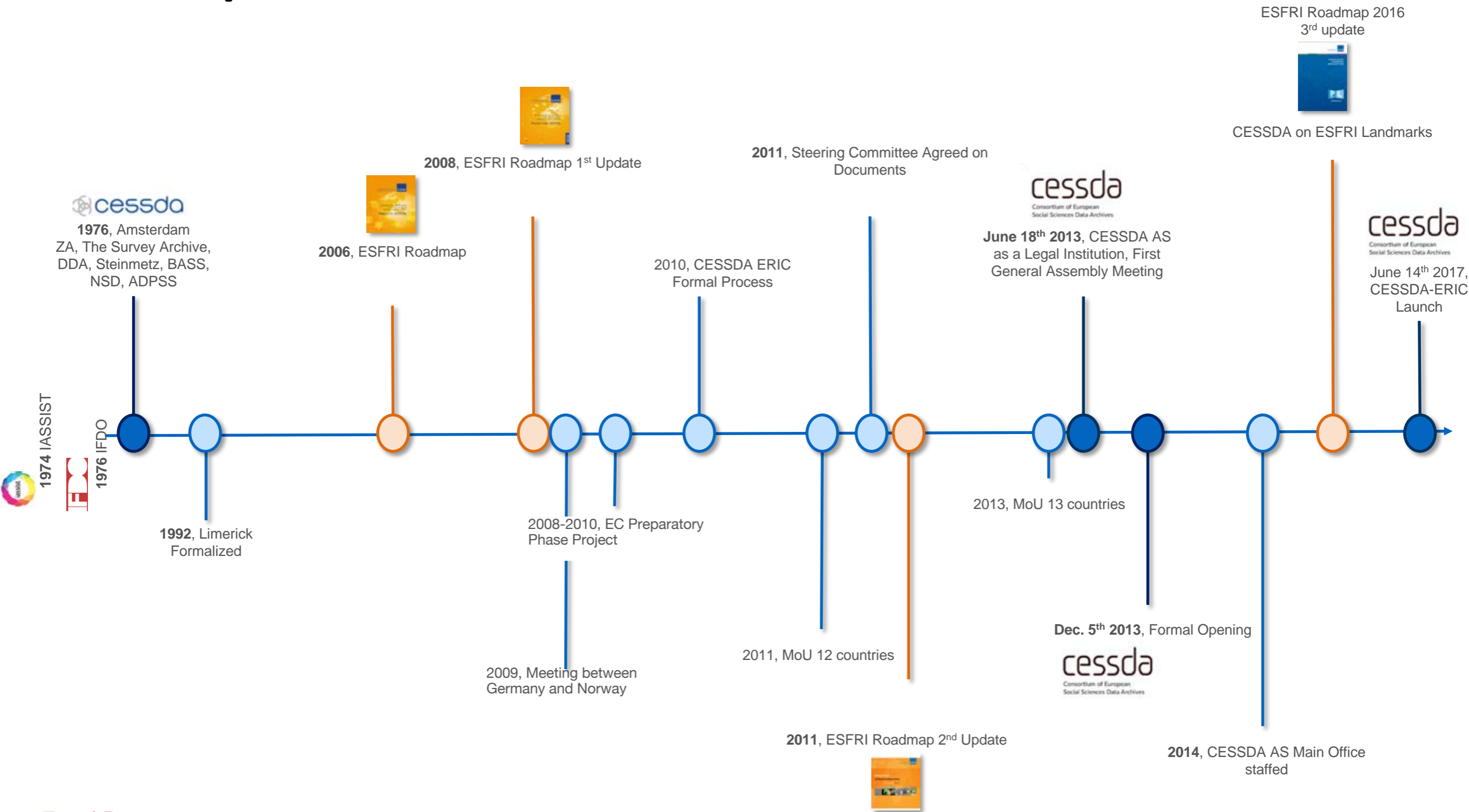
- More research with more data in less time and at a lower cost
- Combine existing data with new forms of data
- Creates new opportunities for social science research, for example in terms of reusing data that were thought only for answering one research question, expanding their research potential



Research Data Lifecycle

CESSDA as an Example

Important Mile Stones for CESSDA



CESSDA; 12 Years on ESFRI Roadmaps



2006: 3 Social Science RIs



2008: 3 Social Science RIs



2010, Strategy Report:
3 Social Science Success Stories



2016, Landmarks:
3 Social Science RIs

1976: CESSDA as an Umbrella Organisation

Amsterdam 1976

7 Social Science Archives:

- BASS, Belgium (*Philippe Laurent*)
- DDA, Denmark (*Ole Engberg, Per Nielsen*)
- Zentralarchiv, Germany (*Erwin Scheuch, Ekkehard Mochmann*)
- ADPSS, Italy (*Guido Martinotti, CESSDA's first President*)
- NSD, Norway (*Bjørn Henrichsen*)
- Steinmetz, the Netherlands (*Cees Middendorp*)
- The Survey Archive, United Kingdom (*Ivor Crewe, Eric Tannenbaum*)

Professor Stein Rokkan:

Memo to CESSDA “Inaugural Meeting” in Amsterdam

Our basic philosophy is very simple: we do not believe the archival movement in Europe will get anywhere unless there is a real break with the tradition that archives are simply to store, clean and reformat separate datasets. The future lies with active reorganisation of data: linkage across data files, build-up of time series set, preparation of handy packages for use in the class room, integration of package with better computer routines for graphic display, cartography, visual model-to-data fitting.»

May 31 – June 1, 1976



1976: CESSDA as an Umbrella Organisation

In agreement with its constitutional objective, CESSDA started to:

- facilitate the exchange of data and technology among data organizations
- support the development of new organizations
- promote the acquisition, archiving and distribution of data throughout Europe
- promote projects and procedures for enhancing exchange of data and technologies among data organizations
- stimulate the development and the use of these procedures throughout Europe
- encourage new data organizations to further these objectives
- promote the integration of the European database
- associate and cooperate with other international organizations sharing similar objectives



2010: CESSDA ERIC Formal Process

MoU for CESSDA-ERIC

The objective is to establish a distributed European research infrastructure called the Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives, with legal personality and full legal capacity, with the legal status of a European Research Infrastructure Consortium (ERIC)

In each of the countries taking part in CESSDA-ERIC there shall be a Service Provider capable of delivering services from the country to CESSDA-ERIC, and also capable of functioning vis-à-vis the scientific community in each country.

The statutory seat will be in Bergen, Norway, while Germany will take responsibility for important tasks.

Other partners are also invited to take on important tasks according to their contribution.

CESSDA Steering Committee

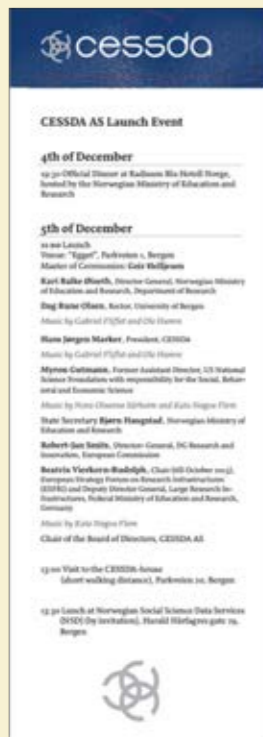
- One member and one expert from each country that have signed the MoU
- One observer and one expert from each country that have a intension of signing the MoU
- One observer from the European Commission
- CESSDA President as observer
- Chair: Bjørn Henrichsen



Milano, 5th June 2018

CESSDA Established as Legal Entity

The Official Launch – 5 December 2013



Dag Rune Olsen, Rector, University of Bergen



Beatrix Vierkorn-Rudolph, Chair (till October 2013), ESFRI and Deputy Director General, Large Research Infrastructures, Federal Ministry of Education and Research, Germany



State Secretary Bjørn Haugstad, Norwegian Ministry of Education and Research



Robert-Jan Smits, Director-General, DG Research and Innovation, European Commission

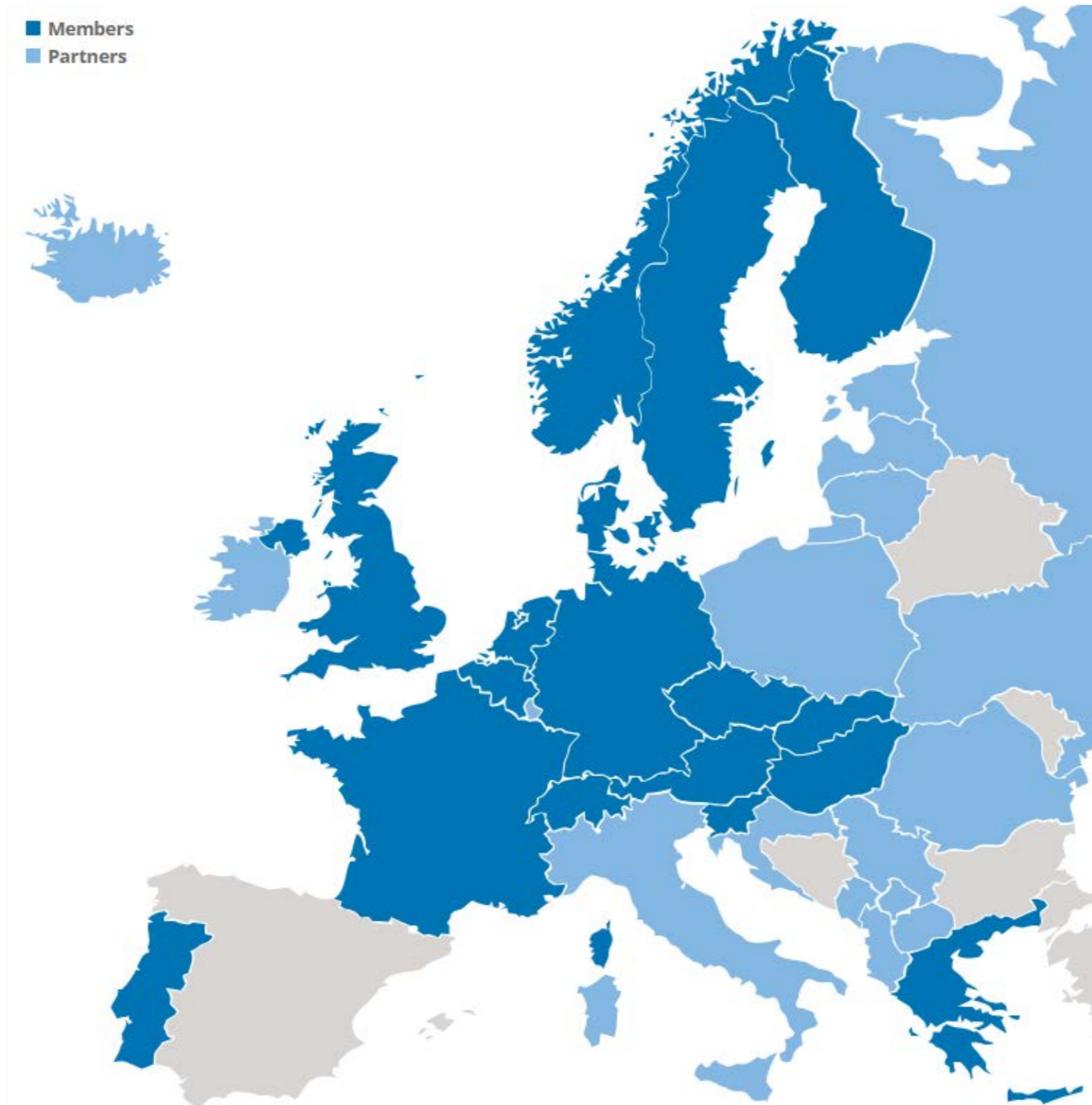
CESSDA AS

The Official Launch – 14 June 2017



CESSDA ERIC

Now: CESSDA ERIC



CESSDA ERIC: Key Benefits

- More resources to more European countries in a cost effective way
- Involvement of organisations beyond Europe
- Cross-European resource discovery
- Improved quality of data and metadata
- A wider selection of comparable data
- Certification of data archiving organisations
- Professional training for data archivists
- Improved mechanisms for data dissemination and analysis

The key benefit of CESSDA ERIC is to maximise the ability of social sciences, humanities and other research fields to access data resources necessary to conduct high quality research, teaching and learning, irrespective of the location of either the individual or data.

CESSDA ERIC: Looking Forward

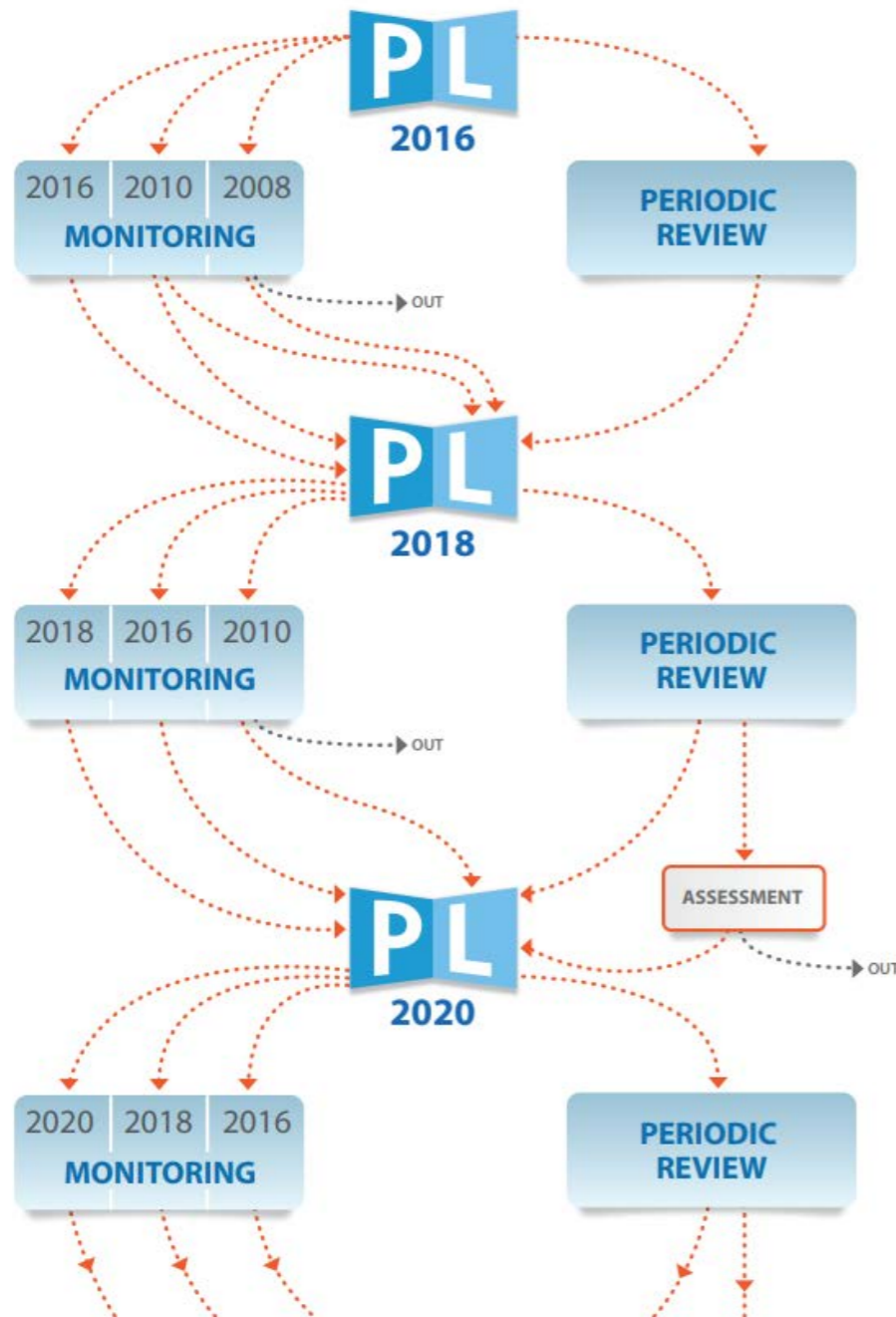
2018 Work Plan

- yearly work plans
- a number of tasks
- led by one Service Provider
- involves a number of other Service Providers
- Enhanced Data Management Training
- DataverseEU 2018
- Implementing the CESSDA Persistent Identifier Policy
- Euro Question Bank 2018
- Trust 2018
- Data Catalogue
- Technical Framework 2018
- Vocabulary Services Multilingual Content Management
- CESSDA Widening Activities 2018



What can CESSDA Expect?

ESFRI ROADMAP DYNAMICS



ESFRI will;

- monitor all ESFRI Projects;
- provide guidance to them to move towards full implementation;
- periodically review the ESFRI Landmarks to follow the progress in the lifecycle of the infrastructure;
- when needed, specific suggestions for improvement or remedy of weaknesses will be given.

Landmarks that will fail to maintain the expected standard after a specific assessment may eventually leave the roadmap.

Need for an Infrastructural System

Infrastructural System

What is Needed?

- National funding for the local activities and for formal linking up with the international institutions
- It means a strong local organisation and support from research councils and ministries
- International funding to secure synergies between the different research infrastructures.
- Concentrate efforts and funding on making the present institutions sustainable and make sure that they can deliver to their full potential
- Build bridges between infrastructures in Social Sciences, Humanities, Health Science and Environmental Sciences. These linkages will be crucial in the years to come.

Infrastructural Synergies



establish synergies in a cost effective way

Infrastructural System

TO DAY



BMS



SSH



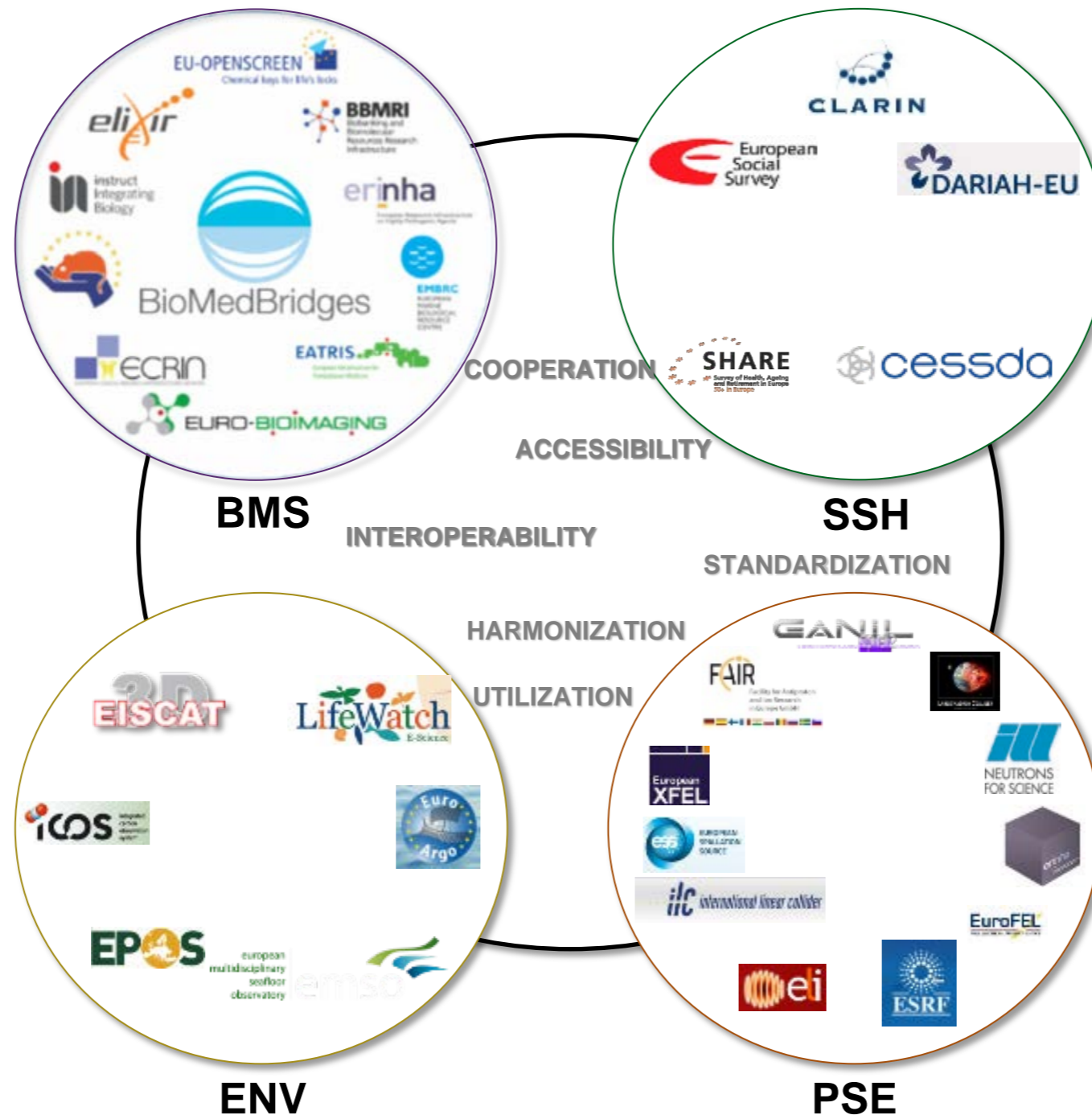
ENV



PSE

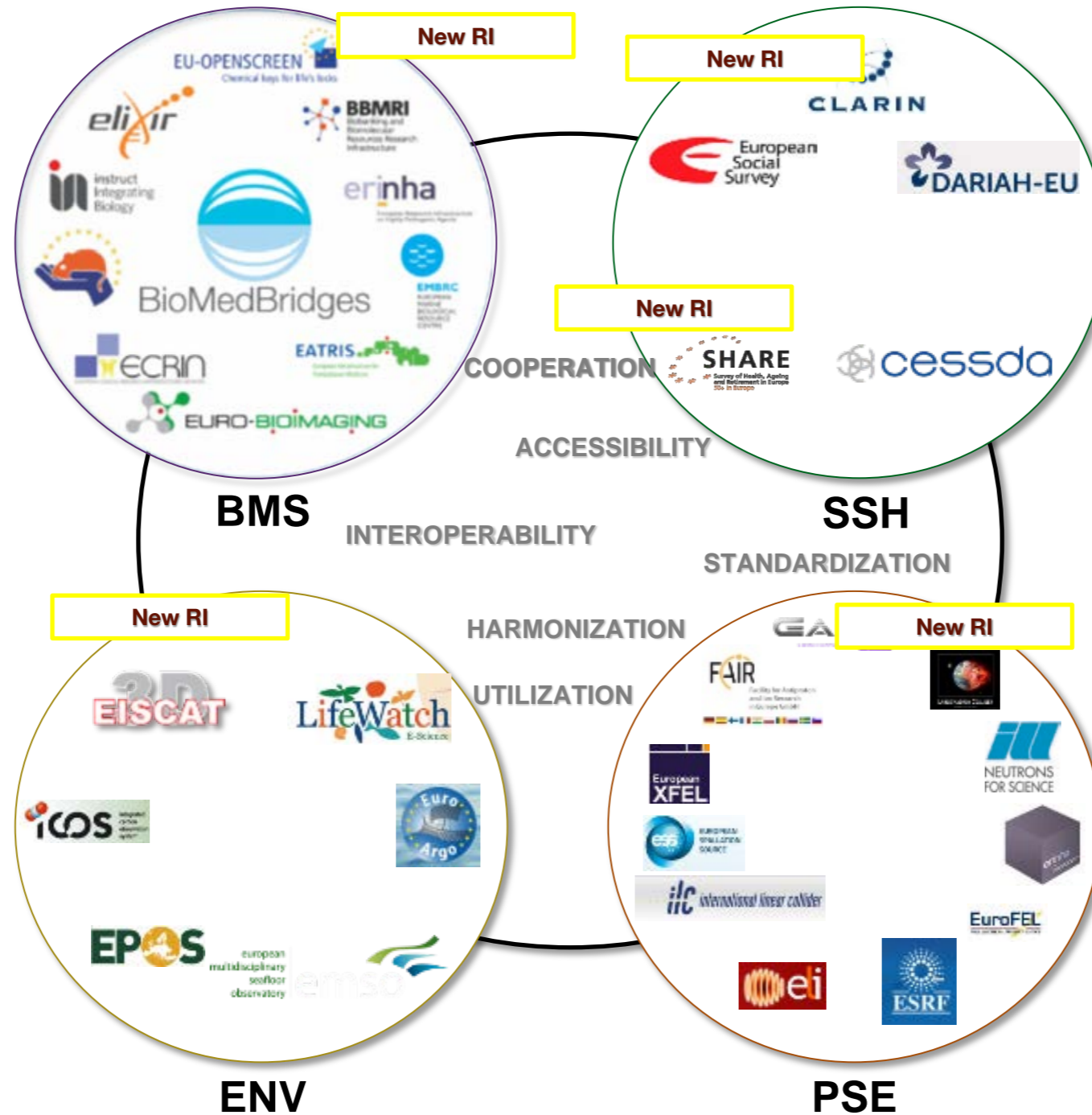
Infrastructural System

TOMORROW



Infrastructural System

THE DAY AFTER TOMORROW





Thank you!

NSD

NORWEGIAN CENTRE
FOR RESEARCH DATA