



Socio-Economic Sciences and Humanities

Preservation for reuse of high 'quality' 'data'



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Research funding in Socio Economic Sciences and Humanities

- Research in the socio-economic sciences is needed in Europe to support evidence based policy making
- The Socio-Economic Sciences and Humanities theme of the European Commission's 7th Framework Programme for Research (FP7) funds such research



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Research funding in Socio Economic Sciences and Humanities

Results of funding should be:

- Research projects
- Research findings and results
- Networks of researchers
- More and better researchers
- Infrastructures

All of which are useful outputs



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Research funding in Socio Economic Sciences and Humanities – its foundations

(European) research in socio-
economics is dependent on the
availability of an adequate qualitative
and quantitative information base



Tangible and intangible results

Research Projects should and do produce:

- Tangible outputs (results, findings, policy recommendations, infrastructures, focus, ...)
- Less tangible outputs (lasting networks, SSH researchers, ...)



Research funding in Socio-Economic Sciences and Humanities – its outputs

Research results and findings (outputs, deliverables)

- Publications (peer reviewed and other),
- Meetings and conferences,
- Websites,
- training,
- policy recommendations,
- published databases, survey results, tools and methods,
- statistics and indicators,
- classifications,
- typologies,
- methodologies,
- ...



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Research funding in Socio-Economic Sciences and Humanities – its outputs

Networks of researchers

- Existing before projects and submitting projects
- Created to execute projects (not just NoEs)
- Long lasting (resulting both directly and indirectly from projects)
- ...



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Research funding in Socio-Economic Sciences and Humanities – its outputs

Better and more SSH researchers

- Ph.D.s
- Post doc experience
- International exchanges
- Training within projects
- ...



Research funding in Socio-Economic Sciences and Humanities – its outputs

Infrastructures

- Some projects are explicitly set up, support and to produce 'infrastructures' (CESSDA, ESS, SHARE, ...)
- Others produce and use 'own' 'infrastructures'



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Research funding in Socio-Economic Sciences and Humanities – its outputs

Main users of SSH research

- Policy makers and those working in policy support
- Researchers



Problems and inefficiencies as seen by funders of SSH research

1. Inadequate uptake by policy makers or researchers, of the 'visible' outputs of research projects. This limits, towards zero in some cases, the actual impact of the research we, all, support
2. Lots of 'own' 'infrastructures' produced and used by projects and which are not formal 'deliverables' could potentially, and usefully, be reused and developed further but they can not be because they are:
 - not made available (for various different reasons)
 - of inadequate quality,
 - radically incomplete
 - built in non standard and non comparable ways,
 - designed with no thought for future reuse and development,
 - ...
- 3+. There are of course other problems: difficulties assessing quality and appropriateness of research projects, poor science duplication, IPR, constraints on access to individual data, ...



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The European Commission is a big funder of social economic science research

We are starting to address the 1st problem, urgently need to address the 2nd problem and also want to address problems 3+ (CESSDA addresses some of 3+ problems as well as 2)

For problem 1 under FP7 we have formalised the need for 'complete' dissemination and for 'ex ante' impact assessment in the projects we fund

This translates into greatly increased emphasis on dissemination and to a lesser extent by (ex ante) impact assessment in our programmes and projects

Problem 2 is the one that interests most of us here today

Many of the projects we fund produce, collect and use internally for their project potentially interesting surveys, classifications, databases, statistics and indicators, analytical and other methods, models, tools, ... but many of these resources are then wasted



Why are we interested in CESSDA?

- CEESDA can help resolve the second problem and some of the others, or at least can in certain cases and certain ways, and can thereby improve the long term usefulness of many of the projects we fund
- CESSDA particularly can help when 'own' 'infrastructure' resulting from projects is of potential value to other researchers (or policy makers)
- CESSDA can provide ways of keeping the information in the medium to long term in such a way that it can be reused and built upon
- CESSDA can not resolve all our problems and in some cases its approach may be neither appropriate nor necessary



Some cases where CESSDA is not the appropriate route to take

- Statistical series likely to be taken up by National Statistical Offices, Eurostat, OECD, etc (CESSDA intends to provide links to such datasets)
- Surveys, etc. already supported by infrastructural support programmes (CESSDA intends to provide links to such information)
- Where there are other more appropriate existing (sectoral) mechanisms (CESSDA intends to provide provide links to such information)



Other problems we often face

Very good projects that have no follow-up or mechanism allowing for relevant further development of the research on an appropriate timescale (snapshots, break up of teams, years missing in the datasets, ...)

How to support 'infrastructure' in the transition periods from research projects to operational uptake and regular use of information

Here CESSDA could help in some cases minimising losses as many of these projects have useful 'own' 'infrastructure'



Wider approach needed than just data archives

Having data archives available only solves part of the problems

Mechanisms have to be put in place to ensure that information is produced in such a way by research projects that it can and should go into 'data' archives if appropriate

An overall approach to data structures, use of standards, etc. is needed

Mechanisms need to include:

- Information in calls
- Evaluation criteria taking account of 'archiving' needs
- Screening for reusability service
- 'Archive' deliverables
- 'Penalties' for not conforming to 'archiving' requirements



Some advantages of CESSDA

- Quality control
- Controlled access for confidential information
- Structures, standards, ...
- Facility of access for all types of users
- One stop shopping
- Catalogues relevant for all users needs



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FP7 SSH research

What FP7 funding can directly help CESSDA?

- The infrastructures programme
- But also some elements of the SSH theme



CALL SSH-2009-A

Activity 8.6: Socio-economic and scientific indicators

- **Area 8.6.2: Developing better indicators for policy**
 - Topic: SSH-2009 – 6.2.1 Indicators for the European service sector
Indicators research relating to: measurement, productivity, growth in the service sector; including ICT services, ICT intensive services, financial services, wholesale and retail trades, health, social and personal services

- **Area 8.6.3: Provision of underlying official statistics**
 - Topic: SSH-2009 – 6.3.1 Data management for statistics
Research into: the combination of electronic surveys, new sampling techniques, cross linking data, EU level representativity, reduction of response burden and survey costs, methods for handling large datasets



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The FP7 SSH call



Socio-Economic Sciences and Humanities in FP 7 *Structure*

- Addressing *major challenges* facing EU and the World :
 - growth, employment, competitiveness, knowledge society.
 - combining economic, social and environmental objectives: energy, agriculture, rural and urban issues.
 - major trends in Society: demography, quality of life, cultural interactions.
 - global interactions and interdependence; conflicts and peace.
 - participation, democracy, governance; European diversities and commonalities.



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Socio-Economic Sciences and Humanities in FP 7 *Structure*

- Addressing *cross cutting* activities:
 - socio-economic and scientific indicators
 - Foresight activities (key challenges for the community and research systems and policies)
 - communication and exploitation of results



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2009 Work Programme Overview

- Contains 3 calls for proposals
 - SSH-2009-A
 - SSH-2009-B
 - SSH-2009-C

Call publication: 3rd September 2008

Call Closure: 13th January 2009



Socio-Economic Sciences and Humanities (SSH) in FP7

ERC - 'Ideas' Programme:
Six SSH Panels

'Capacities' Programme:

- Infrastructures
- *Science in Society*

'Cooperation' Programme:

- *Theme 8: SSH*
- SSH in other Themes



2009 Work Programme Funding schemes

- Collaborative projects (Call A)
- Research for the benefit of Specific Groups
– Civil Society Organisations (Call A)
- Collaborative projects for Specific
International Cooperation Actions – SICAs
(Call B)
- Coordination and Support Actions (Call C)



Main aspects

- Work Programme 2009 is a logic complement of the first Call 2007 – 2008: consistent with the Specific Programme, corresponding to **urgent scientific** and **future policy needs**.
- All the Activities are covered; the challenges are **multidisciplinary** and they request integration of all the disciplines in a balanced way (economic, social, cultural, political); **quantitative** and **qualitative approaches** are requested.
- **Emphasis on**: the international / global dimension, humanities, methods of analysis and assessment, foresight.



Main aspects

- **Support to EU Policies:** ERA, Lisbon, Sustainable Development, Renewed Social Agenda, Cohesion, Security, Cultural Interactions, European Citizenship...
- **International cooperation** is strengthened.
- **Communication** is subject of intensive efforts.



CALL SSH-2009-A

Activity 8.1 : Growth, employment and competitiveness in a knowledge society – the European case

- **Area 8.1.1 : Changing role of knowledge throughout the economy**
 - Topic: SSH-2009 – 1.1.1 Education in a European knowledge society
Modern skills for young people in a knowledge society, contribution of SSH to the development of such skills, reduction of inequalities, role of actors (pupils, teachers, unions, employers, etc.) in reforming the education systems.

- **Area 8.1.2 : Structural changes in the European knowledge economy and society**
 - Topic: SSH-2009 – 1.2.1 Growth and service industries
Empirical analysis of service industries in Europe; focus on productivity, internationalisation, etc.; effectiveness of policy instruments.



CALL SSH-2009-A

Activity 8.1: Growth, employment and competitiveness in a knowledge society – the European case

- **Area 8.1.3: Strengthening policy coherence and coordination in Europe**
 - Topic: SSH-2009 – 1.3.1 Public economic policy for growth
Quality and effectiveness of public intervention in getting adequate growth (taxation government expenditure, public institution and regulation, etc.); policy options to support the Lisbon Strategy.



CALL SSH-2009-A

Activity 8.2: Combining economic, social and environmental objectives in a European perspective – Paths towards sustainable development

– Area 8.2.1: Socio-economic development trajectories

- Topic: SSH-2009 – 2.1.1 New socio-economic concepts, paradigm shift and territorial dynamics in a long term perspective

New models, 2030-2050, energy-transport-environment-land-use, adaptation to global changes.

- Topic: SSH-2009 – 2.1.3 Impacts of corporate social responsibility
Empirical evidence needed: tools & measurement on CSR impact at company/sectoral or spatial levels.



CALL SSH-2009-A

Activity 8.2: Combining economic, social and environmental objectives in a European perspective – Paths towards sustainable development

- **Area 8.2.2: Regional, territorial and social cohesion**
 - Topic: SSH-2009 – 2.2.1 Social inequalities, their implications and policy options
Increased or new social inequalities: social, cultural and political impact in the long(er) term.



CALL SSH-2009-A

Activity 8.3: Major trends in society and their implications

– Area 8.3.2: Societal trends and lifestyles

- Topic: SSH-2009 – 3.2.1 Changes in consumption and consumer markets

New trends in consumers' behaviours, social and cultural implications, factors influencing consumers' choice, link to sustainable development.

- Topic: SSH-2009 – 3.2.3 Quality of work and impact on quality of life and economy

Better jobs (Lisbon): negative + positive working trends => synergies possible?



CALL SSH-2009-A

Activity 8.3: Major trends in society and their implications

- **Area 8.3.3: Cultural interactions in an international perspective**
 - Topic: SSH-2009 – 3.3.1 Tolerance and cultural diversity
Normative and conceptual approaches; historical and contemporary exemplars; role of educational systems.
 - Topic: SSH-2009 – 3.3.2 Religion and secularism across Europe
Interaction of religious and secular values, beliefs, practices and its consequences for policy formulation.



CALL SSH-2009-A

Activity 8.4: Europe and the world

- **Area 8.4.1: Interactions and interdependences between world regions and their implications**
 - Topic: SSH-2009 – 4.1.1 Competition and collaboration in access to oil, gas and mineral resources
Role of markets, technology, international regulation, etc. in shaping competition and collaboration; link between efficiency, justice and fairness accross generations (time sacle up to newt 20-30 years).



CALL SSH-2009-A

Activity 8.4: Europe and the world

– Area 8.4.2: Conflicts, peace and human rights

- Topic: SSH-2009 – 4.2.2 Perspectives from outside the EU on human rights, democracy and peace

Comparative analysis of what these mean and how they are practiced in different contexts; e.g. perceptions and legal status of human rights, different interactions between democracy and rule of law, different views of just peace...

(cooperation with researchers outside Europe is to be enhanced!)



CALL SSH-2009-A

Activity 8.5: The Citizen in the European Union

- **Area 8.5.1: Participation and citizenship in Europe**
 - Topic: SSH-2009 – 5.1.1 Independent media and democracy in Europe

Role of media in formation and consolidation of democracy; governance of media sector; media convergence and concentration; media pluralism and independence

(For collaborative projects and/or BSG-CSO)



CALL SSH-2009-A

Activity 8.5: The Citizen in the European Union (2)

– Area 8.5.2: Diversities and commonalities in Europe

- Topic: SSH-2009 – 5.2.1 Vehicular languages in Europe in an era of globalisation: history, policy, practice

Historical and contemporary instances globally; effects on cultural diversity as well as social and economic effects; power and identity.

- Topic: SSH-2009 – 5.2.2 Interrelation between collective representations and uses of history and cultural evolution in an enlarged Europe

Formation of collective memory; its impact on perceptions of Europe's past, present and future.

- Topic: SSH-2009 – 5.2.3 Culture in the creation of a European space of communication

Emergence of new transnational cultural communities in Europe; influence of technology and globalisation.



CALL SSH-2009-A

Activity 8.7: Foresight activities

- Area 8.7.1: Wide socio-economic foresight on key challenges

- Topic: SSH-2009 – 7.1.1 The World and Europe in 2025
In depth analysis of « alternative breakdown scenarios» of the world by 2025. Evaluation of consequences for the EU.
Quantitative and qualitative analysis.
(Expert groups are included)
- Topic: SSH-2009 – 7.1.2 Foresight on the long term challenges for the Mediterranean area
Trends and drivers for the Mediterranean region; evolution towards 2025 (scenarios); economic, social, environment, cultural and political aspects.
Quantitative and qualitative analysis.
(Expert groups are included)



CALL SSH-2009-B

Activity 8.2 : Combining economic, social and environmental objectives in a European perspective: paths towards sustainability

– Area 8.2.1: Socio-economic development trajectories

- Topic: SSH-2009 – 2.1.2 Cities and sustainable development
Key issues for sustainable development issues in developing countries (more than 1.000.000 inhabitants); economic, social, cultural, environmental, governance aspects (China, India, Mexico, Brazil and African countries).



CALL SSH-2009-B

Activity 8.4 : Europe and the world

- **Area 8.4.2: Conflicts, peace and human rights**
 - Topic: SSH-2009 – 4.2.1 Climate induced changes in water resources in southern Europe and neighbouring countries as a threat to security

Coordinated with the ENVIRONMENT Research Programme: focus here is on socio-economic-institutional aspects of mitigation, adaptation, conflict Prevention. Focus in ENV is on regional modelling.

(Applicants should see both texts/Calls, and choose where to apply)



CALL SSH-2009-C

Activity 8.3 : Major trends in society and their implications

– Area 8.3.2: Social trends and lifestyles

- Topic: SSH-2009 – 3.2.2 Social platform on research for families and family policies

Stock-taking => societal & policy needs + stakeholder participation => future research agenda



CALL SSH-2009-C

Activity 8.4 : Europe in the World

- **Area 8.4.1: Interactions and interdependences between world regions and their implications**
 - Topic: SSH-2009 – 4.1.2 Geopolitics and the role of Europe in a changing world
Support to “Area studies” teams and institutions specialised in Asian, African, Latin America, Middle East, Mediterranean, Russian studies; change in geopolitics regarding political power, distribution of wealth and resources, boarder conflicts.



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CALL SSH-2009-C

Activity 8.7 : Foresight activities

– Area 8.7.5: Mutual learning and co-operation

- Topic: SSH-2009 – 7.5.1 Consolidating the information system for foresight
Scan and review Foresight exercises in Europe and in the World.
Mutual learning and methodological focused workshops.



CALL SSH-2009-C

Activity 8.8 : Horizontal actions

- Topic: SSH-2009 – 8.1 Measures to support the dissemination of research results

Make as wide and broad as possible the dissemination and the uptake of the results from SSH research. Scientific community, policy makers, civil society organisations, and economic actors.

- pm: ERA NET in the field of statistics
- pm: ERA NET in the field of economy



2009 Work Programme Funding schemes

- Eligibility criteria (minimum)
 - **Collaborative project:** 3 MS or AC
 - **BSG-CSO:** 3 MS or AC, at least one CSO
 - **CSA-CA:** 3 MS or AC
 - **CSA-SA:** 1 legal entity
 - **CP-SICA:** 4 legal entities – 2 from MS or AC and 2 from ICPC
- CP: Collaborative project (small or medium-scale focused research project)
- BSG-CSO: Research for Benefit of Specific Groups – Civil Society Organisations
- CSA-CA: Coordination and Support Action – Coordinating
- CSA-SA: Coordination and Support Action – Supporting
- CP-SICA: Collaborative project – Specific International Cooperation Action



2009 Work Programme Funding schemes

- Eligibility Criteria – Financial Thresholds
 - Maximum EC Requested Contribution
 - **Call A: Collaborative projects** EUR 2.7 M
 - **Call A: BSG–CSO** EUR 1 M
 - **Call B: CP–SICA** EUR 3 M
 - **Call C: CSA–CA and CSA–SA** no financial limits defined as eligibility criteria

Proposals outside these financial limits will be considered ineligible.



2009 Work Programme Evaluation Criteria

- **Evaluation criteria:** (i) scientific and/or technological excellence, (ii) the potential impact through the development, (iii) dissemination and use of project results, the quality and efficiency of the implementation and management.

Note: For Call A, the scientific and/or technological excellence evaluation criterion will include the following additional sub-criterion: 'appropriate comparative perspective and the largest possible European coverage in relation to the proposed research'.



In brief

- The second Call of SSH Programme offers great opportunities in terms of challenges, knowledge and methodological issues to be addressed.
- The scientific community of SSH should be enlarged due to the variety of issues and challenges, addressing different disciplines in an integrated way.
- All the EU countries and associated countries to the Framework Programme are encouraged to prepare their proposals as soon as possible.



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Thank you for your attention!

