

ECRI 2007[★]



[★] *european conference on research infrastructures*

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*Links Between the research
infrastructure actors*

Examples of key infrastructures
and actions for young scientists

Peter Ph. Mohler, ECRI 2007, Hamburg

- a. Key infrastructures from fields as diverse as Astronomy and Social Research will be discussed.
- b. ESO, the European Southern Observatory, will be taken as an example from the natural sciences.
- c. ESS, the European Social Survey will be taken as an example from the social sciences + **a word on survey infrastructures**
- d. Training of young researchers is now standard.
- e. Common is the hope to find and foster future leading scientists.
- f. Now, we need Scout-Activities to systematically search for talent

ESO is European Organisation for Astronomical Research in the Southern Hemisphere. On behalf of its thirteen member states ESO operates a suite of the world's most advanced ground-based astronomical telescopes located at the La Silla Paranal Observatory in the Atacama desert in Chile.



ESS is an academically-driven social survey

designed

between

the a

of its

Ireland

Portugal

Spain

Ukraine



ion

nd

enmark

ns

ngary

land

ovenia

K

ESO annual budget
About 170.000.000€

ESO - Educational Office – high school level

Numerous workshop offers within and outside of EOS

Numerous links to grant offers

Integrating young researchers in ongoing work

Actual number of users & young researchers not found on web

ESO's educational programmes aim to stimulate interest in the natural sciences, and in astronomy and astrophysics in particular, among European youth

Every year, ESO organises an astronomy contest for students. This contest, Catch a Star!, caters for all ages and abilities.

ESO produces a series of astronomical exercises, & a set of didactic sheets about the Solar System

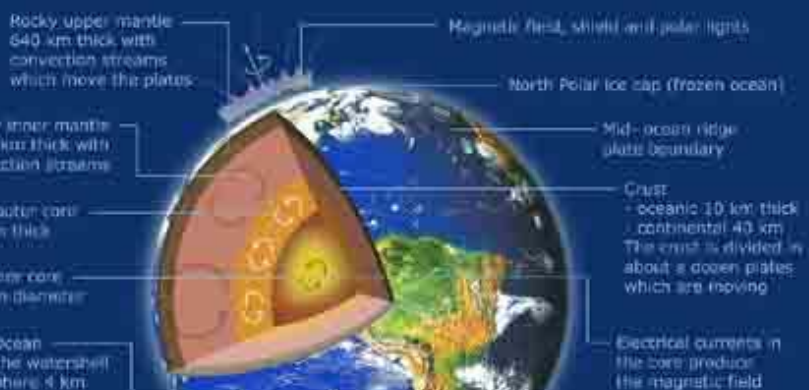


Summary Information Sheet

THE EARTH



The Earth is the third planet from the Sun and is the only planet known to support life. Equally unique is the presence of a large amount of water in different conditions: liquid in lakes, rivers and oceans, frozen as ice and vapour in clouds. It gives Earth its blue colour and so our planet also is called the Blue Planet.



Earth and seasons

South Polar icecap (frozen continent)

~70 km thick
Atmosphere composed of
78% nitrogen
21% oxygen
0,9% argon
0,03% carbon dioxide



Atmosphere

Inclination of the Equator to orbital plane 23,5°



Earth's crustal plates



Plate tectonics

Physical Data

Property	Earth
Distance from the Sun	150 million km
Rotation period	23 hrs 56 min
Equatorial Radius	6378 km
Mass	$5,97 \times 10^{24}$ kg
Density	5520 kg/m^3
Surface area	$5,1 \times 10^{14} \text{ m}^2$

For comparison

Property	Venus	Mars
Distance from the Sun	108 million km	228 million km
Rotation period	243 days	24 hrs 37 min
Equatorial Radius	6052 km	3397 km
Mass	$4,87 \times 10^{24}$ kg	$6,42 \times 10^{23}$ kg
Density	5240 kg/m ³	3940 kg/m ³
Surface area	$4,6 \times 10^{14} \text{ m}^2$	$2,4 \times 10^{14} \text{ m}^2$

ESS annual budget
About 3.000.000

ESS-Edunet – web based social science laboratory

ESS-Train – training for young researchers

ESS usage – about 13.000 users from more than

175 countries 55% students or PhD

7.520 young researchers registered

ESS EduNet is a training resource for use in higher education. The ambition is to create a social science laboratory where theoretical questions can be explored using high quality empirical data.

ESS Train courses are designed for researchers new to cross-national research who already have an understanding of the basics of survey research but who need to understand more about the challenges of comparative survey research.



My own story....

1972 Training seminar at the digital central data archive
(data library) Germany – ZA, Cologne

Standard infrastructure then (starting in the 60ties)

Unified data concept across social surveys

Digitised meta-data (codebooks)

Standardized interoperable software (BMDP,
OSIRIS, SAS, SPSS)

Surveys are instruments (like telescopes)

Examples (annual & bi-annual only – all in public domain)

Eurobarometer (since 1973) all EU ++

ISSP (since 1985) – global 40

ESS (since 2002) – EU +

More than 120.000 citizens
take part in these surveys annually

Data from survey instruments

Are published by a huge network of digital data libraries

Free global access to thousands of studies

And millions of observations

DDA
Danish
Data Archives
ODENSE

NSD
Norwegian
Social Science
Data Services
BERGEN

SSD
Swedish
Social Science
Data Services
GÖTEBORG

FSD
Finnish
Social Science
Data Services
TAMPERE

ESSDA
Estonian
Social Science
Data Archive
TARTU

DANS
Data Archiving and
Networked Services
THE HAGUE

UKDA
UK Data Archive
ESSEX

ISSDA
Irish Social Science
Data Archive
DUBLIN

ZA
Zentralarchiv für
Empirische Sozialf.
COLOGNE

BASS
Archives Belges en
Sciences Sociales
LOUVAIN-LA-NEUVE

**CEPS/
INSTEAD**
LUXEMBOURG

ARCES
Archivo de Estudios
Sociales
MADRID

**Réseau
Quetelet**
PARIS

SIDOS
Swiss Information and
Data Archive Service
for the Social Sciences
NEUCHÂTEL

**ADPSS
Sociodata**
MILAN

ADP
Arhiv
družboslovnih
podatkov
LJUBLJANA

SDA
Sociological
Data Archive
PRAGUE

WISDOM
Wiener Institut für
Sozialwissenschaftliche
Dokumentation und
Methodik - VIENNA

RODA
Romanian
Social Data
Archive
BUCHAREST

TARKI
Social Research
Informatics
Center
BUDAPEST

GSDB
Greek Social
Data Bank
ATHENS



Digitised information 1972 ...

V12 Law shd let if serious defect baby?

Location: 22 MD1: 0

Width: 1 MD2: 8

Q.7 Do you think the law should or should not allow a woman to obtain a legal abortion...

(Please tick one box on each line)

Q.7a If there is a strong chance of a serious defect in the baby?

- 1. Definitely should allow it
- 2.
- 8. Can't choose, don't know
- 9. NA

Germany, Slovenia

0. Not available

	D-W	D-E	GB	NIRL	USA	H	NL	I	IRL
1									
%									

[View documentation](#)



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[Recode variable](#)

ESS2-2004, ed. 3.0

Metadata

Variable Description

Country

Country

Weights

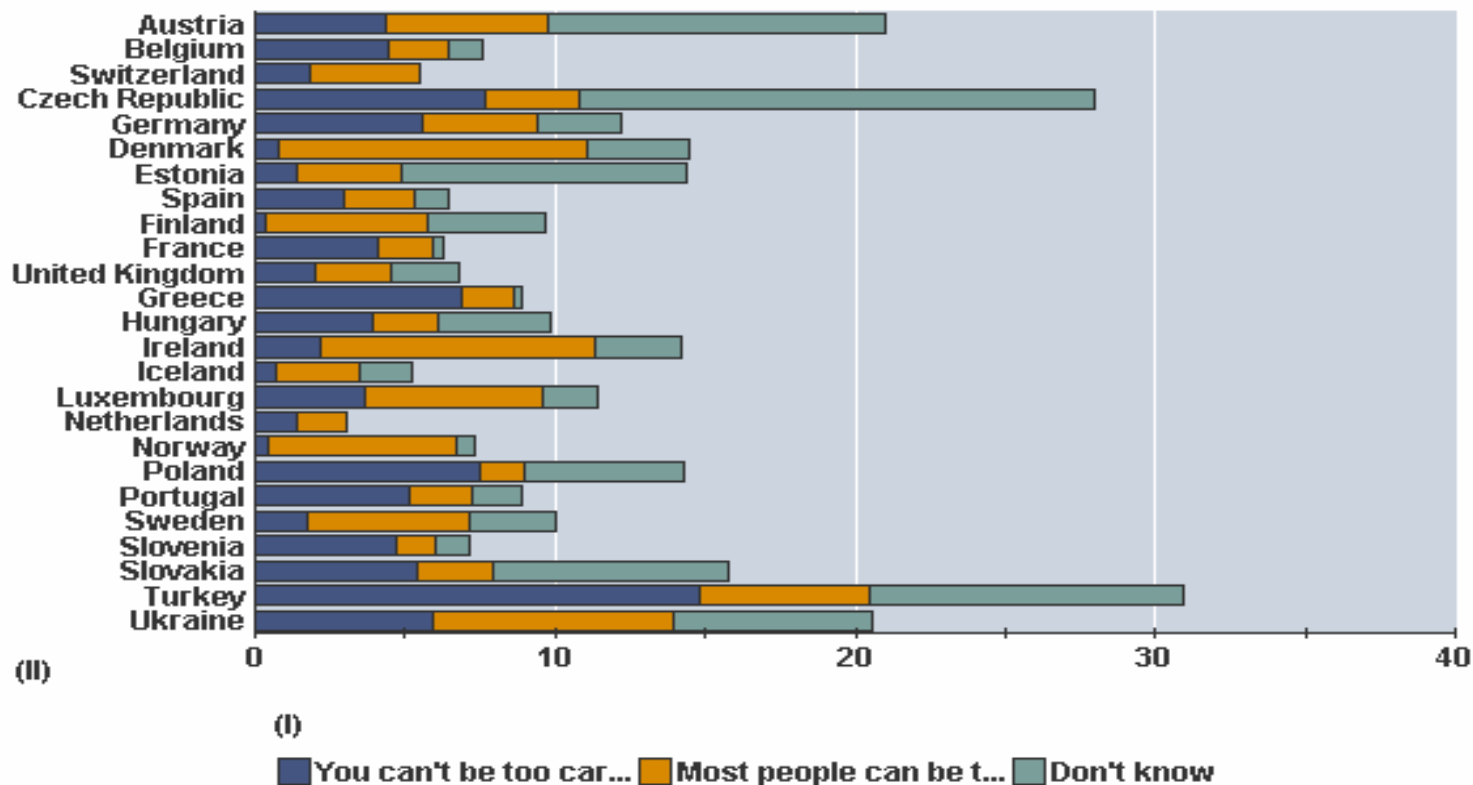
Media and social trust

...

Most people can be trusted or you can't be too careful

.....

Most people try to take advantage of you, or try to be fair





**European Roadmap
for
Research Infrastructures**

Standard activities are today



Training Workshops

Educational Tools

Involving young researchers in ongoing research

Competitions

No question!

The search for talent

Top issue in business

Scarcity of talent

High achievers vs high IQ

10-15% of high IQ are under-achievers

Competitions, mass-selection etc. miss 10-15%

Talent, Excellence & Infrastructures

Scientific infrastructures need a stock of well trained professionals

Progress and innovation hinges on excellent researchers

The level of excellence depends on talent and training

In search for talent

Training and teaching effects are limited by levels of talent

Formalised training and teaching has proven to be good for identifying high achievers

Additional efforts have to be made to search for talents

Summary

Both ESO and ESS take advantage of training & teaching as an outreach to young researchers

Infrastructures need scientific talents for their special needs

Critical note – active search for talents is not on the agenda of infrastructures

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