Introduction to euroCRIS and CRIS Systems

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Structure of the talk

- What is euroCRIS?
- What is a CRIS?
What is euroCRIS?

We could start with looking at the name “euroCRIS”, which has two parts:

• “euro”: referring to “Europe”, where the organisation was established and has its base.

• “CRIS”: short for “Current Research Information System” (sometimes also “RIM” is used (“Research Information Management System”)).

So, euroCRIS is a European based organisation dealing with or focusing on CRIS’s.
What is euroCRIS?

• An international not-for-profit association of experts and users of research information and research information systems (CRIS)

• Mission: To advance Interoperability in the Research Community through CERIF.

• Main activities:
  • Development and governance of the CERIF data model and promotion of its use.
  • Promotion of cooperation between stakeholders (organisations) in the RI Domain.
  
  To fulfill this function, euroCRIS regularly organises international events:
  Membership Meetings (twice a year) and Conferences (every 2 years).

• (upcoming) Events:
  • Strategich Membership Meeting, Münster, 18-20 November 2019.
Membership: the euroCRIS Community

200+ members from 45 countries (mainly Europe)

Members outside of Europe:
Australia – Brazil – Canada – China – Colombia – India – Iran – Israël – Malaysia – Nigeria – Pakistan – Peru – South Korea – USA
Strategic Partners
What is a CRIS?

A CRIS (Current Research Information System) is an information system that holds a broad range of information about research, in other words: metadata on research

(metadata = data about data).
CRISs: a bit of History

To get a proper idea about CRISs and their function, a bit of history may be useful.

• At the end of 1980’s-beginning 1990’s, due to an increasing strain on the financial means for research, the question came up in some European countries (*starting with Norway and The Netherlands*) whether the taxpayer's money for research was properly spent.

• To check this, research reporting and evaluation procedures were defined by the governments requesting from the institutions (a complete set of) information about their research. As a consequence CRISs were developed and implemented at the institutions in order to register and supply the information.

• In the course of the 1990’s more and more countries in Europe followed in this development.
What is a CRIS?

The information (metadata) stored in a CRIS has a broad coverage and includes information on:

**Research projects:** title, description, duration, academic field, language(s), level (institutional, national, international), participating institut(e)ions, etc...

**Researchers:** name, affiliations, role in the research (PI, researcher, manager, author, reviewer, ...), CV-related info (age, field of expertise, educational background, awards, etc...)

**Organisations involved:** name, role or position in the research (e.g. funder, leading unit, etc..), type of organisation (university, research institute, network...), contact info, partnerships, etc...

**Input for research:** amount of money invested in the research, investment in time/personnel (f.t.e.'s) equipment, infrastructure and/or services used, funding sources, etc...

**Output of research:** publications, datasets, patents, awards, (other) products, (software, media), etc...

... and the relations between all these entities/objects.
CRISs: a bit of History (continued)

In the course of the years 2000 CRISs gradually grew into multi-functional information systems not only useful for reporting of research but also providing researchers and institutes with functions for optimal communication, showcasing and profiling of research to all kinds of stakeholders.

Also it has become common practice in Europe to use the CRIS as the basic source for the OA Repository of an Institution (i.e. the CRIS feeding the Repository)

Another, recent, development is to include functions for Research Data Archiving and registration of Data Management Plans in CRISs.
CRISs: multifunctional systems for various stakeholders

Researchers
- finding
- collaborations
- CV generation
- reputation

Decision Makers
- performance
- strategic decisions
- priorities
- cross-country comparisons

Project Managers
- overview
- performance
- ongoing activities

Research Organisations
- integration
- interoperability
- strategic management
- profiling

Publishers
- finding
- reviewers

Enterprises / Professions
- finding
- information
- participation
- projects
- partnerships
- usage
- results

Intermediaries / Brokers
- finding
- research results
- potential
- market
- innovative

Libraries
- acquisition
- dissemination

Teaching Staff
- integration
- relevant
- information
- lectures
- training

General Public
- information
- education
- interest

Media
- distribution
- communication

Funding Organisations
- distribution
- programs
- evaluation
- results
- finding
- reviewers
This development of CRISs into multifunctional sources of research information, is also reflected in the research information system’s landscape: CRISs more and more tend to obtain a central, pivotal position in this landscape.
Position of CRIS in the Research Information Landscape

**INPUT FROM**
- External Publication / Data Resources
  - (WoS, Scopus, Google Scholar…)
- Researchers
- Administrative Resources
  - (HRM, Finance, Project Man.)
- Institute’s Secretariat

**OUTPUT TO**
- Publication Repositories
- Dataset Repositories / Archives
- Profiling & Management Applications
- ((inter)national) Research Portals
- Other RIS-systems / formats

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**Additional Resources**
- ORCID
- Internet
- OpenAIRE
- VIVO
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His recent research is largely in the area of empirical finance with a particular focus on mutual funds, hedge funds, asset pricing, investment strategies, survival bias and performance evaluation.


He received his PhD from Tilburg University in 1991.

+ Work in Progress (4)
+ Publications (57)
+ PhD Tracks (28)
+ Recognitions (2)
CRISs as a source for profiling of an Institute’s Research Performance

**Reading guide**

This table shows the overall production in ISI journals. The results are shown in the so-called “quartile performance countings”. For example, ISI 1st are publications in the highest 25% of the subject category (the so-called “ISI 1st quartile”) averaged over the most recent 5 years.

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<th>Year published</th>
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<th>IS0 2nd</th>
<th>IS0 3rd</th>
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**ISI Articles per ISI quartile per ERIM research programme | total (2000-now)**

<table>
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<th>Program</th>
<th>Number of Publications</th>
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<td>Logistics &amp; Information Systems</td>
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<td>Organisation</td>
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<td>Marketing</td>
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<td>Finance &amp; Accounting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strategy &amp; Entrepreneurship</td>
<td>500</td>
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</table>

**Legend**

- **ISI 1st**: Green
- **ISI 2nd**: Light Blue
- **ISI 3rd**: Blue
- **ISI 4th**: Gray
CRISs: (potential) treasure chests of Research Information

• Challenge: making the (content of the) treasure chest known and useful to the world.
• For this international portals and applications such as OpenAIRE and VIVO could play a crucial role.
• Condition: creating interoperability between CRISs on the one hand and these applications (OpenAIRE / VIVO) on the other.
CERIF: the international standard data model for both defining and exchanging the information elements of a CRIS
Example of interoperability: CRISs to OpenAIRE based on CERIF (XML)
Also VIVO is an excellent candidate to open-up information in CRISs to the world

For a wider, generic implementation of CRIS-VIVO, standardization is necessary.

A way forward in this could be:
• Refractoring of CERIF to bring it more in line with an RDF-structure.
• Mapping of CERIF-information elements (entities, attributes) to the VIVO ontology.
• Cooperation between euroCRIS and VIVO in a joint “CERIF2VIVO” project.

Thank you for your attention