The ESF Survey

An empirical baseline for a thematic rethinking of the Central and Eastern European research agenda

by

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1. Objectives and expectations

The ESF Survey focuses on thematic priorities of research projects funded in three disciplines – Economics, Political Science, and Sociology – by European science foundations (in the following: "foundations"). Are the funding preferences of national foundations based in Western Europe on the one hand, and Central & Eastern Europe on the other, similar or different? How do they compare to funding priorities developed by supranational foundations such as the European Union's framework programs, the European Research Council or the European Science Foundation? Can one recognize research projects specific to a Central & Eastern European problem agenda? These are the major questions the ESF Survey is supposed to address.

The ESF Survey is part of the ESF Forward Look project on "Central and Eastern Europe beyond Transition: Convergence and Divergence in Europe". This project aims to establish new frontiers of social science research in Central & Eastern Europe. While earlier efforts have mostly focused on a description of the research infrastructure the current ESF Forward Look project attempts a thematic rethinking of the research agenda. Do the research priorities of funding agencies located in Central & Eastern Europe converge or diverge if compared with those in Western Europe? (Karen Henderson and Silvia Mihalikova, 2009). The ESF Survey describes the research topics of projects funded by European foundations for an earlier time period. In doing so it establishes a baseline anchoring the rethinking of the research agenda empirically.

Are there systematic differences in the research topics funded by national foundations in the two parts of Europe and at the transnational European level? What can we expect to find? We are not aware of reports that compare systematically thematic priorities of foundations in Europe. The two ESF Reports on "Status and Developments of Social Science Research in Central and Eastern Europe" (2006) and "Vital Questions. The Contribution of European Social Science" (2009) are exceptions. Some indirect conclusions can be drawn from efforts to document the disciplinary development of the social sciences in Europe. Regarding Central & Eastern Europe "The Handbook on Economics, Political Science and So-

ciology" edited by Kaase, Sparschuh and Wenninger (2002) is probably the most comprehensive source of information. Considering various speculations about possible causes of differences and similarities between West and East the following three arguments are among the more prominent:

1. Thematic priorities of national foundations in Central & Eastern Europe differ systematically from those of West European foundations because social science research in the Central & Eastern European countries is still confronted with a specific problem agenda caused by regime transformation.
2. Thematic priorities of science foundations do not differ systematically between foundations in East and West because the problem agenda facing academic research has become increasingly similar. European integration in particular is driving this development.
3. Thematic priorities converge because a common research agenda is actively promoted by transnational European level foundations and their generous funding of large scale comparative research projects (such as the European Union's Framework Programs).

The first two expectations are compatible with the "context" argument proposed by Wagener (1992:195). The logic of the argument assumes that a different institutional order in society, economy or polity constitutes a different set of constraints for human activity. Wagener points out that since the early Nineties, Central & Eastern European countries have implemented and sustained social, economic and political institutions similar to the ones in Western Europe. Thus, the general "context" in Europe has become more and more similar and this growing similarity should also be reflected in the research agenda of the social sciences. At this rather high level of abstraction Wagener would expect differences in funding priorities in the first phase after the breakdown of the communist systems and growing similarities thereafter.

This scenario could be refined by Dahrendorf's observation that the speed of this development differs in the areas of economics, politics, and society. In his metaphor of the three clocks Dahrendorf (1990) suggests that consequences of change of institutions in the economy and in the polity became visible immediately. They attracted a high degree of academic attention in the first phase that, however, rapidly declined to "normal" levels. The consequences of culture change, on the other hand, unfolded in a much slower pace because it takes generations to change values and mentalities. Thus, Dahrendorf would probably predict

growing similarity in research topics related to institutions and ongoing divergence in the area of culture studies.

Sztompka (1990, 2002) has cautioned that it may not only be "context" but also type of "methodological orientation" that creates uniformities and similarities. He emphasizes two different approaches. First, there are those who seek to find uniformities and similarities in a sea of diversity and differences, and thereafter try to account for the reasons why uniformities emerge. Second, there are others who wish to unravel specificity and uniqueness in a sea of seeming homogeneity, and explain why such diversity emerges and persists. Thus, Sztompka would expect to find systematic differences caused by choice of method even if Wagener's "context" would be similar.

The third argument emphasizes the impact of research policy. The opportunity for scholars in East and West to cooperate in large scale comparative research stimulates interaction and common discourse. This situation enables a tendency towards convergence of research topics, theories, and methods.

All these suggestions are interesting and they are of help when it comes to interpreting results. However, the ESF Survey is not designed to test these expectations by rigorous empirical methods. Its goal is more modest. The ESF Survey is meant to provide empirical data to answer the following four questions:

- What are the research topics of projects undertaken in the fields of Economics, Political Science and Sociology funded by national and transnational European foundations in the period of 2004 to 2008?
- Are there during this period systematic differences in the funding priorities of national foundations based in Western Europe, Central & Eastern Europe?
- Considering all projects funded which ones would experts select as "typical" CEE projects?
- What is the impact on convergence or divergence of the European research agenda of the large scale comparative projects funded by the supranational European foundations?

2. Foundations covered by the ESF Survey

The "universe of foundations" meant to be covered by the ESF Survey consists of (1) the European Science Foundation and its national member organizations, (2) the Latvian Academy of Sciences/Latvian Research Council, (3) The European Research Council and (4) the European Union's Framework Programs 6&7.

In 2009 the European Science Foundation had 80 national members from 30 different countries. However, only half of these member organizations supported programs in the social sciences and humanities. A list of the relevant member organizations was kindly provided by Rhona Heywood-Roos, ESF.

The list was used to send the following e-mail message to the foundations' officers in charge of social sciences and humanities:

"Dear …
We are conducting a survey of projects funded in the area of economics, sociology, and political science at the request of the European Science Foundation. The time period under consideration is January 2004 to the end of 2008 (starting date). What we would need to know about the projects is the following:
1 Title (synopsis) of the project
2 Name(s) and institution(s) of the principal investigator(s)
3 Starting date of the project
4 Discipline (economics, sociology, political science)
5 Financial contribution of the foundation
The first three items would be sufficient if it is too time consuming or too difficult to locate discipline or financial contribution. Title of the projects should be provided in English, French, or German.
We have asked ESF to suggest people who would probably be prepared to help us with the task of locating the information mentioned above. Your name has been given to us by Rhona Heywood-Roos. It would be great if you could provide the data specified above. If you are unable to do so we would be grateful if you could recommend another colleague or an email address for a website that could help us along.
Of course, we know that requests such as ours are not very welcome. We ask your assistance, nevertheless. Results will be shared after the project is finished. Thank you in advance.
Best regards,
Hans-Dieter Klingemann & Olivier Ruchet"

Ten ESF members responded by sending the information requested. Nils Muiznieks provided data for the Latvian Academy of Sciences/Latvian Research Council. For five national foundations the information was taken from publicly available websites. This was also done for the three supranational European foundations: the European Research Council, the European Science Foundation and the European Union's Framework Programs 6&7. This means that the projects covered by the ESF-Survey have been selected in two different ways. The foundations in Austria, Belgium, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, the UK, and Romania provided lists of projects in response to our request. The projects of the Framework Programs 6&7 were well documented in publications of the European Commission available at their website. The Czech (2 foundations), Finnish, German, and Hungarian projects have been selected from the electronic documentation systems of the respective foundations as well as the projects funded by the European Science Council and the European Science Foundation.

Thus, of the foundations that should have been included in the ESF Survey (e.g. that are mentioned in the contract) the Latvian Academy of Sciences/Latvian Science Council (LZA/LZP), the European Research Council (ERC), and the EU Framework Programs 6&7

are, indeed, included. The same is true for the major ESF programs (ECRP, Eurocores-ECRP I-IV, Eurocores HumVib, Eurocores EuroHESC, Networks in the Social Sciences, Research Networking Programs, Forward Looks). However, the ESF Survey misses a response from a large number of its national members. In Western Europe these missing members are from Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey (13 out of a total of 19 countries). The response rate is better for ESF members in Central & Eastern Europe. Here all relevant member organizations could be included except the foundations based in Bulgaria and Croatia (only 2 out of a total of 9 countries are missing, as is the Research Promotion Foundation of Cyprus). Table 1 summarizes the situation. It also provides the acronyms for the foundations that are used in the text.

Table 1: The ESF-Survey: Foundations initially targeted and finally included in the Survey

*1.0 European Science Foundation (**ESF**, major programs)*	Included
1.1 ESF Member Organizations	
01 Austrian Science Fund (**FWF**)	Included
02 Fonds National de la Recherche Scientifique (Belgium, Walloon)	
03 Fonds voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek – Vlaanderen (**FWO**)	Included
04 Bulgarian Academy of Sciences	
05 *Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts*	
06 National Foundation for Science, Higher Education and Research (Croatia)	
07 Research Promotion Foundation (Cyprus)	
08 *Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic* (**ASCR**)	Included
09 Czech Science Foundation (**GACR**)	Included
10 Danish Agency for Science, Technology and Innovation	
11 *Estonian Academy of Sciences*	
12 Estonian Science Foundation (**ETF**)	Included
13 Academy of Finland (**AF**)	Included
14 National Centre for Scientific Research (France)	
15 Agence Nationale de la Recherche (France)	
16 German Research Foundation (**DFG**)	Included
17 National Hellenic Research Foundation (Greece)	
18 *Hungarian Academy of Sciences*	
19 Hungarian Scientific Research Fund (**OTKA**)	Included
20 The Icelandic Centre for Research	
21 Irish Research Council for Humanities and Social Sciences	
22 Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (Italy)	
23 Research Council of Lithuania (**LMT**)	Included
24 Fonds National de la Recherche (Luxembourg)	
25 Nederlandse Organisatie voor voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek	
26 *Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences*	
27 Research Council of Norway	
28 Polish Ministry of Science and Higher Education (**MNSW**)	Included
29 Fundacao para a Ciencia e Tecnologia (**FCT**)	Included
30 Romanian Ministry of Education, Research, Youth and Sport/Executive Agency for Higher Education and Research Funding (**EUFISCSU**))	Included
31 Slovak Academy of Sciences and Arts/Research Grant Agency for Slovak Academy of Sciences and Universities (**SAV/VEGA**)	Included

32 The Slovenian Research Agency (**ARRS**)	Included
33 *Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts*	
34 Spanish National Research Council	
35 Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovacion (Spain)	
36 Swedish Research Council	
37 Swedish Council for Working Life and Social Research	
38 Schweizerischer Nationalfonds zur Foerderung der Wissenschaften	
39 The Scientific and Technical Research Council of Turkey	
40 Economic and Social Research Council, UK (**ESRC**)	Included
*2.0 Latvian Academy of Sciences/Latvian Research Council (**LZA/LZP**)*	Included
*3.0 European Research Council (**ERC**)*	Included
*4.0 EU Framework Programmes 6 & 7 (**EU FP**)*	Included

Thus, the completion rate for national ESF member organizations is a far cry from what was originally aspired to. This means that the ESF Survey does not provide data that are representative for all ESF member organizations. It does, however, allow an exploration of the research questions formulated above. In this respect the ESF Survey represents a first step into a territory yet unknown.

3. Selected characteristics of the foundations covered

Table 1 shows that of the 19 foundations covered 6 are mainly serving national academic communities in Western Europe, 10 do so in Central & Eastern Europe, while three have a supranational European scope. In the analyses presented in this report foundations will be grouped by these three types of foundations. Similarities and differences between types of foundations are mostly expressed as averages of characteristics of the 6 foundations in Western Europe, the 10 foundations in Central & Eastern Europe, and of the 3 transnational European foundations. This decision is guided by the expectation that research agendas and research priorities are influenced by national and regional context. Both funding granted by by foundations and demand for funds from the research community should reflect the particular needs of that context and determine the thematic priorities. If that is, indeed, the case empirical results will show the degree of difference in the research agendas of foundations operating in East and West as well as for the transnational European foundations.

The foundations differ on a number of important aspects. It is beyond the scope of this analysis to provide a systematic description. “Size” is probably the most important characteristic. Two “size” indicators will be discussed briefly to offer some background data for the foundations under investigation. They indicate differences in the demand side and the supply side. On the demand side the indicators are operationalized by number and type of research

organizations applying for support. Financial contribution of foundations is considered as the indicator for the supply side.

3.1 The demand side: Number and types of research organizations

918 research organizations of different types successfully applied to the 19 foundations mentioned above to support their projects. The number of organizations searching and getting support differ by national context. They range from 135 for the German DFG to 5 for the Vlaams FWO and the ETF in Estonia. In Western Europe, three foundations (FWO, AF, FCT) deal with a relatively small number of research organizations. The other three foundations (DFG, ESRC, FWF) support a much larger number of applicants. In Central & Eastern Europe six foundations serve small academic communities (ETF, ARRS, LMT, ASCR, SAV/VEGA, LZA/LZP) while four foundations face a larger and more differentiated demand side (MNSW, OTKA, EUFSCSU, GACR). Of the three supranational foundations the EU Framework Programs dominate by involving 190 different research organizations. Thus, the demand structure is quite heterogeneous.

A similar story can be told when looking at the number of projects funded. The correlation between number of research organizations supported and number of projects funded is .95 (Pearson's r). The number of projects funded by a foundation ranges from 35 (ESF) to 808 (ESRC). Foundations operating in large countries fund a greater number of projects than foundations located in small countries. Limiting the attention to the 16 national foundations and combining the figures for the two Czech foundations (ASCR, GACR) the association of number of projects funded by a particular foundation and population size (n=15) is high (r = .92). The same is true regarding number of organizations receiving financial support (r=.93).

Another difference on the demand side deserves to be mentioned. This difference relates to types of research organizations that receive funding. Research organizations are grouped by three types: "Universities", "Academies of Sciences", and "Other research organizations". In Western Europe, 77 percent of the research organizations receiving support are universities and 23 percent are "other" organizations. In the sample of Western European foundations Academies of Sciences (empirically) only play a role in Austria. This is different for the foundations in Central & Eastern Europe. In this region 23 percent of the organizations receiving research funds are institutes of the Academies of Sciences. The respective proportion for universities is 56 percent, and the one for "other" research organizations is 21 percent. The three supranational foundations by and large reflect the Western European pattern (universities: 70%, Academies of Sciences: 2%; "other" organizations: 28%).

Academies of Sciences, however, are an undisputed part of the academic sector. Thus, when contrasting the academic sector and the "rest" the situation in East and West looks quite similar.

Table 2: Indicators of the demand side: Number of research organizations receiving funding and number of projects funded by foundations

Foundations	Universities	Universities	Academies of Sciences	Academies of Sciences	Other organizations	Other organizations	Total	Total
	N Research organizations	N Projects	N Research organizations	N Projects	N Research organizations	N Projects	N Research organizations	N Projects
ESRC	83	732			19	76	102	808
DFG	100	633			35	134	135	767
FWF	34	205	1	16	10	41	45	262
AF	11	241			5	11	16	252
FWO	5	163					5	163
FCT	15	117			4	16	19	133
West Europe	248	2091	1	16	73	278	322	2385
MNSW	67	557	14	65	12	26	93	648
EUFISCSU	30	419	11	19	7	9	48	447
OTKA	21	164	18	89	19	31	58	284
GACR	22	214	4	27	10	11	36	252
SAV/VEGA	2	3	12	76	1	1	15	80
LZA/LZP	5	37	3	10	9	13	17	60
LMT	6	34	2	8	1	1	9	43
ARRS	6	33			3	8	9	41
ASCR	6	17	4	20	1	1	11	38
ETF	3	33			2	2	5	35
CE Europe	168	1511	68	314	65	103	301	1928
EUFP	118	160	5	7	67	78	190	245
ERC	52	75			8	10	60	85
ESF	38	44			7	7	45	51
Supra-national European Foundations	208	279	5	7	82	95	295	381
Total	624	3881	74	337	220	476	918	4694

3.2 The supply side: Financial contribution of foundations

Amount of financial contribution to the projects funded is a major characteristic of the foundations' "size" regarding the supply side. "Financial contribution" has been reported by the foundations as the amount of funding for a specific project. This information could be obtained for all projects except those of the German Research Foundation (DFG), the Slovak Academy of Sciences/Research Grant Agency for the Slovak Academy of Sciences and Universities (SAV/VEGA), parts of the projects of the European Research Council (ERC) and the European Science Foundation (ESF). Eight foundations have provided data on financial

contributions in Euro; a similar number of foundations reported currencies other than the Euro. The latter were converted into Euro using a 2004-2008 average of the exchange rate. Results of any analysis involving "financial contribution" will be reported in aggregated form only.

Financial support for research and development comes from many sources. The funds made available by science foundations are just a (small) part of what is spent for research and development as a whole. This is only partly true for academic projects in the social sciences and the humanities. These disciplines are much more dependent on foundations such as the ones considered in this analysis than are those of the natural sciences.

In the time period under consideration the 16 foundations for which data are available have spent about 938 million Euros to support relevant projects in Economics, Political Science and Sociology. Of the total amount, 50 percent is provided by foundations located in Western Europe and 43 percent by the three supra-national European foundations. The national foundations located in Central & Eastern Europe have contributed 7 percent of the total.

These proportions are also reflected in the average amount of financial contribution awarded to individual projects. Funding per project is almost 5 times higher in the West than in the East (West: 202.006 Euro; East: 42031 Euro). All this, however, is dwarfted when compared to the grants offered by the transnational European foundations. On average these grants are 6.1 times larger than the ones funded by the national foundations in the West and 29.5 times larger than the ones funded by the national foundations in the East. There is, however, a rather large variance within the three groups of types of foundations. For the national foundations (n=13) this variance can in large parts be explained by the countries' wealth. The relation of total financial contribution and GDP (2009) is very tight (Pearson's r = .98).

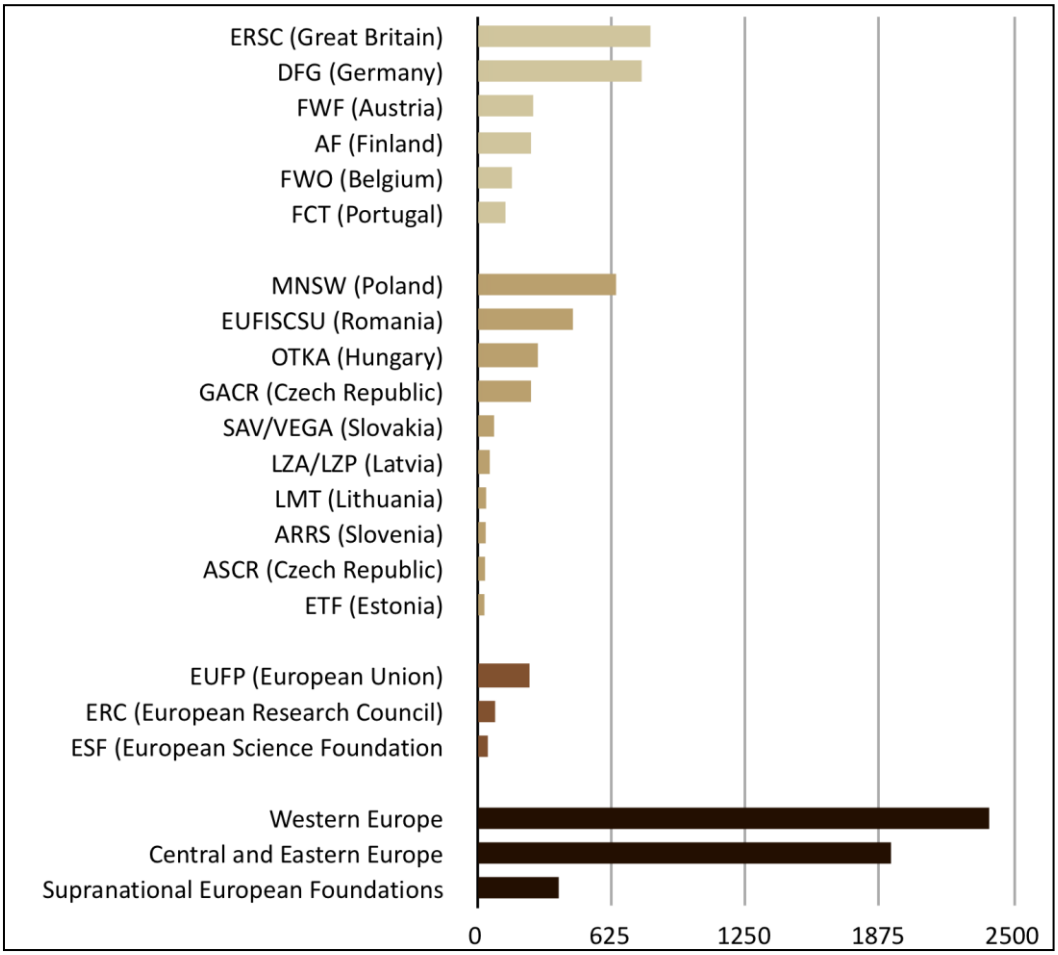
Table 3: Indicator of the supply side: Financial contribution for projects by foundations

	Mean	Max	Min	Skewness	N projects	Total
ESRC	417.635	47.948.611	2.130	16.891	799*	333.690.847
AF	190.652	1.119.300	1.600	1.321	252	48.044.470
FWF	148.973	1.200.000	1.200	2.778	262	39.031.116
FWO	208.792	742.600	1.250	0.767	163	34.033.140
FCT	43.978	300.000	167	3.536	133	5.849.083
West Europe	202.006	10.262.102	12.694		1609	470.648.656
EUFISCSU	49.078	221.540	840	0.927	447	21.938.072
MNSW	2.362	98.800	2.366	1.448	647*	15.282.206
GACR	43.631	222.285	3.325	1.659	252	10.995.026
LMT	136.396	930.000	8.300	2.247	43	5.865.040
ARRS	86.462	158.844	29.502	0.419	41	3.544.938

OTKA	8.842	65.000	100	3.528	283*	2.502.517
ETF	38.343	65.464	13.176	0.067	35	1.342.013
LZA/LZP	22.350	185.612	1.332	2.950	60	1.341.036
ASCR	29.815	104.440	945	1.114	38	1.132.985
CE Europe	46.364	227.998	6.654		1846	63.943.833
EUFP	1.489.787	5.500.000	51.093	1.795	245	364.998.025
ERC	989.979	1.833.000	377.464	0.471	39*	38.609.192
Supra-national, European foundations	1.239.883	3.666.500	214.278		284	403.607.317
Total	244.192	3.789.812	301.009		3.739	938.199.806

* Some projects excluded because of missing data: ESRC, ERC, MNSW, OTKA; no data available: DFG, SAV/VEGA, ESF.

Fig-ure 1:



Foundations covered and number of projects

Figure 1 visualizes "size" differences between foundations again, using number of projects funded as the example. These "size" differences disappear in the analyses to follow. The main interest of the ESF Survey lies in the investigation of thematic priorities of individual

foundations. This requires standardization and most of the time the standardization procedure uses total number of projects of each foundation as the base. As a consequence of this method the differences in size described above disappear. The relative distribution of, for example, the modal research topics funded by the large German Research Foundation (DFG) will have the same weight as the relative distribution of the modal research topics funded by the small Estonian Science Foundation (ETF).

4. Selection of projects

As documented in Table 2 the ESF-Survey covers 4694 projects funded by 16 national foundations and 3 supranational European foundations. In the letter to the foundations "starting date of the project" and "discipline" had been defined as the two selection criteria for the projects.

Starting date of the project was set to fall in the five year period beginning January 1st, 2004, and ending December 31st, 2008. This criterion did not encounter much difficulty, with one exception. Starting date could not be determined properly for projects funded by the Slovak Academy of Sciences/Research Grant Agency for Slovak Academy of Sciences and Universities (SAV/VEGA). However, the probability is rather high that most of these projects were begun somewhere between 2004 and 2008. Thus, it was decided to add the projects to the ESF Survey. In general, however, the empirical baseline for a thematic rethinking of the research agenda covers the 2004-2008 time period.

The projects to be analyzed were limited to the disciplines of Economics, Political Science, and Sociology. Surprisingly, it turned out that most foundations did not document projects by discipline in a comparable fashion. In some cases the thematic scope was much broader, covering all of the humanities; in other cases the scope was much more specific, differentiating between a variety of smaller subfields of the social sciences. Thus, the lists of projects sent by the foundations or taken from the electronic documentation systems had to be screened by the two principal investigators. In this screening process projects were classified by disciplines and all projects were eliminated that could not be defined as belonging to the areas of Economics, Political Science, or Sociology. Some lists also covered projects dealing with, for example, ancient history, archeology, literature or experimental psychology. There have certainly been some arbitrary decisions in the allocation of projects to disciplines. Do themes such as "civic society" or "regions, urban-rural issues, regional development" really belong to Political Science rather than Sociology? Questions like these can be disputed for

good reasons. However, the assignment of projects to disciplines by the principal investigators has followed consistent rules ensuring at least comparability across projects. Finally, projects dealing with methodology, social science infrastructure, or research policies – topics that transcended the disciplinary boundaries of Economics, Political Science and Sociology – were classified as "General Research Issues".

5. The modal research topics

The "*modal research topic*" is of key importance to describe the thematic research priorities of the funding agencies. It summarizes the substantive theme of the project and is derived from its title and – if available – from the project's synopsis. To cope with the wealth of information and to allow subsequent quantitative analysis a scheme has been developed to classify modal research topics into a manageable number of categories. This classification scheme has grown inductively in an effort to aggregate themes of projects funded by the European Union's Framework Programs 6&7. In its first version this classification scheme distinguished between 28 modal research topics. When applying the instrument to the projects funded by the other foundations covered by the ESF Survey, it turned out that some categories were rather thinly populated. These categories were combined with others that came close in terms of content. In its final version the classification scheme distinguishes 22 modal research topics. Four categories differentiate between projects in Economics, seven summarize Political Science themes, and the area of Sociology is subdivided in eight groups of modal research topics. As already mentioned above, in addition to themes that could easily be sorted by discipline, there were also projects dealing with methodological issues, problems of social science infrastructure and databases, as well as research policies. They have been added to the classification scheme in a separate section.

There are inherent limitations to classification schemes and this one is no exception. In some instances categories are rather broad, such as "competition" that also includes finance and monetary questions or "political and social identity" covering all types of value orientation. Sometimes particular research topics would seem to fit under more than one category. When coding the projects consistency was regarded as the main principle guiding the coding decision to ensure comparability. To maximize consistency, all projects were coded by only one principal investigator, although difficult decisions have been discussed jointly before a code was assigned. Thus, if there is a coding bias it will be the same for the whole data set. Nevertheless, the main quality criteria of this inductively derived classifica-

tion scheme lies in its capacity to generate plausible groupings of modal research topics, and thereby make quantitative and qualitative comparison possible.

Table 4: Classification scheme of modal research topics

Economics
01 Economic growth
02 Employment
03 Competition
04 Economic policies (regulation, privatization)

Political Science
21 Governance
23 Rule of law, security issues
27 Democratic institutions and processes
28 Political and social identity (values, language, religion)
29 Civic society (citizenship, participation)
31 Regions, urban-rural issues, development
30 EU external relations

Sociology
41 Demography, ageing; family
42 Education, socialization
43 Knowledge, innovation
44 Health
46 Migration; ethnic minorities
47 Social cohesion, social inequality, exclusion
48 Environment, energy, sustainability
49 Media

General Research Issues
61 Methodology
62 Infrastructure, data bases
63 Research policies

6. Explorations in specific Central and Eastern European research topics

As has been mentioned in the introduction, the ESF Survey is meant to answer two main questions. First, what are the research topics of projects in Economics, Political Science and Sociology funded by national and supranational European foundations in the period of 2004 to 2008? Second, are there systematic differences in the funding priorities of national foundations based in foundations based in Western Europe, Central & Eastern Europe, and the supranational European funding agencies?

In general answers to the second question will be sought by comparing funding priorities of foundations operating in East and West. In addition, an effort will be made to use expert knowledge to identify topics typical of the Central & Eastern European research agenda.

6.1 Typical CEE projects

Are there research projects "typical" for Central & Eastern European countries or that region as a whole? This question will be answered by expert classification. It proved difficult to establish clear criteria distinguishing "typical CEE projects" from the rest of all projects. Two criteria suggested in the literature seemed to be applicable. The first criterion emphasizes regime transformation and consolidation; the second criteria mentions European integration in general and the accession process to the European Union in particular. It must be admitted that the effort to apply these criteria created a group of projects with fuzzy boundaries. A qualitative discussion of the problems involved will be provided in section 8.2.

6.2 Regional specification of research projects and cooperation patterns

The information available for the large-scale comparative projects of the EU Framework Programs invites additional analyses to locate research themes specific to Central & Eastern Europe. Two indicators have been created. The first one is derived from the projects' synopses. It measures whether Central & Eastern European countries or the region as a whole are mentioned in the abstract of the project. This indicator is called "Regional specification". The second indicator makes use of the information about the regional location of researchers (coordinators and partners) that cooperate in a particular project. This indicator is labeled "Involvement of CEE scholars" (0: no, 1: yes).

It is expected that projects mentioning Central & Eastern Europe in the synopsis have a higher probability to be relevant to a research problem of that particular region. The same should be true when CEE scholars are involved in the project. However, in this case one could also assume that a more intense interaction of researchers from East and West would lead to a greater convergence of research interests and approaches.

7. Results

7.1 Units of analysis and measurements

The main interest of this report is in thematic funding priorities of foundations. Thus, the individual foundation is the adequate unit of analysis. This means that characteristics of pro-

jects, such as the modal research topic, are aggregated at the foundation level. Frequencies are transformed into percentages based on the total number of projects funded by a particular foundation. This way comparability is ensured. The procedure has important implications. First, it means that the quantitative analysis is based on 19 cases (foundations). Second, these cases have equal weight in the analysis despite their great differences in size (number of projects funded and financial potential in particular).

The focus of the analysis is on similarities and differences in the distribution of modal research topics of foundations located in Western Europe (n=6), Central & Eastern Europe (10), and those operating on a transnational European level (3). The East – West groupings are chosen because a plausible expectation assumes that research priorities are influenced by national/regional context. Most of the time, characteristics of these three groups of foundations described above are reported as average values of the foundations located in these regions. There are a number of possibilities to describe and compare standardized distributions. This analysis reports priorities, similarities, and differences of modal research topics. They are defined as follows:

(1) The *priority* measure is based on the overall percent distribution of the modal research topics. The themes with the highest percentages in the overall distribution represent the thematic priorities of a foundation.

(2) The overall degree of *similarity* between two percent distributions of modal research topics is measured by Duncan's index of dissimilarity (Duncan et al. 1955, 1961). The index is easy to calculate. Two distributions are compared by summing up absolute differences between the various categories and dividing the sum by 2. The index has a minimum of 0 (total similarity) and a maximum of 100 (total dissimilarity). Values below .50 indicate more similarity than dissimilarity and the other way around.

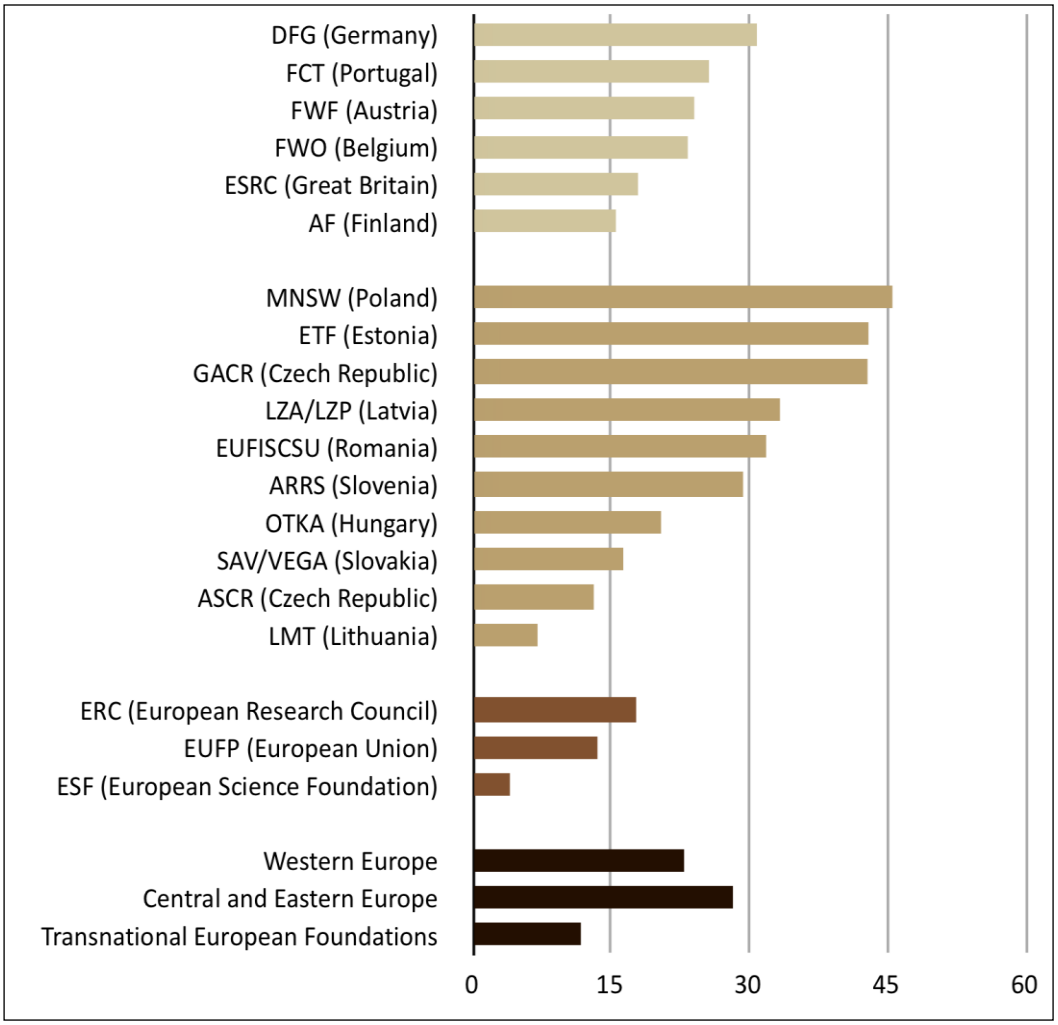
(3) Percentages reached by the same modal research topic in two different distributions are divided to describe differences. The *difference measure* shows how many times a "modal research topic X in distribution A" is bigger or smaller as the same modal research topic X in distribution B. The terms priorities, dissimilarity, and difference will be used throughout the discussion of results.

7.2 Disciplines

Portfolios of foundations differ by the proportion of projects belonging to one of the three disciplines under consideration. On average Sociology (31.7%) and Political Science (31.1%) have a greater weight than Economics (24.0%). 13.4 percent of the projects deal with General

Research Issues that relate to all three disciplines. The variation between foundations is quite large. The proportion of projects funded in the area of Economics ranges from 45.5 percent (MNSW, Polish Ministry of Science and Higher Education) to 4.0 percent (ESF, European Science Foundation). The range is lower in the areas of Sociology (37.1) and Political Science (24.5). East-West differences show when comparing foundations that give priority to Economics and Sociology. All four foundations that rank projects in Economics first are located in Central & Eastern Europe while five of the eight foundations that rank projects in the area of Sociology first are located in Western Europe. In all transnational European foundations Economics ranks last.

Figure 2.1: Proportion of projects by discipline: Economics



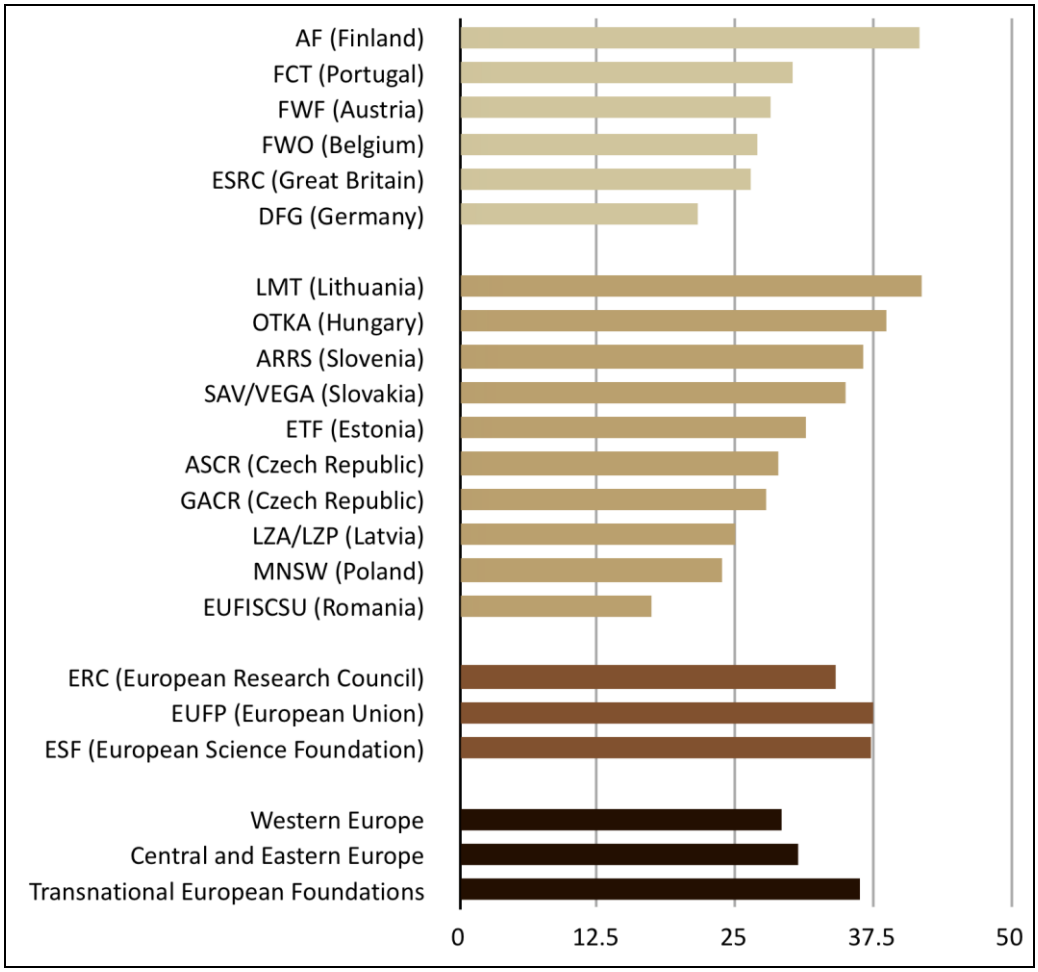


Figure 2.2: Proportion of projects by discipline: Political Science

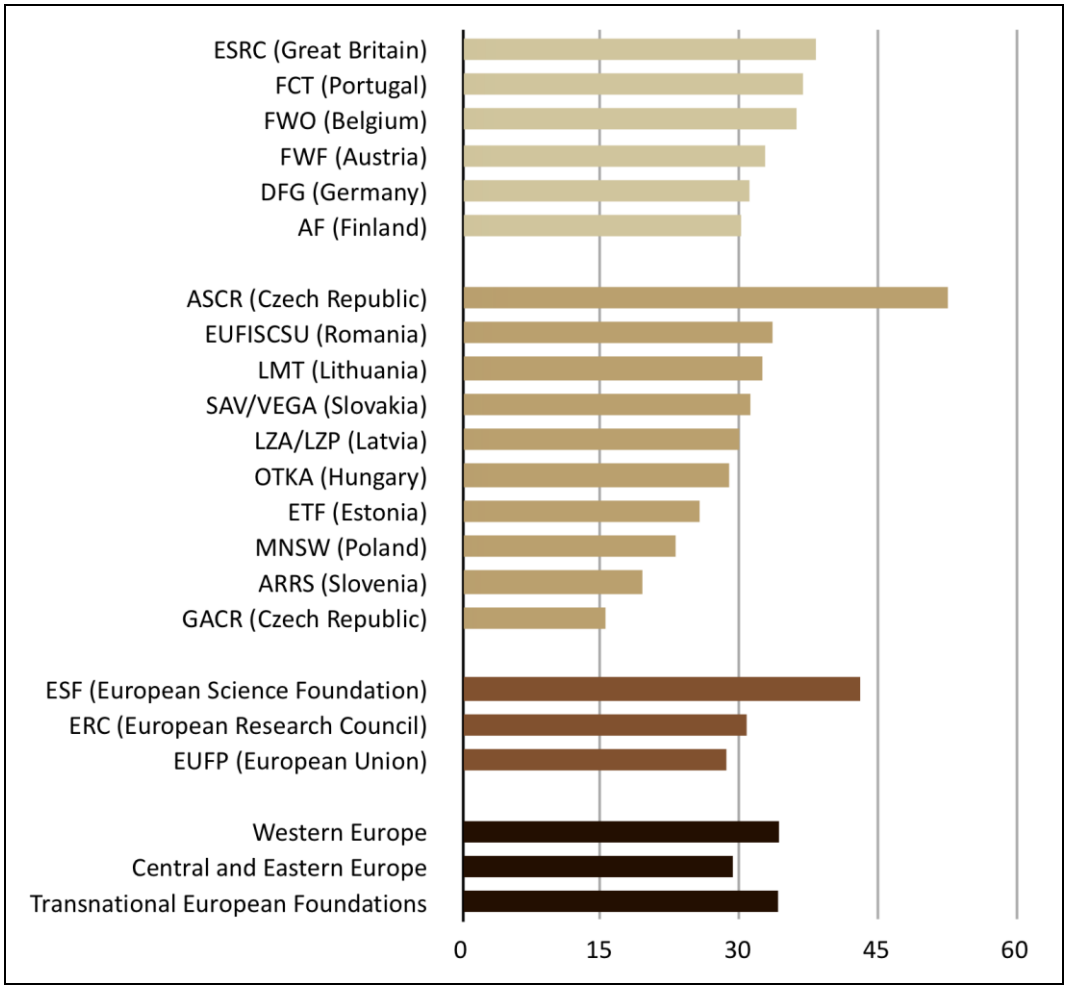


Figure 2.3: Proportion of projects by discipline: Sociology

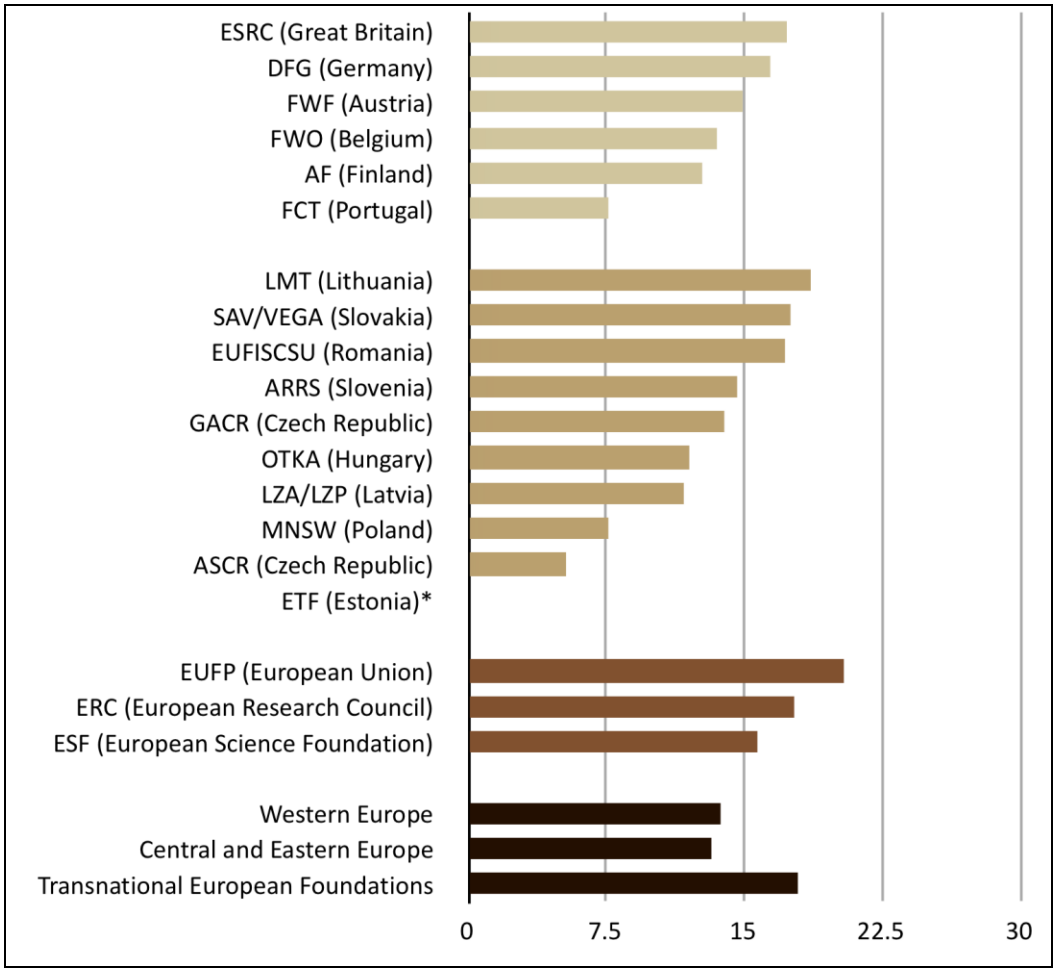


Figure 2.4: Proportion of projects transcending disciplinary boundaries: General Research Issues

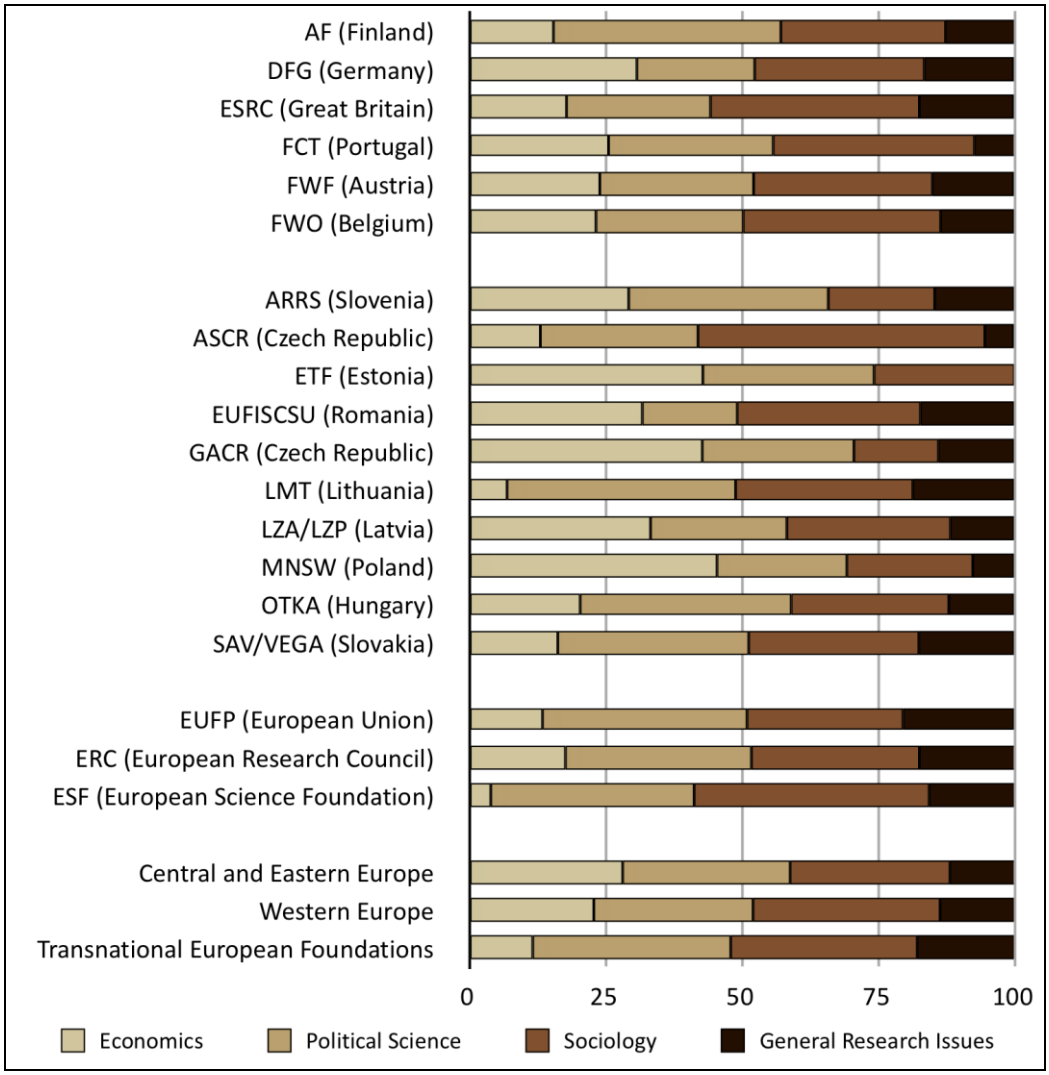


Figure 2.5: Proportion of projects by discipline: an overview

7.3 Modal research topics

Results reported in this section are at the heart of the study. They try to give answers to the two basic questions:

- What are the research topics of projects in Economics, Political Science and Sociology funded by national and transnational European foundations in the period of 2004 to 2008?
- Are there systematic differences in the funding priorities of national foundations in Western Europe, Central & Eastern Europe, and the supranational funding agencies?

The number one priority of each of the 19 foundations – measured as the modal research topic with the highest percentage in the overall distribution – is very different between foundations. Of the six foundations located in Western Europe, only "Methodology" occupies first

rank in more than one foundation (Finnish AF: 11.1%; Belgian FWO: 11.0%). First priorities for all other foundations are different. Of the ten foundations located in Central & Eastern Europe "Competition" is ranked first by the Polish MSNW (16.7%), the Slovenian ARRS (14.6%), and the Estonian ETF (14.3%); and "Education, socialization" is placed on top by the Romanian EUFISCSU (15.7%) and the Hungarian OTKA (13.4%). The ERC (14.1%) and the ESF (13.7%) share "Knowledge, innovation" as their number one category. There is no clear pattern in these distributions. First priorities are simply different. However, distances to second priorities are small, ranging from 5.7 (Czech GACR) to 0.4 (Finnish AF). The flat distribution of relative frequencies of modal research topics is also reflected in the low skewness values (overall distribution 0.96; lowest value, Portuguese FCT: .04, highest value, Czech GACR: 1.87). The individual foundation level thus seems inadequate to offer a meaningful basis for an East-West comparison.

In the following, the analysis moves away from a comparison of individual foundations and turns to the aggregate level. At this level averages of distributions are discussed for the sets of foundations located in Western Europe, Central & Eastern Europe, and for the transnational European funding agencies. In general within group variances are quite high (results are available on request). They are not reported in the tables to ease readability.

The major interest is in similarities and differences between national foundations located in the East and in the West. Results for the transnational European foundations are shown in all tables and graphs but they are not systematically discussed.

Figure 3 shows the three most important modal research topics by type of foundation. Table 2 in the Appendix provides the overall percent distribution of modal research topics. Proportions can be interpreted as the average priority given to the various modal research topics by the different groups of foundations.

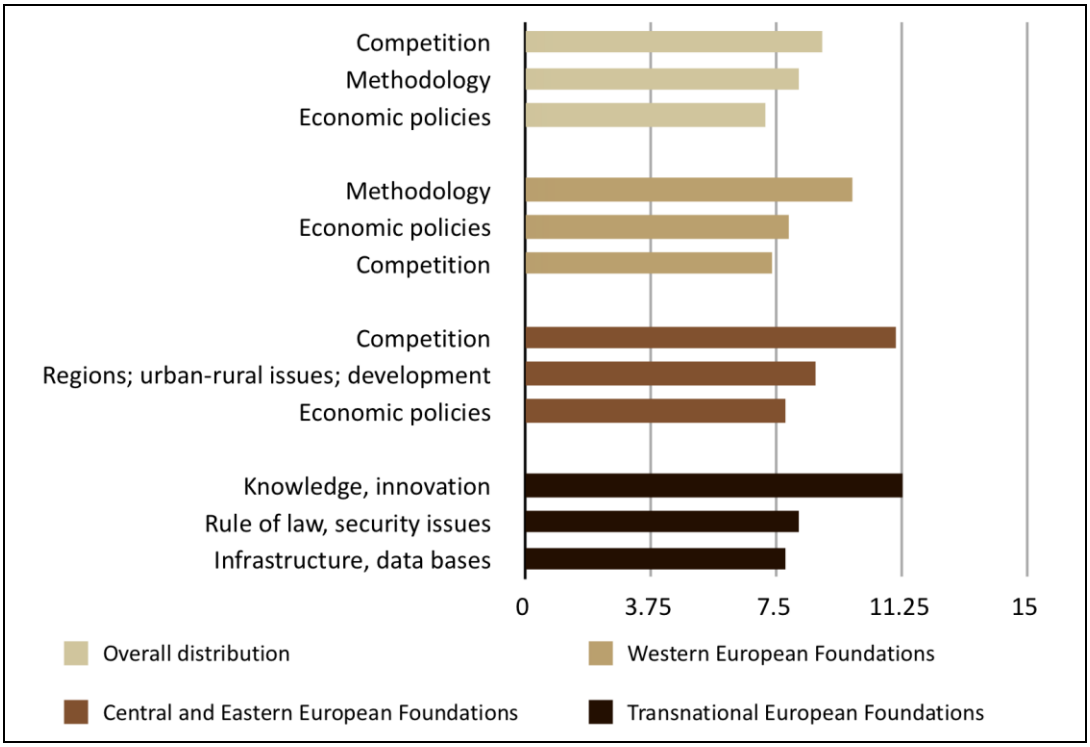


Figure 3: The three modal research topics of highest priority

Considering all 22 modal research topics and all 19 foundations on average "Competition" (8.9%), "Methodology" (8.2%), and "Economic policies" (7.2%) rank first. Priorities differ only slightly for foundations located in Western Europe and in Central & Eastern Europe, but these priorities differ strongly from those of the transnational European foundations. "Methodology" (9.8%), "Economic policies" (7.9%) and "Competition" (7.4%) gain the highest priority in the West. In Central & Eastern Europe the leading themes are "Competition" (11.1%), "Regions, urban-rural issues, development" (8.7%) and "Economic policies" (7.8%), while "Knowledge, innovation" (11.3%), "Rule of law, security issues" (8.2%) and "Infrastructure, databases" (7.8%) are the dominant research topics on the agenda of the transnational European foundations. These results show that "Competition" and "Economic policies" are important modal research topics in both East and West, and indicate a convergence of the research agenda. The three transnational European foundations have a different agenda that mostly reflects the thematic orientation of the two EU Framework Programs.

As shown above foundations differ by number of projects they support in different disciplines. To eliminate this effect the distribution of modal research topics is reported within disciplines, thus, holding the number of projects per discipline constant. When interpreting results it is important to keep in mind that thematic priorities are measured by percent distributions of modal research topics at the level of each of the 19 foundations surveyed.

Tables 5.1 to 5.4 display the results. Values represent averages of the distributions for the three groups of foundations. Thus, similarities and differences are compared on an aggregated level. The figures presented in the tables indicate: (1) the average proportion of all modal research topics within each discipline (total) as well as for the foundations located in Western Europe (WE) and in Central & Eastern Europe (CEE); (2) East-West differences (WE – CEE), adding (a) the eta coefficient for a more precise evaluation of differences at the level of modal research topics and (b) Duncan's coefficient of dissimilarity that reflects the dissimilarities of the distributions for the group of West European and the group of Central & Eastern European foundations. Eta is a coefficient of (non-linear) association. Eta squared can be interpreted as the percent of variance in the nominal dependent variable (in our case West vs. East) explained by the (interval level) independent variable (modal research topic in %). The higher the value for eta the greater the difference between West and East.

Table 5: Thematic priorities and differences in the distribution of modal research topics funded by foundations located in West Europe and in Central & Eastern Europe

Table 5.1: Economics

Modal research topics	Total	West Europe	Central & Eastern Europe	Differences WE – CEE	Eta	Transnational European foundations
Number of foundations	16	6	10			3
	Mean	Mean	Mean			Mean
Economic growth	18.3	10.3	23.1	-12.8	.665*	8.1
Employment	17.6	23.8	13.9	+9.9	.431*	26.2
Competition	37.2	31.2	40.8	-9.6	.460*	42.1
Economic policies	26.8	34.7	22.1	+12.6	.402	23.6
Duncan's dissimilarity coefficient				22.45		

Table 5.2: Political Science

Modal research topic	Total	West Europe	Central & Eastern Europe	Differences WE – CEE	Eta	Transnational European foundations
Number of foundations	16	6	10			3
	Mean	Mean	Mean			Mean
Governance	11.7	13.3	10.7	+2.6	.143	9.7
Rule of law, security issues	17.4	21.0	15.2	+5.8	.200	22.5
Democratic institutions and processes	16.8	19.2	15.5	+3.7	.260	18.0
Political and social identity	17.3	16.2	17.9	-1.7	.108	21.4
Civic society	9.4	13.3	7.1	+6.2	.486*	20.6
Regions	22.9	12.2	29.4	-17.2	.493*	6.6
External relations	4.4	4.8	4.2	+0.6	.076	1.1
Duncan's dissimilarity coefficient				18.90		

Table 5.3: Sociology

Modal research topic	Total	West Europe	Central & Eastern Europe	Differences WE – CEE	Eta	Transnational European foundations
Number of foundations	16	6	10			3
	Mean	Mean	Mean			Mean
Demography, ageing; family	11.1	9.2	12.2	-3.0	.152	6.9
Education, socialization	21.9	15.4	25.8	-10.4	.441*	15.5
Knowledge, innovation	11.2	13.3	9.9	+3.4	.160	33.1
Health	12.0	17.3	8.8	+8.5	.524*	4.5
Migration, ethnic minorities	7.2	8.9	6.1	+2.8	.166	13.9
Social cohesion	20.1	16.4	22.3	-5.9	.362	15.8
Environment, energy, sustainability	8.1	8.5	7.9	+0.6	.038	6.7
Media	8.5	10.9	7.0	+3.9	.224	3.5
Duncan's dissimilarity coefficient				19.25		

Table 5.4: General Research Issues

Modal research topic	Total	West Europe	Central & Eastern Europe (9)**	Differences WE – CEE	Eta	Transnational European foundations
	Mean	Mean	Mean			Mean
Number of Foundations	15	6	9			3
Methodology	68.3	72.5	65.5	+7.0	.179	38.6
Infrastructure, data bases	18.0	17.2	18.5	-1.3	.050	46.3
Research policy	13.7	10.3	16.0	-5.7	.034	15.1
Duncan's dissimilarity coefficient				7.0		

* F-test for between group variance/within group variance is significant at the .10 level for West Europe : Central & Eastern Europe.

** Number of foundations is 9. The Estonian Science Foundation is excluded because of missing data.

7.3.1 Economics

In the overall priority distribution, combining West European and Central & Eastern European foundations, "Competition" dominates, followed by "Economic policies", "Employment", and "Economic growth". The East-West comparison shows a relatively small dissimilarity between the two groups of foundations (Duncan's dissimilarity index: 22.45). Considering differences of specific modal research topics "Economic growth" and "Competition" come out as characteristic of the research agenda of foundations located in Central & Eastern Europe while differences in "Economic policies" and "Employment" are characteristic of the research agenda of foundations located in Western Europe.

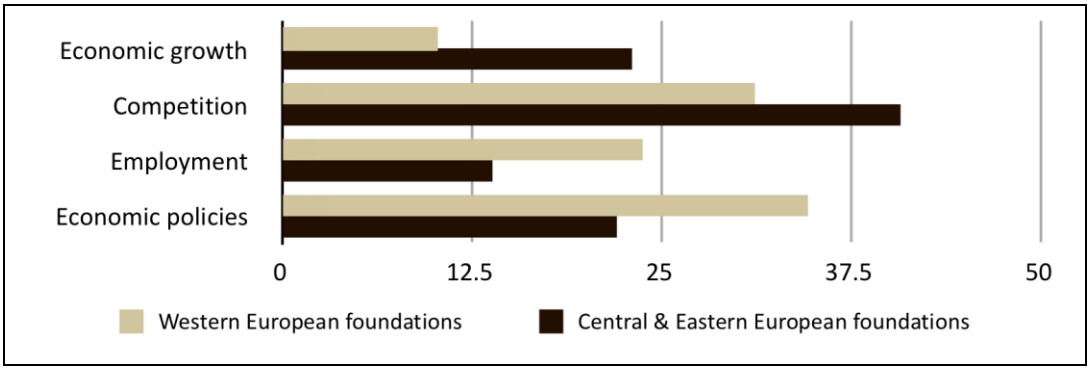


Figure 4.1: East-West differences in the distribution of modal research topics within disciplines: Economics

7.3.2 Political Science

In Political Science "Regions, urban-rural-issues, development" ranks as the first priority. However, as in the discipline of economics, priorities in modal research topics differ between the two regional groups. While the topic of "Regions, urban-rural issues, development" is of overriding importance in the East, the West funds more projects in the area of "Rule of law, security issues". Duncan's dissimilarity index is slightly lower as compared to Economics (18.9). As far as differences between specific modal research topics are concerned of all themes "Regions, urban-rural issues, development" (high in Central & Eastern Europe) and "Civic society" (high in Western Europe) reach significance levels. (F-test below or equal .10.

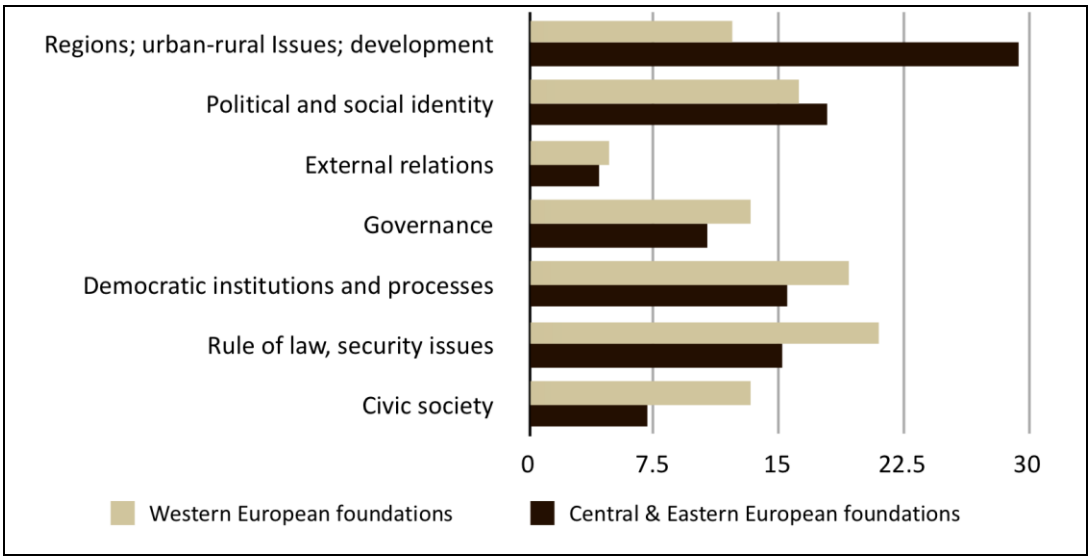


Figure 4.2: East-West differences in the distribution of modal research topics within disciplines: Political Science

7.3.3 Sociology

A similar pattern of differing priorities emerges for Sociology. Overall "Education and socialization" topics dominate. While this priority also applies to Central & Eastern Europe it is replaced by "Health" as the number one in Western Europe. Duncan's dissimilarity index has a low value similar to Political Science (19.25). As far as differences go two categories pass the F-test: "Education, socialization" and "Health". While the former is more important in the East the latter has a higher priority in the West.

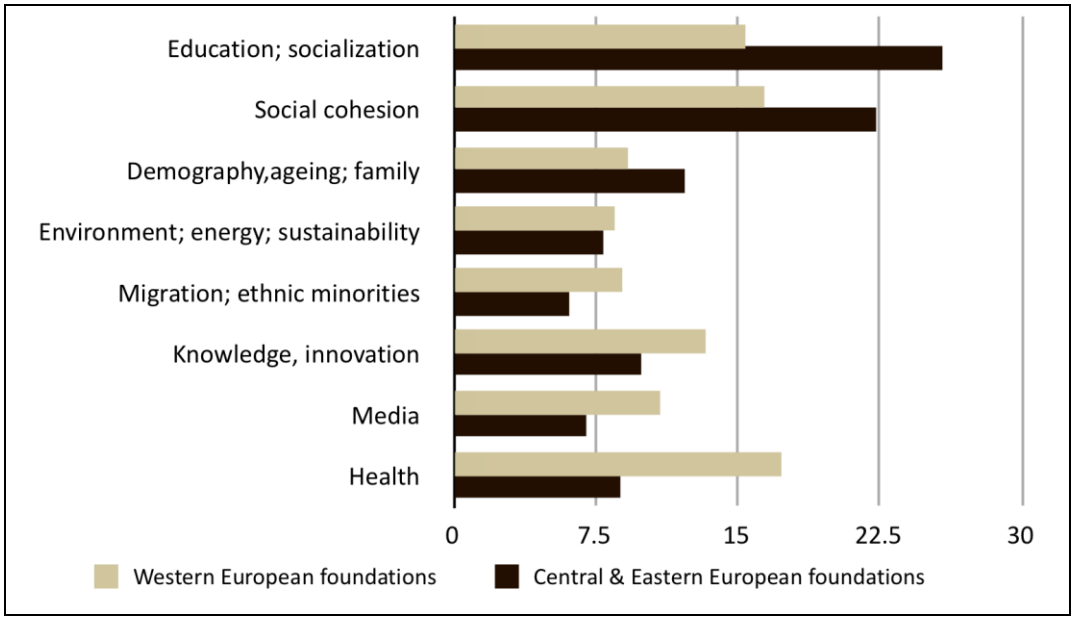


Figure 4.3: East-West differences in the distribution of modal research topics within disciplines: Sociology

7.3.4 General Research Issues

General Research Issues are not considered a "discipline". Research topics of this nature are important for all three disciplines discussed above. Three specific types of topics have been distinguished. Methodological questions show the highest priority by far. The picture is very similar for the Central & Eastern and the Western European foundations. Consequently, Duncan's dissimilarity index is at its lowest with 7.0. None of the individual modal research topics is significantly different.

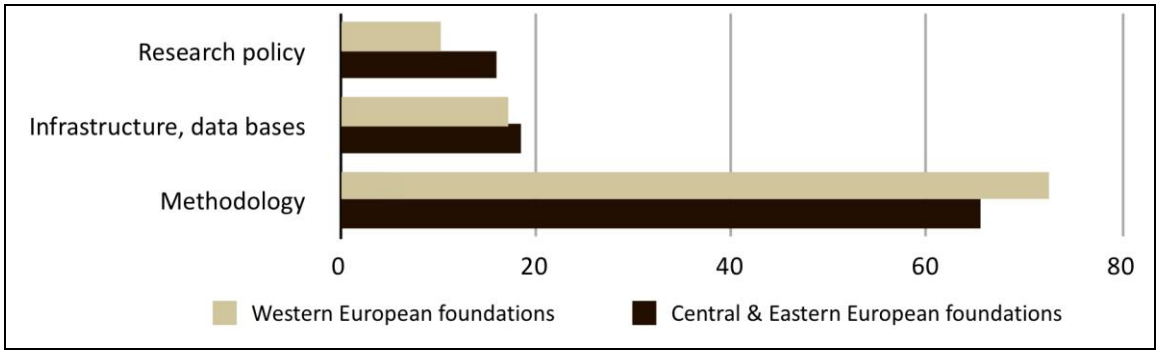


Figure 4.4: East-West differences in the distribution of modal research topics transcending disciplines: General Research Issues

7.4 Summary of results

The analysis has considered frequency distributions of modal research topics. First priorities of research themes of individual foundations showed no clear pattern. The three highest priorities on average for all 19 foundations were "Competition" (8.9%), "Methodology" (8.2%),

and “Economic policies” (7.2%). Looking at the priorities of the foundations located in Western Europe, Central & Eastern Europe, and for the transnational European foundations “Methodology” (9.8%), “Economic policies” (7.9%) and ”Competition” (7.4%) had the highest priority in the West. In Central & Eastern Europe “Competition” (11.1%), “Regions, urban-rural issues, development” (8.7%) and “Economic policies” (7.8%) were the leading themes, while “Knowledge, innovation” (11.3%), “Rule of law, security issues” (8.2%) and “Infrastructure, databases” (7.8%) were the dominant research topics on the agenda of the transnational European foundations. Thus, this picture signals similarity for “Competition” and “Economic policies” as having high priority both in East and West. The three transnational European foundations display a very different agenda reflecting, on average, the priorities set for the general thematic orientation of the two EU Framework Programs.

Modal research topics were not evenly distributed across disciplines. This led to the decision to analyze similarities and differences of distributions of modal research topics between the Western and Central & Eastern European national foundations within each discipline separately. Results have been discussed in detail above. Thus, only the significant differences between East and West for the individual modal research topics will be summarized here again. The following themes had greater weight for the Central & Eastern European foundations: In Economics “Economic growth” (2.2x) and “Competition” (1.3x) were of more importance to the Central & Eastern European foundations. In Political Science this is true for “Regions” (2.4x) and in Sociology the “Education, socialization” theme (1.7x) constituted the characteristic differences. “Employment” (0.6), “Civic society” (0.5x), and “Health”, on the other hand, were significantly underrepresented in Central & Eastern Europe as compared to Western Europe. Thus, as far as the three disciplines are concerned seven modal research topics indicated significant thematic differences while this was not the case for the remaining 12 modal research topics of the classification scheme. None of the three topics in the area of General Research Issues showed significant differences. Overall, and this is also born out by modest size of the various indices of dissimilarity, the general tendency of results of this within-disciplines analysis is one of convergence rather than divergence.

It is tempting to add information about financial contribution to qualify and nuance this picture. The attempt is risky because data are missing for three foundations, including the large German Research Foundation. Table 6 shows the average support for projects (in Euros) for the 22 categories of modal research topics of the classification scheme. Indeed, the amount of funding awarded per research project changes the situation described above. The average priority in the West shifts to “Infrastructure, data bases” (465.661 Euros on average),

"Knowledge and innovation" (294.417 Euros) and "Environment, energy, sustainability" (265.881 Euros). In Central & Eastern Europe "Democratic institutions and processes" (61.247 Euros), Social cohesion, social inequality, exclusion" (51.008 Euros), and "Economic growth" (47.662) move to the top. The two transnational funding agencies now put their chips on "Governance" (1.978.500 Euros), "Democratic institutions and processes" (1.652.400 Euros), and "Knowledge, innovation" (1.499.800 Euros). Thus, the possible pattern of convergence initially detected needs more detailed analysis. However, the focus of the ESF Survey is on thematic priorities only and a discussion of the impact of financial contribution on thematic priorities must be left to future research.

Table 6: Average financial contribution per modal research topic

Modal research topics	Western Europe	Central & Eastern Europe	Transnational European foundations
Number of foundations	5	9	2
	Average Euro	Average Euro	Average Euro
Economic growth	135.775	47.662	855.212
Employment	185.328	40.750	949.559
Competition	149.064	36.558	1.295.900
Economic policies	180.893	29.734	1.317.300
Governance	122.317	34.353	1.978.500
Rule of law, security issues	156.208	38.319	1.193.200
Democratic institutions and processes	167.481	61247	1.652.400
Political and social identity	184.639	39.381	1.067.400
Civic society	125.512	31.784	861.166
Regions, urban-rural issues, development	133.290	42.874	715.598
External relations	163.996	10.246	621.282
Demography, ageing; family	181.491	46.256	1.097.400
Education, socialization	178.987	40.276	1.386.300
Knowledge, innovation	294.417	40.021	1.499.800
Health	178.744	26.752	1.220.000
Migration; ethnic minorities	158.636	20.334	1.275.100
Social cohesion, social inequality, exclusion	126.654	51.008	831.497
Environment, energy, sustainability	265.881	22.602	678.184
Media	114.651	38.381	799.972
Methodology	194.593	33.659	997.034
Infrastructure, data bases	465.661	28.912	1.086.100
Research policies	202.006	42.031	1.239.900

8 Further explorations

8.1 Typical CEE projects

An expert approach has been made to locate research themes that are specific to Central & Eastern European countries or the region as a whole. The principal investigators served in the role of the experts. It proved difficult to establish clear criteria to identify research topics of this nature. However, as mentioned above, projects dealing with problems such as regime transformation or European integration (accession problems to the European Union in particular) tended to have a "typical CEE" flavour.

It is reasonable to expect a higher proportion of typical CEE projects for foundations located in Central & Eastern Europe.

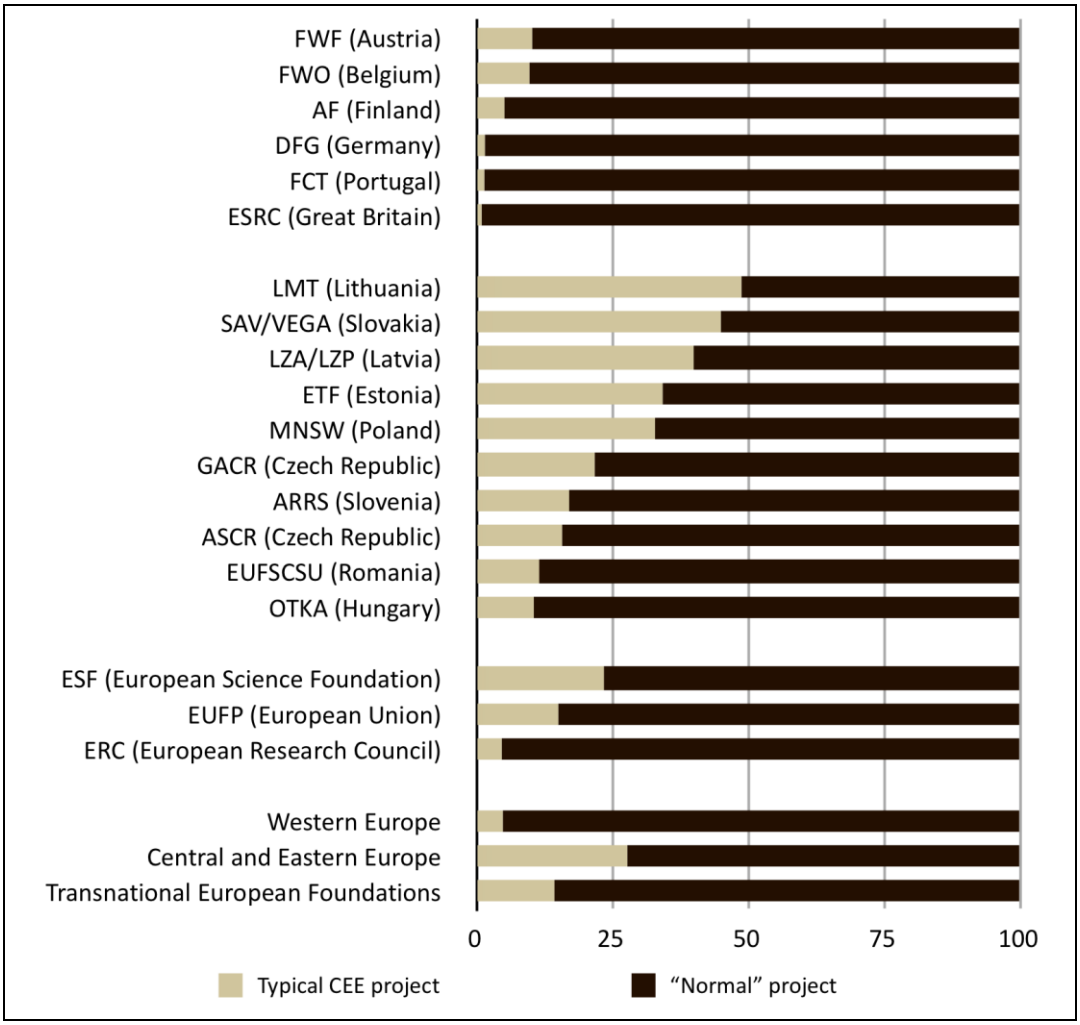


Figure 5: Proportion of expert selected "Typical CEE" projects

This expectation is fully supported by the data. On average 5 percent of the projects funded by foundations located in West Europe were classified "typical CEE" by the experts. For the

foundations located in Central & Eastern Europe the average was nearly six times higher (28%). However, in both groups there is a large variance ranging from 1.0 to 10.3 percent in the West, and from 10.6 to 48.8 percent in the East. Foundations located in the smaller Central & Eastern European countries have the highest proportions of "typical CEE" projects. Research funds of these foundations are rather limited and it seems that they are particularly used to deal with problems encountered in these countries' transition and consolidation processes.

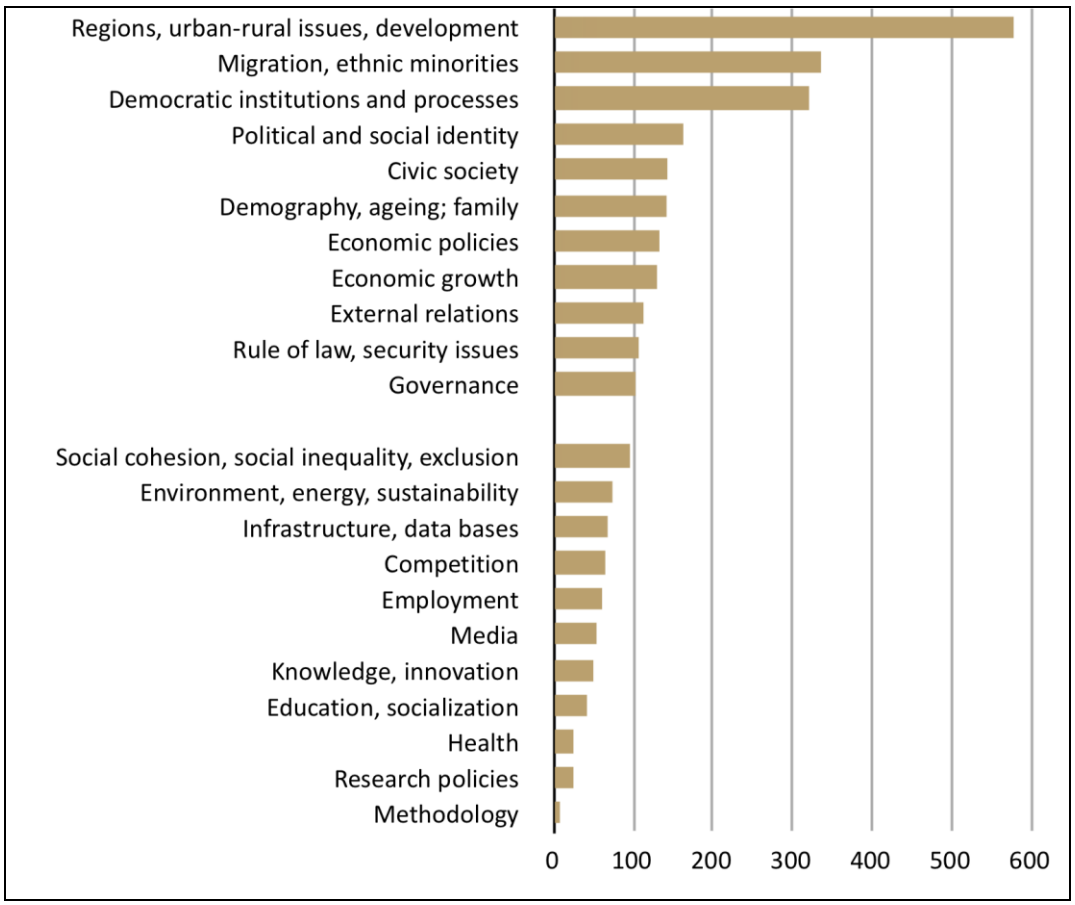


Figure 6: Expert selected "Typical CEE" projects: Overrepresentation of modal research topics in Central and Eastern Europe

Bars represent an index calculated as: Proportion of modal research topic in the distribution of "typical CEE projects" divided by proportion of modal research topic in the distribution of "normal projects". If the proportion for a modal research topic is the same in both distributions, the index value equals 100.

The proportion of modal research topics are compared for two groups of projects: those classified by experts as typical CEE and the rest (here labelled as "normal" projects; detailed results are presented in Table 3 in the Appendix). Results can be reported in two ways. The first important information concerns the priority, that is the modal research topic with the highest average proportion of projects classified as typical CEE. In this respect results show that the

category of “Democratic institutions and processes”, followed by “Economic policies”, and “Migration; ethnic minorities” command the highest priority. Second, and equally important, is the relation of “normal” and “typical CEE” classification, that is the difference measure. Results representing this perspective show an index value of 100 when the proportion of a specific modal research topic is equal in both distributions (“normal” projects vs. typical CEE projects). Typical CEE projects are characterized by a higher index value. Looking at the situation this way typical CEE projects are overrepresented by modal research topics such as “Regions, urban-rural issues, development”, “Migration; ethnic minorities”, and “Democratic institutions and processes”. Results are displayed in Figure 6 (see also Table 4 in the Appendix).

8.2 A qualitative approach to typical CEE projects

In addition to the specification of themes mostly associated with research undertaken in Central & Eastern Europe, research projects were selected that mentioned the region or at least a country of the region, and, when the information was available, received an amount of funding equal, or superior, to each foundation’s average. The search generated 172 projects. Several observations can be made from this relatively long list of projects: First, each of the foundations featured such projects, with Portugal on the low end – 1 project only. This country aside, Western foundations funded between 4 (Belgium) and 10 (Germany, the UK) projects as defined above – the EUFP made financial contributions to 24 projects meeting the criteria. In some countries, one can observe a relative concentration of such projects in a few research institutions, only (Austria: 3 institutions carried out 8 projects; Belgium: 3 projects out of 4 carried out at the Catholic University of Leuven; Finland: 5 of the 7 projects carried out at the University of Helsinki). In other countries there is more dispersion (Germany as well as in the UK, each of the 10 projects mentioned was carried out by a different research institution). In Central & Eastern Europe these projects are very much concentrated in the large Academies of Sciences.

The themes of the projects focusing on Central & Eastern Europe and funded by Western European foundations provide an interesting picture of the research agenda. In at least one case, Finland, the selection of themes seems rather situational (4 of 7 projects directly involve Russia, such as: “The Structuration of Russia's Energy Policy and Its External Impact”, University of Helsinki). A similar mechanism seems to operate when the focus is on migration (particularly in Britain: “At home abroad: The life experiences of children of East-

ern European migrant workers in Scotland", University of Strathclyde, or "Recent Polish Migrants in London: Social networks, transience and settlement", Middlessex University, but also in Portugal: "Rural and urban: Integration Strategies of eastern Europe Immigrants", CET.) Other important themes relate to nation building and post-conflict management, often with an interest in minorities ("Transformation and Democratization in the Balkans", Universität Wien; "Institutional design and nation-building. A comparative analysis of the influence of international organizations on the political mobilization of national identities in the Western Balkans", Katholieke Universiteit Leuven; "Ambiguous nation-building process in South-Eastern Europe, Universität Graz; "Wohlfahrtsstaatliche Politik im erweiterten Europa. Eine Untersuchung der Entwicklungstendenzen wohlfahrtsstaatlicher Arrangements in West- und Osteuropa", Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität Greifswald; "Ethnic mobilization in contemporary East-Central Europe : Minority politics, nationhood, and European integration", Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, "Re-Creating the state: Governance, civil society and trust in Poland, Russia and the Ukraine", Institute of Development Studies, "Europeanizing Democratization?: EU accession and post-communist politics", University of Bristol.). Finally, strategic questions also figure among the important themes with respect to Central & Eastern Europe ("Europeanizing or securitizing the 'outsiders'? Assessing the EU's partnership-building approach with Eastern Europe", Aberystwyth University; "The external factor: The impact of 'Europe' in post-communist Eastern Europe", University of Helsinki), as well as governance and economic questions ("Multi-level governance in South East Europe - Institutional innovation and adaptation, policy transfer and resistance", University of Sheffield; "Causes and Consequences of FDI in Central and Eastern European countries and the implications for tax coordination in the enlarged Europe", Wirtschaftsuniversität Wien).

This qualitative account shows a limited number of research themes that are of particular relevance to Central & Eastern Europe.

9. Regional specification of research projects and patterns of cooperation between Eastern and Western scholars: An analysis of large-scale comparative projects funded by the European Union's Framework Programs 6&7

The analyses presented above were all based on the data available for all 19 foundations. The main emphasis was on similarities and differences of research topics between East and West. In this concluding section the focus is on the impact of the large comparative research projects sponsored by the European Union's Framework Programs. These projects are particu-

larly well documented. The available data allow a distinction of projects by regional specification of the research topic and by involvement of scholars located in Eastern and/or Western research organizations. Thus, while the material is limited to just one foundation the indicators that can be generated are useful to search for and explore topics that are of special interest to Central & Eastern Europe. When interpreting results one has to keep in mind, however, that the Framework Programs 6&7 were targeted to promote themes relevant to growth, employment and competitiveness in a knowledge based society. For this reason the distribution of modal research topics is likely to differ from those of the more demand-driven national foundations.

9.1 Regional specification

Mentioning Central & Eastern Europe in the synopses is a straightforward operational definition and easy to code. Conceptually the measure is supposed to indicate the importance of the region for the research problem. It is expected that linking the research theme to Central & Eastern Europe indicates a topic with particular relevance for Central & Eastern Europe. Empirically, there are also many mentions referring to Europe in general. These, however, are regarded too unspecific to be included to measure of "Regional specification CEE".

Table 7: Regional specification of the research project (EUFP6&7)

Regional specification	% of projects	N projects
Mention of specific CEE countries or other regional units	13	35
Mention of CEE as a region in general	13	35
Mention of Europe in General	44	117
No mention of CEE or Europe in general	30	80
Total	100	267

Table 7 summarizes the empirical evidence. 26 percent of the projects (n=70) mention Central & Eastern Europe in the synopsis. Half of them cite countries (or other sub-national units, for example cities), and half of them refer to Central & Eastern Europe as a region. 44 percent of the projects (n=117) say that "Europe in general" is their regional context. The remaining 30 percent (n=80) mentioned neither "Central & Eastern Europe" nor "Europe" in

general. The subsequent analysis contrasts modal research topics of projects that mention Central & Eastern Europe and those that do not.

9.2 Involvement of CEE scholars

The expectation linked to this indicator assumes that the involvement of CEE scholars in a particular project has an effect on the selection of the modal research topic. The more researchers that are located in Central & Eastern Europe participate in a specific project, the greater the probability that the modal research topic reflects CEE problems. Operationalization of this indicator is equally easy. From the project descriptions it is known who coordinates a project and who are the project's cooperation partners. This information includes organizational affiliation and regional location. Thus, one can determine whether or not scholars institutionally located in Central and Eastern Europe participate in a particular project.

Empirically, a total of 2883 researchers are involved in working at the total number of 267 projects either as coordinators or partners. Few scholars participate in more than one project. 17 percent (n=505) of all researchers work at an institution located in Central & Eastern Europe. On average there are 1.9 researchers from Central & Eastern Europe per project. Standardizing the absolute number of Central & Eastern European researchers on the total number of researchers per project results in an average proportion of 17.4 percent. The variation around the mean is quite large. 28 percent of all projects (n=74) have no participating researcher from Central & Eastern Europe while only 2 of all projects lack participation from Western European researchers. Each of these large-scale comparative projects is organized by a coordinator. Only 12 of the 267 coordinators (4.5%) are from Central & Eastern Europe and they are located in four countries only (Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania and Poland). Detailed results are displayed in Tables 5 and 6 in the Appendix.

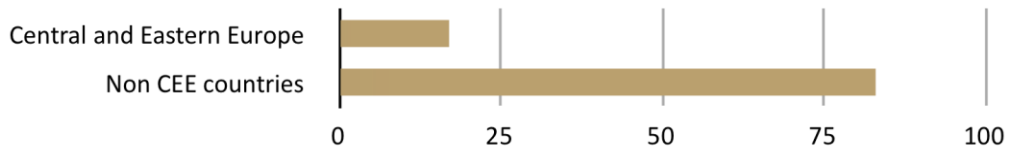


Figure 7: Involvement of CEE scholars in projects funded by the European Union's Framework Programs

Bars represent proportion of scholars located in Central and Eastern Europe and scholars located elsewhere (non CEE countries).

The "Regional specification" indicator and the "involvement" indicator are interrelated. 92 percent of the projects that have no involvement of Central & Eastern European researchers also do not mention the region in their synopses. On the other hand, also 67 percent of the

projects that have Central & Eastern European cooperation make no specific reference to Central & Eastern Europe as far as their regional context is concerned. The strength of the relationship between the two indicators is not very impressive (r=.255; compare Table 7 in the Appendix).

9.3 Divergence or convergence?

The distributions of modal research topics are compared to evaluate degrees of divergence or convergence:

Projects that mention Central & Eastern Europe as a region in their synopses (n=70) are compared to those that do not (n=197);
Projects that involve researchers from Central & Eastern Europe (n=193) are compared to those that do not (n=74).

Do the distributions of the modal research topics differ when Central & Eastern Europe is mentioned in the projects' synopses, or when CEE researchers are involved? The coefficient of dissimilarity has been calculated to answer these questions. As has been mentioned above, this coefficient reaches 100 when the modal research topics of the classification scheme apply exclusively to one of the two groups. The coefficient is zero if the distributions in the two groups of projects are the same. The two coefficients of dissimilarity that summarize the detailed information signal little dissimilarity. In the first group of projects that mention Central & Eastern Europe in their synopses the coefficient reaches 26.5, meaning that similarity beats dissimilarity 73.5 to 26.5. In the case of the involvement of CEE researchers the respective coefficient is even a bit lower (77.2 to 22.8). Detailed results are presented in Tables 8 and 9 in the Appendix.

Mentioning Central and Eastern Europe in the synopsis is the more narrow definition. This is also more closely related to the substance of the research project. Research projects that mention Central & Eastern Europe in the synopsis deal more with topics such as "Rule of law, security issues" while the group not mentioning the region in the synopsis focus more on "Methodology". Otherwise, few topics stand out as different. Among them are "Political and social identity" and "Research infrastructure, data bases".

Similarities are also characteristic for research projects that are initiated and coordinated by research institutions located in Central & Eastern Europe. In this group the chance to find a project specifically related to Central & Eastern Europe is about fifty-fifty.

Table 8: Research projects coordinated by academic institutions located in Central & Eastern Europe (EUFP6&7)

Towards a life-long learning society in Europe: The contribution of the education system (32)
Policy responses overcoming factors in the intergenerational transmission of inequalities (37)
Providing health, security and opportunity to the people of Europe (53)
Mediterranean and Eastern European countries as new immigration destinations in the European Union (57)
Eastern enlargement – Western enlargement, cultural encounters in the European economy and society after the accession (85)
EU Eastern neighbourhood: Economic potential and future development (86)
Religions and values: Central and Eastern European research network (141)
Society and lifestyles: Towards enhancing social harmonization through knowledge of subcultural communities (149)
Dimensions of linguistic otherness: Prospects of maintenance and revitalization of minority languages within the New Europe (150)
Fostering the rebirth of social sciences and humanities in Central Asia (162)
Days of socio-economy: Education, employment, Europe (169)
Ethnic differences in education and diverging prospects for urban youth in an enlarged Europe (208)

In parenthesis: identification number of project.

Why is there more convergence than divergence of the modal research topics of the EU Framework Programs? A possible answer can be found in the patterns of cooperation. 79 percent of the research organizations where coordinators and partners work are located in Western Europe. By their sheer numbers West European researchers dominate the discourse.

Table 9: Research organizations by type and region (EUFP6&7)

	Central and Eastern Europe	Central and Eastern Europe	Western Europe	Western Europe	Total	Total
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Academies	3	8	1	5	1	13
Universities	39	89	44	376	43	465
Other research organizations	58	131	55	470	56	601
	100	228	100	851	100	1079

Table 10: Researchers by type of research organization and region (EUFP6&7)

	Central and Eastern Europe	Central and Eastern Europe	Western Europe	Western Europe	Total	Total
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Academies	14	70	1	15	3	85
Universities	53	271	65	1470	63	1741
Other research organizations	33	172	34	763	34	935
	100	513	100	2248	100	2761

In addition, 63 percent of all researchers work in an academic setting (including the Academies of Sciences in Central & Eastern Europe). For these researchers the program and the quality of the individual research institution is probably more important than "country". Where are these more important research institutions located? A pragmatic measure of importance of a research institution requests that at least 10 of its researchers must be involved in Framework projects. Applying this criteria one finds 46 institutions, 9 of which are located in 6 Central & Eastern European countries (compare Table 10 in the Appendix). From such institutions one might expect a much greater effect of cross-fertilization. Future investigations of causes of convergences and divergences of research agendas could profit from focusing on research institutions rather than countries.

9. Conclusions

The ESF Survey is part of the ESF's Forward Look: Central and Eastern Europe beyond Transition: Convergence and Divergence in Europe. This project aims to establish new frontiers of social science research in Central & Eastern Europe. It focuses on research priorities of funding agencies located in Central & Eastern Europe and wants to find out whether their research priorities converge or diverge as compared to those in Western Europe.

The ESF Survey provides a baseline for this discussion by summarizing and contrasting the research topics of projects undertaken in the fields of Economics, Political Science and Sociology that have been funded by national and transnational European foundations in the period of 2004 to 2008. What are the similarities and differences in the funding priorities of national foundations based in Western Europe, Central & Eastern Europe, and of the transnational European funding agencies? What are typical CEE projects? And what is the impact of the large scale comparative projects of the European Union's Framework Programs on the convergence or divergence of the European research agenda?

Plausible reasons to expect both similarities and differences, convergence and divergence have been listed in the introduction. They propose that differences of thematic priorities of national science foundations in East and West can be expected because social science research in Central & Eastern Europe is still confronted with a specific problem agenda caused by regime transformation. The opposite expectation is expressed by the argument that because of European integration the problem agenda facing academic research in East and West has become increasingly similar. And finally, processes of convergence are expected to

increase because they are actively promoted by the large-scale comparative research projects funded by the European Union's Framework Programs.

The ESF Survey has explored funding priorities of 6 foundations located in Western Europe, 10 foundations located in Central & Eastern Europe, and 3 transnational European funding agencies. 4.694 projects in the fields of Economics, Political Science, and Sociology that were funded in the five-year period of 2004 to 2008 have been classified by 22 modal research topics.

Focusing on the first three highest priorities and comparing average distributions of modal research topics for Central & Eastern European foundations on the one hand and Western European foundations on the other the themes of economic "Competition" and "Economic policies" were under the top three in both groups of funding agencies. The emphasis on "Regions, urban-rural issues" was more important in the East while "Methodology" carried more weight in the West.

Comparing distributions of modal research topics within disciplines shows that the following themes are characteristic of projects funded by Central and Eastern European foundations: "Economic growth", "Competition", "Regions, urban rural issues, development", and "Education, socialization". Distinctive of projects funded by West European foundations are: "Employment", "Civic society", and "Health". No significant differences were found for the remaining 15 modal research topics.

These major results signal both similarities and differences. However, similarities are more characteristic of the situation than differences – a result that is underscored by relatively low coefficients of dissimilarity between distributions of modal research topics.

An additional attempt has been made to locate "typical CEE" projects by expert evaluation. Looking at the overall distribution of projects rated "typical CEE" the following themes reached the highest priority: "Democratic institutions and processes" (14.0%), "Economic policies" (9.2%), and "Political and social identity" (7.2). The difference measures show that among the expert selected typical CEE projects there are, on average, almost 6 times more projects dealing with regional problems than among the "normal" projects; and topics such as migration or democratic institutions are, on average, overrepresented about three times.

The distribution of the research topics of the typical CEE projects can be compared to the distributions generated by the three groups of foundations. The comparison of the results obtained by the experts on the one hand and of the priorities of the foundations located in Central & Eastern Europe and in Western Europe on the other hand are of special interest. If

the comparison of the distributions of the expert generated typical CEE projects and of the Central & Eastern European foundations would show a greater similarity than the comparison with the distribution of the Western European foundations then this result would signal a funding behavior of the Central & Eastern European foundations that could be called typical CEE. If, however, similarities beat dissimilarities for these two comparisons then this result would support the assumption of the emergence of a common European research agenda. Empirical results speak for the latter expectation. The dissimilarity index for "experts vs. CEE foundations" is: 27.1; the one for "experts vs. Western European foundations" is 28.8.

Comparison of the transnational European foundations and the expert selected typical CEE projects shows the largest coefficient of dissimilarity (32.1). "Knowledge, innovation" is the research topic that deviates most. Thus, there are good reasons to assume that much of the difference can be attributed to the incentives propagated by the goals of the programs of the transnational European foundations.

Finally, the analysis of the large-scale comparative research projects funded by the European Union's Framework Programs did not discover large differences caused by an involvement of scholars working in Central & Eastern Europe.

Thus, the general result of the ESF Survey can be summarized as follows: The research priorities of foundations located in Western Europe and in Central & Eastern Europe do, indeed, show some differences in their research priorities. However, similarities are much more characteristic of the general picture and it seems reasonable to expect this trend to continue.

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Appendix

Table 1: Proportion of projects by disciplines and foundations

Foundations	Economics	Political Science	Sociology	General Research Issues
	% N	% N	% N	% N
MNSW	45.5 (295)	23.8 (154)	23.1 (150)	7.6 (49)
ETF	42.9 (15)	31.4 (11)	25.7 (9)	0.0 (-)
GACR	42.8 (108)	27.8 (70)	15.5 (39)	13.9 (35)
LZA/LZP	33.3 (20)	25.0 (15)	30.0 (18)	11.7 (7)
LMT	7.0 (3)	41.9 (18)	32.5 (14)	18.6 (8)
AF	15.5 (39)	41.7 (105)	30.2 (76)	12.7 (32)
OTKA	20.4 (58)	38.7 (110)	28.9 (82)	12.0 (34)
EUFP	13.5 (33)	37.5 (92)	28.6 (70)	20.4 (50)
ARRS	29.3 (12)	36.6 (15)	19.5 (8)	14.6 (6)
SAV/VEGA	16.3 (13)	35.0 (28)	31.2 (25)	17.5 (14)
ERC	17.7 (15)	34.1 (29)	30.8 (26)	17.7 (15)
ASCR	13.1 (5)	28.9 (11)	52.6 (20)	5.3 (2)
ESF	4.0 (2)	37.3 (19)	43.1 (22)	15.7 (8)
ESRC	17.9 (145)	26.4 (214)	38.3 (309)	17.3 (140)
FCT	25.6 (34)	30.2 (40)	36.9 (49)	7.6 (10)
FWO	23.3 (38)	27.0 (44)	36.2 (59)	13.5 (22)
UEFISCSU	31.8 (142)	17.4 (78)	33.6 (150)	17.2 (77)
FWF	24.0 (63)	28.2 (74)	32.8 (86)	14.9 (39)
DFG	30.8 (236)	21.6 (166)	31.1 (239)	16.4 (126)

Table 2: The relative distribution of modal research topics overall and by groups of foundations

Modal research topics	Western Europe	Central & Eastern Europe	National foundations	Transnational European foundations	Total
Number of foundations	6	10	16	3	19
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Economic growth	2.4	6.2	4.8	1.1	4.2
Employment	5.2	3.1	3.9	2.1	3.6
Competition	**7.4**	**11.1**	**9.7**	4.7	**8.9**
Economic policies	**7.9**	**7.8**	**7.8**	3.8	**7.2**
Governance	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.5
Rule of law, security issues	5.8	4.6	5.0	**8.2**	5.5
Democratic institutions and Processes	5.8	4.9	5.2	6.5	5.4
Political and social identity	4.6	5.5	5.2	7.7	5.6
Civic society	4.2	2.3	3.0	7.7	3.8
Regions, urban-rural issues, development	3.6	**8.7**	6.8	2.4	6.1
External relations	1.4	1.5	1.4	0.4	1.3
Demography, ageing, family	3.2	3.9	3.6	2.3	3.4
Education, socialization	5.3	7.4	6.6	6.0	6.5
Knowledge, innovation	4.6	2.8	3.5	**11.3**	4.7
Health	6.0	2.4	3.8	1.3	3.4
Migration; ethnic minorities	3.1	1.7	2.3	4.9	2.7
Social cohesion, social inequality, exclusion	5.6	7.1	6.5	5.2	6.3
Environment, energy, sustainability	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.3
Media	3.8	1.9	2.6	1.1	2.3
Methodology	**9.8**	7.6	**8.4**	7.2	**8.2**
Infrastructure, data bases	2.3	2.5	2.4	**7.8**	3.2
Research policies	1.7	1.8	1.8	3.0	1.9

Bold face: first three priorities

Table 3: Proportion of typical CEE projects by foundations located in West Europe and Central and Eastern Europe

Foundations	"Normal" projects	Typical CEE project	Total
West Europe			
ESRC (UK)	99.0	1.0	808
FCT (Portugal)	98.5	1.5	133
DFG (Germany)	98.4	1.6	767
AF (Finland)	94.8	5.2	252
FWO (Belgium)	90.2	9.8	163
FWF (Austria)	89.7	10.3	262
Mean (WestEurope)	95.1	4.9	
Central & Eastern Europe			
OTKA (Hungary)	89.4	10.6	284
EUFSCSU (Romania)	88.4	11.6	447
ASCR (Czech R.)	84.2	15.8	38
ARRS (Slovenia)	82.9	17.1	41
GACR (Czech R.)	78.2	21.8	252
MNSW (Poland)	67.1	32.9	648
ETF (Estonia)	65.7	34.3	35
LZA/LZP (Latvia)	60.0	40.0	60
SAV/VEGA Slovakia	55.0	45.0	80
LMT (Lithuania)	51.2	48.8	43
Mean (Central & Eastern Europe)	72.2	27.8	
Transnational European Foundations			
ERC	95.3	4.7	85
EU FP	84.9	15.1	245
ESF	76.5	23.5	51
Mean (Transnational European Foundations)	85.6	14.4	

Table 4: Thematic emphasis of typical CEE projects. Distribution of modal research topics by expert selected typical CEE projects and "normal" projects

Modal research Topics	"normal projects"	Typical CEE projects	Thematic emphasis Typical CEE projects in relation to "normal" projects ("normal" projects = 100)
	Mean	Mean	
Economic growth	4.16	5.39	130
Employment	3.67	2.23	61
Competition	9.21	5.99	65
Economic policies	6.91	9.17	133
Governance	3.79	3.91	103
Rule of law, security Issues	5.29	5.68	107
Democratic institutions and processes	4.37	14.02	321
Political and social Identity	4.42	7.21	163
Civic society	3.53	5.04	143
Regions, urban-rural issues, development	0.76	4.39	578
EU external relations	5.61	6.28	112
Demography, ageing; Family	3.17	4.51	142
Education, socialization	7.30	3.08	42
Knowledge, innovation	4.93	2.50	50
Health	3.72	0.93	25
Migration; ethnic minorities	1.97	6.62	336
Social cohesion, social inequality, exclusion	6.29	6.02	96
Environment, energy, sustainability	2.35	1.75	74
Media	2.67	1.44	54
Methodology	10.03	0.77	8
Infrastructure, data bases	3.65	2.49	68
Research policies	2.20	0.54	25

Table 5: Involvement of CEE scholars (regional location of researchers) (EUFP6&7)

Regional location	Coordinators	Partners	Total
CEE	4% (12)	19% (493)	17% (505)
Non-CEE	96% (255)	81% (2123)	83% (2378)
Total	100 (267)	100 (2616)	100 (2883)

Table 6: Coordinating institutions in Central and Eastern Europe (EUFP6&7)

Country	Academic institution	Coordinator	Project ID
Estonia	Archimedes Foundation, EU Innovation Centre,Tallinn	Ulle Must	162
Estonia	Tallinn University, Institute for International and Social Studies	Ellu Saar	32
Hungary	Atlas Innoglobe Tervezo es Szol-galtato Kft, Budapest	Andras Vag	53
Hungary	Central European University, Center for Policy Studies, Budapest	Violetta Zentai	85
Hungary	Central European University, Center for Policy Studies, Budapest	Violetta Zentai	208
Hungary	Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Department of Sociolinguistics, Budapest	Csilla Bartha	150
Hungary	University of Szeged, Department of Religious Studies	Andras Mate-Toth	141
Lithuania	Vytautas Magnus University, Centre for Cultural Studies, Faculty of Humanities, Kaunas	Egidija Ramanauskaite Kishkina	142
Poland	CASE-Center for Social and Economic Research, Scientific Foundation, Warsaw	Marek Dabrowski	86
Poland	Instytut Podstawowych Problemow Techniki, Polskiej, Warsaw	Wieslaw Studencki	169
Poland	University of Lodz, Institute of Sociology	Wielislawa Warzy-woda -Kruszynska	37
Poland	Warsaw University, Centre of Migration Research	Marek Okolski	57

Table 7: The interrelation of the two regional indicators (EUFP6&7)

Mention of Central and Eastern Europe as a region in the synopsis of the Project	Participation of Central and Eastern Euro-pean researchers in the project:	Participation of Central and Eastern Euro-pean researchers in the project:	Total
	NO	YES	
NO	26% (68)	48% (129)	74% (197)
YES	2% (6)	24% (64)	26% (70)
Total	28% (74)	72% (193)	100% (267)

Pearson R .255

Table 8: How do modal research topics differ between projects mentioning and not mentioning Central & Eastern Europe in the synopsis? (EUFP6&7)

Modal research topics	CEE not mentioned	CEE mentioned	Total	Diff
	%	%	%	
Rule of law, security issues	7.6	17.1	10.1	+ 9.5
Political and social identity	6.6	11.6	7.9	+ 4.8
Education, socialization	1.0	4.3	1.9	+ 3.3
Civic society	7.1	10.0	7.9	+ 2.9
Migration; ethnic minorities	3.6	5.7	4.1	+ 2.1
Competition	4.0	5.7	4.5	+ 1.7
Social cohesion, social inequality, exclusion	7.6	8.5	7.9	+ 0.9
Employment	2.0	2.9	2.2	+ 0.9
Governance	2.5	2.9	2.6	+ 0.4
Demography; ageing; family	2.5	2.8	2.6	+ 0.3
Health	1.5	1.4	1.5	- 0.1
Economic growth	3.6	2.9	3.4	- 0.7
Economic policies	3.6	2.9	3.4	- 0.7
Media	1.0	0.0	0.7	- 1.0
Regions, urban-rural issues, development	2.5	1.4	2.2	- 1.1
Knowledge, innovation	7.6	5.7	7.1	- 1.9
Democratic institutions and processes	5.6	2.9	4.8	- 2.2
EU external relations	3.6	1.4	3.0	- 2.2
Research policies	7.1	4.3	6.4	- 2.8
Environment, energy, sustainability	3.0	0.0	2.2	- 3.0
Research infrastructure, data bases	4.6	1.4	3.7	- 3.2
Methodology	11.7	4.3	9.7	- 7.4
Total	73.7 (197)	26.3 (70)	100 (267)	

Coefficient of dissimilarity: 26.55

Table 9: How do modal research topics differ between projects with and without partners in Central & Eastern Europe? (EUFP6&7)

Modal research topics	No CEE involvement	CEE involvement	Total	Diff
	%	%	%	
Social cohesion, social inequality, exclusion	4.1	9.4	7.9	+ 5.3
Competition	1.4	5.7	4.5	+ 4.3
Employment	0.0	3.1	2.2	+ 3.1
Knowledge, innovation	5.4	7.8	7.1	+ 2.4
Health	0.0	2.1	1.5	+ 2.1
Civic society	6.8	8.3	7.9	+ 1.5
Environment, energy, sustainability	1.4	2.6	2.2	+ 1.2
Media	0.0	1.0	0.7	+ 1.0
Economic growth	2.7	3.6	3.4	+ 0.9
Education, socialization	1.4	2.1	1.9	+ 0.7
Migration, ethnic minorities	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0
Governance	2.7	2.6	2.6	- 0.1
Demography, ageing; family	2.7	2.6	2.6	- 0.1
Political and social identity	8.1	7.8	7.9	- 0.3
Research infrastructure, data bases	4.1	3.6	3.7	- 0.5
Research policies	6.8	6.2	6.4	- 0.6
Democratic institutions and processes	5.5	4.6	4.8	- 0.9
EU external relations	4.1	2.6	3.0	- 1.5
Regions, urban-rural issues, development	4.1	1.4	2.2	- 2.7
Economic policies	5.4	2.6	3.4	- 2.8
Rule of law, security issues	12.2	9.4	10.1	- 2.8
Methodology	17.6	6.7	9.7	-10.9
Total	27.7 (74)	72.3 (193)	100 (267)	

Coefficient of dissimilarity: 22.85

Table 10: Research organizations participating in 10 projects or more (EUFP6&7)

Organization	Type of organization	Main location	Country	N researchers
1 Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches Scientifique	Oth	Paris	France	38
2 University of Amsterdam	Uni	Amsterdam	Netherlands	31
3 Academy of Sciences	Aca	Budapest	Hungary	27
4 London School of Economics and Political Science	Uni	London	UK	26
5 University of Ljubljana	Uni	Ljubljana	Slovenia	25
6 Central European University	Uni	Budapest	Hungary	24
7University of Sussex	Uni	Brighton	UK	22
8 Utrecht University	Uni	Utrecht	Netherlands	21
9 Catholic University of Leuven	Uni	Leuven	Belgium	20
10 -12 Fondation National de Sciences Politiques	Uni	Paris	France	18
10-12 European University Institute Florence	Uni	San Domenico di Fiesole	Italy	18
10-12 Gothenburg University	Uni	Gothenburg	Sweden	18
13 Universite Catholique de Louvain	Uni	Louvain-la-Neuve	Belgium	17
14-15 Charles University Prague	Uni	Prague	Czech Republic	16
14-15 Max Planck Gesellschaft zur Foerderung der Wissenschaften e.V.	Oth	Muenchen	Germany	16
16-18 Gent University	Uni	Gent	Belgium	15
16-18 Vrije Universiteit Brussels	Uni	Brussels	Belgium	15
16-18 University of Warwick	Uni	Coventry	UK	15
19-22 Universita Commerciale "Luigi Bocconi" Milano	Uni	Milano	Italy	14
19-22 University of Oslo	Uni	Oslo	Norway	14
19-22 Warsaw University	Uni	Warsaw	Poland	14
19-22 Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona	Uni	Bellaterra	Spain	14
23 Oxford University	Uni	Oxford	UK	13
24-28 Bulgarian Academy of Sciences	Aca	Sofia	Bulgaria	12
24-28 University of Tartu	Uni	Tartu	Estonia	12
24-28 Free University of Amsterdam	Uni	Amsterdam	Netherlands	12
24-28 University of Cambridge	Uni	Cambridge	UK	12
24-28 University of London	Uni	London	UK	12
29-36 Academy of Sciences	Aca	Prague	Czech Republic	11
29-36 University of Helsinki	Uni	Helsinki	Finland	11
29-36 Freie Universitaet Berlin	Uni	Berlin	Germany	11
29-36 Universitaet Bielefeld	Uni	Bielefeld	Germany	11
29-36 Universitaet Bremen	Uni	Bremen	Germany	11
29-36 University of Maastricht	Uni	Maastricht	Netherlands	11
29-36 Stockholm University	Uni	Stockholm	Sweden	11
29-36 University of Manchester	Uni	Manchester	UK	11
37-46 Academy of Sciences	Aca	Vienna	Austria	10
37-46 Universite de Liege	Uni	Liege	Belgium	10
37-46 Universite de Toulouse II – Le Mirail	Uni	Toulouse	France	10
37-46 Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy	Uni	Athens	Greece	10
37-46 National University of Ireland	Uni	Dublin	Ireland	10

37-46 Universita degli Studi di Trento	Uni	Trento	Italy	10
37-46 Radbout University Nijmegen	Uni	Nijmegen	Netherlands	10
37-46 Tilburg University	Uni	Tilburg	Netherlands	10
37-46 Jagellonian University Kracow	Uni	Kracow	Poland	10
37-46 Lund University	Uni	Lund	Sweden	10