

*Project No. 017568*

*Project acronym: **WOMEN-CORE***

*Project full name: "**W**omen in **CO**nstruction **SC**ientific **R**esearch"*

**Instrument:** Specific Targeted Project

**Priority name:** 4.3.5.2. (Gender Research)

**D15 – Assessment of Women’s Participation in EU-Funded  
Construction Research Projects**

**Period covered:**

**Start date of project:** 01/04/2006

**Date of preparation:** 10/12/2007

**Duration:** 30 months

**Project coordinator organisation name:** LABEIN

**Project coordinator name:** Begoña Sánchez

**Revision [01]**



# WOMEN in COstruction scientific REsearch

## WOMEN-CORE

No 017568



### D15 – Assessment of Women’s Participation in EU-Funded Construction Research Projects

Document Ref.: D15-WP2-T2  
Version: 1.0  
Author: Loughborough University  
Date: 11.03.08  
Nature: Report  
Dissemination Level: PU  
File: WMC\_WP2\_T2.2\_D15\_LOUGH\_1.0

#### Abstract:

This report presents the findings from Task 2.2 *Collection and analysis of statistical data on women’s participation in EU funded projects in the field of construction research* (leader Loughborough University) in WP2 *Improving the knowledge base of women in construction research: exploiting existing sources* (leader Loughborough University). Specifically, it analyses the vertical and horizontal segregation of women in construction related research funded by the European Commission under the fifth and sixth Framework Programmes (FP5 and FP6). The report uses the WOMEN-CORE First Name Database to identify the gender of project coordinators and scientific managers, the results of which are compared by country, programme area and project budget.

## DOCUMENT CHANGE LOG

Version	Date	Reason for change
0.1	10.12.2007	Creation
0.2	18.02.2008	Revised following partners comments
1.0	31.03.2008	Final report

### COPYRIGHT

© 2008 Copyright by the WOMENCORE Consortium.

The WOMENCORE Consortium consists of the following institutions:

LABEIN	Co-ordinator	Spain
CIREM	Contractor	Spain
CEWS	Contractor	Germany
CIFS	Contractor	Denmark
CVUT	Contractor	Czech Republic
Loughborough University	Contractor	United Kingdom

This document may not be copied, reproduced, or modified in whole or in part for any purpose without written permission from the WOMENCORE Consortium. In addition to such written permission to copy, reproduce, or modify this document in whole or part, an acknowledgement of the authors of the document and all applicable portions of the copyright notice must be clearly referenced.

All rights reserved.

## INDEX

<b>LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>ABBREVIATIONS .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>1. INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>7</b>
1.1. AIMS & OBJECTIVES .....	7
1.2. STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT .....	7
<b>2. BACKGROUND.....</b>	<b>8</b>
2.1. EUROPEAN FUNDING OF RESEARCH & TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT (RTD).....	8
2.2. GENDER AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION .....	9
2.3. FP5 GENDER IMPACT ASSESSMENT .....	9
2.4. FP6 GENDER IMPACT ASSESSMENT .....	14
2.5. FP7 AND GENDER .....	16
<b>3. METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>17</b>
3.1. POINTS OF DEPARTURE .....	17
3.2. IDENTIFYING CONSTRUCTION RELATED EU PROJECTS .....	17
3.3. ESTABLISHING GENDER OF PROJECT PARTNERS .....	18
<b>4. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS .....</b>	<b>21</b>
4.1. COMPARISON OF EU FUNDED PROJECTS BY COUNTRY .....	22
4.2. COMPARISON OF EU FUNDED PROJECTS BY PROGRAMME AREA .....	27
4.3. COMPARISON OF EU FUNDED PROJECTS BY PROJECT BUDGET.....	29
<b>5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....</b>	<b>31</b>
5.1. RECOMMENDATIONS .....	32
<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>APPENDIX 1: NUMBER OF PARTNERS BY COUNTRY .....</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>APPENDIX 2: NUMBER OF PARTNERS BY PROGRAMME AREA .....</b>	<b>37</b>

---

## LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

---

Table 2.1 Women’s representation among FP5 project coordinators.....	12
Figure 3.1 Summary of FP5 & FP6 coordinators and scientific managers by gender .....	20
Table 4.1 Summary of EU funded construction projects, coordinators, partners and scientific managers.....	21
Figure 4.1 Proportion of Women involved in EU funded construction projects.....	22
Table 4.2 Distribution of FP5 construction project coordinators and scientific managers among countries .....	22
Table 4.3 Distribution of FP6 construction project coordinators and scientific managers among countries .....	23
Figure 4.2 Proportion of Women Coordinators & Scientific Managers in FP5 construction related projects .....	25
Figure 4.3 Proportion of Women Coordinators & Scientific Managers in FP6 construction related projects .....	26
Figure 4.4 Proportion of Women Coordinators & Scientific Managers in WOMEN-CORE partner countries FP5 & FP6 .....	27
Figure 4.5 Proportion of Women and Men Participating in FP5 Construction research projects by Programme Area .....	28
Figure 4.6 Proportion of Women and Men Participating in FP6 Construction research projects by Programme Area .....	29
Figure 4.7 Women Coordinators and Scientific Managers by Project Cost FP5 & FP6 .....	30

## ABBREVIATIONS

<b>Country Abbreviations</b>			
AT	Austria	LT	Lithuania
BE	Belgium	LU	Luxembourg
BG	Bulgaria	LV	Latvia
CY	Cyprus	MT	Malta
CZ	Czech Republic	NEU	Non-EU countries
DE	Germany	NL	Netherlands
DK	Denmark	PL	Poland
EE	Estonia	PT	Portugal
EL	Greece	RO	Romania
ES	Spain	SE	Sweden
FI	Finland	SK	Slovakia
FR	France	SL	Slovenia
HU	Hungary	UK	United Kingdom
IE	Ireland	UN	Unknown / unidentifiable
IT	Italy		

<b>FP5 Programme Areas</b>	
EAECTP	Nuclear Energy
EESD	Energy, Environment & Sustainable Development
GROWTH	Competitive & Sustainable Growth
HUMAN POTENTIAL	Improving the Human Potential & Socio-Economic Knowledge Base
INCO	Confirming the International Role of Community Research
INNOVATION-SME	Promotion of Innovation & Encouragement of SME Participation
IST	User-friendly Information Society
LIFE QUALITY	Quality of Life & Management of Living Resources

<b>FP6 Programme Areas</b>	
CITIZENS	Citizens & Governance in a Knowledge-based Society
COORDINATION	Coordination of Research Activities
INCO	International Cooperation Activities
INFRASTRUCTURES	Research Infrastructures
INNOVATION	Research & Innovation
IST	Information Society Technologies
JRC	Joint Research Centre Activities
MOBILITY	Marie Curie Actions, Human Resources & Mobility
NMP	Nano-technologies and Nano-sciences, Knowledge-based Multifunctional Materials & New Production Processes & Devices
NU-WASTE	Nuclear Energy, Management of Radioactive Waste
POLICIES	Research for Policy Support
SME	SME Activities
SOCIETY	Science & Society
SUST DEV	Sustainable Development, Global Change & Ecosystems

## 1. INTRODUCTION

---

### 1.1. AIMS & OBJECTIVES

T2.2 aimed to collect and analyse statistical data on women's participation in European Union (EU) funded projects in construction research. Specific objectives were to:

- Review the Gender Impact Assessment of FP5, and;
- Analyse women's participation in EU funded construction research projects, including vertical and horizontal segregation by examining:
  - The proportion of women participating in projects and leading projects, and;
  - Whether there are specific fields or issues within construction research that are female or male dominated.

The analysis of women's participation in EU funded construction research projects is important given both the lack of women identified as working in construction research in D13 of the WOMEN-CORE project (Collection and analysis of statistical data from existing sources on scientists and engineers in construction research; leader: CIREM) and the European Commission's commitment to the integration of gender into all European policy areas.

### 1.2. STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

Chapter 2 of the report provides a general background on EU funding of research and development (R&D). It also addresses the European Commission's (EC) aims and policies regarding gender equality and gender mainstreaming, before providing a summary of findings from the FP5 Gender Impact Assessment, which investigated how gender issues were addressed in the Fifth Framework Programme.

Chapter 3 discusses the methodology used in collecting and analysing statistical data on women's participation in EU funded construction research projects, including the main sources of data, how construction projects were identified, and how the gender of project coordinators and scientific managers was identified.

Chapter 4 presents the main findings of the report, including the total number of construction projects identified in FP5 and FP6 and the proportion of women coordinators and women scientific managers participating in these projects. This data is also analysed by country, programme area and project budget.

Finally, chapter 5 provides a summary and the main conclusions of the report.

## 2. BACKGROUND

---

### 2.1. EUROPEAN FUNDING OF RESEARCH & TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT (RTD)

The European Commission (EC) funds research and technological development (RTD) through the Directorate-General (DG) Research. The exploitation of R&D is perceived by the EC to be one of the main keys to achieving sustainable economic development and ensuring that Europe retains a leading role in new technologies<sup>1</sup>. As such, the EC uses 'Framework Programmes' as its main instrument for funding RTD. Each framework programme covers several years of activity, ensuring that the different actions planned are coherent and harmonious<sup>2</sup>. The current Framework Programme is the seventh series (FP7), which runs from 2007 to 2013, although the focus of this report is on the fifth (FP5) and sixth (FP6) Framework Programmes.

FP5 covered a five-year period from 1998-2002 and had a budget of €14.9 billion. FP5 developed seven thematic and horizontal programmes that underpinned funding opportunities. These were: quality of life and management of living resources; user-friendly information society; energy, environment and sustainable development; competitive and sustainable growth; confirming the international role of community research; promotion of innovation and encouragement of participation of SMEs; and improving human research potential and the socio-economic knowledge base.

FP6 covered a four-year period from 2003-2006 and had a budget of €17.5 billion. FP6 comprises three main blocks of activities grouped in two specific programmes: 'Integrating and Strengthening the ERA' (European Research Area) and 'Structuring the ERA.' There is also a third specific programme on nuclear research. The programme 'Integrating and Strengthening the ERA' implements the first and third blocks of activities and strives towards greater integration by promoting seven key priority areas for the advancement of knowledge and technological progress: life sciences, genomics and biotechnology for health; information society technologies; nano-technologies and nano-sciences, knowledge-based multifunctional materials, and new production processes and devices (NMP); aeronautics and space; food quality and safety; sustainable development, global change and ecosystems; and citizens and governance in a knowledge-based society. In addition to this, there were also a number of cross-cutting programme areas, through which research was funded.

---

<sup>1</sup> [http://cordis.europa.eu/guidance/about3\\_en.html](http://cordis.europa.eu/guidance/about3_en.html)

<sup>2</sup> [http://cordis.europa.eu/guidance/about3-2\\_en.html#3.3](http://cordis.europa.eu/guidance/about3-2_en.html#3.3)

## 2.2. GENDER AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Since its launch in 1996, gender mainstreaming, or the integration of gender into all major European policy areas, has formed the strategic approach to equal opportunities between men and women for the EC. This policy is supposed to be implemented in all institutions, policies, programmes and practices of the European Union. The Communication *Women and Science: Mobilising women to enrich European research*<sup>3</sup> was adopted by the EC to ensure the gender dimension was incorporated into European research policy. The main objectives of this were to:

- Stimulate discussion and the sharing of experience regarding the under-representation of women in research among the Member States and to allow action to be taken as effectively as possible at all levels.
- Develop a coherent approach towards the promotion of women in research funded by the EU, using the Gender Watch System as a tool for ensuring that gender issues are taken into account wherever relevant.

The Gender Watch System was developed as one of the EC's tools for improving gender mainstreaming within FP5 and research policy in general. It consists of aiming at 40% representation of women in panels and advisory groups, collecting sex-disaggregated data, conducting gender impact assessment studies and encouraging gender research.

## 2.3. FP5 GENDER IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Based on the objectives stated above, the FP5 Gender Impact Assessment (GIA) was launched in June 2000 to investigate the way gender issues were addressed in FP5, specifically exploring three main factors:

- Research **by** women
- Research **for** women
- Research **about** women.

The Commission assigned a network of seven research teams to perform gender impact assessment studies on all thematic and horizontal projects within FP5 and these were published

---

<sup>3</sup> Communication from the Commission (1999) *Women and Science: Mobilising women to enrich European research*. COM (99) 76 final.

at the end of 2001<sup>4</sup>: Quality of life and management of living resources; User friendly information society; Energy, environment and sustainable development (this specific programme has been scrutinised by two different studies, one about the energy sub-programme, and one about the environment and sustainable development sub-programme); Confirming the international role of community research; Promotion of innovation and encouraging the participation of SMEs; Improving the human research potential and the socio-economic knowledge base.

However, there is no information available in the GIA which specifically addresses women's participation in construction research projects. The studies investigated the participation of women at all levels of FP5 and addressed whether the research themes, methods and issues prioritised in FP5 affected women and men differently.

### ***2.3.1. Background Findings from FP5 GIA***

Each of the GIA studies reviewed the current state of knowledge of gender issues in their field and made a number of general findings that are summarised below:

- There is a need for more far-reaching gender mainstreaming – rather than a sex-counting approach. Gender mainstreaming is about changing the working culture as well as the research agenda. A true integration of gender would affect the way scientific knowledge is defined, valued and produced (not just to increase the numbers of women).
- Western science is masculine in character. Gender stereotypes dominate scientific discourse, whereby technology is perceived as a male preserve and femininity is constructed as technically incompetent. This has led to technology being dominated by men, and thus reflecting their interests. It is therefore important that there is a fundamental change in the scientific approach, including the use of a diversity of research subjects and a move away from the dominant research questions, with more interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary research and methods.
- The use of language and concepts can constitute and create gender bias or fail to take account of gender altogether. Attention therefore needs to be given to the meaning of concepts and particularly understanding gendered concepts.
- Within gender analysis other forms of diversity need to be considered as well as gender, including age, ethnicity and sexual orientation, since gender impacts may be different among different groups of women or individuals.

---

<sup>4</sup> The reports are available at <http://www.cordis.lu/science-society/library.htm>

- There is a lack of sex-disaggregated data. There are many areas in which research on gender issues is non-existent, scarce or fragmented due to a lack of statistics. Sex-disaggregated statistics are needed to show women's participation in science and technology. Harmonisation of statistics between countries is also needed.
- Women are affected by gender stereotypical approaches in education. Gender bias lies in the education system and teaching practices rather than in any inherent physical or intellectual barrier on the part of women.
- The gendered division of labour is horizontal and vertical. Horizontal segregation means that women's choice of work is limited and stereotyped, leading to women's concentration in certain labour markets. Vertical segregation means that relatively few women are promoted into senior decision-making roles, despite their qualifications. Both of these issues also result in a gender pay gap between men and women.
- Women are under-represented in decision-making processes and leadership. Organisations dominated by men tend to resist gender mainstreaming, therefore women's access to these positions needs to be improved. The lack of women in decision-making positions is not only a matter of gender equity and influencing research agendas, it may also impact on the extent to which the gender dimension is treated in research itself.
- The effects of globalisation in many countries affect women and men differently. Despite the relevance of gender for globalisation research topics (for example, spatial segregation or human trafficking), such studies are lacking.
- It is important to recognise different impacts of globalisation across Europe. Transition economies have an unequal impact on women and men. For example, in post-socialist countries economic restructuring has resulted in the re-emergence of patriarchal values, with a negative gender impact on women.

### ***2.3.2. Women's participation in FP5***

As noted above, since 1999, the EC has attempted to incorporate the gender dimension into all aspects of European research. As part of this policy, the EC set a target of at least 40% female participation in Marie Curie scholarships, advisory groups and assessment and monitoring panels in FP5. At the time of the FP5 GIA, this target did not apply to programme committees, commission staff or project partners. As these policies were in their infancy during FP5, there was not always sufficient available data for the studies to make a complete analysis, and therefore it is difficult to make a complete comparison of women's participation across the seven research programmes. However, the GIA did find:

- The EC was successful in achieving 40% female representation in the External Advisory Groups (EAGs)<sup>5</sup> in only three programme areas. A key issue, however, is also whether EAG members have the appropriate knowledge and experience of gender issues considering the advice the group should provide.
- The studies revealed a wide range in the proportion of women in FP5 Programme Committees<sup>6</sup>, from 35% in the Human Potential programme in 1999 to below 20% in some programmes.
- Women accounted for between 20% (Environment and Sustainable Development) and 50% (Quality of Life) of the members of the Monitoring Panels<sup>7</sup>, although this did range to as low as 14% in the IST monitoring panel.
- There is a general shortage of women in the expert evaluation database<sup>8</sup>, despite efforts to improve the gender balance. Women may have a lower interest in applying for evaluation positions due to family commitments. Other issues identified by the studies suggested that the need for experience as an evaluator may exclude women and that gender was not considered for evaluator selection until after the criteria of knowledge of the research area, knowledge of FP5 and geographical origins had been applied.
- The overall participation of women in project activities was low and varied greatly between different actions within programmes (see Table 2.1 below). Generally women were found to represent less than 20% of project partners, although they were found to be slightly better represented among project co-ordinators:

Table 2.1 Women's representation among FP5 project coordinators

<b>Programme Area</b>	<b>Women coordinators</b>	<b>Women partners</b>
Innovation & SMEs	20%	30%
Quality of Life	18.5%	18.9%
Environment & Sustainable Development	15.8%	13.7%
Human Potential	13%	9%
IST	11%	unavailable

<sup>5</sup> EAGs provide the EC with independent advice concerning the content and direction of FP5.

<sup>6</sup> Programme Committees assist the EC in the FP5 management and implementation.

<sup>7</sup> Monitoring Panels produce reports on the progress of programme implementation.

<sup>8</sup> Experts are selected to evaluate proposals from the expert database using keywords appropriate to the research area concerned.

- The low proportion of women in proposals was thought to reflect the situation in the research community in general, that is, that women are under-represented in hierarchical positions of research organisations that apply for European funding.
- The INCO and Human Potential programmes included actions applied horizontally through all thematic programmes aimed at enhancing the mobility of researchers. 40% of grants for young researchers from developing countries were women. For Marie Curie Individual Fellowships, 37% of eligible applications were from women, with a fairly balanced success rate – 39% for women and 42% for men. However, difficulties still cited as barriers for women included the requirement for full-time participation and age limits.
- The studies also confirmed vertical segregation of women within the EC staff, with the FP5 programme structures employing fewer women at the higher levels of the hierarchy. There was also concern that the potential male-dominated culture of the EC services responsible for programme implementation could hinder the awareness-raising of gender issues.

### ***2.3.3. Mainstreaming Gender in FP5***

The Work Programmes issued by each of the FP5 priority areas were also seen as central to determining whether or not gender mainstreaming takes place within the implementation of FP5. However, even when Work Programmes make explicit reference to equality opportunities for men and women and promoting women in science, the GIA studies found that “a process of ‘evaporation’ occurs at the implementation stage.” Key findings from the GIA studies, with regard to mainstreaming gender in FP5, included:

- While the overall objectives of the Work Programmes mentioned socio-economic aspects of research, they did not open up the gender dimension sufficiently;
- Gender specific research (i.e. about women) was not generally included as a topic within Work Programmes, although gender issues have been mainstreamed within some areas as a result of references to gender-related topics in Task descriptions;
- Proposal preparation material lacks a fully integrated gender mainstreaming approach, despite references to the importance of promoting equal opportunities. For many organisations the commitment to equal participation is limited to inserting a standard phrase into a proposal;
- Guides for evaluators and other evaluation materials fail to mention gender in the evaluation criteria (for example, the participation of women and men in the proposal, attention to equal opportunities within the project’s objectives and activities); and

- Very few proposals focused on topics advancing knowledge of women's needs and gender in general. However, under the Human Potential programme 8% of proposals had a primary focus on gender, which may be a direct outcome of the EC's aim to promote gender-specific research under the socio-economic Key Action.

## 2.4. FP6 GENDER IMPACT ASSESSMENT

In 2001, the European Union Council on Women and Science<sup>9</sup> stressed the need to pursue and intensify efforts to promote the role of women in science and technology at both European and national levels. With this objective the Council proposed the following:

- To continue and intensify Council efforts to promote the role of women in science and technology and to ensure effective mainstreaming of gender dimensions when implementing the *Sixth Framework Programme of the European Community for Research, Technological Development and Demonstration Activities (2002-2006)*, FP6, and developing the European Research Area;
- To pursue efforts to promote women in science at national levels, to collect gender-disaggregated statistics in science and technology human resources and to develop indicators for monitoring progress in equality between men and women in European research;
- To promote gender equality dealing with human resources and mobility activities; and
- To reach the target of 40% female participation at all levels of implementing and managing research programmes, mindful of the need to ensure scientific and technological excellence.

This approach has been broadened and reinforced during the implementation of the FP6.

In FP6, a specific budget for funding women and science projects was made available within the Science and Society part of the specific programme 'Structuring the ERA.' The overall strategy for promoting women and science at European level is conceived as a coherent, multidimensional, long-term approach pursued along three tracks: a reinforced Policy Forum, an improved understanding of 'gender and science' and an enriched Gender Watch System. In this

---

<sup>9</sup> Council of the European Union: Council Resolution on science and society and on women in science. Brussels, July 3, 2001 (OR. en) 10357/01 - LIMITE - RECH 87.

framework, the more relevant activities of the European Commission to promote gender equality in science are the following<sup>10</sup>:

- Synergies between European and national policies;
- Strengthening the role and participation of women scientists. As part of this the European Platform of Women Scientists (EPWS<sup>11</sup>) was launched in 2005;
- Benchmarking policies and progress - statistics and strategies;
- *Women in industrial research (WIR)*. At the end of 2001, the European Commission set up an expert group to analyse and make recommendations to improve the situation of women in industrial research. The WIR report<sup>12</sup> stressed the under-representation of women in industrial research and criticised the lack of gender awareness in some companies. In addition the WIR study<sup>13</sup> compiled statistical data and documented best practices in companies, and commissioned a survey on company level data and good practices<sup>14</sup>;
- *Women scientists in Central and Eastern Europe and the Baltic States (ENWISE)*. In October 2003, the ENWISE Expert Group was launched with a view to examining the situation facing women scientists in Central and Eastern European countries and in the Baltic States;
- *Gender and excellence*. In October 2003, the workshop *Minimising gender bias in the definition and measurement of scientific excellence*<sup>15</sup> provided an opportunity to take forward

---

<sup>10</sup> Commission Staff Working Document (2005) Women and Science: Excellence and Innovation – Gender Equality in Science, Commission Staff Working Document. Brussels, 11.3.2005, SEC (2005) 370.

<sup>11</sup> [www.epws.org](http://www.epws.org)

<sup>12</sup> European Commission (2003) Rüksamen-Waigmann, H. et al, Women in industrial research. A wake-up call for European industry, Luxembourg, Office for Official Publications of the European Commission.

<sup>13</sup> Meulders, D., Plasman, R., Lemièrre, S., Danis, S, O'Dorchai, S., Tojerow, I., Jepsen, M., Gangji, A., Moreno, D., Caprile, M. and Kruger, K. (2003) Women in industrial research – Analysis of statistical data and good practices of companies, Directorate-General for Research, Science and Science, Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities.

<sup>14</sup> European Commission (2003b), Women in Industrial Research: Good practices in companies across Europe Luxembourg, Office for Official Publications of the European Commission.

<sup>15</sup> European Commission (2004) Gender and Excellence in the Making, Luxembourg, Office for Official Publications of the European Commission - ISBN 92-894-7479-3.

the recommendations expressed in the report of the ETAN expert group on defining and measuring scientific excellence;

- *Increasing the knowledge base on Women and Science.* Different calls for Women and Science proposals have been published, targeting subjects such as the empowerment of women scientists, ambassadors for women and science, gender research, comparative research to analyse and assess the efficiency of existing measures, measurement and evaluation of scientific excellence, piloting new areas and enhancing the Gender Watch System;
- *Gender mainstreaming.* The European Commission seeks to mainstream gender equality in scientific research, by promoting the participation of women scientists in FP6 activities and by ensuring that the gender dimension is addressed in European research wherever relevant; and
- *Encouragement to Advance: Training Seminars for Women Scientists.* This program was funded to empower women scientists. The project offers training on appointment procedures to encourage women to start a professorship in a country abroad from their home-country with regard to mobility aspects.

A set of gender impact assessment studies within FP6 have been conducted since 2005. They will finish early in 2008, but as yet the results have not been published.

## 2.5. FP7 AND GENDER

The Seventh Framework Programme (FP7)<sup>16</sup>, from 2007-2013, brings together all the research-related EU initiatives, playing a crucial role in reaching the goals of growth, competitiveness and employment. It is a key pillar for the European Research area. The broad objectives of FP7 have been grouped into four categories: Cooperation, Ideas, People and Capacities. Science and Society related issues are funded through 'Capacities' activities and aim to 'encourage relations between Science and Society and the awareness of society in respect of innovation, as a result of new relations and informed dialogue between researchers, industrialists, political decision-makers and citizens'.

Task T2.2 has not considered projects funded by FP7.

---

<sup>16</sup> Communication From The Commission, Building the ERA of knowledge for growth COM (2005) 118 final, Brussels, 6.4.2005.

### 3. METHODOLOGY

---

#### 3.1. POINTS OF DEPARTURE

The main points of departure for this task were the databases used to identify construction related EU funded projects. These were:

- The Thematic Network E-CORE ‘European Construction Research Network’ database. This network was funded by FP5 and its objective was to promote the development of European networking in order to achieve better coordination of effort and more efficient dissemination of results to ensure that research activity generates real innovation for the construction sector<sup>17</sup>;
- CORDIS (the Community Research and Development Information Service) is an interactive information platform that provides news, progress and initiatives in European innovation, research and development. All EU-funded projects from previous and current EU programmes are featured on CORDIS in a searchable database. For each project CORDIS provides a project summary, with objectives, description and achievements, activity area, which programme area the project is/was funded by and contact details of project leaders and partner organisations<sup>18</sup>; and
- The European Council for Construction Research, Development and Innovation (ECCREDI) unofficial list of EC funded projects 2002-2006 in the broad field of construction and civil engineering (published December 2006)<sup>19</sup>.

#### 3.2. IDENTIFYING CONSTRUCTION RELATED EU PROJECTS

Construction related EU projects were identified from the databases outlined above, using key search terms which were compiled from the list of core-academic disciplines related to construction research and established in D6: Mapping Construction Research [leader: LBEIN]. These were:

- Architecture
  - Urban Planning
- 

<sup>17</sup> The ECORE database is available at: <http://www.e-core.org/index1.asp?nav=information>

<sup>18</sup> The CORDIS database is available at: <http://cordis.europa.eu/search/index.cfm?fuseaction=search.simple>

<sup>19</sup> The ECCREDI document is available at: [http://www.eccredi.org/navigation/library\\_set.html](http://www.eccredi.org/navigation/library_set.html)

- Mechanics, including fluid mechanics and dynamics
- Building structures, including structural materials, steel, wooden and masonry structures
- Water management and structures
- Transport organisations and structures
- Environmental engineering
- Construction and economic management
- Building physics, including acoustics, thermal performance, energy saving and lighting
- Construction technology and organisation
- Processes and ICT
- Heating, cooling, ventilation, electricity (HVAC) and networks
- Geotechnics and underground structures.

Using these key words a total of 308 construction projects were identified in FP5 and 189 projects in FP6. Having identified these projects, relevant information was collated about the projects, including:

- Full project name and acronym
- Programme area and priority
- Contract type
- Project budget
- Project partners' countries
- Name of project coordinator
- Name of each project partner's scientific manager (where available<sup>20</sup>).

### **3.3. ESTABLISHING GENDER OF PROJECT PARTNERS**

Having obtained the information listed above, the first name database (FNDB)<sup>21</sup> was used to identify the gender of both project coordinators (partners named as leading the overall

---

<sup>20</sup> A large number of project manager names were unidentifiable for FP6.

coordination of the project) and project scientific managers in each of the partner countries (partners named as leading the project within their organisation). The FNDB contained over 30,000 names from 20 EU countries.

In addition, two of the WOMEN-CORE partners, LBEIN and CIREM, are involved in one of the studies commissioned by the EC aimed at *Monitoring Progress towards Gender Equality in the 6<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme – LOT II<sup>22</sup>*. After seeking approval from the relevant project officers, WOMEN-CORE was able to obtain data on the gender of project coordinators and scientific managers for 42 FP6 construction projects also covered by the LOT II study. LOT II covered the following activity areas of the programme 'Integration and Strengthening the European Research Area (2002-2006): Priority 3: Nano-technologies and nano-sciences, knowledge-based multifunctional materials and new production processes and devices (NMP); Priority 4: Aeronautics and space; Sub-priority 6.1: Sustainable energy systems; Sub-priority 6.2: Sustainable surface transport; and Euratom activities (except those implemented by JRC). The gender identification of project coordinators and scientific managers in the LOT II study were very similar to those found using the FNDB, which also strengthens the reliability of the FNDB.

However, a large proportion of coordinators and scientific managers remain unidentified either because: the name identified can be either male or female; the name was not in the FNDB; or incomplete information was obtained about the project and the name of some or all partners was therefore 'unknown'. For example, no name was listed in the project database so it was impossible to search the FNDB. This was primarily the case with regard to FP6 projects and the CORDIS database. In total 933 (14%) names were unidentified by gender, with the proportion of unidentified names increasing dramatically for FP6, as shown in figure 3.1 below.

---

<sup>21</sup> The FNDB was created as part of T2.3. For more detailed information about the creation of the FNDB, please refer to D16: Assessment of Women's Participation in Patenting (leader, CIFS).

<sup>22</sup> In total there are five LOTs covering all programmes and actions of FP6.

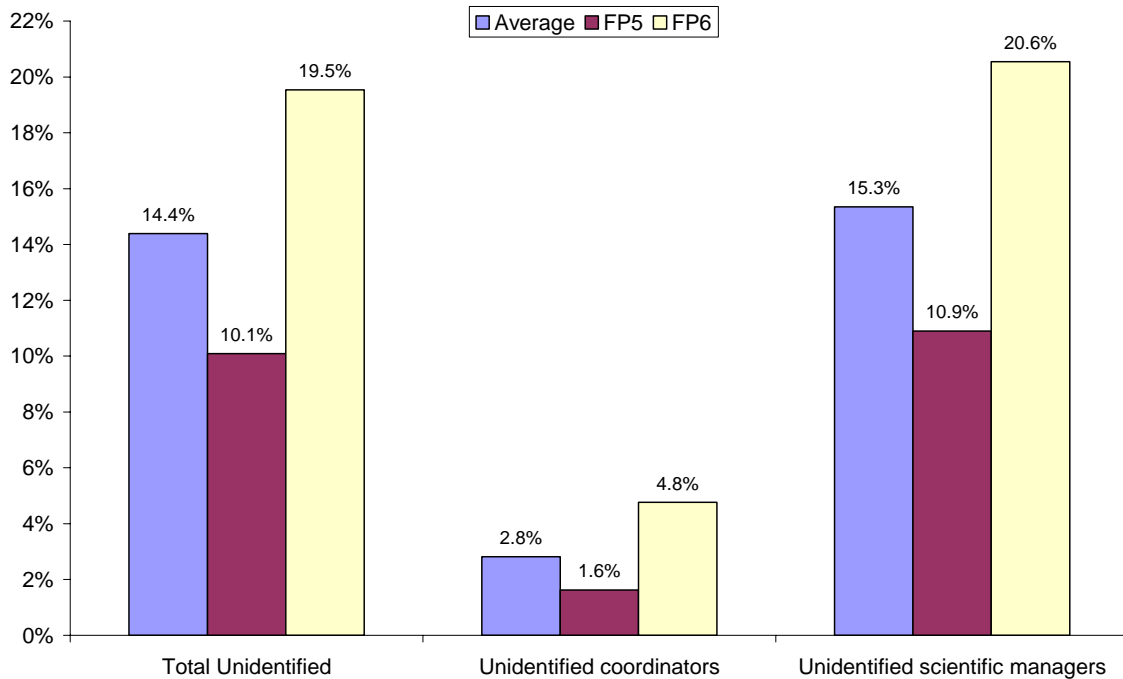


Figure 3.1 Summary of FP5 & FP6 coordinators and scientific managers by gender

The large proportion of unidentified names significantly reduces the quality of data available for analysis. It is also interesting to note the high proportion of unidentified names and the difficulty of obtaining this data, given that the FP5 GIA highlighted the need for more sex-disaggregated data, and that these statistics are also being collated for the FP6 gender monitoring studies.

## 4. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

As stated earlier, a total of **497** construction related projects were identified, with **308** projects funded by FP5 and **189** funded by FP6 (see Table 4.1 below). The 497 projects include a total of 6,486 partners (including coordinators) from all of the EU27 Member States and many non-EU countries too.

Although FP6 funded fewer construction-related projects than FP5, the budget of the FP6 projects was much greater. This indicates that although fewer construction projects were funded through FP6, these projects were conducted on a larger scale than those in FP5. Under FP5, construction related projects cost €669 million, of which €353 million was directly funded by FP5 (representing approximately 2.4% of the total FP5 budget), whereas under FP6, construction related projects cost €994 million, of which €564 million was directly funded by FP6 (representing approximately 3.2% of the total FP6 budget).

Table 4.1 Summary of EU funded construction projects, coordinators, partners and scientific managers

	<b>Total</b>	<b>FP5</b>	<b>FP6</b>
<b>Total construction-related projects</b>	497	308	189
<b>Total construction-related partners</b>	6486	3538	2948
Women coordinators	50	19	31
Men coordinators	433	284	149
Unidentified coordinators	14	5	9
<b>Total scientific managers</b>	5977	3218	2759
Women scientific managers	514	215	299
Men scientific managers	4556	2663	1893
Unidentified scientific managers	919	352	567

On average, women represented 8.7% of all partners in construction related projects, including 10.1% of coordinators and 8.6% of scientific managers (see figure 4.1 below). Women's participation in construction research projects also increased between FP5 (1998-2002) and FP6 (2003-2006), with the proportion of women coordinators increasing from 6.2% to 16.4% and the proportion of women scientific managers increasing from 6.7% to 10.8%. In line with the overall findings from the FP5 GIA, there is also a higher proportion of women coordinators than women scientific managers in FP6.

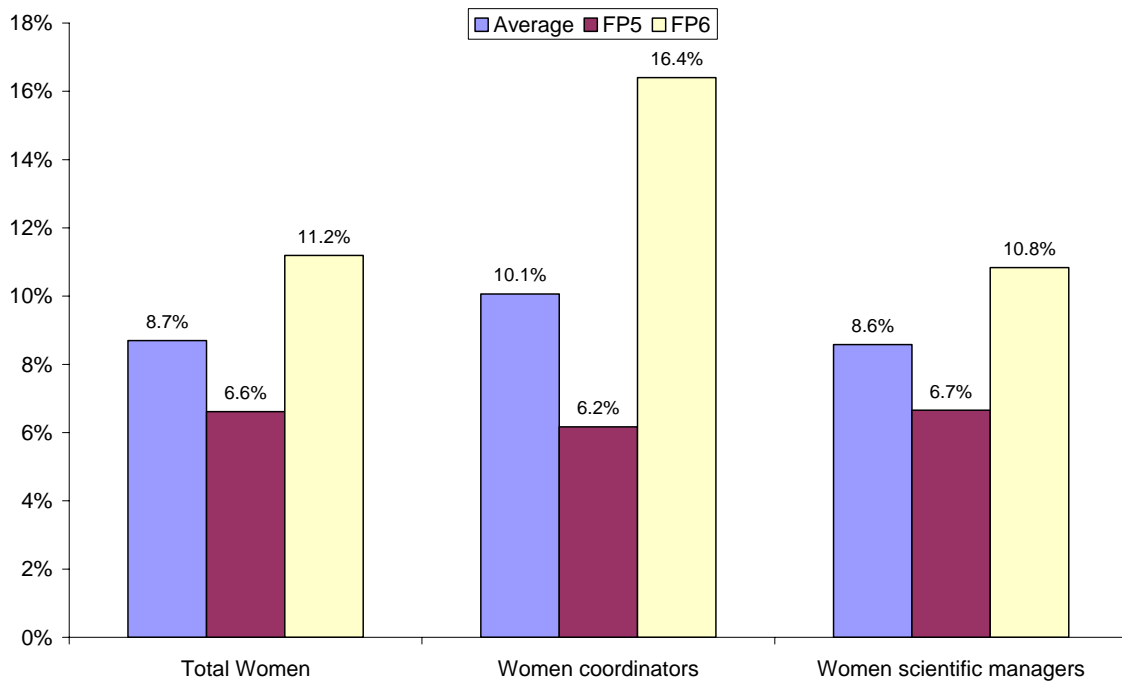


Figure 4.1 Proportion of Women involved in EU funded construction projects

#### 4.1. COMPARISON OF EU FUNDED PROJECTS BY COUNTRY

Before comparing the proportion of women scientific managers by country, it is useful to analyse the proportion of projects each of the EU countries took part in. As shown in Table 4.2 below, in FP5, the UK had the largest proportion of partners (13%), closely followed by Germany (12%), France and Italy (both 10%).

Table 4.2 Distribution of FP5 construction project coordinators and scientific managers among countries

Country	Proportion of partners
UK	13.2%
Germany	12.1%
France	9.8%
Italy	9.6%
Non-EU countries	6.6%
Spain	6.5%
Netherlands	5.9%
Sweden	5.5%
Greece	4.8%
Finland	4.5%
All Others	21.6%

In FP6, as shown in Table 4.3 below, Germany had the largest proportion of partners (12%), followed by Italy (9%), the UK and France (both 8%). However, in FP6 there was also a large proportion of partners whose country was unidentifiable (9%). It is also interesting to note that in FP5 7%<sup>23</sup> of partners were from non-EU countries, while in FP6 the proportion of non-EU countries rose to almost 9%<sup>24</sup>.

Table 4.3 Distribution of FP6 construction project coordinators and scientific managers among countries

<b>Country</b>	<b>Proportion of partners</b>
Germany	12.2%
Unidentified	9.4%
Italy	9.0%
Non-EU countries	8.5%
France	8.4%
UK	8.3%
Spain	7.4%
Belgium	4.9%
Sweden	4.4%
Netherlands	4.2%
All Others	23.4%

Analysing the figures by country, in both FP5 and FP6, Slovakia had the highest proportion of women partners (25% and 29% respectively, see figures 4.2 and 4.3 below), while a large number of countries had no women partners (FP5: Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta; FP6: Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia). However, as noted above, these countries only participated in a very small proportion of construction projects. The total number of partners in each country can be found in Appendix 1.

Of the countries with greater participation in construction projects, the proportion of women partners is much lower. For example, Germany is one of the countries with the most

<sup>23</sup> FP5 non-EU partner countries included: Argentina, Australia, China, Croatia, Egypt, Iceland, India, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Norway, Philippines, Russia, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United States, Uzbekistan, West Bank & Gaza Strip.

<sup>24</sup> FP6 non-EU partner countries included: Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Egypt, Gambia, Georgia, Iceland, Indonesia, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Macedonia, Morocco, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Russia, Serbia & Montenegro, South Africa, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United States, Vietnam, West Bank & Gaza Strip, Zimbabwe.

involvement in EU construction projects, but the proportion of women partners was only 3.0% in FP5 and 6.6% in FP6.

In most countries the proportion of women has increased from FP5 to FP6. Exceptions to this are: Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Sweden, Slovenia and the UK, which all experienced decreases in the proportion of women partners in construction projects between FP5 and FP6.

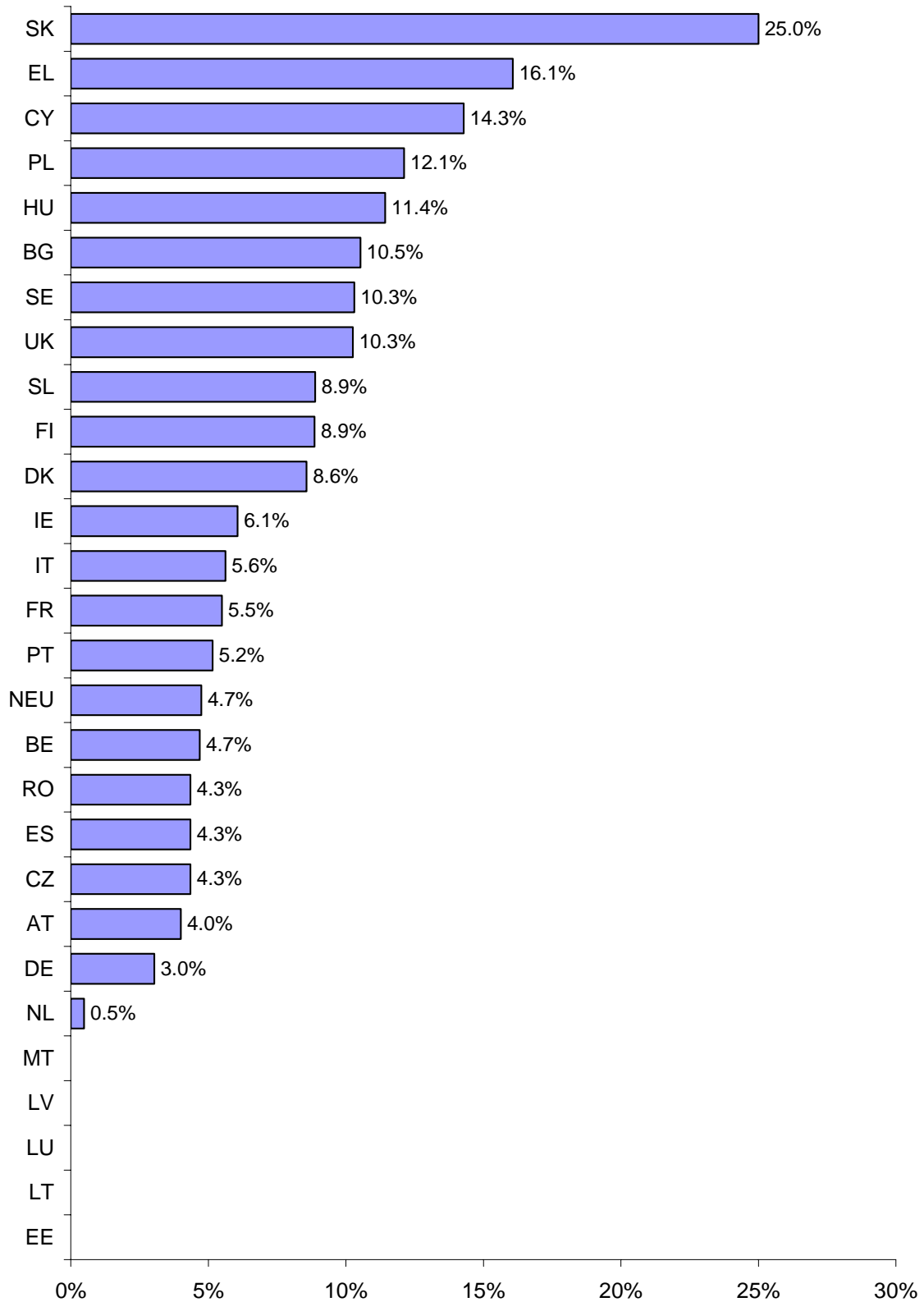


Figure 4.2 Proportion of Women Coordinators & Scientific Managers in FP5 construction related projects

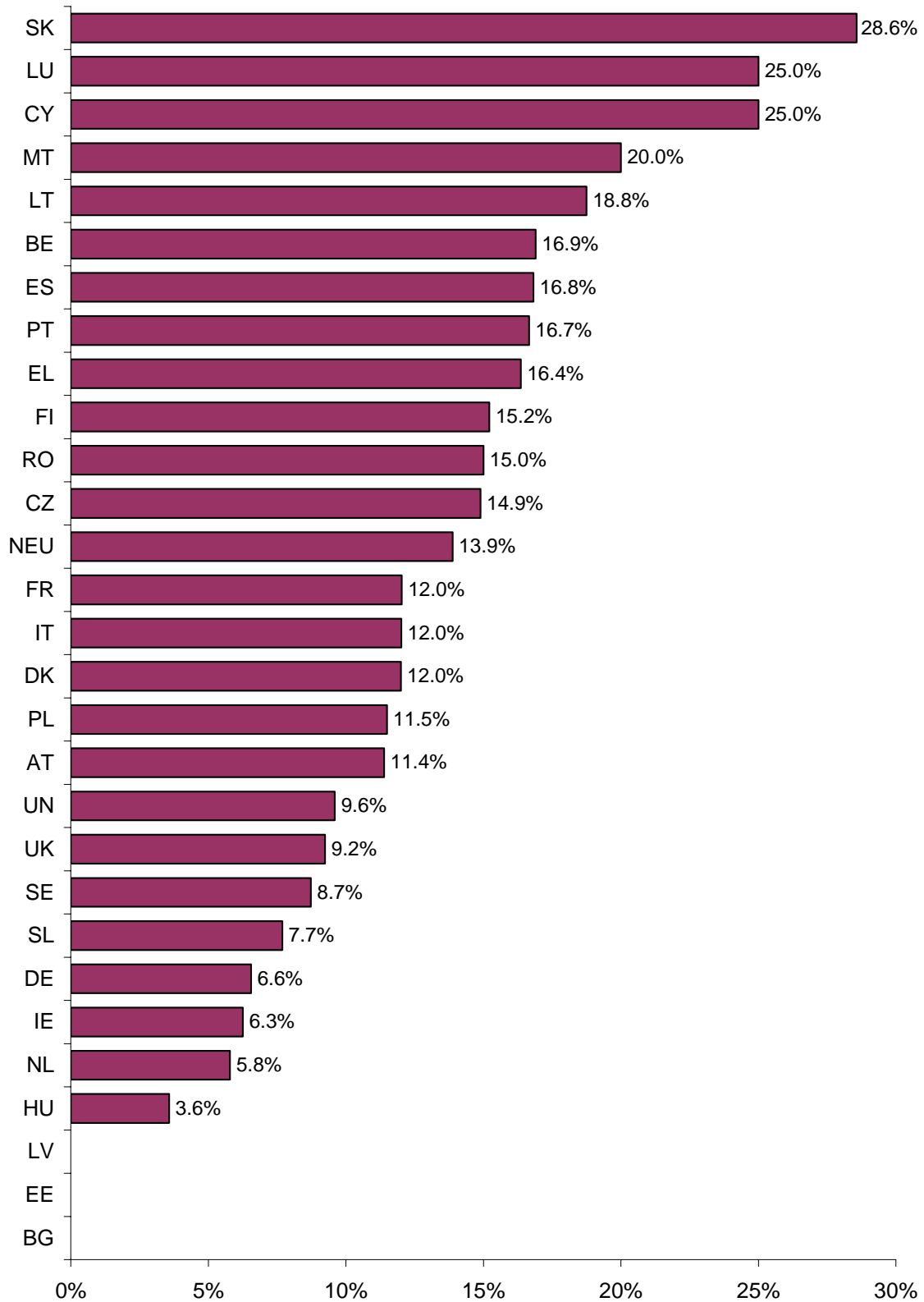


Figure 4.3 Proportion of Women Coordinators & Scientific Managers in FP6 construction related projects

Figure 4.4 also shows a comparison of the proportion of women coordinators and scientific managers in FP5 & FP6 for each of the WOMEN-CORE countries. On average for the EU27 there was an increase of 4.6 percentage points (p.p.) in the proportion of women partners between FP5 and FP6, although there was great variation generally and particularly between the WOMEN-CORE partner countries. Spain and the Czech Republic had the greatest increases (12.5 p.p. and 10.6 p.p. respectively), while the UK saw a decrease in the proportion of women between FP5 and FP6 (1.1 p.p.).

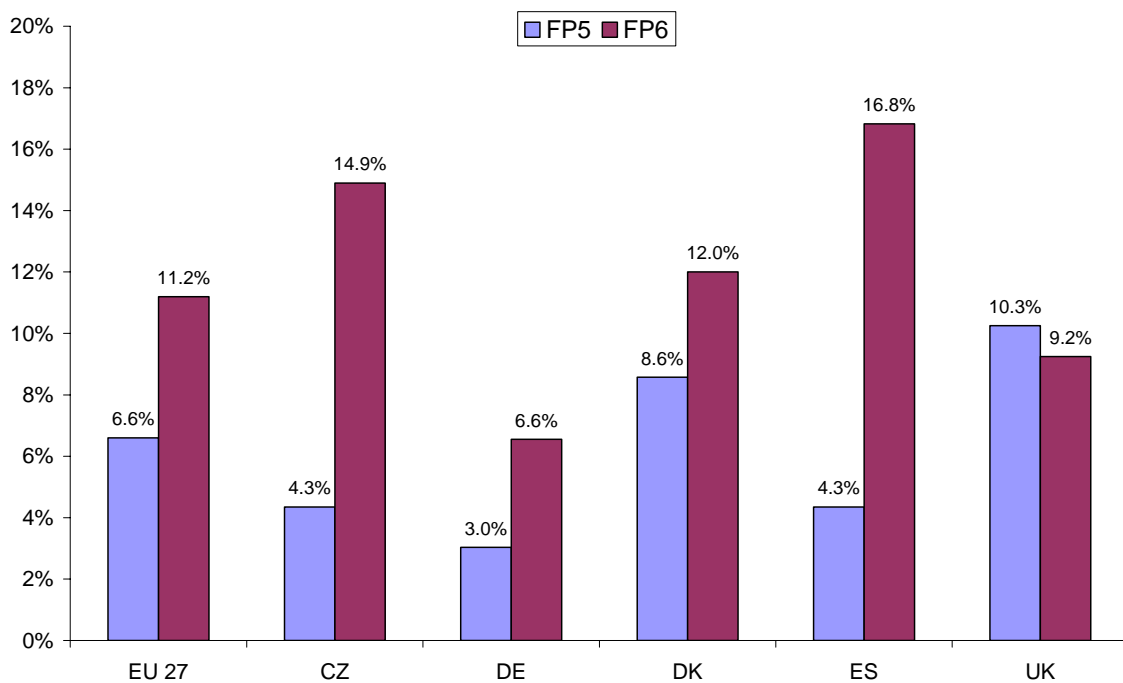


Figure 4.4 Proportion of Women Coordinators & Scientific Managers in WOMEN-CORE partner countries FP5 & FP6

## 4.2. COMPARISON OF EU FUNDED PROJECTS BY PROGRAMME AREA

Before comparing women’s participation by programme area, it is useful to recognise how construction research projects were distributed among programme areas. In FP5, the number of construction research projects in each programme area ranged from 2 in INNOVATION-SME to 104 in GROWTH and 123 in EESD. In FP6, no programme area was as dominant as in FP5, partly because there were more programme areas in FP6, thus the number of projects ranged from 1 in NUWASTE and SOCIETY to 24 in POLICIES and 26 in SME. Further information on the actual number of construction projects in each programme area is available in Appendix 2.

Although it is difficult to compare women’s participation by programme area between frameworks, due to the different priorities of FP5 and FP6, it is possible to compare women’s and men’s participation in order to make an assessment about horizontal segregation.

As shown in figure 4.5, in FP5, there is a much larger proportion of women (41.9% of all women) than men (35.3% of all men) participating in construction research projects within the EESD (Energy, Environment and Sustainable Development) programme area. However, there is a much smaller proportion of women (41%) than men (48.8%) participating within the GROWTH (Competitive and Sustainable Growth) programme area.

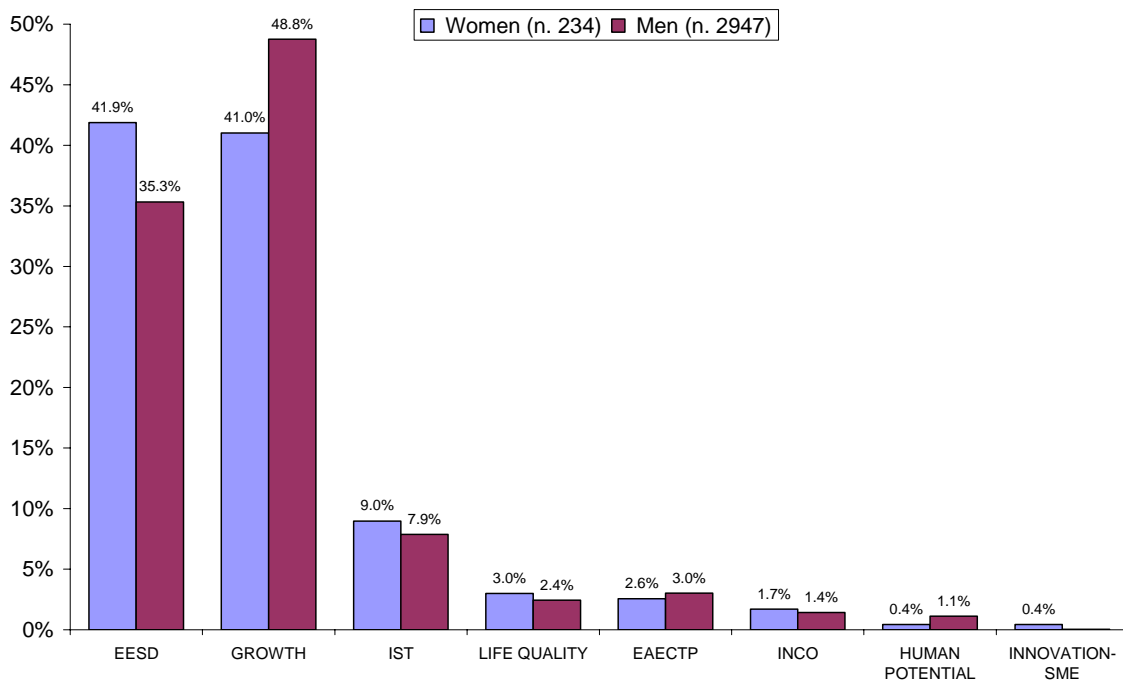


Figure 4.5 Proportion of Women and Men Participating in FP5 Construction research projects by Programme Area

In FP6 there was a greater variety of programme areas and as such no programme areas dominate within construction research as clearly as in FP5. However, as shown in figure 4.6 below, there was a much larger proportion of women (13.3%) than men (8.3%) participating in construction research projects within the POLICIES (Research for Policy Support) programme area. In contrast to FP5, however, there appears to be a larger proportion of men (34.7%) than women (29.1%) participating in the SUST DEV (Sustainable Development, Global Change and Ecosystems) programme area (although SUST DEV is the area where the presence of women is the highest).

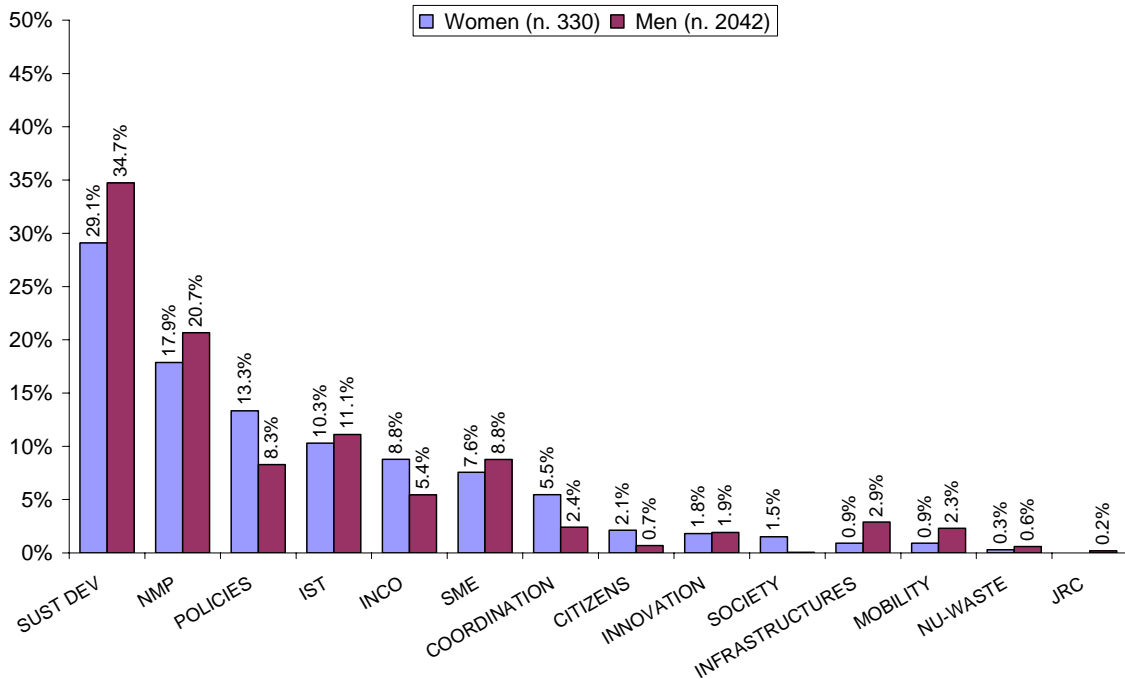


Figure 4.6 Proportion of Women and Men Participating in FP6 Construction research projects by Programme Area

### 4.3. COMPARISON OF EU FUNDED PROJECTS BY PROJECT BUDGET

It is also interesting to compare the proportion of women involved in each construction research project with the total budget of the research. Figure 4.7 below indicates that if more women are involved in a project, the project is likely to have a smaller budget than if there were fewer women participating in the research. In other words, the higher the cost of the project, the less likely there is to be women participating as coordinators or scientific managers. Figure 4.9 does suggest that there has been some improvement from FP5 to FP6, as there are more high cost projects with women participants. However, as stated earlier in the report, FP6 construction projects (average construction project budget: €5.2 million) generally had a higher budget than FP5 construction projects (average construction project cost: €2.2 million).

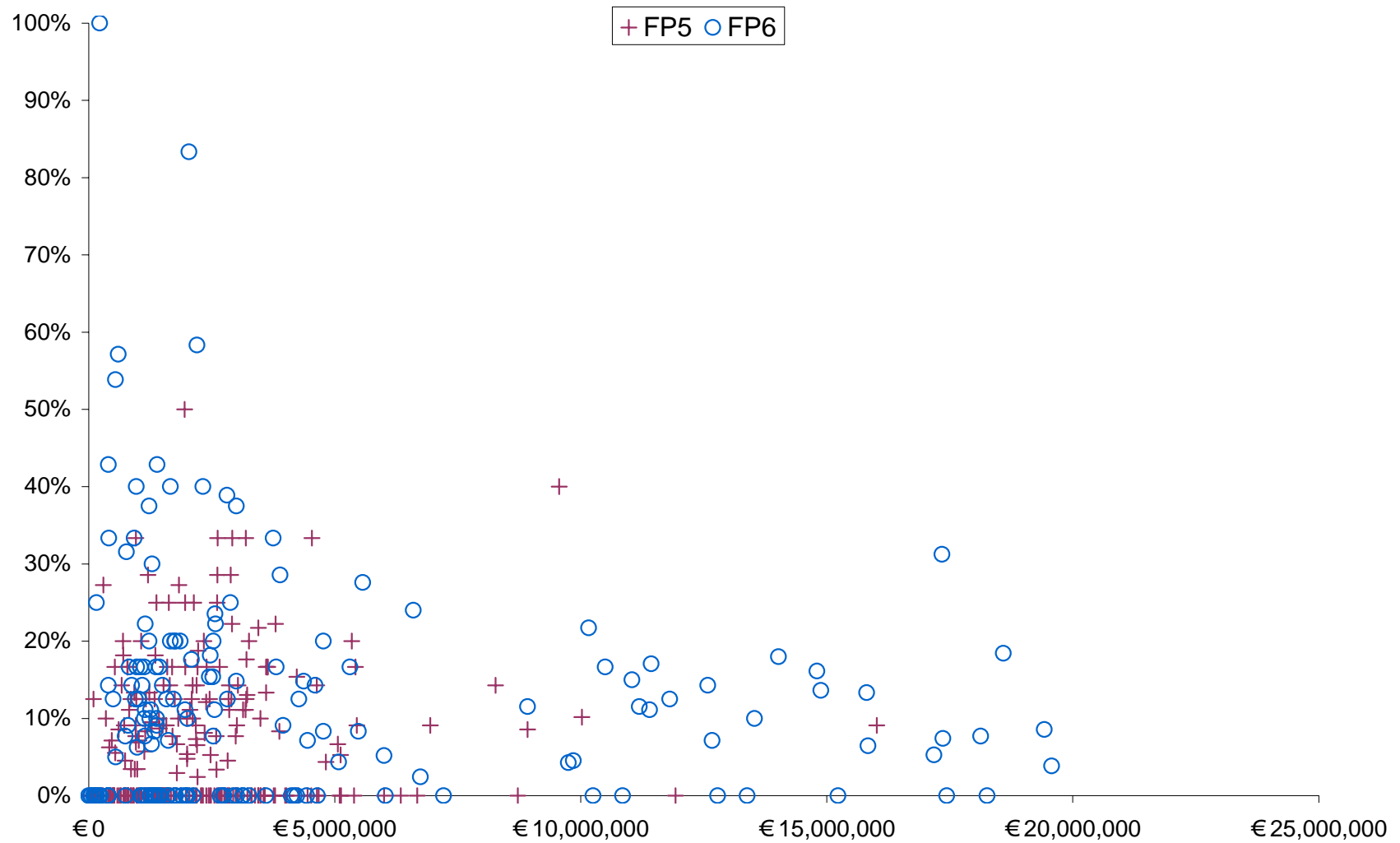


Figure 4.7 Women Coordinators and Scientific Managers by Project Cost FP5 & FP6

## 5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

---

This report has provided the results of an analysis of women's participation in EU funded construction research projects. Specifically it has reviewed the Gender Impact Assessment (GIA) of FP5 and explored women's horizontal and vertical segregation in construction research projects funded through FP5 and FP6. It is particularly important to examine the funding of European research given the European Commission's commitment to the integration of gender into all European policy areas; this is also referred to as gender mainstreaming.

EU funded construction research projects were identified by searching the E-CORE and CORDIS databases using key words from the core academic disciplines related to construction research identified in D6 of the WOMEN-CORE project (Mapping Construction Research). Using this method a total of 497 construction projects were identified (308 from FP5 and 189 from FP6), along with the names of project coordinators and scientific managers for each of the project partners. As the European Commission does not automatically collect data on the gender of project management teams, the FNDB created as part of D16 (Collection and Analysis of Statistical Data on Women's Participation in Construction Patents) was used to identify the gender of as many names as possible. A major problem encountered here was that many names of scientific managers were missing or unavailable in the project databases (particularly with regard to FP6), with the result that it was impossible to search the FNDB. A total of 933 (14%) names were unidentified by gender.

The analysis shows that women are under-represented as both construction research project coordinators and scientific managers, although there has been an increase in the proportion of women participating as lead partners between FP5 and FP6 (from 6.2% to 16.4% for coordinators and from 6.7% to 10.8% for scientific managers). This is similar to the FP5 GIA finding that women generally represent less than 20% of project partners. It is also interesting to note that in FP6 the proportion of women coordinators is considerably higher than the proportion of women scientific managers. This may indicate that women are more likely to participate in funded research if they have instigated the research themselves. However, caution must be exercised when interpreting these results given the large proportion of names unidentified by gender, particularly in FP6 (19.5%), although the figures for project coordinators are much more accurate (only 4.8% unidentified in FP6).

In terms of women's representation by country, there was much variation both in FP5 and FP6 (from 0% to 25% in FP5 and 29% in FP6, both in Slovakia), although for most countries there was an increase in the proportion of women between FP5 and FP6. The countries with the greatest involvement in EU funded construction research projects, however, had relatively low proportions of women partners (in FP6: Germany: 6.6%; Italy: 12%; France: 12%; UK: 9.2%).

Comparison of women's participation by programme area remains unclear. FP5 results indicated that women are more likely than men to be involved in construction research projects associated with the environment and sustainable development, but FP6 indicated that men are more likely to be involved in sustainable development research.

Finally, analysis of women's involvement by project budget suggests that the higher the cost of the project, the less likely there is to be women participating as coordinators or scientific managers. While there appears to be a higher proportion of women involved in high cost projects in FP6, this may be due to the fact that the average construction project cost more than double that in FP5 (€5.2 million, compared to (€2.2 million). This finding may indicate that women are less likely to have the more senior roles within organisations that allow them to lead larger scale projects.

## 5.1. RECOMMENDATIONS

In summary, this report has shown strong vertical segregation between women and men in EU funded construction research projects. However, there are a number of recommendations regarding the collection of data and areas for further research:

- There is a strong need for the European Commission to improve the collection of project data and sex-disaggregated data. Firstly, it is necessary to ensure that data collected about funded projects is complete (for example, ensuring that there is a named contact at each partner organisation). Secondly, it is recommended that in compiling data about projects, the European Commission should request the gender of project coordinators and scientific managers. Thirdly, this could be improved further by collecting information about the gender of entire research teams. While this data may be unavailable at the project proposal stage, it could be collected as part of the reporting period. This is essential if the European Commission is committed to providing a full gender impact assessment of the framework programmes.
- Further research is necessary to investigate the horizontal segregation of women in construction research, which proved inconclusive in this analysis. This should be considered in the data collection stages of the WOMEN-CORE project and in other research.

## REFERENCES

---

European Commission. COM (99) 76 final. Communication from the Commission (1999) *Women and Science: Mobilising women to enrich European research*.

Commission Staff Working Document (2005) *Women and Science: Excellence and Innovation – Gender Equality in Science*, Commission Staff Working Document. Brussels, 11.3.2005, SEC (2005) 370.

European Commission (2003) Rübsamen-Waigmann, H. *et al*, *Women in industrial research. A wake-up call for European industry*, Luxembourg, Office for Official Publications of the European Commission.

Meulders, D., Plasman, R., Lemièrre, S., Danis, S., O’Dorchai, S., Tojerow, I., Jepsen, M., Gangji, A., Moreno, D., Caprile, M. and Kruger, K. (2003) *Women in industrial research – Analysis of statistical data and good practices of companies*, Directorate-General for Research, Science and Science, Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities.

European Commission (2003b), *Women in industrial research. Good practices in companies across Europe* Luxembourg, Office for Official Publications of the European Commission.

European Commission (2004) *Gender and Excellence in the Making*, Luxembourg, Office for Official Publications of the European Commission - ISBN 92-894-7479-3.

Pia Laurila and Kerry Young (2001) *Gender in Research – Gender Impact Assessment of the specific programmes of the Fifth Framework Programme: An Overview*. Brussels: European Commission. Also available online at: [ftp://ftp.cordis.europa.eu/pub/science-society/docs/women\\_gender\\_impact\\_fp5\\_en.pdf](ftp://ftp.cordis.europa.eu/pub/science-society/docs/women_gender_impact_fp5_en.pdf)

Ineke Klinge and Mineke Bosch (2001) *Gender in Research – Gender Impact Assessment of the specific programmes of the Fifth Framework Programme – Quality of Life and Management of Living Resources*. Brussels: European Commission.

Ecotec (2001) *Gender in Research – Gender Impact Assessment of the specific programmes of the Fifth Framework Programme – User-friendly Information Society*. Brussels: European Commission.

Imgard Schultz, Diana Hummel, Doris Hayn and Claudia Empacher (2001) *Gender in Research – Gender Impact Assessment of the specific programmes of the Fifth Framework Programme – Environment and Sustainable Development sub-programme*. Brussels: European Commission.

Marguerite Appel, Jo Beall, Kristien de Boodt, Sue Fleming, Charlotte Marting and Marni Pigott (2001) *Gender in Research – Gender Impact Assessment of the specific programmes of the Fifth Framework Programme – Confirming the International Role of Community Research*. Brussels: European Commission.

Socintec (2001) *Gender in Research – Gender Impact Assessment of the specific programmes of the Fifth Framework Programme – Promotion of Innovation and Encouragement of Participation of Small and Medium Size Enterprises*. Brussels: European Commission.

Mary Braithwaite (2001) *Gender in Research – Gender Impact Assessment of the specific programmes of the Fifth Framework Programme – Improving Human Research Potential and the Socio-economic Knowledge Base*. Brussels: European Commission.

## APPENDIX 1: NUMBER OF PARTNERS BY COUNTRY

Table A. Number of FP5 Partners in Each Country by Gender

FP5	Total Partners	Women Partners	Men Partners	Unidentified Partners
AT	75	3	69	3
BE	128	6	105	17
BG	19	2	10	7
CY	7	1	3	3
CZ	69	3	65	1
DE	428	13	386	29
DK	140	12	116	12
EE	6	0	5	1
EL	168	27	119	22
ES	230	10	197	23
FI	158	14	134	10
FR	346	19	289	38
HU	35	4	30	1
IE	33	2	30	1
IT	338	19	288	31
LT	7	0	4	3
LU	1	0	1	0
LV	5	0	3	2
MT	1	0	1	0
NEU	232	11	179	42
NL	209	1	168	40
PL	66	8	53	5
PT	97	5	82	10
RO	23	1	21	1
SE	194	20	164	10
SK	4	1	3	0
SL	45	4	39	2
UK	468	48	385	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>3538</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>2947</b>	<b>357</b>

Table B. Number of FP6 Partners in Each Country by Gender

<b>FP6</b>	<b>Total Partners</b>	<b>Women Partners</b>	<b>Men Partners</b>	<b>Unidentified Partners</b>
AT	79	9	59	11
BE	142	24	106	12
BG	9	0	8	1
CY	8	2	5	1
CZ	47	7	36	4
DE	351	23	273	55
DK	50	6	37	7
EE	6	0	6	0
EL	110	18	70	22
ES	214	36	136	42
FI	92	14	72	6
FR	241	29	178	34
HU	28	1	17	10
IE	16	1	10	5
IT	258	31	173	54
LT	16	3	8	5
LU	4	1	2	1
LV	3	0	3	0
MT	5	1	4	0
NEU	245	34	151	60
NL	121	7	86	28
PL	87	10	61	16
PT	48	8	34	6
RO	20	3	15	2
SE	126	11	101	14
SK	7	2	5	0
SL	39	3	26	10
UK	238	22	181	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>2948</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>2042</b>	<b>576</b>

## APPENDIX 2: NUMBER OF PARTNERS BY PROGRAMME AREA

Table C. Number of FP5 Partners in each Programme Area by Gender

FP5	Total Projects	Total Partners	Women Partners	Men Partners	Unidentified Partners
EAECTP	6	102	6	89	7
EESD	123	1277	98	1041	138
GROWTH	104	1667	96	1437	134
HUMAN POTENTIAL	17	49	1	33	15
INCO	10	71	4	42	25
INNOVATION-SME	2	15	1	1	13
IST	35	275	21	232	22
LIFE QUALITY	11	82	7	72	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>3538</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>2947</b>	<b>357</b>

Table D. Number of FP6 Partners in each Programme Area by Gender

<b>FP6</b>	<b>Total Projects</b>	<b>Total Partners</b>	<b>Women Partners</b>	<b>Men Partners</b>	<b>Unidentified Partners</b>
<b>CITIZENS</b>	2	22	7	14	1
<b>COORDINATION</b>	5	72	18	49	5
<b>INCO</b>	18	180	29	111	40
<b>INFRASTRUCTURES</b>	4	65	3	59	3
<b>INNOVATION</b>	3	49	6	39	4
<b>IST</b>	16	354	34	227	93
<b>JRC</b>	4	4	0	4	0
<b>MOBILITY</b>	12	57	3	47	7
<b>NMP</b>	20	501	59	422	20
<b>NU-WASTE</b>	1	13	1	12	0
<b>POLICIES</b>	24	296	44	169	83
<b>SME</b>	26	282	25	179	78
<b>SOCIETY</b>	1	6	5	1	0
<b>SUST DEV</b>	53	1047	96	709	242
<b>Total</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>2948</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>2042</b>	<b>576</b>