COMMISSION OF EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
DG XII
EVAK-5126 FR CONTRACT
FINAL REPORT

INDICATORS

AND

SURVEY OF THE RESEARCHERS

-SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT-

a European Research Programme

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INTRODUCTION

The following text is the final report provided for the EVAK--51 26--F (MNRE) contract.

It presents the databases built and the results of a survey by questionnaire sent to the researchers involved in STD2 Programme of EC. It proposes some indicators dealing with the geopolitics of the STD2 Programme, development of partnership, evolution from STD1 to STD2 and differences between proposals received by the Programme and actual projects.

The appraisal of the scientific quality wasn't of our mandate; we only worked out indicators to assess the different outputs of the teams involved, and to qualify the impact they expect. We analysed through the questionnaire the intentions of the researchers and the operation of the projects (peoples involved, difficulties, use of funding,...). The results were analysed, distinguishing the "North" from the "South" (that is, Europe and the Third World), and Agriculture from Health.

We also broke down some of the data by "region". These regions may be countries (in Europe) or sub-continents. This is necessary in order to explore the effects of historical settings (recent or distant colonial past, linguistic affinities, economic influence zones,...), and traditions shaping research (universities or major state research centres; institutions specialising (or not) in tropical issues; active bi-lateral research and development policies in developing countries (DCs).

The outline of the report is as follows :

SECTION I. DESCRIPTION OF THE STD2 PROGRAMME
1. Building the databases
2. Main characteristics of STD2
3. From STD1 to STD2
4. From proposals to projects in STD2.

SECTION II. THE SURVEY
1. Methodology
2. Sociography of the teams
3. Intentions and priorities of the researchers
4. Project operation
5. Differences between the North and the South
6. Differences between Agriculture and Health

SECTION I

DESCRIPTION OF THE STD2 PROGRAMME

CHAPTER 1. BUILDING THE DATABASES

CHAPTER 1

BUILDING THE DATA BASES

Three bases were established :

* The one expected and called J2, concerning the projects financed by STD2
and meant to allow for comparisons.
* A base of the projects financed by the preceding Programme STD1
(called J1).
* A base of the proposals received by the programme STD2
(called PROP2).

These bases respectively contain :

* J2 : 315 projects, 91 items per project;
* J1 : 381 projects, 26 items per project;
* PROP2 : 1872 proposals, 27 items per project.

The same identification key (proposal number) allows to connect J2 and PROP2.

1. DOCUMENTATION SOURCES.

1.1 The primary sources are :

-The Research proposals received by the Programme in response to its invitations to tender.

-The "Data Sheets", which are summaries of these proposals in two pages.

-The Contracts, established for the selected projects.

-The Scientific implementation reports, submitted to STD at the end of projects.

These documents are unique, untransportable papers. They are kept by the Programme in its archives, in premises which were generously opened for us. For specific reasons (see below), we have photocopied or partly recopied some of them (all the data sheets, some of the proposals).

1.2 A lot of time could be saved by resorting to **secondary sources**. These are :

-The AMPERE base of DG XII. It should keep all the proposals received, as well as the elements resulting from the evolution of the file (contract or not, implementation--especially financial). It wasn't operational at the begining of STD2. Therefore it couldn't serve us for this evaluation. But it would be worth testing the time saved as a result of its use (cf paragraph below).

-FESTIVAL base, used by STD2 for its management. It concerns the projects accepted (not the proposals). It reproduces the data sheets, updates the

post-proposal contractual modifications. It has been very precious for us (cf paragraph 3).

-End of project Scientific Summaries, which are in a book edited on the fortunate initiative of the Programme.This applies to STD1 (finished), but not to STD2 (one third of whose projects are still in process).

1.3 These sources have common parts. **They don't overlap.**

a) In extension :

*Proposals, Data Sheet (and AMPERE as of STD3) are concerned with all the proposals received (1872 for STD2).

*Contracts, Reports and Summaries of Scientific Implementation, and FESTIVAL concern only with the proposals selected and which became projects (315 for STD2).

b) In understanding :

*Some sources are abridged compared to others (Data Sheet/Proposals, Summaries/Sientific Reports).

*Others introduce new elements (Contracts/Data Sheet : new identification key, financing granted, and not only asked for...).

*Each source chooses the items which are most convenient for its objective (Proposals : many scientific elements, to help selection; AMPERE : many administrative elements, to help financial follow up; FESTIVAL : management objectives...).

2. THE CONTENTS OF THE SOURCES.

2.1 The Proposal is the richest document.

It is drafted on a 20 page form and provides :
* the matrix information common to all the sources,
* as well as exclusive data.

These data are of five kinds :

- An identification key (Number atributed to the proposal).
- Identification of the coordinator (an administrative and a scientific official; and other data about their institution and laboratory).
- Identification of associates (same items).
- Financing (Financing asked for, broken down by items and by partners)
- Scientific information (very developed : research area and fields; object and problematic in 4 linked key words; summary, description and justification of the scientific proposal, in a very developed manner: 10 to 15 pages).

2.2 Some sources introduce new elements.

These are highlighted in Table 1.

These new elements (additions or corrections) are due to the evolutionary character of all research action :

- From the proposal to the contract : A new identification key is given to the selected proposals (N°of contract); the financing granted is different from the one asked for. Some associates are excluded (for lack of money...), new ones are introduced (on scientific notice, or by merging proposals...).

- Post-contract : The project evolves scientifically; changes of address, of persons, or even of laboratories occur, because of individual hazards (illness, change of jobs or professions, unavailability...) or institutional ones (transfer, dissolution of laboratories...).

Contracts, in principle, fix situations, therefore these modifications are often known by management but they are rarely recorded. Their discovery through assessment is a long journey.

3. CONSTRUCTION OF THE BASE J2

(Projects financed by STD2).

3.1 **Objectives.** We wanted at once to :

a) Build **INDICATORS** of the functioning of the Programme, especially from the following angles:
- **geopolitical** (distribution of the associates and leaders by country, according to research areas...);
- institutions involved (the type of institutions, their strategies, autonomy and relative success);
- associativity (cooperation developed in Europe and in the South, bi- or multi-lateral cooperation stretching across regions , continents , linguistic and traditional areas of influence; distinctions according to the countries and institutions operating as leaders...);
- scientific choices (privileged fields of research, partiality for and differential success of countries...).

b) We wanted to send **a questionnaire by post** to all the scientific officials of the laboratories involved (leaders and associates).

c) We wanted to **simplify this questionnaire**, by exempting those answering them from mentioning : the identification sheet of their laboratory, the financing granted and the themes treated, all these informations being already gathered by the EC.

We therefore needed to import this information, especially the addresses of the people in charge. We needed supplementary data, which are useful in order to build our indicators : we searched for those most immediately available in the archives and bases of the Programme.

Base J2 finally has 91 items per project. It very closely respects the structure of the Proposals. A lot of data come from FESTIVAL. Details of the items included are in Table 1. The main items, combined to form the indicators, are signalled below :

- Identification keys : proposal n°, project n°, reception n° of the questionnaire.
- Identity of the scientific leader : Name, Address, Institution, Lab, Town, Country
- Identity of scientific associates : as above
- Scientific information : Title, Research area and fields, key words.
- Financing : Total given to project.

3.2 Procedure.

1°) Importing data.

We are grateful to the Director of the STD Programme for kindly giving us access to his database, FESTIVAL. We saved a lot of time by importing its data, instead of selecting and copying part of them out of the primary documents.

2°) Supplementary data.

Certain items were however missing. The main one was the postal address of the associates of each project. FESTIVAL (like the Data Sheets) identifies them only by the name of the person in charge, his/her institution of attachment, his/her town and country. In order to send the questionnaires we had to go back to the Proposals, in the archives. We sorted them out (so as to select those which had become Projects); then we took the addresses we wanted, as well as some exclusive information, which could enter the indicators (type of institutions involved, size of laboratories...).

3°) Correction of the data.

The necessary corrections were due to three causes :

- Transfer errors, from the Proposals to the Data Sheets, and then to FESTIVAL.
- The ambiguities of formulation, in the Proposition or the Data Sheet (therefore in FESTIVAL).
- Post-contract events, unrecorded.

We systematically confronted the Proposals (for the identity of the participants) and the Data Sheet (for all the items) with FESTIVAL. Errors in data entry were very few (about 1%).

There was **an ambiguity over the nature of the "official"** of the teams mentioned by the Data Sheet (and FESTIVAL). The STD2 proposal form asked for the identity of the *scientific* official only in second place, (after that of the *administrative* official, and only if it was different from that of the latter). Some of those making proposals ommitted it involuntarily (or voluntarily, in the case of very hierarchical organisations); and errors in data acquisition could have been committed, during the transfer of the Data Sheet (which are theoretically concerned with scientific officials--those we were interested in for the questionnaire). The form prepared for STD3 has solved this difficulty (both administrative and scientific officials have to be mentioned, and optic data capture should avoid transfer errors. For STD2, we suspect the confusion between scientific and administative officials in 10% of the cases, and we have solved the difficulty as will be seen in the following paragraph.

In the Post-contract phase, and this will remain true for STD3, a certain number of unrecorded misadventures are due to the normal life of the project. We have mentioned them above. They result into changing addresses or changing persons involved (including scientific officials, leaders or associates), or even changing operating laboratories.

We encountered all these cases as soon as we tested the questionnaire.

To correct the data (and specify the true scientific officials), we quickly wrote to and questioned :

- project leaders, asking them to specify the final configuration of the action.
- STD2 officials in Brussels, when the leaders failed to reply.

On the whole, in our J2 base we corrected 14% of the identifyers of scientific officials, spread over 1/4 of the projects.It can be seen as being a lot, or a little if one takes into account the big lability of scientific circles in developing countries, with whom this Programme is dealing. We should also consider that the corrections will always remain incomplete (we made new ones, on the basis of the questionnaires received); part of the non responses to the questionnaire (which I estimate at 10%, despite our corrections) will be due to these post-contract misadventures, which have remained undetectable.

4. BUILDING OTHER BASES : J1 (STD1 PROJECTS) AND PROP2 (STD2 POPOSALS).

a) On the panel's demand, we have built the PROP2 base to analyse the passage from proposals to projects; especially :

- Rate of success, by country, by research field;
- and country (or institution) predilection for some research areas.

In order to do that :

* We have photocopied all the Data Sheets(1872 summaries of proposals).
* For each one, we entered the folowing information :

- Identification key : N° of proposal.
- Identity of the leader : Institution, Town, Country.
- Identity of each associate : Institution, Town, Country.
- Scientific data : Area, Research field, 4 key words.

This is base PROP2.

b) To analyse the evolution, from STD1 To STD2 Programmes (particularly from the geopolitical, associative, and scientific choices points of view) we refered to the two volumes of "Summaries of Scientific Results" published by STD at the end of the STD1 Programme.

For each project described, we entered the :

+ Identification key : N° of project.
+ Identity of the leader : Institution, Town, Country.
+ Identity of each associate : Institution, Town, Country.
+ Scientific data : Area, Research fields, Key words.

This is base J1.

5. FOR THE FUTURE : AMPERE?

From this experience, the following could be born in mind for future assessments :

a) The great importance of the bases set up by EC itself (coupled with simple indicators).

b) The need, at the same time, for other information :

* scientific asessment , by peer review or site visits (which could be more continuous--but could only be done by peers);

* information linked to the specificity of the Programme (which is particularly true for STD--and, luckily, this is illustrated by the columns provided for in the Proposals of STD3 in addition to the standard EC form : for instance, they contain

detailed descriptions of the innovative character (from the point of view of world knowledge and local methodological advances), or the impact on development expected from the proposal;

* questionnaire to researchers, the only people who could express their intentions, opinions, attitudes and indicate the unfolding of the project.

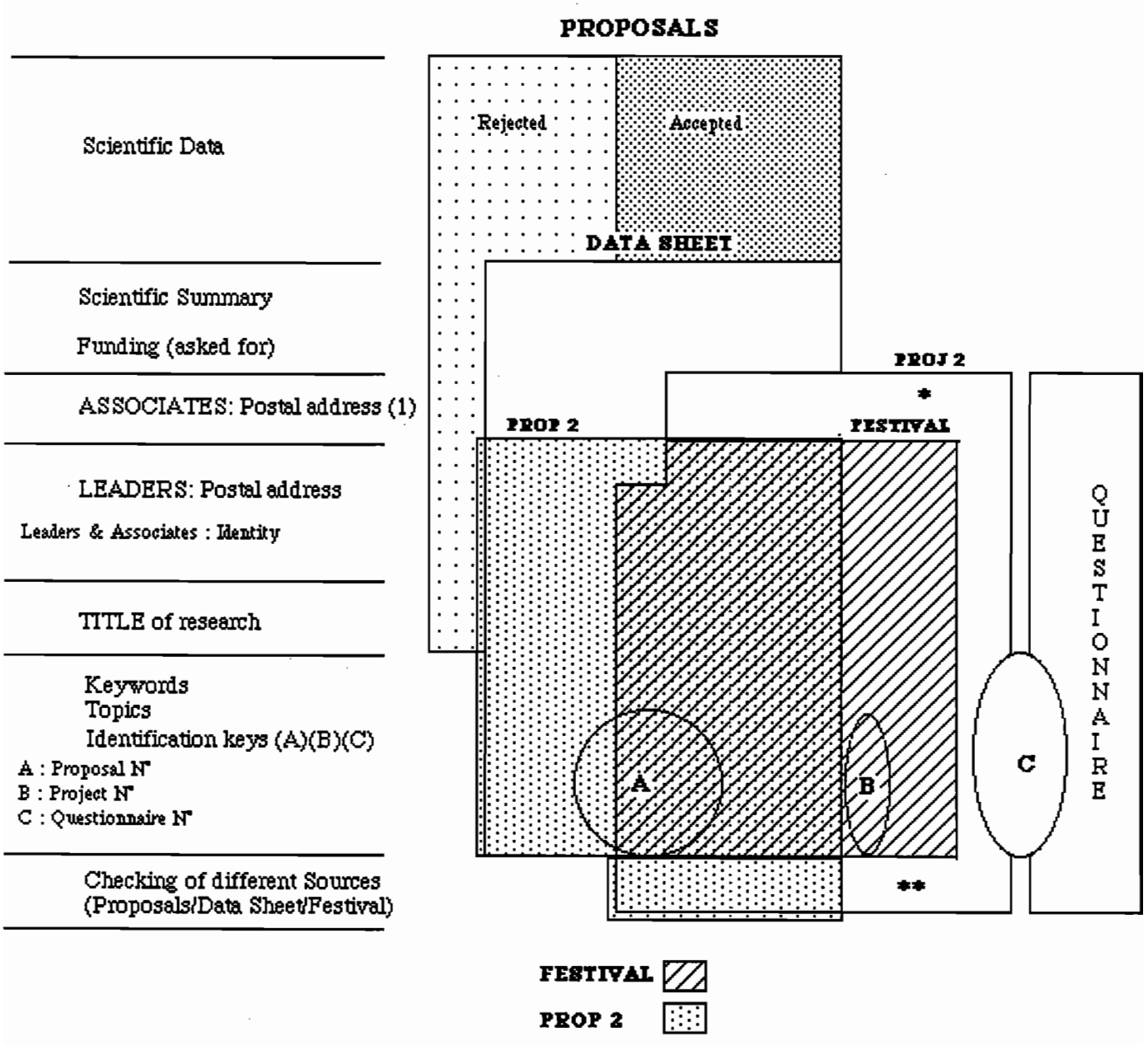
c) We would mention the importance to obtain easily the addresses of the *scientific* officials, leaders or associates :

+ The "Proposals" form should differentiate scientific officials from administrative ones.
+ The Data Sheet should unambigiously mention the scientific official.
+ The usable EC bases (AMPERE or FESTIVAL) should follow the Data Sheet in this respect. The previous ambiguities seem to have been clarified by the new forms (STD3 Proposals) and their optic reading (results to be tested).

d) Recourse to AMPERE should make it possible to establish the equivalent of our 2 bases J2 (ongoing Projects) and PROP2 (Proposals received for the ongoing programme), directly, without recourse to the archives. The equivalent of J1 (Projects of the preceding programme) has already been established for STD3, by our base J2. AMPERE will then continue it. We can therefore hope that, in future, significant gains of time will be made in setting up the bases, which could support a permanent dash-board (with joint indicators).

e) But the bases established this way will always have to be corrected. Post-Contract events (scientific evolutions, changes in team shape) are actually unavoidable. At the time of assessment, a good way of taking stock of the situation is to question, systematically and very early by writing to the leaders of the project. The asessment and next sending of a questionnaire will be announced to them at the same time.

f) The figure next page sums up the available sources.



(1) Omitted in Data Sheet and Festival included in Proposals and PROJ 2

Corrections : * changes in addresses, in partnerships, in heads of teams or projects during the contract

**errors in transfer from proposals to Data Sheet, or Data Sheet to Festival

FIGURE 1

CHAPTER 2. CHARACTERISTICS OF STD2.

CHAPTER 2

MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF STD2

1. GEOPOLITICAL ASPECT OF THE PROGRAMME

An important aspect of the STD programme is that it is open to countries other than EC members. Countries invited to participate are of course mostly from the Third World, since those regions are directly concerned by the Programme.

One of the main objectives of the Programme is to encourage the scientific communities of the participating countries to broaden their cooperation rather than work with one single, traditional, partner. The aim is to set up a European competency in developing countries with the participation of all the EC countries, and by the same token break down barriers between traditional areas of influence.

This is a very complex task. Several countries, such as France, Belgium and Great-Britain, are former colonial powers. They already have their own specialized institutions, which they successfully use as a basis for "tropicalist" research in order to continue cooperating with countries they are familiar with. Other Northern European countries (such as Germany, Denmark, Ireland) and Southern European countries (Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece), whose colonial past is less burdensome, have neither the same facilities nor the same inclinations. Nevertheless, some of these countries (and some of their researchers as well) may have been influenced by geopolitical considerations or even, driven by a different sense of obligation and capable of adopting different points of view (ethical, scientific, geographic), they may have developed a new interest in the Third World. Historical factors such as language barriers, areas of political influence, economic affinities, have also contributed to the widening of the gap; each country's preferential (or privileged) areas of intervention were (by mutual choice) strictly separate. The purpose of the Community principle is to overcome these barriers.

In this context, with several traditionally "tropicalist" countries already in the field, it was necessary to find ways of arousing the interest of the others and urging them to participate. On the other hand, the "Third World" is now broken up into several categories: the NIC (Newly Industrialized Countries), the LAC (Least Advanced Countries) and the intermediary countries. According to what guiding principles is cooperation to be set up among them? What type of implicit development strategy should be promoted and which areas should be preferred for political reasons? These questions must be answered with flexible, adaptable solutions.

In this respect, we must first look at STD2's geopolitical orientation.

1.1 Proportion of financed projects per country.

The tables and diagrams give details of the results.

TOTAL INVOLVEMENT STD 2

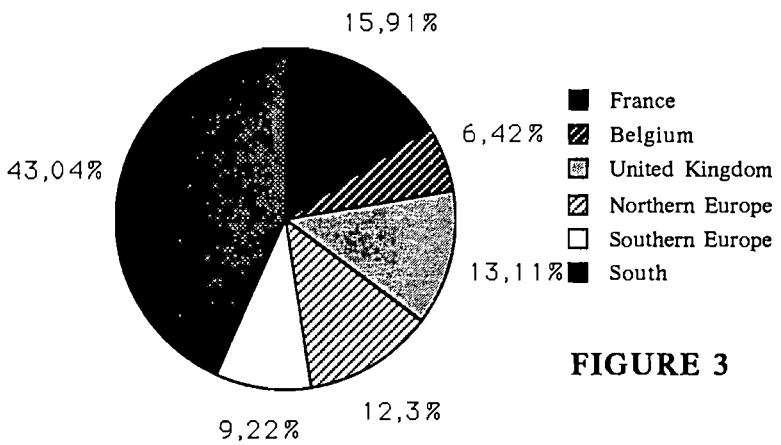


FIGURE 3

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CONTACT LEADERS STD 2

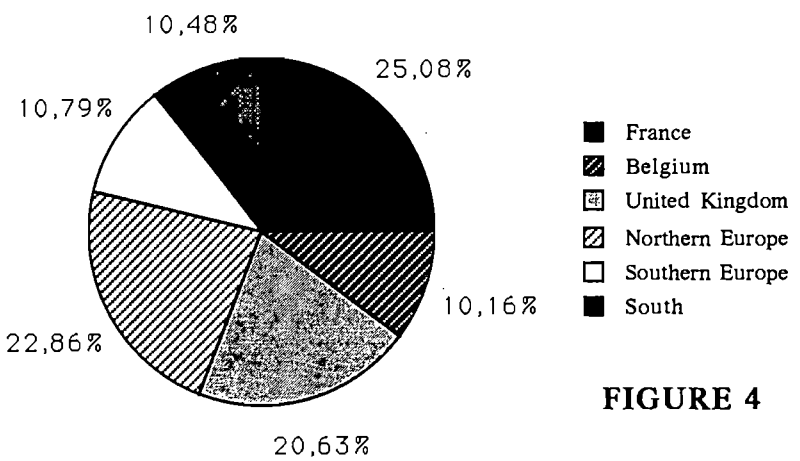


FIGURE 4

A distinction was made between leaders and associates in each project. The data are presented in 3 columns (see Table 1): Agriculture, Health and the Programme as a whole. Each of these columns is in turn divided into 3 series: number of research teams acting as leader, number of teams acting as associates, and total number of teams taking part in STD2 Programme.

STD2 Geographical distribution of contracts
A- Absolute figures

	AGRICULTURE			HEALTH			STD 2		
country	Lead	Asso	Total	Lead	Asso	Total	Lead	Asso	Total
F	**49**	**78**	**127**	**30**	**19**	**49**	**79**	**97**	**176**
B	**19**	**25**	**44**	**13**	**14**	**27**	**32**	**39**	**71**
UK	**30**	**46**	**76**	**35**	**34**	**69**	**65**	**80**	**145**
D	21	19	40	15	3	18	36	22	58
Ned	11	17	28	13	14	27	24	31	55
DK	2	3	5	6	4	10	8	7	15
Irl	2	2	4	2	2	4	4	4	8
Eur north	**36**	**41**	**77**	**36**	**23**	**59**	**72**	**64**	**136**
I	6	21	27	11	5	16	17	26	43
Sp	4	21	25	3	4	7	7	25	32
P	3	9	12	3	2	5	6	11	17
Gr	2	4	6	2	2	4	4	6	10
Eur south	**15**	**55**	**70**	**19**	**13**	**32**	**34**	**68**	**102**
EC	**149**	**245**	**394**	**133**	**103**	**236**	**282**	**348**	**630**
Medit	6	41	47	1	9	10	7	50	57
Fraco Africa	14	106	120	0	53	53	14	159	173
Anglo Africa	1	34	35	2	39	41	3	73	76
Lat.Am.	3	54	57	4	32	36	7	86	93
Asia	0	23	43	2	32	34	2	75	77
South	**24**	**278**	**302**	**9**	**168**	**177**	**33**	**446**	**479**
Total	**173**	**523**	**695**	**142**	**271**	**413**	**315**	**794**	**1109**

TABLE 1

Results may be more easily interpreted by looking at proportions (see Table 2) rather than at absolute figures. The percentage of leaders and that of associates per country (in Europe and in the Third World), as well as the proportion of participants per country (Europeans on the one hand, Third World regions on the other) are to be noted.

STD 2 Geographical distribution of contracts
B-Percentages

	AGRICULTURE %			HEALTH %			STD 2 %		
	Lead	**Asso**	**Total**	**Lead**	**Asso**	**Total**	**Lear**	**Ass**	**Total**
F	**33**	**31**	**32**	**23**	**18**	**21**	**28**	**28**	**28**
B	**13**	**10**	**11**	**10**	**13**	**11**	**11**	**11**	**11**
UK	**20**	**19**	**19**	**26**	**33**	**29**	**23**	**23**	**23**
D	14	8	10,5	11	3	8	13	6	9
Ned	7,5	7	7	10	14	11	9	9	9
DK	1,5	1	1,5	4,5	4	4	3	2	2,5
Irl	1,5	1	1	1,5	2	2	1	1	1
North Eur	**24**	**17**	**20**	**27**	**23**	**25**	**26**	**18**	**21,5**
I	4,0	8,5	7	8	5	7	6	7,5	7
Sp	3	8,5	7	2	4	3	2,5	7	6
P	2,0	4	2,5	2	2	2	2	3,5	2
Gr	1	2	1,5	2	2	2	1,5	2	1,5
South Eur	**10,0**	**23**	**18**	**14**	**13**	**14**	**12**	**20**	**16,5**
EC	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Medit	18	14	14	11	5	5	15	11	12
Francoph. Africa	58	38	40	0	32	30,5	43	36	36
Angloph. Africa	4	12	12	22	24	23,5	9	16	16
Lat Am	12	19	19	44	19	21	21	19	20
Asia	8	16	15	0	20	20	13	18	16
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

NB: "Mediterranean" countries include: Algeria, Cyprus , Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco Syria, Tunisia and Turkey.

TABLE 2

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CONTRACT LEADERS
STD2 Health

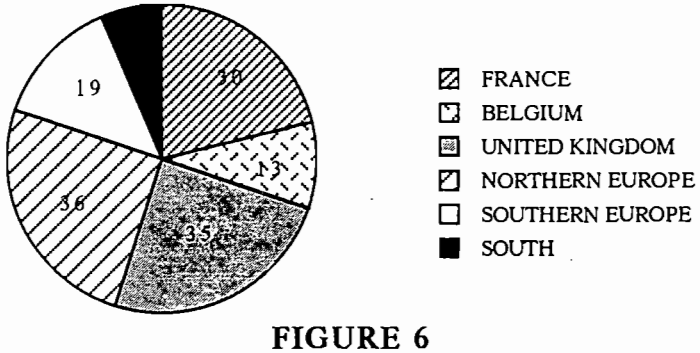


FIGURE 6

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CONTRACT LEADERS
STD2 Agriculture

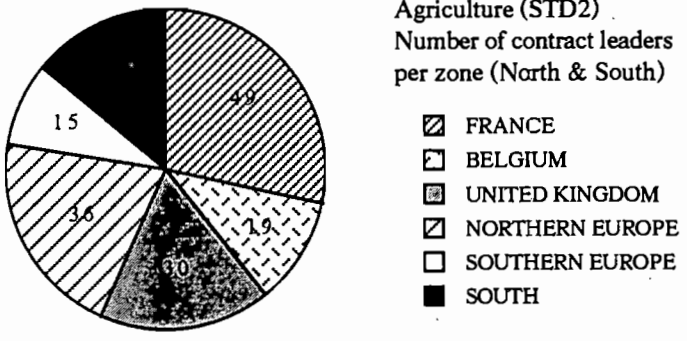


FIGURE 5

Out of 315 financed projects, 142 are in the Health sector and 173 in Agriculture. Although at first glance both sectors seem practically equivalent, there are in fact serious discrepancies between them (see Table 3). On the one hand, there are fewer associations in the Health sector than in Agriculture - especially intra-European associations. On the other hand, there is also a smaller proportion of Third World leaderships in Health. These facts and their explanation will be dealt with a little later.

	Agriculture	**Health**	**STD2**
Number of projects	173	142	315
Average number of European associates per project	1.64	0.77	1.23
Average number of associates per project	3.02	1.90	2.52
% of European leaderships	86	94	89

TABLE 3

We can see that **each field has its own "style"**. This fact will be taken into account in the rest of the report.

We will now look at the distribution of activities among participating countries, first in Europe, then in the Third World.

1.2 Distibution of activities in Europe.

First, what is the proportion of participants on the global level (STD2) per region?

France, Belgium (whose participation rates are significant), and Great Britain stand apart because of their strong tropicalist tradition. The other countries can be divided into two contrasting groups which we have called "Northern" and "Southern" Europe.

France	Belgium	U.K.	Northen Europe	Southern Europe	%
28	11	23	21	17	of STD2 participants
28	11	23	26	12	of STD2 leaderships
21	2	23	33*	21	of European researchers

* (with Germany : 29)

France, Belgium and the U.K. still dominate, though much less than in STD1 (as we will see later). The other countries are at a disadvantage either because they are less often invited (Northern Europe, especially Germany - which means more networks have to be set up within the EC), or because they came in late, without previously established networks of contacts in the Third World (Southern Europe).

Five countries garner 80% of all the participants*, and only two (France and Great Britain) are responsible for 50%. Leaderships are divided according to the same proportions (83% and 51%)**

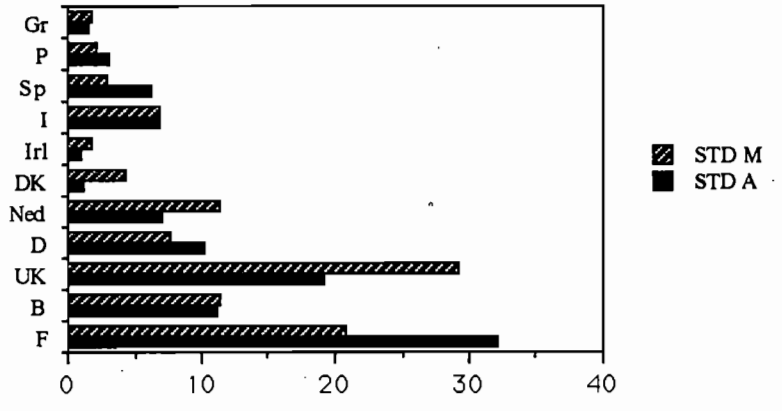
Although they still remain in second position, Italy and Spain have made considerable progress since STD1, which accounts for the growing importance of Southern Europe (which was not very active in STD1). Denmark, Ireland, Greece and Portugal follow behind.

Two "small" countries have exceptionally high scores: Belgium (ranking 3rd) and Holland (ranking 5th), which brings them close to German scores: their interest in STD has been growing ever since its inception.

	Rank of particip.	Nº of particip.	Rank in leadership	Nº in leaderships
Total		630		282
France	1	176	1	79
U.K.	2	145	2	65
Belgium	3	71	4	32
Germany	4	58	3	36
Holland	5	55	5	24
Italy	6	43	6	17
Spain	7	35	8	7
Denmark	8	15	7	8
Portugal	9	14	9	6
Greece	10	10	10	4
Ireland	11	8	10	4

This division into "areas" also reflects a strong tendency to specialize, especially during phases of development. The three countries with the highest participation rate are active in both fields (Agriculture and Health). Belgium has the most balanced rate for both sectors. France shows a preference for Agriculture and Great Britain for Health. Specializations become more and more marked as we go down the list. Holland, Denmark and Ireland clearly predominate in the Health sector, whereas Germany and Spain specialize in Agriculture. Italy is on the whole balanced; however there is a double paradox in the fact that its participants in the Health sector are more often designated as leaders, yet less often invited, whereas the opposite goes for participants in Agriculture.

PERCENTAGES OF PARTICPATION AMONG EC MEMBER STATES, AGRICULTURE AND HEALTH



* France, Great-Britain, Belgium, Germany, Holland, in decreasing order.

** In this case, Germany comes just before Belgium.

As far as the heavily participating countries are concerned, these discrepancies reflect their strong points and their basic scientific orientation (at least in the tropicalist field).

For those countries recently admitted to the Programme, preferences are more a matter of strategy: they reflect the type of involvement (scattered teams or top level institutions) and suggest potential for development (do they or do they not give rise to imitation within the country and to a desire to collaborate on the part of other members of the EC).

The same analysis will be carried out for participating countries of the Third World.

1.3 Distibution of activities in the Third World.

The programme involves **81 Third World countries**: 37 African countries South of the Sahara, 10 Mediterranean countries, 21 Latin American countries and 13 Asian countries (see table) .

PAYS	L	As	Tot	PAYS	L	As	Tot	PAYS	L	As	Tot
Tonga		1	1	Mauritania		1	1	Morroco	2	17	19
Jamaica		2	2	BurkinaFaso	3	17	20	Egypt	2	6	8
Barbados		1	1	Mali	1	16	17	Israel	1	3	4
Guad-Mart		1	1	Niger		7	7	Jordan		2	2
Trinidad				Tchad		3	3	Lebanon		1	1
CostaRica	1	5	6	Senegal	3	26	29	Syria		1	1
Guatemala		1	1	Benin	1	8	9	Turkey		1	1
				Togo		6	6	Cyprus		1	1
Nicaragua		2	2	Côtedivoire	4	19	23	**Mediter.c.**	7	50	57
Panama		1	1	Cameroon		17	17	Pakistan		2	2
Mexico	2	13	15	RCafrica		2	2	Bangladesh		2	2
Brasil	2	32	34	Gabon	1	4	5	Nepal		2	2
Surinam		1	1	Congo	1	8	9	SriLanka		1	1
Venezuela	1	6	7	Zaire		8	8	India		11	11
Colombia		6	6	Rwanda		1	1	Thailand	2	16	18
Bolivia		4	4	Burundi		7	7	Indonesia		9	9
Ecador		1	1	Guineabis.		5	5	Malaysia	2	8	10
Peru	1	2	3	SaoT&Prin		2	2	Philippines		4	4
Chile				Madagascar		2	2	Birmania		1	1
Argentina		7	7	Algeria	1	5	6	China		9	9
Uruguay		1	1	Tunisia	1	13	14	Vietnam		3	3

With the exception of the Middle East, and to a lesser extent the Far East, the Programme thus covers almost the entire planet, more densely in some parts than in others.

North and South present striking dissymmetries: Third World countries have only 10% of the leaderships (15% in Agriculture, 6% in Health). On the other hand, they actively participate in associations (43% of total participants in agriculture and health). This discrepancy is partly due to political considerations: financing comes from and is supervised by the North; its aim, first and foremost, is to develop tropicalist competency in Europe. Furthermore, scientific communities in partner countries and especially in the Least Advanced Countries are not always stable and dependable. Very few countries, or rather very few institutions in Third World countries, (except for the international centers which are located there), are capable of regularly generating proposals, and few know how to make use of international cooperation to strengthen their autonomy.

The participation rate of candidate institutions (established by comparing STD1 to STD2 and proposals to selected projects), shows as being the most active in the health sector: several Kenyan institutions, the Mahidol University in Thailand, the Pasteur Institutes, the Federal University of Rio and the Brazilian Foundations, several Bolivian institutes; in agriculture, the following countries play an important role: Morocco, thanks to the Hassan II Agronomical and Veterinarian Institute; Thailand, with a host of universities; Brazil, Mexico and Costa-Rica (CATIE...); India and several ASEAN countries; Burkina, Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, and to a lesser extent Nigeria. In most other cases, scientific communities are more fragile, their institutions less stable.

The institutions listed above are very much at ease with international relations (often choosing their European partners with the aim of establishing new links with countries not belonging to their traditional zones of bilateral cooperation), and find themselves more often than not acting as project leaders (Hassan II, Mahidol, Kenya Medical Research Institute).

Now we may ask, what **world view does the geographical distribution of the projects suggest?**

1.4 Which world-view

In fact, this world view is a combination of the very different (and sometimes contradictory, as is the case in France) orientations shown by each of the EC countries. The main instigators of projects are EC Institutes and Universities, and they naturally set up associations in areas with which they are familiar and where they already have partnerships - the historical areas of influence and implantation of their respective countries. The aim of the STD Programme is to enable each country to change perspectives, or world views, by associating with other EC members within a project (as is highly recommended by the Programme) and by taking advantage of resulting invitations. Of course, much depends on the strategies of the institutions involved. A few detailed examples, concerning France, can be provided. In some cases, leaders invite European partners in their geographical "turf" in order to be invited back to this same geographical area they are familiar with: these institutions prefer continuity, in other words their dominant position in that area is secured and their world view remains unchanged. Other leaders invite Europeans partners working in different geographical regions and who in turn invite them back to these areas. For example, in return for inviting English partners to French-speaking African countries, some French institutions were granted the opportunity of working in Asia.

The geographical strategies of "associates" may thus readjust those of the leaders: this is the case in Great Britain, for example. Countries which do not have any particular historical area of influence may also take advantage of the invitation system to explore any country they choose. The geopolitical map of a project thus reflects the controlled combination of historical reflexes and complementary strategies. It must be pointed out that Programme organizers have no political authority over geographical orientation and must accept the strategies of the major leading institutions. They combine, select, and open horizons with great skill, thanks to **the extremely effective principle of associations between members of the EC.**

A data survey shows that Third World participation follows certain patterns.

The main beneficiaries are African countries South of the Sahara, which garner more than half (52%) of Third World participation. French and Portuguese-speaking countries (mainly in West Africa) are very active, with 36% of Third World participation. Latin America (20% of participants, 1/3 of which are in Brazil), Asia (16%) and the Mediterranean (12%) remain far behind.

Here are a few striking features which surface upon examination of the detailed data: in Africa, which is as such overrepresented, it may be noted that the Sahel concentrates a great number of participants. Further down South, in English-speaking Africa, associations center on a few countries only, mainly Kenya. Some countries, whose once flourishing scientific communities have dispersed, cannot participate any more (or their partners have withdrawn): Uganda, Tanzania, Ghana, even Nigeria, among others. Links with Latin America are maintained essentially in Brazil and Mexico; Venezuela can be added to the list for the health sector, Costa-Rica, Colombia and Argentina for agriculture; the numerous ties established with the Caribbean and Central America, though scattered, represent a more unusual feature. In Asia, ASEAN countries are the main beneficiaries with 52% of Asian participation. (Thailand alone accounts for 23% of Asian participation). The most unexpected features are the underrepresentation of scientific superpowers such as India, not to mention China, and the huge void left by the Middle East.

Let us examine the data for each continent.

Overall, **participation is highly concentrated in a few countries.**
In French and Portuguese-speaking countries, 60% of the participants (and 70% of leaderships) are concentrated in 5 countries:

Senegal	29	participants	among whom	3	leaderships
Côte d'Ivoire	22	"	"	3	"
Burkina Faso	20	"	"	3	"
Cameroun	17	"	"	0	"
Mali	7	"	"	1	"

These countries (especially Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire, and to a lesser extent Cameroon) have the most developed and powerful scientific communities. In Burkina and especially in Mali, however, this sudden new input of support to scientific institutions which aren't very developed can be a source of problems as far as capacities of absorption are concerned. For example, in Burkina, where there is a block on the recruiting of civil servants (a block which also concerns research centers), a new professional group of free-lance researchers has made its appearance thanks to the influx of new aid (along with the support provided by other donors). These researchers are often young and brilliant, but without real career prospects. The development of this new professional group is worth following through, but it is as yet difficult to foresee whether a scientific community will be able to emerge at the national level. In Côte d'Ivoire, which receives a considerable amount of aid for research from the World Bank, local institutions also seem to be encountering difficulty in managing funds and programmes.

Among the English-speaking countries of Africa, Kenya has the best reputation for reliability and thus accounts for 30% of the region's participants and 2/3 of leaderships.

In Latin America, Brazil and Mexico garner together more than 50% of participants and 2/3 of leaderships. These data are proportional to the number of researchers working in these countries.

In Asia, on the contrary, ASEAN countries are favored for other reasons, since both India and China have 10 times more scientific potential. This may be the result of specific cooperation strategies applied by European countries.

On the whole, 16 (out of 81) countries participate in the Programme at least 10 times. Together, they represent 55% of Third World participation.

A comparison of this data with proposals received for STD1 (see analysis in contract ECI-1178-B 7210 -84 F) shows that although some features remain the same, many noticeable changes have occurred. The highest participation rates go to the same countries as previously, with the addition of several ASEAN countries (Indonesia and Malaysia). In those areas, long-term cooperation is developing. Two countries, Egypt and Nigeria, have reduced their participation: Egypt cooperated mainly with Germany, but the latter is now diversifying its partnerships with an eye on Brazil and Asia; Nigeria has a wide array of partnerships, but the English have withdrawn from most of them.

Situations vary depending on each Third World country concerned.

Some countries maintain a privileged relationship with a given European country (which means that more than 50% of their associations are with that country). In Latin America, France enjoys such relationships with Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela; in Africa, with Senegal (2/3 of associations), Togo (2/3), Congo (3/4) and Côte d'Ivoire (4/5), and all the Maghreb countries. The United Kingdom enjoys special relationships with Kenya, and is almost the only partner of Zimbabwe and Ghana. Belgium is of course Zaïre's main partner, and the same thing goes for Portugal and Guinea-Bissau. Other than the cases listed above (and excluding those countries which have a very low participation rate and for whom these calculations are meaningless), the rest of the Third World (that is to say the majority, with 23 countries, as against the 15 listed above) participates in a wide range of partnerships, overcoming linguistic barriers, colonial pasts or previously established economic channels. It must be also noted that in many of the 15 cases listed above, the status of privileged partner is just barely reached by the European country (exceptions have been pointed out). This diversification of partners can be interpreted as stemming from the way the Programme is set up and from the fact that Europeans are bound to the obligation of inviting each other when working abroad. It may also be due to the fact that some host countries diversify their European partners in order to benefit from their various areas of competence; the countries capable of handling international cooperation with ease are relatively few, and this ability can be attributed mainly to some of their proposal-generating institutions. Thailand, China, India, Burkina, Tunisia and Morocco (even though the two latter enjoy close links with France) belong to this category.

2. PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS.

2.1. The scope of the Programme

The STD2 Programme involves 630 research institutions spread over 92 countries: 300 are located in 11 EC countries and 330 in 81 Third World countries (half of which are in Africa).

Three times as many proposals were submitted (1872 proposals, from which 315 projects were selected, or 1 out of 6): this means that STD2 has succeeded in attracting a stable but varied group of client institutions, both productive in proposals and extremely spread out geographically. Although there is still a lot of potential to be tapped, the Programme can already boast considerable success, considering the fact that the support fund has only recently been set up.

The situation varies of course according to the country involved. A detailed analysis in the area of Health, for example, yields the following information:

- in several European countries (such as France, where almost every university and institution of higher education submitted a proposal, in Great Britain, Belgium,

Holland, and, more recently, Italy - although in this country several universities submitted only one joint proposal), participation is both intensive and widespread; in other European countries, on the other hand, participation, although at times intensive, is limited to a handful of core institutions (in the area of Health, Spain, Portugal, Greece and Ireland belong to this category); Germany and Denmark represent a transitional group, with participation becoming gradually more widespread. (For example, proposals were submitted by ten German universities.)

- In the Third World, the situation also varies from country to country. In Africa (especially West Africa), all the available potential seems to have been mobilized: networks whose purpose was to identify potential partners were set up; participation and partnership building were strongly encouraged. These efforts were followed by concrete results. In Latin America and Asia, partnerships are more often built under the wing of "key" institutions; the latter are usually quite prestigious and open to various forms of international cooperation (which they are often skillful at combining). Examples of such institutions are Mahidol University in Thailand, the University of Rio and the Paulist School of medecine in Brazil, research centers of the Indian Council for Medical Research... There is still a lot of potential to be tapped in those parts of the world.

2.2. Concentration of Participants

From one country to the other, participation is more or less concentrated around key "leading" institutions of the STD Programme. The degree of concentration in each country reflects both the degree of commitment to the Programme and the way research is organized. (Participation usually stems from a core of dynamic, well-known institutions or from specialized institutions with a natural interest in the Programme; it then progressively reaches out to the rest of the scientific community).

In Europe, many different types of organization coexist: in France, research is concentrated in what are called "Grands Etablissements" (or EPST). These institutions employ full-time researchers who teach only occasionally. Thus 6 institutions account for 80% of the proposals and 70% of French participation (even though the entire university system is now being mobilized). These six institutions are "Grands Etablissements", namely: CIRAD and ORSTOM, which specialize in tropical problems, and the Pasteur Institutes, which have a long-standing interest in this field of research; the three other important EPSTs, which do not specialize in any particular field, are INSERM, INRA, and the CNRS.

Conversely, in other countries, such as Spain or Great Britain, the main participating institutions are universities, since they sponsor most research activities. Germany and Italy combine both systems, with a preference for universities.

Here is a list of the main participating institutions in Europe:

In Belgium:

Institut d'Etudes Tropicales	16 participants
Université catholique de Louvain	12 participants 40% of total Belgian participation
Gembloux (Faculté d'agronomie)	9 participants
Rijsk University (Gand)	7 participants.
Vrije University (Brussels)	5 participants 30% of Belgian participation

In Denmark:

State Serum Institute	5 participants 33% of total country's participation
Rigshaptelet	3 participants 22% of total participation

In France	
CIRAD	50 participants
INRA	20 participants 40% of total part. of the country
Instituts Pasteur	15 participants
ORSTOM	15 participants
CNRS	12 participants
INSERM	8 participants 28% of total participation.
In Italy	
CNR	6 participants
University La Sapienza (Rome)	5 participants
University of Florence	5 participants
Higher Institute of Health	4 participants 47% of total participation
in Spain:	
CIC	11 participants 35% of country's total contribution.

2.3. Institution Strategy

The STD Programme has had to adapt to the participating institutions in matters of international relations as well as scientific competence. Such factors as partner choice and geopolitical orientation vary greatly according to the different types of European "leading institutions" (The specific strategies developed by the countries mentioned earlier also stem from these institutions.) The Programme's aim is to find a way of combining the strategies of these leading institutions, strategies which may prove to be extremely divergent, even within the same country.

In those countries where universities constitute the main framework for scientific research, diversity is ensured thanks to their autonomy in the choice of partners at the international level. Instinctively, universities seize all new and unexplored opportunities, whether in the scientific realm or human relations.Italy, Holland and Germany, which are furthermore unhindered by a colonial past, illustrate this ability to reach out in all directions.

At the opposite end of the spectrum, systems based on major Institutes foster attachment to the home turf, thanks to long-term networks of alliances. In some countries where historical areas of influence have been preserved, this phenomenon is even intensified. France is a perfect example of this attitude, and as such deserves closer analysis; in this type of context, as will be shown, STD still has ample room to manoeuvre and is able to set up a range of projects which are very diverse at the international level.

For instance, let us take a look at the agricultural sector in France. ORSTOM and CIRAD, both major Public Institutions, specialize in tropical research. INRA (National Institute of Agronomy) is also a Public Institution; although it does not as a rule intervene abroad, INRA is one of STD's most active participants. Each one of these Institutes develops its own personal strategy within the framework of STD, and these strategies vary considerably. ORSTOM sends staff to work abroad in laboratories for long periods of time. This organization is very active in Latin America and West Africa especially, where it even manages research centers. ORSTOM carries out projects (and proposals) for STD in the areas it is already used to working in. Activities are often conducted on a bilateral basis, and non-French Europeans are relatively rarely invited. When such invitations are issued, return invitations to different geographical areas are not accepted; instead, return invitations should preferably be issued to the same area. Finally, ORSTOM is mostly invited by Third World, mainly African, partners.

INRA, on the other hand, like any research center, has over the years established

many contacts abroad, which it uses to its advantage. It is extremely active outside West Africa, especially in Mediterranean countries (Egypt and Algeria) and in Latin America (Brazil); it is also active in African English-speaking countries. A large number of invitations to Europe are regularly issued in exchange for being introduced to new areas, particularly in ASEAN countries; INRA is also always deeply involved in various regional and intercontinental projects, overcoming linguistic barriers and bringing together different traditional areas of influence (for example: Latin America and Africa, or the Maghreb, Mediterranean countries and Asia, etc...)

CIRAD has adopted a mixed strategy. In keeping with its international vocation, this organization has been able to:

- issue a large number of invitations to Europe (mainly Northern Europe, and more specifically Belgium and Great Britain).
- ensure permanent presence in West Africa, as a field for repeated "invitations".
- demonstrate its skill in carrying out regional and transcontinental projects (although to a lesser extent than INRA).
- relatively rapidly redirect its strategy towards Asia, by taking advantage of the return invitations issued by its European partners.

By combining the proposals of these three organisms, the STD Programme coordinates widespread international cooperation, bringing out of their isolation certain areas previously restricted to bilateral cooperation.

3. THE DEVELOPMENT OF PARTNERSHIPS

One of STD2's objectives is the development of partnerships between EC countries, with the aim of fostering European tropicalist competency. Another clear objective is the promotion of cooperation, and therefore of partnerships, with scientific communities in the Third World.

Bearing in mind these objectives, the following points of interest should be examined:

- the average number of associates per contract; a distinction should be made between European and Third World partners.
- different categories of contracts, based on whether they bring together:
  1, 2, or 3 European partners;
  1, 2 or 3 partners from the Third World.

An example of this type of analysis was carried out, in the field of Health; detailed results may be consulted in Appendix 1 to our Progress Report, December 1991.

On the average, a leader collaborates with 2 associates (3 in Agriculture, as we have seen). Each project in the sector of Health therefore involves 3 partners (as against 4 in Agriculture).

This means that **the rate of association is high**, though the situation varies from one country to the next.

As far as contracts within Europe are concerned, Belgium and Southern European countries show the strongest tendency to develop associations with other European countries, with France closely following behind. The United Kingdom is halfway down the list, and at the bottom we find Germany and Holland, with an average of 1 out of 3 contracts not involving European partners, the remaining involving only one.

This data should be corrected to take into account and eliminate "self-invitations", i.e. invitations issued by the leader institution to laboratories located in the same country.

The following figures (average number of laboratories from other European countries associated by a leader) illustrate this downward tendency:

Southern Europe: 0,80
Belgium: 0,70
France: 0,50
UK: 0,40
Northern Europe: 0,34
(which includes Germany: 0,40 and Holland: 0,15)

These figures must be interpreted with caution, because they represent only averages based on the strategies of several leading institutions. We have seen earlier that these strategies may differ considerably even within a single country. A list of institutions most inclined towards European partnerships (such a list would be perfectly feasible) could therefore be of great interest.

Above and beyond averages, it is also worthwhile to examine how, in Europe, different leaders set up different types of associations: this can be done by looking, for example, at the proportion of contracts excluding other European partners (but not excluding partners from the Third World, on a more bilateral basis).

The proportion of such contracts varies greatly from one leader country to the other:

Southern Europe: 31% (with Italy: 45%)
Belgium: 31%
France: 43%
UK: 50%
Northern Europe: 55% (which includes Germany: 66% and Holland: 57%)

This tendency towards bilateralism (which is most pronounced among the Anglo-Saxons) is offset by new opportunities for associations in previously untapped countries of the Third World. These associations often involve not only one, but at least two European partners. Southern European countries are once again the most active in these areas, closely followed by Belgium and France.

In the Third World, the average number of associations generated by a project is 1,24. This number varies according to the leaders.

The country with the most Third World ties per project is France, with an average number of partners of 1,75. Germany and Holland comme next with, respectively, 1,33 and 1,29, followed by Italy and Great Britain (respectively 1,27 and 1,25). The other countries even less frequently set up associations with the Third World, preferring to participate in pluri-European consortia intervening in a single country. France, on the other hand, as well as Belgium, and to a lesser degree Holland are the instigators of the (relatively few) intercontinental, interregional and plurilinguistic projects. Third World/Third World associations remain few (0,33): leader Asian and American laboratories tend to set up partnerships almost exclusively with Europeans.

CHAPTER 3. FROM STD1 TO STD2

CHAPTER 3

FROM STD1 TO STD2

From STD1 to STD2, what changes can be observed? Here are the results of a comparison between the list of contracts for STD1 (1984-87) and a similar list for STD2.

1. THE NUMBER OF PROJECTS HAS NOT INCREASED, BUT PARTNERSHIPS ARE ON THE RISE.

Although STD2 was granted twice the budget of STD1, the number of contracts has not increased:

Number of contracts	STD1	STD2
Agriculture	237	173
Health	144	142
Total STD	381	315

On the other hand, the average cost of the contracts has increased:

Average financing per project (10^3 ECUS)	STD1	STD2
Agriculture	130	286
Health	83	167
Average for both sectors	113	232

These changes reflect the desire to boost the number of partners per project:

Average number of partners	STD1	STD2
Agriculture	2,3	3,92
Health	2,56	2,96

2. IN EUROPE, SOUTHERN COUNTRIES HAVE INCREASED THEIR PARTICIPATION.

Whereas they were practically absent from STD1, Southern European countries are slowly but gradually joining STD2. This is true not only for Italy, whose participation is growing, but for Portugal, Greece and especially Spain, who are also joining. These changes can be observed also at the leadership level (there were no Southern leaders at all in STD1).

On the other hand, the participation of Anglo-Saxon countries and of Germany has declined slightly.

France and Belgium (and Holland as well) firmly maintain their strong position

Some countries are developing areas of specialization: Agriculture in France and Spain, Health in Great Britain, Holland, Denmark and Italy.

3. IN THE THIRD WORLD, THE PROPORTION OF LEADERSHIPS IS

DECREASING.

This phenomenon may be observed mainly in the agricultural sector, where leaderships fall from 25% to 15%; it can be explained by the fact that partners have changed: STD1 relied mainly on international research centers located in the Thirld World, whereas STD2 relies on national research institutions: this is a new policy, and as such new partners have to be found and tested.

4. THE DEVELOPMENT OF A EUROPEAN "TROPICALIST" COMPETENCY:

This competency is developing thanks to intensified partnerships between laboratories of different EC countries. Barring "self-invitations" (partnership offered to a laboratory located in the same country as the leader), considerable progress has been made. For example, in the area of Health , the average number of European associates (added to the leader, who is almost always European) per project increases from 0,2 to 0,7. This is due to the fact that the proportion of projects without European associates has decreased from 70% for STD1 to 45% for STD2.

40% of the projects headed by a European leader now involve another EC laboratory; 15% bring together at least 3 different European countries.

The countries issuing the most invitations are Belgium and Southern European countries; France comes next, and more recently Great Britain (which wasn't the case for STD1). Northern European countries are lagging behind.

5. PARTNERSHIPS ARE ON THE RISE IN EUROPE AND IN THE THIRD WORLD.

The associate/project ratio clearly reveals this increase.

For STD2, the proportion of projects without any associates is almost nil (7%). This proportion was 21% for STD1.

The average number of associates per project has increased: in the Health sector this average has increased from 1,75 to 2; and from 1,3 to 3 in Agriculture.

These associations remain perfectly manageable, since they involve a small number of collaborating teams which are familiar with one another and check one other's work. They can divide the tasks among themselves and concentrate on precise targets.

As a result of the increase in European partnerships, links with the Third World have remained at the same level, or even decreased. For example, in Health, France is the only country to have slightly improved its average number of Third World associates per project (from 1,6 to 1,7). For all the other countries, the average number of Third World associates is around 1,25 per project, a lower average than STD1. Belgium and Northern Europe have reduced their previous associations by 25%; Great Britain and Southern Europe by 10%.

We may interpret this as a strengthening of reliable alliances. It must also be understood that the boosting of European partnerships has a price (their financing is more expensive), and that the budget of the Programme is not unlimited, even though it has considerably increased.

6. REPLACEMENT RATE OF EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS

A comparison of institutions taking part in STD1 with those participating in STD2 brings to light considerable changes.

A precise checklist of the institutions participating in the Health sub-programme shows that 34 European organizations present in STD1 did not reapply or were not selected for STD2. 42 new institutions took their place, which means that almost half of the participating institutions were replaced, since there are 50 institutions involved in both Programmes. Similarly, one should take into account the changes of laboratories within major institutions whose participation is granted (such as the Institut Pasteur or INSERM in France, the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine in Great Britain). Institution switching is much more widespread in France and Northern Europe than in Great Britain; in Southern Europe, there are many more new arrivals than withdrawals.

These replacements show that participation is not granted once and for all: participants are selected from a huge pool of institutions. The size of this pool is truly impressive: there are almost as many leader candidates who did not apply for STD1 and applied without being selected for STD2 as institutions participating in STD2. (Other replacement causes are changes in research theme, and efforts to bring in institutes not specializing in tropical issues)

7. IN THE THIRD WORLD, SOME ASSOCIATIONS ARE STRENGTHENING THEIR TIES, OTHERS ARE TRYING OUT NEW PARTNERS.

The replacement process is even more pronounced in the Thirld World, where almost two thirds of the participants of STD1 were replaced.

Data for the Health sector shows that 71 STD1 participants were not selected (or did not apply) for STD2. These participants were replaced by 87 new ones; only 56 institutions are participating in both Programmes.

Asia and the Mediterranean region have the highest replacement rate. (These two areas have high research potential, which Europeans may not be able to make use of, not being familiar with the local scientific community; another explanation may be that if each European participant chooses his own specific partners separately, then changes can be seen as caused by replacements at the European end; this is corroborated by the fact that there are few leader candidates selected by STD2 in these regions). The situation in Latin America is quite similar. The replacement rate is lowest in both French and English-speaking African countries located south of the Sahara, since less than half of the teams switch partners. This is explained by the fact that reliable institutions have already been identified in this part of the world, already familiar to Europeans and saturated with cooperation. (More than half of STD operations take place there; and the EC is not alone working in the region.) In such a context, partnerships can be built to last. Conversely, in other parts of the world, where the choice of possible partners is much wider, because of European ignorance of the terrain stable associations tend to be set up with a few reliable key institutions (such as the Hassan II Institute for Agriculture or Mahidol University for Health).

The Third World presents another interesting development: STD2 is now looking for local research centers to support rather than relying on international centers located in the Third World, as was the case with STD1. In the Health sector, for example, the participation of organizations such as the OCCGE, WHO, or foreign branches of European organizations (such as ORSTOM) is declining, while that of local hospitals and universities is rising.

The shift is most obvious in the Agricultural sector: STD1 at first heavily relied on International Centers for agricultural research (in Syria, Nigeria, India, the Philippines, Mexico, etc...). These centers have now withdrawn their participation, and have been replaced by national organizations.

In this context, the STD2 Programme is set upon remaining autonomous. This may mean having to deal with the crisis in national research structures, especially in African countries: it is a fact that because of this crisis many donors are now encouraging and supporting projects (programmes and sometimes centers) at the regional level. As far as STD2 is concerned, however, such actions remain limited.

CHAPTER 4. FROM PROPOSALS TO PROJECTS

CHAPTER 4

FROM PROPOSALS TO PROJECTS

A study was conducted in order to determine differences between the proposals as a whole and the projects selected in both Health and Agriculture.

1. FROM PROPOSALS TO PROJECTS--STD2 : HEALTH.

For the Health sector, a comparison was made between:

- the proportion of leaders of each nationality in the proposals and the projects.
- the proportional representation of different scientific fields in both.

We were also interested in knowing whether preference for a subject, as reflected by the large number of proposals submitted by a country in that field, was matched by a greater number of selected projects. Many discrepancies in this respect were observed.

1.1 Success rates are uneven from one country to another.

The average rate of success (as shown by the proportion of leaderships accepted) is about 1/5; however, there is a considerable gap between the European countries and the Third World:

- Europe: 33% rate of success
- Third World: 12%.

Here is a detailed list of success rates, in decreasing order: Northern Europe = 41% (thanks to Germany, which submits few but successful proposals - 6% of total); France = 36%; Great Britain (very active, submitting almost 1/5 of total) = 29%; S. Europe = 16%. For the Third World, the rates are, in decreasing order: French speaking Africa= %;Asia, the Mediterranean countries and English-speaking Africa = 15%; Latin America = 8%.

Theoretically, these rates of success when applying for leadership could be modified by the rate of participation under the associate status. In fact, the data from the chart listing participation proposals confirm the leadership rates.

1.2 Marked preference for a particular field does not always mean selection.

A country's preference for a given field is revealed by the relative proportion of proposals submitted in that field.

For example, France submitted a very large number of proposals concerning malaria, Chagas' disease, and virology in general; Great Britain sent in numerous proposals concerning tuberculosis and trypanosomiasis. In areas where competition is less intense (fewer proposals and higher rates of success), Germany has become a specialist in onchocercosis (and schistosomiases) and Holland in leishmaniosis. "Counter-specialties" are also striking (see chart below).

Preference for a particular field in some countries
(proposals, Health, STD 2)

		F	UK	D	Ned	South	Success rate(%)
% of total proposals received by STD2		20	20	6	6	35	25
% of proposals in PARASITOLOGY		**20**	**20**	**10**	**8**	**28**	**35**
Of which :	% of Malaria	32	7				44
	% of Schistosomiasis	8	29	16			32
	% of Onchocercose			38		8	62
	% of Chagas disease	44				13	37
	% of Trypanosomiasis		30			11	63
	% of Other Parasito*		35	18		39	22
	% of Leishmanioses				21		46
% of proposals in BACTERIOLOGY		**20**	**17**	**7**	**8**	**27**	**30**
Of which :	% of Tuberculosis	4	35		20	10	25
	% of Leprosy				16		47
	% of Virology **	36				18	88
	% of Diarrhoea					47	61
% NON-CONTAGIOUS DISEASES		7	12			56	18
% of proposals in MEDICAL PRACTICES		11	2	2	3	43	7
% of proposals in NUTRITION		14	2	2	3	43	18

* Hydatic cyst, Amibiases ...
** and some others : Liver infection,dengue ...

TABLE 4

1.3 Differences between North and South (Europe and the Third World)

The differences between European and Third World scientific specializations may be worth examining. Proposals headed by Third World leaders represent 35% of the total. Problems dealt with are mainly diarrhoea (especially infantile and juvenile diarrhoea - 47% of proposals in this category) and nutrition (43% of proposals in this category). Other subjects are medical practices (traditional medicine, organization of health care, health problems linked to the environment: 43% of the proposals received by STD in that field came from the Thirld World; the "major proposing countries" - France, the UK, and Northern Europe show on the contrary little interest in that field).

In the more conventional biomedical field, Third World proposals tend to favor non-contagious diseases (56% of proposals in that field), or various types of parasitology (hydatic cysts, amibiases...) not included in worldwide eradication campaigns.

The field of sexually transmitted diseases (including AIDS) is the only one to receive considerable attention on the part of both Europe and the Third World (44% of bacteriology). However, it is not a priority for the STD2 Programme.

These national (or regional) tendencies are worth looking into, since they do not always mean success at the selection level. France isn't necessarily selected for its proposals concerning Chagas' disease, nor is Holland for leishmanioses. (Most of the other European specializations were confirmed by selection: in this case, specialization not only reflects interest, but also competence.)

These tendencies nevertheless have to face three main constraints:

- the Programme's basic orientation, **which is more biomedical than concerned with health practices.**

- the Programme's relative inability to judge proposals in the **anthropology-related fields of nutrition and health practices.** This area of study is still new

for STD2. There are many teams working in the field, but they are less well-known and no strict hierarchy of competence has yet been established among them. This explains why much less has been done in this area (no project at all was received for traditional medicine) and the very low rates of success.

- **the Programme's commitment** to a few diseases: malaria, leishmanioses, schistosomiases; leprosy, onchocercosis, trypanosomiasis. The proposals dealing with the three latter diseases are remarkably successful, reflecting both the quality and scarcity of specialists in these fields. This success can also be ascribed to the Programme's effort to focus more particularly on these areas.

2. FROM PROPOSALS TO PROJECTS--STD2 : AGRICULTURE.

The following observations were made for Agriculture.

2.1 Results are uneven in Europe and in the Third World.

Agriculture is less fortunate than Health: the overall success rate is only 15% as opposed to 25%. Competition is extremely intense, since only one out of 7 proposals is selected.

The success rate is much lower for Third World countries applying for leadership: it is only 7%, whereas the EEC's is 20%.

The changes observed in the shift from STD1 to STD2 enabled us to partly analyze this situation, which can be explained mainly by the increase of associations among EC countries. Because of the Programme's policy to encourage multilateral associations, bilateral relations with the Third World are no longer privileged. As a result, projects headed by Third World countries have decreased: the latter obviously are not in a position to boast international (and especially European) contacts. Only a few top level institutions enjoy an exceptional variety of international contacts which makes them able to initiate multi-lateral proposals. Examples in Agriculture are the Hassan II Institute of Morocco, or the universities of Thailand.

The selected projects rely on longer chains of associations and on several intercontinental networks. It remains to be seen whether this strategy has made it possible for participants to develop valuable new contacts which could be pursued in the future. The "questionnaire for researchers" will enable us to answer this question.

2.2 Overall, EC countries have a similar rate of success.

The variations between success rates (ratio of leadership projects to leadership proposals) per country and per field of research are shown in tables 4 and 5.

% of proposals received from :		F	UK	B	North Eur.*	D *	South Eur.	Third World
								*Of which
% of proposals in PRODUCTION		20	15	6	13	8	9	37
Of which	PLANTS	22	13	8	13	6,5	8	36
	STOCK(farming)	13	16	6	13	10	14	38
	FISHERIES	15	14	4	11	7	11	45
	FORESTRIES	23	17	3	15	9	7	35
% of proposals in ENVIRONMENT		16	15	7	23	14	9	30
Of which	WATER	17	10	7	22	15	2	42
	SOILS	20	11	7	31	17	11	20
	OTHERS	11	23	8	15	9	14	28
% of proposals in ENGINEERING		24	19	4	4	4	16	33
% of proposals in FARMING SYSTEMS		12	10	14	6	4	10	48
STD 2		19	15	7	14	8	10	35

TABLE 4

Success rate (%)		F	UK	B	North Eur.*	D *	South Eur.	Third World	STD2
PRODUCTION		22	19	31	25	33	15	6	16
Of which	PLANTS	18	15	29	23	21	25	9	16,5
	STOCK(farming)	26	21	38	36	29	4	1	16
	FISHERIES	0	0	0	25	20	25	3	7
	FORESTRIES	28	38	100	13	11	0	5	
ENVIRONMENT		29	10	21	13	15	11	5	13
Of which	WATER	20	0	0	23	22	0	0	8
	SOILS	36	25	20	9	8	13	7	17
	OTHERS	29	7	40	10	17	11	12	14
ENGINEERING		15	19	0	20	20	9	7	12
FARMING SYSTEMS		50	20	29	33	50	0	8	18
STD 2 % of proposals of each country		22	17,5	27	22	21	13	6	15

*Of which

TABLE 5

The EC enjoys a rather stable rate of success. The only countries whose rates are way above average are Ireland (66%) and Greece (43%): this is because they submit very few proposals. Rates in these cases should be interpreted with caution.

Southern Europe's rates are on the other hand less successful (13% overall - ranging from Portugal's 10% to Italy's or Spain's 14%). These poor rates can be blamed on certain fields; this question will be treated in paragraph 2.4.

2.3 In the Third World, African French-speaking countries are the most successful.

Overall, Third World success rates are low (with an average of 7%). African French-speaking countries are the only exception with a 25% success rate. Participation is nevertheless quite high, and Latin America's, with 10% of the proposals, is even spectacular: it is higher than Germany's, and equivalent to that of all the EC countries of Southern Europe put together. The invitation to tender and its rules are probably the reason for these uneven results. In order to be able to set up (quickly) a pluri-European consortium to respond to an invitation to tender, the applicants make use of a large network of contacts. The further one moves away from Europe, towards Japan's area of influence (Asia) or the USA's (Asia and Latin America), the more difficult (and praiseworthy) it is for countries to set up such networks. Without the support and encouragement of their institutions, even very well-known researchers and teams (and there are many of them) cannot activate the contacts needed to set up cooperation on a large scale. The use of personal academic contacts may even cause them to be suspected of cosmopolitanism (an attitude which provokes mistrust in Third World countries and jealousy on the part of institutions there). In this respect, the success of African French-speaking countries can be explained by the greater symbiosis (or should we say the lesser differentiation) of French and African institutes, which are genealogically related to one another.

It still remains to be seen whether the Programme has been able to reach dynamic institutions and leading teams in other areas, and whether traditional bilateral relations may not in some cases represent an obstacle to STD penetration.

2.4 Within the EC, there is great potential in all fields, although each country presents different qualities.

Let us examine differences in success rates according to the field of research.

Only the most striking differences will be dealt with here . Rates of success

sometimes vary greatly within the EC. Southern Europe is extremely competent in plant cultivation, but fails miserably in veterinary medicine or engineering. Great Britain doesn't do very well in environmental issues.

Northern Europe is also weak in environmental issues but is exceptionally strong in veterinary medicine. Belgium and France also specialize, although as a rule these specializations are more balanced. Belgium is strong in veterinary medicine, but fails completely in engineering. France succeeds in forestry and livestock production, but does less well in plant cultivation and especially aquaculture.

Looking at each field separately, it appears that competence in plant cultivation is on the whole shared. Veterinary medicine is taken over by Northern Europe (including France and Belgium). Fishing and aquaculture are the specialties of Italy and Holland, as well as Germany and Spain. The U.K. leads in forestry (followed by France). France clearly dominates in environmental issues (ressource evaluation and protection, knowledge and use of soils and water); Holland is also very successful in water related fields. As far as engineering is concerned, Northern Europe comes first (led by Germany and the U.K.); Southern Europe's participation is weaker, and their proposals less successful. France and Germany are extremely successful, with Belgium following close behind, in the study of production systems.

Some of these results may seem paradoxical.

The decisive factors, in this case, are both STD's ability to make its invitation to tender known in the scientific circles concerned and the way this invitation is received by them: STD may be competing with other sources of financing, or else scientific work styles may not be adaptable to the constraints imposed by the EC in the realm of cooperation. Supplementary studies could identify the network of supporting laboratories recruited by STD and see whether or not they reflect the strong points of the countries involved.

2.5 Outside the EC, success is due to the dynamism of participating institutions.

These observations are even more relevant for non-EC countries. African English-speaking countries are extremely unsuccessful. "Asia" (in fact South East Asia: India is surprisingly absent) succeeds in leading projects only in aquaculture and industrial processing. (Asian competence in these two fields is a well-known fact). Latin America makes an appearance in the fields of genetic improvement of crops and in crop protection. The Maghreb-Machrek (mainly Morocco) has high marks in genetics, veterinary medicine, industrial processing. French-speaking Africa is the only area with relatively balanced success rates - with the exception of livestock production, fishing and industrial processes. Apart from the latter region (where proposals are numerous and come from many different sources), success or failure strongly depend on the international strategies and dynamism of the few institutions involved. Cases in point are Morocco's Hassan II Institute (virtually the only leader institution in the Maghreb), or the universities of Thailand, which, thanks to their international outlook, actively diversify their cooperation.

2.6 France and Belgium are very active, whereas Northern and Southern Europe are less mobilized.

The rate of participation per field of research also yields interesting information: specialties and preferences can be compared to the success rates in those fields in each country or region.

Let us first compare the respective degrees of involvement of each country (all

fields put together) in the competition:

EC countries submitted 2/3 of the proposals; the Third World 1/3, which is considerable. France is by far the most heavily participating country (as in Health), with 1/5 of the proposals. Great Britain follows with 15%, then Germany with only 8%. Holland and Belgium have a high rate of participation given the size of their scientific communities (4% and 7% respectively). Southern Europe is the least active (10% of the total, overall), and is very specialized.

In the Third World, Latin America is the most active, with 10% of total proposals received (as much as Germany or Southern Europe); French-speaking Africa also has a very high rate of participation considering the relatively small size of its scientific community.

2.7 In Europe, specialization doesn't always mean success.

Some countries express marked preference for a specific field of research. We calculated their participation rate for each field and compared it to their participation rate in the Programme as a whole .

These preferences are not always matched by a higher rate of success.

France always participates actively in the Programme, but its prime interests are plant cultivation, forestry and engineering. In veterinary medicine, protection of the environment and crop system analysis, on the other hand, participation is not as high.

Success rates, however, do not correspond to these preferences: weak in genetic improvement, they improve in crop protection, are remarkable in veterinary medecine but average in forestry, spectacular in environment, very good in "crop systems" and mediocre in engineering.

Thus a correlation between the number of proposals submitted and the number of projects selected does exist, but the quality and expertise of the proposals are also important factors to be taken into account. Results are more than proportionally successful when top level institutions are mobilized in full (for example, in veterinary medicine, the IEMVT and Maisons-Alfort). Fishing and aquaculture are in the opposite situation: one of the most competent institutions, IFREMER, is not an active participant; as a result both the participation rate and especially the success rate are not very satisfactory.

The mobilization of Belgium's universities (especially in agronomy) may explain its specializations and its high rates of success. Rates are thus much higher in its major fields of interest (the strong points of which are apparent in international bibliographies), such as plant cultivation (especially genetic improvement) or environmental studies. However, fields which are not particularly favored - forestry and veterinary medecine - are also successful.

Great Britain has a good participation rate in all fields. Germany, on the other hand, participates surprisingly little (but successfully) in engineering, and is very active (but unsuccessful) in environmental issues. Holland shows marked preferences for certain areas, which is not surprising: the Dutch scientific community is smaller and therefore more specialized. Participation is high in crop protection and in everything linked to the environment; non-plant crops and tropical engineering receive little attention. The scientific communities of Southern European countries studying tropical agriculture are rather small; their involvement in the Programme is limited and scattered. This is why they may seem, at this level, more specialized. Their main fields of study are, with variations from one country to another: genetics, resource listing, engineering (though they are not very successful in the latter). Participation is weak in forestry, water use (surprisingly enough) and improvement of cultivation methods.

2.8 European and Third World fields of interest sometimes differ.

Just as in Health, but to a lesser extent, Europe and the Thirld World have different interests in Agriculture. Apart from plant cultivation, in which both regions have an equal interest, research preferences are separate: the Third World gives attention to aquaculture, livestock, and water use; Europe to forestry, and the study and protection of soils. Engineering (especially mecanization) is a European concern, whereas Third World countries are productive in cultivation sytems.

However, differences may be observed within regions. Asian proposals do not usually deal with cultivation methods, soils, and forestry; they focus rather on aquaculture and product conservation. The Maghreb-Machrek submitted a large number of proposals concerning crop protection, water use, livestock (the Hassan II veterinary institute plays an important role in the latter field); the opposite can be said for engineering. Latin America participates in all the Programme's sections, with a preference for crop systems analysis and aquaculture; these preferences are offset by a smaller number of proposals in engineering. Africa has a distinct preference for the inventory and protection of natural resources, but shows little interest in plant genetics; veterinary medicine is paid sustained attention. As we move from English to French-speaking Africa, preferences (or capabilities) are very often reversed: the former, unlike the latter, is very active in crop protection. French-speaking Africa is much more interested in cultivation methods, as well as fishing, aquaculture, forestry, and food conservation.

Once again, preferences do not always mean success. The success rates confirm the competence of the Maghreb in veterinary medicine, of Asia in aquaculture, and of French-speaking Africa in forestry. French-speaking Africa has exceptionally high success rates in the study of plants (including genetics and crop protection, even though they didn't submit many proposals in those areas), and English-speaking Africa in soils. Conversely, the Mediterranean countries are not very successful in two of their main fields of interest, water planning and crop protection, nor is Latin America in aquaculture or Asia in product conservation.

SECTION II

THE SURVEY

INTRODUCTION

This report records the final results of a questionnaire sent to all heads of research teams funded by the European Community Programme CEC/STD2 (1986-91).

It was drafted for the intermediate meeting of the evaluation panel of CEC/STD, held in Brussels from the 25th to the 28th of May 1992.

It takes into account the answers received before 1st of May 1992. These answers have been recorded, prepared for a simple statistical treatment, and the results are presented in these pages.

These results concern 653 questionnaires filled, that is 64 % of the 1029 total questionnaires that were dispatched.

The rate of 2/3 response is remarquable for such a complex questionnaire. The statistical corpus is then established, information is at a saturation point. The collected sample reproduces the main structures of the investigated population. This has been confirmed by comparing the answers received and the list of teams to whom the questionnaires was sent, the proportion of teams from the North and the South (including detailed country by country or region by region data), as well as Agricultural or Medical projects (cf. chapter 1 : Methodology).

It is necessary to mention that the structure of the sample and the base are extremely similar, with a slight difference due to the under-representation of Africa in the responses. Not surprisingly, there are more answers from the teams of the North than those from the South. But this bias will remain anyway : not for mere reasons of mail delay, but because almost all project leaders (who respond more) are Europeans. On the contrary (and sometimes), the associated teams (mostly situated in the South) have the tendency to hide behind the leader, comfirming in writing that they have no new information to give compared to that sent by the leader.

The statistical analysis presented here is a simple one. It is a flat sorting, done item by item, and in some cases cross-checking 2 to 2 variables. due to the fact that a first analysis had to be established rapidly. We also needed to identify the heavy tendencies here examined. Later on, more complex statistical tests can be applied. They would not, of course, cancel the general results presented here.

The report presented here gives a broad but accurate picture of CEC/STD2, of its functionning, of the intentions of the researchers involved, and their achievements.

We have divided it in six parts :

- Chapter 1 Methodology
- Chapter 2 Sociography of the teams
- Chapter 3 Intentions and priorities of researchers
- Chapter 4 Projects' way of functionning
- Chapter 5 North-South differences
- Chapter 6 Agriculture/Health differences.

CHAPTER 1 : METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER 1

METHODOLOGY

1. PREPARING THE QUESTIONNAIRE :

The questionnaire was prepared in 4 successive stages. A first version elaborated by our team received suggestions by experts, during a meeting in Brussels. A second version, integrating these comments/remarks, was also revised and corrected by the panel. From these observations, a third version was tested with researchers who had participated in STD2. On the basis of their reactions and the quality of their responses, a fourth and final version was elaborated in French, English and Spanish.

2. SENDING THE QUESTIONNAIRE AND MANAGING THE REPLIES.

The questionnaire was sent in successive waves between December 10 and December 20, to a total of 1029 people whose complete addresses we had.

It was sent again one month later, but this time only to the contract leaders, whom we asked to forward the questionnaires to their associates. This relaunching was quite effective. We received an average of 7 questionnaires a day during the months of January and February.

A third mailing was done in the beginnings of March. We received a dozen of new responses per day in March-April, from a more reticent population toward the Programme (which explains some of the differences between our resultst in the "second report" of March 1992 and the present "Final Report", May 1992).

A fourth and last mailing, sent the 1st. May 1992, began to produce disminishing results. This cuts in the portion of persistent non-responders. The experience was worth doing not so much because of the quality of the results but on methodological grounds. Let us remember, that the CEC evaluations currently are operated with a response rate of 35 to 40 %; we reached practically the double.

Each questionnaire was checked, and the addresses of our correspondents were corrected as they were received. Sometimes it was difficult to identify the sender. We had to resort to the database of the contracts out of which the leaders and associates were identified.

Each questionnaire was characterised by several supplementary variables (which were not pre-printed on the questionnaire) :

- amount of the contract,
- duration of the contract,
- leader or associate,
- language of the questionnaire (necessary for the identification of the different versions),
- state of advancement of the project,
- country,
- section (Agriculture or Health).

3. CODING THE QUESTIONNAIRES.

The coding of the questionnaires was done on the basis of a codification manual. All the closed questions were entered on computer. We did double codings, manual cross-ckecking and coherence tests of the whole file.

On the contrary, we have not treated the "open" questions. A total of 283 variables were therefore treated, out of 653 questionnaires.

4. STATISTICAL PROCESSING.

Computer and statistical processing was done by Thien LE TRI (ADDAD) with SAS programmes, who wrote the statistical programmes.

The questions were processed differently according to their nature. We distinguished the following types of questions :

1°) Single Choice Questions,

2°) Simple Multiple Choice Questions,

3°) Ordered Multiple Choice Questions,

4°) Questions with Marks of Appreciation,

5°) Numerical Questions,

6°) Open Questions,

7°) Questions containing the enumeration of several institutions. (see table)

TYPE OF QUESTION	QUESTIONS
S C Q	1, 2, 4a, 4b, 5b, 9, 16, 16b
SMCQ	5a, 5b(bis), 7, 14, 15, 17, 21
OMCQ + MARKS	6, 8, 10, 18, 20, 23
NUMERICAL	11, 19, 22
OPEN QUESTIONS	3, 22a, 22b
ENUMERATION	mentionned institutions, q2, 12 ,13, 24

Given the complexity of the questionnaire, specific processing and several intermediate analysis were necessary in order to clarify the types of answers.

Some questions were broken down into specific variables and others, on the contrary, were treated in a global way. In the case of the multiple choice questions (simple, ordered or marked), the questions were processed both simultaneously (by regrouping all the items), and item by item. For the ordered or marked multiple choice questions, the ranks and marks led to regroupings of modalities.

The numerical variables were treated apart, as well as question 23 which led to a specific analysis (Factor Analysis and Ratio Calculation).

5. NON-RESPONSES LISTING

DataBase : 1029 addresses
Sample : 653 questionnaires
Response rate : 63,46%

All repondants did not answer to all the questions. We hereafter indicate the number of non-responses by question, and the percentage to the sample (that is the 653 received questionnaires).

questions n°		non réponses	en %
1	laboratory Third World orientation	45	6,9
2	previous contracts	56	8,5
4a	Chosen or initiator	17	2,6
4b	has proposed partners	26	4,0
5a	priorities	6	0,9
5b	subject in the labs scientific problematic	13	2,0
6	main scientific intentions	5	0,7
7	division of work in the project	3	0,4
8	difficulties	46	7,0
9	who engages the expenses	17	2,6
10	usefulness of funds	52	8,0
11	composition of the team (number)	19	2,9
14	EC staff assistance	251	38,4
15	opportunities for EC staff assistance	255	39,0
16a	is the project separated from other research interests	23	3,5
16b	is it possible without STD money	34	5,2
17a	scientific users	32	4,9
17b	practical users	59	9,0
18	impact	61	9,3
19	output	223	34,2
20	opinions about the project	34	5,2
21	proposed attributes for STD	33	5,1

The lower response rate to questions 14, 15, and 19 (34 to 39 %) can be explained by the fact that a number of projects are still ongoing or have just been completed, some having just begun: in these conditions it was impossible to answer to such questions as the number of visits, publications, PhD theses, and so on.

Apart from this case, the non-response rate is never above 10% : 0.4 % to 5 % for all factual questions which are unambiguous, and 5 % to 9,3 % for factual questions that need some reflexion to be answered properly, or for the questions where an opinion is asked for.

These response rates allow us to systematically refer to the percentages calculated on the total sample instead of the number of respondants to each question separately, which increases the validity of the interpretations. Only percentages related to questions 14, 15, and 19 will be calculated on the number of respondants to these questions, which will be duly indicated in the text.

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE SAMPLE.

We obtained 653 answers to the questionnaire (by May 1, 1992). The distribution of the questionnaires is as follows :

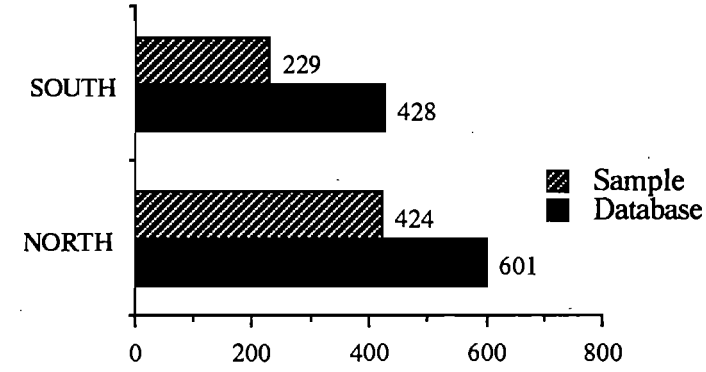
439 teams in Agriculture 67.2 %
214 teams in Medicine 32.8 %

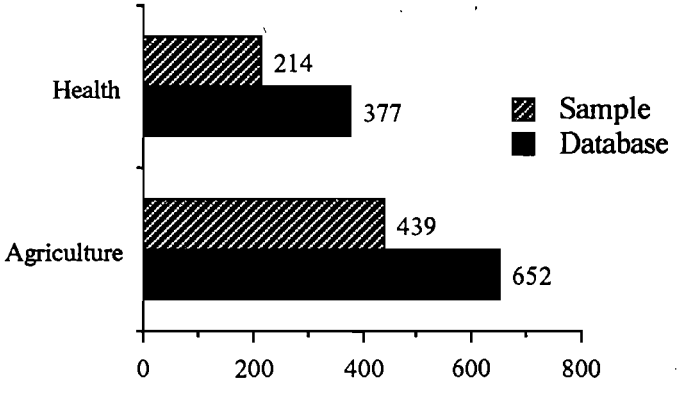
Description of the sample

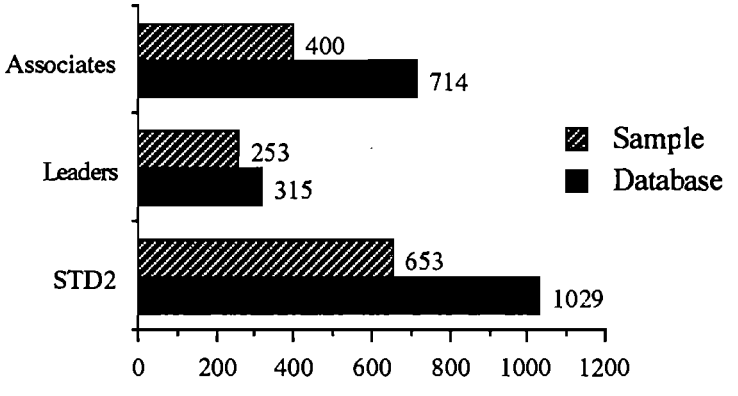
	Festival	Database	Sample	Response rate
Leaders	315	315	253	80,3%
Associates	791	714	400	56,0%
Agriculture North	399	372	272	73,1%
Agriculture South	296	280	167	59,6%
Health North	240	229	152	66,4%
Health South	172	148	62	41,9%
North	630	601	436	70,6%
South	476	428	214	53,5%
Agriculture	694	652	424	67,3%
Health	412	377	229	56,8%
STD 2 (total)	1106	1029	653	63,5%
North by country:				
France	176	170	115	67,7%
Belgium	71	70	49	70,0%
United Kingdom	145	141	109	77,3%
Europe-North Of which:	136	125	85	68,0%
The Netherlands	55	49	32	65,3%
Germany	58	55	39	70,9%
Others	23	21	14	66,7%
Europe South	102	95	66	69,5%
South by regions:				
Francophone Africa	173	151	74	49,0%
Anglophone Africa	76	67	33	49,3%
Mediterranean countries	55	54	35	64,8%
Asia-Pacific	71	68	41	60,3%
Latin America	93	88	46	52,3%

Three variables allow to determine the quality of the responses:
- the geographical zone
- the scientific domain (agriculture and health)
- the status of the repondant (leader or associate).

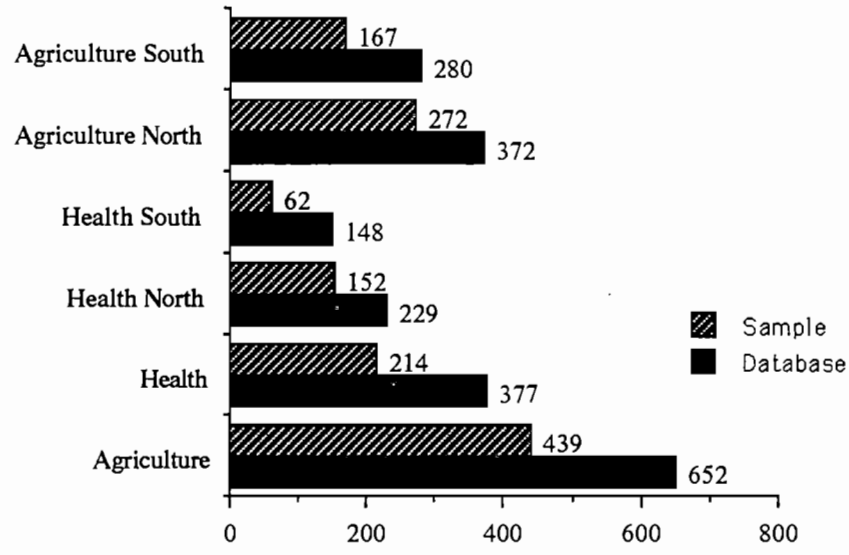
The three following graphics give the data on these variables, and the number of laboratories included in the STD2 database.



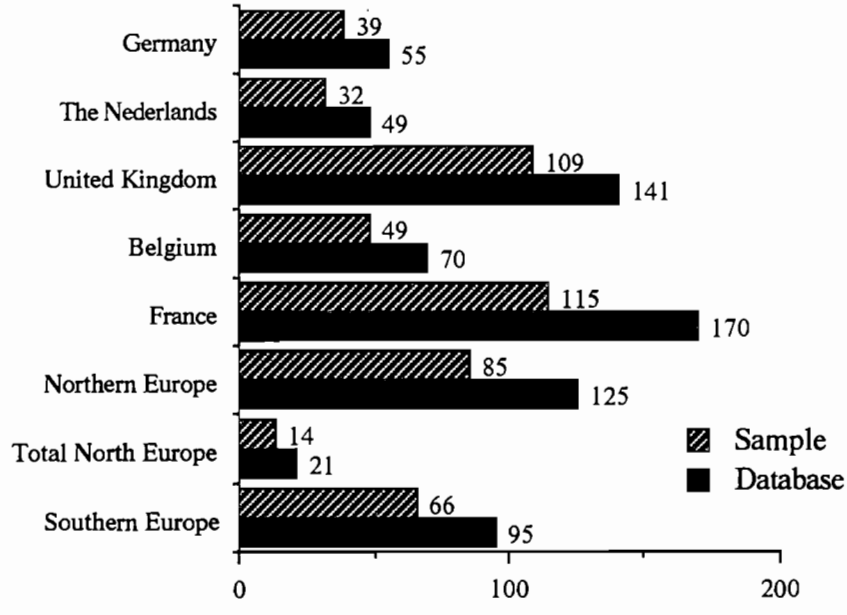




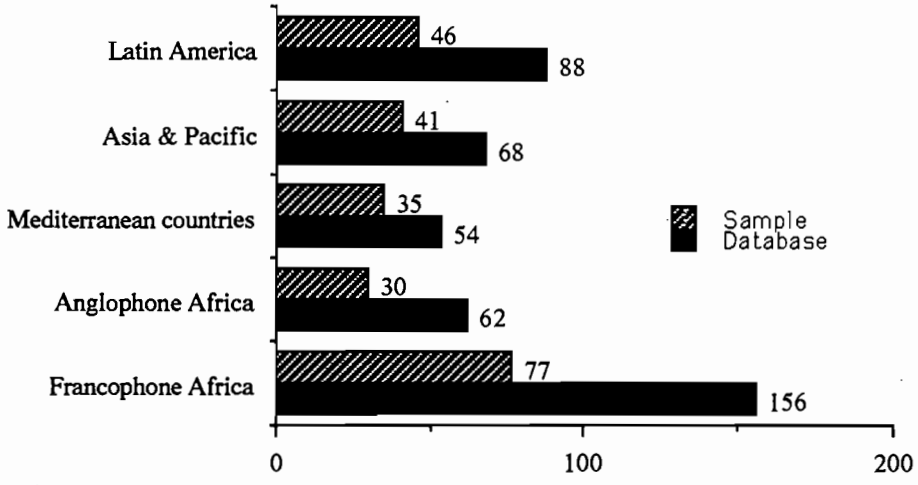
Overall, the reponse rate is very good (63%). Moreover, the answers are representative of the various characteristics of the population. When examining the responses by domain and according to the North/south variable, we realise that the laboratories in the South and in Medicine are those who answered the least.



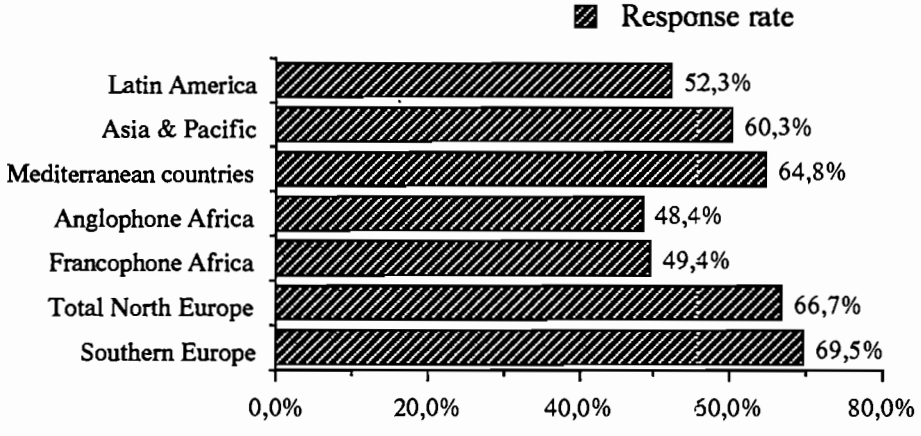
The analysis of responses by countries offers some explanations. The european countries all answered correctly, the UK having the best response rate. All large participants to the STD2 Programme answered above the mean (United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium, France).



The laboratories of the South answered less. This is so because associates answered less than project leaders, the Southern countries being usually associates (see first volume of the report). Africa is the continent that answered less (response rate of 48,5%). It is the only continent with a response rate inferior to 50%. Latin America and Asia have similar response rates.



In conclusion, let us remind that the response rate is quite high, and is accompanied by an under-representation of Africa and an over-representation of Europe and project leaders. Moreover, laboratories in the fields of Medicine in the South are less well represented.



The responses are therefore, on the whole, fairly representative of the total population of researchers to whom we sent the questionnaire. However, two differences must be noted in the sample. On the one hand, an overrepresentation of Europe (13 %) and, on the other hand, au underrepresentation of Africa (about 10%), particularly Francophone Africa (9 %).

Given the mecanism of the investigation, we have a greater number of contract leaders than in the total population (which also explains the over-representation of the North).

CHAPTER 2 : SOCIOGRAPHY OF THE TEAMS

CHAPTER 3

SOCIOGRAPHY OF THE TEAMS

This analysis has been conducted on 653 questionnaires divided up as follows :

439 teams in Agriculture	67.2%
214 teams in Medicine	32.8%

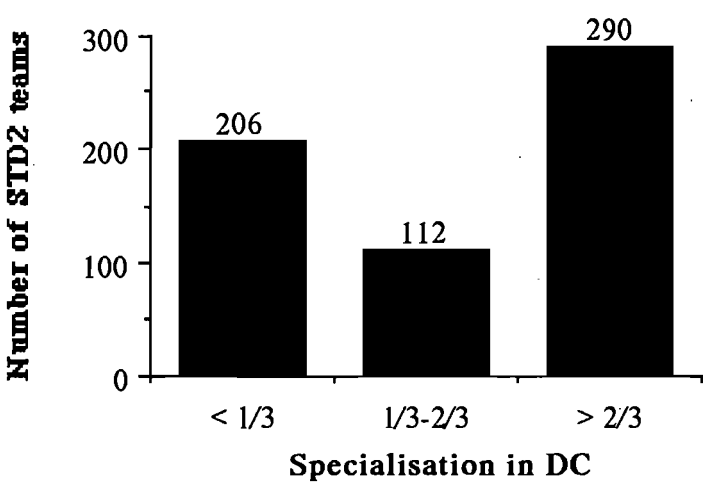
The share of work devoted by laboratories in Developping Countries (DCs) is as follows :

Specialisation	Freq	%	Cumulative Freq	Cumulative %
<1/3	206	33,9	206	33,9
1/3-2/3	112	18,4	318	52,3
>2/3	290	47,7	608	100,0

non responses=45

Unlike with STD1, the proportion of *unspecialised* laboratories in DCs appears to be *very much on the rise* : indeed, in STD2, 34% of the teams involved declare themselves to be devoting less than a third of their activities to DCs.

The majority of the respondants nevertheless remain focused on tropical research : 48% give it more than two thirds of their work time and, 18% put the proportion at between one third and two thirds.



An explanation to the preponderance of the contracting teams' "tropicalist" vocation, can obviously be seen in the very object of the STD Programme and we could have expected it to have been higher : although they only account for a third of the responses, there seems to be a good chance that the Southern laboratories will soon declare themselves to be fully at work on DCs.

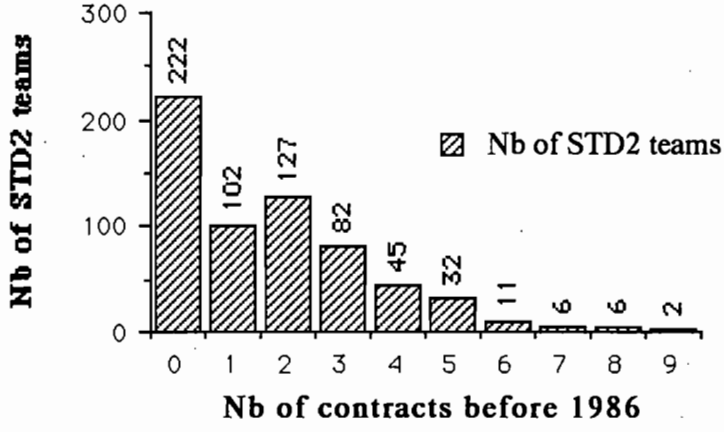
If we check the results by the field of activity they concern, we unexpectedly find the teams in Medicine to be proportionally more specialised than the teams in Agriculture (52.5% to 45.3%).

The emergence of less specialised laboratories in STD2 can, in fact, be explained by the STD Programme Management's desire to open up programmes

formerly reserved for the so-called "tropicalist" institutes and researchers, to "generalist" science. The research subjects selected to receive STD support can also be thought to exert an influence on this tendency, because of their specific (fundamental research) and /or highly technical ("heavy" laboratories) nature, thus rendering the border between Northern countries and the DCs indistinct ; the importance of where the field of study or application might be located being low here.

We are able to confirm that the majority (65%) of teams contracting to the Programme have a good deal of experience in contract research work. 413 of them have previously been beneficiary to other contracts which were negotiated with a wide variety of different funding agencies. Apart from a fringe element that has a good many contracts, we see that 356 teams say they had had from 1 to 4 contracts prior to STD2.

This characteristic takes on greater emphasis when responses are examined according to the field of activity : teams in Medicine had more frequently had previous contracts.than their counterparts in Agriculture (57% to 53%). 222 teams had had no previous contracts.



It is interesting to analyse the composition of the teams taken on. In our questionnaire, we therefore asked each of the contracting teams about the personnel mobilised for its STD project.

Breakdown of personnel
Total number of persons mentionned : 3501*

category	number	mean	% of total
senior researchers	1191	1,9	34,0%
junior researchers	688	1,1	19,6%
PhDs	612	0,97	17,5%
engineers/techn.	1010	0,64	28,9%
practicionners	406	1,0	

*does not include the practionners and "others". Answers = 634.

Countries of the South
Total number of persons mentionned : 1460*

category	number	mean	% of total
senior researchers	436	1,95	29,9%
junior researchers	324	1,45	22,1%
PhDs	197	0,88	13,5%
engineers/techn.	503	2,25	34,5%
practicionners	194	0,87	

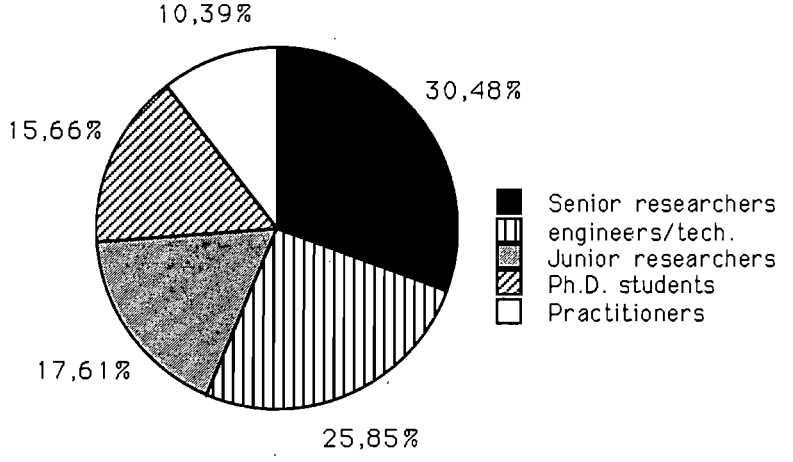
*does not include the practionners and "others". Answers = 224.

Countries of the North
Total number of persons mentionned : 2041*

category	number	mean	% of total
senior researchers	755	1,84	37,0%
junior researchers	364	0,89	17,8%
PhDs	415	1,01	20,3%
engineers/techn.	507	1,24	24,9%
practicionners	212	0,52	

* does not include the practionners and "others". Answers = 410.

POPULATION MOBILISED BY STD2



The average composition varies from North to South :

- teams in the South are larger (an average of 7.5 participants to 5.5 in the North).

- There are proportionally more senior researchers working in Northern teams, with more juniors, engineers and technicians in the South.

If we extrapolate on the Programme as a whole (1029 teams), STD2 can be considered to mobilise around 6,000 researchers or technicians throughout the world and a total personnel of 8,000 people.

We must nevertheless draw attention to the low number of practitioners mentionned as having been associated (270 teams claim to have taken on at least one practitioner for their work).

CHAPTER 3. INTENTIONS AND PRIORITIES OF THE RESEARCHERS

CHAPTER 3

INTENTIONS AND PRIORITIES
Primacy of Science and the Laboratory.

1. THE QUALITY OF THE TEAMS, THE NETWORKING CAPABILITIES OF LEADERS.

We recall that the majority of teams taken on had already shown themselves capable of capturing the attention of various financiers, even before becoming known to and chosen by STD. No doubt one must distinguish between North and South (North/South : The Differences). The tendency is nevertheless as follows : the laboratories employed and those in charge of them, had previously been research grant holders (sometimes as soon as they concluded their studies, financial backing being on the basis of high intellectual demands), or supported by intervention funds - national, foreign and multi-lateral.

It is the case for almost two thirds of the sample, and the number of financial packages obtained is more often 2 than 1, or even more (mode : 2, median : 2). One may draw from this index an indication of the quality of the laboratories taken on ("established teams"), and of the networking capabilities of their staff.

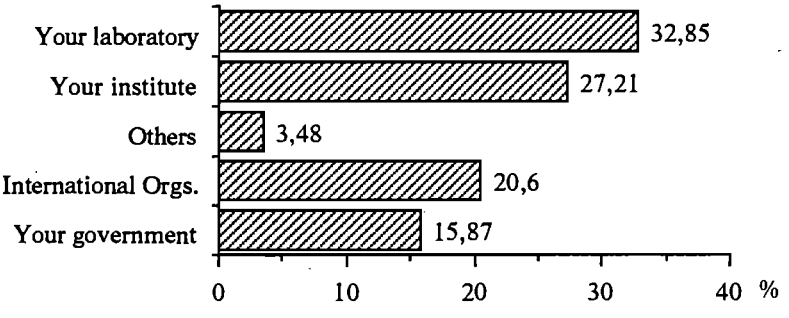
The bibliographies presented in support of requests for STD 2 financial backing and the ratings scored by "publication" and "participation in scientific events", lend their weight to this assertion.

2. PRIORITIES IN THE CHOICE OF SUBJECT : LINKED WITH LABORATORY PREOCCUPATIONS.

These high quality teams do not allow their subjects to be dictated to them by external authorities. They may interact with them, or be aware of their presence and open to their preoccupations. But they hold to their relative autonomy, and cultivate the capacity to choose a subject which is scientifically strategic.

This is manifest in the priorities presented as being at the origin of projects carried out (Question 5a).

The subject entered declared priorities of :



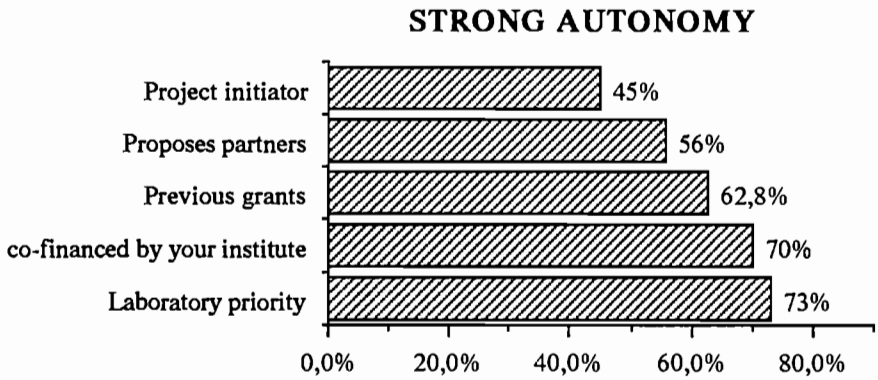
The respondants mention in the first place the preoccupations of their laboratory or, in second place, those of their institution. The two appear in over 60% of questionnaires.

More surprisingly, it is the international organisations (nearly half of the answers) which occupy the third place. The place accorded to governmental priorities differs nonetheless in the North (21%) and the South (63%).

Of course the part played by "international organisations" can be overestimated in the context of a questionnaire addressed by one of them to those whom it finances. But, as can be seen in their previous financial packages, a good number of STD participants (people who, by nature, are aware at least of the CEC's preoccupations) remain aware of the concerns of other foreign or multilateral agencies which direct and finance Science.

The low rating given to governmental preoccupations is in itself remarkable. It can probably be read (particularly in the North) as an indication of the indirect guidance to which directing agencies confine themselves (in interaction with the heads of institutes, or by means of calls to tender). The frequent absence of national research policies must also probably be recognised, as well as their low profile or flexibility (perhaps more particularly in the North, where "tropicalist" preoccupations are rarely a declared priority, and are even less frequently detailed). One must also probably make symetrical references to the concern for the relative autonomy of laboratories - preserving "scientific reason" and their own capacity for intiative. At the same time, they are obliged to look to international organisations for the elementary means necessary to their functioning : they are thus led to share the preoccupations of these organisations rather than those of the competent national authorities.

To sum up, the picture for the most part is one of research teams which are highly concentrated on their object, capable of and attentive to their autonomy, sensitive to scientific reasonings and strategy and, at these levels, removed from external influences and injunctions (authoritarian or too distant).



These laboratories are therefore very committed to their own life ; they take into account first of all their own priorities, they are integrated into World Science and demonstrate a great dynamism in their financial strategies, playing upon their networking capabilities (extended networks of relationships). There is some paradox in the fact that financial support which is orientated towards questions of development and attentive to the national priorities of the countries concerned, in this way mobilises a scientific population of which one could ask if and how the "social demand" is perceived - and to what extent this consideration becomes a part of its norms and ideals. But one can only look for an answer to this question through a deeper analysis of the values and representations of this scientific community, and of the impact which the usual financial sources may have on it.

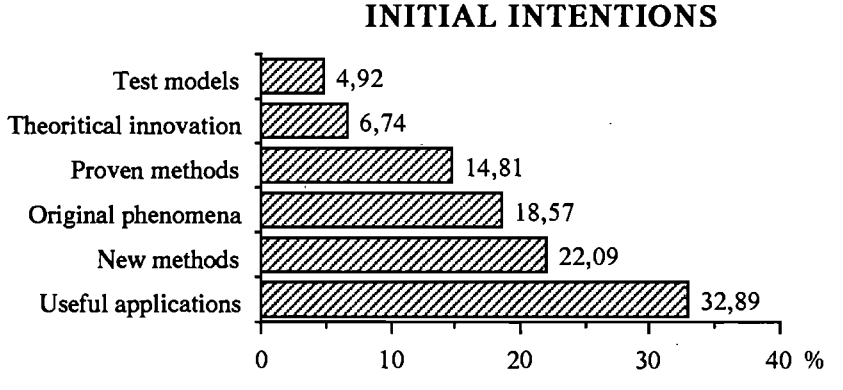
These aspects probably must be modified from North to South (see North/South : The Differences) and (at least in the influence of "international agencies") between agriculture and health (chapter 6). But the most striking thing is that the image outlined above does not thereby become either blurred or really contrasted.

3. INITIAL INTENTIONS.

The answers to Question 6 allow the previous impressions to be refined. What is in question here is to state precisely the initial intentions of the project presented, expressed in a vocabulary familiar to scientists. Each item proposed could have been ignored or chosen - but in the latter case, it had to be assigned an order of importance.

The analysis therefore allows, on the one hand, a counting up of the responses attributed to each intention (of whatever importance) ; but also a reclassification of these intentions according to whether they figure in rankings 1,2, 3 or below.

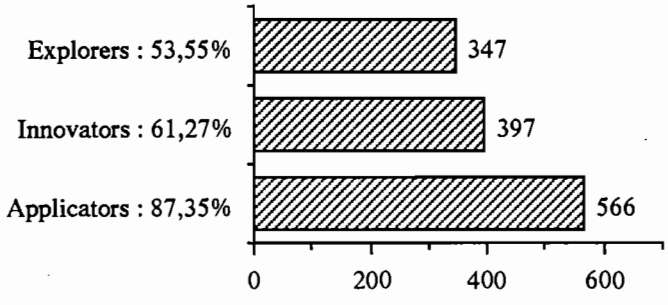
If one limits oneself to the responses received for each proposed choice, the leading consideration is shown to be the concern for the development of useful applications. Out of nearly 1701 declared intentions (a figure obviously much higher than that of the 653 questionnaires analysed since this was a multiple choice question), this orientation towards the applicable is expressed 542 times, i.e. in 32% of cases. It precedes by a long way the intention of elaborating new methods (364 responses, i.e. 21% of intentions), and that of observing original phenomena (306 responses, i.e. 18% of choices).



At the other end of the scale, the intention of theoretical innovation is the object of only 111 choices (7% of responses) ; while the wish to test out controversial methods is expressed by only 5% of, i.e. 81 responses. The adaptation of tried and tested methods is much more in evidence : 244 responses (14% of choices).

A factorial analysis of the diverse responses as regards intentions, nevertheless allows a somewhat different view of these observations concerning applications. The intention of application, in fact, is the most widespread ; consequently it is also the one which least distinguishes the differences between teams.

We can examine the spread of responses under 3 groups : the "explorers", who are more attuned to the observation of original phenomena and to testing controversial methods ; the "innovators", who devote themselves to theoretical innovation and to the elaboration of new methods ; the "applicators", who are more attached to useful applications and to the adaptation of tried and trusted methods. Without yielding a perfect division, the distribution shows itself to be of interest (there is an acceptable number of mixed cases). This distribution indicates, if our categories are pertinent, that the "applicators" form the dominant category, while the innovators are more preponderant than the "explorers".

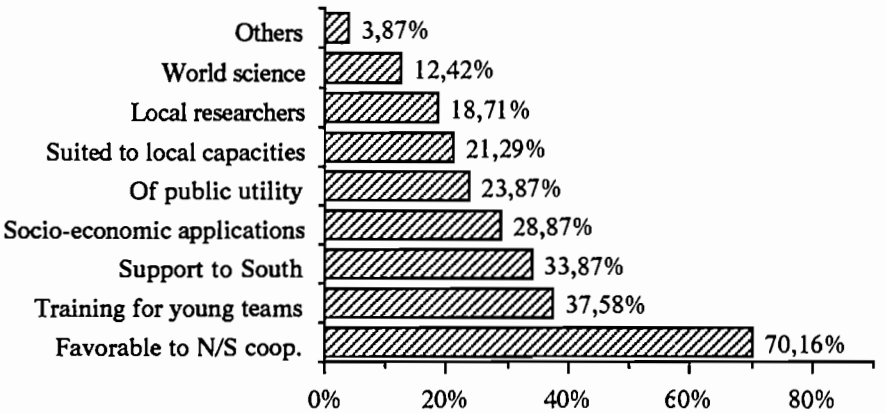


At this stage, we recall that the STD2 Programme always gives a good deal to tropicalist science, paying priority attention to development, encouraging a "local" science so that original phenomena are discovered and processed in context. Yet the "fundamental" style of science is a new trend singularly on the increase (and here we have a clear difference with STD1) ; it too is concerned with contributing to useful applications though probably tired of the obstacles with which Society opposes the functioning of tried and known intervention techniques : putting hope and effort into the development of conceptual innovations able to support unpublished techniques and whose newness (or different operating conditions) could improve their chances of promotion. Remarkably enough, this trend is gaining ground in the South as much as in the North. It indicates the support the Programme is giving to technically advanced teams watching the rise in the South of "modern" Northern type issues (sicknesses no longer only infectious ; supplies to the towns...) ; or the "modern" approach to unresolved issues (agricultural biotechnologies and no longer only the selecting of varieties ; resorting to molecular biology in Health as in Agriculture). It equally testifies to the emergence of scientific communities in the South. Their on-site autonomy rests naturally on the esoteric distinction of their manipulating the most advanced technology. Such an emergence remains a fact despite the possibility that it may be overestimated in the STD financed sample.

We note that with our preceding remarks we have remained in the domain of norms and ideals. Question 21 (as well as the open and as yet unscrutinised Question 22 which brought a most satifactory number of responses) goes deeper.

In the section "the conditions a project must satisfy to qualify for selection by STD", two sets of answers were offered. One defines "social" objectives (training, North/South relations, application) while the other studies subject selection strategy (local characteristics, usefullness to Society, scientific break throughs on the basis of comparative advantages).

PRIORITY OBJECTIVES SUGGESTED TO STD2



When each attribute is analysed independantly of the other, they all fall into a revealing order. In the first series ("social" objectives), the majority of respondants appear to be concerned with solid North/South relations (645 of the 1081 "social" responses ; 620 respondants answered this multiple choice question). They decline into one of two modalities : "support to the South" - the "protector" version - or "linking Northern and Southern laboratories". Confirmation of this latter, "relational" version can be seen in the intense practice of exchanging visits or researchers (cf. Running the Projects). This tallies with a concern much expressed in the open questions (particularly in Question 22a) : to contribute to world development of Science which, in most cases is considered to be a contribution to Development full stop. It finally correlates with an exceptionally strongly felt concern : the training motivating the projects, i.e. long courses in the North for Southern researchers and bringing young Northerners into research on tropicalist subjects. Among the objectives adapted to STD, training appears to occupy a comparatively excellent position, coming just behind the relationship between the North and South.

For the teams taken on with STD, one major ideal which gives rise to active practices, is to contribute to the progress of Science and support the emergence, and the striving for autonomy of the young scientific communities in the South that are socialised through World Science.

The socio-economic application appears to be less in the foreground of social objectives. The line of response affecting Question 6 (intentions) is erased by Question 21. The objective can nevertheless be seen to have kept a good position with 179 responses (12% of the total, 17% of the "social" responses).

Subject selection strategy attracts fewer responses (with fewer than two thirds of the questionnaires referring to it). This was either due to the question appearing to be more difficult, or because of an overwhelming desire to affirm certain "social" objectives (application and support for the young scientific communities of the South). Subject selection strategy.preeminates the defining of the style of science itself. There is an interesting order in the responses. Precisions were selected from other investigative surveys in order to discriminate certain approaches known (in a good number of Southern countries) to be contrasted if not contradictory.

The fewest votes (77 mentions, i.e. 16% of subject selection strategy) were cast in relation to engineering (choice of questions largely mastered by Science) ;

Sensitivity to a "local" science (choice of subjects specific to the environment) registers a strong presence (28% of strategic choices). Nevertheless, it figures in the middle of some inseparable more "universal" approaches : the one we could call

"epidemiological" (useful to vast populations, this is the top ranking influence of 31% of strategies), or the very sophisticated and fundamental approach whereby a local advantage is capitalised on in order to treat very highly advanced matters (25% of subject choices).

4. FROM THE DISCOURSE INTO PRACTICES : USERS AND RESULTS EXPECTED .

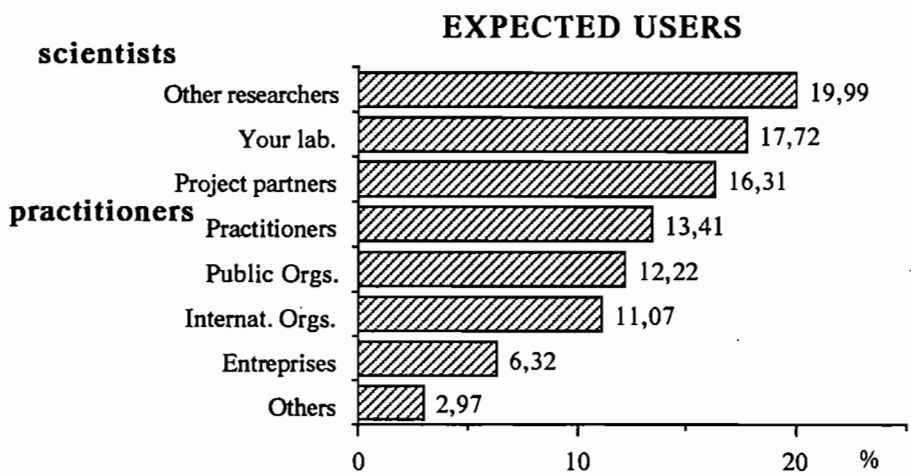
Here we examined the potential users : first of all researchers, followed by on-the-ground professionals.

Question 17 investigated (potential or already contracted) users of processes, techniques or future practical guidelines.

We first of all noted how few were the questionnaires where this question was avoided : fewer than 9% of them produced abstentions to the "practical users" question.(respondants either ignored it or claimed not to have an opinion) ; and the percentage falls to 5% for the scientific users. This says that the concern of having truly valorised production is very much a pregnant one. This is confirmed elsewhere in several of the open question responses - see some of the cover letters asking for counseling (or EC aid) in the publication and above all, the practical promotion of results obtained.

The following data is to be considered with caution. A significant number of STD2 projects (two thirds) are still running, if not in their initial phase : so answers to Question 17 can only be taken as hypothetical. They lay more stress on probable results (utilisation in a scientific environment) than on the more aleatory or as yet unexplored (operating procedures carried out by production environments or the authorities).

Practical users who associate themselves with a project either from the very start, or at an early stage in their development, remain in the minority (scarcely a quarter of responses mention "practical users already contacted"). The search for in-roads onto the market is considered as a matter concerning other agencies than the research project itself or, a phase of movement coming after the results have been obtained.



A second feature : utilisation in a scientific environment is more easily envisaged and expected than utilisation by practitioners (1454 responses to 1238). Here, there is a high level of self-centeredness (one third of utilisations are foreseen for the laboratory itself, 30% by STD project partners, confirming the intensity of CEC-created networks

of relations). Yet there is no lack of ambition : in almost 40% of the cases, i.e. the top rank, participants expect their techniques and discoveries to be propogated within the broad scientific community ("other researchers").

It might be interesting to examine the non-scientific users anticipated. First of all come the on-the-ground practitioners whose professional relations are privileged compared to public initiatives and the mediating legalistic relations needed for gaining access to the companies. They, the companies, come last nevertheless scoring 170 responses, i.e. 12% of expected practical users : a higher percentage than any others shown in a survey of this kind (see Waast and Gaillard : CORDET). This testifies to the number and the dynamic nature of the teams taken on ; it is nevertheless twice as low as the confidence placed in practitioners met through personal mutual exchanges. The second most mentionned potential users are the public authorities (329 mentions, i.e. 23% of expectations) ; this testifies to how attached research teams, almost all of whom are themselves public, still feel towards them. It also shows that there has been a clear slide in values with researchers taken on here, whose ambition and scientific qualities we have seen. The great majority of them now count more on (often international) private initiatives rather than on the convictions and able action of their own governments. Remarkably enough, confidence in public authorities is appreciably matched by confidence in international agencies whose influence can be found here in the practical hope they excite.

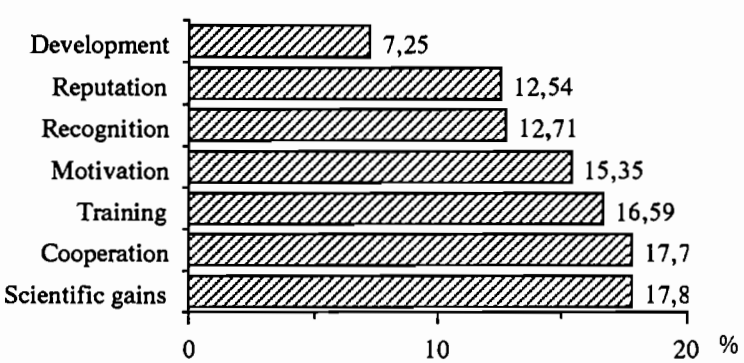
5. EXPECTED RESULTS.

The same reserves apply here as did in the last question. Two thirds of the projects are still running, so the expected results show prudent anticipation. Despite this, Question 18, on the anticipated effects of the STD operation, brought new, significant data.

This can be analysed item by item. First of all, however, we are going to look at the areas of greatest efficiency which participants evoked at the end of the question (i.e. after having given their careful consideration to the specific items).

We have regrouped the rank 3 and 4 responses to produce a "great expectations" category (as opposed to "low expectations" - ranks 1 and 2 along with "no responses"). In coding terms, the major results clearly fall into two orders : "scientific gains" and "creating stable networks of cooperation". They are directly followed by the expected gains in terms of training, the 3rd most mentionned expectation. These join the other preoccupations : we have analysed them above.

MOST IMPORTANT RESULTS EXPECTED



Other, comparatively less mentionned, expectations are as follows :

a) Personal or team motivation (still indicative of a laboratory that is running properly) which scores honorably.

b) The enhancement of reputation and credibility which receives only meagre mentions. It is not that participants underestimate the range of their contributions for they are expecting to be much engaged in scientific communications ; it is moreover a case of them already having an often solid (good) reputation.

Finally, and most impressively, participating in development produces some of the lowest expectations : 170 mentions, 7% of the "great expectations". So, a deep disagreement exists between the aspirations expressed in talking about intentions and the (realistic) study of operating feasibility. While Science is gaining its autonomy, there is a counter balance : disassociation with the practical side and the necessary interweaving of discovery and its subsequent productive application ; "artificial" procedures have become indispensable for that (in the research world involved here and in most of the governmental agencies and the entrepreneurial fabric of the South concerned).

Individual analysis by item bears some precisions without confusing the broad strokes.

We will just briefly report the few most striking features :

- The hope for lasting cooperation is just as intense. This is a matter of maintaining contact with laboratories taken on in the North and in the South. If we look at it a little more closely, we notice that Northern laboratories are the most energetically involved in pursuing relations with those of the South.

Especially appreciated among the scientific benefits attributed to the Programme are : access to original data ; access to up-dated documentation. Paradoxically, less of an emphasis is put on material gains, such as equipment (except in the South), or technical gains (new methods) : this suggests that support teams suffer neither from outmoded forms of training, nor from any critical financial need (they know how to find alternative funding sources) : they are mainly after intellectual interactivity. The exceptionally large number of votes cast confirms this.

- Which leads us to another gain which is deemed particularly motivating : intellectual stimulation (the highest scoring expected benefit, "important" for 82% of respondants).

- The STD Programme is considered for the role it plays in awakening the vocations of Science and mobilising the research personnel.

- The effects expected in terms of reputation enhancement finally boil down to the fact that teams expect to be called on for their expertise, or to receive practitioners' requests for counseling, rather than to be summoned by the authorities to sit on orientation commissions.

CHAPTER 4. FUNCTIONING OF THE PROJECTS

CHAPTER 4

FUNCTIONING OF THE PROJECTS

In this chapter, we will examine :

1 - The distribution of work and authority amongst teams
2.- Difficulties and satisfaction expressed
3.- Relations - within projects and between projects and the CEC
4.- The Programme as appraised by the researchers

1. THE DISTRIBUTION OF WORK AND AUTHORITY AMONGST TEAMS

STD Programme structures are such that it introduces dissymmetry into every project. It recognizes a "leader" team, and associated teams. The distinction has not been drawn simply for the sake of convenience in management. The "leader" team speaks with the authority of the Programme. It is called in to tackle unforeseen difficulties and produce the necessary modifications (either to change some of the teams involved or to modify the scientific trajectory of the project). It is responsible for deadlines, the quality of syntheses, conformity of operations, regulating expenditure.

And yet, the leader will just as often conceive and initiate a project, steer STD towards the teams it supports (be they Northern or Southern), manage a scientific network, divide and distribute the financial harvest to be shared out amongst partners. It has the potential to dominate in matters both of the intellect and as a manager.

This section aims to analyse the inter-relationship of teams within projects by viewing them from such an angle. We are not trying to establish value judgements on the relative merits of hierarchic or egalitarian structures : we are simply trying to identify those that prevail (notably between Northern and Southern teams. They occupy manifestly differing positions here, with the South naturally being so far from the nerve center, Brussels).

Now we turn our attention to internal running.

1.1 The Running of a Project.

The first clue to relations, be they symmetrical or otherwise, can be found in budget allotments : in their size, their collective discussion and, most importantly, in the delegation of the signature authorizing expenditure.

Here, the questionnaire provides several indicators. 45% of those that replied testify to never having taken part in budget sharing decisions (Question 7). Moving South, the percentage grows noticeably larger, to a majority 57% : a phenomenon accentuated by the fact that all the leaders, virtually all of them Northeners, are clearly involved in budget sharing, or delegate themselves to such a task. It remains that even the associates (of the North), rather than becoming involved in debating are willing to leave that to the leader, as long as they can be assured of the proper results, i.e. an adequate share.

It is a procedure which does not necessarily create bad relations between teams : we shall see evidence to the contrary later on, where they will largely be judged as

positive. It can be explained in a pragmatic way : by the urgency and hurried activity in the negotiations needed when an initial project selected by STD on scientific grounds, is cut due to its cost. In such a situation, the visits back and forth between associates that may have worked while the project was being perfected, would take too long. Therefore, a group negotiator, the leader, must be trusted to the role.

Beyond these peripeteia (which may nevertheless have weighty consequences : some early associates disappear ; others are kept on without a budget ; there is no lack of examples amongst the respondants themselves), it is interesting to examine day to day practices. The most symptomatic is that of delegating the signature (Question 9)

In half of the cases, a budget signature belongs to the respondant alone. Three quarters of that half is constituted by the leaders - this does not mean to say we can specify whether or not a particular leader delegated the signature to an associated team's budget. So we must turn to other responses. Sixty or so of the associated teams (i.e. around a sixth of the sample of 400) directly sign their own budgets. To about 114 others, the fact as to whether the signing is done by themselves or by a partner is immaterial. This is convenient for Southern teams where, for example, they have to purchase laboratory goods in a foreign currency or, where those goods are not available in their respective countries. Thus, a modest half of the associated teams have control over their allotted budgets, often through a trust-based arrangement with their leader. The other half (fewer in the North) are subject to a much more rigid.framework. They either have to place an order with the leader (17%), or, as is more commonly the case, submit their orders to the co-signature (and the scrutiny) of a partner.

This fact relates a predominance of the hierarchy type structure in the projects which, when accepted and assumed, is customary to the scientific community. It remains to be seen whether the dissymmetry falls in line with an intellectual authority or, if it is amplified by an unequal distribution of the work.

1.2 The Distribution of Tasks.

Percentages claiming participation in :

Defining the research plan	86.22
Writing the research project	72.88
Scientific publications	71.06
Data gathering	65.39
Data processing	59.88
Training activities	56.05
Laboratory analysis	55.44
Budget sharing discussions	55.13
In-station experimentation (hospitals)	45.18
External relations	38.59
Relationships with STD	35.83
Field experiments	28.33
Other activities	03.68

Most frequently (87% of the sample comprising every leader, of course, and three quarters of the associated teams), participants actively took part in defining the research plan. Writing the project, the second most shared (and a "noble") task saw the involvement of 472 out of the 650 respondants : 55% of associated teams and every leader.

Researchers, of course, have publication at the heart of their professional ideals. 71% of the teams bear witness to that. The score might have been even higher, had not a number of projects still been in their initial stages.

Beyond these three items, there is confirmation of a division over tasks devolved to the participants.

It would require a factorial analysis of the principle components in order to establish the link between the tasks actually carried out by such and such a team and its location, its style of science, its composition. Before taking that particular avenue, however, two others remain to be investigated : some important differences between North and South (see North/South : The Differences) ; the delegating of work which most frequently registers consent.

External relations belong to this latter category. Whether in negotiations with STD or in presenting a project to other bodies, local or foreign (for funding or valorizing), the teams involved are all too willing to put their trust in a third party, particularly their leader. Here, once again a certain disassociation is noticeable between STD science and its surrounding social environment ; and prospect mediators are called for when this is the case.

Taking part in discussing budget sharing is more valued. At the end of the day, however, this does not seem to be such a passionate demand. Looking at it from another angle to the one presented above, 45% of the teams are seen to be left out, but few complain about it. This is rather less of a requirement than those involving research work, i.e. laboratory analysis, data gathering and processing.

Mobile field experiments came bottom of the participation chart. Here, however, there is no longer a question of task delegation. It is quite simply that these aspects are little praticed, sometimes stripped of meaning and, in any case, rarely presented within the framework of projects presented to STD (one third of the teams testify to that).

2. DIFFICULTIES AND SATISFACTION

2.1 Is Bureaucracy in command ?.

The difficulties encountered during the course of a project represent another area where analysis is conducted through studying the differences between the North and the South (see North/South : The Differences) and whether the team is a leader or an associate. We will only be giving an overview of this.

Just as with "expected results", it is interesting to begin by examining the participant's appraisal classified by major obstacle type. Four degrees of difficulty were forwarded :

1 : insignificant ; 2 : bearable ; 3 : serious ; 4 : disabling.

The trends appear at their clearest where the first two categories are blended into one, i.e. "non-serious difficulties". We similarly brought the last two together to make a single category : "major difficulties".

1. General Appraisal (in percentages)

	For the national team	For project running
Bureaucracy	21.13	18.22
Running	13.32	12.40
Between partners	6.28	7.50
Social context	5.51	3.98
Of the team	3.06	2.30

Detailed Appraisal (difficulties registering over 10% of responses)

Late remission of STD funds	33.08%
Communication problems	22.97
Administrative difficulties	21.44
Equipment problems	20.06
Difficulty of access to the field	14.54
Low team member interactivity	14.09
Excess of activity reports	13.96
Production of team syntheses	13.17
Low availability of researchers	13.17
Deadline dates	12.10
Respecting schedules (between partners)	11.94
Researcher mobility	11.33

The respondants made a good number of precisions here, although on the whole the difficulties to which they testify are generally minor ones. The one major item is the following "bureaucratic" problem : the late remission of funds. Only 144 of the questionnaires gave it no mention (10% avoid the question altogether ; 12% see no particular difficulty on this score). In three quarters of the cases, obstructions caused by budgetary delays are thus felt to be very important. 37% of the respondants felt it to be a serious matter. The extremes are described in certain "open comments" : some receive the first installment of a financial package over a year late ; otherwise, as is more often the case and the biggest handicap, subsequent installments don't arrive until a year or more over the projected deadline. While in the first case a postponement in the work's start-up date is feasible, critical situations occur in the second. Where the funds are to go towards researchers' payroll and the purchase of basic laboratory necessities, if the finance is witheld and the project shelved, all the work accumulated since the beginning could go to waste. This means a serious breakdown in operations (affecting a quarter to a third of the teams) and is mainly a Southern complaint ; Northern teams are better placed to obtain interim funding from other financiers (which helps to understand that, for managerial as much as scientific reasons, the STD projects cannot necessarily be isolated from the broader laboratory programme). Certain Northern Teams can also count on advances from the Institute to which they belong ; these play a regulatory role that their Southern counterparts cannot always assume.

Overall, it is the "bureaucratic" difficulties that give rise to the greater number of mentions : the annoying difficulties coming from Administration in Developping Countries and (more out of impatience than a real handicap) the excessively frequent reports expected. Both come in for almost as much criticism as does the late remission of funding by the CEC. This question and that of having to write too many reports are nevertheless linked, since interim reports are supposed to trigger off the machinary for the next remission ; the more there are to submit, the more hacked up is the funding and the greater the unpredictability. Also mentionned, although to a lesser degree, are the tight deadlines for handing the reports in (still, only 13% of the respondants judge it to be a serious difficulty), as well as the CEC administration rules (once again bringing us back to problems related to late fund remission - yet those that complain of this

otherwise generally testify to being on satisfactory terms with STD Programme staff).

2.2 Other Significant Difficulties.

Apart from the "bureaucracy", other, (though lesser) difficulties arise in the "running" of a project (13% of the teams). They are followed by those of access to the field (serious for 15% of the teams, slightly more so in the North). Then comes the limited amount of time researchers are able to consacrate to a project. The race after contracts (in which laboratories are today forced to run, in order to compensate for a current lack of funding from their own governors, both in the North and in the South), the excessive amount of time that senior researchers give to it (often thanks to their reputation, they are the ones the most in demand to carry out and direct research, train the researchers and, last but not least, to take the necessary financial measures for and set up projects) account for the dead-end in which a programme can find itself through the researchers' lack of attention : here it is mentioned as a serious obstacle by 13% of the respondants.

This difficulty should not be confused with that of an excessive mobility of researchers (changing laboratory, Institute or profession). Few (11%) STD teams complain very much about this, putting them amongst the most stable and motivated, in Developping Countries too.

Although they only touch 20 to 23% of the laboratories, the most tedious obstacles come from equipment (mainly felt in the South) and communication-liaisons between project teams (mainly felt in the North). Difficulties in the latter can be of a material kind (we have ourselves conducted experiments, using the postal system or the telephone to have this questionnaire answered : it would be more worthwhile to pass through the informal channel of travellers. The problem brings us back to the involved team heads being over-worked, particularly if they are leaders.

The other obstacles mentionned are of completely minor importance. We evidently must take note of a few more of the difficulties existing between partner teams than within national teams.

2.3 Other, Better Oiled Wheels.

Dividing the budget is generally seen by one and all to be one of the least problematic items (3% of the "serious" problems). The apparent dissymmetry pointed out above as existing between leaders and associates, cannot, exceptional cases apart, be taken to mean that there are difficulties in terms of domination. Distributing the work, between partners and within each team is also rarely difficult. Problems do tend to reside, however, in the "producing of syntheses" and interactivity between teams. 13% of the teams see difficulties here : either due to the scarce opportunities or means of communication, or the (to them) seemingly spare and needless obstacles posed by the project's (European) plurality.

Ultimately, however, for a Programme as complex as STD (with sometimes intercontinental interaction over great distances, in the plurality of languages, forms of training and approach), there is really very little difficulty, and that which is expected is remarkably well handled through the networks constructed. The principal obstacle turns out to be the managing of planned operation schedules. 13 to 16% of the teams testify to that (be it with regards to their own operations, mostly in the South where the impedimenta are legion ; or the project as a whole whose machinary is clearly the most affected by accumulated delay). It is probably necessary here to take STD staff's (manifestly aware and well supple) negotiating flexibility into account as well as the leader's ingenuity and, through them, explain that inspite of the role that chance might play in the execution of research (notably in the South) : on the whole, most teams nevertheless manage to hand their reports in on time.

Somewhat surprisingly, the teams taken on testify to hardly any obstacles coming from their environment. Neither Society's lack of understanding, the user's lack of interest nor the demobilisation of personnel affects them. The picture's only clouded area would seem to come from the low opinions of colleagues (8%). Registering a "no answer" in around a third of the sample, this was the question with the highest number of abstentions. Could it have been out of embarassment ? Or because they did not comprehend a matter beyond their own concerns ? Or could it have been the total absence of difficulty here, really confirmed ? Whichever, the result tallies with the self-sufficient style of laboratory science, deep-rooted in quality teams that are well financed, mobilised, internationally socialised, highly professionalised and, up to certain point, extra-territorialised Some nuances are to be noted when we analyse this difficulty as seen from the North and from the South (see Chapter 5).

3. RELATIONAL ASPECT

3.1 The visits, the partnerships and the building of networks.

Mutual relationships within a single project are generally more dense binomially (or at most trinomially). Elected affinities are created (or confirmed). The results to Question 23 nonetheless show modifications in relations between teams before/after the project : they bring out a real intensifying of links (often 2 to 2), and sometimes the true discovery of partners who will remain in permanent contact.

3.2 Relationship with STD

Questions 14 and 15 testify to other, less directly scientific relations, i.e. those maintained with STD Programme staff.

ASSISTANCE FROM STD STAFF
(Question 14)

1. Object

- Revise the initial proposition	35.07%
- Obtain scientific advice	17.00%
- Others	14.40%
- Valorise the results	13.48%
- Find the partners	11.94%
- Publish the results	07.20%

ASSISTANCE FROM STD STAFF
(Question 15)

2. Circumstances

- Visit to Brussels	26.34%
- Responding to demand	24.35%
- Staff visit to the field	24.20%
- Reaction to activity reports.	19.14%

We will start by noting that the question was ignored by 38% of the respondants : this suggests an absence of face to face relationships (there is hardly a trace of complaint over the "silence" in the free comments of Questions 22a/22b). Where the project is still in progress, participants refuse to allow themselves to prejudge the number of future relationships.

The remaining two thirds (2/3) of respondants, therefore, had a relationship with STD staff and received some form of assistance from them. This is quite a lot considering the nature of scientific community customs. Understandably, the most cited objective to these relationships is the very negotiation of a project : to perfect a selected proposition, to reformulate and reconfigure it where necessary until it comes to within financial guidelines. The leaders, of course, are the most involved in such operations (229 mentions, i.e. 1 project out of 3 ; 1 in 3 relationships with STD staff).

A more unusual fact is that in 246 relationships, scientific objectives steered the team towards obtaining counsel, assistance in publishing its results and (the most common, with 88 mentions : 13% of the teams), valorising them.

There are many other contacts made with STD staff for : renegotiating deadlines ; discussing the way the work should advance ; finding the right partner for specialised operations... The staff are particularly present in following up the projects ; its "address book" of scientific relations is at the disposal of the teams taken on, no matter how far away they may be.

Among all their possible exchanges (be they face to face or otherwise), the staff and participants prefer to pay one another visits. This grows from the informal and oral-based traditions of the scientific communities. Programme Management were able to adapt and thus pay visits as often as they are received (160 to 170 instances of this). A fact worth noting : this kind of relationship with staff happens proportionally as often in the South as it does in the North (including the trips to Brussels !), although there is a difference in objectives (see : North/South : The Differences).

4. THE PROGRAMME AS APPRAISED BY THE RESEARCHERS.

This is the aim of two of the open questions :

- Comment freely on how the project unfolded.
- Suggest how STD could be improved.

The content of the many and rich responses will be analysed at a later stage. In the meantime, we will look at the closed questions treating this subject. Here are the results which we have to report :

4.1 Financial satisfaction.

Question 16 asked whether the project accomplished had been isolable from other laboratory research operations. It went on to ask (and we believed it to be only where the project was isolable, but this point was not precised) whether the operation would have been possible without STD. In practice, the question was differingly understood : whether the STD project was isolable from other laboratory operations or not, the respondants were brought to reflecting on the possibility their project could have had to work without STD.

16a)

- project isolable from other laboratory work	45.94%
- project non-isolable from other laboratory work	50.54%
- no response	03.52%
total : 100%	

16b)

- project possible without STD through alternative funding	06.43%
- project possible without STD, but at a later stage	17.00%
- project potentially possible without STD	27.88%
- project impossible without STD	43.49%

More than half the STD projects (330 out of a sample total of 653 with 23 questionnaires left blank) are declared to have been non-isolable from other research operations. 95% of the respondants thus reflected on STD's role in the running of "their programme".

In opposition, only less than 7% estimate that "their programme" could have been feasible in its original form had they not received assistance from STD, thanks to the alternative funding made available to them ; 18% judged that "their programme" would have suffered serious delays had it not been for STD ; 29% were counting on being able to find other sources of finance outside of the co-funding packages that many already had at their disposal (from the start, we have seen that the teams taken on, and especially their leaders, are experienced in the practices of international relations ; and that they are well enough established and known to have access to numerous sources of finance). Around a half (46%) of the respondants remain convinced of the fact that without STD, "their programme" (and thus their "raison d'être") could not have functionned at all. It is a feeling all the more widely sensed among Northern teams, (we will see how this paradox works itself out in North/South : The Differences).

The free comments to Question 22a (how the project unfolded) or even those of Question 22b (improving STD), often convey the gratitude of those that received assistance and their deep feeling that STD is playing a unique role in supporting the science of the South and science in the South.

Question 20 gave some judgements that could be made about STD ; it asked for a stance to be taken (each judgement had to be evaluated with a number from 1 - entirely untrue - to 4 - entirely true).

- enabled you to collaborate with highly advanced quality teams	80.25%
- offered the finance necessary for you to work	76.88%
- consolidated/improved your scientific renown	75.19%
- modified your scientific approaches	44.10%
- will have had little impact on your forthcoming work	23.58%
- was a secondary activity	15.93%
- had not been worth the trouble	08.12%

The judgement producing the fewest "no responses" was the following : STD offered the finance necessary for you to work. It is also almost the one that brought the greatest number of positive responses (76.88%) almost equally distributed between "quite true" and "entirely true".

The teams thus report themselves to be most satisfied with the Programme : this statement is all the more true of Southern teams.

In the free comments (and in some of the closed questions already analysed) "European bureaucracy" comes in for some criticism (late remission of funds ; the good many reports to be handed in) as do the annoying difficulties arising when a large-scale project (such as those of STD) is mounted and brought to fruition. In spite of this, the teams taken on are nevertheless just as energetic in their assertion that the operation was worthwhile : 91% affirm the proposition ; 82% (487 responses) estimate it to be "entirely true".

4.2 Scientific satisfaction.

It is interesting to see that, beyond securing a budget, the report has a clearly defined scientific side to it.

- 75% of the teams estimate that the operation's effects (the "impact") will be felt in forthcoming research ; such an "impact" is considered to be of absolute importance by 53% (322) of them.

- Respondants are more divided over whether the project has "modified their scientific approaches". This is a subject that moves experienced researchers most deeply. A little under 50% of them support the proposition ; just over 50% deny it. There is, however, a noticeable balance : the majority settle at around the average (a "quite true" or "not so true" proposition). STD machinary can thus claim to have lent its weight to the deepest guiding principles of Science : the scientific approach of scientists.

- Ultimately there are two stances that deserve to be remembered. The participants estimate that the realisation of the STD project can contribute to their scientific renown. But they do so in moderation. The proposition is not fully approved : it is put as being "quite true". Many reputations are probably already established.

- On the other hand, the most energetically appreciated aspect of STD machinary (and the judgement attracting the largest number of positive stances), is the cooperation with "highly advanced quality teams" : a view shared by 85% of the participants and more than half estimate it to be "entirely true" (298 responses). Only 15% of the teams cast doubt on the quality of partners taken on (under 5% of them do so radically).

In the end we once again come across an ideal which we formerly grasped from a good number of preceding questions : that of a Science of excellence, equally shared by Northern and Southern teams alike (see North/South : The Differences) and recognised as having been satifactorily brought to fruition by STD.

CHAPTER 5. NORTH-SOUTH : THE DIFFERENCES

CHAPTER 5

NORTH--SOUTH : THE DIFFERENCES

The various questions raised in the questionnaire appear not to have been answered systematically in the same way by the laboratories in the North and South.

What did we expect? That world science had become so well developped and that (in spite of differing levels of wealth, cultural habits and social behaviour), the approach and motivation of the "invisible college" was now homogeneous enough to have bridged the significant gap existing between researchers in the developping and developped countries? If such had been the case, then the STD 2 Programme's objectives of bringing Northern and Southern laboratories closer together and aiding the development scientific research institutes in industrially developping countries, would have already been achieved !

It is paradoxical to find the teams of the South so often giving answers to so many questions that were **similar in structure** to those of their colleagues in the North, precisely where one would have justifiably expected them to differ.

Bringing out the contrasts and similarities between the teams of the North and South, we will examine in turn:

1- the running of the STD2 financed laboratories;
2- the "style of science" to which researchers refer;
3- the running of STD 2 as experienced by those laboratories involved.

We will see that the report is quite positive.

1. THE RUNNING OF THE STD 2 LABORATORIES

It is here, in this first part, that we will find the most pronounced, yet most expected, differences.

1.1 which laboratories?

Although the vast majority (74.2%) of Southern countries devote more than two thirds of their activities to working on developping countries (DCs), the same is only true of 33.8% of the STD 2 financed labs in the North ? (45.4% of the Northern and 12% of the Southern laboratories, devote less than one third of their time to DCs). Is this any surprise?

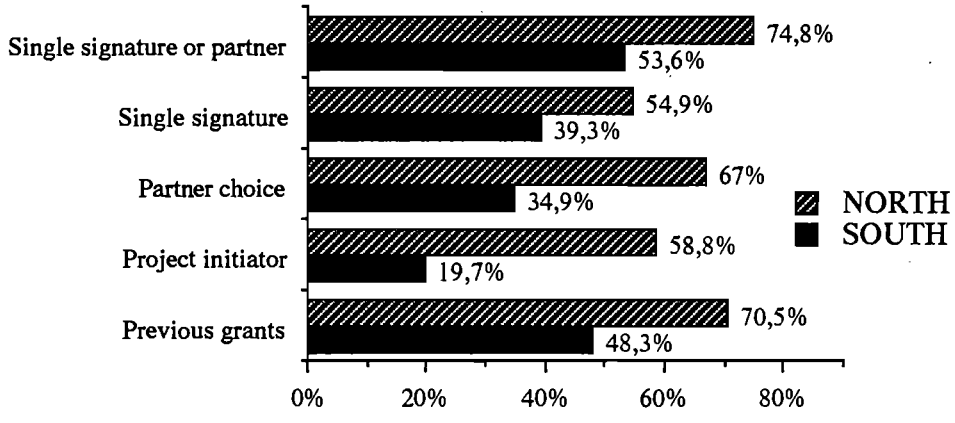
Can the fact that 59 % of the laboratories in the North initiated STD projects compared to only 20% of their Southern counterparts really come as a surprise? The divergent tendancy between North and South carries through to the selecting of partners : 67 % of the Northern laboratories came up with their own partners, while only 35 % of those in the South were able to take such an initiative.

In the North, 54.9% of all signatures authorizing the allocation of funds are the sole responsibility of the team manager (rising to 74.8% where the signature is left open to either the team manager or to a partner). In the South, the cumulated percentage comes to only 53.6%, dropping to 39.3% for a single signee : this is certainly

regrettable, but the reasons why are too obvious to dwell on.

It is no more of a surprise to learn that where 70.5% of Northern researchers had already obtained research grants or contracts before 1986, in the case of those working in Southern labs, the percentage falls to 48.3%. Such a percentage could nevertheless be thought of as relatively high : could one perhaps see in it the results of deliberate EC official policy favouring already well established, recognised, and known laboratories, in the South as much as in the North ?

INITIAL INEQUALITIES



As the project developped, the laboratories in the North took part thus (in descending order of importance) :

- 89.86% : research plan definition
- 81.37 % : project writing
- 73.11 % : publications
- 62.97 % : training

The laboratories in the South participated in these "noble" tasks thus :

- 80.53% : research plan definition
- 56.19% : project writing
- 68.14% : publications
- 43.81% : training :

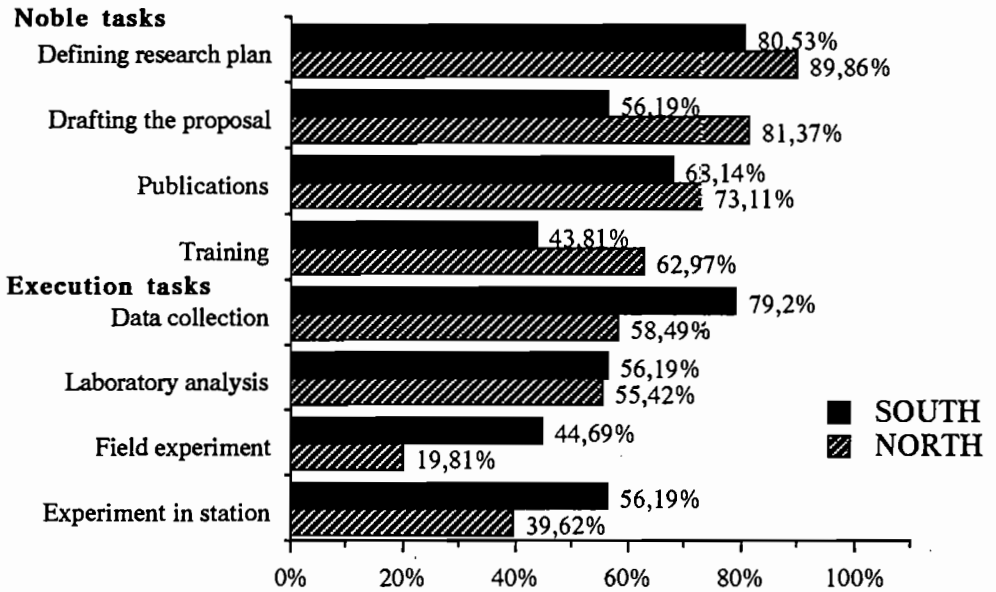
In tasks of "execution", the Northern laboratories only contributed thus:

- 58.49 % : data collection
- 55.42 % : laboratory analysis
- 39.62 % : field station experimentation
- 19.81% : on-the-ground experimentation

While Southern laboratories participated thus :

- 73.20% : data collection
- 56.19 % : laboratory analysis
- 56.19 % : field station experimentation
- 44.69% : on-the-ground experimentation

DIVISION OF LABOUR



Although these percentages indicate a certain division of labour between the teams of the North and South, it will be noted that the latter played as great a role in laboratory analysis and (and this is worth underlining) in scientific publications as their counterparts in the industrialised countries. The conclusions one is tempted to draw will be further confirmed later on.

1.2 Difficulties expressed by the Northern and Southern teams.

The questionnaire sent to team managers offered a list of problems frequently encountered in research. It asked them to indicate those which they felt to be the most serious, differentiating between solely national concerns and those of the project as a whole, their partners included.

The vast majority of both Northern and Southern opinions agree that the major problem comes from bureaucracy imposed on the national team (the feeling of 32 % of the Northern laboratories and 27 % of those in the South, i.e.1/5 of the sample). The same goes for the running of the project as a whole (28.9% in the North, and 22.5% in the South, i.e. 18% of the sample).

The fact that the North judges this bureaucratic handicap more severely than does the South is no doubt due to the more often devoluted position of a project "leader" which leads to a surplus of administrative duties. Indeed, a closer examination of the difficulties expressed will show that, after delayed payment of funds, which naturally tops the list (1/3 of the sample : 36.2% in the North and 37.3% in the South repeatedly complain about this, ever the most serious problem cited), the main complaint is revealed to be the reduction in the number of activity reports (19% in the North judge it clearly excessive compared to 9% in the South).

Just as understandable is the North/South divergence in evaluating operating-related problems. Both put this in second position, again for both national teams and the project as a whole. It will be noted, however, that such problems hit the Southern labs the hardest : 18.7% of those questioned see their national teams as suffering from this; 14.5% the project as a whole. In the North 10.4% put it as a team problem and 11.3%,

the project. The details actually indicate the main operating problem in Southern labs to be that of equipment : 32% see in it a serious handicap.

Answers to other questions show a narrower gap between North and South and are a little less often felt as being so serious. Note, however, the appreciable difference in reaction between Northern and Southern laboratories in the section entitled "social context". This is where we have regrouped the reported difficulties linked to: disinterest shown by eventual users; low opinions colleagues may have of others involved in research work considered less "noble" than their own; lack of motivation on the part of scientific personnel; lack of Society's understanding in the face of research interests. In three out of the four areas, no significant divergence can be found. The remaining one produced the following result :

Low opinion of colleagues

laboratories of the north	13.7%
laboratories of the souh	6.1%

Understandably, when Northern researchers are involved in projects more orientated towards development than "nobility" allows (where only Science itself is raised in value), they feel themselves to be more the subject of their colleagues' rebuke than do researchers doing the same kind of work in the South; Southern researchers are working within a different socio-cultural context that demands Science produce much-awaited, concrete results and fast!. It is gratifying to see the "denigration" of STD funded research programmes reduced to less than 15% in the North since problems arising there due to Society's lack of comprehension are virtually non-existant.

Although the lack of comprehension on the part of Society is felt to be more of a serious issue in Southern laboratories, the margin is slim (5% compared to 2.5% in the North). This can only come as a surprise. Loss of courage in the face of the slow passage from the research to the functional application stages? Weariness in the face of the complex means required to bring a research project into operation in a country deprived of important resources ? As things stand, we can but hypothesize in the hope that study of the open questions shed some helpful light.

1.3 Introducing STD2 projects into research policies.

A very surprising result appears here. 50.2% of the supposedly better endowed Northern laboratories declare that their STD 2 financed programmes would never have existed were it not for EC funding. In the South, this percentage falls to 37.6%. So, despite their having so little of their own credit, Southern labs appear to be financially more self-sufficient than those of the North ! In fact, this paradox boils down to the fact that the majority of Northern labs can afford to propose a subject they have not been working on in response to a candidature call. 52% of them can thus answer the question "is it possible to isolate your project from your other research operations?", in the affirmative.

Such is not the case in the South where 60.2% of the laboratories cannot isolate their current projects. They are even more dependant on external funding, even if they are less well equipped to solicit it.

This analysis is confirmed by the fact that in 62.83% of Southern laboratories, the subject presented to STD2 fell in line with declared local government priorities, which was only the case in 20.43% of laboratories in the North. Laboratories in both the North and South are essentially public establishments, but, as can be seen in their comportment, they are more or less capable of breaking out of too strict a protectorat.

2. THE "STYLES OF SCIENCE".

Most immediately striking is the very great homogeneity in how the North and the South responded here. **Contrary to what we observed in the way research operates, as soon as there is a question of defining oneself in relation to a certain idea of how Science should be**, and not how it actually is, **then the notion of "science for science's sake ", of Science freed from social contingencies and restraints, imposes itself in both the North and the South.**

When asked about the original scientific intentions of their STD projects, the teams fell into these categories: "innovators", (when their chief intention was to produce a theoretical innovation, or to elaborate new methods), "explorers" (when for them it was a matter of describing original phenomena or to test controversial models), and "applicators" (when their primary intention was to develop useful applications or adapt tested methods). Thus grouped, the results are as follows :

	Labs of the North	Labs of the South
"Innovators"	63.66%	56.83%
"Explorers"	53.68%	53.30%
"Applicators"	85.99%	89.87%

We can see replies are structurally very close.

This is also true, when it comes to defining who the users will be, even if the precaution is taken to differentiate between scientific users and practitioners.

	Labs of the North	Labs of the South
Scientific users		
Their own labs	71.7%	75.5%
Project Partners	71.5%	59.4%
Other researchers	83.5%	80.3%
Practical users		
Practitioners	53.8%	58.1%
International Orgs	49.1%	39.3%
Public authorities	45.8%	59.0%
Enterprises	23.8%	30.1%
Others	9.1%	17.9%

The fact that Northern labs remain closer to international organisations while those of the South are closer to public authorities and enterprise is hardly noticable.

It is only with the expected results of the project that a few differences emerge:

	Labs of the North	Labs of the South
Expected results		
Lasting co-op with other labs	62.7%	65.5%
Direct scientific gains	61.6%	68.6%
Training of own personnel	55.7%	66.4%
Increased scien. motivation	51.9%	61.1%
Increased reputation	42.7%	49.3%
Credibility	40.1%	55.9%

The global structure of the replies is still very similar. We can nevertheless see a significant triple divergence in the hierarchy ranking of replies :

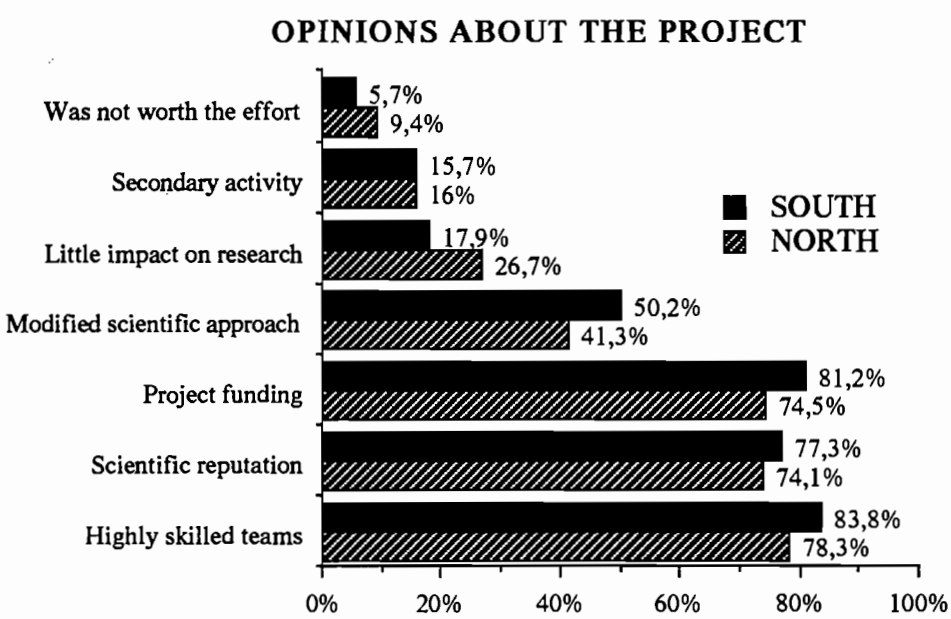
*"Training" expectations; coming second for the teams of the South just after direct scientific gains, only occupy third place for those of the North (66% of replies against 56% respectively)

* "Credibility" acquired from patronal bodies or potential future financiers and the "scientific reputation" that could be benefitted from. Apart from a permutation in the hierarchy of responses, credibility expectations drop by around 56% for Southern labs to 40% in the North. While these two types of results come in the last and next to last positions, they nevertheless represent over 50% of Southern replies and hardly more than 40% of those from the North. It is clear that the labs of the North are less sensitive to this type of expectation : they undoubtedly expect the fruits of their projects to enhance their prestige, but do not count on them to **establish** their reputation, and, still less, their credibility.

* Finally, the "lasting co-operation with other labs." which drops from the first place it occupies in Northern preoccupations to only third place for Southern researchers.

Globally, however, we once again noticed the shared adherence to the values of Science with a noticeable parallelism showing in Northern and Southern remarks on what they had gained by taking part in the STD 2 project.

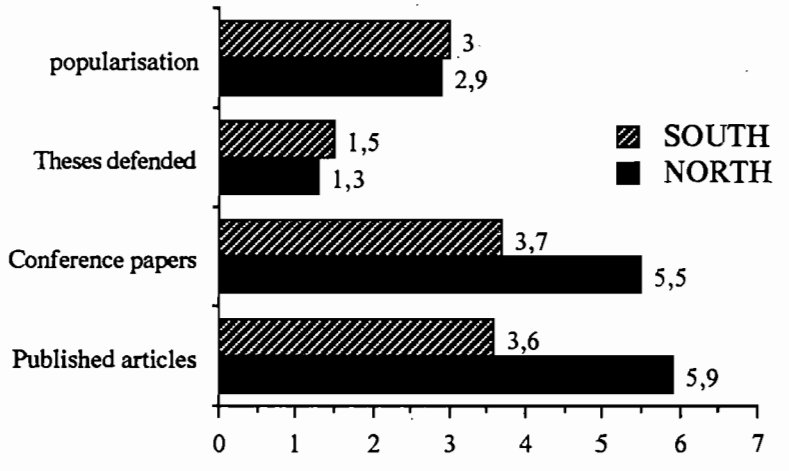
Remarks	Labs of North	Labs of South
enabled collaboration with highly skilled teams	78.3%	83.8%
consolidated scientific reputation	4.1%	77.3%
enabled project financing	74.5%	81.2%
modified scientific method	41.3%	50.2%
has little impact on future research	26.7%	17.9%
constituted a secondary activity	16.0%	15.7%
was not worth the trouble	9.4%	5.7%



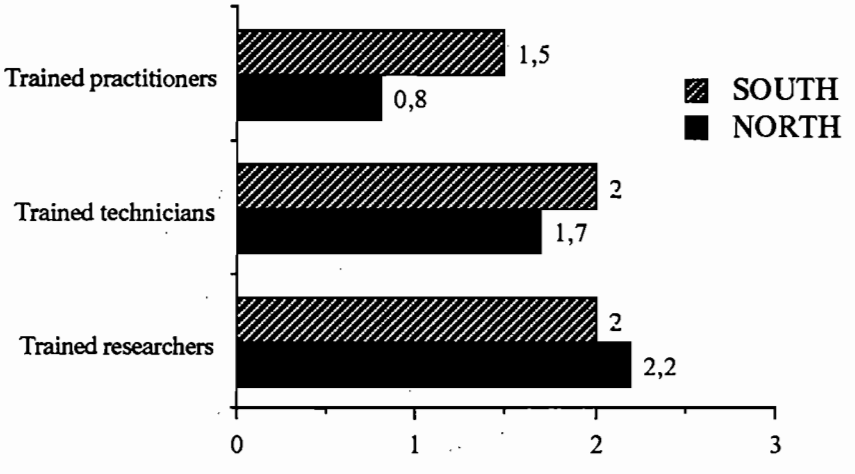
How does the situation look when, instead of taking the subjective view of STD, we instead try to see how it really was for the teams, in terms of scientific production and the training of personnel ? (We must point out that the percentages reported here are of effective replies to the question rather than of the total sample as in all other cases. Indeed, since a number of projects are still in progress, with some even just beginning, the limited area covered indicates a lack of information rather than any disinterest)

	Lab of North	Lab of South
Scientific production (average per team).		
number of articles published	5.9	3.6
conference papers	5.5	3.7
supported theses	1.3	1.5
resulting popularisation	2.9	3.0
Training personnel		
no of researchers trained	2.2	2.0
number of technicians trained	1.7	2.0
number of practitioners trained	0.8	1.5

SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTION (average per team)



TRAINING (average per team)



The training of scientific staff (researchers, technicians, practitioners) as well as the numbers of theses supported or the resulting popularisation (i.e. the "normal" effects of research activity, which need not necessarily be put into competition on a rare goods market), remain on the same level in both the North and South. The Southern preoccupation with training activities is reflected in their slight lead in the number of technicians and practitioners trained. But as soon as we enter this field where competition rules among researchers, institutes and laboratories, we see the production of the South falling way below the North. When we consider the vast disparity in means available to respective competitors, we cannot help but underline how surprising it was to have already achieved such a result. This is only partly due to STD's commitment to developping the scientific capacity of the South. There are also the Southern researchers themselves and their devotion to the "style of science" which is helping them to advance in their struggle for recognition. They are demanding the right to be judged on the same criteria, to fight with the same weapons.

3. THE RUNNING OF STD

Here, the answers given by the Northern and Southern teams on the priority usage of STD funds are the most contrasted. We asked team heads to classify their answers in 8 main chapters on possible expenditure in descending order of importance. Significant differences are to be found in each. To simplify processing, we regrouped the chapters ranked 1 to 3 in a "first selection", 4 to 6 in a "second selection" and those that the researcher didn't even bother to classify, in a group entitled "indifferent". The following table contains the results as they are classified in descending order of North-South differences. These differences are not measured according to the "first choice" because it masks two different sorts of expenditure :

- those paid by STD but which were essential to the running of the laboratory;
- those priority expenses, that correspond to "marginal" needs (in the economic sense of the term).

It is therefore the degree of "indifference" which will serve us as a criterium. We did, however, indicate the rank each chapter filled in the "first selections".

	Labs of the North			Labs of the South		
Chapters	indiff.	1°choic	rank	indiff.	1°choic	rank
Equipment	57,5%	35,7%	4	24,1%	71,4%	1
salaries of researchers	47,2 %	51,2 %	2	71,8 %	23,6 %	6
training	86,9 %	7,6 %	7	67,7%	23,2 %	7
documentation	85,0 %	7,3 %	8	67,7 %	16,4 %	8
travels	43,8 %	47,5 %	3	60,9 %	26,4 %	5
salaries of technicians	66,9 %	29,1 %	5	54,1 %	35,9 %	3
scientific meetings	64,8 %	24,1 %	6	56,4 %	30,5 %	4
consumables	26,5 %	67,2 %	1	21,8 %	70,9 %	2

It should be of no surprise that the greatest disparity comes in the chapter on equipment expenditure : not so much in its respective classification (second for the teams of the South, fourth for those of the North), as in the relative importance given to it : over 71% of the laboratories in the South made it their first selection, against less than 36% of those in the North. Conversely, more than 57% of the Northern labs and 24% of the Southern, don't even mention this kind of expenditure. For the South, such demands for equipment were absolutely vital, which explains not only the classification, but also the intensity.

Only 47.2% in the North were indifferent to the issue of paying researchers, against 72% in the South. This problem is ranked second in the preoccupations of Northern researchers, with 51.2% of them putting it in first selection as opposed to

seventh rank (first selection : 23.6%) in the South ! Does this therefore mean that the Northern teams are the ones mostly needing STD 2 to pay their researchers ? It is, in fact, without doubt a question of paying extra, temporary contract research staff, a luxury that only the Northern labs can afford. One can even ask oneself : are the Southern teams that put this chapter at the top, not counting on STD 2 to finance their own salaries ? Only a more qualitative investigation could answer that.

Leaving aside the expenditure on "consumable laboratory products" which come first and second, both in the North and South (although we hardly see what the criterium of belonging to the North or the South has to do with the result), the classification of the other two areas of priority expenditure is completely revealing of the kinds of essential research needs in DCs and industrialised countries. In the South, research requires equipment first, then to be able to pay the technicians. In the North, the payment of technicians comes first followed by overseas missions abroad.

So it is not surprising to find that the STD running mode is felt differently in the North and in the South. Therefore, assistance received from EC STD officials took different forms depending on the case. (Once again and for the same reasons as in the above section on production, the percentages refer to question responses rather than sample size). Let us first examine the case of the North :

Assistance provided by STD :	**Labs of the North** (on responses : 276)
Find partners	12,5 %
Revise initial proposition	40,6 %
Publication	3,8 %
Obtain scientific advice	13,7 %
Valorise results	11,6 %
Other	15,8 %

For the laboratories of the North, who were much more often project "leaders" than those of the South, the assistance supplied has mostly been used for the revision of the original proposition. We have already seen that they didn't rely on STD2 to valorise their results, and didn't need external aid for publishing.

It is true, as the table below seems to indicate, that the Southern researchers concerned by STD2 are undoubtedly of a high level and already very much involved in international scientific networks. This explains why so many of them (hardly fewer than Northern researchers) benefitted from assistance **during visits to officials in Brussels**, even if a very different figure could have been expected because of their being so far away, geographically speaking. This is worth underlining in spite of the fact that, as we have just seen, overseas missions expenditure represents a good part of the overall expenses of STD 2 funded Southern laboratories.

Opportunities for meeting with Brussel officals	Labs of the North on responses (272)	Labs of the South on responses (126)
Visit to Brussels	48,2 %	32,5 %
Their Visit to you	34,6 %	50,8 %
Reaction to report	30,5 %	33,3 %
Answer to demand from your part	40,8 %	38,1 %

If, however, we take another look at the preceding table on the **type** of assistance given to researchers from the South, this time we notice that their recognised competence does not prevent them from further needing to turn to certain forms of support in order to keep on an equal footing:

Assistance provided by STD :	**Labs of the South** (on responses : 126)
Find partners	19,8 %
Revise initial proposition	45,2 %
Publication	24,6 %
Obtain scientific advice	42,1 %
Valorise results	31,0 %
Other	21,4 %

Not surprisingly, the aid given to revising the original proposition has mainly gone to Northern teams. Far more of them are project "leaders". No less of a surprise is that aid offered in finding partners or various other forms of assistance are comparable. Note, however, that twice as many Southern laboratories received scientific counseling and help in valorising results and four times as many in publishing them.

On reading this table, the EC STD 2 officials can feel very pleased. The Southern laboratories accorded much importance to the assistance received in scientific counseling and the publishing and valorising of results : without this institutional support, **Southern researchers' determination to align themselves to the norms and values in use in world science** (a determination which we have seen throughout this chapter) **could not have been materialised in terms of scientific production.** Although this is not really as abundant as that of their Northern counterparts, it nevertheless remains quite significant.

To conclude, a certain division of labour can be observed : the laboratories of the North largely manage to keep their initiative in projects and the selection of partners to themselves, leaving the tasks of data collection and experimentation to their colleagues in the South. They, however, are not at all satisfied with such second rank status. They share the same values and ambitions as Northern researchers, adopt the same "style of science" and above all valorise basic research.

They are, however, less well equipped to satisfy their ambition and, if they finally reach a comparable level of scientific production and training, it will be thanks to the support received during STD.

The question remains open as to whether these pictures are representative of the world of research as a whole, or whether they are influenced by the STD's decision-making criteria for funding...

CHAPTER 6. AGRICULTURE AND MEDECINE

CHAPTER 6

AGRICULTURE AND MEDICINE

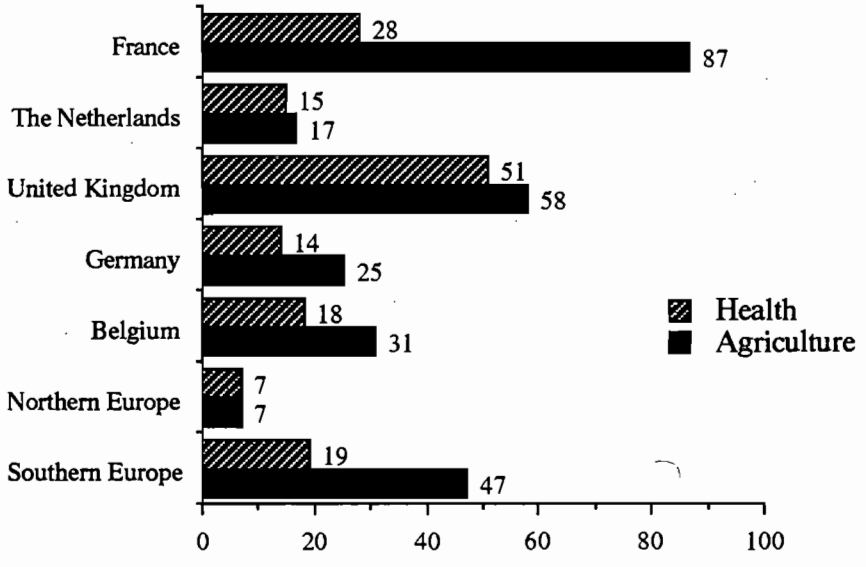
We examine here, comparatively, the researchers on contract in Agriculture, and those working in Medicine and Health.

We firstly recall (cf. the description of the sample) that in Medicine, the proportion of respondents from the North (compared to those of the South) is a bit more important than in Agriculture (71% compared to 62% in Agriculture).

	AGRICULTURE		HEALTH	
	Number	%	Number	%
SOUTH	167	38 %	62	29 %
NORTH	272	62 %	152	71 %

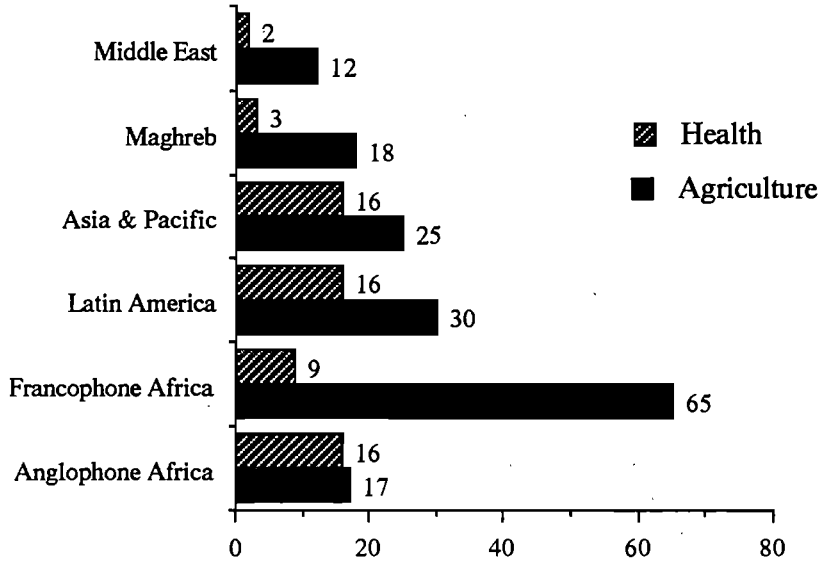
The share of the respondents from the South is therefore a bit more important in Agriculture.

Responses in Agriculture and Health in Europe



In the South, we observe the quasi-absence of responses in Medicine for the countries of the Maghreb (3 replies), of the Middle East (2 replies).

Geographical zones in Agriculture and Health in the South



In the North, Holland has a proportion higher than expected in Medicine. Finally, and this is a permanent feature of the STD2 Programme, the proportions between Agriculture and Medicine are reversed for the two most important participating countries in the Programme : France and The United Kingdom.

1. TROPICAL SPECIALISATION STRONGEST IN MEDICINE.

Surprisingly, the laboratories working in Agriculture are slightly less geared towards the DCs than those in Medicine.

Time devoted to DCs	AGRICULTURE	HEALTH
Less than 1/3	35,3 %	31,0 %
From 1/3 to 2/3	19,4 %	16,5 %
More than 2/3	45,3 %	52,5 %

It should first be noted that more than 1/3 of the answers indicate an absence of specialisation in the DCs. This is one of the successes of the Programme that needs to be emphasized.

Moreover, we observe that this question is ambiguous in spite of its apparent simplicity. Thus, this researcher from Anvers indicated to us that :

"I find the first question illustrative of this ambiguity. What part of its activity does our laboratory devote to work on the DCs? In a way we could answer 100% (since our research is on African pathogenous parasites), or 0% (our objective is to satisfy our curiosity and to increase our knowledge of unicellular organisms like tripanosomes). Personally, and regardless of all constraints, my answers would be closer to the second one : it is obviously this curiosity which has been my moving force all along my career. The ambiguity goes further : it is indeed clear that it is the second orientation (general and fundamental interest) which we must assert if we want to publish in high level scientific journals, but it is the first (tropical medicine) which should generally be proposed in order to get a contract".

It is quite obvious that the term "specialised on DCs" is meaningful to funding managers but this is not really true for researchers. With the exception of organisations which openly declare that they work on the tropical world (ORSTOM, CIRAD, The Royal Institute of Tropical Medicine, etc), the others find it difficult to situate themselves in this category of "tropicalist laboratories". They may be interested in the tropical world, in its ecological peculiarities, while at the same time developing highly specialised techniques, identical to those applied to other populations or ecosystems.

2. GREATER DEPENDENCE FROM INTERNATIONAL FUNDS IN MEDICINE.

The teams in Medicine and in Agriculture are similar in their funding. Both are familiar with external funding.

PREVIOUS GRANT	AGRICULTURE	HEALTH
NO	38,7 %	34,0 %
YES	61,2 %	66,0 %

But this "external" financial dependence dependence is different for Medecine where international organisations are more frequently than for Agriculture.

Question 5c. Is a priority of international organisations

AGRICULTURE 38,9%

HEALTH 59,6%

3. STRONGER INFLUENCE OF STD IN MEDICINE.

Moreover, teams in Medicine have been, in their scientific choices, much more deeply influenced by the STD Programme than those in Agriculture. Many items in the questionnaire allow us to seize this fact.

First, teams in Medecine declare in higher proportions that they would not have done this research without STD funding.

Question 16 : "Would your programme be possible without STD?"

	AGRICULTURE	HEALTH
NOT AT ALL	45,0	47,8
MAYBE	26,3	35,8
WITH DELAY	20,1	13,4
YES	8,6	3,0

Further, if, on the whole, the projects financed by STD2 apparently altered the methods of nearly half of the teams, that is especially true of teams in Medicine : 58% of the teams in Medicine delared that they modified their method after this research project, against only 43% in Agriculture.

Question 20.4: "would you say that your participation in STD has modified your scientific method?" (% of responses)

Opinion	AGRICULTURE	HEALTH
Not at all	20,0	9,6
Not really	37,1	32,8
Quite a bit	32,7	46,0
Absolutely	10,2	11,6

Moreover, concerning the teams in Medicine, STD2 projects seem to be more central than in Agriculture : 15% of the teams in Medicine compared to 18% in Agriculture mention that this project has rather been a secondary activity.

Question 20.7: "Would you say that your participation in STD was a secondary activity?" (% of responses)

Opinion	AGRICULTURE	HEALTH
Not at all	50,6	62,9
Not really	31,0	22,2
Quite a bit	12,0	11,9
Absolutely	6,4	3,1

4. LIGHTLY DISSIMILAR SCIENCE STYLES

The style of the teams can be seen in the functionning of the projects, in their intentions, in scientific approaches, in their production, their relations with those who use their production, and in their perception of the results of the projects. Even slight, diffrences still persist in Agriculture and Medicine in many aspects that belong to the style of science.

We already observed that, on the whole, the teams mobilised by STD2 are very mindful of their autonomy (cf. chapter 3). In this regard there are no significant differences between Agriculture and Medicine.

Differences are to be found in other, though also important, aspects.

For example, at the level of the signatures authorizing expenses, we can observe a significant difference. Teams in Medicine share the signature more easily, but refuse the modality of the obligatory joint signature. In a way, greater confidence seem to prevail in the biomedical world.

Question 9: Holding of the signature authorizing expenses

Signature	AGRICULTURE	HEALTH
You *	68,1	50,5
You and/or partner	15,8	22,3
You and partner	16,7	13,6
Partner alone	9,3	13,6

* The researcher or the administrative director of the institute.

When we examine the declared scientific intentions in both cases, we observe that strictly scientific intentions are stronger in Medicine than in Agriculture or, conversely, that more "applied" intentions are predominant in Agriculture.

Question 6: "did you have the intention to" (re-codification)

Type of intention	AGRICULTURE	HEALTH
INNOVATION	62,1	59,6
EXPLORATION	51,0	58,7
APPLICATION	92,6	76,5
OTHER	6,7	11,2

The teams in Medicine seem to practice a laboratory science in greater proportions, whereas those in Agriculture "stick" more to the field.

Question 7--Participation in the tasks of:
(% of mentions on all the responses. Multiple responses).

Tasks	AGRICULTURE	HEALTH
Data collection	63,0	71,2
Data processing	58,0	64,6
Laboratory analysis	53,0	61,3
Experim. Station	48,0	40,1
Experim. Field	35,8	13,2

Surprisingly, the scientists in Agriculture mention difficulties of access to the field less often, and when they do, they are less worried.

Question 8a : "Difficulties : Access to the field".

	AGRICULTURE	HEALTH
Not cited	17,9	26,8
Bearable	69,0	52,1
Serious	13,1	21,1

This difference also implies another approach to the users.

Scientific users	AGRICULTURE	HEALTH
Laboratory	77,5	75,5
Partners in the project	73,1	65,7
Other researchers	85,6	88,7

The laboratories in Medicine are (proportionally) less isolated than their homologues in Agriculture. But their "users" are the scientific communauty, scientific peers -and not project colleagues as in Agriculture-, whereas in Agriculture the weight of development practitionners (NGO, developers, firms, etc...) is bigger.

Practical users	AGRICULTURE	HEALTH
Practicioners	65,5	49,7
Public organ.	52,8	61,6
International Organ.	45,8	60,4
Firms	33,6	16,9
Other users	17,1	5,1

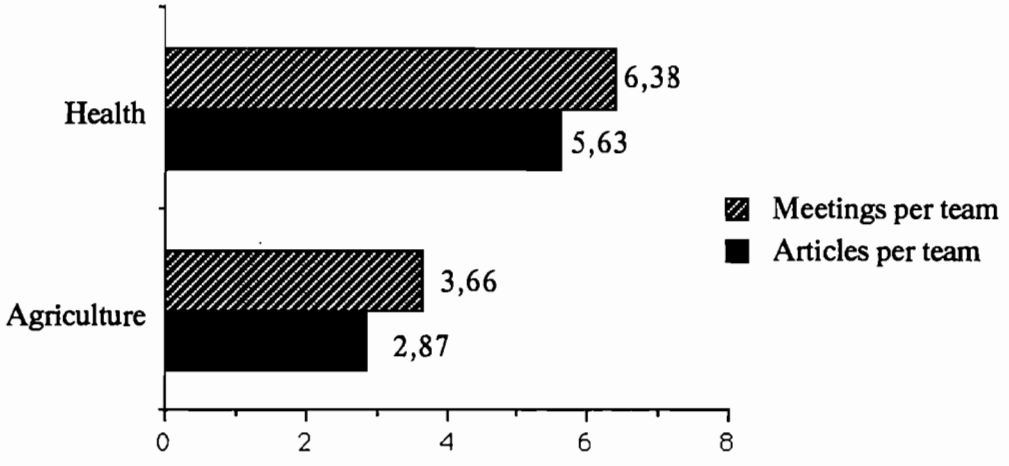
Without exaggerating their differences, we however observe a more basic approach in Medicine, which is more open to discussion among scientific peers and less geared towards application.

This confirms the fact the teams in Medicine mentioned scientific gains, access to original data, stimulating scientific vocations and consolidation of scientific reputation, more often as part of the expected results. On their side, teams in Agriculture more often mentioned the improvement of their credibility with regard to their governemental dependance, their participation to development and the possibility of giving scientific advice. All the other results and opinions of the researchers are similar in Agriculture and Medicine.

	AGRICULTURE	HEALTH
Recognition from funding bodies		
Not cited	14,6	22,5
Low	18,8	17,3
Significant	68,6	60,1
Allows to give advice to practitioners		
Not cited	19,1	36,0
Low	18,6	25,1
Significant	62,3	38,9
Access to original data		
Not cited	20,0	13,2
Low	15,0	9,5
Significant	65,1	77,2
Inspiring a taste for research to young scientists		
Not cited	23,4	14,6
Low	15,5	9,4
Significant	61,2	76,0
Scientific gains (overall)		
Not cited	11,4	12,7
Low	12,2	8,7
Significant	76,4	78,7
Project has consolidated your scientific reputation		
Not at all	4,6	3,0
Not really	16,1	14,8
Quite a bit	56,2	47,8
Absolutely	23,0	34,5

Finally, we observe that when compared, scientific production of teams in Medicine and Agriculture tends to be higher in Medicine, where on the whole more articles and conference papers are produced.

SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTIVITY
COMPARISON AGRICULTURE / HEALTH



But, concerning the training of personnel, there is are differences (where they exist, they are due more to North/South differences than to the Agriculture/Medicine divide).

On the whole, teams are similar in both Agriculture and Medecine. But the driving force is more neatly the science in the case of Medicine, while it is more likely to be the application in Agriculture. This is a very general statement and one has not to forget that for all of the teams whith some very rare exceptions, they feel their work is scienific not application. A further and most thorough analysis of the intermediating bodies in the fields of Health and Agriculture is needed, in order to understand the flow of knowledge between the laboratories and the non scientific users. The answers in the questionnaire let no doubt about this need.

EEC / ORSTOM-SUD.R W QUESTIONNAIRE N° .....

For answering, place a cross in ☐ ,or write in the box ☐ the relevant figure (1,2,3...) or encircle the figures (**1,2,3...**).
You can specify your answers by using the lines..... .
If need be, you can place crosses in several boxes for the same question.

The EEC (STD2 Programme) has funded your research project, entitled:

.....
.....

PART 1. INITIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

1. What share of its activity does your laboratory devote to Developing Countries ?

☐ 1/3rd ☐ 1/3rd to 2/3rds ☐ + 2/3rds

2. Had you in your personal capacity obtained any scholarships or research contracts before 1986, whether or not they concerned Developing Countries?

☐ No ☐ Yes

If yes, indicate, for the main ones, funding institution, its country, the approximate dates:

Funding Institution	Country	Approx . Dates
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

3. State freely the most stringent financial needs of a laboratory like yours (income, maintenance, foreign currency problems) :

.....
.....
.....
.....

4a. How were you selected to participate in the current STD project ?

☐ I initiated it ☐ I was proposed. By whom ? .....

4b. Have you yourself proposed any partners?

☐ No ☐ Yes If yes, who ? .....

The following questions relate to your initial research subject .

5a. Did this subject come within the declared priorities of :

place several crosses, if need be

☐ Your government ☐ Your institute
☐ Your laboratory ☐ No known priorities
☐ International organisations ☐ Other : .....

5b. Did the subject come within the larger scope of your laboratory ?

☐ No ☐ Yes

If yes, was it co-financed by

☐ Your government ☐ Your institute ☐ Others : .....

6. From a scientific standpoint, did you intend to ?

for multiple answers, give order of importance. Mark 1 for the most important, 2 for the second, etc...

- ☐ Produce a theoretical innovation
- ☐ Work out new methods
- ☐ Describe original phenomena
- ☐ Test controversial models
- ☐ Adapt proven methods
- ☐ Develop useful applications
- ☐ Others : .....

PART 2. PROJECT WORK

7. At what stage did you actively participate in this specific project

place several crosses, if need be

- ☐ Drafting of the proposal
- ☐ Defining the research plan
- ☐ Laboratory-analysis
- ☐ Training
- ☐ Experiments (in hospitals/ in field-stations)
- ☐ STD/EEC relations
- ☐ Budgetary allocation discussion
- ☐ Data-collection
- ☐ Data processing
- ☐ Scientific publication
- ☐ Experimentation (mass-scale/on farms)
- ☐ Diverse external relations of the project
- ☐ Other: .....

8. Certain recurring difficulties have been listed below. Were they during the project work :

1 = *insignificant;* 2 = *tolerable;* 3 = *serious;* 4 = *obstructive*

a) Operational :

- ☐ Equipment problems
- ☐ Mobility of researchers
- ☐ Researchers' lack of time
- ☐ Field-work difficulties
- ☐ Liaison / communication problems
- ☐ Others : .....

b) With your team : (national)

- ☐ Task-sharing
- ☐ Sharing of results
- ☐ Other : .....
- ☐ Budget-sharing
- ☐ Respecting schedule

c) Between partners :

- ☐ Task-sharing
- ☐ Sharing of results
- ☐ Low interaction
- ☐ Budget-sharing
- ☐ Respecting schedule
- ☐ Reaching common conclusions

d) Bureaucracy :

- ☐ Slow funding
- ☐ Too much filling of reports
- ☐ Inadequate submission-time
- ☐ Administrative worries (local)
- ☐ Administrative worries (EEC)
- ☐ Other : .....

e) Social context :

- ☐ Lack of interest on the part of using bodies
- ☐ Personnel leaving midway
- ☐ Under estimation on the part of colleagues
- ☐ Lack of understanding in society
- ☐ Other : .....

f) Other : .....

Indicate difficulties (referring to a,b,c...f above) which, in an overall sense, were,

for your team :		for project work :	
Insignificant :	Serious :	Insignificant :	Serious : .....
Tolerable :	Obstructive :	Tolerable :	Obstructive : .....

9.In the STD budget allocated to your team, who had the expense signing authority?

☐ You alone ☐ A partner
☐ Either you or partner ☐ You and a partner,co-signatories
☐ Other.....

10. In which way did the STD funding help you most ?

in case of multiple answers, answer in order of utility. Mark 1 for the most useful, 2 for the second, etc...

☐ Equipment ☐ Consumable laboratory products
☐ Documentation ☐ Participation in training courses
☐ Other visits abroad ☐ Participation in scientific meetings
☐ Researchers' salaries ☐ Technicians' salaries
☐ Others.....

11. How many people have worked with you in this project in your country (including yourself) ?

Senior researchers..... Ph.D. students.....
Practitioners..... Junior researchers.....
Engineers, technicians..... Others.....

12. Which STD-supported teams have visited you ?

Specify,and indicate within brackets how many times

For training:.....
For scientific meetings:.....
For collective work:.....
Others:.....

13. Which STD-supported teams have you, or your team-members, visited?

Specify,and indicate within brackets how many times

For training:.....
For scientific meetings:.....
For collective work:.....
Others:.....

The following questions relate to your relationship with the EEC staff running the STD programme

14. Have you received their support for :

place several crosses, if need be

☐ Finding partners ☐ Seeking scientific advice
☐ Revising your initial proposal ☐ Making the best use of your findings
☐ Publishing your findings ☐ Others.....

15. Did this support result from:

place several crosses, if need be

☐ A visit to their office ☐ Their visit to you
☐ Their response to your progress report ☐ Their response to your request
☐ Others.....

16 a. Can your STD project be separated from your other research interests ?

☐ No ☐ Yes

16 b. Would your specific programme have been possible without STD ?

☐ Not at all ☐ Yes, with delay
☐ Other funding bodies could perhaps have been tapped ☐ Yes, others are funding it

PART 3. RESULTS.

17. If your work contributes to the development of procedures, methods and practical recommendations, who will be its users ?
place several crosses, if need be

- Scientific users ?

☐ Your own laboratory
☐ Other teams in the project
☐ Other scientific researchers
☐ Don't know

- Pratical users ?

☐ International agencies
☐ Practitioners/NGOs
☐ Don't know
☐ Government bodies
☐ Industries
☐ Others Specify : .....

If you already got in touch with users, say which :.....
.....

18. In which other fields do you expect the impact
Mention expectations : 1 = *very low;* 2 = *low;* 3 = *significant;* 4 = *extremely significant*

a) Training : ☐ Of researchers ☐ Of technicians

b) Cooperation : ☐ With laboratories of North . Specify .....
☐ With laboratories of South . Specify .....

c) Recognition : ☐ From funding bodies ☐ From institutions/bodies supervising your work
☐ Others : .....

d) Scientific gains: ☐ Access to original data ☐ Access to new techniques
☐ Access to documentation ☐ Lasting laboratory equipment

e) Motivation : ☐ Intellectual stimulation ☐ Training in international relations
☐ Motivation of personnel ☐ Inspiring a taste for research to young scientists

f) Reputation : ☐ As expert ☐ Invitation to make scientific contributions
☐ Advice to practitioners ☐ Invitation to join orientation committees

g) Contribution towards development : Specify .....

h) Others : .....

Indicate, in an overall way, in which field (referring to a,b,c...h above) are your expectations :
very low : ..... low : ..... significant : ..... extremely significant : .....

19. What has been until now the STD-related output of your team (in numbers) :

Articles published or accepted in journals : local....., international.....
Papers presented to scientific meetings : local....., international.....
Theses : presented....., defended.....
Personnel trained : researchers....., technicians....., practitioners.....
Popularisation : brochures....., magazine articles....., Radio/TV coverage.....
New research contracts that the above activities led to :.....
Other results (in numbers or otherwise) :.....
.....

DO NOT FORGET TO SEND THE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RESULTING FROM STD2 FUNDING

PART 4 .APRECIATION OF THE STD PROGRAMME

20. Would you say that your participation in this programme :

Use the following code : **1** = *not at all;* **2** = *not really;* **3** = *quite a bit;* **4** = *absolutely*

Enabled you to collaborate with other highly skilled teams	1 2 3 4
Will have little impact on your future research work	1 2 3 4
Consolidated / improved your scientific reputation	1 2 3 4
Has modified your scientific approach	1 2 3 4
Was not worth the effort	1 2 3 4
Offered you the necessary working funds	1 2 3 4
Is for you a secondary activity	1 2 3 4

21. Which, according to you, are the two most important attributes of a STD-related subject :

- ☐ Specifically adapted to local conditions
- ☐ Of public utility
- ☐ Mainstream in world science
- ☐ Forefront issue, but suited to local capacities
- ☐ Good training for young teams
- ☐ Useful for socio-economic applications
- ☐ Brings South and North research organisations closer
- ☐ Helpful to teams from the South
- ☐ Other.....

22. Which, to your mind, are the two exemplary institutions for :

Training young researchers : .....

Carrying out research in your field : .....

22a. Please comment freely on the overall working of the project (from the standpoint of scientificity and co-operation) :

22b. What suggestions would you make to improve the STD Programme ?

(e. g. on the following levels : co-operation, application, thematic, relations with staff running the Programme...)

PART 5. IDENTIFICATION

23. .Mention below the teams or laboratories which have worked with you in this STD project. For each of them, give the nature of your relationship, if any, BEFORE STD 2, and DURING STD 2: *encircle the relevant figure(s),using the code at the bottom*

Teams or Laboratories	Relationship BEFORE	DURING STD
....	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6
....	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6
....	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6
....	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6
....	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6
....	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6
....	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6
....	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6
....	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6
....	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6
....	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6

Code :
1 = No relationship or just a reading of respective publications.
2 = Personal contact in scientific seminars or official visits.
3 = Exchange through correspondence of information, data, samples and services...
4 = Sharing of funds in other projects.
5 = Exchange of researchers lasting over a fortnight, research training, joint seminars...
6 = Joint publications (past or future).

24. Who are the main people to have worked under you on this project in your country (whatever be the source of their funding) ?

For each, specify below :
the name, the approximate age, the sex, (M or F),
the fraction of full-time spent on the project (<25; 25-50; 50-75; >75%)
the designation (senior researcher = S, junior = J, or Ph.d student = D, or engineer = E, or technician = T, or practitioner = P, or other = O),
and, if possible, give past experience (Y = Yes, N = No) in developing countries
& the country of higher education **Include yourself (on the first line)**

Name	Age	Sex	%Full-time	Designation	Exp in DC	Country of Higher education
....	......	......	....	....	....	....
....	......	......	....	....	....	....
....	......	......	....	....	....	....
....	......	......	....	....	....	....
....	......	......	....	....	....	....
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....	......	......	....	....	....	....
....	......	......	....	....	....	....
....	......	......	....	....	....	....
....	......	......	....	....	....	....

DO NOT FORGET TO SEND THE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RESULTING FROM STD 2 FUNDING

THANKING YOU for your co-operation

COMMISSION OF EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
DG XII
EVAK-5126 FR CONTRACT
FINAL REPORT

STD 2: A SURVEY OF THE RESEARCHER

Edited by Roland WAAST

APPENDIX: STATISTICAL DATA

ORSTOM/STD

MAY 1992

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

THE SAMPLE AS A WHOLE

Last results (May 1992)

AvancementProjet

ETAT	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
En Cours	428	65.6	428	65.6
Debutant	12	1.8	440	67.5
Fini	212	32.5	652	100.0

Frequency Missing = 1

ZoneGeographique

ZONE	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
AFA	33	5.1	33	5.1
AFF	74	11.3	107	16.4
ALC	46	7.0	153	23.4
ASI	41	6.3	194	29.7
BEL	49	7.5	243	37.2
DEU	39	6.0	282	43.2
EUN	14	2.1	296	45.3
EUS	66	10.1	362	55.4
FRA	115	17.6	477	73.0
MAG	21	3.2	498	76.3
MOY	14	2.1	512	78.4
NDL	32	4.9	544	83.3
UKG	109	16.7	653	100.0

Continent

CONT	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
AFR	128	19.6	128	19.6
ALC	46	7.0	174	26.6
ASI	55	8.4	229	35.1
EUR	424	64.9	653	100.0

PartActivitePED

Q01	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
<1/3	206	33.9	206	33.9
1/3-2/3	112	18.4	318	52.3
>2/3	290	47.7	608	100.0

Frequency Missing = 45

BoursePrecedente

Q02	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non	222	37.2	222	37.2
Oui	375	62.8	597	100.0

Frequency Missing = 56

ChoixParticipant

Q04A	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Initie	287	45.1	287	45.1
Propose	349	54.9	636	100.0

Frequency Missing = 17

PropPartenaires

Q04B	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non	276	44.0	276	44.0
Oui	351	56.0	627	100.0

Frequency Missing = 26

Q05A Priorite	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	647	100.00
Priorite:Gouvernement	228	35.24
Priorite:Laboratoire	472	72.95
Priorite:OrgInternationales	296	45.75
Priorite:Institut	391	60.43
Priorite:Aucune	29	4.48
Priorite:Autre	50	7.73

ProblematiqueLabo/Projet

Q05B	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non	73	11.4	73	11.4
Oui	567	88.6	640	100.0

Frequency Missing = 13

Q05B Co-Financeurs	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	523	100.00
CoFinanceur:Gouvernement	190	36.33
CoFinanceur:Institut	368	70.36
CoFinanceur:Autre	134	25.62

Intentions:InnovationTheorique

Q061	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	537	82.9	537	82.9
1	39	6.0	576	88.9
2	16	2.5	592	91.4
3	32	4.9	624	96.3
4	11	1.7	635	98.0
5	5	0.8	640	98.8
6	8	1.2	648	100.0

Frequency Missing = 5

Intentions:NvellesMethodes

Q062	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	284	43.8	284	43.8
1	172	26.5	456	70.4
2	103	15.9	559	86.3
3	67	10.3	626	96.6
4	19	2.9	645	99.5
5	2	0.3	647	99.8
6	1	0.2	648	100.0

Frequency Missing = 5

Intentions:PhenomenesOriginaux

Q063	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	342	52.8	342	52.8
1	169	26.1	511	78.9
2	64	9.9	575	88.7
3	53	8.2	628	96.9
4	16	2.5	644	99.4
5	4	0.6	648	100.0

Frequency Missing = 5

Intentions:Autres

Q064	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	595	91.8	595	91.8
1	32	4.9	627	96.8
2	4	0.6	631	97.4
3	14	2.2	645	99.5
4	1	0.2	646	99.7
5	2	0.3	648	100.0

Frequency Missing = 5

Intentions:TestMethControverses

Q065	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	567	87.5	567	87.5
1	28	4.3	595	91.8
2	16	2.5	611	94.3
3	12	1.9	623	96.1
4	11	1.7	634	97.8
5	10	1.5	644	99.4
6	4	0.6	648	100.0

Frequency Missing = 5

Intentions:AdaptMethEprouvees

Q066	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	404	62.3	404	62.3
1	72	11.1	476	73.5
2	83	12.8	559	86.3
3	62	9.6	621	95.8
4	17	2.6	638	98.5
5	5	0.8	643	99.2
6	5	0.8	648	100.0

Frequency Missing = 5

Intentions:ApplicationsUtiles

Q067	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	106	16.4	106	16.4
1	282	43.5	388	59.9
2	163	25.2	551	85.0
3	83	12.8	634	97.8
4	12	1.9	646	99.7
5	2	0.3	648	100.0

Frequency Missing = 5

Q06 Intentions	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	648	100.00
Innovation	397	61.27
Exploration	347	53.55
Application	566	87.35
Autres	53	8.18

Q07 Participation	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	650	100.00
Part:EcritureProjet	472	72.62
Part:DefnPlanRecherche	563	86.62
Part:AnalyseLabo	362	55.69
Part:Formation	366	56.31
Part:ExperimentationStation	295	45.38
Part:RelationsSTD	234	36.00
Part:AllocationBudget	360	55.38
Part:CollecteDonnees	427	65.69
Part:Traitement	391	60.15
Part:Publication	464	71.38
Part:ExperimentationTerrain	185	28.46
Part:RelationsExterieures	252	38.77
Part:Autres	24	3.69

Fonctnt:Equipement

Q08A1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	75	12.4	75	12.4
<=Supportable	401	66.1	476	78.4
Serieux=>	131	21.6	607	100.0

Frequency Missing = 46

Fonctnt:Mobilite

Q08A2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	102	16.8	102	16.8
<=Supportable	431	71.0	533	87.8
Serieux=>	74	12.2	607	100.0

Frequency Missing = 46

Fonctnt:AccesTerrain

Q08A3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	126	20.8	126	20.8
<=Supportable	386	63.6	512	84.3
Serieux=>	95	15.7	607	100.0

Frequency Missing = 46

Fonctnt:LiaisonCommunication

Q08A4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	93	15.3	93	15.3
<=Supportable	364	60.0	457	75.3
Serieux=>	150	24.7	607	100.0

Frequency Missing = 46

Fonctnt:Disponibilite

Q08A5	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	110	18.1	110	18.1
<=Supportable	411	67.7	521	85.8
Serieux=>	86	14.2	607	100.0

Frequency Missing = 46

Fonctnt:AutresPb

Q08A6	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	538	88.6	538	88.6
<=Supportable	30	4.9	568	93.6
Serieux=>	39	6.4	607	100.0

Frequency Missing = 46

Fonctnt/Eqp:MesurePb

Q08AE	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	68	14.7	68	14.7
Serieux=>	87	18.8	155	33.5
<=Supportable	308	66.5	463	100.0

Frequency Missing = 190

Fonctnt/Prj:MesurePb

Q08AP	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	82	18.2	82	18.2
Serieux=>	81	18.0	163	36.2
<=Supportable	287	63.8	450	100.0

Frequency Missing = 203

EqpNat:Taches

Q08B1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	52	9.6	52	9.6
<=Supportable	473	87.8	525	97.4
Serieux=>	14	2.6	539	100.0

Frequency Missing = 114

EqpNat:Resultats

Q08B2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	78	14.5	78	14.5
<=Supportable	458	85.0	536	99.4
Serieux=>	3	0.6	539	100.0

Frequency Missing = 114

EqpNat:AutresPb

Q08B3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	487	90.4	487	90.4
<=Supportable	45	8.3	532	98.7
Serieux=>	7	1.3	539	100.0

Frequency Missing = 114

EqpNat:Budget

Q08B4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	72	13.4	72	13.4
<=Supportable	450	83.5	522	96.8
Serieux=>	17	3.2	539	100.0

Frequency Missing = 114

EqpNat:Calendrier

Q08B5	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	47	8.7	47	8.7
<=Supportable	428	79.4	475	88.1
Serieux=>	64	11.9	539	100.0

Frequency Missing = 114

EqpNat/Eqp:MesurePb

Q08BE	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	125	27.0	125	27.0
Serieux=>	20	4.3	145	31.3
<=Supportable	318	68.7	463	100.0

Frequency Missing = 190

EqpNat/Prj:MesurePb

Q08BP	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	162	36.0	162	36.0
Serieux=>	15	3.3	177	39.3
<=Supportable	273	60.7	450	100.0

Frequency Missing = 203

Partn:Budget

Q08C1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	319	56.6	319	56.6
<=Supportable	223	39.5	542	96.1
Serieux=>	22	3.9	564	100.0

Frequency Missing = 89

Partn:Taches

Q08C2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	77	13.7	77	13.7
<=Supportable	454	80.5	531	94.1
Serieux=>	33	5.9	564	100.0

Frequency Missing = 89

Partn:Syntheses

Q08C3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	86	15.2	86	15.2
<=Supportable	392	69.5	478	84.8
Serieux=>	86	15.2	564	100.0

Frequency Missing = 89

Partn:Autres

Q08C4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	549	97.3	549	97.3
<=Supportable	8	1.4	557	98.8
Serieux=>	7	1.2	564	100.0

Frequency Missing = 89

Partn:Resultats

Q08C5	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	98	17.4	98	17.4
<=Supportable	437	77.5	535	94.9
Serieux=>	29	5.1	564	100.0

Frequency Missing = 89

Partn:Calendrier

Q08C6	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	69	12.2	69	12.2
<=Supportable	417	73.9	486	86.2
Serieux=>	78	13.8	564	100.0

Frequency Missing = 89

Partn:Interactivite

Q08C7	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	90	16.0	90	16.0
<=Supportable	382	67.7	472	83.7
Serieux=>	92	16.3	564	100.0

Frequency Missing = 89

Partn/Eqp:MesurePb

Q08CE	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	129	27.9	129	27.9
Serieux=>	41	8.9	170	36.7
<=Supportable	293	63.3	463	100.0

Frequency Missing = 190

Partn/Prj:MesurePb

Q08CP	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	98	21.8	98	21.8
Serieux=>	49	10.9	147	32.7
<=Supportable	302	67.1	449	99.8
111	1	0.2	450	100.0

Frequency Missing = 203

Bureaucratie:Rapports

Q08D1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	94	15.9	94	15.9
<=Supportable	405	68.6	499	84.6
Serieux=>	91	15.4	590	100.0

Frequency Missing = 63

Bureaucratie:AdmnCEE

Q08D2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	125	21.2	125	21.2
<=Supportable	396	67.1	521	88.3
Serieux=>	69	11.7	590	100.0

Frequency Missing = 63

Bureaucratie:Delais

Q08D3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	156	26.4	156	26.4
<=Supportable	355	60.2	511	86.6
Serieux=>	79	13.4	590	100.0

Frequency Missing = 63

Bureaucratie:RmseFonds

Q08D4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	81	13.7	81	13.7
<=Supportable	293	49.7	374	63.4
Serieux=>	216	36.6	590	100.0

Frequency Missing = 63

Bureaucratie:AdmnPED

Q08D5	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	85	14.4	85	14.4
<=Supportable	365	61.9	450	76.3
Serieux=>	140	23.7	590	100.0

Frequency Missing = 63

Bureaucratie:AutresPb

Q08D6	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	526	89.2	526	89.2
<=Supportable	40	6.8	566	95.9
Serieux=>	24	4.1	590	100.0

Frequency Missing = 63

Bureaucratie/Eqp:MesurePb

Q08DE	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	80	17.3	80	17.3
Serieux=>	138	29.8	218	47.1
<=Supportable	245	52.9	463	100.0

Frequency Missing = 190

Bureaucratie/Prj:MesurePb

Q08DP	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	77	17.1	77	17.1
Serieux=>	119	26.4	196	43.6
<=Supportable	254	56.4	450	100.0

Frequency Missing = 203

CntxteSoc:Utilsateurs

Q08E1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	60	12.2	60	12.2
<=Supportable	408	82.8	468	94.9
Serieux=>	25	5.1	493	100.0

Frequency Missing = 160

CntxteSoc:Collegues

Q08E2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	32	6.5	32	6.5
<=Supportable	407	82.6	439	89.0
Serieux=>	54	11.0	493	100.0

Frequency Missing = 160

CntxteSoc:AutresPb

Q08E3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	206	41.8	206	41.8
<=Supportable	260	52.7	466	94.5
Serieux=>	27	5.5	493	100.0

Frequency Missing = 160

CntxteSoc:Personnel

Q08E4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	69	14.0	69	14.0
<=Supportable	394	79.9	463	93.9
Serieux=>	30	6.1	493	100.0

Frequency Missing = 160

CntxteSoc:Societe

Q08E5	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	295	59.8	295	59.8
<=Supportable	181	36.7	476	96.6
Serieux=>	17	3.4	493	100.0

Frequency Missing = 160

CntxteSoc/Eqp:MesurePb

Q08EE	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	144	31.1	144	31.1
Serieux=>	36	7.8	180	38.9
<=Supportable	283	61.1	463	100.0

Frequency Missing = 190

CntxteSoc/Prj:MesurePb

Q08EP	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	157	34.9	157	34.9
Serieux=>	26	5.8	183	40.7
<=Supportable	265	58.9	448	99.6
1100	2	0.4	450	100.0

Frequency Missing = 203

Signature

Q09	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Vous	314	49.4	314	49.4
Vous|Partenaire	114	17.9	428	67.3
Autres	40	6.3	468	73.6
Partenaire	68	10.7	536	84.3
Vous+Partenaire	100	15.7	636	100.0

Frequency Missing = 17

UtlFinance:Eqpnt

Q101	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	272	45.3	272	45.3
Cite1-3	293	48.8	565	94.0
Cite4-9	36	6.0	601	100.0

Frequency Missing = 52

UtlFinance:Colloques

Q102	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	371	61.7	371	61.7
Cite1-3	159	26.5	530	88.2
Cite4-9	71	11.8	601	100.0

Frequency Missing = 52

UtlFinance:Missions

Q103	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	301	50.1	301	50.1
Cite1-3	239	39.8	540	89.9
Cite4-9	61	10.1	601	100.0

Frequency Missing = 52

UtlFinance:Chercheurs

Q104	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	338	56.2	338	56.2
Cite1-3	247	41.1	585	97.3
Cite4-9	16	2.7	601	100.0

Frequency Missing = 52

UtlFinance:Autres

Q105	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	520	86.5	520	86.5
Cite1-3	75	12.5	595	99.0
Cite4-9	6	1.0	601	100.0

Frequency Missing = 52

UtlFinance:Consommables

Q106	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	149	24.8	149	24.8
Cite1-3	412	68.6	561	93.3
Cite4-9	40	6.7	601	100.0

Frequency Missing = 52

UtlFinance:Formation

Q107	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	480	79.9	480	79.9
Cite1-3	80	13.3	560	93.2
Cite4-9	41	6.8	601	100.0

Frequency Missing = 52

UtlFinance:Documentation

Q108	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	473	78.7	473	78.7
Cite1-3	64	10.6	537	89.4
Cite4-9	64	10.6	601	100.0

Frequency Missing = 52

UtlFinance:Techniciens

Q109	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	374	62.2	374	62.2
Cite1-3	190	31.6	564	93.8
Cite4-9	37	6.2	601	100.0

Frequency Missing = 52

N Obs	Variable	Label	N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean	Std Dev
653	Q111	Nbre:ChercheursSeniors	634	0	10	1191	2	1
	Q112	Nbre:Doctorants	634	0	12	612	1	1
	Q113	Nbre:Practiciens	634	0	99	406	1	5
	Q114	Nbre:ChercheursJuniors	634	0	20	688	1	2
	Q115	Nbre:IngTech	634	0	15	1010	2	2

VisiteAAutresEqpSTD

Q12	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
1	515	100.0	515	100.0

Frequency Missing = 138

Q14 RelationCEE/STD	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	402	100.00
RlnCEE/STD:TrouverPartn	78	19.40
RlnCEE/STD:RevisnPropositn	229	56.97
RlnCEE/STD:Publicatn	47	11.69
RlnCEE/STD:AvisScientifiq	111	27.61
RlnCEE/STD:UsageResultat	88	21.89
RlnCEE/STD:AutresRlns	94	23.38

Q15 OccasnsRlnsCEE/STD	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	398	100.00
OccasionRln:Bruxelles	172	43.22
OccasionRln:RpnseRapport	125	31.41
OccasionRln:Visite	158	39.70
OccasionRln:RpnseDemandes	159	39.95

ProjetIsolable

Q161	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Oui	300	47.6	300	47.6
Non	330	52.4	630	100.0

Frequency Missing = 23

ProgrammePossibleSansSTD

Q162	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Pas Du Tout	284	45.9	284	45.9
Peut-etre	182	29.4	466	75.3
Avec Retard	111	17.9	577	93.2
Oui	42	6.8	619	100.0

Frequency Missing = 34

Q17A UtlScientifique	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	621	100.00
UtlScient:Laboratoire	477	76.81
UtlScient:PartnProjet	439	70.69
UtlScient:AutresChercheurs	538	86.63
UtlScient:NSP	9	1.45

Q17B UtlPratique	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	594	100.00
UtlPratiq:OrgInternationaux	298	50.17
UtlPratiq:Praticiens	361	60.77
UtlPratiq:AutresUtl	80	13.47
UtlPratiq:OrgPublics	329	55.39
UtlPratiq:Entreprises	170	28.62
UtlPratiq:NSP	29	4.88

RtbFormatn:Chercheurs

Q18A1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	19	3.2	19	3.2
<=Faible	87	14.7	106	17.9
Important=>	486	82.1	592	100.0

Frequency Missing = 61

RtbFormatn:Techniciens

Q18A2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	139	23.5	139	23.5
<=Faible	133	22.5	272	45.9
Important=>	320	54.1	592	100.0

Frequency Missing = 61

RtbFormatn:Mesure

Q18AX	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Rtb	76	14.0	76	14.0
Important=>	388	71.6	464	85.6
11	1	0.2	465	85.8
<=Faible	77	14.2	542	100.0

Frequency Missing = 111

RtbCoop:Nord

Q18B1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	76	13.4	76	13.4
<=Faible	67	11.8	143	25.1
Important=>	426	74.9	569	100.0

Frequency Missing = 84

RtbCoop:Sud

Q18B2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	77	13.5	77	13.5
<=Faible	91	16.0	168	29.5
Important=>	401	70.5	569	100.0

Frequency Missing = 84

RtbCoop:Mesure

Q18BX	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Rtb	78	14.4	78	14.4
Important=>	416	76.8	494	91.1
<=Faible	47	8.7	541	99.8
110	1	0.2	542	100.0

Frequency Missing = 111

RtbCredibilite:Tutelles

Q18C1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	93	17.2	93	17.2
<=Faible	92	17.0	185	34.1
Important=>	357	65.9	542	100.0

Frequency Missing = 111

RtbCredibilite:Autres

Q18C2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	472	87.1	472	87.1
<=Faible	11	2.0	483	89.1
Important=>	59	10.9	542	100.0

Frequency Missing = 111

RtbCredibilite:Financeurs

Q18C3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	86	15.9	86	15.9
<=Faible	104	19.2	190	35.1
Important=>	352	64.9	542	100.0

Frequency Missing = 111

RtbCredibilite:Mesure

Q18CX	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Rtb	140	25.8	140	25.8
Important=>	298	55.0	438	80.8
<=Faible	103	19.0	541	99.8
1010	1	0.2	542	100.0

Frequency Missing = 111

RtbGainsScient:DonneesOrig

Q18D1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	105	17.8	105	17.8
<=Faible	78	13.2	183	31.0
Important=>	407	69.0	590	100.0

Frequency Missing = 63

RtbGainsScient:NvellesTechniq

Q18D2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	225	38.1	225	38.1
<=Faible	157	26.6	382	64.7
Important=>	208	35.3	590	100.0

Frequency Missing = 63

RtbGainsScient:Documentn

Q18D3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	103	17.5	103	17.5
<=Faible	110	18.6	213	36.1
Important=>	377	63.9	590	100.0

Frequency Missing = 63

RtbGainsScient:EqpDurable

Q18D4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	187	31.7	187	31.7
<=Faible	187	31.7	374	63.4
Important=>	216	36.6	590	100.0

Frequency Missing = 63

RtbGainsScient:Mesure

Q18DX	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Rtb	64	11.8	64	11.8
Important=>	418	77.1	482	88.9
<=Faible	60	11.1	542	100.0

Frequency Missing = 111

RtbMotivatn:Intellect

Q18E1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	50	8.5	50	8.5
<=Faible	58	9.9	108	18.4
Important=>	478	81.6	586	100.0

Frequency Missing = 67

RtbMotivatn:Personnel

Q18E2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	126	21.5	126	21.5
<=Faible	91	15.5	217	37.0
Important=>	369	63.0	586	100.0

Frequency Missing = 67

RtbMotivatn:RlnsInternatnles

Q18E3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	105	17.9	105	17.9
<=Faible	99	16.9	204	34.8
Important=>	382	65.2	586	100.0

Frequency Missing = 67

RtbMotivatn:Vocations

Q18E4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	120	20.5	120	20.5
<=Faible	79	13.5	199	34.0
Important=>	387	66.0	586	100.0

Frequency Missing = 67

RtbMotivatn:Mesure

Q18EX	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Rtb	124	22.9	124	22.9
Important=>	360	66.4	484	89.3
<=Faible	58	10.7	542	100.0

Frequency Missing = 111

RtbReputatn:Expertise

Q18F1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	101	18.0	101	18.0
<=Faible	113	20.1	214	38.1
Important=>	348	61.9	562	100.0

Frequency Missing = 91

RtbReputatn:Conseils

Q18F2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	137	24.4	137	24.4
<=Faible	116	20.6	253	45.0
Important=>	309	55.0	562	100.0

Frequency Missing = 91

RtbReputatn:ContribScientifiq

Q18F3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	64	11.4	64	11.4
<=Faible	90	16.0	154	27.4
Important=>	408	72.6	562	100.0

Frequency Missing = 91

RtbReputatn:CommOrientatn

Q18F4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	194	34.5	194	34.5
<=Faible	169	30.1	363	64.6
Important=>	199	35.4	562	100.0

Frequency Missing = 91

RtbReputatn:Mesure

Q18FX	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Rtb	127	23.4	127	23.4
Important=>	294	54.2	421	77.7
<=Faible	121	22.3	542	100.0

Frequency Missing = 111

N Obs	Variable	Label	N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean	Std Dev
	Q191	ArtRevuesNationales	342	0	35	437	1	3
	Q192	ArtRevuesEtrangeres	342	0	66	1323	4	6
	Q193	CommColloqNationaux	412	0	20	713	2	3
	Q194	CommColloqEtrangers	412	0	55	1280	3	4
	Q195	ThesesProposees	271	0	17	501	2	2
	Q196	ThesesSoutenues	271	0	17	376	1	2
	Q197	ChercheursFormes	430	0	13	907	2	2
	Q198	TechniciensFormes	430	0	25	767	2	3
	Q199	PraticiensFormes	430	0	53	443	1	4
	Q19A	VulgarisatnFeuillets	147	0	5	78	1	1
	Q19B	VulgarisatnJournaux	147	0	10	166	1	1
	Q19C	VulgarisatnConfPresse	147	0	15	192	1	2

Opinion:CollabEqpPointe

Q201	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Pas Vrai Du Tout	28	4.5	28	4.5
Pas Tres Vrai	67	10.8	95	15.3
Assez Vrai	226	36.5	321	51.9
Tout A Fait Vrai	298	48.1	619	100.0

Frequency Missing = 34

Opinion:PeuImpact

Q202	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Pas Vrai Du Tout	322	53.3	322	53.3
Pas Tres Vrai	128	21.2	450	74.5
Assez Vrai	109	18.0	559	92.5
Tout A Fait Vrai	45	7.5	604	100.0

Frequency Missing = 49

Opinion:RenomScientifiq

Q203	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Pas Vrai Du Tout	25	4.1	25	4.1
Pas Tres Vrai	96	15.7	121	19.8
Assez Vrai	327	53.4	448	73.2
Tout A Fait Vrai	164	26.8	612	100.0

Frequency Missing = 41

Opinion:ModifDemarche

Q204	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Pas Vrai Du Tout	101	16.6	101	16.6
Pas Tres Vrai	217	35.7	318	52.3
Assez Vrai	225	37.0	543	89.3
Tout A Fait Vrai	65	10.7	608	100.0

Frequency Missing = 45

Opinion:PasLaPeine

Q205	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Pas Vrai Du Tout	487	82.4	487	82.4
Pas Tres Vrai	51	8.6	538	91.0
Assez Vrai	32	5.4	570	96.4
Tout A Fait Vrai	21	3.6	591	100.0

Frequency Missing = 62

Opinion:PermetFinancnt

Q206	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Pas Vrai Du Tout	27	4.4	27	4.4
Pas Tres Vrai	91	14.7	118	19.0
Assez Vrai	254	41.0	372	60.0
Tout A Fait Vrai	248	40.0	620	100.0

Frequency Missing = 33

Opinion:ActivitSecondaire

Q207	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Pas Vrai Du Tout	328	54.6	328	54.6
Pas Tres Vrai	169	28.1	497	82.7
Assez Vrai	72	12.0	569	94.7
Tout A Fait Vrai	32	5.3	601	100.0

Frequency Missing = 52

Q21 ConditnsSujet/STD	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	620	100.00
Attribut:Specifiq	132	21.29
Attribut:UtlGrdePop	148	23.87
Attribut:MaitScMondiale	77	12.42
Attribut:PointeAideLocaux	116	18.71
Attribut:Formateur	233	37.58
Attribut:ApplicSocioEco	179	28.87
Attribut:SoutienSud	210	33.87
Attribut:RapprochSudNord	435	70.16
Attribut:Autres	24	3.87

Q23 : Collaboration
Region (Nord/Sud) et Secteur (Agriculture/Medecine)

Tableau des Effectifs

Continent	CodeContrat	POP	A123	A456	AVNT	P123	P456	PDNT
		653	1555	546	1823	1258	1272	1843
	Agriculture	439	1148	360	1306	954	857	1333
	Medecine	214	407	186	517	304	415	510
Sud		229	498	178	572	425	384	572
Nord		424	1057	368	1251	833	888	1271
Sud	Agriculture	167	404	133	448	347	292	452
Sud	Medecine	62	94	45	124	78	92	120
Nord	Agriculture	272	744	227	858	607	565	881
Nord	Medecine	152	313	141	393	226	323	390

Q23 : Collaboration
Region (Nord/Sud) et Secteur (Agriculture/Medecine)

Tableau des Ratios

Continent	CodeContrat	POP	A123	A456	AVNT	P123	P456	PDNT
		653	85.30	29.95	100	68.26	69.02	100
	Agriculture	439	87.90	27.57	100	71.57	64.29	100
	Medecine	214	78.72	35.98	100	59.61	81.37	100
Sud		229	87.06	31.12	100	74.30	67.13	100
Nord		424	84.49	29.42	100	65.54	69.87	100
Sud	Agriculture	167	90.18	29.69	100	76.77	64.60	100
Sud	Medecine	62	75.81	36.29	100	65.00	76.67	100
Nord	Agriculture	272	86.71	26.46	100	68.90	64.13	100
Nord	Medecine	152	79.64	35.88	100	57.95	82.82	100

APPENDIX 2

RESULTS BY CONTINENT: SOUTH

Résultat continent : Sud

AvancementProjet

ETAT	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
En Cours	147	64.2	147	64.2
Debutant	6	2.6	153	66.8
Fini	76	33.2	229	100.0

ZoneGeographique

ZONE	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
AFA	33	14.4	33	14.4
AFF	74	32.3	107	46.7
ALC	46	20.1	153	66.8
ASI	41	17.9	194	84.7
MAG	21	9.2	215	93.9
MOY	14	6.1	229	100.0

Continent

CONT	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Sud	229	100.0	229	100.0

PartActivitePED

Q01	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
<1/3	25	12.0	25	12.0
1/3-2/3	29	13.9	54	25.8
>2/3	155	74.2	209	100.0

Frequency Missing = 20

BoursePrecedente

Q02	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non	107	51.7	107	51.7
Oui	100	48.3	207	100.0

Frequency Missing = 22

ChoixParticipant

Q04A	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Initie	44	19.7	44	19.7
Propose	179	80.3	223	100.0

Frequency Missing = 6

PropPartenaires

Q04B	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non	140	65.1	140	65.1
Oui	75	34.9	215	100.0

Frequency Missing = 14

Q05A Priorite	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	226	100.00
Priorite:Gouvernement	142	62.83
Priorite:Laboratoire	163	72.12
Priorite:OrgInternationales	90	39.82
Priorite:Institut	172	76.11
Priorite:Aucune	5	2.21
Priorite:Autre	16	7.08

ProblematiqueLabo/Projet

Q05B	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non	26	11.7	26	11.7
Oui	196	88.3	222	100.0

Frequency Missing = 7

Q05B Co-Financeurs	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	179	100.00
CoFinanceur:Gouvernement	84	46.93
CoFinanceur:Institut	111	62.01
CoFinanceur:Autre	49	27.37

Q06 Intentions	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	227	100.00
Innovation	129	56.83
Exploration	121	53.30
Application	204	89.87
Autres	23	10.13

Q07 Participation	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	226	100.00
Part:EcritureProjet	127	56.19
Part:DefnPlanRecherche	182	80.53
Part:AnalyseLabo	127	56.19
Part:Formation	99	43.81
Part:ExperimentationStation	127	56.19
Part:RelationsSTD	31	13.72
Part:AllocationBudget	98	43.36
Part:CollecteDonnees	179	79.20
Part:Traitement	152	67.26
Part:Publication	154	68.14
Part:ExperimentationTerrain	101	44.69
Part:RelationsExterieures	74	32.74
Part:Autres	7	3.10

Fonctnt:Equipement

Q08A1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	16	7.3	16	7.3
<=Supportable	130	59.4	146	66.7
Serieux=>	73	33.3	219	100.0

Frequency Missing = 10

Fonctnt:Mobilite

Q08A2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	32	14.6	32	14.6
<=Supportable	163	74.4	195	89.0
Serieux=>	24	11.0	219	100.0

Frequency Missing = 10

Fonctnt:AccesTerrain

Q08A3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	40	18.3	40	18.3
<=Supportable	152	69.4	192	87.7
Serieux=>	27	12.3	219	100.0

Frequency Missing = 10

Fonctnt:LiaisonCommunication

Q08A4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	37	16.9	37	16.9
<=Supportable	142	64.8	179	81.7
Serieux=>	40	18.3	219	100.0

Frequency Missing = 10

Fonctnt:Disponibilite

Q08A5	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	46	21.0	46	21.0
<=Supportable	155	70.8	201	91.8
Serieux=>	18	8.2	219	100.0

Frequency Missing = 10

Fonctnt:AutresPb

Q08A6	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	195	89.0	195	89.0
<=Supportable	11	5.0	206	94.1
Serieux=>	13	5.9	219	100.0

Frequency Missing = 10

Fonctnt/Eqp:MesurePb

Q08AE	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	18	10.1	18	10.1
Serieux=>	43	24.2	61	34.3
<=Supportable	117	65.7	178	100.0

Frequency Missing = 51

Fonctnt/Prj:MesurePb

Q08AP	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	26	15.0	26	15.0
Serieux=>	33	19.1	59	34.1
<=Supportable	114	65.9	173	100.0

Frequency Missing = 56

EqpNat:Taches

Q08B1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	18	9.0	18	9.0
<=Supportable	174	87.0	192	96.0
Serieux=>	8	4.0	200	100.0

Frequency Missing = 29

EqpNat:Resultats

Q08B2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	32	16.0	32	16.0
<=Supportable	166	83.0	198	99.0
Serieux=>	2	1.0	200	100.0

Frequency Missing = 29

EqpNat:AutresPb

Q08B3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	183	91.5	183	91.5
<=Supportable	15	7.5	198	99.0
Serieux=>	2	1.0	200	100.0

Frequency Missing = 29

EqpNat:Budget

Q08B4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	29	14.5	29	14.5
<=Supportable	161	80.5	190	95.0
Serieux=>	10	5.0	200	100.0

Frequency Missing = 29

EqpNat:Calendrier

Q08B5	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	16	8.0	16	8.0
<=Supportable	152	76.0	168	84.0
Serieux=>	32	16.0	200	100.0

Frequency Missing = 29

EqpNat/Eqp:MesurePb

Q08BE	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	35	19.7	35	19.7
Serieux=>	11	6.2	46	25.8
<=Supportable	132	74.2	178	100.0

Frequency Missing = 51

EqpNat/Prj:MesurePb

Q08BP	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	49	28.3	49	28.3
Serieux=>	11	6.4	60	34.7
<=Supportable	113	65.3	173	100.0

Frequency Missing = 56

Partn:Budget

Q08C1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	87	44.8	87	44.8
<=Supportable	94	48.5	181	93.3
Serieux=>	13	6.7	194	100.0

Frequency Missing = 35

Partn:Taches

Q08C2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	25	12.9	25	12.9
<=Supportable	159	82.0	184	94.8
Serieux=>	10	5.2	194	100.0

Frequency Missing = 35

Partn:Syntheses

Q08C3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	36	18.6	36	18.6
<=Supportable	135	69.6	171	88.1
Serieux=>	23	11.9	194	100.0

Frequency Missing = 35

Partn:Autres

Q08C4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	187	96.4	187	96.4
<=Supportable	5	2.6	192	99.0
Serieux=>	2	1.0	194	100.0

Frequency Missing = 35

Partn:Resultats

Q08C5	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	28	14.4	28	14.4
<=Supportable	152	78.4	180	92.8
Serieux=>	14	7.2	194	100.0

Frequency Missing = 35

Partn:Calendrier

Q08C6	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	21	10.8	21	10.8
<=Supportable	142	73.2	163	84.0
Serieux=>	31	16.0	194	100.0

Frequency Missing = 35

Partn:Interactivite

Q08C7	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	29	14.9	29	14.9
<=Supportable	137	70.6	166	85.6
Serieux=>	28	14.4	194	100.0

Frequency Missing = 35

Partn/Eqp:MesurePb

Q08CE	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	45	25.3	45	25.3
Serieux=>	16	9.0	61	34.3
<=Supportable	117	65.7	178	100.0

Frequency Missing = 51

Partn/Prj:MesurePb

Q08CP	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	37	21.4	37	21.4
Serieux=>	22	12.7	59	34.1
<=Supportable	113	65.3	172	99.4
111	1	0.6	173	100.0

Frequency Missing = 56

Bureaucratie:Rapports

Q08D1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	38	18.2	38	18.2
<=Supportable	152	72.7	190	90.9
Serieux=>	19	9.1	209	100.0

Frequency Missing = 20

Bureaucratie:AdmnCEE

Q08D2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	46	22.0	46	22.0
<=Supportable	139	66.5	185	88.5
Serieux=>	24	11.5	209	100.0

Frequency Missing = 20

Bureaucratie:Delais

Q08D3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	56	26.8	56	26.8
<=Supportable	124	59.3	180	86.1
Serieux=>	29	13.9	209	100.0

Frequency Missing = 20

Bureaucratie:RmseFonds

Q08D4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	28	13.4	28	13.4
<=Supportable	103	49.3	131	62.7
Serieux=>	78	37.3	209	100.0

Frequency Missing = 20

Bureaucratie:AdmnPED

Q08D5	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	27	12.9	27	12.9
<=Supportable	137	65.6	164	78.5
Serieux=>	45	21.5	209	100.0

Frequency Missing = 20

Bureaucratie:AutresPb

Q08D6	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	186	89.0	186	89.0
<=Supportable	19	9.1	205	98.1
Serieux=>	4	1.9	209	100.0

Frequency Missing = 20

Bureaucratie/Eqp:MesurePb

Q08DE	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	34	19.1	34	19.1
Serieux=>	48	27.0	82	46.1
<=Supportable	96	53.9	178	100.0

Frequency Missing = 51

Bureaucratie/Prj:MesurePb

Q08DP	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	28	16.2	28	16.2
Serieux=>	39	22.5	67	38.7
<=Supportable	106	61.3	173	100.0

Frequency Missing = 56

CntxteSoc:Utilsateurs

Q08E1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	22	12.3	22	12.3
<=Supportable	149	83.2	171	95.5
Serieux=>	8	4.5	179	100.0

Frequency Missing = 50

CntxteSoc:Collegues

Q08E2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	12	6.7	12	6.7
<=Supportable	156	87.2	168	93.9
Serieux=>	11	6.1	179	100.0

Frequency Missing = 50

CntxteSoc:AutresPb

Q08E3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	61	34.1	61	34.1
<=Supportable	107	59.8	168	93.9
Serieux=>	11	6.1	179	100.0

Frequency Missing = 50

CntxteSoc:Personnel

Q08E4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	22	12.3	22	12.3
<=Supportable	147	82.1	169	94.4
Serieux=>	10	5.6	179	100.0

Frequency Missing = 50

CntxteSoc:Societe

Q08E5	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	113	63.1	113	63.1
<=Supportable	57	31.8	170	95.0
Serieux=>	9	5.0	179	100.0

Frequency Missing = 50

CntxteSoc/Eqp:MesurePb

Q08EE	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	47	26.4	47	26.4
Serieux=>	15	8.4	62	34.8
<=Supportable	116	65.2	178	100.0

Frequency Missing = 51

CntxteSoc/Prj:MesurePb

Q08EP	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	59	34.1	59	34.1
Serieux=>	8	4.6	67	38.7
<=Supportable	104	60.1	171	98.8
1100	2	1.2	173	100.0

Frequency Missing = 56

Signature

Q09	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Vous	88	39.3	88	39.3
Vous|Partenaire	32	14.3	120	53.6
Autres	23	10.3	143	63.8
Partenaire	31	13.8	174	77.7
Vous+Partenaire	50	22.3	224	100.0

Frequency Missing = 5

UtlFinance:Eqpnt

Q101	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	53	24.1	53	24.1
Cite1-3	157	71.4	210	95.5
Cite4-9	10	4.5	220	100.0

Frequency Missing = 9

UtlFinance:Colloques

Q102	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	124	56.4	124	56.4
Cite1-3	67	30.5	191	86.8
Cite4-9	29	13.2	220	100.0

Frequency Missing = 9

UtlFinance:Missions

Q103	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	134	60.9	134	60.9
Cite1-3	58	26.4	192	87.3
Cite4-9	28	12.7	220	100.0

Frequency Missing = 9

UtlFinance:Chercheurs

Q104	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	158	71.8	158	71.8
Cite1-3	52	23.6	210	95.5
Cite4-9	10	4.5	220	100.0

Frequency Missing = 9

UtlFinance:Autres

Q105	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	181	82.3	181	82.3
Cite1-3	36	16.4	217	98.6
Cite4-9	3	1.4	220	100.0

Frequency Missing = 9

UtlFinance:Consommables

Q106	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	48	21.8	48	21.8
Cite1-3	156	70.9	204	92.7
Cite4-9	16	7.3	220	100.0

Frequency Missing = 9

UtlFinance:Formation

Q107	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	149	67.7	149	67.7
Cite1-3	51	23.2	200	90.9
Cite4-9	20	9.1	220	100.0

Frequency Missing = 9

UtlFinance:Documentation

Q108	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	149	67.7	149	67.7
Cite1-3	36	16.4	185	84.1
Cite4-9	35	15.9	220	100.0

Frequency Missing = 9

UtlFinance:Techniciens

Q109	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	119	54.1	119	54.1
Cite1-3	79	35.9	198	90.0
Cite4-9	22	10.0	220	100.0

Frequency Missing = 9

CONT	N Obs	Variable	Label	N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean	Std Dev
Sud	229	MONT	MontantProjet	229	24000	2499584	6.46E7	282077	208073
		DREE	DureeProjet	229	18	48	8917	39	8
		Q111	Nbre:ChercheursSeniors	224	0	8	436	2	2
		Q112	Nbre:Doctorants	224	0	12	197	1	1
		Q113	Nbre:Practiciens	224	0	50	194	1	4
		Q114	Nbre:ChercheursJuniors	224	0	13	324	1	2
		Q115	Nbre:IngTech	224	0	15	503	2	2

Q14 RelationCEE/STD	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	126	100.00
RlnCEE/STD:TrouverPartn	25	19.84
RlnCEE/STD:RevisnPropositn	57	45.24
RlnCEE/STD:Publicatn	31	24.60
RlnCEE/STD:AvisScientifiq	53	42.06
RlnCEE/STD:UsageResultat	39	30.95
RlnCEE/STD:AutresRlns	27	21.43

Q15 OccasnsRlnsCEE/STD	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	126	100.00
OccasionRln:Bruxelles	41	32.54
OccasionRln:RpnseRapport	42	33.33
OccasionRln:Visite	64	50.79
OccasionRln:RpnseDemandes	48	38.10

ProjetIsolable

Q161	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Oui	88	39.8	88	39.8
Non	133	60.2	221	100.0

Frequency Missing = 8

ProgrammePossibleSansSTD

Q162	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Pas Du Tout	80	37.6	80	37.6
Peut-etre	59	27.7	139	65.3
Avec Retard	57	26.8	196	92.0
Oui	17	8.0	213	100.0

Frequency Missing = 16

Q17A UtlScientifique	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	218	100.00
UtlScient:Laboratoire	173	79.36
UtlScient:PartnProjet	136	62.39
UtlScient:AutresChercheurs	184	84.40
UtlScient:NSP	3	1.38

Q17B UtlPratique	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	213	100.00
UtlPratiq:OrgInternationaux	90	42.25
UtlPratiq:Praticiens	133	62.44
UtlPratiq:AutresUtl	41	19.25
UtlPratiq:OrgPublics	135	63.38
UtlPratiq:Entreprises	69	32.39
UtlPratiq:NSP	5	2.35

RtbFormatn:Chercheurs

Q18A1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	13	6.2	13	6.2
<=Faible	17	8.1	30	14.3
Important=>	180	85.7	210	100.0

Frequency Missing = 19

RtbFormatn:Techniciens

Q18A2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	28	13.3	28	13.3
<=Faible	45	21.4	73	34.8
Important=>	137	65.2	210	100.0

Frequency Missing = 19

RtbFormatn:Mesure

Q18AX	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Rtb	22	11.2	22	11.2
Important=>	152	77.6	174	88.8
11	1	0.5	175	89.3
<=Faible	21	10.7	196	100.0

Frequency Missing = 33

RtbCoop:Nord

Q18B1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	7	3.5	7	3.5
<=Faible	14	7.0	21	10.6
Important=>	178	89.4	199	100.0

Frequency Missing = 30

RtbCoop:Sud

Q18B2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	56	28.1	56	28.1
<=Faible	31	15.6	87	43.7
Important=>	112	56.3	199	100.0

Frequency Missing = 30

RtbCoop:Mesure

Q18BX	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Rtb	32	16.3	32	16.3
Important=>	150	76.5	182	92.9
<=Faible	13	6.6	195	99.5
110	1	0.5	196	100.0

Frequency Missing = 33

RtbCredibilite:Tutelles

Q18C1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	25	12.4	25	12.4
<=Faible	25	12.4	50	24.9
Important=>	151	75.1	201	100.0

Frequency Missing = 28

RtbCredibilite:Autres

Q18C2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	178	88.6	178	88.6
<=Faible	2	1.0	180	89.6
Important=>	21	10.4	201	100.0

Frequency Missing = 28

RtbCredibilite:Financeurs

Q18C3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	28	13.9	28	13.9
<=Faible	20	10.0	48	23.9
Important=>	153	76.1	201	100.0

Frequency Missing = 28

RtbCredibilite:Mesure

Q18CX	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Rtb	47	24.0	47	24.0
Important=>	128	65.3	175	89.3
<=Faible	21	10.7	196	100.0

Frequency Missing = 33

RtbGainsScient:DonneesOrig

Q18D1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	52	24.2	52	24.2
<=Faible	23	10.7	75	34.9
Important=>	140	65.1	215	100.0

Frequency Missing = 14

RtbGainsScient:NvellesTechniq

Q18D2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	61	28.4	61	28.4
<=Faible	40	18.6	101	47.0
Important=>	114	53.0	215	100.0

Frequency Missing = 14

RtbGainsScient:Documentn

Q18D3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	30	14.0	30	14.0
<=Faible	27	12.6	57	26.5
Important=>	158	73.5	215	100.0

Frequency Missing = 14

RtbGainsScient:EqpDurable

Q18D4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	46	21.4	46	21.4
<=Faible	46	21.4	92	42.8
Important=>	123	57.2	215	100.0

Frequency Missing = 14

RtbGainsScient:Mesure

Q18DX	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Rtb	25	12.8	25	12.8
Important=>	157	80.1	182	92.9
<=Faible	14	7.1	196	100.0

Frequency Missing = 33

RtbMotivatn:Intellect

Q18E1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	20	9.7	20	9.7
<=Faible	15	7.2	35	16.9
Important=>	172	83.1	207	100.0

Frequency Missing = 22

RtbMotivatn:Personnel

Q18E2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	40	19.3	40	19.3
<=Faible	36	17.4	76	36.7
Important=>	131	63.3	207	100.0

Frequency Missing = 22

RtbMotivatn:RlnsInternatnles

Q18E3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	44	21.3	44	21.3
<=Faible	36	17.4	80	38.6
Important=>	127	61.4	207	100.0

Frequency Missing = 22

RtbMotivatn:Vocations

Q18E4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	39	18.8	39	18.8
<=Faible	21	10.1	60	29.0
Important=>	147	71.0	207	100.0

Frequency Missing = 22

RtbMotivatn:Mesure

Q18EX	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Rtb	40	20.4	40	20.4
Important=>	140	71.4	180	91.8
<=Faible	16	8.2	196	100.0

Frequency Missing = 33

RtbReputatn:Expertise

Q18F1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	51	25.5	51	25.5
<=Faible	36	18.0	87	43.5
Important=>	113	56.5	200	100.0

Frequency Missing = 29

RtbReputatn:Conseils

Q18F2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	36	18.0	36	18.0
<=Faible	23	11.5	59	29.5
Important=>	141	70.5	200	100.0

Frequency Missing = 29

RtbReputatn:ContribScientifiq

Q18F3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	22	11.0	22	11.0
<=Faible	20	10.0	42	21.0
Important=>	158	79.0	200	100.0

Frequency Missing = 29

RtbReputatn:CommOrientatn

Q18F4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	64	32.0	64	32.0
<=Faible	51	25.5	115	57.5
Important=>	85	42.5	200	100.0

Frequency Missing = 29

RtbReputatn:Mesure

Q18FX	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Rtb	42	21.4	42	21.4
Important=>	113	57.7	155	79.1
<=Faible	41	20.9	196	100.0

Frequency Missing = 33

Q191	ArtRevuesNationales	112	0	22	125	1	3
Q192	ArtRevuesEtrangeres	112	0	28	282	3	3
Q193	CommColloqNationaux	142	0	15	219	2	2
Q194	CommColloqEtrangers	142	0	13	304	2	2
Q195	ThesesProposees	101	0	10	192	2	2
Q196	ThesesSoutenues	101	0	10	148	1	2
Q197	ChercheursFormes	153	0	13	303	2	2
Q198	TechniciensFormes	153	0	25	307	2	3
Q199	PraticiensFormes	153	0	50	234	2	5
Q19A	VulgarisatnFeuillets	53	0	5	23	0	1
Q19B	VulgarisatnJournaux	53	0	10	57	1	2
Q19C	VulgarisatnConfPresse	53	0	11	79	1	2

Opinion:CollabEqpPointe

Q201	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Pas Vrai Du Tout	8	3.7	8	3.7
Pas Tres Vrai	14	6.5	22	10.3
Assez Vrai	64	29.9	86	40.2
Tout A Fait Vrai	128	59.8	214	100.0

Frequency Missing = 15

Opinion:PeuImpact

Q202	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Pas Vrai Du Tout	127	59.6	127	59.6
Pas Tres Vrai	45	21.1	172	80.8
Assez Vrai	28	13.1	200	93.9
Tout A Fait Vrai	13	6.1	213	100.0

Frequency Missing = 16

Opinion:RenomScientifiq

Q203	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Pas Vrai Du Tout	6	2.8	6	2.8
Pas Tres Vrai	28	13.3	34	16.1
Assez Vrai	114	54.0	148	70.1
Tout A Fait Vrai	63	29.9	211	100.0

Frequency Missing = 18

Opinion:ModifDemarche

Q204	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Pas Vrai Du Tout	31	14.4	31	14.4
Pas Tres Vrai	69	32.1	100	46.5
Assez Vrai	84	39.1	184	85.6
Tout A Fait Vrai	31	14.4	215	100.0

Résultat continent : Sud

Frequency Missing = 14

Opinion:PasLaPeine

Q205	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Pas Vrai Du Tout	179	86.9	179	86.9
Pas Tres Vrai	14	6.8	193	93.7
Assez Vrai	9	4.4	202	98.1
Tout A Fait Vrai	4	1.9	206	100.0

Frequency Missing = 23

Opinion:PermetFinancnt

Q206	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Pas Vrai Du Tout	5	2.3	5	2.3
Pas Tres Vrai	26	12.0	31	14.3
Assez Vrai	88	40.6	119	54.8
Tout A Fait Vrai	98	45.2	217	100.0

Frequency Missing = 12

Opinion:ActivitSecondaire

Q207	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Pas Vrai Du Tout	124	59.9	124	59.9
Pas Tres Vrai	47	22.7	171	82.6
Assez Vrai	25	12.1	196	94.7
Tout A Fait Vrai	11	5.3	207	100.0

Frequency Missing = 22

Q21 ConditnsSujet/STD	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	215	100.00
Attribut:Specifiq	51	23.72
Attribut:UtlGrdePop	55	25.58
Attribut:MaitScMondiale	20	9.30
Attribut:PointeAideLocaux	37	17.21
Attribut:Formateur	84	39.07
Attribut:ApplicSocioEco	73	33.95
Attribut:SoutienSud	71	33.02
Attribut:RapprochSudNord	140	65.12
Attribut:Autres	6	2.79

APPENDIX 3

RESULTS BY CONTINENT: NORTH

Résultat continent: Nord

AvancementProjet

ETAT	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
En Cours	281	66.4	281	66.4
Debutant	6	1.4	287	67.8
Fini	136	32.2	423	100.0

Frequency Missing = 1

ZoneGeographique

ZONE	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
BEL	49	11.6	49	11.6
DEU	39	9.2	88	20.8
EUN	14	3.3	102	24.1
EUS	66	15.6	168	39.6
FRA	115	27.1	283	66.7
NDL	32	7.5	315	74.3
UKG	109	25.7	424	100.0

Continent

CONT	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Nord	424	100.0	424	100.0

PartActivitePED

Q01	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
<1/3	181	45.4	181	45.4
1/3-2/3	83	20.8	264	66.2
>2/3	135	33.8	399	100.0

Frequency Missing = 25

BoursePrecedente

Q02	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non	115	29.5	115	29.5
Oui	275	70.5	390	100.0

Frequency Missing = 34

ChoixParticipant

Q04A	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Initie	243	58.8	243	58.8
Propose	170	41.2	413	100.0

Frequency Missing = 11

PropPartenaires

Q04B	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non	136	33.0	136	33.0
Oui	276	67.0	412	100.0

Frequency Missing = 12

Q05A Priorite	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	421	100.00
Priorite:Gouvernement	86	20.43
Priorite:Laboratoire	309	73.40
Priorite:OrgInternationales	206	48.93
Priorite:Institut	219	52.02
Priorite:Aucune	24	5.70
Priorite:Autre	34	8.08

Résultat continent: Nord

ProblematiqueLabo/Projet

Q05B	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non	47	11.2	47	11.2
Oui	371	88.8	418	100.0

Frequency Missing = 6

Q05B Co-Financeurs	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	344	100.00
CoFinanceur:Gouvernement	106	30.81
CoFinanceur:Institut	257	74.71
CoFinanceur:Autre	85	24.71

Q06 Intentions	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	421	100.00
Innovation	268	63.66
Exploration	226	53.68
Application	362	85.99
Autres	30	7.13

Q07 Participation	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	424	100.00
Part:EcritureProjet	345	81.37
Part:DefnPlanRecherche	381	89.86
Part:AnalyseLabo	235	55.42
Part:Formation	267	62.97
Part:ExperimentationStation	168	39.62
Part:RelationsSTD	203	47.88
Part:AllocationBudget	262	61.79
Part:CollecteDonnees	248	58.49
Part:Traitement	239	56.37
Part:Publication	310	73.11
Part:ExperimentationTerrain	84	19.81
Part:RelationsExterieures	178	41.98
Part:Autres	17	4.01

Résultat continent: Nord

Fonctnt:Equipement

Q08A1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	59	15.2	59	15.2
<=Supportable	271	69.8	330	85.1
Serieux=>	58	14.9	388	100.0

Frequency Missing = 36

Fonctnt:Mobilite

Q08A2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	70	18.0	70	18.0
<=Supportable	268	69.1	338	87.1
Serieux=>	50	12.9	388	100.0

Frequency Missing = 36

Fonctnt:AccesTerrain

Q08A3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	86	22.2	86	22.2
<=Supportable	234	60.3	320	82.5
Serieux=>	68	17.5	388	100.0

Frequency Missing = 36

Fonctnt:LiaisonCommunication

Q08A4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	56	14.4	56	14.4
<=Supportable	222	57.2	278	71.6
Serieux=>	110	28.4	388	100.0

Frequency Missing = 36

Fonctnt:Disponibilite

Q08A5	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	64	16.5	64	16.5
<=Supportable	256	66.0	320	82.5
Serieux=>	68	17.5	388	100.0

Frequency Missing = 36

Fonctnt:AutresPb

Q08A6	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	343	88.4	343	88.4
<=Supportable	19	4.9	362	93.3
Serieux=>	26	6.7	388	100.0

Frequency Missing = 36

Fonctnt/Eqp:MesurePb

Q08AE	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	50	17.5	50	17.5
Serieux=>	44	15.4	94	33.0
<=Supportable	191	67.0	285	100.0

Frequency Missing = 139

Fonctnt/Prj:MesurePb

Q08AP	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	56	20.2	56	20.2
Serieux=>	48	17.3	104	37.5
<=Supportable	173	62.5	277	100.0

Frequency Missing = 147

EqpNat:Taches

Q08B1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	34	10.0	34	10.0
<=Supportable	299	88.2	333	98.2
Serieux=>	6	1.8	339	100.0

Frequency Missing = 85

EqpNat:Resultats

Q08B2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	46	13.6	46	13.6
<=Supportable	292	86.1	338	99.7
Serieux=>	1	0.3	339	100.0

Frequency Missing = 85

EqpNat:AutresPb

Q08B3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	304	89.7	304	89.7
<=Supportable	30	8.8	334	98.5
Serieux=>	5	1.5	339	100.0

Frequency Missing = 85

EqpNat:Budget

Q08B4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	43	12.7	43	12.7
<=Supportable	289	85.3	332	97.9
Serieux=>	7	2.1	339	100.0

Frequency Missing = 85

EqpNat:Calendrier

Q08B5	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	31	9.1	31	9.1
<=Supportable	276	81.4	307	90.6
Serieux=>	32	9.4	339	100.0

Frequency Missing = 85

EqpNat/Eqp:MesurePb

Q08BE	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	90	31.6	90	31.6
Serieux=>	9	3.2	99	34.7
<=Supportable	186	65.3	285	100.0

Frequency Missing = 139

EqpNat/Prj:MesurePb

Q08BP	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	113	40.8	113	40.8
Serieux=>	4	1.4	117	42.2
<=Supportable	160	57.8	277	100.0

Frequency Missing = 147

Partn:Budget

Q08C1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	232	62.7	232	62.7
<=Supportable	129	34.9	361	97.6
Serieux=>	9	2.4	370	100.0

Frequency Missing = 54

Partn:Taches

Q08C2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	52	14.1	52	14.1
<=Supportable	295	79.7	347	93.8
Serieux=>	23	6.2	370	100.0

Frequency Missing = 54

Partn:Syntheses

Q08C3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	50	13.5	50	13.5
<=Supportable	257	69.5	307	83.0
Serieux=>	63	17.0	370	100.0

Frequency Missing = 54

Partn:Autres

Q08C4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	362	97.8	362	97.8
<=Supportable	3	0.8	365	98.6
Serieux=>	5	1.4	370	100.0

Frequency Missing = 54

Partn:Resultats

Q08C5	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	70	18.9	70	18.9
<=Supportable	285	77.0	355	95.9
Serieux=>	15	4.1	370	100.0

Frequency Missing = 54

Partn:Calendrier

Q08C6	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	48	13.0	48	13.0
<=Supportable	275	74.3	323	87.3
Serieux=>	47	12.7	370	100.0

Frequency Missing = 54

Partn:Interactivite

Q08C7	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	61	16.5	61	16.5
<=Supportable	245	66.2	306	82.7
Serieux=>	64	17.3	370	100.0

Frequency Missing = 54

Partn/Eqp:MesurePb

Q08CE	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	84	29.5	84	29.5
Serieux=>	25	8.8	109	38.2
<=Supportable	176	61.8	285	100.0

Frequency Missing = 139

Partn/Prj:MesurePb

Q08CP	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	61	22.0	61	22.0
Serieux=>	27	9.7	88	31.8
<=Supportable	189	68.2	277	100.0

Frequency Missing = 147

Bureaucratie:Rapports

Q08D1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	56	14.7	56	14.7
<=Supportable	253	66.4	309	81.1
Serieux=>	72	18.9	381	100.0

Frequency Missing = 43

Résultat continent: Nord

Bureaucratie:AdmnCEE

Q08D2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	79	20.7	79	20.7
<=Supportable	257	67.5	336	88.2
Serieux=>	45	11.8	381	100.0

Frequency Missing = 43

Bureaucratie:Delais

Q08D3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	100	26.2	100	26.2
<=Supportable	231	60.6	331	86.9
Serieux=>	50	13.1	381	100.0

Frequency Missing = 43

Bureaucratie:RmseFonds

Q08D4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	53	13.9	53	13.9
<=Supportable	190	49.9	243	63.8
Serieux=>	138	36.2	381	100.0

Frequency Missing = 43

Bureaucratie:AdmnPED

Q08D5	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	58	15.2	58	15.2
<=Supportable	228	59.8	286	75.1
Serieux=>	95	24.9	381	100.0

Frequency Missing = 43

Bureaucratie:AutresPb

Q08D6	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	340	89.2	340	89.2
<=Supportable	21	5.5	361	94.8
Serieux=>	20	5.2	381	100.0

Frequency Missing = 43

Bureaucratie/Eqp:MesurePb

Q08DE	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	46	16.1	46	16.1
Serieux=>	90	31.6	136	47.7
<=Supportable	149	52.3	285	100.0

Frequency Missing = 139

Bureaucratie/Prj:MesurePb

Q08DP	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	49	17.7	49	17.7
Serieux=>	80	28.9	129	46.6
<=Supportable	148	53.4	277	100.0

Frequency Missing = 147

CntxteSoc:Utilsateurs

Q08E1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	38	12.1	38	12.1
<=Supportable	259	82.5	297	94.6
Serieux=>	17	5.4	314	100.0

Frequency Missing = 110

CntxteSoc:Collegues

Q08E2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	20	6.4	20	6.4
<=Supportable	251	79.9	271	86.3
Serieux=>	43	13.7	314	100.0

Frequency Missing = 110

CntxteSoc:AutresPb

Q08E3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	145	46.2	145	46.2
<=Supportable	153	48.7	298	94.9
Serieux=>	16	5.1	314	100.0

Frequency Missing = 110

CntxteSoc:Personnel

Q08E4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	47	15.0	47	15.0
<=Supportable	247	78.7	294	93.6
Serieux=>	20	6.4	314	100.0

Frequency Missing = 110

CntxteSoc:Societe

Q08E5	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	182	58.0	182	58.0
<=Supportable	124	39.5	306	97.5
Serieux=>	8	2.5	314	100.0

Frequency Missing = 110

CntxteSoc/Eqp:MesurePb

Q08EE	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	97	34.0	97	34.0
Serieux=>	21	7.4	118	41.4
<=Supportable	167	58.6	285	100.0

Frequency Missing = 139

CntxteSoc/Prj:MesurePb

Q08EP	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	98	35.4	98	35.4
Serieux=>	18	6.5	116	41.9
<=Supportable	161	58.1	277	100.0

Frequency Missing = 147

Signature

Q09	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Vous	226	54.9	226	54.9
Vous|Partenaire	82	19.9	308	74.8
Autres	17	4.1	325	78.9
Partenaire	37	9.0	362	87.9
Vous+Partenaire	50	12.1	412	100.0

Frequency Missing = 12

UtlFinance:Eqpnt

Q101	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	219	57.5	219	57.5
Cite1-3	136	35.7	355	93.2
Cite4-9	26	6.8	381	100.0

Frequency Missing = 43

UtlFinance:Colloques

Q102	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	247	64.8	247	64.8
Cite1-3	92	24.1	339	89.0
Cite4-9	42	11.0	381	100.0

Frequency Missing = 43

UtlFinance:Missions

Q103	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	167	43.8	167	43.8
Cite1-3	181	47.5	348	91.3
Cite4-9	33	8.7	381	100.0

Frequency Missing = 43

UtlFinance:Chercheurs

Q104	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	180	47.2	180	47.2
Cite1-3	195	51.2	375	98.4
Cite4-9	6	1.6	381	100.0

Frequency Missing = 43

UtlFinance:Autres

Q105	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	339	89.0	339	89.0
Cite1-3	39	10.2	378	99.2
Cite4-9	3	0.8	381	100.0

Frequency Missing = 43

UtlFinance:Consommables

Q106	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	101	26.5	101	26.5
Cite1-3	256	67.2	357	93.7
Cite4-9	24	6.3	381	100.0

Frequency Missing = 43

UtlFinance:Formation

Q107	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	331	86.9	331	86.9
Cite1-3	29	7.6	360	94.5
Cite4-9	21	5.5	381	100.0

Frequency Missing = 43

UtlFinance:Documentation

Q108	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	324	85.0	324	85.0
Cite1-3	28	7.3	352	92.4
Cite4-9	29	7.6	381	100.0

Frequency Missing = 43

UtlFinance:Techniciens

Q109	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	255	66.9	255	66.9
Cite1-3	111	29.1	366	96.1
Cite4-9	15	3.9	381	100.0

Frequency Missing = 43

Nord	424	MONT	MontantProjet	424	24000	1044992	1.089E8	256828	134939
		DREE	DureeProjet	424	0	48	15427	36	8
		Q111	Nbre:ChercheursSeniors	410	0	10	755	2	1
		Q112	Nbre:Doctorants	410	0	7	415	1	1
		Q113	Nbre:Practiciens	410	0	99	212	1	5
		Q114	Nbre:ChercheursJuniors	410	0	20	364	1	2
		Q115	Nbre:IngTech	410	0	14	507	1	2

Q14 RelationCEE/STD	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	276	100.00
RlnCEE/STD:TrouverPartn	53	19.20
RlnCEE/STD:RevisnPropositn	172	62.32
RlnCEE/STD:Publicatn	16	5.80
RlnCEE/STD:AvisScientifiq	58	21.01
RlnCEE/STD:UsageResultat	49	17.75
RlnCEE/STD:AutresRlns	67	24.28

Q15 OccasnsRlnsCEE/STD	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	272	100.00
OccasionRln:Bruxelles	131	48.16
OccasionRln:RpnseRapport	83	30.51
OccasionRln:Visite	94	34.56
OccasionRln:RpnseDemandes	111	40.81

ProjetIsolable

Q161	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Oui	212	51.8	212	51.8
Non	197	48.2	409	100.0

Frequency Missing = 15

ProgrammePossibleSansSTD

Q162	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Pas Du Tout	204	50.2	204	50.2
Peut-etre	123	30.3	327	80.5
Avec Retard	54	13.3	381	93.8
Oui	25	6.2	406	100.0

Frequency Missing = 18

Q17A UtlScientifique	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	403	100.00
UtlScient:Laboratoire	304	75.43
UtlScient:PartnProjet	303	75.19
UtlScient:AutresChercheurs	354	87.84
UtlScient:NSP	6	1.49

Q17B UtlPratique	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	381	100.00
UtlPratiq:OrgInternationaux	208	54.59
UtlPratiq:Praticiens	228	59.84
UtlPratiq:AutresUtl	39	10.24
UtlPratiq:OrgPublics	194	50.92
UtlPratiq:Entreprises	101	26.51
UtlPratiq:NSP	24	6.30

RtbFormatn:Chercheurs

Q18A1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	6	1.6	6	1.6
<=Faible	70	18.3	76	19.9
Important=>	306	80.1	382	100.0

Frequency Missing = 42

RtbFormatn:Techniciens

Q18A2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	111	29.1	111	29.1
<=Faible	88	23.0	199	52.1
Important=>	183	47.9	382	100.0

Frequency Missing = 42

RtbFormatn:Mesure

Q18AX	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Rtb	54	15.6	54	15.6
Important=>	236	68.2	290	83.8
<=Faible	56	16.2	346	100.0

Frequency Missing = 78

Résultat continent: Nord

RtbCoop:Nord

Q18B1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	69	18.6	69	18.6
<=Faible	53	14.3	122	33.0
Important=>	248	67.0	370	100.0

Frequency Missing = 54

RtbCoop:Sud

Q18B2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	21	5.7	21	5.7
<=Faible	60	16.2	81	21.9
Important=>	289	78.1	370	100.0

Frequency Missing = 54

RtbCoop:Mesure

Q18BX	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Rtb	46	13.3	46	13.3
Important=>	266	76.9	312	90.2
<=Faible	34	9.8	346	100.0

Frequency Missing = 78

RtbCredibilite:Tutelles

Q18C1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	68	19.9	68	19.9
<=Faible	67	19.6	135	39.6
Important=>	206	60.4	341	100.0

Frequency Missing = 83

RtbCredibilite:Autres

Q18C2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	294	86.2	294	86.2
<=Faible	9	2.6	303	88.9
Important=>	38	11.1	341	100.0

Frequency Missing = 83

RtbCredibilite:Financeurs

Q18C3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	58	17.0	58	17.0
<=Faible	84	24.6	142	41.6
Important=>	199	58.4	341	100.0

Frequency Missing = 83

RtbCredibilite:Mesure

Q18CX	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Rtb	93	26.9	93	26.9
Important=>	170	49.1	263	76.0
<=Faible	82	23.7	345	99.7
1010	1	0.3	346	100.0

Frequency Missing = 78

RtbGainsScient:DonneesOrig

Q18D1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	53	14.1	53	14.1
<=Faible	55	14.7	108	28.8
Important=>	267	71.2	375	100.0

Frequency Missing = 49

RtbGainsScient:NvellesTechniq

Q18D2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	164	43.7	164	43.7
<=Faible	117	31.2	281	74.9
Important=>	94	25.1	375	100.0

Frequency Missing = 49

RtbGainsScient:Documentn

Q18D3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	73	19.5	73	19.5
<=Faible	83	22.1	156	41.6
Important=>	219	58.4	375	100.0

Frequency Missing = 49

RtbGainsScient:EqpDurable

Q18D4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	141	37.6	141	37.6
<=Faible	141	37.6	282	75.2
Important=>	93	24.8	375	100.0

Frequency Missing = 49

RtbGainsScient:Mesure

Q18DX	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Rtb	39	11.3	39	11.3
Important=>	261	75.4	300	86.7
<=Faible	46	13.3	346	100.0

Frequency Missing = 78

RtbMotivatn:Intellect

Q18E1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	30	7.9	30	7.9
<=Faible	43	11.3	73	19.3
Important=>	306	80.7	379	100.0

Frequency Missing = 45

RtbMotivatn:Personnel

Q18E2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	86	22.7	86	22.7
<=Faible	55	14.5	141	37.2
Important=>	238	62.8	379	100.0

Frequency Missing = 45

RtbMotivatn:RlnsInternatnles

Q18E3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	61	16.1	61	16.1
<=Faible	63	16.6	124	32.7
Important=>	255	67.3	379	100.0

Frequency Missing = 45

RtbMotivatn:Vocations

Q18E4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	81	21.4	81	21.4
<=Faible	58	15.3	139	36.7
Important=>	240	63.3	379	100.0

Frequency Missing = 45

RtbMotivatn:Mesure

Q18EX	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Rtb	84	24.3	84	24.3
Important=>	220	63.6	304	87.9
<=Faible	42	12.1	346	100.0

Frequency Missing = 78

RtbReputatn:Expertise

Q18F1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	50	13.8	50	13.8
<=Faible	77	21.3	127	35.1
Important=>	235	64.9	362	100.0

Frequency Missing = 62

RtbReputatn:Conseils

Q18F2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	101	27.9	101	27.9
<=Faible	93	25.7	194	53.6
Important=>	168	46.4	362	100.0

Frequency Missing = 62

RtbReputatn:ContribScientifiq

Q18F3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	42	11.6	42	11.6
<=Faible	70	19.3	112	30.9
Important=>	250	69.1	362	100.0

Frequency Missing = 62

RtbReputatn:CommOrientatn

Q18F4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	130	35.9	130	35.9
<=Faible	118	32.6	248	68.5
Important=>	114	31.5	362	100.0

Frequency Missing = 62

RtbReputatn:Mesure

Q18FX	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Rtb	85	24.6	85	24.6
Important=>	181	52.3	266	76.9
<=Faible	80	23.1	346	100.0

Frequency Missing = 78

Q191	ArtRevuesNationales	230	0	35	312	1	4
Q192	ArtRevuesEtrangeres	230	0	66	1041	5	7
Q193	CommColloqNationaux	270	0	20	494	2	3
Q194	CommColloqEtrangers	270	0	55	976	4	5
Q195	ThesesProposees	170	0	17	309	2	2
Q196	ThesesSoutenues	170	0	17	228	1	2
Q197	ChercheursFormes	277	0	10	604	2	2
Q198	TechniciensFormes	277	0	22	460	2	3
Q199	PraticiensFormes	277	0	53	209	1	4
Q19A	VulgarisatnFeuillets	94	0	4	55	1	1
Q19B	VulgarisatnJournaux	94	0	5	109	1	1
Q19C	VulgarisatnConfPresse	94	0	15	113	1	2

Opinion:CollabEqpPointe

Q201	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Pas Vrai Du Tout	20	4.9	20	4.9
Pas Tres Vrai	53	13.1	73	18.0
Assez Vrai	162	40.0	235	58.0
Tout A Fait Vrai	170	42.0	405	100.0

Frequency Missing = 19

Opinion:PeuImpact

Q202	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Pas Vrai Du Tout	195	49.9	195	49.9
Pas Tres Vrai	83	21.2	278	71.1
Assez Vrai	81	20.7	359	91.8
Tout A Fait Vrai	32	8.2	391	100.0

Frequency Missing = 33

Opinion:RenomScientifiq

Q203	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Pas Vrai Du Tout	19	4.7	19	4.7
Pas Tres Vrai	68	17.0	87	21.7
Assez Vrai	213	53.1	300	74.8
Tout A Fait Vrai	101	25.2	401	100.0

Frequency Missing = 23

Opinion:ModifDemarche

Q204	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Pas Vrai Du Tout	70	17.8	70	17.8
Pas Tres Vrai	148	37.7	218	55.5
Assez Vrai	141	35.9	359	91.3
Tout A Fait Vrai	34	8.7	393	100.0

Frequency Missing = 31

Opinion:PasLaPeine

Q205	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Pas Vrai Du Tout	308	80.0	308	80.0
Pas Tres Vrai	37	9.6	345	89.6
Assez Vrai	23	6.0	368	95.6
Tout A Fait Vrai	17	4.4	385	100.0

Frequency Missing = 39

Opinion:PermetFinancnt

Q206	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Pas Vrai Du Tout	22	5.5	22	5.5
Pas Tres Vrai	65	16.1	87	21.6
Assez Vrai	166	41.2	253	62.8
Tout A Fait Vrai	150	37.2	403	100.0

Frequency Missing = 21

Opinion:ActivitSecondaire

Q207	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Pas Vrai Du Tout	204	51.8	204	51.8
Pas Tres Vrai	122	31.0	326	82.7
Assez Vrai	47	11.9	373	94.7
Tout A Fait Vrai	21	5.3	394	100.0

Frequency Missing = 30

Q21 ConditnsSujet/STD	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	405	100.00
Attribut:Specifiq	81	20.00
Attribut:UtlGrdePop	93	22.96
Attribut:MaitScMondiale	57	14.07
Attribut:PointeAideLocaux	79	19.51
Attribut:Formateur	149	36.79
Attribut:ApplicSocioEco	106	26.17
Attribut:SoutienSud	139	34.32
Attribut:RapprochSudNord	295	72.84
Attribut:Autres	18	4.44

APPENDIX 4

RESULTS BY SECTOR: AGRICULTURE

AvancementProjet

ETAT	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
En Cours	334	76.3	334	76.3
Debutant	8	1.8	342	78.1
Fini	96	21.9	438	100.0

Frequency Missing = 1

ZoneGeographique

ZONE	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
AFA	17	3.9	17	3.9
AFF	65	14.8	82	18.7
ALC	30	6.8	112	25.5
ASI	25	5.7	137	31.2
BEL	31	7.1	168	38.3
DEU	25	5.7	193	44.0
EUN	7	1.6	200	45.6
EUS	47	10.7	247	56.3
FRA	87	19.8	334	76.1
MAG	18	4.1	352	80.2
MOY	12	2.7	364	82.9
NDL	17	3.9	381	86.8
UKG	58	13.2	439	100.0

Continent

CONT	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Sud	167	38.0	167	38.0
Nord	272	62.0	439	100.0

PartActivitePED

Q01	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
<1/3	144	35.3	144	35.3
1/3-2/3	79	19.4	223	54.7
>2/3	185	45.3	408	100.0

Frequency Missing = 31

BoursePrecedente

Q02	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non	155	38.7	155	38.7
Oui	245	61.2	400	100.0

Frequency Missing = 39

ChoixParticipant

Q04A	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Initie	174	40.7	174	40.7
Propose	253	59.3	427	100.0

Frequency Missing = 12

PropPartenaires

Q04B	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non	202	47.8	202	47.8
Oui	221	52.2	423	100.0

Frequency Missing = 16

Q05A Priorite	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	434	100.00
Priorite:Gouvernement	160	36.87
Priorite:Laboratoire	311	71.66
Priorite:OrgInternationales	169	38.94
Priorite:Institut	264	60.83
Priorite:Aucune	17	3.92
Priorite:Autre	35	8.06

ProblematiqueLabo/Projet

Q05B	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non	55	12.7	55	12.7
Oui	377	87.3	432	100.0

Frequency Missing = 7

Q05B Co-Financeurs	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	350	100.00
CoFinanceur:Gouvernement	123	35.14
CoFinanceur:Institut	249	71.14
CoFinanceur:Autre	79	22.57

Q06 Intentions	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	435	100.00
Innovation	270	62.07
Exploration	222	51.03
Application	403	92.64
Autres	29	6.67

Q07 Participation	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	438	100.00
Part:EcritureProjet	304	69.41
Part:DefnPlanRecherche	372	84.93
Part:AnalyseLabo	232	52.97
Part:Formation	224	51.14
Part:ExperimentationStation	210	47.95
Part:RelationsSTD	148	33.79
Part:AllocationBudget	232	52.97
Part:CollecteDonnees	276	63.01
Part:Traitement	254	57.99
Part:Publication	292	66.67
Part:ExperimentationTerrain	157	35.84
Part:RelationsExterieures	166	37.90
Part:Autres	15	3.42

Fonctnt:Equipement

Q08A1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	44	10.7	44	10.7
<=Supportable	282	68.3	326	78.9
Serieux=>	87	21.1	413	100.0

Frequency Missing = 26

Fonctnt:Mobilite

Q08A2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	60	14.5	60	14.5
<=Supportable	306	74.1	366	88.6
Serieux=>	47	11.4	413	100.0

Frequency Missing = 26

Fonctnt:AccesTerrain

Q08A3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	74	17.9	74	17.9
<=Supportable	285	69.0	359	86.9
Serieux=>	54	13.1	413	100.0

Frequency Missing = 26

Fonctnt:LiaisonCommunication

Q08A4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	51	12.3	51	12.3
<=Supportable	262	63.4	313	75.8
Serieux=>	100	24.2	413	100.0

Frequency Missing = 26

Fonctnt:Disponibilite

Q08A5	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	68	16.5	68	16.5
<=Supportable	292	70.7	360	87.2
Serieux=>	53	12.8	413	100.0

Frequency Missing = 26

Fonctnt:AutresPb

Q08A6	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	369	89.3	369	89.3
<=Supportable	22	5.3	391	94.7
Serieux=>	22	5.3	413	100.0

Frequency Missing = 26

Fonctnt/Eqp:MesurePb

Q08AE	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	44	13.7	44	13.7
Serieux=>	57	17.8	101	31.5
<=Supportable	220	68.5	321	100.0

Frequency Missing = 118

Fonctnt/Prj:MesurePb

Q08AP	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	60	19.1	60	19.1
Serieux=>	51	16.2	111	35.4
<=Supportable	203	64.6	314	100.0

Frequency Missing = 125

EqpNat:Taches

Q08B1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	35	9.3	35	9.3
<=Supportable	332	88.1	367	97.3
Serieux=>	10	2.7	377	100.0

Frequency Missing = 62

EqpNat:Resultats

Q08B2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	54	14.3	54	14.3
<=Supportable	322	85.4	376	99.7
Serieux=>	1	0.3	377	100.0

Frequency Missing = 62

EqpNat:AutresPb

Q08B3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	340	90.2	340	90.2
<=Supportable	31	8.2	371	98.4
Serieux=>	6	1.6	377	100.0

Frequency Missing = 62

EqpNat:Budget

Q08B4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	50	13.3	50	13.3
<=Supportable	312	82.8	362	96.0
Serieux=>	15	4.0	377	100.0

Frequency Missing = 62

EqpNat:Calendrier

Q08B5	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	36	9.5	36	9.5
<=Supportable	294	78.0	330	87.5
Serieux=>	47	12.5	377	100.0

Frequency Missing = 62

EqpNat/Eqp:MesurePb

Q08BE	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	82	25.5	82	25.5
Serieux=>	14	4.4	96	29.9
<=Supportable	225	70.1	321	100.0

Frequency Missing = 118

EqpNat/Prj:MesurePb

Q08BP	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	107	34.1	107	34.1
Serieux=>	11	3.5	118	37.6
<=Supportable	196	62.4	314	100.0

Frequency Missing = 125

Partn:Budget

Q08C1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	198	51.0	198	51.0
<=Supportable	172	44.3	370	95.4
Serieux=>	18	4.6	388	100.0

Frequency Missing = 51

Partn:Taches

Q08C2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	51	13.1	51	13.1
<=Supportable	319	82.2	370	95.4
Serieux=>	18	4.6	388	100.0

Frequency Missing = 51

Partn:Syntheses

Q08C3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	56	14.4	56	14.4
<=Supportable	270	69.6	326	84.0
Serieux=>	62	16.0	388	100.0

Frequency Missing = 51

Partn:Autres

Q08C4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	375	96.6	375	96.6
<=Supportable	8	2.1	383	98.7
Serieux=>	5	1.3	388	100.0

Frequency Missing = 51

Partn:Resultats

Q08C5	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	65	16.8	65	16.8
<=Supportable	307	79.1	372	95.9
Serieux=>	16	4.1	388	100.0

Frequency Missing = 51

Partn:Calendrier

Q08C6	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	40	10.3	40	10.3
<=Supportable	288	74.2	328	84.5
Serieux=>	60	15.5	388	100.0

Frequency Missing = 51

Partn:Interactivite

Q08C7	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	58	14.9	58	14.9
<=Supportable	264	68.0	322	83.0
Serieux=>	66	17.0	388	100.0

Frequency Missing = 51

Partn/Eqp:MesurePb

Q08CE	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	90	28.0	90	28.0
Serieux=>	30	9.3	120	37.4
<=Supportable	201	62.6	321	100.0

Frequency Missing = 118

Partn/Prj:MesurePb

Q08CP	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	70	22.3	70	22.3
Serieux=>	34	10.8	104	33.1
<=Supportable	209	66.6	313	99.7
111	1	0.3	314	100.0

Frequency Missing = 125

Bureaucratie:Rapports

Q08D1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	58	14.3	58	14.3
<=Supportable	283	69.5	341	83.8
Serieux=>	66	16.2	407	100.0

Frequency Missing = 32

Bureaucratie:AdmnCEE

Q08D2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	89	21.9	89	21.9
<=Supportable	274	67.3	363	89.2
Serieux=>	44	10.8	407	100.0

Frequency Missing = 32

Bureaucratie:Delais

Q08D3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	107	26.3	107	26.3
<=Supportable	244	60.0	351	86.2
Serieux=>	56	13.8	407	100.0

Frequency Missing = 32

Bureaucratie:RmseFonds

Q08D4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	47	11.5	47	11.5
<=Supportable	208	51.1	255	62.7
Serieux=>	152	37.3	407	100.0

Frequency Missing = 32

Bureaucratie:AdmnPED

Q08D5	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	57	14.0	57	14.0
<=Supportable	251	61.7	308	75.7
Serieux=>	99	24.3	407	100.0

Frequency Missing = 32

Bureaucratie:AutresPb

Q08D6	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	363	89.2	363	89.2
<=Supportable	29	7.1	392	96.3
Serieux=>	15	3.7	407	100.0

Frequency Missing = 32

Bureaucratie/Eqp:MesurePb

Q08DE	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	56	17.4	56	17.4
Serieux=>	94	29.3	150	46.7
<=Supportable	171	53.3	321	100.0

Frequency Missing = 118

Bureaucratie/Prj:MesurePb

Q08DP	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	49	15.6	49	15.6
Serieux=>	78	24.8	127	40.4
<=Supportable	187	59.6	314	100.0

Frequency Missing = 125

CntxteSoc:Utilsateurs

Q08E1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	36	10.6	36	10.6
<=Supportable	286	84.1	322	94.7
Serieux=>	18	5.3	340	100.0

Frequency Missing = 99

CntxteSoc:Collegues

Q08E2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	23	6.8	23	6.8
<=Supportable	287	84.4	310	91.2
Serieux=>	30	8.8	340	100.0

Frequency Missing = 99

CntxteSoc:AutresPb

Q08E3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	137	40.3	137	40.3
<=Supportable	187	55.0	324	95.3
Serieux=>	16	4.7	340	100.0

Frequency Missing = 99

CntxteSoc:Personnel

Q08E4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	42	12.4	42	12.4
<=Supportable	281	82.6	323	95.0
Serieux=>	17	5.0	340	100.0

Frequency Missing = 99

CntxteSoc:Societe

Q08E5	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	204	60.0	204	60.0
<=Supportable	125	36.8	329	96.8
Serieux=>	11	3.2	340	100.0

Frequency Missing = 99

CntxteSoc/Eqp:MesurePb

Q08EE	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	101	31.5	101	31.5
Serieux=>	25	7.8	126	39.3
<=Supportable	195	60.7	321	100.0

Frequency Missing = 118

CntxteSoc/Prj:MesurePb

Q08EP	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	115	36.6	115	36.6
Serieux=>	15	4.8	130	41.4
<=Supportable	182	58.0	312	99.4
1100	2	0.6	314	100.0

Frequency Missing = 125

Signature

Q09	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Vous	222	51.6	222	51.6
Vous|Partenaire	68	15.8	290	67.4
Autres	28	6.5	318	74.0
Partenaire	40	9.3	358	83.3
Vous+Partenaire	72	16.7	430	100.0

Frequency Missing = 9

UtlFinance:Eqpnt

Q101	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	174	42.5	174	42.5
Cite1-3	212	51.8	386	94.4
Cite4-9	23	5.6	409	100.0

Frequency Missing = 30

UtlFinance:Colloques

Q102	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	239	58.4	239	58.4
Cite1-3	122	29.8	361	88.3
Cite4-9	48	11.7	409	100.0

Frequency Missing = 30

UtlFinance:Missions

Q103	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	192	46.9	192	46.9
Cite1-3	171	41.8	363	88.8
Cite4-9	46	11.2	409	100.0

Frequency Missing = 30

UtlFinance:Chercheurs

Q104	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	254	62.1	254	62.1
Cite1-3	144	35.2	398	97.3
Cite4-9	11	2.7	409	100.0

Frequency Missing = 30

UtlFinance:Autres

Q105	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	353	86.3	353	86.3
Cite1-3	52	12.7	405	99.0
Cite4-9	4	1.0	409	100.0

Frequency Missing = 30

UtlFinance:Consommables

Q106	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	101	24.7	101	24.7
Cite1-3	274	67.0	375	91.7
Cite4-9	34	8.3	409	100.0

Frequency Missing = 30

UtlFinance:Formation

Q107	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	330	80.7	330	80.7
Cite1-3	56	13.7	386	94.4
Cite4-9	23	5.6	409	100.0

Frequency Missing = 30

UtlFinance:Documentation

Q108	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	312	76.3	312	76.3
Cite1-3	51	12.5	363	88.8
Cite4-9	46	11.2	409	100.0

Frequency Missing = 30

UtlFinance:Techniciens

Q109	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	259	63.3	259	63.3
Cite1-3	120	29.3	379	92.7
Cite4-9	30	7.3	409	100.0

Frequency Missing = 30

Par Secteur d'Activite

CCTR	N Obs	Variable	Label	N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean	Std Dev
Agriculture	439	MONT	MontantProjet	439	29200	2499584	1.359E8	309567	169453
		DREE	DureeProjet	439	18	48	17289	39	7
		Q111	Nbre:ChercheursSeniors	424	0	8	771	2	1
		Q112	Nbre:Doctorants	424	0	12	378	1	1
		Q113	Nbre:Practiciens	424	0	99	283	1	5
		Q114	Nbre:ChercheursJuniors	424	0	11	426	1	1
		Q115	Nbre:IngTech	424	0	14	695	2	2

Q14 RelationCEE/STD	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	259	100.00
RlnCEE/STD:TrouverPartn	52	20.08
RlnCEE/STD:RevisnPropositn	144	55.60
RlnCEE/STD:Publicatn	34	13.13
RlnCEE/STD:AvisScientifiq	85	32.82
RlnCEE/STD:UsageResultat	62	23.94
RlnCEE/STD:AutresRlns	52	20.08

Q15 OccasnsRlnsCEE/STD	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	256	100.00
OccasionRln:Bruxelles	115	44.92
OccasionRln:RpnseRapport	95	37.11
OccasionRln:Visite	101	39.45
OccasionRln:RpnseDemandes	97	37.89

ProjetIsolable

Q161	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Oui	204	47.9	204	47.9
Non	222	52.1	426	100.0

Frequency Missing = 13

ProgrammePossibleSansSTD

Q162	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Pas Du Tout	188	45.0	188	45.0
Peut-etre	110	26.3	298	71.3
Avec Retard	84	20.1	382	91.4
Oui	36	8.6	418	100.0

Frequency Missing = 21

Q17A UtlScientifique	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	417	100.00
UtlScient:Laboratoire	323	77.46
UtlScient:PartnProjet	305	73.14
UtlScient:AutresChercheurs	357	85.61
UtlScient:NSP	3	0.72

Q17B UtlPratique	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	417	100.00
UtlPratiq:OrgInternationaux	191	45.80
UtlPratiq:Praticiens	273	65.47
UtlPratiq:AutresUtl	71	17.03
UtlPratiq:OrgPublics	220	52.76
UtlPratiq:Entreprises	140	33.57
UtlPratiq:NSP	20	4.80

RtbFormatn:Chercheurs

Q18A1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	15	3.8	15	3.8
<=Faible	66	16.5	81	20.3
Important=>	318	79.7	399	100.0

Frequency Missing = 40

RtbFormatn:Techniciens

Q18A2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	99	24.8	99	24.8
<=Faible	93	23.3	192	48.1
Important=>	207	51.9	399	100.0

Frequency Missing = 40

RtbFormatn:Mesure

Q18AX	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Rtb	51	13.8	51	13.8
Important=>	254	68.8	305	82.7
11	1	0.3	306	82.9
<=Faible	63	17.1	369	100.0

Frequency Missing = 70

RtbCoop:Nord

Q18B1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	42	10.8	42	10.8
<=Faible	46	11.9	88	22.7
Important=>	300	77.3	388	100.0

Frequency Missing = 51

RtbCoop:Sud

Q18B2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	51	13.1	51	13.1
<=Faible	65	16.8	116	29.9
Important=>	272	70.1	388	100.0

Frequency Missing = 51

RtbCoop:Mesure

Q18BX	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Rtb	50	13.6	50	13.6
Important=>	283	76.7	333	90.2
<=Faible	35	9.5	368	99.7
110	1	0.3	369	100.0

Frequency Missing = 70

RtbCredibilite:Tutelles

Q18C1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	54	14.6	54	14.6
<=Faible	62	16.8	116	31.4
Important=>	253	68.6	369	100.0

Frequency Missing = 70

RtbCredibilite:Autres

Q18C2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	317	85.9	317	85.9
<=Faible	9	2.4	326	88.3
Important=>	43	11.7	369	100.0

Frequency Missing = 70

RtbCredibilite:Financeurs

Q18C3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	65	17.6	65	17.6
<=Faible	71	19.2	136	36.9
Important=>	233	63.1	369	100.0

Frequency Missing = 70

RtbCredibilite:Mesure

Q18CX	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Rtb	90	24.4	90	24.4
Important=>	205	55.6	295	79.9
<=Faible	73	19.8	368	99.7
1010	1	0.3	369	100.0

Frequency Missing = 70

RtbGainsScient:DonneesOrig

Q18D1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	80	20.0	80	20.0
<=Faible	60	15.0	140	34.9
Important=>	261	65.1	401	100.0

Frequency Missing = 38

RtbGainsScient:NvellesTechniq

Q18D2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	141	35.2	141	35.2
<=Faible	109	27.2	250	62.3
Important=>	151	37.7	401	100.0

Frequency Missing = 38

RtbGainsScient:Documentn

Q18D3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	63	15.7	63	15.7
<=Faible	80	20.0	143	35.7
Important=>	258	64.3	401	100.0

Frequency Missing = 38

RtbGainsScient:EqpDurable

Q18D4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	124	30.9	124	30.9
<=Faible	126	31.4	250	62.3
Important=>	151	37.7	401	100.0

Frequency Missing = 38

RtbGainsScient:Mesure

Q18DX	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Rtb	42	11.4	42	11.4
Important=>	282	76.4	324	87.8
<=Faible	45	12.2	369	100.0

Frequency Missing = 70

RtbMotivatn:Intellect

Q18E1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	37	9.4	37	9.4
<=Faible	42	10.7	79	20.1
Important=>	315	79.9	394	100.0

Frequency Missing = 45

RtbMotivatn:Personnel

Q18E2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	82	20.8	82	20.8
<=Faible	70	17.8	152	38.6
Important=>	242	61.4	394	100.0

Frequency Missing = 45

RtbMotivatn:RlnsInternatnles

Q18E3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	59	15.0	59	15.0
<=Faible	72	18.3	131	33.2
Important=>	263	66.8	394	100.0

Frequency Missing = 45

RtbMotivatn:Vocations

Q18E4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	92	23.4	92	23.4
<=Faible	61	15.5	153	38.8
Important=>	241	61.2	394	100.0

Frequency Missing = 45

RtbMotivatn:Mesure

Q18EX	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Rtb	88	23.8	88	23.8
Important=>	236	64.0	324	87.8
<=Faible	45	12.2	369	100.0

Frequency Missing = 70

RtbReputatn:Expertise

Q18F1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	74	19.1	74	19.1
<=Faible	77	19.9	151	39.0
Important=>	236	61.0	387	100.0

Frequency Missing = 52

RtbReputatn:Conseils

Q18F2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	74	19.1	74	19.1
<=Faible	72	18.6	146	37.7
Important=>	241	62.3	387	100.0

Frequency Missing = 52

RtbReputatn:ContribScientifiq

Q18F3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	46	11.9	46	11.9
<=Faible	61	15.8	107	27.6
Important=>	280	72.4	387	100.0

Frequency Missing = 52

RtbReputatn:CommOrientatn

Q18F4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	133	34.4	133	34.4
<=Faible	119	30.7	252	65.1
Important=>	135	34.9	387	100.0

Frequency Missing = 52

RtbReputatn:Mesure

Q18FX	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Rtb	75	20.3	75	20.3
Important=>	208	56.4	283	76.7
<=Faible	86	23.3	369	100.0

Frequency Missing = 70

Q191	ArtRevuesNationales	207	0	22	300	1	3
Q192	ArtRevuesEtrangeres	207	0	28	593	3	4
Q193	CommColloqNationaux	261	0	10	341	1	2
Q194	CommColloqEtrangers	261	0	33	669	3	3
Q195	ThesesProposees	182	0	17	358	2	2
Q196	ThesesSoutenues	182	0	17	255	1	2
Q197	ChercheursFormes	276	0	12	531	2	2
Q198	TechniciensFormes	276	0	16	426	2	2
Q199	PraticiensFormes	276	0	53	306	1	4
Q19A	VulgarisatnFeuillets	95	0	4	55	1	1
Q19B	VulgarisatnJournaux	95	0	10	103	1	2
Q19C	VulgarisatnConfPresse	95	0	15	122	1	2

Opinion: CollabEqpPointe

Q201	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Pas Vrai Du Tout	22	5.3	22	5.3
Pas Tres Vrai	49	11.8	71	17.1
Assez Vrai	151	36.5	222	53.6
Tout A Fait Vrai	192	46.4	414	100.0

Frequency Missing = 25

Opinion:PeuImpact

Q202	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Pas Vrai Du Tout	208	50.7	208	50.7
Pas Tres Vrai	94	22.9	302	73.7
Assez Vrai	75	18.3	377	92.0
Tout A Fait Vrai	33	8.0	410	100.0

Frequency Missing = 29

Opinion:RenomScientifiq

Q203	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Pas Vrai Du Tout	19	4.6	19	4.6
Pas Tres Vrai	66	16.1	85	20.8
Assez Vrai	230	56.2	315	77.0
Tout A Fait Vrai	94	23.0	409	100.0

Frequency Missing = 30

Opinion:ModifDemarche

Q204	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Pas Vrai Du Tout	82	20.0	82	20.0
Pas Tres Vrai	152	37.1	234	57.1
Assez Vrai	134	32.7	368	89.8
Tout A Fait Vrai	42	10.2	410	100.0

Frequency Missing = 29

Opinion:PasLaPeine

Q205	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Pas Vrai Du Tout	327	81.3	327	81.3
Pas Tres Vrai	37	9.2	364	90.5
Assez Vrai	24	6.0	388	96.5
Tout A Fait Vrai	14	3.5	402	100.0

Frequency Missing = 37

Opinion:PermetFinancnt

Q206	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Pas Vrai Du Tout	20	4.8	20	4.8
Pas Tres Vrai	61	14.8	81	19.6
Assez Vrai	178	43.1	259	62.7
Tout A Fait Vrai	154	37.3	413	100.0

Frequency Missing = 26

Opinion:ActivitSecondaire

Q207	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Pas Vrai Du Tout	206	50.6	206	50.6
Pas Tres Vrai	126	31.0	332	81.6
Assez Vrai	49	12.0	381	93.6
Tout A Fait Vrai	26	6.4	407	100.0

Frequency Missing = 32

Q21 ConditnsSujet/STD	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	417	100.00
Attribut:Specifiq	96	23.02
Attribut:UtlGrdePop	95	22.78
Attribut:MaitScMondiale	38	9.11
Attribut:PointeAideLocaux	69	16.55
Attribut:Formateur	148	35.49
Attribut:ApplicSocioEco	145	34.77
Attribut:SoutienSud	150	35.97
Attribut:RapprochSudNord	295	70.74
Attribut:Autres	15	3.60

APPENDIX 5

RESULTS BY SECTOR: MEDICINE

AvancementProjet

ETAT	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
En Cours	94	43.9	94	43.9
Debutant	4	1.9	98	45.8
Fini	116	54.2	214	100.0

ZoneGeographique

ZONE	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
AFA	16	7.5	16	7.5
AFF	9	4.2	25	11.7
ALC	16	7.5	41	19.2
ASI	16	7.5	57	26.6
BEL	18	8.4	75	35.0
DEU	14	6.5	89	41.6
EUN	7	3.3	96	44.9
EUS	19	8.9	115	53.7
FRA	28	13.1	143	66.8
MAG	3	1.4	146	68.2
MOY	2	0.9	148	69.2
NDL	15	7.0	163	76.2
UKG	51	23.8	214	100.0

Continent

CONT	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Sud	62	29.0	62	29.0
Nord	152	71.0	214	100.0

PartActivitePED

Q01	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
<1/3	62	31.0	62	31.0
1/3-2/3	33	16.5	95	47.5
>2/3	105	52.5	200	100.0

Frequency Missing = 14

BoursePrecedente

Q02	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non	67	34.0	67	34.0
Oui	130	66.0	197	100.0

Frequency Missing = 17

ChoixParticipant

Q04A	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Initie	113	54.1	113	54.1
Propose	96	45.9	209	100.0

Frequency Missing = 5

PropPartenaires

Q04B	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non	74	36.3	74	36.3
Oui	130	63.7	204	100.0

Frequency Missing = 10

Q05A Priorite	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	213	100.00
Priorite:Gouvernement	68	31.92
Priorite:Laboratoire	161	75.59
Priorite:OrgInternationales	127	59.62
Priorite:Institut	127	59.62
Priorite:Aucune	12	5.63
Priorite:Autre	15	7.04

ProblematiqueLabo/Projet

Q05B	Frequency	Cumulative Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non	18	8.7	18	8.7
Oui	190	91.3	208	100.0

Frequency Missing = 6

Q05B Co-Financeurs	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	173	100.00
CoFinanceur:Gouvernement	67	38.73
CoFinanceur:Institut	119	68.79
CoFinanceur:Autre	55	31.79

Q06 Intentions	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	213	100.00
Innovation	127	59.62
Exploration	125	58.69
Application	163	76.53
Autres	24	11.27

Q07 Participation	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	212	100.00
Part:EcritureProjet	168	79.25
Part:DefnPlanRecherche	191	90.09
Part:AnalyseLabo	130	61.32
Part:Formation	142	66.98
Part:ExperimentationStation	85	40.09
Part:RelationsSTD	86	40.57
Part:AllocationBudget	128	60.38
Part:CollecteDonnees	151	71.23
Part:Traitement	137	64.62
Part:Publication	172	81.13
Part:ExperimentationTerrain	28	13.21
Part:RelationsExterieures	86	40.57
Part:Autres	9	4.25

Fonctnt:Equipement

Q08A1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	31	16.0	31	16.0
<=Supportable	119	61.3	150	77.3
Serieux=>	44	22.7	194	100.0

Frequency Missing = 20

Fonctnt:Mobilite

Q08A2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	42	21.6	42	21.6
<=Supportable	125	64.4	167	86.1
Serieux=>	27	13.9	194	100.0

Frequency Missing = 20

Fonctnt:AccesTerrain

Q08A3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	52	26.8	52	26.8
<=Supportable	101	52.1	153	78.9
Serieux=>	41	21.1	194	100.0

Frequency Missing = 20

Fonctnt:LiaisonCommunication

Q08A4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	42	21.6	42	21.6
<=Supportable	102	52.6	144	74.2
Serieux=>	50	25.8	194	100.0

Frequency Missing = 20

Fonctnt:Disponibilite

Q08A5	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	42	21.6	42	21.6
<=Supportable	119	61.3	161	83.0
Serieux=>	33	17.0	194	100.0

Frequency Missing = 20

Fonctnt:AutresPb

Q08A6	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	169	87.1	169	87.1
<=Supportable	8	4.1	177	91.2
Serieux=>	17	8.8	194	100.0

Frequency Missing = 20

Fonctnt/Eqp:MesurePb

Q08AE	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	24	16.9	24	16.9
Serieux=>	30	21.1	54	38.0
<=Supportable	88	62.0	142	100.0

Frequency Missing = 72

Fonctnt/Prj:MesurePb

Q08AP	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	22	16.2	22	16.2
Serieux=>	30	22.1	52	38.2
<=Supportable	84	61.8	136	100.0

Frequency Missing = 78

EqpNat:Taches

Q08B1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	17	10.5	17	10.5
<=Supportable	141	87.0	158	97.5
Serieux=>	4	2.5	162	100.0

Frequency Missing = 52

EqpNat:Resultats

Q08B2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	24	14.8	24	14.8
<=Supportable	136	84.0	160	98.8
Serieux=>	2	1.2	162	100.0

Frequency Missing = 52

EqpNat:AutresPb

Q08B3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	147	90.7	147	90.7
<=Supportable	14	8.6	161	99.4
Serieux=>	1	0.6	162	100.0

Frequency Missing = 52

EqpNat:Budget

Q08B4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	22	13.6	22	13.6
<=Supportable	138	85.2	160	98.8
Serieux=>	2	1.2	162	100.0

Frequency Missing = 52

EqpNat:Calendrier

Q08B5	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	11	6.8	11	6.8
<=Supportable	134	82.7	145	89.5
Serieux=>	17	10.5	162	100.0

Frequency Missing = 52

EqpNat/Eqp:MesurePb

Q08BE	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	43	30.3	43	30.3
Serieux=>	6	4.2	49	34.5
<=Supportable	93	65.5	142	100.0

Frequency Missing = 72

EqpNat/Prj:MesurePb

Q08BP	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	55	40.4	55	40.4
Serieux=>	4	2.9	59	43.4
<=Supportable	77	56.6	136	100.0

Frequency Missing = 78

Partn:Budget

Q08C1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	121	68.7	121	68.7
<=Supportable	51	29.0	172	97.7
Serieux=>	4	2.3	176	100.0

Frequency Missing = 38

Partn:Taches

Q08C2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	26	14.8	26	14.8
<=Supportable	135	76.7	161	91.5
Serieux=>	15	8.5	176	100.0

Frequency Missing = 38

Partn:Syntheses

Q08C3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	30	17.0	30	17.0
<=Supportable	122	69.3	152	86.4
Serieux=>	24	13.6	176	100.0

Frequency Missing = 38

Partn:Autres

Q08C4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	174	98.9	174	98.9
Serieux=>	2	1.1	176	100.0

Frequency Missing = 38

Partn:Resultats

Q08C5	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	33	18.8	33	18.8
<=Supportable	130	73.9	163	92.6
Serieux=>	13	7.4	176	100.0

Frequency Missing = 38

Partn:Calendrier

Q08C6	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	29	16.5	29	16.5
<=Supportable	129	73.3	158	89.8
Serieux=>	18	10.2	176	100.0

Frequency Missing = 38

Partn:Interactivite

Q08C7	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	32	18.2	32	18.2
<=Supportable	118	67.0	150	85.2
Serieux=>	26	14.8	176	100.0

Frequency Missing = 38

Partn/Eqp:MesurePb

Q08CE	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	39	27.5	39	27.5
Serieux=>	11	7.7	50	35.2
<=Supportable	92	64.8	142	100.0

Frequency Missing = 72

Partn/Prj:MesurePb

Q08CP	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	28	20.6	28	20.6
Serieux=>	15	11.0	43	31.6
<=Supportable	93	68.4	136	100.0

Frequency Missing = 78

Bureaucratie:Rapports

Q08D1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	36	19.7	36	19.7
<=Supportable	122	66.7	158	86.3
Serieux=>	25	13.7	183	100.0

Frequency Missing = 31

Bureaucratie:AdmnCEE

Q08D2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	36	19.7	36	19.7
<=Supportable	122	66.7	158	86.3
Serieux=>	25	13.7	183	100.0

Frequency Missing = 31

Bureaucratie:Delais

Q08D3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	49	26.8	49	26.8
<=Supportable	111	60.7	160	87.4
Serieux=>	23	12.6	183	100.0

Frequency Missing = 31

Bureaucratie:RmseFonds

Q08D4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	34	18.6	34	18.6
<=Supportable	85	46.4	119	65.0
Serieux=>	64	35.0	183	100.0

Frequency Missing = 31

Bureaucratie:AdmnPED

Q08D5	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	28	15.3	28	15.3
<=Supportable	114	62.3	142	77.6
Serieux=>	41	22.4	183	100.0

Frequency Missing = 31

Bureaucratie:AutresPb

Q08D6	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	163	89.1	163	89.1
<=Supportable	11	6.0	174	95.1
Serieux=>	9	4.9	183	100.0

Frequency Missing = 31

Bureaucratie/Eqp:MesurePb

Q08DE	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	24	16.9	24	16.9
Serieux=>	44	31.0	68	47.9
<=Supportable	74	52.1	142	100.0

Frequency Missing = 72

Bureaucratie/Prj:MesurePb

Q08DP	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	28	20.6	28	20.6
Serieux=>	41	30.1	69	50.7
<=Supportable	67	49.3	136	100.0

Frequency Missing = 78

CntxteSoc:Utilsateurs

Q08E1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	24	15.7	24	15.7
<=Supportable	122	79.7	146	95.4
Serieux=>	7	4.6	153	100.0

Frequency Missing = 61

CntxteSoc:Collegues

Q08E2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	9	5.9	9	5.9
<=Supportable	120	78.4	129	84.3
Serieux=>	24	15.7	153	100.0

Frequency Missing = 61

CntxteSoc:AutresPb

Q08E3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	69	45.1	69	45.1
<=Supportable	73	47.7	142	92.8
Serieux=>	11	7.2	153	100.0

Frequency Missing = 61

CntxteSoc:Personnel

Q08E4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	27	17.6	27	17.6
<=Supportable	113	73.9	140	91.5
Serieux=>	13	8.5	153	100.0

Frequency Missing = 61

CntxteSoc:Societe

Q08E5	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Pb	91	59.5	91	59.5
<=Supportable	56	36.6	147	96.1
Serieux=>	6	3.9	153	100.0

Frequency Missing = 61

CntxteSoc/Eqp:MesurePb

Q08EE	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	43	30.3	43	30.3
Serieux=>	11	7.7	54	38.0
<=Supportable	88	62.0	142	100.0

Frequency Missing = 72

CntxteSoc/Prj:MesurePb

Q08EP	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Pb	42	30.9	42	30.9
Serieux=>	11	8.1	53	39.0
<=Supportable	83	61.0	136	100.0

Frequency Missing = 78

Signature

Q09	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Vous	92	44.7	92	44.7
Vous|Partenaire	46	22.3	138	67.0
Autres	12	5.8	150	72.8
Partenaire	28	13.6	178	86.4
Vous+Partenaire	28	13.6	206	100.0

Frequency Missing = 8

UtlFinance:Eqpnt

Q101	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	98	51.0	98	51.0
Cite1-3	81	42.2	179	93.2
Cite4-9	13	6.8	192	100.0

Frequency Missing = 22

UtlFinance:Colloques

Q102	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	132	68.7	132	68.7
Cite1-3	37	19.3	169	88.0
Cite4-9	23	12.0	192	100.0

Frequency Missing = 22

UtlFinance:Missions

Q103	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	109	56.8	109	56.8
Cite1-3	68	35.4	177	92.2
Cite4-9	15	7.8	192	100.0

Frequency Missing = 22

UtlFinance:Chercheurs

Q104	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	84	43.7	84	43.7
Cite1-3	103	53.6	187	97.4
Cite4-9	5	2.6	192	100.0

Frequency Missing = 22

UtlFinance:Autres

Q105	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	167	87.0	167	87.0
Cite1-3	23	12.0	190	99.0
Cite4-9	2	1.0	192	100.0

Frequency Missing = 22

UtlFinance:Consommables

Q106	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	48	25.0	48	25.0
Cite1-3	138	71.9	186	96.9
Cite4-9	6	3.1	192	100.0

Frequency Missing = 22

UtlFinance:Formation

Q107	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	150	78.1	150	78.1
Cite1-3	24	12.5	174	90.6
Cite4-9	18	9.4	192	100.0

Frequency Missing = 22

UtlFinance:Documentation

Q108	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	161	83.9	161	83.9
Cite1-3	13	6.8	174	90.6
Cite4-9	18	9.4	192	100.0

Frequency Missing = 22

UtlFinance:Techniciens

Q109	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite	115	59.9	115	59.9
Cite1-3	70	36.5	185	96.4
Cite4-9	7	3.6	192	100.0

Frequency Missing = 22

Par secteur d'Activité

CCTR	N Obs	Variable	Label	N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean	Std Dev
Medecine	214	MONT	MontantProjet	214	24000	670848	3.759E7	175659	108589
		DREE	DureeProjet	214	0	48	7055	33	9
		Q111	Nbre:ChercheursSeniors	210	0	10	420	2	2
		Q112	Nbre:Doctorants	210	0	7	234	1	1
		Q113	Nbre:Practiciens	210	0	50	123	1	4
		Q114	Nbre:ChercheursJuniors	210	0	20	262	1	2
		Q115	Nbre:IngTech	210	0	15	315	2	2

Q14 RelationCEE/STD	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	143	100.00
RlnCEE/STD:TrouverPartn	26	18.18
RlnCEE/STD:RevisnPropositn	85	59.44
RlnCEE/STD:Publicatn	13	9.09
RlnCEE/STD:AvisScientifiq	26	18.18
RlnCEE/STD:UsageResultat	26	18.18
RlnCEE/STD:AutresRlns	42	29.37

Q15 OccasnsRlnsCEE/STD	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	142	100.00
OccasionRln:Bruxelles	57	40.14
OccasionRln:RpnseRapport	30	21.13
OccasionRln:Visite	57	40.14
OccasionRln:RpnseDemandes	62	43.66

ProjetIsolable

Q161	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Oui	96	47.1	96	47.1
Non	108	52.9	204	100.0

Frequency Missing = 10

ProgrammePossibleSansSTD

Q162	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Pas Du Tout	96	47.8	96	47.8
Peut-etre	72	35.8	168	83.6
Avec Retard	27	13.4	195	97.0
Oui	6	3.0	201	100.0

Frequency Missing = 13

Q17A UtlScientifique	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	204	100.00
UtlScient:Laboratoire	154	75.49
UtlScient:PartnProjet	134	65.69
UtlScient:AutresChercheurs	181	88.73
UtlScient:NSP	6	2.94

Q17B UtlPratique	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	177	100.00
UtlPratiq:OrgInternationaux	107	60.45
UtlPratiq:Praticiens	88	49.72
UtlPratiq:AutresUtl	9	5.08
UtlPratiq:OrgPublics	109	61.58
UtlPratiq:Entreprises	30	16.95
UtlPratiq:NSP	9	5.08

RtbFormatn:Chercheurs

Q18A1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	4	2.1	4	2.1
<=Faible	21	10.9	25	13.0
Important=>	168	87.0	193	100.0

Frequency Missing = 21

RtbFormatn:Techniciens

Q18A2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	40	20.7	40	20.7
<=Faible	40	20.7	80	41.5
Important=>	113	58.5	193	100.0

Frequency Missing = 21

RtbFormatn:Mesure

Q18AX	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Rtb	25	14.5	25	14.5
Important=>	134	77.5	159	91.9
<=Faible	14	8.1	173	100.0

Frequency Missing = 41

RtbCoop:Nord

Q18B1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	34	18.8	34	18.8
<=Faible	21	11.6	55	30.4
Important=>	126	69.6	181	100.0

Frequency Missing = 33

RtbCoop:Sud

Q18B2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	26	14.4	26	14.4
<=Faible	26	14.4	52	28.7
Important=>	129	71.3	181	100.0

Frequency Missing = 33

RtbCoop:Mesure

Q18BX	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Rtb	28	16.2	28	16.2
Important=>	133	76.9	161	93.1
<=Faible	12	6.9	173	100.0

Frequency Missing = 41

RtbCredibilite:Tutelles

Q18C1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	39	22.5	39	22.5
<=Faible	30	17.3	69	39.9
Important=>	104	60.1	173	100.0

Frequency Missing = 41

RtbCredibilite:Autres

Q18C2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	155	89.6	155	89.6
<=Faible	2	1.2	157	90.8
Important=>	16	9.2	173	100.0

Frequency Missing = 41

RtbCredibilite:Financeurs

Q18C3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	21	12.1	21	12.1
<=Faible	33	19.1	54	31.2
Important=>	119	68.8	173	100.0

Frequency Missing = 41

RtbCredibilite:Mesure

Q18CX	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Rtb	50	28.9	50	28.9
Important=>	93	53.8	143	82.7
<=Faible	30	17.3	173	100.0

Frequency Missing = 41

RtbGainsScient:DonneesOrig

Q18D1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	25	13.2	25	13.2
<=Faible	18	9.5	43	22.8
Important=>	146	77.2	189	100.0

Frequency Missing = 25

RtbGainsScient:NvellesTechniq

Q18D2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	84	44.4	84	44.4
<=Faible	48	25.4	132	69.8
Important=>	57	30.2	189	100.0

Frequency Missing = 25

RtbGainsScient:Documentn

Q18D3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	40	21.2	40	21.2
<=Faible	30	15.9	70	37.0
Important=>	119	63.0	189	100.0

Frequency Missing = 25

RtbGainsScient:EqpDurable

Q18D4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	63	33.3	63	33.3
<=Faible	61	32.3	124	65.6
Important=>	65	34.4	189	100.0

Frequency Missing = 25

RtbGainsScient:Mesure

Q18DX	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Rtb	22	12.7	22	12.7
Important=>	136	78.6	158	91.3
<=Faible	15	8.7	173	100.0

Frequency Missing = 41

RtbMotivatn:Intellect

Q18E1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	13	6.8	13	6.8
<=Faible	16	8.3	29	15.1
Important=>	163	84.9	192	100.0

Frequency Missing = 22

RtbMotivatn:Personnel

Q18E2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	44	22.9	44	22.9
<=Faible	21	10.9	65	33.9
Important=>	127	66.1	192	100.0

Frequency Missing = 22

RtbMotivatn:RlnsInternatnles

Q18E3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	46	24.0	46	24.0
<=Faible	27	14.1	73	38.0
Important=>	119	62.0	192	100.0

Frequency Missing = 22

RtbMotivatn:Vocations

Q18E4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	28	14.6	28	14.6
<=Faible	18	9.4	46	24.0
Important=>	146	76.0	192	100.0

Frequency Missing = 22

RtbMotivatn:Mesure

Q18EX	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Rtb	36	20.8	36	20.8
Important=>	124	71.7	160	92.5
<=Faible	13	7.5	173	100.0

Frequency Missing = 41

RtbReputatn:Expertise

Q18F1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	27	15.4	27	15.4
<=Faible	36	20.6	63	36.0
Important=>	112	64.0	175	100.0

Frequency Missing = 39

RtbReputatn:Conseils

Q18F2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	63	36.0	63	36.0
<=Faible	44	25.1	107	61.1
Important=>	68	38.9	175	100.0

Frequency Missing = 39

RtbReputatn:ContribScientifiq

Q18F3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	18	10.3	18	10.3
<=Faible	29	16.6	47	26.9
Important=>	128	73.1	175	100.0

Frequency Missing = 39

RtbReputatn:CommOrientatn

Q18F4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
NonCite/Rtb	61	34.9	61	34.9
<=Faible	50	28.6	111	63.4
Important=>	64	36.6	175	100.0

Frequency Missing = 39

RtbReputatn:Mesure

Q18FX	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Non Cite/Rtb	52	30.1	52	30.1
Important=>	86	49.7	138	79.8
<=Faible	35	20.2	173	100.0

Frequency Missing = 41

Q191	ArtRevuesNationales	135	0	35	137	1	4
Q192	ArtRevuesEtrangeres	135	0	66	730	5	8
Q193	CommColloqNationaux	151	0	20	372	2	3
Q194	CommColloqEtrangers	151	0	55	611	4	6
Q195	ThesesProposees	89	0	10	143	2	2
Q196	ThesesSoutenues	89	0	10	121	1	2
Q197	ChercheursFormes	154	0	13	376	2	2
Q198	TechniciensFormes	154	0	25	341	2	4
Q199	PraticiensFormes	154	0	50	137	1	4
Q19A	VulgarisatnFeuillets	52	0	5	23	0	1
Q19B	VulgarisatnJournaux	52	0	5	63	1	1
Q19C	VulgarisatnConfPresse	52	0	8	70	1	2

Opinion:CollabEqpPointe

Q201	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Pas Vrai Du Tout	6	2.9	6	2.9
Pas Tres Vrai	18	8.8	24	11.7
Assez Vrai	75	36.6	99	48.3
Tout A Fait Vrai	106	51.7	205	100.0

Frequency Missing = 9

Opinion:PeuImpact

Q202	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Pas Vrai Du Tout	114	58.8	114	58.8
Pas Tres Vrai	34	17.5	148	76.3
Assez Vrai	34	17.5	182	93.8
Tout A Fait Vrai	12	6.2	194	100.0

Frequency Missing = 20

Opinion:RenomScientifiq

Q203	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Pas Vrai Du Tout	6	3.0	6	3.0
Pas Tres Vrai	30	14.8	36	17.7
Assez Vrai	97	47.8	133	65.5
Tout A Fait Vrai	70	34.5	203	100.0

Frequency Missing = 11

Opinion:ModifDemarche

Q204	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Pas Vrai Du Tout	19	9.6	19	9.6
Pas Tres Vrai	65	32.8	84	42.4
Assez Vrai	91	46.0	175	88.4
Tout A Fait Vrai	23	11.6	198	100.0

Frequency Missing = 16

Opinion:PasLaPeine

Q205	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Pas Vrai Du Tout	160	84.7	160	84.7
Pas Tres Vrai	14	7.4	174	92.1
Assez Vrai	8	4.2	182	96.3
Tout A Fait Vrai	7	3.7	189	100.0

Frequency Missing = 25

Opinion:PermetFinancnt

Q206	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Pas Vrai Du Tout	7	3.4	7	3.4
Pas Tres Vrai	30	14.5	37	17.9
Assez Vrai	76	36.7	113	54.6
Tout A Fait Vrai	94	45.4	207	100.0

Frequency Missing = 7

Opinion:ActivitSecondaire

Q207	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Pas Vrai Du Tout	122	62.9	122	62.9
Pas Tres Vrai	43	22.2	165	85.1
Assez Vrai	23	11.9	188	96.9
Tout A Fait Vrai	6	3.1	194	100.0

Q21 ConditnsSujet/STD	Effectif	%
=== Repondants	203	100.00
Attribut:Specifiq	36	17.73
Attribut:UtlGrdePop	53	26.11
Attribut:MaitScMondiale	39	19.21
Attribut:PointeAideLocaux	47	23.15
Attribut:Formateur	85	41.87
Attribut:ApplicSocioEco	34	16.75
Attribut:SoutienSud	60	29.56
Attribut:RapprochSudNord	140	68.97
Attribut:Autres	9	4.43