European Commission

Integration of Social Sciences and Humanities in Horizon 2020

Participants, Budgets and Disciplines 2014 - 2020

Final Monitoring Report

Research and Innovation

Integration of Social Sciences and Humanities in Horizon 2020: Participants, Budgets and Disciplines 2014 – 2020

European Commission
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EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Integration of Social Sciences and Humanities in Horizon 2020

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Final Monitoring Report

Data on Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH) in the European Research Council were provided by Lino Paula and his team. Data on SSH in the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions were provided by Maria Mitic from DG EAC. The quantitative analysis of the data for the societal challenges and industrial leadership (LEITs) was carried out by Natalia Morazzo et al. from the Agency for the Promotion of European Research (APRE) and the Net4Society project consortium. The author would also like to thank Michele Ibba, Intelligence Analyst at DG RTD's Common knowledge and data management service for his help with the data extraction.

2023 Directorate-General for Research and Innovation

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FOREWORD

The beginning of the 21st century has taken Europe by storm. Accelerating technological and societal changes have sparked the green and digital transitions that are rapidly transforming our societies, affecting the ways in which we live, work, and interact with one another. Research and Innovation play a key role in helping us navigate this evolving landscape successfully. By bringing new ideas, knowledge and technological solutions, R&I opens up new and forward-looking opportunities for sustainable development, better social and living conditions and health.

As scientific and technological advancements are taking center stage, the integration of Social Sciences and Humanities in our R&I programmes have the power to ensure that these advancements are put at the service of the well-being of individuals and communities, align with societal goals and are widely distributed - leaving no one behind. At the same time, Europe holds a leading position in related scientific disciplines such as sociology and economics, psychology and political science, history and cultural studies, law and ethics.

Integrating Social Sciences and Humanities in Horizon 2020 was therefore both an imperative and an opportunity, and for the first time it was done in a systematic and strategic way. In doing so, we followed a two-fold approach. On the one hand, we applied a crosscutting principle of integrating the Social Sciences and Humanities throughout Horizon. On the other hand, we created a dedicated societal challenge named "Europe in a changing world - inclusive, innovative and reflective societies" to advance R&I on Social Sciences and Humanities.

Social Sciences and Humanities integration is not an end in itself. The ultimate objective is to create positive and lasting impacts on individuals and communities, addressing societal needs and enhancing overall welfare. For instance, in the context of climate change, Social Sciences and Humanities can inform policies that consider social equity, community engagement, and behavioural changes for effective mitigation and adaptation strategies. Or regarding artificial intelligence, the integration of Social Sciences and Humanities can guide the development of ethical frameworks and ensure transparency.

This report assesses the overall implementation of this innovative approach. The results are encouraging. However, the ultimate measure of success lies in the societal impact achieved through greater integration of Social Sciences and Humanities. The findings of this final monitoring report give cause for optimism, paving the way for the future of research and innovation program within the European Union and beyond.

The challenge now for the scientific community and decision-makers is to translate scientific outcomes from different disciplines into policy-relevant guidelines and measures. I encourage all readers to use the report to inform their work and possible proposals to the European Commission.

Director General, Directorate General for Research and Innovation (DG R&I)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The integration of social sciences and humanities (SSH) is a key feature of Horizon 2020, the EU's 8th Framework Programme for Research and Innovation. It was designed to increase the societal impact of the programme. This report intends to assess this cross-cutting policy for Horizon 2020, and to draw conclusions for the future.

The assessment is based on indicators such as the budget dedicated to SSH activities, the SSH partners and the share of the scientific disciplines involved in the projects' implementation. The data collected focuses on the measurement of contributions in terms of EU funding, mainly regarding SSH-flagged topics. This quantitative methodology provides a clear overview of the effort made. Throughout the duration of Horizon 2020, from 2014 to 2020, the share of projects funded under SSH flagged topics that involved SSH partners remained between 71% and 86%. A financial input of more than one fifth of the total Horizon 2020 budget to SSH flagged topics, including the European Research Council or Marie SKŁODOWSKA-CURIE Actions, clearly indicates an increased role of SSH disciplines in EU-funded research and innovation actions (R&I) compared to previous programmes. It can be reasonably assumed that these monetary contributions have led to significant qualitative changes in the attention paid by projects to people's needs and the impact of R&I on society.

Horizon 2020 was organised around societal challenges at its core. In addition to the cross-cutting approach to SSH integration, R&I in the social and human sciences had a specific entry under the societal challenge 6 'Europe in a changing world - inclusive, innovative and reflective societies', where SSH partners benefited from 64% of the total challenge budget. However, not all societal challenges of the programme could demonstrate a strong integration of SSH disciplines, nor other parts of the programme such as Space or LEIT-NMBP (Leadership in enabling and industrial technologies - Nanotechnologies, Advanced Materials, Biotechnology and Advanced Manufacturing and Processing).

Regarding the country of origin of SSH partners, further efforts might be warranted to ensure that the EU budget is distributed in a more balanced way to SSH researchers from all EU Member States, without any dividing line between EU 15 and EU 13. The same applies to the scientific disciplines represented in EU-funded projects; specialists in anthropology, ethnology, history, human geography, psychology, arts, humanities, education, and sociology accounted for less than 10% of all SSH experts involved in projects. More than 50% of the projects funded under SSH-flagged topics showed a satisfactory level of SSH integration, but mainly in disciplines such as economics or political sciences. Nevertheless, it can be observed that SSH integration has made a difference and enriched research projects, which is a path to be followed. Examples of good practice appear in the evaluation of each part of the programme.

Finally, based on the overall findings and other detailed data from this final monitoring report on the integration of SSH in Horizon 2020, future possible improvements are proposed. The objective remains the same: to foster interdisciplinarity with a view to stronger societal impact. Effective SSH integration is a clear requirement also under the 9th Framework Programme, Horizon Europe, intended to support the coming societal and technological transformations in Europe.

1. Introduction

With the publication of the last calls for proposals under Horizon 2020, the EU's 8th Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, in 2020, and with the majority of Horizon 2020-funded projects nearing completion, it is time for a final assessment of the integration of social sciences and humanities (SSH) across the programme. The main question of this report relates to the extent to which the research and innovation projects have delivered quantitatively and qualitatively on SSH integration across the three Horizon 2020 priorities: 1) Excellent Science, 2) Industrial Leadership, and 3) Societal Challenges.

The *Regulation (EU) no 1291/2013 of 11.12.2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing Horizon 2020* provided the legal basis and the main guidelines for the integration of SSH as a cross-cutting issue across the programme. The Regulation states that: *Social sciences and humanities research will be fully integrated into each of the priorities of Horizon 2020 and each of the specific objectives and will contribute to the evidence base for policy making at international, Union, national, regional and local level. In relation to societal challenges, social sciences and humanities will be mainstreamed as an essential element of the activities needed to tackle each of the societal challenges to enhance their impact. The specific objective of the societal challenge 'Europe in a changing world - Inclusive, innovative and reflective societies' will support social sciences and humanities research by focusing on inclusive, innovative and reflective societies.*

The aim of Horizon 2020, in particular of the Societal Challenges priority, was to find solutions to complex and multifaceted problems affecting European societies. Bringing together scientific disciplines such as sociology and economics, psychology and political science, linguistics and philosophy, human geography and demography, etc. within science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) was intended to serve this aim. Technical solutions are often a prerequisite for new policy outcomes, but they are mostly not sufficient on their own to have a significant societal impact. The sustainable impacts sought by policy makers often depend on the contributions of SSH researchers working in multi- and/or interdisciplinary scientific collaborations. The SSH integration in Horizon 2020 has been a precursor and facilitator for technical solutions to be accepted, understood and owned by end-users.

The assessment presented in this report is based on quantitative data collected for the seven years of the Horizon 2020 programme (2014-2020). It covers all the SSH-flagged topics under Horizon 2020 calls for proposals, as well as the projects that received EU funding under these topics. This final monitoring report, therefore, mainly builds on data from calls and projects under Horizon 2020 priorities such as Societal Challenges and Industrial Leadership. However, it also briefly presents findings on fundamental research through the European Research Council (ERC), Future Emerging Technologies (FETs), Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCAs), Research Infrastructures (RIs), and Science with and for Society (SwafS) for the years 2019 and 2020. Examples of good practice are given for the same two most recent years covered by this report, as several other examples can be found in the five monitoring reports on the integration of SSH that preceded this edition (see Annex 1).

The report provides data on the budget dedicated to SSH activities, the share of SSH partners, as well as their country affiliation, the prevalence of various disciplines and the overall quality of integration. The methodology used for each part of Horizon 2020 is described in Annex 2 to this report. The present final monitoring report is not a comprehensive analysis of the performance of SSH across Horizon 2020. Its findings (especially when compared between years) are designed to give a good indication of the

role played by SSH in Horizon 2020 and its evolution over time, and also to help prepare the SSH monitoring methodology in Horizon Europe (2021-2027).

2. Integration of SSH in the Horizon 2020 calls for proposals on societal challenges and industrial leadership

2.1. General assessment and key findings in 2014-2020

Summary table

	Number of SSH-flagged topics	Share of projects with SSH partners	Involvement of SSH partners in projects funded under SSH-flagged topics (% of total partners)	Budget allocated to SSH partners in project funded under SSH-flagged topics (% of total budget)	Quality of SSH integration
2014	**98**	**71%** (219 of 308)	**26%** (19% excl. SC6)	**EUR 236 million** 21%	10% threshold Good: 40% None: 28%
2015	**83**	**84%** (197 of 235)	**27%** (20% excl. SC6)	**EUR 197 million** 22%	10% threshold Good: 57% None: 21% 20% threshold Good: 39% None: 24%
2016	**84**	**71%** (169 of 239)	**27%** (21% excl. SC6)	**EUR 181 million** 20%	10% threshold Good: 49% None: 29% 20% threshold Good: 39% None: 33%
2017	**113**	**86%** (229 of 266)	**28%** (22% excl. SC6)	**EUR 273 million** 23%	10% threshold Good: 55% None: 21% 20% threshold Good: 40% None: 27%
2018	**130**	**86%** (338 of 391)	**26%** (21% excl. SC6)	**EUR 415 million** 22%	10% threshold Good: 65% None: 11% 20% threshold Good: 49% None: 17%
2019	**124**	**82%** (326 of 397)	**24%** 18% excluding SC6	**EUR 418 million** 18%	10% threshold Good: 47 % None: 29% 20% threshold Good: 36% None: 38%
2020	**121**	**77%** (284 of 371)	**27%** 20% excluding SC6	**EUR 374 million** 20%	10% threshold Good: 50% None: 31% 20% threshold Good: 41% None: 37%

Table 1 – Summary table of the SSH integration in Horizon 2020 for the period 2014-2020

The integration of SSH in Horizon 2020 was the novelty in the programme objectives. In order to show the evolution of this integration throughout the 2014-2020 programme period, the main parameters and indicators for measuring the expected outcomes have been maintained throughout the programme. The Summary Table above presents the key features, focusing on the inputs related to SSH.

Since the beginning of the Framework Programme, approximately 20% of the overall budget of the SSH-flagged topics has been allocated to SSH partners. This commitment has been continued during the course of Horizon 2020, with a slight decrease to 18% in 2019. The financial input at the level of one fifth of the budget for SSH-flagged topics under Horizon 2020 clearly indicates an improved role for SSH disciplines in the EU-funded research and innovation actions over the examined period.

This is also confirmed by the increasing number of SSH-flagged projects in Horizon 2020, from the lowest of 83 in 2015 to the highest of 130 in 2018, an increase of 36% over the three core years of the programme. However, it is worth noting that the percentage of projects with SSH partners was almost the same in the two years compared - 84% in 2015 and 86% in 2018. This demonstrates the general trend of maintaining SSH integration at a steady level in pursuit of the political and scientific objectives of the programme.

The Summary Table can hardly lead to a qualitative assessment. However, it can be postulated that the constant or increasing level of measured inputs brought about substantial qualitative changes in the place of SSH in EU-funded research and innovation. Therefore, the SSH integration approach has augmented the societal impact of the Horizon 2020 programme, first and foremost within the scientific community.

The chosen quantitative methodology provides interesting insights, which will be further developed in the following parts of this report, with the inclusion of several graphs and tables. The general trends in the integration of SSH in Horizon 2020 are evaluated against the indicators from the Table 2 below.

SSH Integration data 2014-2020		
Level	n.	Indicator
TOTAL	1	Budget going to SSH community
	2	Involvement of SSH partners
	3	Country affiliation
	4	Project coordination
	5	Distribution by disciplines
	6	Quality of SSH integration
Programme part	7	Total budget and number of topics
	8	Involvement of SSH partners
	9	Distribution by disciplines
	10	Quality of SSH integration

Table 2 – Indicators used in the overall Horizon 2020 assessment and per programme part.

2.2. General trends in funding and SSH partners' involvement

2.2.1. Budget going to the SSH community

Budget allocated to SSH-flagged topics and SSH partners (€ million) in 2014-2020					
Horizon 2020 part	Total budget 2014-2020 calls	Budget allocated to SSH-flagged topics	Budget going to SSH partners	Share of budget under SSH-flagged topics going to SSH partners	Share of budget out of total calls budget going to SSH partners
SC1	5 207	2 065	250	12%	5%
SC2	2 772	1 407	245	17%	9%
SC3	4 046	1 345	213	16%	5%
SC4	3 755	950	163	17%	4%
SC5	2 170	1 054	211	20%	10%
SC6	942	824	607	74%	64%
SC7	1 504	798	161	20%	11%
Total SC	**20 395**	**8 443**	**1 851**	**22%**	**9%**
ICT	5 988	1 096	181	17%	3%
NMBP	3 389	511	47	9%	1%
SPACE	883	68	12	18%	1%
Total LEIT	**10 260**	**1 675**	**240**	**14%**	**2%**
Total	**30 655**	**10 118**	**2 092**	**21%**	**7%**
Total ex. SC6	*29 713*	*9 294*	*1 485*	*16%*	*5%*

Table 3 - Budget allocated to SSH-flagged topics and SSH partners by Horizon 2020 parts

The total budget made available for the calls for proposals monitored in this report for the period between 2014 and 2020 was over€30 billion. Almost a third of this amount was allocated to the SSH-flagged topics. However, this proportion may vary when considering the total budget of the Horizon 2020 calls, which amounted to €45 billion. Some of the other topics may have been of relevance to SSH researchers, and some of the projects funded under a non-SSH flagged topic may have had an important SSH dimension. The data relating exclusively to the SSH-flagged topics, as examined and presented in this report, can be found, year by year, in Annex 3.

Within the SSH-flagged topics, €2,092 million was allocated to SSH partners, representing on average 7% of the total budget from the Table 3 above. The peak of funding to SSH partners (9%) was observed in 2017, with a percentage of 6% at the beginning and end of the programme.

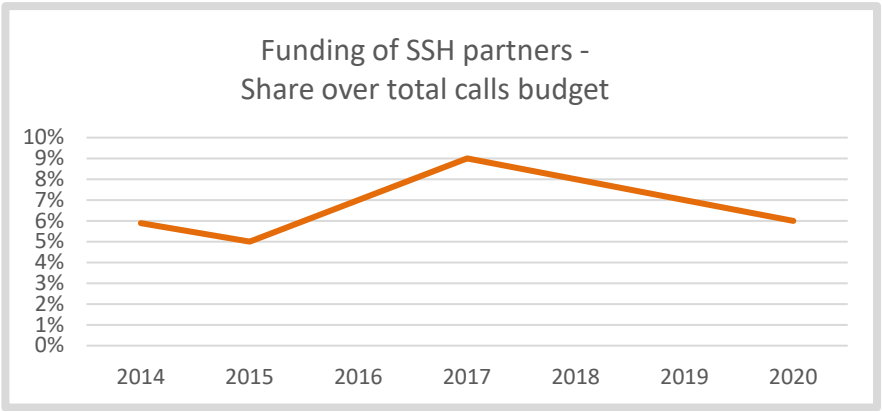


Figure 1 – Share of funding to SSH partners over total calls budget from 2014 to 2020

The largest share of the budget is obviously for the SSH partners involved in projects funded under Horizon 2020 Societal Challenge (SC) 6 - 'Europe in a changing world - inclusive, innovative and reflective societies'. SSH partners have received around €600 million over the course of the programme, which represents 64% of the total call budget (see Table 3 above). The lowest funding, equivalent to 1%, was granted to SSH partners under the Space part of Horizon 2020 and its other part called LEIT-NMBP for 'Leadership in enabling and industrial technologies - Nanotechnologies, Advanced Materials, Biotechnology and Advanced Manufacturing and Processing'.

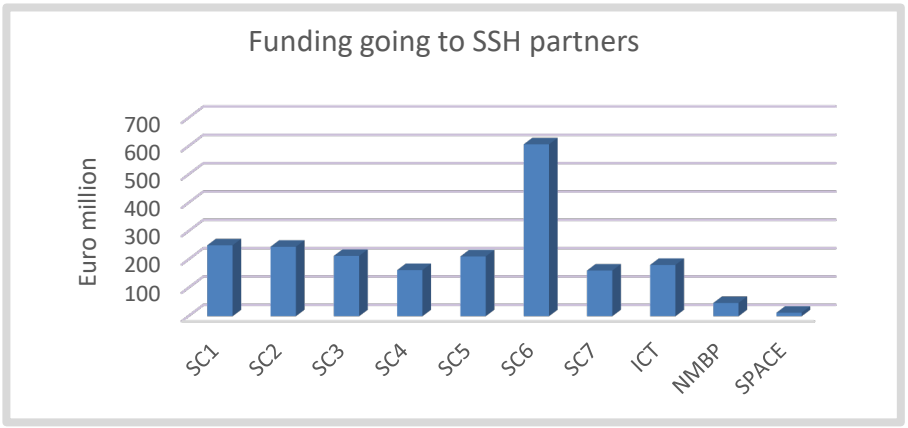


Figure 2 – Funding to SSH partners per Horizon 2020 parts

Figure 2 illustrates data from Table 3. While unsurprisingly, the biggest SSH budget went to SC 6, two other SCs, namely SC 1 – "Health, Demographic Change and Wellbeing" and SC 2 – "Food Security, Sustainable Agriculture and Forestry, Marine, Maritime and Inland Water Research and the Bioeconomy" allocated around €250 million to SSH partners. However, although these figures are similar in absolute terms, they represent very different percentages in terms of the share of the budget going to SSH partners out of the total calls budget: in SC 1, the €250 million represents 5% of the total expenditure, and in SC 2, the €245 million represents 9%. Similar comparisons can be made in light of Table 3 and Figure 2 with regard to other parts of the programme, such as SC 3 – "Secure, Clean and Efficient Energy" and SC 5 – "Climate Action, Environment, Resource Efficiency and Raw Materials".

Figure 3 and Table 4 below show that the overall effort to support SSH integration was constant throughout the 2014-2020 period. It was maintained at a level of around 21%, with the highest percentage of 23% in the middle of the programme in 2017.

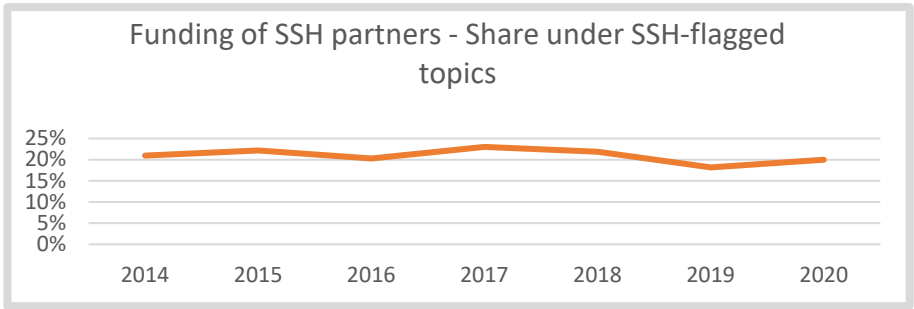


Figure 3 – Funding to SSH partners under SSH-flagged topics

Funding to SSH partners - trends 2014-2020			
Year	Budget going to SSH partners	Share of budget under SSH-flagged topics going to SSH partners	Share of budget out of total calls budget going to SSH partners
2014	236	21%	6%
2015	197	22%	5%
2016	181	20%	7%
2017	273	23%	9%
2018	415	22%	8%
2019	418	18%	7%
2020	374	20%	6%
Average	299	21%	7%

Table 4 – Trends in funding to SSH partners between 2014 and 2020

2.2.2. Involvement of SSH partners in project consortia

In Horizon 2020, there were 7,830 SSH partners in projects funded under the SSH-flagged topics, out of a total of 30,137 partners in the same projects. This represents 26% of all consortium partner entities. The figure varied between 78% in SC 6 and 17% in SC 1, with an overall share of SSH partners in all SCs of 27%. Compared to LEIT (19%), the percentage of SSH partners participating in SC projects is higher. However, if SC 6 is excluded from the calculations, the average share of SSH partners over the programme period is 20%, which is similar to the level found in the LEIT part. The present comments are drawn from the data in Table 5 below. More detailed data presented on an annual basis can be found in Annex 4 of this report.

Involvement of SSH partners in projects funded under SSH-flagged topics								
Horizon 2020 parts	Total number of topics	Number of SSH-flagged topics	Funded projects under SSH-flagged topics	Projects with at least one SSH partner	Share of projects with SSH partners	Partners in projects under SSH-flagged topics	SSH partners in projects under SSH-flagged topics	Share of SSH partners
SC1	245	81	368	267	73%	4.700	785	17%
SC2	294	136	253	213	84%	4.974	982	20%
SC3	323	99	371	275	74%	4.331	910	21%
SC4	586	76	183	142	78%	2.855	583	20%
SC5	162	67	180	147	82%	3.249	655	20%
SC6	176	137	279	278	100%	3.087	2.408	78%
SC7	150	63	162	138	85%	2.428	646	27%
Total SC	1.936	659	1796	1460	81%	25624	6969	27%
ICT	207	44	295	214	73%	2.892	605	21%
NMBP	253	38	79	63	80%	1.302	190	15%
SPACE	97	12	37	25	68%	319	66	21%
Total LEIT	557	94	411	302	73%	4513	861	19%
TOTAL	**2.493**	**753**	**2.207**	**1.762**	**80%**	**30.137**	**7.830**	**26%**
TOTAL ex. SC6	2.317	616	1.928	1.484	77%	27.050	5.422	20%

Table 5 – Involvement of SSH partners under SSH-flagged topics

The proportion of projects with SSH partners was significant on average, e.g. 80%. The lowest rates of 71% were recorded in 2014 and 2016 (see Figure 4 below). In the course of

Horizon 2020, out of a total number of 2,207 projects funded under 753 topics with an SSH flag, 1,762 projects included participation of SSH partners.

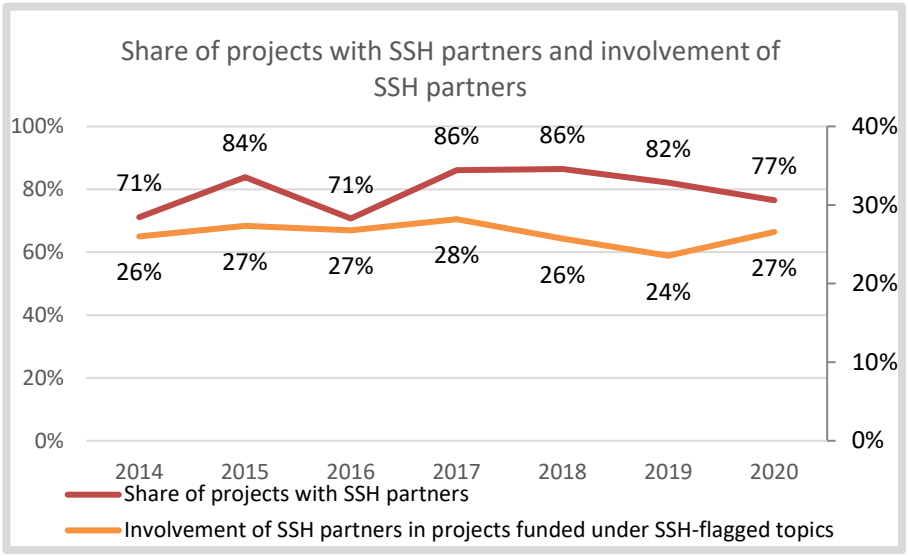


Figure 4 – Share of projects with SSH partners and SSH partners' involvement in projects funded under SSH-flagged topics

2.3. SSH partners by country

Data on the country of affiliation of SSH partners in Horizon 2020 are based on previous publications and monitoring reports by the European Commission. At the level of individual countries, partners from Belgium headed the list of the most represented Member States. The top 20 countries are ranked as shown in Figure 5 below.

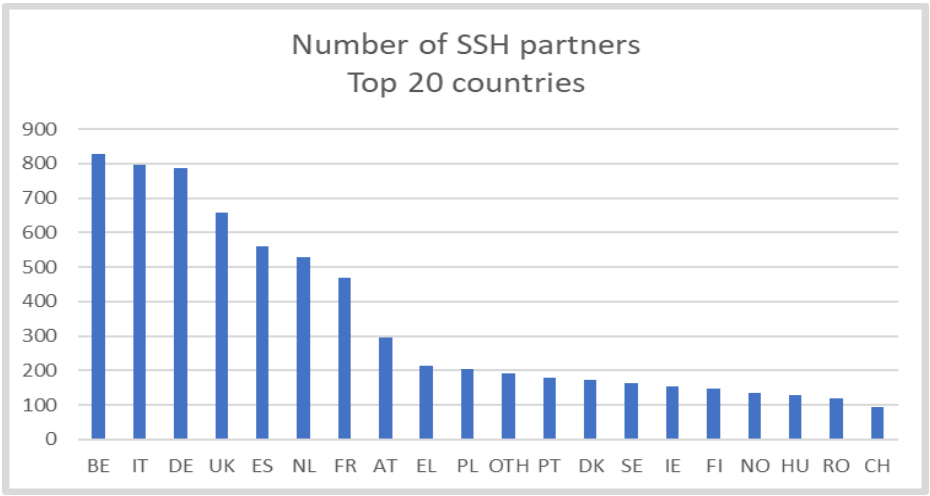


Figure 5 – Top 20 countries of SSH partners

The vast majority of SSH partners were from EU Member States, accounting for 90% of all SSH partners. Associated countries were the country of origin of 6% of SSH partners and 4% came from third countries. The proportion of partners from the top six countries

(Belgium, Italy, Germany, the United Kingdom, Spain, and the Netherlands) remained constantly high (53%), contributing to a strong geographical concentration in favour of the EU-15 Member States. The number of SSH partners per year and per country is shown in the Annex 5.

Country affiliation of SSH partners: Sub-groups		
	TOTAL	SHARE
Total	**7.830**	**100%**
EU-28	7.045	90%
EU-15	6.040	77%
EU-13	1.005	13%
Associated countries	462	6%
Third countries	324	4%
Top 6 countries	4.158	53%
Top 20 countries	6.825	87%

Table 6 - Sub-groups of country affiliation of SSH partners

Only one EU-13 Member State (PL) appears in the top 10 list. This reveals the strong geographical concentration of EU research and innovation actions in the EU-15 Member States and the integration of SSH in various EU-funded projects in this area. More dissemination and widening participation activities are needed in the Member States that joined the Union in and after 2004. Table 6 and Figure 7 illustrate the state of play identified within Horizon 2020.

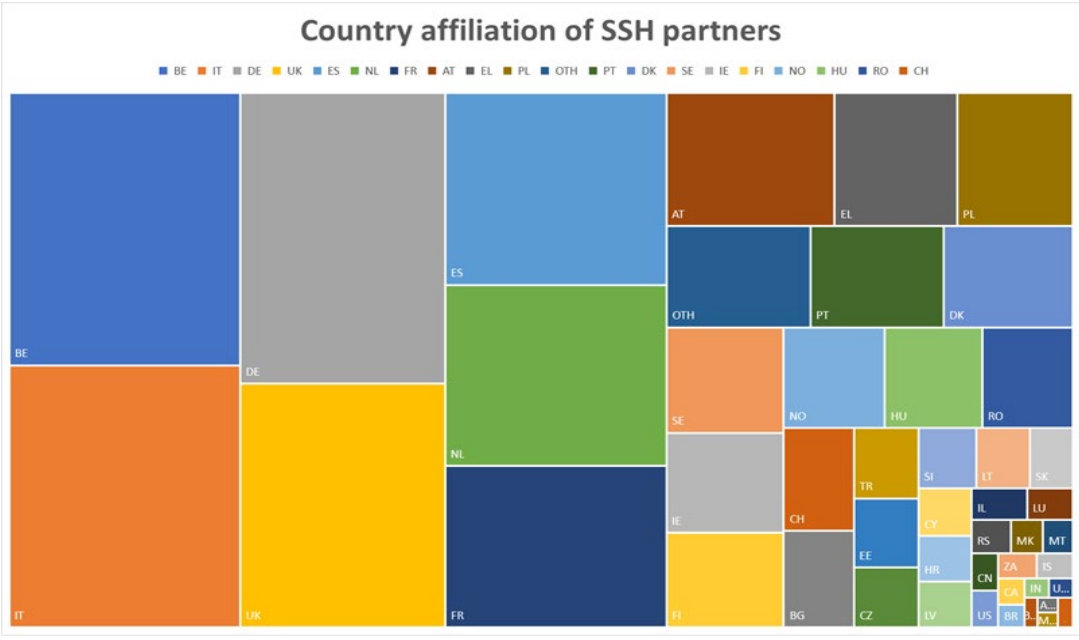


Figure 7 – SSH partners' countries of origin

2.4. Project coordination

Overall, 30% of the projects funded under the SSH-flagged topics in the Societal Challenges were coordinated by an SSH partner. This figure is 28% when taking into account the LEIT part of Horizon 2020 (see Table 7 below).

The highest number of SSH project coordinators is found in SC 6 – "Europe in a changing world – Inclusive, innovative and reflective societies" - 83%, followed by SC 3 – "Secure, Clean and Efficient Energy" - 26%, and SC 5 – "Climate Action, Environment, Resource Efficiency and Raw Materials" - 23%, averaged over the whole duration of the programme. The largest proportion of 32% is found in 2016 and 2017. Annex 6 to this report shows the share of SSH coordinators by year.

Project coordination			
Horizon 2020 parts	Projects funded under SSH flagged topics	Projects coordinated by SSH partners	Share SSH coordinators
SC1	368	44	12%
SC2	253	53	21%
SC3	371	98	26%
SC4	183	40	22%
SC5	180	42	23%
SC6	279	232	83%
SC7	162	34	21%
Total SC	**1796**	**543**	**30%**
LEIT-ICT	295	53	18%
LEIT-NMBP	79	7	9%
LEIT-SPACE	37	5	14%
Total LEIT	**411**	**65**	**16%**
Total	**2207**	**608**	**28%**
Total ex. SC6	*1928*	*376*	*20%*

Table 7 – SSH project coordinators

2.5. Distribution by discipline

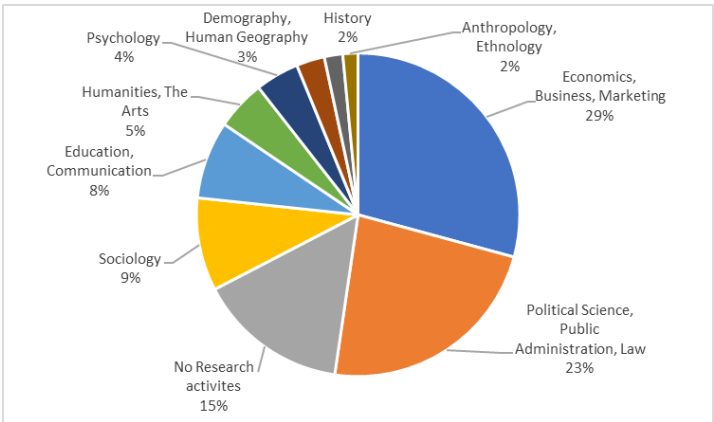


Figure 8 – Disciplines represented by SSH partners in projects (SSH-flagged topics)

Over the entire duration of Horizon 2020, economics experts made up the largest proportion of experts with an SSH background in the projects funded under SSH-flagged topics, while experts in political science, public administration and law were the second largest group. Together these two clusters of disciplines represented 52% of all SSH experts involved in projects under SSH-flagged topics. Despite of being a broad scientific field, the humanities and the arts were relatively under-represented, with a share of 5%, but the lowest share of 2% concerns history together with anthropology and ethnology (see Table 8 above). The number of SSH experts per year and per discipline is displayed in Annex 7 to the report.

Discipline prevalence in projects funded under SSH-flagged topics		
Disciplines and clusters of disciplines	Number of experts	Share of experts
Economics, Business, Marketing	6 151	29%
Political Science, Public Administration, Law	4 838	23%
No Research activites	3 288	15%
Sociology	1 960	9%
Education, Communication	1 639	8%
Humanities, The Arts	1 045	5%
Psychology	922	4%
Demography, Human Geography	595	3%
History	388	2%
Anthropology, Ethnology	320	2%
	21 146	100%

Table 8 – Prevalence of scientific disciplines represented by SSH experts

Of all experts with a professional SSH background, 15% performed non-research activities (such as project management and project related communication). This raises the question of their real involvement in the research activities and their contribution to the scientific and societal impacts of the EU-funded projects, although the projects had been flagged relevant for SSH integration.

2.6. Quality of integration

As explained in the methodology section, the Commission sought to analyse the quality of SSH integration more precisely by using two scenarios. Each scenario examines the performance of each project against four criteria and associated thresholds. The four criteria concern the proportion of SSH partners in a project, the level of the budget allocated to them and the proportion of person-months by SSH partners as well as the number of SSH disciplines involved in the project (the lowest number being two different SSH disciplines). If only one criterion is met, the quality of integration is considered weak; if all the four criteria are met, the quality of integration is considered good.

2.6.1. 10% threshold

With a threshold of 10%, 52% of the 2,207 projects funded under SSH-flagged topics in Horizon 2020 as a whole showed good SSH integration in terms of proportion of partners, budget allocated, person-months and range of disciplines involved. When the most SSH-oriented Societal Challenge of the programme, i.e. SC 6, is excluded from the calculations, the share is of 45%. The lowest share of 30% is found in SC 1 - 'Health, demographic change and well-being', followed by the LEIT-NMBP with a share of 35%. All other parts of Horizon 2020 exceed the 40% level (see Table 9 below). The proportion per year is the

subject of Annex 8, which shows the lowest overall share of 47% in 2019, after the highest share of 65% in 2018.

Horizon 2020 parts	None	Weak	Fair	Good
SC1	36%	13%	21%	30%
SC2	26%	8%	17%	49%
SC3	27%	8%	16%	49%
SC4	25%	8%	17%	49%
SC5	24%	10%	13%	53%
SC6	0%	0%	3%	96%
SC7	16%	11%	15%	58%
LEIT-ICT	30%	6%	20%	45%
LEIT-NMBP	31%	14%	21%	35%
LEIT-SPACE	32%	6%	20%	42%
Total	24%	8%	16%	52%
Total ex. SC6	28%	9%	18%	45%

Table 9 – 10% threshold - share of projects per level of SSH integration

Throughout the period 2014-2020, as many as 1 492 projects i.e. 68% of the projects under SSH-flagged topics fall into the fair and good categories combined. Good SSH integration is close to 100% for the projects funded under SC 6 i.e. 96%, and above 50% as regards SC 5 relating to climate, resources and raw materials, as well as in SC 7 – "Secure societies – Protecting freedom and security of Europe and its citizens" (see Figure 9).

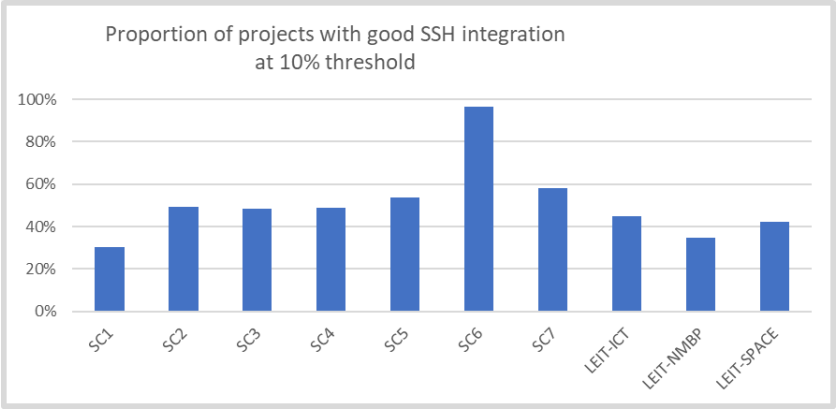


Figure 9 – SSH integration in projects at 10% threshold

2.6.2. 20% threshold

With a threshold of 20% between 2015 and 2020, 52% of the 1,899 projects funded under SSH-flagged topics showed good SSH integration in terms of proportion of partners, budget allocated, person-months and range of disciplines involved. If the most SSH-oriented Societal Challenge of the programme, i.e. SC 6, is excluded from the calculations, the share is of 33%. The lowest share of 16% is found in the LEIT-NMBP part of the programme, followed by 20% in SC 1 on health, demography, and well-being. All other parts of Horizon 2020 exceed the 30% level (see Table 10 below). The proportion per year is shown in Annex 9, where the percentage varies from 36% in 2019 to 49% the year

before. Therefore, the same trend is observed when using either the 10% or the 20% threshold.

Horizon 2020 parts	None	Weak	Fair	Good
SC1	50%	18%	12%	20%
SC2	32%	25%	10%	33%
SC3	33%	16%	10%	40%
SC4	25%	15%	16%	44%
SC5	22%	28%	12%	38%
SC6	0%	4%	4%	92%
SC7	21%	29%	13%	37%
LEIT-ICT	34%	17%	15%	34%
LEIT-NMBP	40%	31%	14%	16%
LEIT-SPACE	45%	7%	14%	35%
Total	30%	18%	11%	41%
Total ex. SC6	34%	21%	12%	33%

Table 10 – 20% threshold - share of projects per level of SSH integration

Over the period of available data 2015-2020, a total of 998 projects i.e. 52% of the projects under SSH-flagged topics fall into the fair and good categories together. Good SSH integration applies to 92% of projects funded under SC 6 and exceeds 30% in all other SCs except SC 1 on health. In the LEIT part of the programme, only the NMBP part relating to nanotechnologies, materials, manufacturing, and biotechnology does not reach the 30% share, with a level at 16% (see Figure 10).

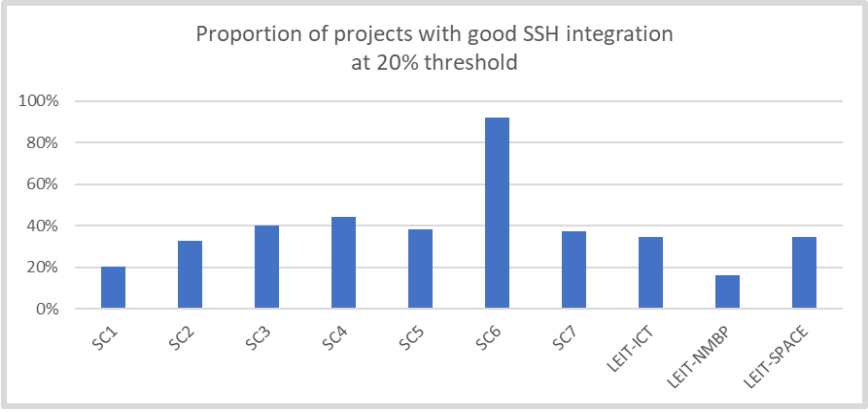


Figure 10 – SSH integration in projects at 20% threshold

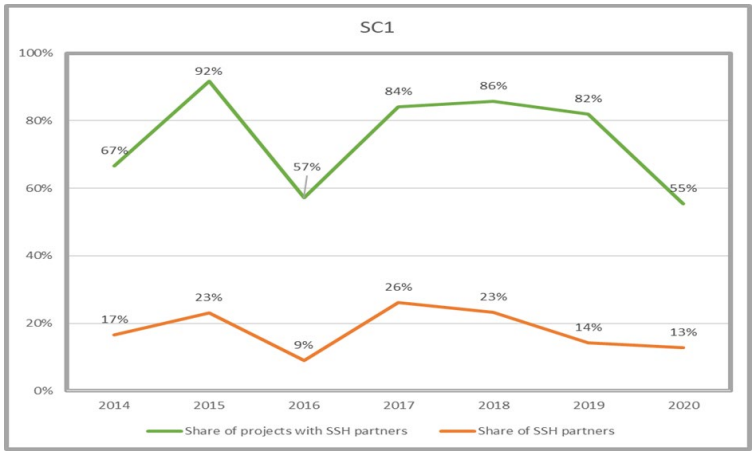
2.7. Assessment and examples of best practices by parts of the Work Programmes

2.7.1. Societal Challenge 1 – Health, demographic change and well-being

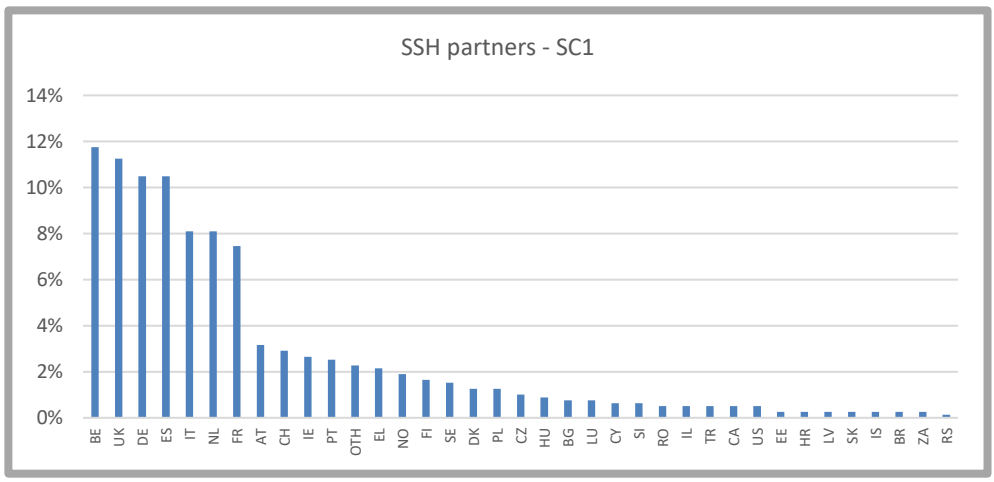
Between 2014 and 2020, SC1 covered a total of 245 topics. The successive Work Programmes set the budget for all topics at €5 207 million.

Overall, 81 of the 245 topics were flagged for SSH. These topics funded 368 projects for a budget of €2 065 million, of which €250 million (i.e. 12%) went to SSH partners.

SSH partners accounted for 17% of project partners (785 out of 4 700) in all 368 projects, but their share varied from one year to another as shown below.



The five most represented EU countries were Belgium, the United Kingdom, Germany, Spain, and Italy. Among the associated countries, Switzerland and Norway were relatively well represented. They preceded, in the top 20, the first three EU-13 MS i.e. Poland, Czechia, and Hungary.



SSH partners coordinated 44 of the 368 projects, with country affiliation as follows:

SSH coordinators by Programme part

Country affiliation of SSH coordinators	DE	AT	BE	UK	ES	IT	NL	FI	FR	BG	CZ	DK	IE	PT	SE	NO	TOTAL
Number of project coordinated	6	5	5	5	4	4	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44

In terms of type of SSH expertise across all 368 funded projects and 1 978 SSH experts, economics, sociology, and business/marketing (21% with 414 experts) and political science and public administration (19% with 366 experts) have high representation. However, the largest category is No Research Activities (23% with 457 experts), reflecting the fact that SSH experts often take on administrative roles. Experts in history, demography, human geography, anthropology and ethnology or humanities and arts were hardly represented at all, ranging from less than 1% with two experts in history to 2% with 45 experts in humanities and arts.

Discipline prevalence in projects funded under SSH-flagged topics		
Disciplines and clusters of disciplines	Number of experts	Share of experts
No Research activites	457	23%
Economics, Business, Marketing	414	21%
Political Science, Public Administration, Law	366	19%
Psychology	293	15%
Sociology	204	10%
Education, Communication	153	8%
Humanities, The Arts	45	2%
Anthropology, Ethnology	29	1%
Demography, Human Geography	15	1%
History	2	0%
TOTAL	1978	100%

When it comes to the quality of SSH integration:

- With the 10% threshold (data available for 2014-2020): 30% of projects funded under the SC1 SSH-flagged topics show good integration of SSH and of their contributions, while 13% featured weak SSH integration.

Horizon 2020 part	None	Weak	Fair	Good
SC1	36%	13%	21%	30%

- With the 20% threshold (data available for 2015-2020): 20% of projects funded under the SC1 SSH-flagged topics show good integration of SSH and of their contributions, while 18% featured weak SSH integration.

Horizon 2020 part	None	Weak	Fair	Good
SC1	50%	18%	12%	20%

Best practice example:

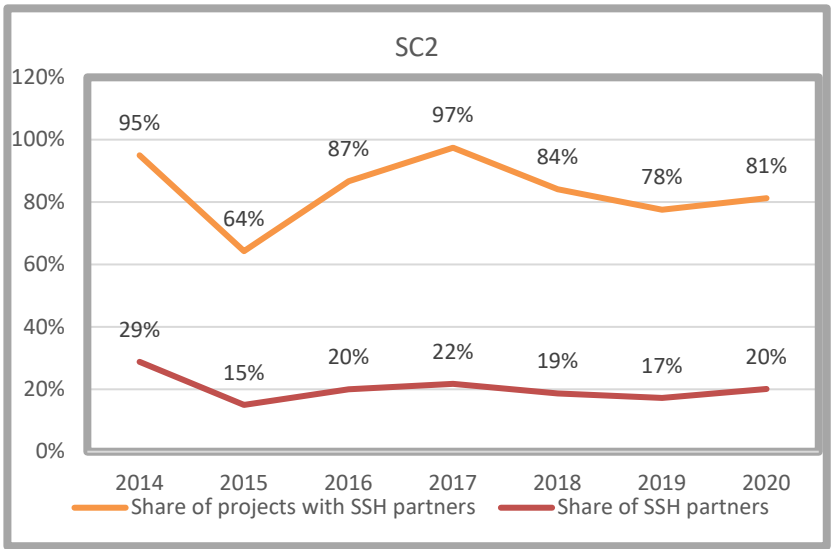
TOPIC **SC1-PHE-CORONAVIRUS-2020-2C** Behavioural, social and economic impacts of the outbreak response	The topic focuses on analysing the behavioural, social, and economic impacts of outbreak response. It aims to mitigate these impacts, identify unintended consequences, and address social dynamics and gender-related aspects. The research should assess the effectiveness of response measures, examine governance and cooperation, and develop guidelines and interventions to mitigate impacts and promote well-being. Multiple disciplines, including medical, social sciences, humanities, and gender studies, will be integrated to study outbreak responses across Europe, mental health implications, health inequalities, and the effectiveness of public health measures. The goal is to enhance resilience, mental health, and societal adaptation during and after pandemics, providing evidence-based policy measures and supporting public health preparedness. The research aims to deliver results to end-users within 3-36 months and emphasizes collaboration and coordination across research groups.
PROJECT **SHARE-COVID19** - Non-intended health, economic and social effects of the COVID-19 epidemic control decisions: Lessons from SHARE (SHARE-COVID19) Year: 2020	The COVID-19 pandemic and the epidemic control measures have affected the well-being of European citizens in terms of economics, social relationships, and health. The overall aim of the SHARE-COVID19 project is to understand the non-intended consequences of the epidemic control measures and to devise improved health, economic and social policies at both EU and national level. It pursues a transdisciplinary and internationally comparative approach by exploiting the data sources of the SHARE research infrastructure by drawing on eight waves of data collection prior to the outbreak, two Corona-specific telephone surveys carried out in 2020 and 2021, and SHARE Wave 9 data collected afterwards. It covers respondents aged 50+ across all EU member states plus Israel. The project's team represents medicine, public health, economics, and sociology. Research in the project has focused on analysing healthcare inequalities, health and health behaviours, labour market implications, income and wealth inequality, social relationships, geographical patterns and their relationship with social patterns, and housing and living arrangements choices. The results will be published as First Results Book. They show that: – respondents 70+, with medium or lower education, and those who were hospitalised have had a high risk of post-COVID-19 conditions; – remote medical care can play an important role in maintaining healthcare access for older adults; that social distancing was associated with a higher probability of sleeping problems; – short-time employment aid was successful in the short run but elevated the unemployment risk in the longer run; – postponed or denied healthcare due to the pandemic mostly affected lower income individuals with worse health; and that – excess mortality in nursing homes is associated with how nursing homes are designed and organised.

2.7.2. Societal Challenge 2 – Food Security, Sustainable Agriculture and Forestry, Marine, Maritime and Inland Water Research and the Bioeconomy

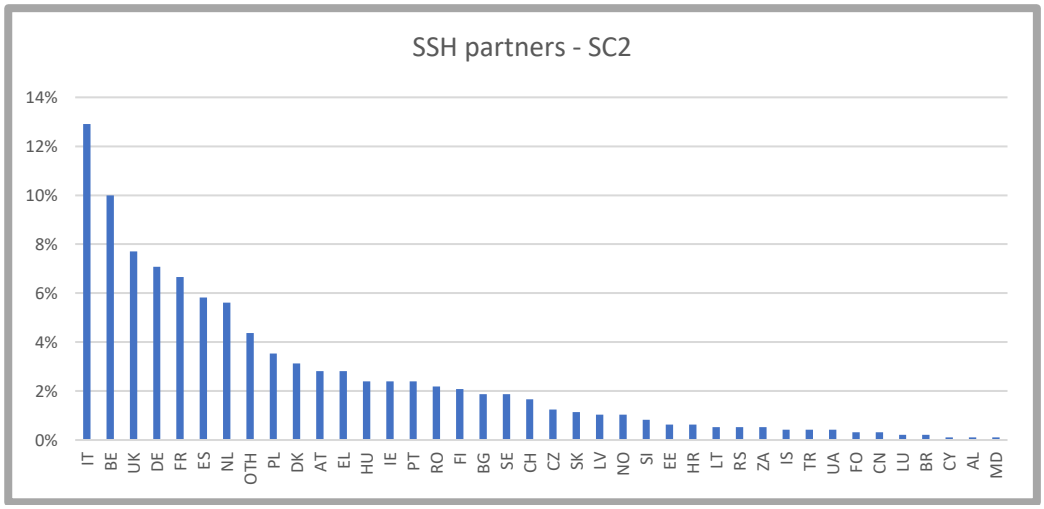
Between 2014 and 2020, SC2 covered a total of 294 topics. The successive Work Programmes set the budget for all topics at €2 772 million.

Overall, 136 of the 294 topics were flagged for SSH. These topics funded 253 projects for a budget of €1 407 million, of which €245 million (i.e. 17%) went to SSH partners.

SSH partners accounted for 20% of project partners (982 out of 4 974) in all 253 projects, but their share varied from one year to another as shown below.



The five most represented EU countries were Italy, Belgium, United Kingdom, Germany, and France. Among the associated countries, Switzerland ranked last in the top 20, which included four EU-13 MS i.e. Poland, Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria.



SSH partners coordinated 53 of the 253 projects, with country affiliation as follows:

Country affiliation of SSH coordinators	IT	DE	FI	FR	NL	UK	BE	ES	AT	IE	DK	EL	HU	SE	TOTAL
Number of project coordinated	10	8	5	5	5	5	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	**53**

In terms of type of SSH expertise across all 253 funded projects and 2 620 SSH experts, economics, sociology, and business/marketing (45% with 1 169 experts) had the highest representation. This cluster of disciplines is followed by the clusters of political science and public administration (18% with 479 experts) and of No Research Activities (17% with 458 experts). Experts in history, demography, human geography, anthropology and ethnology or humanities and arts were hardly represented at all, ranging from less than 1% with six experts in history to 2% with 40 experts in demography and human geography, and 51 experts in humanities and arts.

Discipline prevalence in projects funded under SSH-flagged topics		
Disciplines and clusters of disciplines	Number of experts	Share of experts
Economics, Business, Marketing	1169	45%
Political Science, Public Administration, Law	479	18%
No Research activites	458	17%
Sociology	209	8%
Education, Communication	158	6%
Humanities, The Arts	51	2%
Demography, Human Geography	40	2%
Psychology	25	1%
Anthropology, Ethnology	25	1%
History	6	0%
TOTAL	2620	100%

When it comes to the quality of SSH integration:

- With the 10% threshold (data available for 2014-2020): 49% of projects funded under the SC2 SSH-flagged topics show good integration of SSH and of their contributions, while 8% featured weak SSH integration.

Horizon 2020 part	None	Weak	Fair	Good
SC2	26%	8%	17%	49%

- With the 20% threshold (data available for 2015-2020): 33% of projects funded under the SC2 SSH-flagged topics show good integration of SSH and of their contributions, while 25% featured weak SSH integration.

Horizon 2020 part	None	Weak	Fair	Good
SC2	32%	25%	10%	33%

Best practise example:

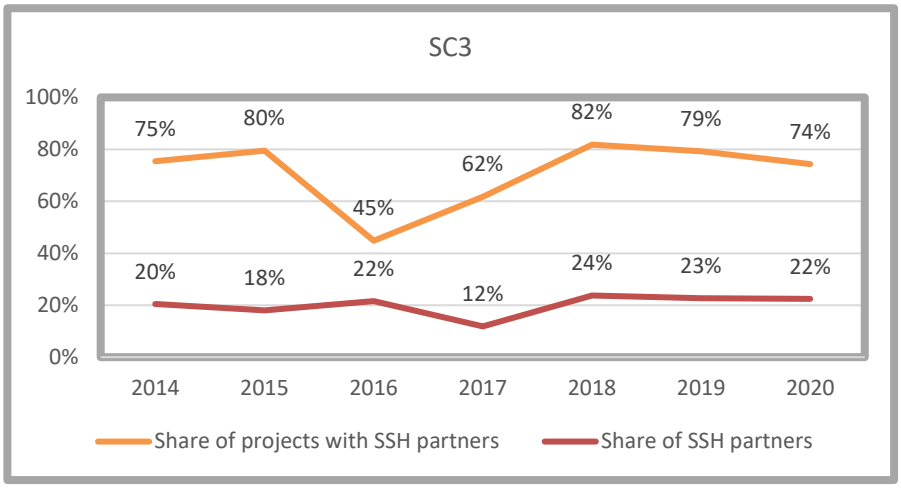
TOPIC **FNR-10-2020**: Public engagement for the Bioeconomy	This topic focuses on public engagement for the bioeconomy, aiming to raise awareness and educate European citizens about the environmental and socio-economic benefits of bioeconomy areas. Proposals must emphasize awareness-raising, education on sustainable production, consumption, and lifestyles, and promote informed decision-making among stakeholders. The transition towards the bioeconomy requires a transformation on both the supply and demand sides, involving various multipliers, and public awareness plays a crucial role in achieving this transition. The action aligns with the UN Sustainable Development Goals and contributes to the implementation of the EU Bioeconomy Strategy, with a focus on promoting education, training, and skills across the bioeconomy. By enhancing public knowledge and awareness, the topic aims to foster informed choices, encourage local-level bioeconomy strategies, and contribute to the European Bioeconomy Network.
PROJECT **Transition2BIO - Support the TRANSITION towards the Bioeconomy for a more sustainable future through communication, education and public engagement** Year: 2020	Transition2BIO was a coordination and support action targeted at public engagement for the bioeconomy development. It provided children, students, parents, teachers, public authorities and professionals, tools and knowledge to discover, implement or teach about the benefits of the bioeconomy. The Transition2BIO website serves as a go-to platform containing educational tool kits targeted to various societal groups, online library with more than thousand materials such as reports, videos, etc. related to bioeconomy, the online version of the Book for Kids 'What's Bioeconomy' in 11 languages, info-educational games, and the Capacity Building Package aimed at national and regional stakeholders. As the bioeconomy is a relatively complex concept to grasp involving so many actors and sectors, and with information scattered across multiple sources, those online materials are very powerful tools, especially in the current area of self-teaching and learning. The project activities have positive impact on awareness raising activities on the bioeconomy and related environmental and socio-economic consequences especially as regards to young people and teachers. The efforts to strengthen the European Bioeconomy Network and to support Member States in the deployment of bioeconomy strategies are examples of successful SSH integration towards mainstreaming the bioeconomy for all.

2.7.3. Societal Challenge 3 – Secure, Clean and Efficient Energy

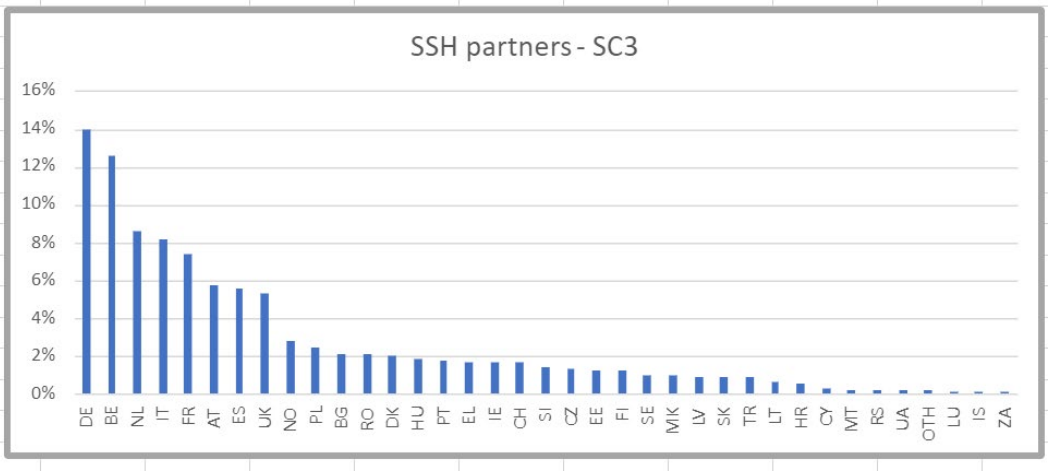
Between 2014 and 2020, SC3 covered a total of 323 topics. The budget for these topics was € 4 046 million.

Overall, 99 of the 323 topics were flagged for SSH. These topics funded 371 projects for a budget of €1.345 million, of which €213 million (i.e. 16%) went to SSH partners.

SSH partners accounted for 21% of project partners (910 out of 4331) in the 371 projects. Their share picked in 2018 with 24%, while in 2020 the percentage remained stable with 22%.



The five most represented countries were Germany, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy and France.



SSH partners coordinated 98 of the 371 projects, with country affiliation as follows:

Country affiliation of SSH coordinators	DE	BE	NL	IT	AT	FR	ES	IE	EL	PT	UK	NO	OTH	BG	EE	FI	HU	RO	SI	SK	CH	MK	TOTAL
Number Of projects coordinated	22	13	13	9	8	7	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**98**

In terms of SSH expertise type across all 371 funded projects, Economics, Business, and Marketing stands out, as well as Political Science, Public Administration and Law, respectively as the first and third largest categories. The second largest category is non-research activities, perhaps reflecting the fact that SSH experts often take on administrative roles. Humanities and the Arts, Anthropology, Ethnology and History were barely represented.

Discipline prevalence in projects funded under SSH-flagged topics		
Disciplines and clusters of disciplines	Number of experts	Share of experts
Economics, Business, Marketing	848	36%
No Research activities	512	22%
Political Science, Public Administration, Law	476	20%
Sociology	190	8%
Education, Communication	128	5%
Psychology	97	4%
Demography, Human Geography	44	2%
Humanities, The Arts	27	1%
Anthropology, Ethnology	20	1%
History	11	0%
TOTAL	2353	100%

When it comes to the quality of SSH integration:

Quality of SSH integration with 10% threshold				
	None	Weak	Fair	Good
Number of projects	100	31	60	180
Share of SSH projects	27%	8%	16%	49%

- With the 10% threshold: 49% of projects funded under the SC3-flagged topics show good integration of SSH and of their contributions, while 16% featured fair SSH integration.
- With the 20% threshold: 40% of projects funded under the SC3-flagged topics show good integration of SSH and of their contributions, while 16% featured weak SSH integration.

Quality of SSH integration with 20% threshold				
	None	Weak	Fair	Good
Number of projects	107	52	32	127
Share of SSH projects	33%	16%	10%	40%

Best practice example from 2020:

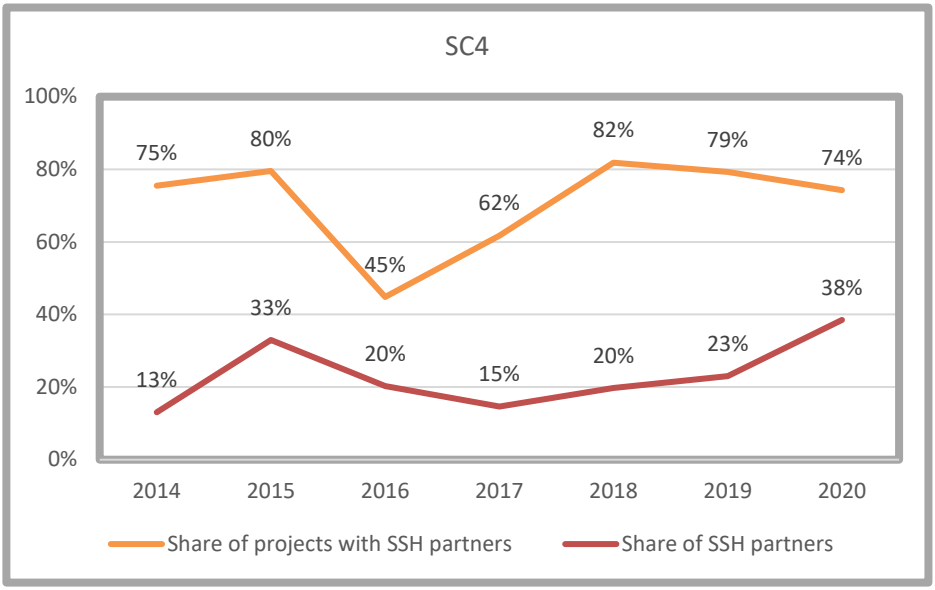
TOPIC **H2020-LC-SC3-2020-RES-IA-CSA -** Market Uptake support	The introduction and deployment of renewable energy at large scale requires overcoming a number of barriers such as consumer acceptance, legal and financial challenges and the necessity of making renewable energy solutions compliant with the new legislation.
PROJECT W4RES - Scaling-up the involvement of women in supporting and accelerating market uptake of renewable energy sources for heating and cooling	Women hold great potential as agents of change, driving the clean energy transition and getting us closer to meeting the EU's climate and energy targets for 2030. The W4RES project taps into this potential to support the uptake of renewable energy in heating and cooling (RHC) from a gender-driven perspective. It takes into consideration framework conditions and regional specificities, assessing and mitigating obstacles. Moreover, it builds on gender-disaggregated awareness from the market and successful cases of women leading RHC programmes to develop cost-effective and flexible support initiatives with high reapplication potential. Gender-responsive monitoring evaluates the performance of the initiatives and produces evidence-based knowledge to guide and facilitate their reapplication in other contexts.

2.7.4. Societal Challenge 4 – Smart, Green and Integrated Transport

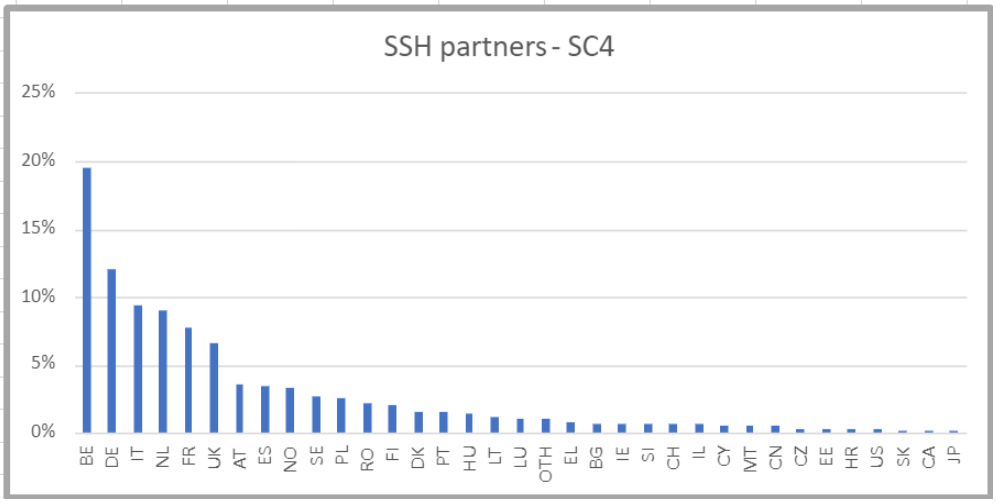
Between 2014 and 2020, SC4 funded 586 topics. The budget for these topics at € 3.755 million.

Overall, 76 of the 586 topics were flagged for SSH. These topics funded 183 projects for a budget of €950 million, of which €163 million (i.e. 17%) went to SSH partners.

SSH partners accounted for 78% of project partners (583 out of 2855) in the 586 projects. Their share picked in 2018 with 82%, while in 2020 the percentage went to 74%.



The five most represented countries were Belgium, Italy, France, Austria and Norway.



SSH partners coordinated 40 of the 183 projects as follows.

Belgium, Germany and Italy are among the first three places while Denmark, Finland and France were barely represented with one SSH coordinator.

Country affiliation of SSH coordinators	BE	DE	IT	NL	AT	UK	NO	DK	FI	FR	**TOTAL**
Number of projects coordinated	12	7	7	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	**40**

In terms of SSH expertise type across all 183 funded projects, Economics, Business, Marketing together with Political Science, Public Administration, and Law are the two most represented categories. The third largest category is non-research activities, perhaps reflecting the fact that SSH experts often take on administrative roles. Psychology and Sociology are relatively well represented, Anthropology, Ethnology and History were barely represented at all.

Discipline prevalence in projects funded under SSH-flagged topics		
Disciplines and clusters of disciplines	**Number of experts**	**Share of experts**
Economics, Business, Marketing	431	33%
Political Science, Public Administration, Law	310	24%
No Research activities	174	13%
Psychology	106	8%
Sociology	97	8%
Education, Communication	81	6%
Demography, Human Geography	51	4%
Humanities, The Arts	27	2%
Anthropology, Ethnology	9	1%
History	6	0%
TOTAL	1292	100%

When it comes to the quality of SSH integration:

- With the 10% threshold: 49% of projects funded under the SC4-flagged topics show good integration of SSH, while 17% featured fair SSH integration.

Quality of SSH integration with 10% threshold				
	None	Weak	Fair	Good
Number of projects	46	15	32	89
Share of SSH projects	25%	8%	17%	49%

- With the 20% threshold: 44% of projects funded under the SC4-flagged topics show good integration of SSH and of their contributions, while 16% featured fair and 15% weak SSH integration.

Quality of SSH integration with 20% threshold				
	None	Weak	Fair	Good
Number of projects	35	20	22	62
Share of SSH projects	25%	15%	16%	44%

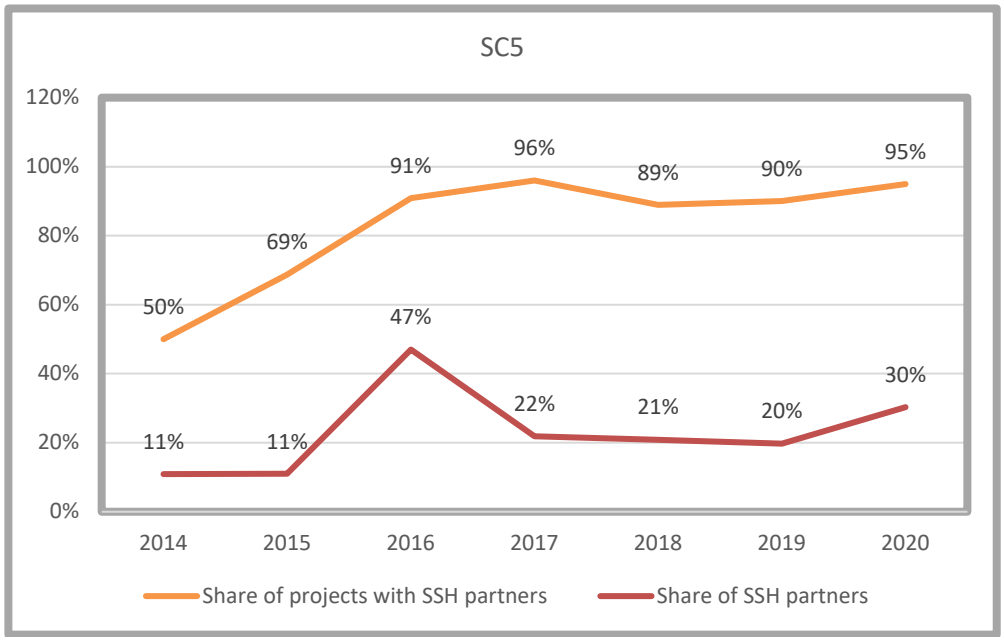
Best practise example from 2019:

TOPIC **MG-4-5-2019**:An inclusive digitally interconnected transport system meeting citizens' needs	The topic aimed to develop an inclusive and interconnected transport system that met citizens' needs. The project proposals were asked to address user demands in digital mobility, identify needs of different societal groups, explore obstacles and solutions, investigate transport interruptions, analyse gender differences, identify skills for digitalization, and provide recommendations. Integrating physical transport with the digital layer offers new services and innovations. Digitally based solutions provide tailored information and increase travel choices. The challenge is to ensure everyone can benefit from digitalization. Research therefore aimed to inform policy-making and design inclusive transport systems.
PROJECT **DIGNITY - DIGital traNsport In and for socieTY** Year: 2019	The new era of digitalized urban mobility offers public authorities and transport operators the opportunity to consider the needs of all customers and eliminate eventual disparities existing in mobility solutions. The DIGNITY aims to develop inclusive digital transport solutions that address the needs of all users. In the era of digitalized urban mobility, it is crucial to eliminate disparities in transportation options and ensure that everyone can benefit from digital advancements. DIGNITY focuses on creating a digital inclusive travel system by analysing the entire digital transport ecosystem, including institutional structures, digital mobility services, and end-user needs. By engaging all stakeholders, such as local institutions, market players, interest groups, and end users, the project aims to co-create inclusive mobility solutions and formulate user-centred policy frameworks. The project will be implemented through four pilot cities, and the results and impacts generated will be used to provide policy recommendations and practical tools for designing inclusive digital transport. Additionally, a Learning Community will be established to raise awareness and promote the adoption of the DIGNITY approach across a wider audience.

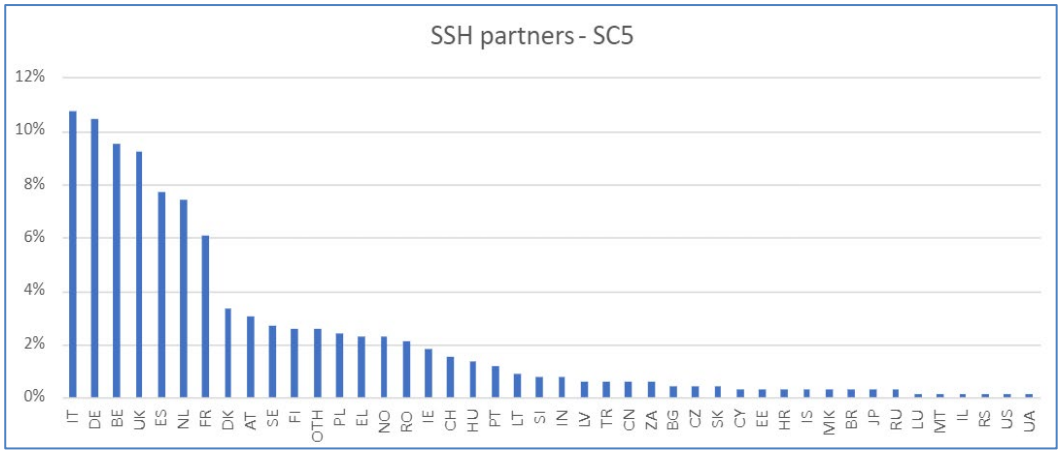
2.7.5. Societal Challenge 5 – Climate Action, Environment, Resource Efficiency and Raw Materials

Between 2014 and 2020, SC5 funded 162 topics. The budget for these topics at € 2.170 million.
Overall, 67 of the 162 topics were flagged for SSH. These topics funded 180 projects for a budget of €1.054 million, of which €211 million (i.e. 20%) went to SSH partners.

SSH partners accounted for 20% of project partners (655 out of 3249) in the 180 projects. Their share picked in 2016 with 47%, while in 2020 the percentage went to 30%.



The five most represented countries were Italy, Germany, Belgium, the UK and Spain.



SSH partners coordinated 42 of the 180 projects, with country affiliation as follows:

Country of affiliation of SSH coordinator	DE	IT	UK	ES	AT	NL	BE	DK	FR	FI	HU	SE	OTH	Total
Number of projects coordinated	8	5	5	4	4	4	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	42

In terms of SSH expertise type across all 180 funded projects, Economics, Business, and Marketing stands out, while Political Science, Public Administration, Law are well represented. However, the third largest category is non-research activities, perhaps reflecting the fact that SSH experts often take on administrative roles. Psychology, and History were barely represented at all.

Discipline prevalence in projects funded under SSH-flagged topics (2019-2020)		
Disciplines and clusters of disciplines	Number of experts	Share of experts that include partner-level expertise
Economics, Business, Marketing	606	34%
Political Science, Public Administration, Law	345	19%
No Research activities	272	15%
Demography, Human Geography	144	8%
Sociology	140	8%
Education, Communication	115	6%
Humanities, The Arts	72	4%
Anthropology, Ethnology	36	2%
Psychology	22	1%
History	20	1%
TOTAL	1772	100%

When it comes to the quality of SSH integration:

- With the 10% threshold: 53% of projects funded under the SC5-flagged topics show good integration of SSH and of their contributions, while 13% featured fair SSH integration.

Quality of SSH integration with 10% threshold				
	None	Weak	Fair	Good
Number of projects	42	17	24	96
Share of SSH projects	24%	10%	13%	53%

- With the 20% threshold: 38% of projects funded under the SC5-flagged topics show good integration of SSH and of their contributions, while 28% featured weak SSH integration.

Quality of SSH integration with 20% threshold				
	None	Weak	Fair	Good
Number of projects	34	43	18	59
Share of SSH projects	22%	28%	12%	38%

Best practice example:

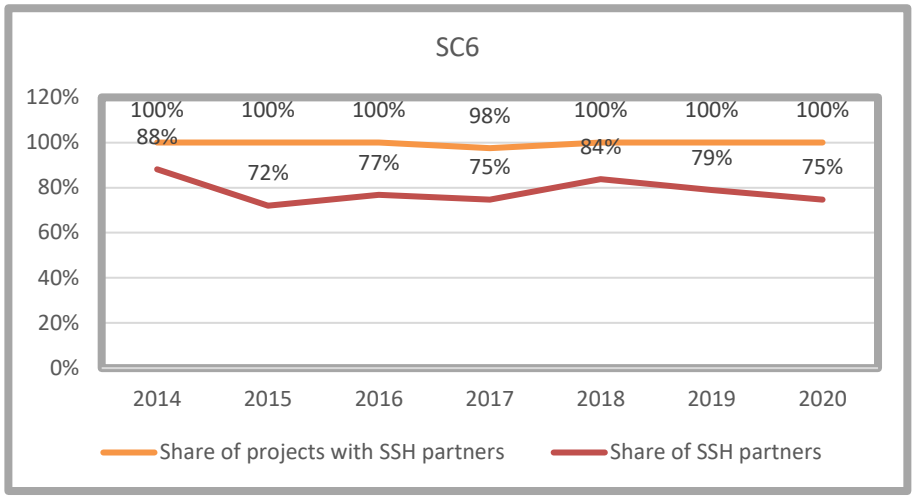
TOPIC **SC5-20-2019** Transforming historic urban areas and/or cultural landscapes into hubs of entrepreneurship and social and cultural integration	Abandonment and decay of heritage have affected many areas, causing unemployment and economic stagnation. Regeneration processes need to engage the local population. Historic areas can become hubs of entrepreneurship and innovation, leveraging their cultural assets. The project proposals should aim to reverse neglect, enhance regeneration, boost creativity and entrepreneurship, and create job opportunities in cultural and creative sectors. Proposals were asked to develop, demonstrate, and document strategies in order to re-activate historic urban areas and cultural landscapes. In doing so they would foster innovation by start-ups, cultural industries, and local makers for adaptive re-use and social integration. Solutions could involve local populations, research centres, authorities, and new population groups. The projects should assess cultural values, promote social innovation, and ensure economic sustainability and inclusiveness.
PROJECT T-Factor - Unleashing future-facing urban hubs through culture and creativity-led strategies of transformative time Year: 2019	T-Factor considers the waiting time in urban regeneration as a unique opportunity for creative intersections between people, spaces and time, and demonstrates how culture, creative collaboration and wide engagement can unleash vibrant urban hubs of inclusive urban (re)generation, social innovation and enterprise. The project focuses on urban regeneration by utilizing the power of culture, creativity, and stakeholder engagement. It aims to challenge the waiting time between the adoption of a masterplan and its implementation in urban regeneration processes. By leveraging culture and creative collaboration, the project aims to create vibrant and inclusive urban centres that foster social innovation and enterprise. The project targets early-stage regenerations in historic urban areas in London, Bilbao, Amsterdam, Kaunas, Milan, and Lisbon. Through capacity-building initiatives and collective inquiry, the project seeks to co-create visions for future spaces and bring them to life through temporary uses and experiences. Culture and creativity will be integral in enriching masterplans and promoting social and cultural integration. The project follows a transdisciplinary action research approach to monitor progress and continuously improve urban development practices. By creating collaborations between pilot cities, cultural and creative hubs, universities, enterprises, and social organizations, T-Factor aims to build an international community of practice and foster a movement for transformative urban regeneration driven by heritage, culture, and creativity.

2.7.6. Societal Challenge 6 – Europe in a changing world – Inclusive, Innovative, and Reflective Societies

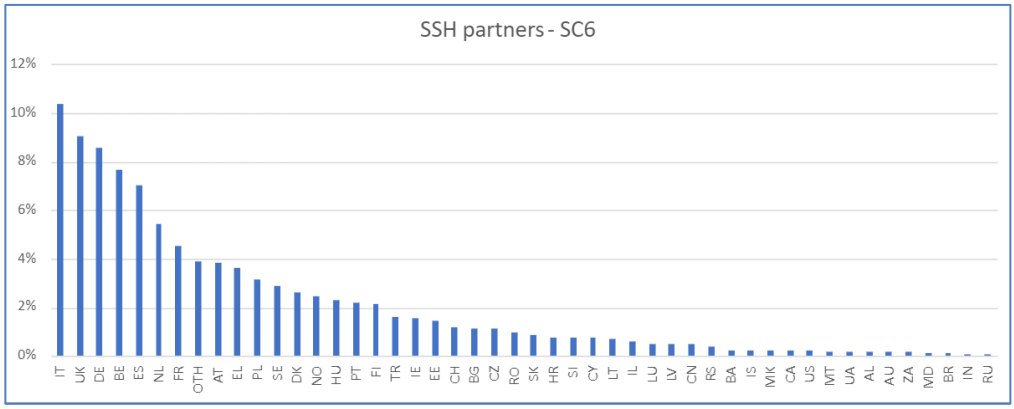
Between 2014 and 2020, SC5 funded 176 topics. The budget for these topics at € 942 million.

Overall, 137 of the 176 topics were flagged for SSH. These topics funded 279 projects for a budget of €824 million, of which €607 million (i.e. 73.6%) went to SSH partners.

SSH partners accounted for 78% of project partners (2408 out of 3087) in the 279 projects. Trend of SSH partners varied over time, their share picked in 2014 with 88%, while in 2020 the percentage went to 75%.



The five most represented countries were Italy, the UK, Germany, Belgium and Spain. The Netherlands and France were also well represented.



SSH partners coordinated 232 of the 279 projects as follows. Italy Denmark and the UK are among the first three places while Slovenia, Latvia and Switzerland were barely represented with one SSH coordinator.

Country of affiliation of SSH coordinator	IT	DE	UK	ES	BE	NL	NO	AT	FR	FI	EL	IE	Total
Number of projects coordinated	43	28	27	25	20	15	14	9	9	7	5	5	232

In terms of SSH expertise type across all 279 funded projects, Political Science, Public Administration, and Law stands out, while Economics, Business, Marketing and Sociology are well represented. Psychology, Anthropology, Ethnology were barely represented at all.

Discipline prevalence in projects funded under SSH-flagged topics (2019-2020)		
Disciplines and clusters of disciplines	Number of experts	Share of experts that include partner-level expertise
Political Science, Public Administration, Law	1845	29%
Economics, Business, Marketing	1005	16%

Sociology	829	13%
No Research activities	776	12%
Education, Communication	593	9%
Humanities, The Arts	530	8%
History	277	4%
Demography, Human Geography	232	4%
Psychology	186	3%
Anthropology, Ethnology	179	3%
TOTAL	6452	100%

When it comes to the quality of SSH integration:

- With the 10% threshold: 96% of projects funded under the SC6-flagged topics show good integration of SSH and of their contributions, while 3% featured fair SSH integrazioni.

Quality of SSH integration with 10% threshold				
	None	Weak	Fair	Good
Number of projects	1	1	8	269
Share of SSH projects	0%	0%	3%	96%

- With the 20% threshold: 92% of projects funded under the SC6-flagged topics show good integration of SSH and of their contributions, while 4% featured fair and weak SSH integration.

Quality of SSH integration with 20% threshold				
	None	Weak	Fair	Good
Number of projects	1	9	10	225
Share of SSH projects	0%	4%	4%	92%

Best practice example:

TOPIC **MIGRATION-05-2018-2020** Mapping and overcoming integration challenges for migrant children	The integration of refugee and migrant children in schools is a pressing issue, as education systems face challenges due to cultural diversity and socio-economic inequalities. The topic aim to generate data, policy recommendations, and best practices for effective integration. Proposals should consider various factors such as background complexity, gender, achievement, and well-being. Social and learning environments, resilience, and skills enhancement are important aspects. Issues like access to education, housing, protection, healthcare, and pedagogical approaches must be addressed. Stakeholder involvement, including refugee and migrant children's voices, was a prerequisite. Overall the topic aims to support integration practices, cooperation, and improved data collection, while advancing the research agenda on education.
PROJECT **KIDS4ALL** - Key Inclusive	The KIDS4ALLL project aims to experiment a learning method to address the integration challenges of migrant children by promoting the acquisition and transmission of competences that have been defined under the 8 LLL key thematic areas. On this purpose, a 3-phase learning method is proposed, that

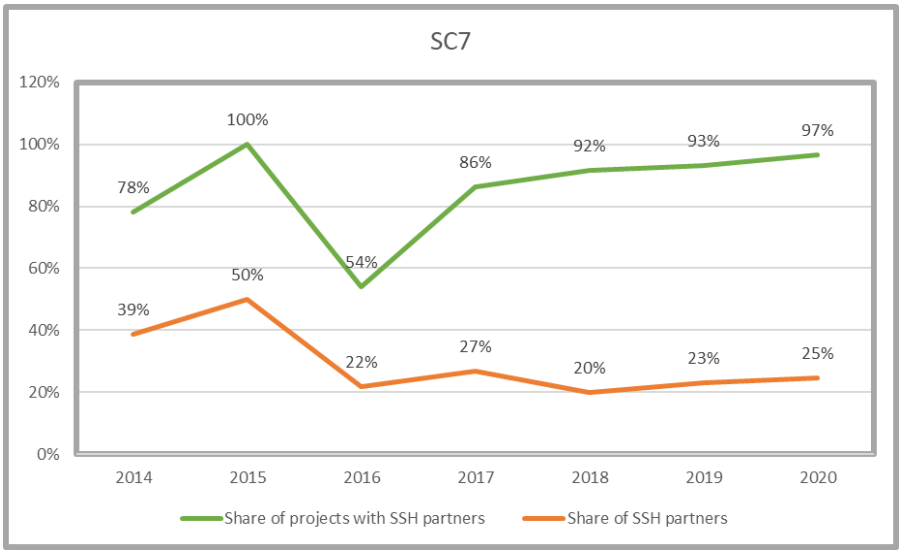
Development Strategies for Lifelong Learning Year: 2020	envisages firstly theoretical knowledge acquisition, followed by skills training on how to transmit the learned to others, and the production of own learning contents by students. The KIDS4ALLL project team, leading by the University of Turin, has implemented a pilot action in non-formal institutions in eight countries including two non-EU countries, because of their specific and variegated migration and educational contexts. The project has reached approximately 1000 members of the principal project target groups: students, teachers, educators. The impact of KIDS4ALLL has been further increased through the combined expertise of the consortium members, including academic institutions, NGOs and policymakers from 17 countries spanning over three continents. Preliminary findings suggest that continuous and high-quality teacher training, in particular concerning digital competences and the guidance of collaborative learning processes should be one of the core objectives towards research and innovation. In this context, the KIDS4ALLL project implemented very successfully cross-cultural online seminars and training sessions for practitioners, providing the opportunity for pilot participants to enter in dialogue with them and to exchange best practices on a set of transversal themes regarding coping strategies with highly diversified classrooms.

2.7.7. Societal Challenge 7 – Secure Societies – Protecting Freedom and Security of Europe and its Citizens

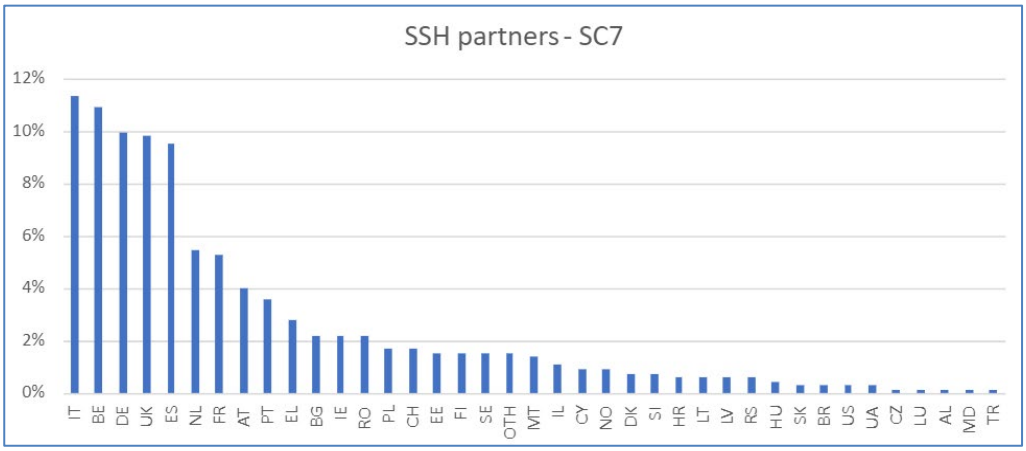
Between 2014 and 2020, SC7 funded 150 topics. The budget for these topics at € 1.504 million.

Overall, 63 of the 150 topics were flagged for SSH. These topics funded 162 projects for a budget of € 798 million, of which €161 million (i.e. 20%) went to SSH partners.

SSH partners accounted for 27% of project partners (646 out of 2428) in the 162 projects. In terms of the trend of SSH partners over time, their share picked in 2015 with 50%, while in 2020 the percentage went to 25 %.



The five most represented countries were Italy, Germany, Spain, France and Portugal.



SSH partners coordinated 34 of the 162 projects, with country affiliation as follows:

Country affiliation of SSH coordinators	UK	IT	DE	NL	BE	ES	FR	AT	PL	NO	**TOTAL**
Number of projects coordinated	8	6	5	5	3	2	2	1	1	1	**34**

In terms of SSH expertise type across all 162 funded projects, Political Science, Public Administration, Law stands out, while Economics, Business, Marketing are well represented. However, the fourth largest category is non-research activities, perhaps reflecting the fact that SSH experts often take on administrative roles. Demography, Human Geography, as well as Anthropology, Ethnology were barely represented at all.

Discipline prevalence in projects funded under SSH-flagged topics		
Disciplines and clusters of disciplines	Number of experts	Share of experts
Political Science, Public Administration, Law	667	41%
Economics, Business, Marketing	230	14%
Sociology	202	12%
No Research activities	201	12%
Psychology	113	7%
Education, Communication	104	6%
Humanities, The Arts	57	3%
History	28	2%
Demography, Human Geography	17	1%
Anthropology, Ethnology	12	1%
TOTAL	1631	100%

When it comes to the quality of SSH integration:

- With the 10% threshold: 58% of projects funded under the SC7-flagged topics show good integration of SSH and of their contributions, while 15% featured fair SSH integration.

Quality of SSH integration with 10% threshold 2014-2020				
	None	Weak	Fair	Good
Share of SSH projects	16%	11%	15%	58%

- With the 20% threshold: 37% of projects funded under the SC5-flagged topics show good integration of SSH and of their contributions, while 29% featured weak SSH integration.

Quality of SSH integration with 20% threshold				
	None	Weak	Fair	Good
Share of SSH projects	21%	29%	13%	37%

Best practice example:

TOPIC **SU-FCT01-2018-2019-2020** Human factors, and social, societal, and organisational aspects to solve issues in fighting against crime and terrorism	The fight against crime and terrorism necessitates a comprehensive approach considering human factors, social dynamics, and organizational aspects. The EU Security Union aims to integrate prevention, investigation, and mitigation capabilities to address challenges such as human trafficking, child sexual exploitation, cybercrime, and radicalization. Research and initiatives should focus on prevention, investigation, and assistance for victims, understanding organized crime involvement, addressing emerging threats, and reducing reoffending. Efforts should be made to comprehend the drivers of cybercriminal behaviour, develop preventive measures, and provide alternatives for young individuals involved in cyber delinquency. Upholding European values and fundamental rights is crucial, with the goal of enhancing knowledge among law enforcement agencies, developing policy-making tools, and fostering a balanced European Security Union.
PROJECT **IcARUS:** Innovative AppRoaches to Urban Security Year: 2019	The IcARUS project focuses on integrating Social Sciences and Humanities in urban security policies, with concrete outcomes. First it aims to address urban security issues by proposing an integrated, evidence-based and multi-stakeholder approach. This approach will rethink tools for urban security policy and will be based on a vision that combines prevention and sanctions aimed at enhancing social cohesion. A state-of-the-art review has identified innovative tools and practices for addressing urban security challenges, with a specific focus on areas such as juvenile delinquency, trafficking, radicalization, and public space issues. Eventually, this vision will help shape a common approach of security in the European Union. The project has made significant progress in integrating SSH by fostering collaboration between academia, policymakers, and civil society organizations. It has strengthened cities' capacities to anticipate and respond to urban security issues and has developed socially and technologically innovative tools tailored to local contexts. Through multi-sectoral governance and citizen involvement, IcARUS promotes a balanced vision of prevention, sanctions, and social cohesion in urban security

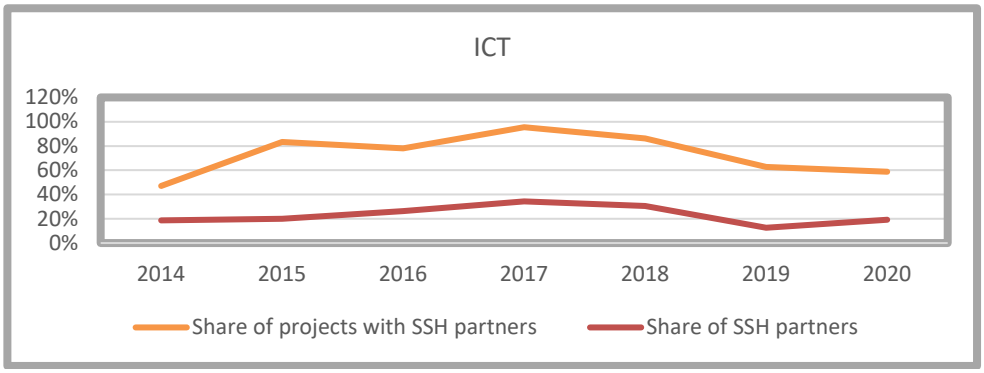
	policies. Finally the project plans to develop a roadmap and toolkit to support policymakers and practitioners in designing innovative and evidence-based strategies. By testing the effectiveness of these tools in partner cities, and by integrating SSH and promoting inclusive urban security policies, IcARUS aims to have a significant socio-economic impact and contribute to the priorities of the European Security and Urban Agendas.

2.7.8. Leadership in enabling and industrial technologies – Information and Communication Technologies (LEIT-ICT)

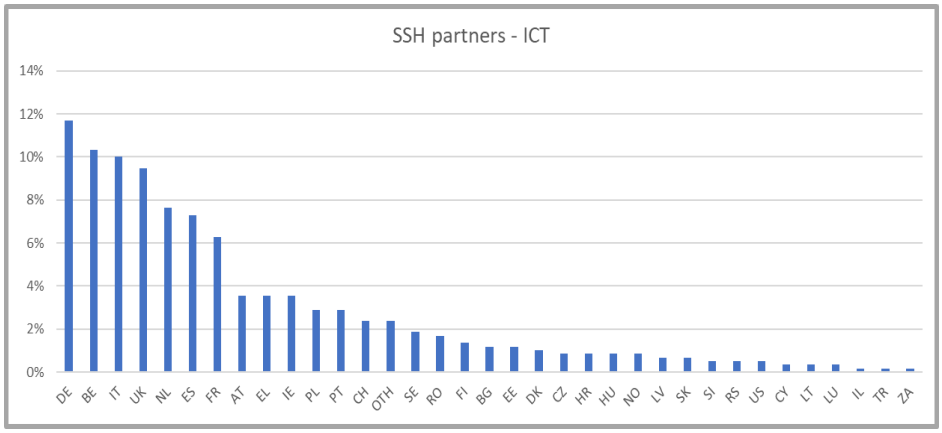
Between 2014 and 2020, LEIT ICT part covered a total of 207 topics. The successive Work Programmes set the budget for all topics at €5 988 million.

Overall, 44 of the 207 topics were flagged for SSH. These topics funded 295 projects for a budget of €1 096 million, of which €181 million (i.e. 17%) went to SSH partners.

SSH partners accounted for 21% of project partners (605 out of 2 892) in all 295 projects, but their share varied from one year to another as shown below.



The five most represented EU countries were Germany, Belgium, Italy, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands. Among the associated countries, Israel and Switzerland were relatively well represented. They preceded, in the top 20, the first three EU-13 MS i.e. Poland, Romania and Bulgaria.



SSH partners coordinated 53 of the 295 projects, with country affiliation as follows:

Country affiliation of SSH coordinators	BE	IT	ES	AT	UK	DE	PL	CH	NO	FR	IE	NL	PT	DK	EE	SE	OTH	TOTAL
Number of project coordinated	8	7	6	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	53

In terms of type of SSH expertise across all 295 funded projects and 1 569 SSH experts, economics, sociology, and business/marketing (27% with 431 experts) and political science and public administration (17% with 263 experts) have high representation. However, the second large category is No Research Activities (19% with 301 experts), reflecting the fact that SSH experts often take on administrative roles. Experts in history, demography, human geography, anthropology and ethnology or sociology were hardly represented at all, ranging from close to 1% with 9 experts in anthropology to 4 % with 67 experts in sociology.

Discipline prevalence in projects funded under SSH-flagged topics		
Disciplines and clusters of disciplines	Number of experts	Share of experts
Economics, Business, Marketing	431	27%
No Research activites	301	19%
Political Science, Public Administration, Law	263	17%
Education, Communication	241	15%
Humanities, The Arts	162	10%
Sociology	67	4%
Psychology	65	4%
History	20	1%
Demography, Human Geography	10	1%
Anthropology, Ethnology	9	1%
TOTAL	1569	100%

When it comes to the quality of SSH integration:

- With the 10% threshold (data available for 2014-2020): 45% of projects funded under the LEIT-ICT SSH-flagged topics show good integration of SSH and of their contributions, while only 6% featured weak SSH integration.

Quality of SSH integration with 10% threshold				
Horizon 2020 part	None	Weak	Fair	Good
LEIT-ICT	30%	6%	20%	45%

- With the 20% threshold (data available for 2015-2020): 34% of projects funded under the LEIT-ICT SSH-flagged topics show good integration of SSH and of their contributions, while 17% featured weak SSH integration.

Quality of SSH integration with 20% threshold				
Horizon 2020 part	None	Weak	Fair	Good
LEIT-ICT	34%	17%	15%	34%

Best practice example:

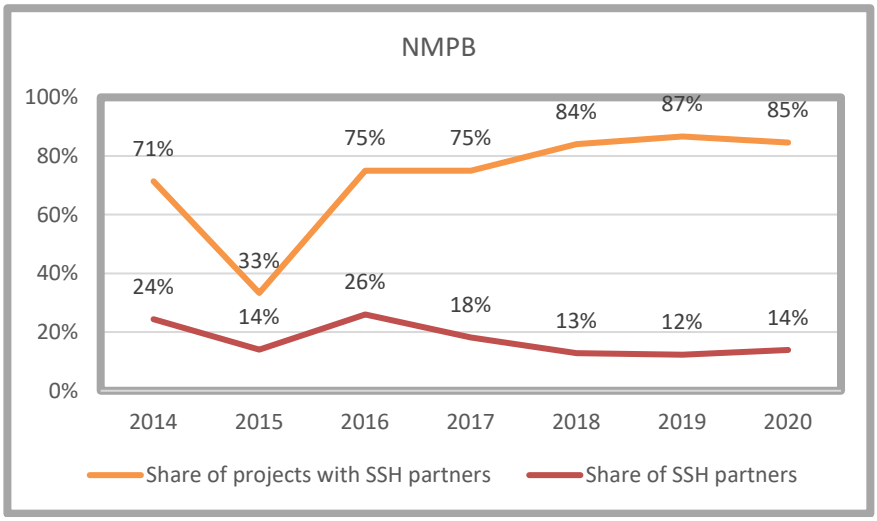
TOPIC **ICT-33-2019** Startup Europe for Growth and Innovation Radar	Projects under this topic aimed to support start-ups and scale ups in achieving market success and nurturing innovation excellence. The focus was on creating new jobs, fostering high-growth businesses, and promoting their growth across Europe and internationally. Innovators identified by the Innovation Radar will benefit from the Start-up Europe ecosystem, including ICT innovators in EU-funded projects. Innovation actions aim to connect deep-tech start-up ecosystems, particularly in less developed regions, to the Start-up Europe network, Digital Innovation Hubs, and cross-border activities. Coordination and support actions provide tailored go-to-market support, mentoring, coaching, and access to investors and customers. The challenge is to scale up innovative businesses, detect high-potential innovations, and support ICT innovators not covered by the European Innovation Council. Success metrics include increased connectedness, access to customers and finance, and sustainability.
PROJECT B-HUB FOR EUROPE - Blockchain HUB FOR EUROPEan start-ups acceleration and growth Year: 2019	The B-HUB FOR EUROPE project, implemented from January 2020 to December 2021, aimed to support blockchain startups in five European ecosystems (Italy, Germany, France, Romania, Lithuania) by providing customized services and creating a European hub for blockchain innovation. The project focused on accelerating business perspectives, providing mentoring and coaching, facilitating access to finance, and improving cross-border networking within the EU blockchain community. The aim was to match blockchain startups with public organizations, corporates, and SMEs to address market needs and create business opportunities. It also aimed to contribute to the development of a favorable regulatory framework for blockchain technology in Europe. The project manage to raise awareness of blockchain technology, facilitating business growth for startups, fostering international collaborations, and providing policy insights for the sustainable growth of blockchain technology in Europe Key outcomes of the project include: • Establishment of a European hub for blockchain startups and the selection of innovative startups through two acceleration calls. • Provision of tailored acceleration services to 45 startups, including business model refinement, IP challenges, client/partner/investor connections, access to public funding, and cross-border collaborations. • Capacity building activities for over 460 private and public organizations, transferring knowledge on blockchain technology and its applications. • Matchmaking opportunities through matching labs, leading to commercial agreements, technology partnerships, fundraising operations, and pilots for technology validation.

2.7.9. Leadership in enabling and industrial technologies – Nanotechnologies, Advanced Materials, Biotechnology and Advanced Manufacturing and Processing (LEIT-NMBP)

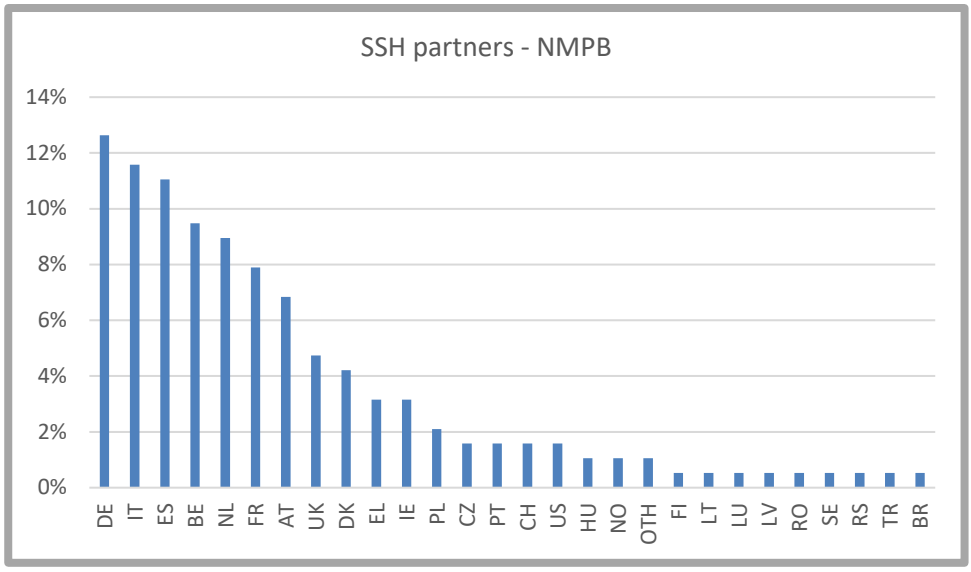
Between 2014 and 2020, LEIT- NMBP covered a total of 253 topics. The successive Work Programmes set the budget for all topics at €3 389 million.

Overall, 38 of the 253 topics were flagged for SSH. These topics funded 79 projects for a budget of €511 million, of which €47million (i.e. 9%) went to SSH partners.

SSH partners accounted for 15% of project partners (190 out of 1302) in all 79 projects, but their share varied from one year to another as shown below.



The five most represented EU countries were Germany, Italy, Spain, Belgium and Netherlands. Among the associated countries. In the top 20, the first three EU-13 MS were Poland, Czechia and Hungary.



SSH partners coordinated 7 of the 79 projects, with country affiliation as follows:

Country affiliation of SSH coordinators	DK	BE	AT	IT	**TOTAL**
Number of project coordinated	3	2	1	1	**7**

In terms of type of SSH expertise across all 79 funded projects and 463 SSH experts, economics, sociology, and business/marketing (34% with 156 experts) and political science and public administration (14% with 67 experts) have high representation. However, the second large category is No Research Activities (19% with 87 experts), reflecting the fact that SSH experts often take on administrative roles. Experts in demography, human geography, anthropology and ethnology were hardly represented at all, ranging from less than 1% with 1 expert in demography and human geography to 3% with 13 experts in psychology or 4% with 17 experts in history.

Discipline prevalence in projects funded under SSH-flagged topics		
Disciplines and clusters of disciplines	Number of experts	Share of experts
Economics, Business, Marketing	156	34%
No Research activites	87	19%
Political Science, Public Administration, Law	67	14%
Humanities, The Arts	63	14%
Education, Communication	38	8%
Sociology	20	4%
History	17	4%
Psychology	13	3%
Anthropology, Ethnology	1	0%
Demography, Human Geography	1	0%
TOTAL	463	100%

When it comes to the quality of SSH integration:

- With the 10% threshold (data available for 2014-2020): 35% of projects funded under the SC1 SSH-flagged topics show good integration of SSH and of their contributions, while 14% featured weak SSH integration.

Quality of SSH integration with 10% threshold				
Horizon 2020 part	**None**	**Weak**	**Fair**	**Good**
LEIT-NMBP	31%	14%	21%	35%

- With the 20% threshold (data available for 2015-2020): 16% of projects funded under the SC1 SSH-flagged topics show good integration of SSH and of their contributions, while 31% featured weak SSH integration.

Quality of SSH integration with 20% threshold				
Horizon 2020 part	**None**	**Weak**	**Fair**	**Good**
LEIT-NMBP	40%	31%	14%	16%

Best practice example:

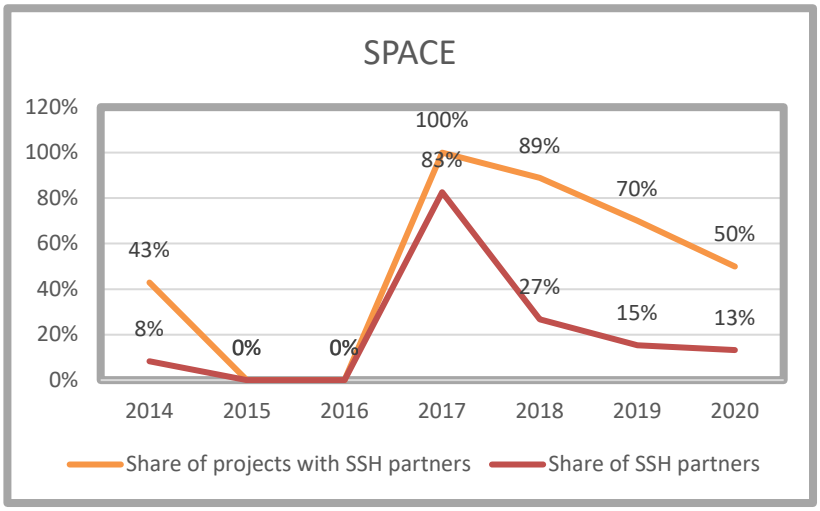
TOPIC **SC1-PHE-CORONAVIRUS-2020-2A** Repurposing of manufacturing for vital medical supplies and equipment.	The specific objective of advanced manufacturing and processing research and innovation is to transform today's manufacturing enterprises, systems and processes. This will be done inter alia by leveraging key enabling technologies in order to achieve more knowledge-intensive, sustainable, resource- and energy-efficient trans-sectoral manufacturing and processing technologies, resulting in more innovative products, processes and services. Enabling new, sustainable products, processes and services and their competitive deployment, as well as advanced manufacturing and processing is also essential for achieving the objectives of the priority 'Societal challenges'.
PROJECT CO-VERSATILE - Adaptive and resilient production and supply chain methods and solutions for urgent need of vital medical supplies and equipment Year: 2020	The CO-VERSATILE project, funded by the EU, aims to enhance the adaptability and resilience of the European manufacturing sector in responding to pandemics, with a particular focus on producing vital medical supplies and equipment. The project addresses the challenges faced during the COVID-19 pandemic by developing innovative approaches to rapidly scale up production methods and optimize supply chains. New products, equipment, methodologies and guidelines were developed with substantial impact both on the economy and society. Special attention is paid to certification issues being of crucial interest for the full deployment of mask productions, portable medical ventilators, disinfectant high-capacity spray and the leverage capacity of the operability and transferability of the achieved technology to third potential users, like SMEs. The core objective of the CO-VERSATILE project is to adapt and repurpose a set of existing technologies and services to increase the adaptation capability of the European Manufacturing Industry to crisis situations. In doing so, it demonstrates research applied in seven Manufacturing Settings of companies producing vital medical equipment. The current state of the project reveals a series of innovations achieved through these Manufacturing Settings as new technologies, prototypes, new products, and services together with supply chain reconfigurations and achieved certifications. The end game of the project is to improve the response and preparedness of Europe's healthcare sector, demonstrating its commitment to addressing societal needs during pandemics.

2.7.10. Leadership in enabling and industrial technologies – SPACE

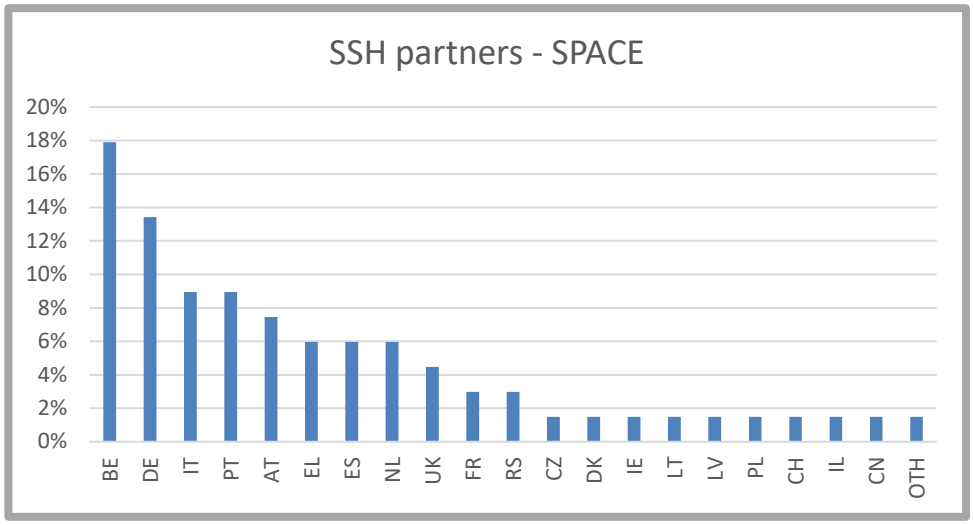
Between 2014 and 2020, LEIT-SPACE programme covered a total of 97 topics. The successive Work Programmes set the budget for all topics at €883 million.

Overall, 12 of the 97 topics were flagged for SSH. These topics funded 37projects for a budget of €68 million, of which €12 million (i.e. 18%) went to SSH partners.

SSH partners accounted for 21% of project partners (66 out of 319) in all 37 projects, but their share varied from one year to another as shown below.



The five most represented EU countries were Belgium, Germany, Italy, Portugal and Austria. Among the associated countries, the Republic of Serbia was relatively well represented. Lithuania, Latvia and Poland are among the EU-13 MS in the top 20, with a share of less than 2% of SSH partners.



SSH partners coordinated 5 of the 37 projects, with country affiliation as follows:

Country affiliation of SSH coordinators	DE	EL	PL	PT	TOTAL
Number of project coordinated	2	1	1	1	5

In terms of type of SSH expertise across all 37 funded projects and 195 SSH experts, economics, business and marketing represent almost the majority of SSH experts (45% with 87 experts). The second largest category is No Research Activities (26% with 51 experts), reflecting the fact that SSH experts often take on administrative roles. Experts in history, demography, human geography, anthropology and ethnology or humanities and arts were hardly represented at all, ranging from non-representation in the field of

anthropology, or less than 1% with one expert in history to 2% with three experts in humanities and arts.

Discipline prevalence in projects funded under SSH-flagged topics		
Disciplines and clusters of disciplines	Number of experts	Share of experts
No Research activites	51	26%
Economics, Business, Marketing	87	45%
Education, Communication	28	14%
Political Science, Public Administration, Law	20	10%
Humanities, The Arts	3	2%
Psychology	2	1%
Sociology	2	1%
Demography, Human Geography	1	1%
History	1	1%
Anthropology, Ethnology	0	0%
TOTAL	195	100%

When it comes to the quality of SSH integration:

- With the 10% threshold (data available for 2014-2020): 45% of projects funded under the SC1 SSH-flagged topics show good integration of SSH and of their contributions, while only 6% featured weak SSH integration.

Quality of SSH integration with 10% threshold				
Horizon 2020 part	None	Weak	Fair	Good
LEIT-SPACE	32%	6%	20%	42%

- With the 20% threshold (data available for 2015-2020): 35% of projects funded under the SC1 SSH-flagged topics show good integration of SSH and of their contributions, while only 7% featured weak SSH integration.

Quality of SSH integration with 20% threshold				
Horizon 2020 part	None	Weak	Fair	Good
LEIT-SPACE	45%	7%	14%	35%

Best practice example:

TOPIC **SPACE-EGNSS-4-2019** Awareness Raising and capacity building	This research topic focuses on developing European Global Navigation Satellite Systems (EGNSS) competences, promoting EGNSS applications, creating industrial networks, and attracting investments in Europe and globally. The aim is to leverage the advantages of EGNSS services, support market uptake, foster strategic partnerships, and enhance the competitiveness of the EU GNSS industry, particularly among SMEs. By disseminating success stories and building awareness, this research seeks to maximize the potential of EGNSS innovation and address societal challenges, while facilitating collaboration between stakeholders and driving the emergence of new downstream applications.

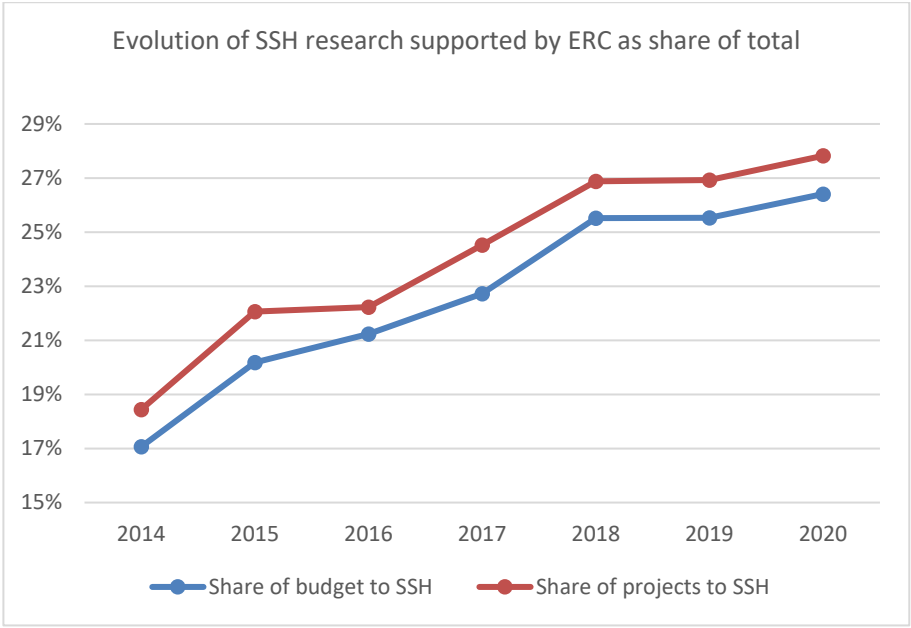
PROJECT GNSS.asia4 - Leveraging Asia for European GNSS Year: 2019	Half of the global population lives in Asia making the continent a significant emerging market. Asian economies are growing rapidly, adopting advanced technological methods and systems, such as innovative GNSS (Global Navigation Satellite System) applications, which represent an increasing competition challenge for Europe. Therefore, Asia constitutes an important economic and business target for the European industry and institutions. However, EU SMEs lack the expertise and resources to meet Asian market requirements while the big companies are not competitive enough due to political and institutional frames that condition the market. The EU-funded GNSS.asia4 project works on the GNSS.asia pioneering platform that enhances international cooperation seeks a deep understanding of Asia's technology markets and encourages the EU industry's competitiveness in Asia. The platform enhances Europe's presence in Asia's GNSS ecosystems and acts as a broker for opportunities in the multi-GNSS hotspot of Asia. GNSS.asia is a unique support platform for international co-operation in GNSS and a proven, effective outreach arm for EGNSS, equally recognized by European and Asian industry, institutions and key associations. It serves a community of industrial partners and prepares the ground for EGNSS stakeholders' work in Asia. GNSS.asia4 will sharpen its proven toolbox to leverage its network in Asia for industry collaborating and competitiveness. By addressing the challenges faced by European companies in the Asian market, the project aims to strengthen Europe's competitiveness, foster international cooperation, and promote the adoption of GNSS technology in both regions

3. Integration of SSH in the projects funded under the European Research Council

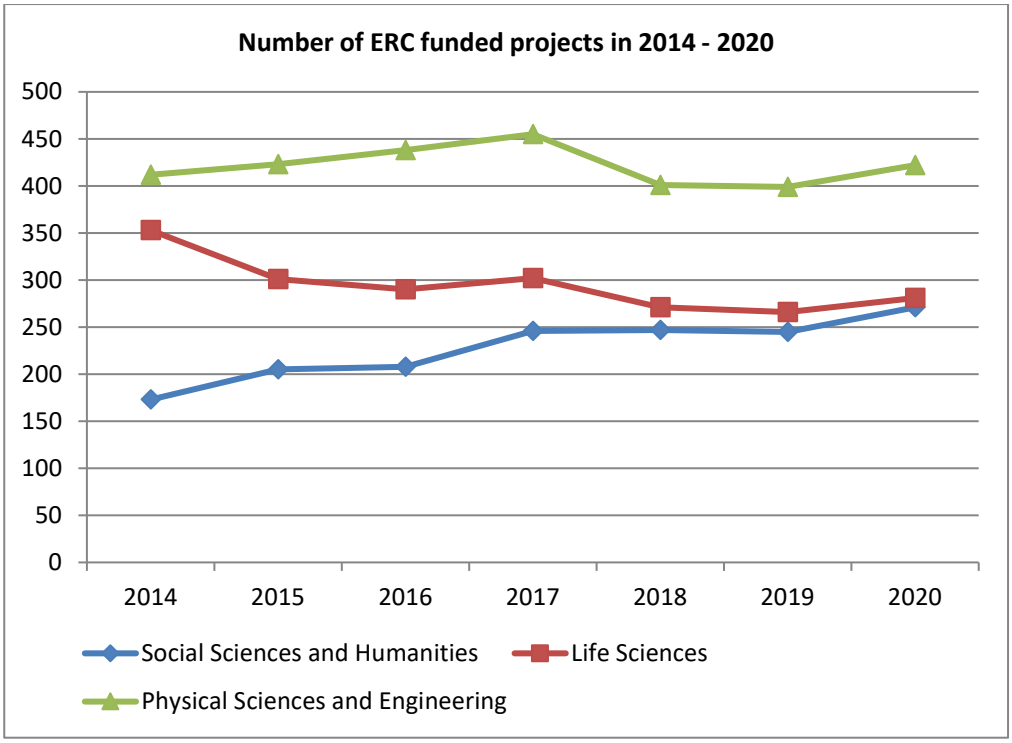
The European Research Council (ERC) has been set up by the European Union in 2007. It is the premier European funding organisation for excellent frontier research and funds creative researchers of any nationality and age, to run projects based across Europe. The data have been provided by the European Research Council Executive Agency and this chapter complements the information on SSH in other parts of the programme.

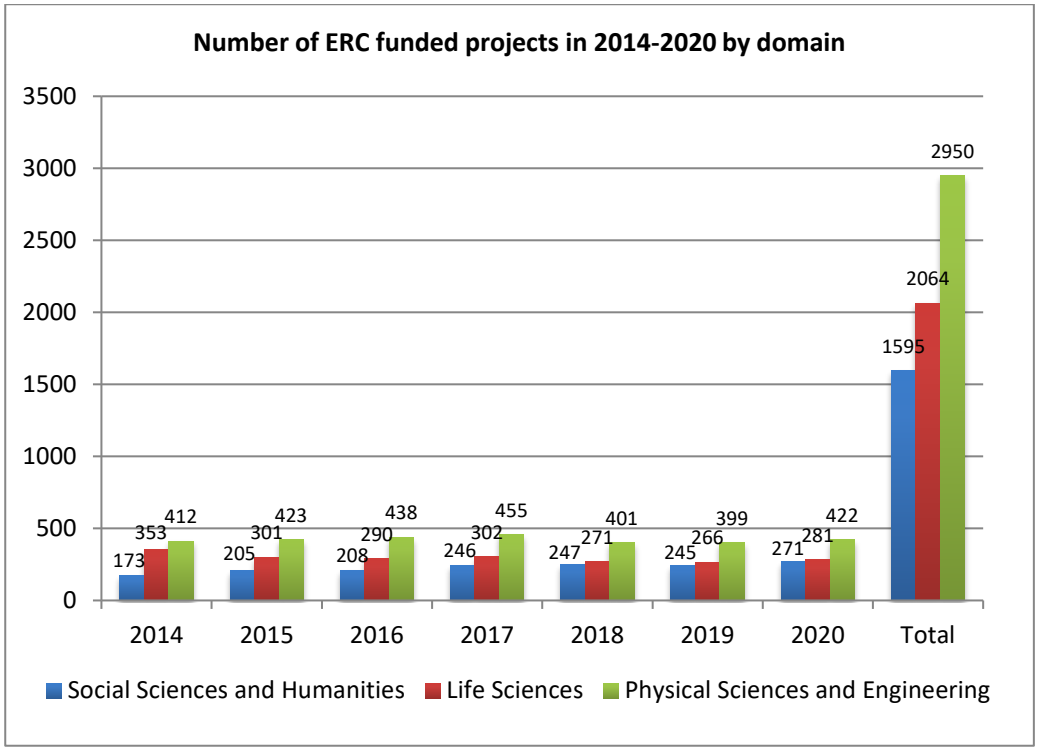
SSH research supported by the ERC has been growing over the period 2014-2020, both in terms of the overall budget share going to SSH and in the number of SSH projects. ERC funding dedicated to SSH grew particularly strongly from 2014 to 2015 and then again from 2017 to 2018, when the peak of 26% of budget to SSH has been reached and maintained in a plateau for the three consecutive years 2018-2019-2020.

When it comes to the number of grants for SSH, there was a large increase in absolute numbers from 2014 to 2018 – from 18% to 26% - and then a stabilisation in 2018, followed by a plateau for the two consecutive years 2018-2019 and a slight increase to 28% in 2020, confirming the steady consolidation of SSH-related areas in projects funded by the ERC.

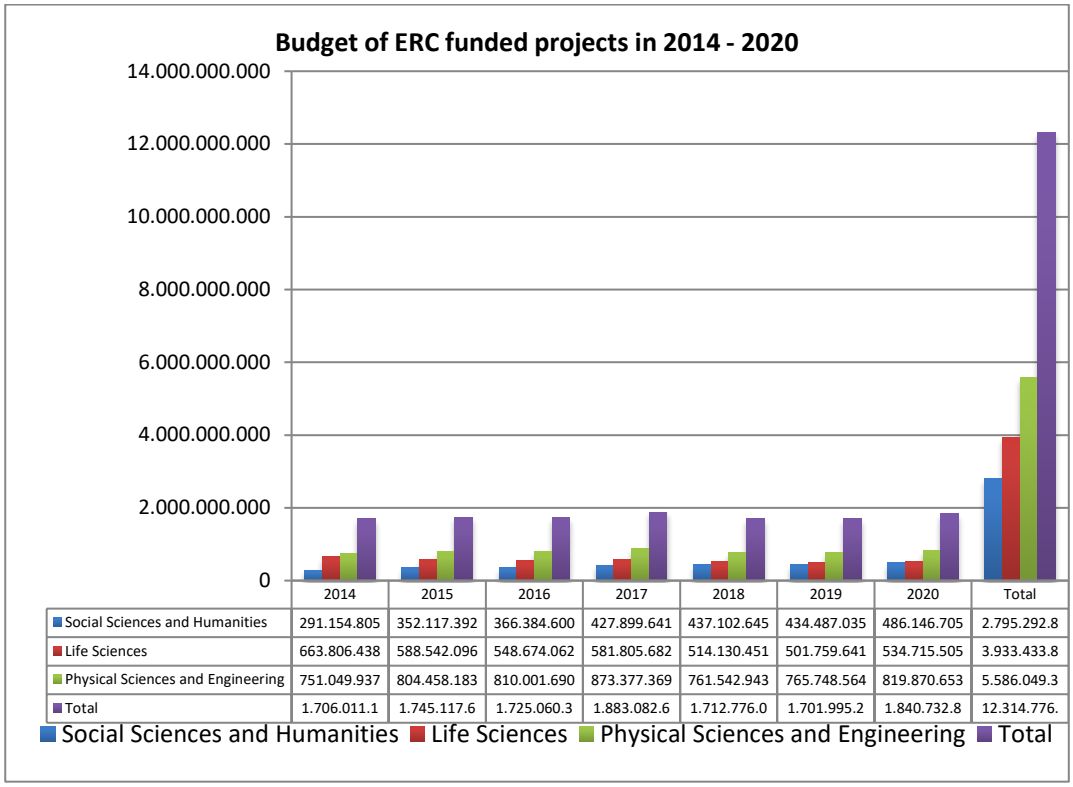


SSH has been gradually catching up with other sectors, such as the life sciences, the physical sciences and engineering, particularly in the period 2016-2017 and 2019-2020 as indicated in the two graphs below.





In terms of ERC budget allocated to SSH, there is a growing long-term trend since 2014.



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Social Sciences and Humanities	291.154.805	352.117.392	366.384.600	427.899.641	437.102.645	434.487.035	486.146.705	2.795.292.8
Life Sciences	663.806.438	588.542.096	548.674.062	581.805.682	514.130.451	501.759.641	534.715.505	3.933.433.8
Physical Sciences and Engineering	751.049.937	804.458.183	810.001.690	873.377.369	761.542.943	765.748.564	819.870.653	5.586.049.3
Total	1.706.011.1	1.745.117.6	1.725.060.3	1.883.082.6	1.712.776.0	1.701.995.2	1.840.732.8	12.314.776.

Best practice example:

TOPIC **ERC-SG-SH3 - ERC** Starting Grant - Environment and society	The European Research Council supports cutting-edge research through its "Ideas" program, with a budget of €7.4 billion. This includes the ERC Starting Independent Researcher Grants, such as the ERC-SG-SH3 - ERC Starting Grant - Environment and society, which focuses on understanding the human mind and its complexity in fields like cognition, linguistics, psychology, philosophy, and education. By fostering excellence and attracting talented scientists, the ERC promotes advancements in these disciplines, benefiting society by unravelling the intricacies of the human mind and contributing to our understanding of cognition, language, psychology, philosophy, and education.
PROJECT **PACCASA - Preventing** Abuse of Children in the Context of AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa Year: 2019	12 million children in sub-Saharan Africa have been orphaned by AIDS and a further 70 million live with AIDS-affected caregivers. Previous research has revealed heightened levels of physical, sexual and emotional abuse suffered by children in these contexts, often due to economic insecurity, loss of caregivers and stigma. The project developed unique approach by involving collaboration between scientists, policy-makers, and civil society to ensure that the intervention developed is culturally appropriate and sustainable. It then tested a programme to prevent child abuse in townships and rural areas of the Eastern Cape province, South Africa, where HIV infection rates are up to 30%. Using an evidence-based approach, the programme focused mainly on parenting programmes, with the priority of strengthening the child-caregiver relationship through group discussions, home assignments, role-play practice and home-based visits. With the further support of her ERC Proof of Concept funded project CAPITA (Child Abuse Prevention International Training and Access), PACCASA delivered a free child abuse prevention program called SAFE. It has already been translated into 18 languages and reached over 600,000 families in 22 countries. The program manuals and research toolkits are freely available through the WHO and UNICEF websites, receiving endorsements from major organizations in the field. SAFE has been taken up in countries across Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and Eastern Europe. For her research.

4. SSH Integration in Marie SKŁODOWSKA-CURIE Actions

The Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA) is a fellowship programme for research, supporting researchers at all stages of their career. It funds research across all disciplines and fosters cooperation between academia, industry and innovative training. It involves three[1] types of funding action: Individual Fellowships[2] (MSCA-IF), Innovative Training Networks (MSCA-ITN), and Research and Innovation Staff Exchange (MSCA-RISE), on the basis of participations[3] and projects. In the MSCA context, 'SSH' relate to participants or

[1] MSCA-COFUND projects are disregarded as there is no possible differentiation per subject, so the level of SSH integration cannot be assessed. 'NIGHT' is not discussed, because it is an event rather than a project.

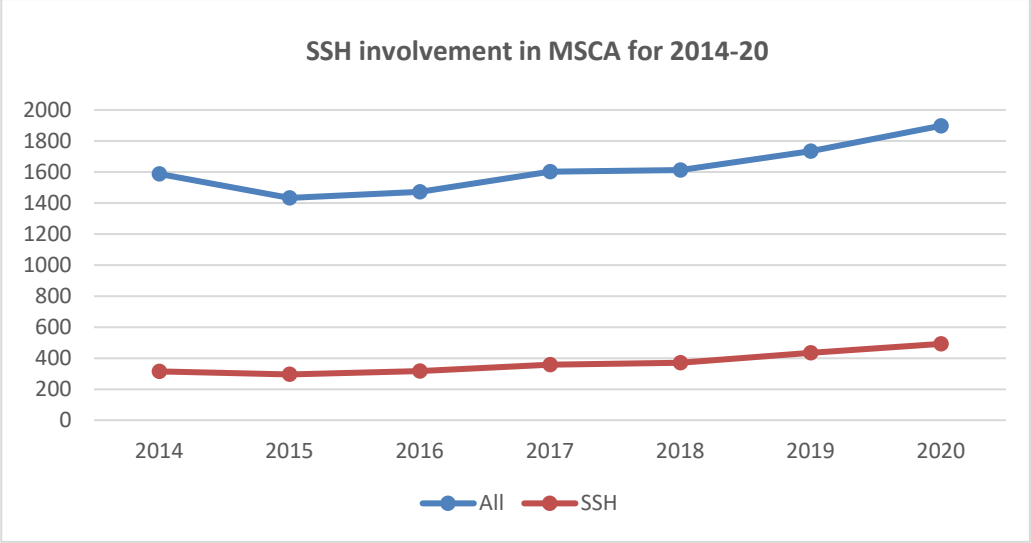
[2] Each Fellow is also considered a project.

[3] Participations are the number of times an organisation participates in a project; there may be multiple participating organisations per project.

projects in economic sciences or social sciences and humanities, which are outlined separately.

During the 2014 - 2020 period, SSH involvement in different MSCA actions increased overall from 20% to 26%.

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
All	1 588	1 433	1 473	1 603	1 612	1734	1898
SSH	314	295	317	357	371	435	492
Share	20%	21%	22%	22%	23%	25%	26%



As regards SSH participation in MSCA, it is worth noting that SSH-related disciplines are usually most strongly represented in the SSH and Economic Sciences panels.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
LIFE SCIENCES	426	392	377	427	427	416	420
SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES	276	261	277	318	340	404	458
INFORMATION SCIENCES AND ENGINEERING	231	209	224	230	230	257	296
ENVIRONMENT AND GEOSCIENCES	217	180	201	206	205	209	253
CHEMISTRY	183	165	178	202	189	198	221
PHYSICS	177	161	147	148	156	180	183
ECONOMIC SCIENCES	38	34	40	39	31	31	34
MATHEMATICS	40	31	29	33	34	39	33
TOTAL	1588	1433	1473	1603	1612	1734	1.898

At the end of 2020, SSH was involved in 26% of all MSCA projects in the various actions under consideration, with a particular intensity for MSCA-IF academic mobility actions (28%). More than one in four MSCA fellows were involved in SSH-related activities.

Call Abbreviation	SSH	All	Proportion of SSH (ECO + SOC)
H2020-MSCA-IF-2020	462	1659	28%

H2020-MSCA-ITN-2020	18	161	11%
H2020-MSCA-RISE-2020	12	78	15%
TOTAL	492	1898	26%

Best practises example:

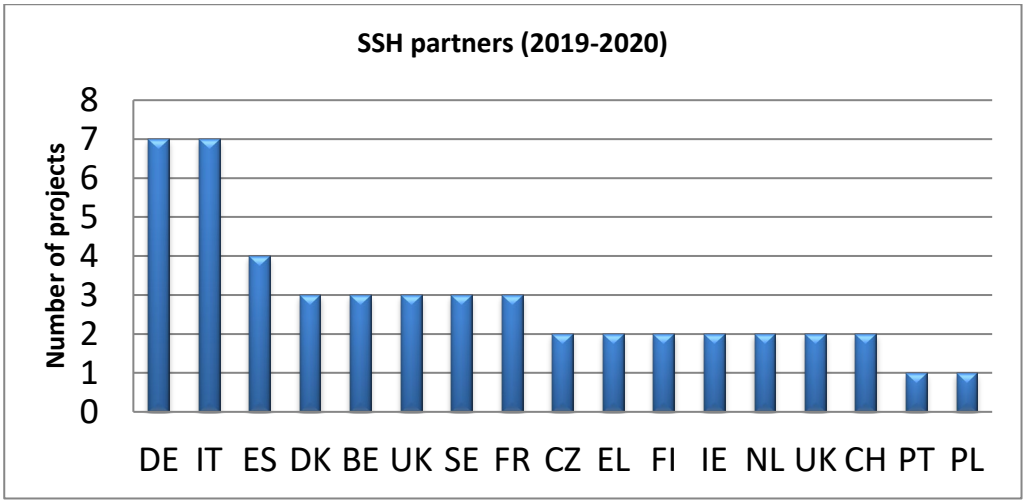
TOPIC MSCA-ITN-2020 Innovative Training Networks (ITN)	Innovative Training Networks support competitively selected joint research training and/or doctoral programmes, implemented by partnerships of universities, research institutions, research infrastructures, businesses, SMEs, and other socio-economic actors from different countries across Europe and beyond. They provide interdisciplinary training, promote knowledge sharing, and offer exposure to non-academic sectors. The training includes transferable skills development, open science principles, and entrepreneurship. ITN fosters quality supervision, mentoring, and career guidance, leading to higher impact research and improved career prospects.
PROJECT **ADAPTED** (Eradicating Poverty: Pathways towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals) Year: 2020	Since 1990, there have been considerable efforts to reduce absolute poverty in most developing countries. However, especially in Sub-Sahara Africa, progress has been slow. Literature shows that the academic debate on the determinants of poverty reduction takes place in disciplinary silos, where approaches that work well for high-income economies but ignore structural differences between high-income and developing countries are applied and deliver ambiguous results. The EU-funded ADAPTED project will address this apparent research gap by developing high-level training for early-stage researchers, aiming to avoid the existing silos, integrate developing country realities into poverty reduction approaches and bridge the attested knowledge gaps. By incorporating social sciences and humanities perspectives, the project aims to gain a comprehensive understanding of poverty and to develop effective policies that address its root causes. ADAPTED will therefore aim to validate pathways towards poverty eradication, analyse the interactions between poverty reduction and other policy areas, and optimize the impact of poverty reduction policies. By providing high-level training and a unique skills portfolio to researchers, ADAPTED aims to break the existing silos and equip them with the tools to contribute to poverty reduction in a holistic and socially relevant manner.

5. SSH integration in the Future Emerging Technologies (FET)

In 2019 -2020, FET funded 22 topics. The budget for these topics was at € 1309.6 million. Overall, 7 of the 22 topics were flagged for SSH. These topics funded 215 projects for a budget of €708 million, of which €15 million (i.e. 2.11%) went to SSH partners.
In terms of types of action, the 215 funded projects include:

- 214 Research and Innovation Actions
- 1 Coordination and Support Actions

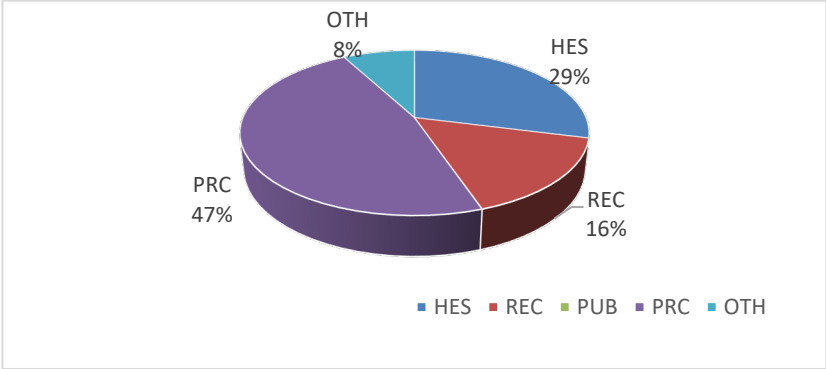
SSH partners accounted for 3.69% of project partners (51 out of 1382) in the 215 projects. The five most represented countries were Germany, Italy, Spain, Denmark, and Belgium. The UK, Sweden and France were also relatively well represented.



SSH partners coordinated 4 of the 215 projects, with country affiliation as follows:

Country of affiliation of SSH coordinator (2019-2020)	PT	EL	FI	CH	Total
Number of projects coordinated	1	1	1	1	4

In terms of type of activity, 53% of the SSH partners were private organisations (PRC), and 22% were higher education institutions (HES). These data refer to years 2019 and 2020.



In terms of SSH expertise type across all 215 funded projects, non-research activities are the largest category with 58%. Business/marketing and psychology are well represented. Economics and education were barely represented at all.

Discipline prevalence in projects funded under SSH-flagged topics (2019-2020)		
Disciplines and clusters of disciplines	Number of experts	Share of experts that include partner-level expertise
Non - Research activities (Communication, Project management)	67	58%
Business/Marketing	24	21%
Psychology	17	15%
Economics	5	4%
Education	2	2%

When it comes to the quality of SSH integration:

- With the 10% and 20% threshold: 81% of projects did not demonstrate any dimension of SSH integration while 10% of the projects featured fair and good SSH integration.

Quality of SSH integration with 10% and 20% threshold (2019-2020)				
	None	Weak	Fair	Good
Number of projects	174	20	19	2
Share of SSH projects	81%	9%	9%	1%

Best practice example:

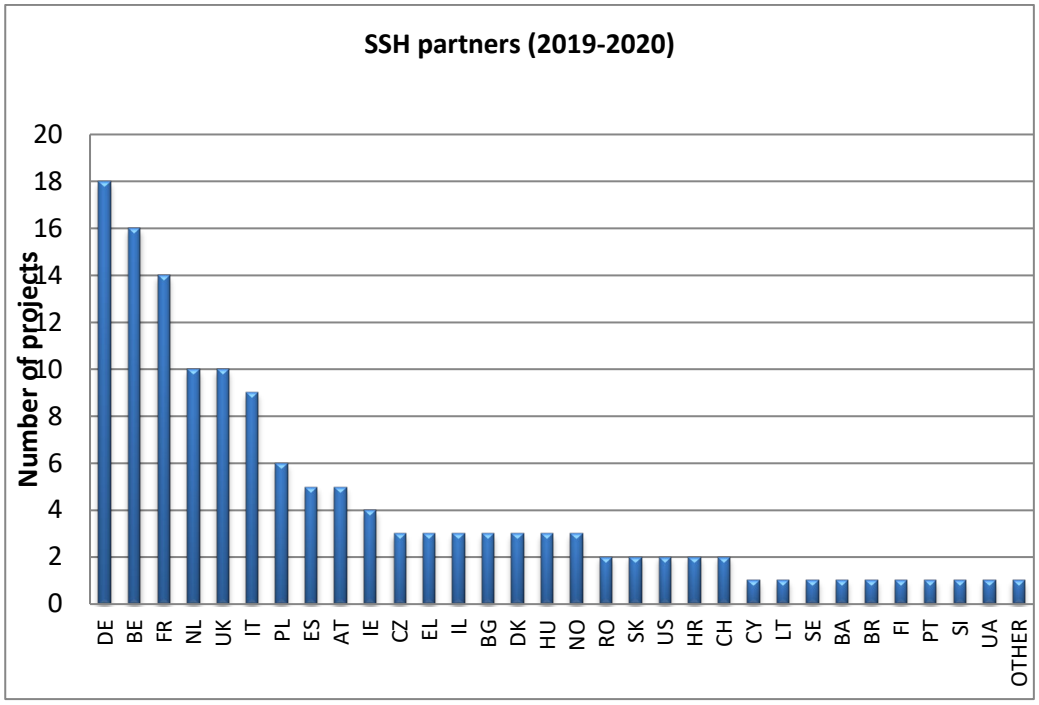
TOPIC **FETOPEN-01-2018-2019-2020** FET-Open Challenging Current Thinking	The topic seeks proposals for high-risk, high-impact interdisciplinary research that challenges existing paradigms. Projects must have a radical vision enabled by a new technology concept and target a breakthrough as a first proof of concept. They should involve ambitious interdisciplinary research and open up new areas of investigation. The research should mitigate high risks through a flexible methodology and address science-and-technology uncertainties. The topic encourages collaborations that dissolve boundaries between sciences and disciplines, including the social sciences and humanities. It aims to lay the foundations for future technologies and promote social or economic impact. Key actors, such as young researchers, high-tech SMEs, and first-time participants, are encouraged to contribute to building research and innovation capacity across Europe.
PROJECT **ATARCA –** Accounting Technologies for Anti-Rival Coordination and Allocation Year: 2020	Accounting Technologies for Anti-Rival Coordination and Allocation project (ATARCA) aimed to modernize economic systems for the digital era, focusing on anti-rival resources like knowledge, reputation, and practically any digital good. These resources increase in value with use, challenging the scarcity logic of our current global economy. By embracing a multidisciplinary perspective, the project aims to unlock the potential of social sciences and humanities in shaping the future of digital markets and enabling systemic sustainability. A breakthrough came with the development of the shareable non-fungible token (sNFT), a cryptographic standard that incentivizes sharing of anti-rival resources. Various sNFT-based solutions can be tailored to local needs to allow rapid upscaling. ATARCA demonstrated the feasibility of such an approach through three pilot experiments, which highlighted how technology and user experiences could incentivize resource sharing for sustainable collective action and desired policy impact. Emphasizing collaboration and positive externalities, the project placed considerable focus on disseminating research results, publishing resources like open online courses on anti-rivalry, releasing teaching modules, and conducting workshops with various stakeholders. These educational initiatives aimed to enhance understanding of the revolutionary potential of sNFTs and anti-rival resources. Benefitting from an interdisciplinary consortium, ATARCA's explorative approach resulted in innovative outcomes for addressing social challenges. With its pioneering technological foundation, the project signals a transformative shift in our global economy towards sustainability and collaboration, ripe for exploration across various contexts.

6. SSH in Research Infrastructures (RIS)

In 2019 -2020, RIS funded 22 topics. The budget for these topics was at € 671.2 million. Overall, 4 of the 22 topics were flagged for SSH. These topics funded 51 projects for a budget of €299 million, of which €34 million (i.e. 11.3%) went to SSH partners.
In terms of types of action, the 51 funded projects include:

- 46 Research and Innovation Actions
- 5 Coordination and Support Actions

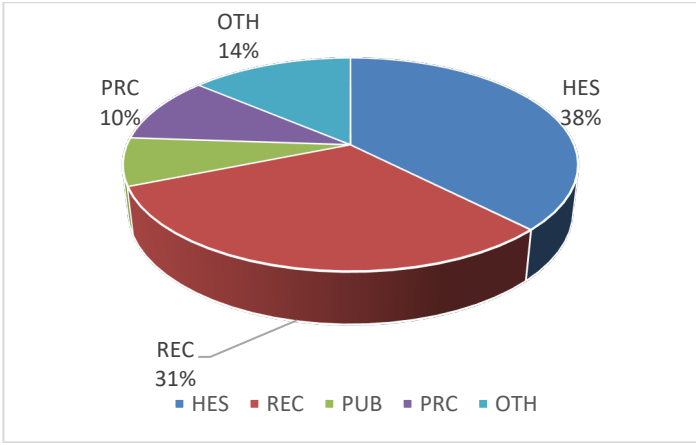
SSH partners accounted for 13% of project partners (138 out of 1094) in the 51 projects. The five most represented countries were Germany, Belgium, France, the Netherlands and the UK. Italy and Poland were also relatively well represented.



SSH partners coordinated 11 of the 51 projects, with country affiliation as follows:

Country of affiliation of SSH coordinator (2019-2020)	NL	FR	IT	BE	AT	PL	UK	Total
Number of projects coordinated	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	11

In terms of type of activity, 38% of the SSH partners were higher education institutions (HES), and 31% were research organisations (REC). These data refer to years 2019 and 2020.



In terms of SSH expertise type across all 51 funded projects, Humanities and Arts stands out, while History, Political Sciences and Business/Marketing are well represented. However, the second largest category is non-research activities, perhaps reflecting the fact that SSH experts often take on administrative roles. Education, Anthropology and Human Geography were barely represented at all.

Discipline prevalence in projects funded under SSH-flagged topics (2019-2020)		
Disciplines and clusters of disciplines	Number of experts	Share of experts that include partner-level expertise
Humanities/Arts	75	20%
Non - Research activities (Communication, Project management)	63	16%
History	61	16%
Business/Marketing	38	10%
Political sciences/Public administration	33	9%
Economics	30	8%
Sociology	29	8%
Communication	23	6%
Law	20	5%
Education	6	2%
Anthropology/Ethnology	5	1%
Human Geography	1	0%

When it comes to the quality of SSH integration:

- With the 10% and 20% threshold: 20% of projects funded under the RIS SSH-flagged topics show good integration of SSH and of their contributions, while 4% featured weak SSH integration.

Quality of SSH integration with 10% and 20% threshold (2019-2020)				
	None	Weak	Fair	Good
Number of projects	33	2	6	10
Share of SSH projects	65%	4%	12%	20%

Best practises example:

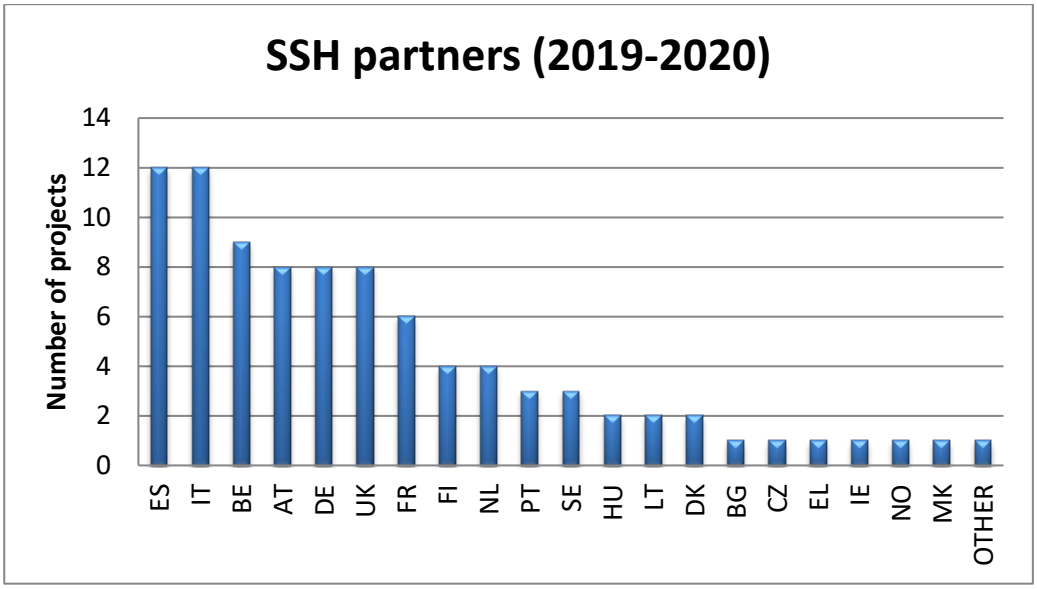
TOPIC INFRAIA-02-2020 Integrating Activities for Starting Communities	This topic aims to address the lack of support for integrating infrastructures of starting communities in previous funding programs. The aim is to mobilize a consortium of research infrastructures, stakeholders, and public authorities from different countries and to provide trans-national and virtual access to European researchers. To achieve the goal it encourages networking, trans-national access, and joint research activities to improve services, harmonize procedures, and foster cooperation among research infrastructures, scientific communities, and industry. The goal is to ensure effective access to research infrastructures for European researchers, promote innovation through partnerships with industry, and facilitate the sharing of knowledge and technologies across disciplines and between academia and non-academic stakeholders. Additionally, the integration of infrastructures and harmonized access can contribute to evidence-based policy making and enhance the socio-economic impact of past investments in research infrastructures.
PROJECT **VITALISE** - Virtual health and wellbeing living lab infrastructure Year: 2020	VITALISE represents a pioneering effort to harmonize living lab services and procedures, with the potential to serve as a framework for other domains. The project aims to demonstrate the value of living labs as research and technology infrastructures, while fostering collaboration and standardization in the field. The project aims at harmonizing procedures and promoting research activities in the health and well-being domain through the integration of living labs. Living labs are real-life settings that facilitate research and innovation processes by actively involving end-users in the development of solutions. VITALISE focuses on providing convenient access to research infrastructures, engaging people in the validation of hypotheses, and incorporating expertise from various disciplines. One key aspect of the project is the development of ICT tools for shared access to devices and applications used across living labs. This integration allows researchers to access and utilize similar resources and datasets, enhancing collaboration and standardizing procedures. Additionally, VITALISE establishes a harmonization body to streamline the operations of health and well-being living labs, ensuring consistency and compatibility. VITALISE enables researchers to access 17 living lab research infrastructures through in-person transnational access and remote digital access to datasets. The project aims to bridge the gap between different stakeholders, such as citizens, patients, doctors, research organizations, companies, and government agencies, fostering joint-value co-creation and rapid prototyping. VITALISE invests in the development of training methods to promote a wider understanding and utilization of living lab methodologies within the research community. By harmonizing procedures, providing shared access to resources, and facilitating collaboration, the project seeks to advance research in the health and well-being domain, not only in Europe but also globally.

7. Science with and for Society (SwafS)

In 2019 -2020, SWAFS funded 38 topics. The budget for these topics was € 212.3 million. **Five out of 38 topics** were flagged for SSH. These topics funded 14 projects for a budget of €22 million, of which €18 million (i.e. 81.8%) went to SSH partners.

In terms of types of action, the 14 funded projects were all of them Research and Innovation Actions.

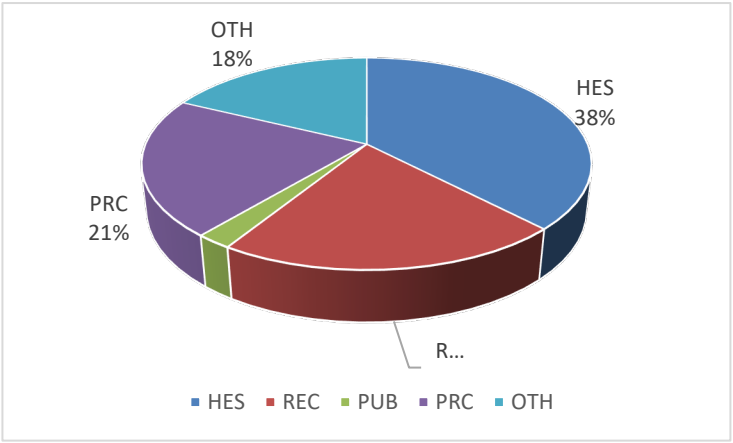
SSH partners accounted for 78.2% of project partners (90 out of 115) in the 14 projects. The most represented countries were Spain, Italy, Belgium, Austria, Germany and the UK. France, Finland and the Netherlands were also relatively well represented.



SSH partners coordinated 11 of the 14 projects, with country affiliation as follows:

Country of affiliation of SSH coordinator (2019-2020)	ES	IT	DE	FR	FI	NL	NO	IL	Total
Number of projects coordinated	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	11

In terms of type of activity, 38% of the SSH partners were higher education institutions (HES), and 21% were research organisations (REC). These data refer to years 2019 and 2020.



In terms of SSH expertise type across all 14 funded projects, Sociology stands out, while Education, Communication and Humanities and Arts are well represented. Alarmingly, the third largest category is non-research activities. Business/Marketing, Anthropology/Ethnology and Law were barely represented at all.

Discipline prevalence in projects funded under SSH-flagged topics (2019-2020)		
Disciplines and clusters of disciplines	Number of experts	Share of experts that include partner-level expertise
Sociology	68	23%
Education	54	18%
Non - Research activities (Communication, Project management)	52	18%
Communication	36	12%
Humanities/Arts	23	8%
Economics	20	7%
Political sciences/Public administration	15	5%
Psychology	9	3%
Business/Marketing	9	3%
Anthropology/Ethnology	5	2%
Law	4	1%

When it comes to the quality of SSH integration:

Quality of SSH integration with 10% and 20% threshold (2019-2020)				
	None	Weak	Fair	Good
Number of projects	0	0	0	14
Share of SSH projects	0%	0%	0%	100%

- With the 10% and 20% threshold: **100% of projects funded under the SWAFS SSH-flagged topics show good integration of SSH and of their contributions.**

Best practise example:

TOPIC **SwafS-27-2020** Hands-on citizen science and frugal innovation	The topic aims to promote inclusivity and active participation in research and innovation. Citizen science involves engaging ordinary citizens in scientific activities, fostering social inclusion and the development of new knowledge and technologies. Frugal innovation focuses on creating affordable and sustainable solutions for low-income populations worldwide, involving citizens and civil society organizations. Evaluation of the impacts on society, economy, and innovation processes is emphasized in both areas. Challenges include securing funding, sharing research data, building capacity among citizen scientists, and evaluating long-term impacts. Citizen science encompasses various levels of participation, from raising public knowledge to co-designing research agendas and policies. Upholding fundamental rights and promoting international cooperation are crucial. By embracing citizen

	science and frugal innovation, research becomes more accessible, empowering individuals and communities to contribute to scientific advancements and address the needs of diverse populations.
PROJECT **YOUCOUNT** - Empowering youth and co-creating social innovations and policymaking through youth-focused citizen social science Year: 2020	Across Europe, many young people are at risk of being left out of society. The EU-funded YouCount project aims to explore how more inclusive and youth-friendly societies can be created. Through youth citizen social science (YCSS), young people aged between 15 and 29 help the project's researchers investigate what creates social inclusion as well as co-create innovations and measures that can help promote social inclusion and belonging among young people. Using case studies, a large network of local stakeholders has been set up to investigate social inclusion opportunities across nine countries. Their documentation will offer a significant contribution to the emerging field of Citizen Social Science. So far, 103 Young Citizen Scientists are participating. Furthermore, the YouCount App is being tested as a hands-on tool to for young citizen scientist to share their daily life experiences of participating, belonging, and citizenship in society. Overall, the project's work provides evidence on the outcomes of YCSS through citizen science activities. Among others, the project has delivered two dedicated policy briefings, one on YCSS and another one providing 10 recommendations for decision-makers in the European Union on co-creating youth-friendly societies through Citizen Social Science. YouCount has received an honorary mention of the EU Citizen Science Prize that will be awarded for the first time in September 2023. The project secured additional funding from Norway, project YouCountNor+, proving the interest of national stakeholders, and supporting its sustainability.

8. Conclusion

Horizon 2020 was the first EU research and innovation Framework Programme into which social sciences and humanities (SSH) was systematically integrated. In doing so, the programme has been a precursor and a lever for an inter- and transdisciplinary approach to addressing societal challenges throughout its operational period and beyond.
As is often the case when establishing monitoring methodologies for such new approaches, the indicators used focused mainly on inputs: in terms of budget, SSH partners' participation in projects, and SSH disciplines represented. Such quantitative data provided a fair overview of the place and weight of SSH in the programme, and of the budget allocated to the tasks performed by SSH partners within project consortia.
At the same time, this methodology cannot properly assess the scientific, economic and societal impact achieved through SSH participation, nor can it measure the real degree of interdisciplinary collaboration.
The results achieved through the use of this monitoring methodology, as presented in this final report, have provided valuable feedback for a new and improved methodology to assess the effectiveness of SSH integration in Horizon Europe. We can also conclude that several further improvements would be desirable in order to achieve a more robust monitoring of SSH integration, allowing for an assessment of the scientific, economic and societal impact of SSH integration, and for assessing the degree of cross-sectoral collaboration involving SSH. In particular, the following points are important:

- Measurement and Evaluation of project outputs (scientific publications, deliverables, reports, engagement with policy makers, ...)

- Indicators to assess the scientific, economic and social impact of SSH projects

- Improved assessment of the qualitative integration of SSH

In order to track meaningful achievements of EU-funded R&I projects, reporting would have to be extended beyond the project duration, as experience has shown that many of the most useful and significant impacts can often only be delivered once the scientific findings can be discussed and implemented with policy makers and implementing authorities and organisations. This also applies to the assessment of scientific, economic and societal impacts.

OUTLOOK FOR HORIZON EUROPE

The way forward

This section of the report points to the main changes envisaged for SSH integration and its monitoring in Horizon Europe. It is based on the findings of SSH monitoring in Horizon 2020 and new approaches that have been developed after the launch of SSH monitoring in Horizon 2020. The latter include concrete outputs from EU-funded projects like the SSH integration toolkit from SHAPE-ID (see Annex I for the link), new approaches to SSH integration at national levels like in the UK and new methodologies for assessing outputs, impact and the degree of cross-sectoral collaboration as applied in the "Evaluation Study on the Implementation of Cross-Cutting Issues in Horizon 2020" (link available in Annex I).
As discussed in the previous section, the systematic integration of SSH in Horizon 2020 opened up a new dimension of interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary collaboration in EU research, but at the same time showed the limitations of this approach due to the rules, tools, and methodologies in place. Such limitations concerned input focused indicators, the use of proxies and of somewhat arbitrary thresholds for SSH consortium partners, as well as for the quality of SSH integration. To this can be added that SSH relevant data could not be generated automatically from project proposals but had to be extracted manually, and that a low level of SSH integration in proposals under SSH-flagged topics had no impact on their evaluation.

Like complex societal challenges, which cannot be resolved through one discipline or one individual only, meaningful SSH integration cannot be limited to a box ticking exercise. It takes a whole cycle – a holistic approach – from the drafting of a topic, the concept of a project and composition of the submitting consortium, over the evaluation of project proposals and the expertise of the evaluators to the monitoring of SSH integration in individual projects throughout their life cycles as well as in the programme in its entirety.

The rules, tools and methodology for SSH integration are one essential element. The other are the knowledge, expertise and experience of the staff involved. This goes for the Commission staff drafting the research work programmes, the staff of the executive agencies and experts evaluating and monitoring the individual projects as well as for the researchers and managers running individual projects.

SSH integration in Horizon Europe – where we are

The integration of SSH in all Horizon Europe clusters, including missions and partnerships, is defined as a key cross-cutting priority. Effective SSH integration represents is considered an important requirement for fostering societal impact in the future.

SSH integration is also embedded in the Horizon Europe Strategic Plan 2021-2024, where SSH are a key constituent of research and innovation, especially regarding the twin green and digital transitions.
SSH integration is also one of the issues covered by the monitoring and reporting obligations in Horizon Europe.

SSH in the Work Programmes

The way in which SSH should be integrated is defined in a clearer and more concrete way under Horizon Europe than was the case for Horizon 2020. This should increase the tangible effects and visibility of SSH integration.
For topics that have been identified as SSH relevant (the so called 'SSH flagged topics'), SSH expertise should be:

- integrated in a straightforward way, covering the entire cycle starting from co-creation and co-design of topics under calls for proposals,
- followed by the demonstrable presence of SSH expertise in the selection and implementation of the projects,
- all of the above occurring in a clearly meaningful and binding way.

Flagging of SSH relevant topics

The flagging of SSH relevant call topics has proved useful. Flagging focuses the SSH integration exercise to areas where this integration makes most sense and represents an added value.
However, while the experience under Horizon 2020 confirmed the usefulness of flagging SSH relevant topics, the quality of its application varied. For example, the SSH flagging was only visible to applicants preparing proposals if they either consulted the Funding and Tenders Portal of the European Commission – that acts as the single entry point for applicants, contractors and experts, or if they consulted the document `Opportunities for Researchers from the Social Sciences and Humanities in Horizon Europe', a resource freely available to find calls and topics with relevance for the Social Sciences and Humanities prepared by the Net4society consortium (see Annex I for the link). If applicants used other means to access the call topics, SSH flagging could not be seen.
In order to raise awareness of SSH integration in SSH relevant projects, in Horizon Europe topic drafters are invited to include a standard sentence, or a variation of it, in the topic description under the section 'scope': "*This topic requires the effective contribution of SSH disciplines and the involvement of SSH experts, institutions as well as the inclusion of relevant SSH expertise, in order to produce meaningful and significant effects enhancing the societal impact of the related research activities."*

SSH integration in the application forms

For SSH-flagged topics, the project proposal's description of action (DoA) should include a description on how SSH disciplines are integrated in the project. This includes describing the contributions of participants from the social sciences and humanities to the work performed, as well as the role played by SSH disciplines in the project. If applicants

consider that the integration of SSH is not appropriate for their project, a justification should be included in the DoA.
More specifically, this implies: in the application part A applicants should tick a box to highlight which partners will contribute mainly through the social sciences or/and the humanities.
In the part B of the application form, under the methodology, they should show the role of SSH disciplines in the project or provide a justification if they consider that these are not relevant.
In the section on Capacity of participants, applicants should show how their consortium includes expertise in social sciences and humanities.

The evaluation process

Before embarking on the evaluation of projects, the **evaluators are briefed** on the tasks they need to fulfil and the rules to be observed. In all three evaluation criteria, they need to pay specific attention to SSH integration when they are evaluating proposals under SSH-flagged topics:

- Criterion 1 – **Excellence**: all experts need to check on an individual basis, in consensus and panel meetings, the following: 'For topics indicating the need for the integration of social sciences and humanities, is the role of these disciplines properly addressed?'.

- Criterion 2 – **Impact**: all experts will need to check on an individual basis, in consensus and panel meetings, the following: 'Are the proposed dissemination, exploitation and communication measures suitable?'

- Criterion 3 – **Implementation**: the experts will need to consider on an individual basis, in consensus and panel meetings, the following two aspects: 'For topics flagged as SSH relevant, does the consortium include expertise in social sciences and humanities?' and also: 'Does the consortium match the project's objectives, and bring together the necessary disciplinary and inter-disciplinary knowledge?'

A proposal without a sufficient contribution/integration of SSH research and competences will thus receive a lower evaluation score.

SSH integration in the projects' assessment reports

At project reporting, the Project Officer (PO) should assess in the Assessment Report if the project has adequately engaged in an effective integration of social sciences and humanities, as outlined in the DoA. If only partially or not at all, the PO should check whether the project provides an acceptable justification and/or corrective measures.
For this assessment, POs should check the project summary on continuous reporting and the narrative part of the periodic report. The assessment must be documented in the PO assessment report.

In the Technical report, Part A – project summary, context and overall objectives – POs should assess SSH integration based on the description of the role played by SSH disciplines in the project. POs should also check whether the optional question on Key factors fostering and impeding the progress to impact has been ticked for the involvement of social sciences and humanities in the project.

In the Technical report, Part B, Section 1. Explanation of the work carried out and overview of progress, based on the description provided on the role of SSH disciplines in the project during the reporting period, POs should assess the SSH integration.

Horizon Europe – next steps

As described above, some parts of SSH integration under Horizon Europe, such as the rules for the integration and evaluation of SSH in project proposals, have already been developed and implemented. Others points, however, are still under discussion, such as new and more telling indicators and assessment methodologies possibly allowing for an evaluation of the scientific, economic and societal impact of SSH integration and of the degree of cross-sectoral collaboration involving SSH.

The integration of SSH in EU research and innovation programmes, as well as its assessment, still is – and will remain for years to come – work in progress. However, based on the findings of this report and on the results achieved so far under Horizon Europe, we can confidently say that we are progressing well.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1:

A1.1 Previous monitoring reports on SSH integration in Horizon 2020

- Integration of social sciences and humanities in Horizon 2020. 2nd Monitoring report on SSH-flagged projects funded in 2015 under the societal challenges and industrial leadership priorities, Directorate General for Research and Innovation, European Commission (2017), available here: https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/acac40f5-e84b-11e6-ad7c-01aa75ed71a1/language-en

- Integration of social sciences and humanities in Horizon 2020. 5° monitoring report on projects funded in 2018 under the Horizon Europe Programme, Directorate General for Research and Innovation, European Commission (2020), available here: https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/4f198f8e-4599-11eb-b59f-01aa75ed71a1/language-en/format-PDF/source-289465838

- Opportunities for Researchers from the Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH) in Horizon Europe. Analysis of SSH-relevant Topics in Work porgramme 2023-2024 (2023), Net 4 society, available here: https://horizoneuropencpportal.eu/news/ssh-opportunities-document-published

- Evaluation Study on the Implementation of Cross-Cutting Issues in Horizon 2020 Evaluation in support of the ex-post evaluation of the European Framework Programme for Research and Innovation Horizon 2020 Annex 3: Case study report (2023), Independent expert report, European Commission, available here: https://op.europa.eu/o/opportal-service/download-handler?identifier=33862cc3-d1cf-11ed-a05c-01aa75ed71a1&format=pdf&language=en&productionSystem=cellar&part=

A1.2 Websites:

- Project description on the EU-funded SHAPE-ID project, Cordis, available here: https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/822705

- The Horizon 2020 Work Programmes, Research and Innovation, European Commission (2023), available here: https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/funding/funding-opportunities/funding-programmes-and-open-calls/horizon-2020_en

ANNEX 2: STATISTICAL TOOLS AND METHODOLOGY

To give evidence of the SSH integration in Horizon 2020 and in line with the obligations stemming from the legal basis of the programme, a methodology for monitoring the integration of SSH in the topics and projects has been developed for the first time in the history of the EU R&I action. As is often the case when launching methodologies for such novel approaches, the indicators focused on measuring inputs with regard to the share of the budget, the number of SSH participants and the involvement of scientific disciplines in the developed projects.

The methodology applied analyses those projects resulting from topics, which were flagged "SSH relevant", where the inclusion of SSH disciplines and experts was considered relevant for the scientific, economic or societal outputs of the projects. The flagging of SSH relevant topic projects helped focussing on areas, where SSH integration can really make a difference and avoid a general fatigue of contributing to a broad set of horizontal obligations with each individual project.

For measuring the quality of SSH integration and the identification of SSH partners, a proxy has been chosen. This approach has been followed through the whole lifespan of the programme to safeguard a continuity of comparable data for the entire pillar on societal challenges and for the Leading and Enabling Technologies.

Other parts of the programme have been gradually integrated in the report as soon as data has been made available. Therefore, the report includes data on ERC since 2016, on MSCAs, FETs (based on the presence of the SSH dimension), and of RIs (infrastructure relating to SSH activities) since 2017. To this has been added data on SwafS since 2018 and on the LEIT since 2019.

As to the statistical tools, one of the main challenges in Horizon 2020 was that no reliable IT-based solution has been in place for automatically collecting and regularly monitoring data on SSH integration in the projects. As a result, data for the quantitative analysis had to be extracted manually, project by project, from the European Commission's database of EU-funded research and innovation projects. It stems from the grant agreements for the SSH-relevant projects selected for funding.

The relevant parameters were defined as follows:

Budget going to SSH: The total amount given to SSH partners in the projects funded under the SSH-flagged topics.

SSH partners: Consortium partners (i.e., legal entities) for which 66% or more of the experts listed in the Grant Agreement (Part B) as taking part in the project have an academic and/or professional background in SSH and contribute with this expertise to project activities. This means that partners with fewer than 66% of experts with SSH expertise taking part in the project are ***not*** counted as SSH partners in this report, although such experts may still play a significant role.

Activity type: This is determined on basis of the legal status of consortium partners and their public, commercial, research and educational affiliation[5]. The five activity types used in this report are those used by the Common Research Data Warehouse (CORDA)[6], as follows:

HES Higher or secondary education establishments
REC Research organisations

PUB Public body (excluding research organisations and higher or secondary education establishments)
PRC Private for-profit entities (excluding higher or secondary education establishments)
OTH Others

Distribution by discipline: This category provides aggregated data on the distribution of SSH expertise across projects. It indicates what percentage of projects include partner-level expertise in each of the following 13 (groupings of) disciplines:

- anthropology (excluding physical anthropology) and ethnology;
- economics;
- business and marketing;
- human geography and demography (excluding physical geography);
- education;
- communication;
- history;
- humanities and the arts (archaeology, area studies, ethics, interpretation and translation, languages and cultures, literature, linguistics, philosophy, religion and theology);
- political science, public administration;
- law, legal studies;
- psychology;
- sociology;
- non-research activities (project management and project-related communication activities).

Changes introduced in previous years' reports were kept:

- in order to have more precise figures on SSH disciplines, the number of experts is counted per discipline in each project;
- SSH experts whose contribution to the projects is in the form not of research but rather communication and project management are counted separately. For instance, if an SSH partner is in charge of the work package on communication, all the experts will be counted as non-research. Also, if the coordinator is an SSH partner, one of its experts is counted as non-research;
- SSH disciplines are broken down into 13 groupings (see above).

Quality of SSH integration: This category is a composite project-level indicator that gives some indication of the degree of SSH integration with two thresholds, one for 10% and another one for 20%. It considers the performance of each project against four criteria and associated thresholds.

10% threshold

- the proportion of SSH partners is higher than 10%;
- the proportion of the budget going to SSH is higher than 10%;
- the proportion of person-months by SSH partners are higher than 10%;
- SSH contributions came from at least two distinct SSH disciplines.

In the second scenario, a 20% threshold was applied for the three first criteria:

- the proportion of SSH partners is higher than 20%;
- the proportion of the budget going to SSH is higher than 20%;
- the proportion of person-months by SSH partners are higher than 20%;

- SSH contributions came from at least two distinct SSH disciplines.

The quality of SSH integration in each project is assessed according to the following scale:

- **None:** No threshold met for any of the four criteria
- **Weak:** Threshold met for one criterion only
- **Fair:** Threshold met for two or three criteria
- **Good:** Threshold met for all four criteria

ANNEX 3: ADDITIONAL DATA ON THE BUDGET SHARE PER YEAR

Budget allocated to SSH flagged topics and to SSH partners (million €)

2014

Horizon 2020 part	Total budget 2014 calls	Budget allocated to SSH flagged topics	Budget going to SSH partners	Share of budget going to SSH partners from the SSH flagged topics	Share of budget going to SSH partners from the total call budget
SC1	589	275	33	12%	6%
SC2	293	104	29	27%	10%
SC3	583	94	21	22%	4%
SC4	539	226	21	9%	4%
SC5	306	124	16	13%	5%
SC6	114	83	70	84%	61%
SC7	205	79	28	36%	14%
Total SC	2.629	985	218	22%	8%
LEIT-ICT	710	100	13	13%	2%
LEIT-NMBP	533	21	3	16%	1%
LEIT-SPACE	130	17	1	7%	1%
Total LEIT	1.373	138	18	13%	1%
Total	**4.002**	**1.123**	**236**	**21%**	**6%**
Total ex. SC6	3.887	1.041	166	16%	4%

2015

Societal Challenge	Total budget 2015 calls	Budget allocated to SSH flagged topics	Budget going to SSH partners	Share of budget going to SSH partners from the SSH flagged topics	Share of budget going to SSH partners from the total call budget
SC1	590	135	26	19%	4%
SC2	179	85	12	14%	7%
SC3	618	88	13	15%	2%
SC4	268	75	27	36%	10%
SC5	329	172	16	9%	5%
SC6	127	92	61	67%	48%
SC7	200	39	13	34%	7%
Total SC	2.312	685	168,5	25%	7%
LEIT-ICT	819	195	28	15%	3%
LEIT-NMBP	510	8	0	2%	0%
LEIT-SPACE	104	-	-	0%	0%
Total LEIT	1.433	203	29	14%	2%
Total	**3.745**	**888**	**197**	**22%**	**5%**
Total ex. SC6	3.618	796	136	17%	4%

2016

Horizon 2020 parts	Total budget 2016 calls	Budget allocated to SSH-flagged topics	Budget going to SSH partners	Share of budget going to SSH partners under SSH-flagged topics	Share of budget going to SSH partners out of the total call budget
SC1	265	208	9	5%	4%
SC2	267	69	15	22%	6%
SC3	403	148	17	12%	4%
SC4	343	141	24	17%	7%
SC5	135	43	23	53%	17%
SC6	93	86	59	68%	63%
SC7	147	86	8	9%	5%
Total SC	1.651	779	155	20%	15%
LEIT-ICT	460	109	24	23%	5%
LEIT-NMBP	249	3	1	37%	0,46%
LEIT-SPACE	92	-	-	0%	0%
Total LEIT	801	112	26	23%	3%
Total	**2.452**	**891**	**181**	**20%**	**7%**
Total ex. SC6	2.359	805	122	18%	5%

2017	Horizon 2020 parts	Total budget 2017 calls	Budget allocated to SSH-flagged topics	Budget going to SSH partners	Share of budget going to SSH partners under SSH-flagged topics	Share of budget going to SSH partners out of the total call budget
	SC1	332	195	38	20%	11%
	SC2	381	194	42	22%	11%
	SC3	527	178	14	8%	3%
	SC4	410	135	14	10%	3%
	SC5	224	171	35	21%	16%
	SC6	126	114	85	75%	68%
	SC7	186	87	17	20%	9%
	Total SC	2.186	1.074	246	23%	11%
	LEIT-ICT	634	44	14	33%	2%
	LEIT-NMBP	260	64	9	14%	3%
	LEIT-SPACE	99	5	4	87%	4%
	Total LEIT	992	113	27	24%	3%
	Total	**3.178**	**1.187**	**273**	**23%**	**9%**
	Total ex. SC6	3.052	1.073	188	17%	6%

2018	Horizon 2020 parts	Total budget 2018 calls	Budget allocated to SSH-flagged topics	Budget going to SSH partners	Share of budget going to SSH partners under SSH-flagged topics	Share of budget going to SSH partners out of the total call budget
	SC1	1.025	302	53	18%	5%
	SC2	407	299	51	17%	12%
	SC3	610	336	60	18%	10%
	SC4	532	150	28	19%	5%
	SC5	375	185	42	23%	11%
	SC6	127	122	99	82%	78%
	SC7	226	159	25	16%	11%
	Total SC	3.303	1.553	358	23%	11%
	LEIT-ICT	1.291	140	37	26%	3%
	LEIT-NMBP	638	185	16	9%	3%
	LEIT-SPACE	107	14	3	23%	3%
	Total LEIT	2.036	339	56	17%	3%
	Total	**5.339**	**1.892**	**415**	**22%**	**8%**
	Total ex. SC6	5.212	1.770	315	18%	6%

2019	Horizon 2020 parts	Total budget 2019 calls	Budget allocated to SSH-flagged topics	Budget going to SSH partners	Share of budget going to SSH partners under SSH-flagged topics	Share of budget going to SSH partners out of the total call budget
	SC1	1.024	512	43	8%	4%
	SC2	591	376	50	13%	8%
	SC3	675	203	40	20%	6%
	SC4	1.089	166	30	18%	3%
	SC5	385	250	46	18%	12%
	SC6	164	163	122	75%	75%
	SC7	262	171	34	20%	13%
	Total SC	4.190	1.840	365	20%	9%
	ICT	1.058	314	40	13%	4%
	NMBP	571	128	10	8%	2%
	SPACE	187	16	2	14%	1%
	Total LEIT	1.816	458	52	11%	3%
	Total	**6.007**	**2.298**	**418**	**18%**	**7%**
	Total ex. SC6	5.843	2.135	295	14%	5%

2020	Horizon 2020 parts	Total budget 2020 calls	Budget allocated to SSH-flagged topics	Budget going to SSH partners	Share of budget going to SSH partners under SSH-flagged topics	Share of budget going to SSH partners out of the total call budget
	SC1	1.383	438	48	11%	4%
	SC2	654	280	47	17%	7%
	SC3	629	299	48	16%	8%
	SC4	574	58	18	32%	3%
	SC5	415	109	33	30%	8%
	SC6	190	166	110	66%	58%
	SC7	279	178	36	20%	13%
	Total SC	4.123	1.527	340	22%	8%
	ICT	1.017	194	24	13%	2%
	NMBP	628	102	8	7%	1%
	SPACE	164	17	2	11%	1%
	Total LEIT	1.809	313	34	11%	2%
	Total	**5.933**	**1.839**	**374**	**20%**	**6%**
	Total ex. SC6	5.742	1.673	263	16%	5%

Budget allocated to SSH-flagged topics and SSH partners (€ million) in 2014-2020					
Horizon 2020 part	Total budget 2014-2020 calls	Budget allocated to SSH-flagged topics	Budget going to SSH partners	Share of budget under SSH-flagged topics going to SSH partners	Share of budget out of total calls budget going to SSH partners
SC1	5 207	2 065	250	12%	5%
SC2	2 772	1 407	245	17%	9%
SC3	4 046	1 345	213	16%	5%
SC4	3 755	950	163	17%	4%
SC5	2 170	1 054	211	20%	10%
SC6	942	824	607	74%	64%
SC7	1 504	798	161	20%	11%
Total SC	**20 395**	**8 443**	**1 851**	**22%**	**9%**
ICT	5 988	1 096	181	17%	3%
NMBP	3 389	511	47	9%	1%
SPACE	883	68	12	18%	1%
Total LEIT	**10 260**	**1 675**	**240**	**14%**	**2%**
Total	**30 655**	**10 118**	**2 092**	**21%**	**7%**
Total ex. SC6	*29 713*	*9 294*	*1 485*	*16%*	*5%*

ANNEX 4: SSH-FLAGGED TOPICS AND CONTRIBUTION FROM SSH PARTNERS BY YEAR

2014	Societal Challenge	Total number of topics	Number of SSH flagged topics	Funded projects under SSH flagged topics	Projects with SSH partner(-s)	Share of projects with SSH partners	Partners in projects under SSH flagged topics	SSH partners in projects under SSH flagged topics	Share of SSH partners
	SC1	28	11	60	40	67%	678	112	17%
	SC2	37	13	20	19	95%	361	104	29%
	SC3	38	16	53	40	75%	498	102	20%
	SC4	39	17	44	31	70%	651	85	13%
	SC5	25	9	26	13	50%	376	41	11%
	SC6	19	11	34	34	100%	337	297	88%
	SC7	25	8	23	18	78%	269	104	39%
	Total SC	211	85	260	195	75%	3.170	845	27%
	LEIT-ICT	27	6	34	16	47%	264	49	19%
	LEIT-NMBP	42	5	7	5	71%	86	21	24%
	LEIT-SPACE	21	2	7	3	43%	72	6	8%
	Total LEIT	90	13	48	24	50%	422	76	18%
	Total	**301**	**98**	**308**	**219**	**71%**	**3.592**	**921**	**26%**
	Total ex. SC6	282	87	274	185	68%	3.255	624	19%

2015	Societal Challenge	Total number of topics	Number of SSH flagged topics	Funded projects under SSH flagged topics	Projects with SSH partner(-s)	Share of projects with SSH partners	Partners in projects under SSH flagged topics	SSH partners in projects under SSH flagged topics	Share of SSH partners
	SC1	24	6	24	22	92%	298	69	23%
	SC2	23	10	14	9	64%	317	48	15%
	SC3	36	14	44	35	80%	481	85	18%
	SC4	16	5	11	11	100%	210	69	33%
	SC5	22	9	32	22	69%	566	59	11%
	SC6	28	23	36	36	100%	423	305	72%
	SC7	37	10	11	11	100%	157	78	50%
	Total SC	186	77	172	146	85%	2452	713	29%
	LEIT-ICT	20	4	60	50	83%	549	111	20%
	LEIT-NMBP	37	2	3	1	33%	22	3	14%
	LEIT-SPACE	13	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
	Total LEIT	70	6	63	51	81%	571	114	20%
	Total	**256**	**83**	**235**	**197**	**84%**	**3023**	**827**	**27%**
	Total ex. SC6	228	60	199	161	81%	2.600	522	20%

2016	Horizon 2020 parts	Total number of topics	Number of SSH-flagged topics	Funded projects under SSH-flagged topics	Projects with at least one SSH partner	Share of projects with SSH partners	Partners in projects under SSH-flagged topics	SSH partners in projects under SSH-flagged topics	Share of SSH partners
	SC1	23	11	35	20	57%	494	46	9%
	SC2	41	11	30	26	87%	625	126	20%
	SC3	34	7	29	13	45%	283	61	22%
	SC4	27	12	30	19	63%	395	80	20%
	SC5	19	7	11	10	91%	172	80	47%
	SC6	18	16	26	26	100%	293	225	77%
	SC7	19	9	24	13	54%	198	43	22%
	Total SC	181	73	185	127	70%	2460	661	27%
	LEIT-ICT	27	7	50	39	78%	380	100	26%
	LEIT-NMBP	21	4	4	3	75%	27	7	26%
	LEIT-SPACE	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
	Total LEIT	48	11	54	42	78%	407	107	26%
	Total	**229**	**84**	**239**	**169**	**71%**	**2867**	**768**	**27%**
	Total ex. SC6	211	68	213	143	67%	2.574	543	21%

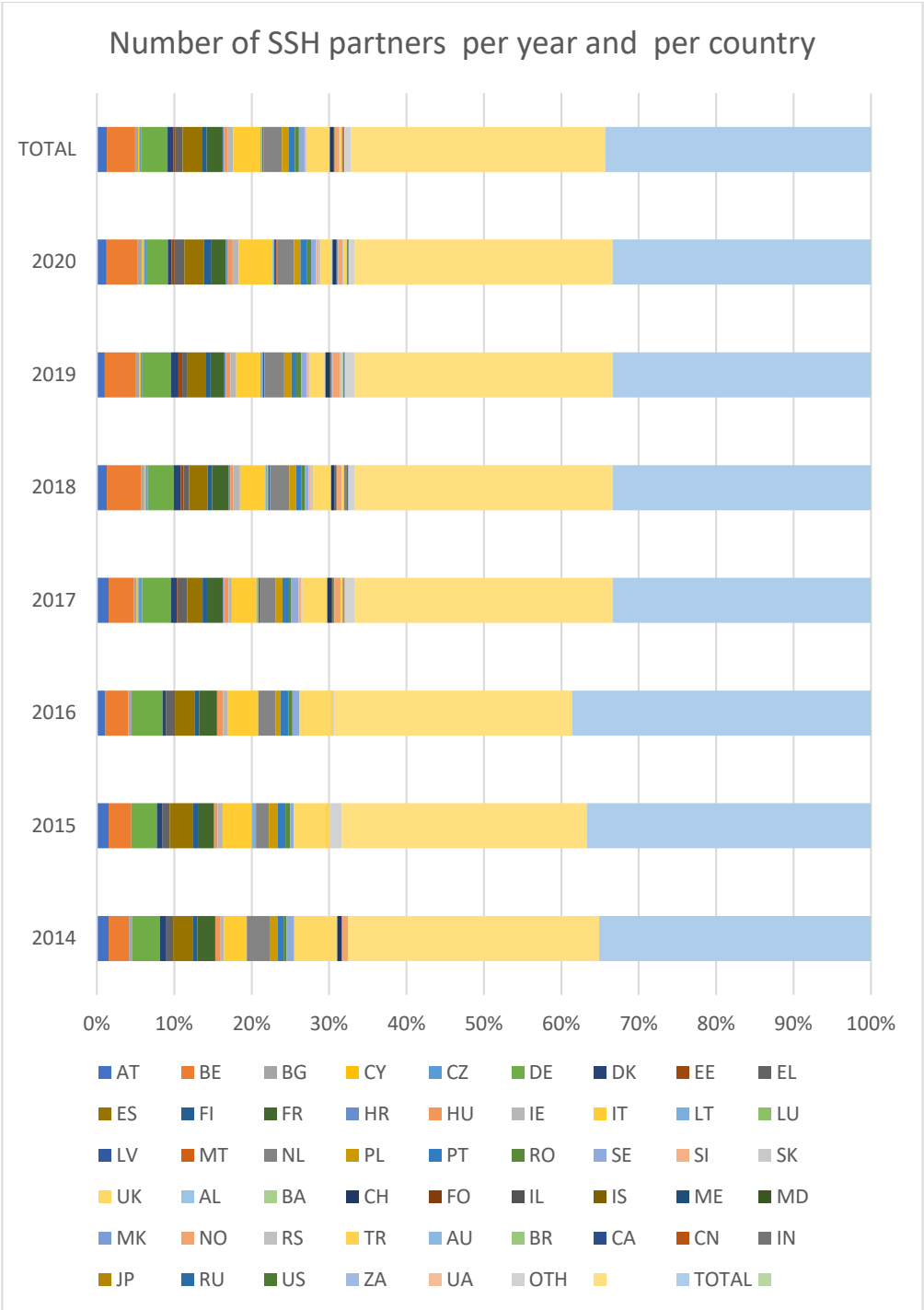
2017	Horizon 2020 parts	Total number of topics	Number of SSH-flagged topics	Funded projects under SSH-flagged topics	Projects with at least one SSH partner	Share of projects with SSH partners	Partners in projects under SSH-flagged topics	SSH partners in projects under SSH-flagged topics	Share of SSH partners
	SC1	15	8	38	32	84%	416	109	26%
	SC2	50	26	39	38	97%	737	160	22%
	SC3	42	9	34	21	62%	405	48	12%
	SC4	32	13	31	23	74%	409	60	15%
	SC5	22	11	25	24	96%	522	114	22%
	SC6	29	27	40	39	98%	443	331	75%
	SC7	16	6	22	19	86%	275	74	27%
	Total SC	206	100	229	196	86%	3207	896	28%
	LEIT-ICT	27	4	22	21	95%	201	69	34%
	LEIT-NMBP	55	7	12	9	75%	165	30	18%
	LEIT-SPACE	14	2	3	3	100%	23	19	83%
	Total LEIT	96	13	37	33	89%	389	118	30%
	Total	**302**	**113**	**266**	**229**	**86%**	**3.596**	**1.014**	**28%**
	Total ex. SC6	273	86	226	190	84%	3.153	683	22%

2018	Horizon 2020 parts	Total number of topics	Number of SSH-flagged topics	Funded projects under SSH-flagged topics	Projects with at least one SSH partner	Share of projects with SSH partners	Partners in projects under SSH-flagged topics	SSH partners in projects under SSH-flagged topics	Share of SSH partners
	SC1	65	14	56	48	86%	713	166	23%
	SC2	34	22	44	37	84%	943	176	19%
	SC3	54	21	88	72	82%	1091	259	24%
	SC4	174	11	33	27	82%	542	107	20%
	SC5	25	13	36	32	89%	613	128	21%
	SC6	25	19	40	40	100%	412	345	84%
	SC7	16	9	24	22	92%	459	92	20%
	Total SC	393	109	321	278	87%	4773	1273	27%
	LEIT-ICT	43	8	36	31	86%	348	106	30%
	LEIT-NMBP	40	10	25	21	84%	478	61	13%
	LEIT-SPACE	13	3	9	8	89%	71	19	27%
	Total LEIT	96	21	70	60	86%	897	186	21%
	Total	**489**	**130**	**391**	**338**	**86%**	**5.670**	**1.459**	**26%**
	Total ex. SC6	464	111	351	298	85%	5258	1114	21%

2019	Horizon 2020 parts	Total number of topics	Number of SSH-flagged topics	Funded projects under SSH-flagged topics	Projects with at least one SSH partner	Share of projects with SSH partners	Partners in projects under SSH-flagged topics	SSH partners in projects under SSH-flagged topics	Share of SSH partners
	SC1	35	13	72	59	82%	1007	144	14%
	SC2	52	33	58	45	78%	1126	194	17%
	SC3	58	13	53	42	79%	669	152	23%
	SC4	198	10	18	16	89%	435	100	23%
	SC5	18	8	30	27	90%	663	131	20%
	SC6	24	22	53	53	100%	589	464	79%
	SC7	16	9	29	27	93%	517	119	23%
	Total SC	401	108	313	269	70%	5006	1304	26%
	ICT	34	9	59	37	63%	777	98	13%
	NMBP	25	4	15	13	87%	293	36	12%
	SPACE	18	3	10	7	70%	85	13	15%
	Total LEIT	77	16	84	57	68%	1155	147	13%
	TOTAL	**478**	**124**	**397**	**326**	**82%**	**6.161**	**1.451**	**24%**
	TOTAL ex. SC6	454	102	344	273	73%	5572	987	18%

2020	Horizon 2020 parts	Total number of topics	Number of SSH-flagged topics	Funded projects under SSH-flagged topics	Projects with at least one SSH partner	Share of projects with SSH partners	Partners in projects under SSH-flagged topics	SSH partners in projects under SSH-flagged topics	Share of SSH partners
	SC1	55	18	83	46	55%	1094	139	13%
	SC2	57	21	48	39	81%	865	174	20%
	SC3	61	19	70	52	74%	904	203	22%
	SC4	100	8	16	15	94%	213	82	38%
	SC5	31	10	20	19	95%	337	102	30%
	SC6	33	19	50	50	100%	590	441	75%
	SC7	21	12	29	28	97%	553	136	25%
	Total SC	358	107	316	249	70%	4556	1277	28%
	ICT	29	6	34	20	59%	373	72	19%
	NMBP	33	6	13	11	85%	231	32	14%
	SPACE	18	2	8	4	50%	68	9	13%
	Total LEIT	80	14	55	35	64%	672	113	17%
	TOTAL	**438**	**121**	**371**	**284**	**77%**	**5.228**	**1.390**	**27%**
	TOTAL ex. SC6	405	102	321	234	73%	4638	949	20%

ANNEX 5: NUMBER OF SSH PARTNERS PER YEAR, PER COUNTRY



ANNEX 6: SHARE OF SSH COORDINATORS BY YEAR

2014	Horizon 2020 parts	Projects funded under SSH flagged topics	Projects coordinated by SSH partners	Share SSH coordinators
	SC1	60	4	7%
	SC2	20	8	40%
	SC3	53	18	34%
	SC4	44	2	5%
	SC5	26	4	15%
	SC6	34	28	82%
	SC7	23	8	35%
	Total SC	260	72	28%
	LEIT-ICT	34	5	15%
	LEIT-NMBP	7	0	0%
	LEIT-SPACE	7	0	0%
	Total LEIT	48	5	10%
	Total	**308**	**77**	**25%**
	Total ex. SC6	274	49	18%

2015	Horizon 2020 parts	Projects funded under SSH flagged topics	Projects coordinated by SSH partners	Share SSH coordinators
	SC1	24	4	17%
	SC2	14	1	7%
	SC3	44	7	16%
	SC4	11	5	45%
	SC5	32	5	16%
	SC6	36	29	81%
	SC7	11	4	36%
	Total SC	172	55	100%
	LEIT-ICT	60	7	12%
	LEIT-NMBP	3	0	0%
	LEIT-SPACE	0	0	0%
	Total LEIT	63	7	11%
	Total	**235**	**62**	**26%**
	Total ex. SC6	199	33	17%

2016	Horizon 2020 parts	Projects funded under SSH flagged topics	Projects coordinated by SSH partners	Share SSH coordinators
	SC1	35	3	9%
	SC2	30	7	23%
	SC3	29	8	28%
	SC4	30	7	23%
	SC5	11	6	55%
	SC6	26	30	115%
	SC7	24	4	17%
	Total SC	185	65	35%
	LEIT-ICT	50	10	20%
	LEIT-NMBP	4	1	25%
	LEIT-SPACE	0	0	0%
	Total LEIT	54	11	20%
	Total	**239**	**76**	**32%**
	Total ex. SC6	213	46	22%

2017	Horizon 2020 parts	Projects funded under SSH flagged topics	Projects coordinated by SSH partners	Share SSH coordinators
	SC1	38	8	21%
	SC2	39	12	31%
	SC3	34	5	15%
	SC4	31	5	16%
	SC5	25	6	24%
	SC6	40	29	73%
	SC7	22	5	23%
	Total SC	229	70	31%
	LEIT-ICT	22	9	41%
	LEIT-NMBP	12	2	17%
	LEIT-SPACE	3	3	100%
	Total LEIT	37	14	38%
	Total	**266**	**84**	**32%**
	Total ex. SC6	226	55	24%

2018	Horizon 2020 parts	Projects funded under SSH flagged topics	Projects coordinated by SSH partners	Share SSH coordinators
	SC1	56	14	25%
	SC2	44	8	18%
	SC3	88	23	26%
	SC4	33	10	30%
	SC5	36	8	22%
	SC6	40	34	85%
	SC7	24	3	13%
	Total SC	321	100	31%
	LEIT-ICT	36	9	25%
	LEIT-NMBP	25	2	8%
	LEIT-SPACE	9	1	0%
	Total LEIT	70	12	17%
	Total	**391**	**112**	**29%**
	Total ex. SC6	351	78	22%

2019	Horizon 2020 parts	Projects funded under SSH flagged topics	Projects coordinated by SSH partners	Share SSH coordinators
	SC1	72	4	6%
	SC2	58	6	10%
	SC3	53	19	36%
	SC4	18	4	22%
	SC5	30	7	23%
	SC6	53	42	79%
	SC7	29	5	17%
	Total SC	313	87	28%
	LEIT-ICT	59	8	14%
	LEIT-NMBP	15	1	7%
	LEIT-SPACE	10	1	0%
	Total LEIT	84	10	12%
	Total	**397**	**97**	**24%**
	Total ex. SC6	344	55	16%

2020	Horizon 2020 parts	Projects funded under SSH flagged topics	Projects coordinated by SSH partners	Share SSH coordinators
	SC1	83	7	8%
	SC2	48	11	23%
	SC3	70	18	26%
	SC4	16	7	44%
	SC5	20	6	30%
	SC6	50	40	80%
	SC7	29	5	17%
	Total SC	316	94	30%
	LEIT-ICT	34	5	15%
	LEIT-NMBP	13	1	8%
	LEIT-SPACE	8	0	0%
	Total LEIT	55	6	11%
	Total	**371**	**100**	**27%**
	Total ex. SC6	321	60	19%

ANNEX 7: NUMBER OF SSH EXPERTS PER YEAR, PER SCIENTIFIC DISCIPLINES

Number of experts							
Disciplines and clusters of disciplines	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	TOTAL
Anthropology, Ethnology	8	46	17	67	70	63	49	320
Demography, Human Geography	17	33	160	32	91	164	98	595
Economics, Business, Marketing	164	916	1120	735	1234	1029	953	6.151
Education, Communication	69	201	192	287	300	266	324	1.639
History	5	109	46	90	39	49	50	388
Humanities, The Arts	29	102	95	135	215	207	262	1.045
No Research activites	0	224	293	465	772	766	768	3.288
Political Science, Public Administration, Law	116	545	435	657	1070	941	1074	4.838
Psychology	58	96	96	120	162	207	183	922
Sociology	53	245	222	216	400	410	414	1.960
TOTAL	**519**	**2517**	**2676**	**2804**	**4353**	**4102**	**4175**	**21.146**

ANNEX 8: YEARLY SHARE OF PROJECTS PER LEVEL OF SSH INTEGRATION AND HORIZON 2020 PARTS WITH 10% THRESHOLD

2014	Horizon 2020 parts	None	Weak	Fair	Good
	SC1	23%	17%	30%	30%
	SC2	10%	15%	20%	55%
	SC3	30%	6%	28%	36%
	SC4	34%	18%	30%	18%
	SC5	50%	19%	15%	15%
	SC6	0%	0%	0%	100%
	SC7	13%	13%	17%	57%
	LEIT-ICT	53%	3%	12%	32%
	LEIT-NMBP	29%	14%	14%	43%
	LEIT-SPACE	57%	0%	29%	14%
	Total	28%	11%	21%	40%
	Total ex. SC6	32%	12%	24%	32%

2015	Horizon 2020 parts	None	Weak	Fair	Good
	SC1	13%	8%	21%	58%
	SC2	43%	7%	14%	36%
	SC3	25%	2%	30%	43%
	SC4	0%	0%	9%	91%
	SC5	47%	3%	13%	38%
	SC6	0%	0%	3%	97%
	SC7	0%	0%	18%	82%
	LEIT-ICT	20%	12%	18%	50%
	LEIT-NMBP	67%	0%	0%	33%
	LEIT-SPACE	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total	21%	5%	17%	57%
	Total ex. SC6	25%	6%	19%	50%

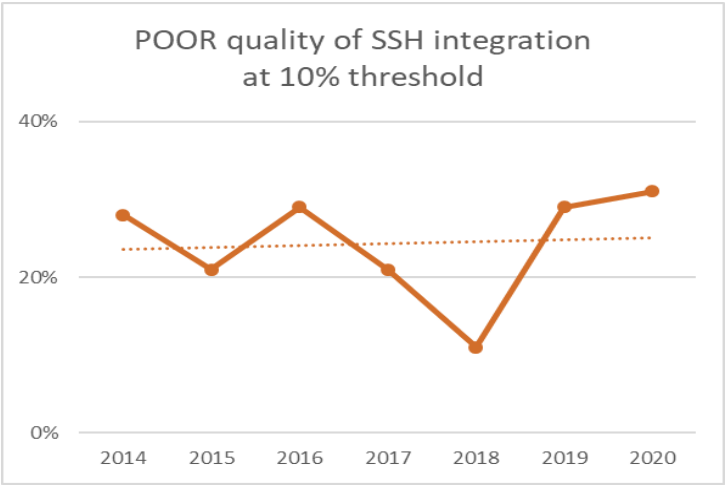
2016	Horizon 2020 parts	None	Weak	Fair	Good
	SC1	51%	17%	26%	6%
	SC2	17%	10%	20%	53%
	SC3	59%	10%	7%	24%
	SC4	38%	7%	14%	41%
	SC5	9%	0%	9%	82%
	SC6	0%	3%	0%	97%
	SC7	21%	4%	25%	50%
	LEIT-ICT	22%	0%	22%	56%
	LEIT-NMBP	25%	0%	0%	75%
	LEIT-SPACE	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total	29%	7%	16%	49%
	Total ex. SC6	33%	7%	18%	42%

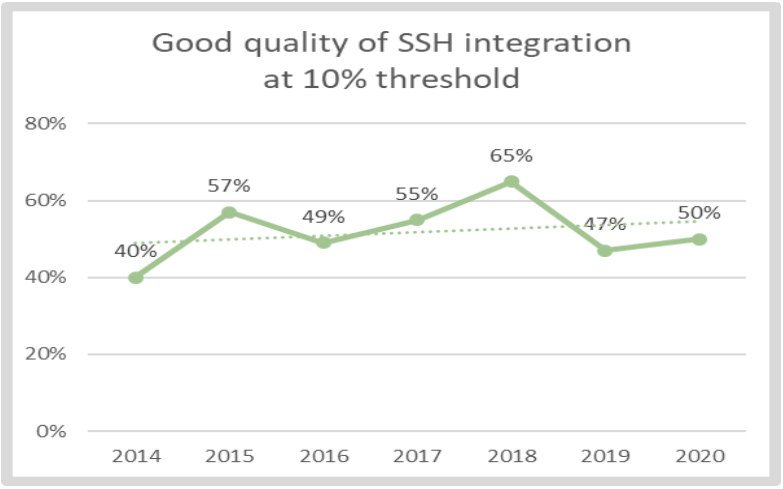
2017	Horizon 2020 parts	None	Weak	Fair	Good
	SC1	27%	5%	22%	46%
	SC2	18%	10%	15%	56%
	SC3	56%	21%	3%	21%
	SC4	29%	10%	26%	35%
	SC5	4%	20%	8%	68%
	SC6	3%	0%	0%	98%
	SC7	23%	14%	14%	50%
	LEIT-ICT	5%	9%	18%	68%
	LEIT-NMBP	25%	0%	33%	42%
	LEIT-SPACE	0%	0%	33%	67%
	Total	21%	10%	14%	55%
	Total ex. SC6	24%	12%	16%	48%

2018	Horizon 2020 parts	None	Weak	Fair	Good
	SC1	15%	10%	25%	50%
	SC2	14%	3%	16%	68%
	SC3	6%	11%	13%	71%
	SC4	15%	4%	11%	70%
	SC5	13%	6%	25%	56%
	SC6	0%	0%	5%	95%
	SC7	9%	14%	9%	68%
	LEIT-ICT	13%	3%	26%	58%
	LEIT-NMBP	29%	24%	14%	33%
	LEIT-SPACE	0%	13%	25%	63%
	Total	11%	8%	16%	65%
	Total ex. SC6	12%	9%	18%	61%

2019	Horizon 2020 parts	None	Weak	Fair	Good
	SC1	39%	24%	19%	18%
	SC2	34%	12%	16%	38%
	SC3	25%	2%	11%	62%
	SC4	28%	0%	6%	67%
	SC5	23%	7%	13%	57%
	SC6	0%	0%	8%	92%
	SC7	28%	3%	14%	55%
	LEIT-ICT	44%	8%	19%	29%
	LEIT-NMBP	40%	13%	27%	20%
	LEIT-SPACE	40%	10%	10%	40%
	Total	29%	9%	15%	47%
	Total ex. SC6	48%	9%	14%	29%

2020	Horizon 2020 parts	None	Weak	Fair	Good
	SC1	60%	5%	12%	23%
	SC2	40%	4%	17%	40%
	SC3	27%	9%	17%	47%
	SC4	6%	6%	6%	81%
	SC5	5%	10%	0%	85%
	SC6	0%	0%	2%	98%
	SC7	10%	21%	10%	59%
	LEIT-ICT	44%	3%	24%	29%
	LEIT-NMBP	23%	15%	31%	31%
	LEIT-SPACE	50%	0%	13%	38%
	Total	31%	6%	13%	50%
	Total ex. SC6	36%	7%	15%	42%





ANNEX 9: YEARLY SHARE OF PROJECTS PER LEVEL OF SSH INTEGRATION AND HORIZON 2020 PARTS WITH 20% THRESHOLD

2015	Horizon 2020 parts	None	Weak	Fair	Good
	SC1	13%	17%	38%	33%
	SC2	43%	36%	0%	21%
	SC3	32%	23%	25%	20%
	SC4	0%	9%	27%	64%
	SC5	50%	22%	19%	9%
	SC6	0%	8%	8%	83%
	SC7	0%	9%	18%	73%
	LEIT-ICT	27%	20%	17%	37%
	LEIT-NMBP	67%	0%	0%	33%
	LEIT-SPACE	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total	**24%**	**18%**	**19%**	**39%**
	Total ex. SC6	29%	20%	21%	31%

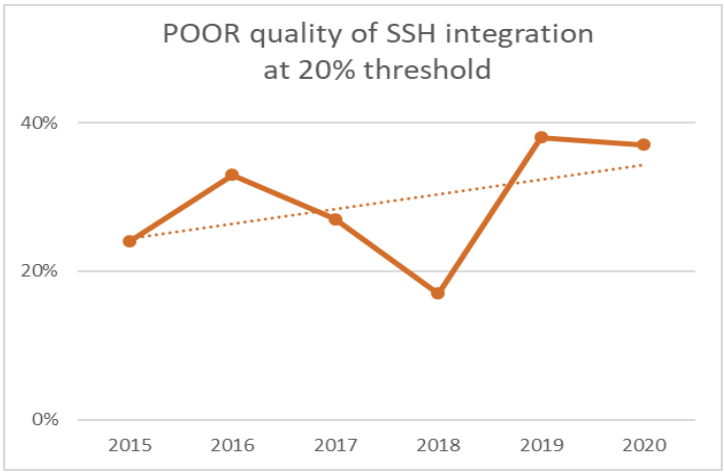
2016	Horizon 2020 parts	None	Weak	Fair	Good
	SC1	71%	17%	6%	6%
	SC2	20%	33%	20%	27%
	SC3	55%	10%	14%	21%
	SC4	38%	17%	14%	31%
	SC5	9%	9%	9%	73%
	SC6	0%	3%	0%	97%
	SC7	21%	29%	8%	42%
	LEIT-ICT	28%	14%	16%	42%
	LEIT-NMBP	25%	0%	0%	75%
	LEIT-SPACE	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total	**33%**	**17%**	**11%**	**39%**
	Total ex. SC6	37%	18%	13%	32%

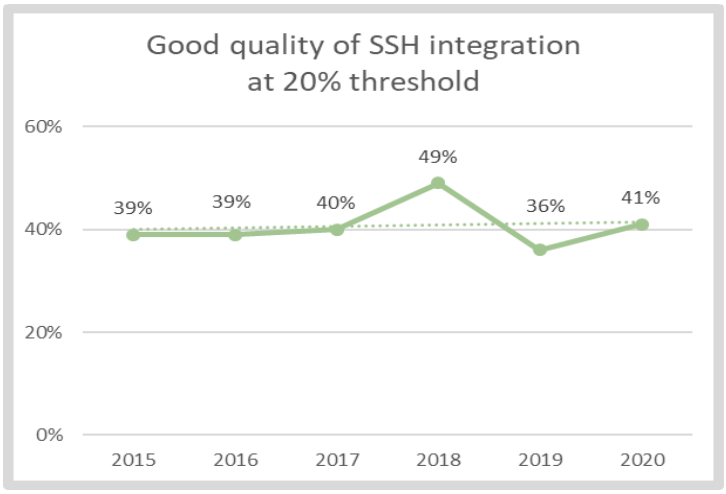
2017	Horizon 2020 parts	None	Weak	Fair	Good
	SC1	29%	21%	16%	34%
	SC2	28%	21%	13%	38%
	SC3	71%	9%	3%	18%
	SC4	35%	23%	23%	19%
	SC5	4%	40%	12%	44%
	SC6	3%	3%	5%	90%
	SC7	36%	23%	14%	27%
	LEIT-ICT	9%	13%	26%	52%
	LEIT-NMBP	33%	33%	25%	8%
	LEIT-SPACE	0%	0%	33%	67%
	Total	**27%**	**18%**	**14%**	**40%**
	Total ex. SC6	32%	21%	15%	32%

2018	Horizon 2020 parts	None	Weak	Fair	Good
	SC1	25%	25%	19%	31%
	SC2	14%	35%	11%	41%
	SC3	10%	25%	8%	57%
	SC4	19%	19%	7%	56%
	SC5	16%	31%	9%	44%
	SC6	0%	3%	3%	95%
	SC7	9%	50%	14%	27%
	LEIT-ICT	26%	13%	13%	48%
	LEIT-NMBP	38%	29%	19%	14%
	LEIT-SPACE	50%	0%	13%	38%
	Total	**17%**	**24%**	**11%**	**49%**
	Total ex. SC6	19%	27%	12%	43%

2019	Horizon 2020 parts	None	Weak	Fair	Good
	SC1	63%	18%	7%	13%
	SC2	38%	26%	9%	28%
	SC3	32%	9%	9%	49%
	SC4	28%	6%	11%	56%
	SC5	30%	33%	3%	33%
	SC6	0%	4%	6%	91%
	SC7	31%	21%	21%	28%
	LEIT-ICT	53%	20%	8%	19%
	LEIT-NMBP	60%	27%	7%	7%
	LEIT-SPACE	50%	0%	10%	40%
	Total	**38%**	**17%**	**9%**	**36%**
	Total ex. SC6	44%	19%	9%	28%

2020	Horizon 2020 parts	None	Weak	Fair	Good
	SC1	66%	13%	5%	16%
	SC2	50%	13%	4%	33%
	SC3	39%	13%	6%	43%
	SC4	13%	0%	19%	69%
	SC5	5%	20%	20%	55%
	SC6	0%	2%	2%	96%
	SC7	17%	31%	7%	45%
	LEIT-ICT	47%	18%	15%	21%
	LEIT-NMBP	23%	54%	8%	15%
	LEIT-SPACE	50%	25%	13%	13%
	Total	**37%**	**15%**	**7%**	**41%**
	Total ex. SC6	43%	17%	8%	32%





LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym	
AC	Associated Countries
CSA	Coordination and Support Action
DoA	Description of Work
ERC	European Research Council
EU	European Union
FET	Future Emerging Technologies
HE	Horizon Europe
IA	Impact Assessment
ITN	Innovative Training Networks
LEIT	Leadership in enabling and industrial technologies
MSCAs	Marie SKŁODOWSKA-CURIE Actions
MS	Member States
NMBP	Nanotechnologies, Advanced Materials, Biotechnology and Advanced Manufacturing and Processing
PO	Project Officer
R&I	Research and Innovation
RIA	Research and Innovation action
Ris	Research Infrastructures
SC	Societal Challenge
SSH	Social Sciences and Humanities
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
SWAFS	Science with and for Society
WP	Work Programme

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The integration of Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH) in Horizon 2020 is an important feature of the programme. To monitor the development of this cross-cutting issue is an EU commitment. Various dimensions are examined, such as the budget going to SSH partners (overall and in each part of the programme), qualitative aspects, performance of disciplines and sectors involved, as well as which countries are represented as participants and coordinators.
This monitoring report presents the final assessment of the integration of social sciences and humanities (SSH) across H2020, the EU research and innovation funding programme for the period 2014-2020. The report provides insights on how EU-funded research and innovation projects have delivered quantitatively and qualitatively on SSH integration across the three pillars of Horizon 2020: Excellent Science, Industrial Leadership, and Societal Challenges. The findings of the report are a good indication of the role played by SSH in Horizon 2020 and can be seen as one of the tools to help prepare the SSH monitoring methodology for Horizon Europe (2021-2027).

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