



Maastricht University



Self-Assessment Report on Research

Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences

Moving boundaries, bridging disciplines



Self-Assessment Report on Research 2011–2016

Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences

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Preface

This report contains the self-evaluation of the research conducted at the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences (FASoS) at Maastricht University (UM) for the purpose of the assessment over the period 2011–2016. The structure, the aspects covered and the length of the report are carried out in accordance with the Standard Evaluation Protocol (SEP). The following pages provide an overview of our faculty's research strategy and its focal points; it also explains our policy choices and summarises the impact of our output on research communities as well as its relevance for societal groups.

Further information can be found in the appendices which are either attached to the report or available on the secure website: <http://fasos-research.nl/assessment>. General information about our research institute can be found on the research portal website: <https://www.maastrichtuniversity.nl/research/faculty-arts-and-social-sciences>. Given the parameters of SEP, particularly its length restrictions, the report has to focus more on facts than on interpretations. We will be happy to provide more detailed explanations at the request of the panel and during the visit.

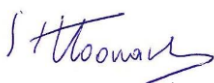
Currently, FASoS is the secretary (Dutch: "penvoerder") of WTMC (Netherlands Graduate Research School for Science, Technology and Modern Culture) as one of the country's National Research Schools. An independent, international peer review committee recently assessed WTMC. In line with SEP procedure and our responsibility as "penvoerder", this report includes the documents from that evaluation procedure (see section 5).

Founded in 1994, FASoS is a medium-sized faculty with about 150 researchers and an annual budget of some 20 million euros. Currently, we have four research programmes and approximately 1,500 students (including 270 master students), enrolled in two BA and eight MA programmes. Almost all our teaching is in English; communication within the faculty is bilingual.

The aim of this report, and of the assessment process as a whole, is to further strengthen our research. We are confident that we will profit as much from this review round as we have from such exercises in the past (most recently, the 2015 mid-term assessment and the 2011 assessment for 2005–2010). The most important difference to earlier self-reports and assessments is that this time, the **whole faculty will be evaluated as one research unit**. The various research programmes and centres will be described, but in line with SEP requirements we will present our figures and policies for the faculty's research institute as a whole. Since the research unit under scrutiny is thus identical with the faculty, this report refers to FASoS directly, without the linguistic detour via the research institute.

We trust that this report provides a transparent and succinct analysis of how the research at our faculty has developed in recent years in our endeavours to maintain and evolve an inspiring, innovative and successful locus of research, and lays out the goals we set ourselves for the future. We hope that our dedication to examining pressing societal challenges and our commitment to providing innovative and ground-breaking answers to these challenges in a lively and inspiring working environment find expression in these pages.

Maastricht, July 2017



Prof. dr. Sophie Vanhoonacker, dean



Prof. dr. Kiran Klaus Patel, associate dean for research

Abbreviations

A	Appendix
AMC	Arts, Media and Culture (research programme at FASoS)
ART	Additional Research Time
BA	Bachelor of Arts
CAST	Cultures of Art, Science and Technology (research master at FASoS)
CERiM	Centre for European Research in Maastricht
CGD	Centre for Gender and Diversity
CORE	Collaborative Open Research Education (strategic plan UM 2017–2021)
ERC	European Research Council
ERCIC	Ethical Review Committee Inner City
EU	European Union
FASoS	Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
GP	Graduate Programme
GS	Graduate School
GTD	Globalisation, Transnationalism and Development (research programme at FASoS)
HRM	Human Resource Management
ITN	Innovative Training Network (part of Horizon2020 Marie Curie programme)
KNAW	Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen (Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences)
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NRS	National Research School
NWA	Nationale Wetenschapsagenda (Dutch National Research Agenda)
NWO	Nederlandse Organisatie voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek (Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research; main Dutch research funding organisation)
MA	Master of Arts
MACCH	Maastricht Centre for Arts, Culture, Conservation and Heritage
MACIMIDE	Maastricht Centre for Citizenship, Migration and Development
MS	Money stream
MUSTS	Maastricht University Science, Technology and Society Studies (research programme at FASoS)
NIAS	Netherlands Institute for Advanced Study (offers residential fellowships of three, five or ten months to individuals and groups of researchers)
OTO	Overleg Team Onderzoek (main coordinating body of the Research Institute)
PCE	Politics and Culture in Europe (research programme at FASoS)
PhD	Doctor of Philosophy
RDM	Research Data Management
REF	Research Excellence Framework
RMES	Research Master in European Studies (research master at FASoS)
RSF	Research and Stimulation Fund
SEO	Stimuleren Europees Onderzoek/National Fund to Stimulate European Research
SEP	Standard Evaluation Protocol (a protocol set up by the NWO, the KNAW and the VSNU on which research evaluations like the present one are based)
SHCL	Sociaal Historisch Centrum voor Limburg – Centre for the Social History of Limburg (research centre associated with FASoS dealing with the social history of Limburg)
STIS	Science, Technology and Innovation Studies
UM	Maastricht University
VSF	“Valorisatie” Stimulation Fund
VSNU	Vereniging van Samenwerkende Nederlandse Universiteiten – Dutch University Association
WTMC	Landelijke onderzoeksschool Wetenschap, Technologie en Moderne Cultuur – Netherlands Graduate Research School of Science, Technology and Modern Culture
ZonMW	Health care division at NWO

1. Description of the Research Institute's organisation, composition and financing

1.1 Organisation and embedding

Our activities at the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences (FASoS) at Maastricht University (UM) stand under the motto “**moving boundaries, building bridges**”. We analyse the development of societies and cultures as it unfolded during the modern and contemporary era in an explicitly **interdisciplinary** manner. More specifically, we study the interrelationships between Europeanisation, globalisation, scientific and technological development, political change and cultural innovation. Bearing in mind the historical dimension of these processes, we investigate how today's societies reflect and respond to them in various ways. The phenomena we study include artistic practices, cultural forms of remembrance and ideologies; various modes of political governance, co-operation, and integration; strategies for managing knowledge, technologies, and risks; and the global linkages created by flows of migrants and development policies.

Our research aims to create a deep understanding of pressing societal issues from an **interdisciplinary perspective**, and our findings contribute to society's ability to address them. Our ability to mobilise a breadth of expertise from different fields in the humanities and social sciences, united in one faculty, makes us distinct and unique in the ways we seek to discover and transmit knowledge and understanding.

To nurture and maintain this kind of innovative, interdisciplinary research, FASoS consists of four **research programmes**, each of which is composed of an interdisciplinary team of researchers:

- **Arts, Media and Culture (AMC)** examines cultural practices such as conservation, representation and remediation, as well as pressing societal issues pertaining to cultural and linguistic diversity, media and heritage. Approaching these topics from an interdisciplinary angle, the group's research draws on insights from art and art philosophy, literary and media studies, cultural history and gender studies, as well as the social sciences. Its results further our academic understanding of art and culture, intervene in topical societal debates, and help build more inclusive societies.
- **Globalisation, Transnationalism and Development (GTD)** asks how transnational linkages created through the exchanges between individuals, families, political elites and civil society organisations within the Global South and between the Global South and North affect societies. It draws on expertise in international development studies, anthropology, sociology and political science. Projects are multi-sited, mixed method and grounded in fieldwork. Through its transnational perspective, our research aims to re-frame issues around migration, globalisation and development, thus addressing some of the core issues in today's globalised world.
- **Maastricht University Science, Technology and Society Studies (MUSTS)** studies how modern societies are constituted by science and technology and, conversely, how social and cultural conditions shape technological innovations and scientific discoveries. It draws on a combination of philosophical, historical, sociological and anthropological approaches, focusing in particular on cultures of innovation. The analysis typically moves between micro-level studies of local practices and macro-level questions of governance, policy and morality, making our research relevant for policy-makers, academic debates, and society at large.
- **Politics and Culture in Europe (PCE)** seeks to understand and explain processes of European cooperation and integration (in the broadest sense) in their historical, political, institutional and ideational dimensions. PCE's findings deepen our knowledge on the origins, trajectories and future perspectives of various forms of “governance beyond the nation state”, as well as their normative underpinnings, as a form of expertise relevant in academic and political contexts.

These four programmes form the core of our research activities. They closely correspond and contribute to Maastricht University's research focal points¹: “Europe and a Globalising World”, “Learning and Innovation” and “Quality of Life” (see Appendix (i.e. A) 1.1.1).² Each of our programmes brings together researchers from several of FASoS's five departments (Philosophy, History, Literature & Arts, Technology & Society Studies, Political Science), as part of FASoS's **matrix structure** consisting of departments, teaching programmes, research programmes, and research centres (see A 1.1.2).

The research programmes are the places where theory building, the framing of issues, the empirical work, and the final outcomes are discussed in a decisively interdisciplinary setting.

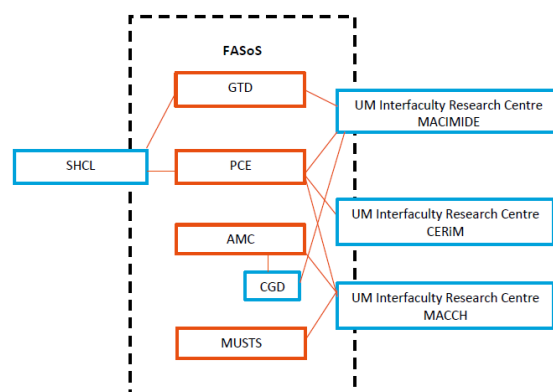
¹ https://www.maastrichtuniversity.nl/sites/default/files/130820_hoofdjaarsverslag_2012_def.pdf (all links: last accessed 6.6.2017)

² Unless explicitly mentioned, all appendixes can be found at the secure website: <http://fasos-research.nl/assessment>.

FASoS has five **research centres** as specific hubs of our research activities. These intensify co-operation across our research programmes, facilitate their interaction with other UM faculties, external academic partners and societal stakeholders, and help to attract external grants. Two of the centres – the Centre for Gender and Diversity (CGD) and the Centre for the Social History of Limburg (SHCL) – have existed for many years and have specific functions within the faculty, and SHCL particularly in relation to the history of (Dutch) Limburg. The three new interfaculty centres, established between 2013 and 2015 with the support of UM’s Executive Board typically involve several research programmes and widen the scope of our interdisciplinary work through their interfaculty focus. Every FASoS researcher is member of a research programme and can decide to join a centre. By building institutionalised bridges within and beyond the faculty, they create new research foci and synergies. We are therefore committed to turning them into permanent, sustainable features.

- The **Centre for Gender and Diversity (CGD)**: generates synergies between art, academic research, and activism. It contributes to an inclusive society that cultivates a reflexive attitude towards its own behavioural norms, and to disarm the devaluation of difference.
- **Centre for European Research in Maastricht (CERiM)**: examines the ways in which Europe and the European Union (EU) are both shaped by and shaping global developments. Combining historical, political and legal perspectives, it addresses vital political challenges.
- **Centre for the Social History of Limburg (SHCL)**: provides expertise and research infrastructure for comparative regional history, including access to historical sources, maintenance of a library collection and publications.
- **Maastricht Centre for Arts, Culture, Conservation and Heritage (MACCH)**: initiates collaborative research projects and brings together economic, legal, historical, philosophical, and practical expertise in response to the increasingly complex challenges facing the fields of arts and heritage today.
- **Maastricht Centre for Citizenship, Migration and Development (MACIMIDE)**: brings together scholars working in the fields of migration, mobility, citizenship, development and family life. It aims to understand the dynamics of transnational migration and mobility in a European and global context.

Figure 1. FASoS organigram



Explanation of acronyms:

AMC: Arts, Media and Culture (Research Programme)

GTD: Globalisation, Transnationalism and Development (Research Programme)

MUSTS: Maastricht University Science, Technology and Society Studies (Research Programme)

PCE: Politics and Culture in Europe (Research Programme)

CERiM: Centre for European Research in Maastricht (UM Interfaculty Research Centre)

CGD: Centre for Gender and Diversity

MACCH: Maastricht Centre for Arts, Culture, Conservation and Heritage (UM Interfaculty Research Centre)

MACIMIDE: Maastricht Centre for Citizenship, Migration and Development (UM Interfaculty Research Centre)

SHCL: Centre for the Social History of Limburg (Associated Research Centre)

Together, the research programmes and the research centres give us a framework that facilitates **flexibility, networking and mobility** beyond disciplinary and institutional boundaries.

Building on the work of the programmes and centres, FASoS has a **strategic advisory body for research** (the Overleg Team Onderzoek, OTO), composed of the associate dean for research and the directors of the four research programmes, with input from the centres and supported by FASoS’s research officers and support staff. OTO advises the Faculty Board on all questions concerning the strategic direction and implementation of research strategies. Human Resource Management (HRM) aspects are dealt with by departments, in close consultation with OTO and under the leadership of the Faculty Board.

Due to the requirements of the Standard Evaluation Protocol (SEP) 2015–2021 (assessment units need to have at least ten research FTEs (full-time equivalents) among their permanent academic staff) (see A 1.1.3), FASoS’s research programmes do not enter this assessment individually, but as **one research unit** (during the period under study, most of our programmes remained smaller than 10 research FTEs). This is a **major difference** to earlier assessments.

1.2 Composition

In a standard academic contract at FASoS, 60 percent of the work time is dedicated to teaching and administrative duties, 40 percent to research. The research FTEs listed below are spread across some 150 colleagues.³

Table 1. FASoS Research Staff, 2011–2016 (research FTEs)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Tenured staff	23.38	22.16	24.36	23.63	26.77	28.31
Non-tenured staff	17.89	18.87	19.54	17.6	15.12	12.9
Total excl. PhDs	41.27	41.03	43.9	41.23	41.89	41.21
PhD candidates	34.55	33.73	33.17	24.81	19.44	24.1
Total research FTEs	75.82	74.76	77.07	66.04	61.33	65.31

Overall, FASoS’s research staff excluding PhDs has **remained stable** during the past six years. The most important change is the **substantial increase in tenured staff** between 2014 and 2016. This reflects our HRM and research strategies⁴ and UM policies to reduce the number of temporary staff. It also responds to recommendations received in past assessments and is in line with the new Collective Labour Agreement for Dutch Universities (2015). A second important factor is the **decrease in the number of PhD candidates** due to the end of first money funding for PhD projects in 2012. This policy change was triggered by national cuts and the recalibration of UM’s internal financial distribution model. FASoS reacted to this situation by investing further in supporting staff to help with external grant applications and by creating a system of internal matching to grant applications. This decrease also reflects our medium size, where fluctuations are to be expected. See also section 5 of this report.

1.3 Financing

Table 2. FASoS Financial Structure, 2011–2016

	2011**	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Funding (research fte/percentage of research fte):						
Direct funding (1)	50.12 / 65%	41.51 / 57%	40.81 / 53%	45.88 / 60%	45.56 / 62%	47.62 / 59%
Research grants (2)	17.42 / 23%	20.21 / 28%	28.68 / 37%	24.06 / 31%	18.74 / 25%	17.57 / 22%
Contract research (3)	9.03 / 12%	11.46 / 16%	8.18 / 11%	6.62 / 9%	9.27 / 13%	15.97 / 20%
Total Funding	76.57 / 100%	73.17 / 100%	77.68 / 100%	76.57 / 100%	73.57 / 100%	81.15 / 100%
Expenditure (k€/%):*						
Personnel costs	12.422 / 63%	12.347 / 70%	13.093 / 70%	13.567 / 72%	13.573 / 73%	13.736 / 76%
Other costs	7.309 / 37%	5.331 / 30%	5.551 / 30%	5.252 / 28%	5.059 / 27%	4.398 / 24%
Total Expenditure	19.731 / 100%	17.678 / 100%	18.644 / 100%	18.819 / 100%	18.632 / 100%	18.134 / 100%

* Total expenditure (including education and support)

** In 2011 Maastricht University used a different method for allocating the other costs

FASoS’s yearly finances depend on two main sources: direct government funding and external grants. The faculty receives its share of **direct government funding** through a university-wide allocation model that largely depends on student numbers and PhD defences, but which also factors in strategic goals such as research funding success rates. A stable number of students is therefore vital for the sustainability of our research, and FASoS works hard to increase student figures.

³ This figure includes part-time posts and PhD candidates.

⁴ See the FASoS Strategic Plan 2016–2020 (A 1.1.4): by 2021 temporary staff in the positions of teaching assistant, assistant professor, associate professor and full professor will not represent more than 22 percent of total staff (as an example: in 2015, we had 15.12 research FTE by non-tenured staff. This is 36 percent of our total staff excluding PhD’s (41.89); see also the tenure track policy since 2016 (A 1.1.5).

FASoS also has a strong focus on attracting **external research funding** and has a **successful track record** in this field, including four NWO Veni, two NWO Vidi, and three ERC grants (one starting, two consolidators) since 2011. This is the result of our combination of HRM and research policies that encourage researchers to apply for grants through a combination of incentives and requirements in job profiles. Moreover, our policies support researchers throughout the processes of applying for and carrying out their projects. For strategic implications of this funding structure, see sections 2 and 3 of this report.

2. Strategy

2.1 FASoS's overall strategy

Our motto “moving boundaries, building bridges” aptly summarises our overall research strategy. Since its establishment in 1994, FASoS has focused on innovative interdisciplinary research that challenges conventional wisdoms and reacts to recent societal developments. In doing so, we aim for a sound mixture between stimulating and facilitating work **within FASoS** and **building bridges** to colleagues and stakeholders beyond our faculty, all meant to **push the boundaries** of our knowledge, its theoretical and methodological underpinnings, our forms of co-operation and the way our knowledge is relevant for other researchers and societal groups.

This approach is at the core of FASoS's strategic plans “Coming of Age” (2011–2015) (see A 2.1.1) and the more recent “Smart Choices” (2016–2020) (see A 1.1.4). FASoS has always had one **common research strategy** with regard to issues such as publication output, societal target groups, human resources, funding, profiling and (inter)national presence, and **one Graduate School**, regardless of the research programme a PhD candidate is affiliated with. The newly established interfaculty centres help to further increase the **synergies between our four research programmes**, none of which is tied to any one of FASoS's five departments. It also helps that we never had strong disciplinary traditions, neither in research nor in teaching. On the contrary, **teaching in fact deepens** the links between the various research programmes and thus also supports our interdisciplinary strategy. Our two BA and eight MA programmes operate with staff from several research programmes. It should be noted though that our two research masters *Cultures of Art, Science and Technology* (CAST) and the *Research Master in European Studies* (RMES), both last reaccredited in 2016, have a strong lead by one research programme (MUSTS for CAST, PCE for RMES). This comprehensive and consistent form of faculty governance also gives us the necessary flexibility to react to **new challenges, adopt an outward-looking perspective** and **support new initiatives** as they arise.

To realise our research strategy, the faculty has a **range of specific instruments** that fall into four broad categories.⁵

1. To create a **stimulating research environment**, each of our four research programmes organises regular colloquia and other events including workshops, conferences and annual retreats which are supported by the actions of the research centres and an annual research retreat for the whole FASoS community. All these activities serve to shape and focus our research, to welcome and integrate new colleagues into our community and to create spaces of exchange and cooperation with external colleagues. To strengthen the latter, FASoS also has a **visiting fellowship/professorship** programme, and to further facilitate exchange, UM's **Brussels Campus** is particularly useful.⁶ Many FASoS activities take place there, turning the FASoS research community into one of the most active contributors to the academic life of the Brussels Campus.

⁵ Every full-time faculty member also receives a yearly lump sum of some €600 for research activities.

⁶ The Dean of FASoS is the chair of the Brussels Campus's board.

2. **Targeted support for the research activities of individual researchers/small teams.** We have a **professional team supporting grant applicants** on questions of research policies, HRM and finances. A research panel composed of four experienced colleagues, the research funding officer and FASoS's finance department assesses applications prior to submission.

For projects that reach the interview stage, we organise mock interviews and sometimes provide special additional training (e.g. in the ERC context). Moreover, we have three targeted support schemes with transparent and strictly meritocratic procedures. Some involve teaching reductions (possible down to a minimum of 0.2 FTE which is always reserved for teaching), others provide other forms of support. Decisions are coordinated by OTO and a **specific governance body**, consisting of the research programme directors, the heads of departments, the associate dean for research and the dean. This helps us to scout talents, optimise support and to use our resources as effectively as possible, and to factor in teaching and HRM considerations:

1. **ART fund** (Additional Research Time): mainly for junior colleagues to reduce teaching time in order to start or finish a research project or prepare a funding proposal. ART grants typically have a volume of 150–300 working hours (equal to roughly 0.1 fte on a yearly basis). Each year there are about 2,500-3,000 hours available under this scheme.

2. **SEO fund** (Stimuleren Europees Onderzoek – granted by the national government to support applications to European funding schemes): additional research time to prepare a funding proposal specifically in Horizon 2020 (incl. ITN, ERC and Societal Challenges) or a Marie Curie application. Applicants can for instance receive a 250-hour teaching reduction for an ERC application. A project can apply for either ART or SEO support, but not both.

3. **RSF fund** (Research Stimulation Fund, introduced in 2010): to pay the costs of short research trips, field work, acquiring data, language editing of publications and other research-related expenses (NOT for teaching buy-outs). Overall annual budget presently €25,000; three calls a year, most projects are supported with €1,000-2,000.

4. Lastly, a financial incentive to **participate in Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO)/European funding panels** (€1,500 per assignment and per year; for the researcher's personal budget).

3. **A clear-cut policy on “valorisatie”.**⁷ Building on the recommendations of the 2015 mid-term review and the work of a task force (since 2016), we have clarified our approach in this respect. At FASoS, “valorisatie” is a sub-dimension of research, not a separate category of equal importance to research proper. This also implies that we do not expect separate “valorisatie” activities by all colleagues at all times (also to control work pressure), but only encourage it for projects where it promises real benefits. We have a dedicated website with information on projects with a strong “valorisatie” dimension, and share information and best practices in the field.⁸ As concrete support instruments, we have the:

- **“Valorisatie” Stimulation Fund** (since 2012) (VSF): to support activities that will increase the societal impact and knowledge transfer of existing research projects. Overall annual budget: presently €10,000 per calendar year; a maximum of €1,100 per application; assessed by OTO, decision by the Faculty Board.
- **“Valorisatie” Prize (annual, €2,000)**: introduced in 2017 for the best activity in this field. Decision by a specific prize jury; prize money for further “valorisatie” activities.

4. **Specific policies to increase the number and quality of PhD projects.** For details, see section 5 of this report.

With these measures, we strive for research that is of high quality, relevant to society, and scientifically sustainable. They are also designed to reduce the **high work pressure** (a general problem in (Dutch) universities but with a specific dimension due to our time-intense teaching system with small-scale groups). We are a **learning organisation**, capable of transforming ourselves. Innovative and successful research has to react to new trends; it must take risks. Our structures are flexible (faculty members can e.g. change their research programme affiliation), and with CERiM, MACCH and MACIMIDE, we have recently launched major new initiatives. But we have also discontinued or rethought operations that did not live up to our expectations. For instance, we have recalibrated our goals with regard to the number of PhD candidates and discontinued the Centre for Urban and Euregional Studies (which had been closely linked to the city of Maastricht's (ultimately unsuccessful) bid for the title European Capital of Culture 2018).

⁷ We prefer to use the Dutch term since “societal impact”, “knowledge utilisation” and other terms in English all have slightly different meanings; see also the Dutch term “kennisbenutting”: <https://www.knaw.nl/nl/instituten/kto>.

⁸ <https://www.maastrichtuniversity.nl/about-um/faculties/arts-and-social-sciences/research>.

Such changes clarify our organisational set-up and are reflected in our **redesigned website**. In sum: We believe that our strategies fit our needs and help to steer us into a successful future.







2.2 Description of the specific targets (research, societal relevance and strategic)

A. Specific targets of the past six years

These targets are summarised in the Strategic Plan “Coming of Age”. The most important points are:

Research quality, output and HRM implications

Table 3. FASoS Targets in Strategic Plan “Coming of Age”, 2011–2016

2011-2016 Targets	Results
Increase the external income for the faculty by procuring at least 20 percent of our yearly income through indirect government funding and contract research	
Similar success rate with external grants as our sister faculties in the Netherlands, with the concrete goal of 5 NWO Venis, 2 NWO Vidi, 1 NWO Vici and 1 ERC starting grant	
Develop policies to measure scientific output with the aim of reaching 3 publications in top journals/with top publishers per research FTE and year	
A yearly intake of about 15 PhD students , mostly through indirect government funding and contract research	
One PhD graduation per 1 FTE professorship per year (by 2015)	
With regard to diversity , reach a 50:50 split of female and male staff and 60:40 for Dutch vs. non-Dutch	

Societal relevance

“Coming of Age” did not include specific targets pertaining to societal relevance, because this aspect has always been a constitutive component of our work. Developments during the evaluation period have underlined the significance of this dimension of research, and FASoS has responded timely by developing an explicit strategy for what we had already been doing naturally.

B. Specific targets for the next five to ten years

In September 2016, following a process with a strong bottom-up component, the newly appointed Faculty Board (since 1/2016) presented the Strategic Plan “Smart Choices” for the period until 2020 and beyond. Our new targets build on the successful work of the past, but also formulate new ambitions and adjust to emerging challenges and changing times.

Research quality, output and HRM implications

- We retain the target of procuring at least **20 percent of our yearly income** through indirect government funding and contract research;
- We slightly increase our target for **external grants** to five NWO Veni’s, two NWO Vidi’s, one NWO Vici, two ERCs and the lead in at least one Horizon 2020 proposal. These goals reflect our HR research strategies, with a stable number of staff in the foreseeable future but a slightly increased number of associate and full professors;
- We retain our threshold of **three publications** in top journals/with top publishers per research FTE and year; here, we focus more on quality than on sheer quantity;
- Having realised that our 2011 target of a yearly intake of about 15 PhD students was unrealistic, we aim at having **30–35 PhD candidates** in our Graduate School (i.e. intake ca. 10/year as of 2017; see section 5 for details);
- We retain our **2011 diversity target** with regard to gender and nationality;
- We make our three **new interfaculty centres** (CERiM, MACCH, MACIMIDE) **sustainable**.

Societal relevance

- We fully implement the **policy on “valorisatie”** of research that we developed in the course of 2016 (see A 2.2.1).

Teaching-research link

- Create **stronger links between our research and our teaching** in order to innovate, create new synergies and reduce the work pressure (in line with the UM CORE (Collaborative Open Research Education) initiative, which is at the centre of the UM strategic programme for 2017–2021 see A 2.2.2);
- Due to the nature of research funding at Dutch universities, there is a strong link between research strategies and the focus and size of our **teaching programmes**. **After a period of consolidation** with regard to the size of our research community between 2011 and 2016, we are now planning to give our teaching a **fresh boost** by launching a new BA programme on “Digital Transformations” (see A 2.3.12).

2.3 The conclusions and recommendations of the previous assessment

2011 Assessment: Conclusions and Recommendations (specific documents in A 2.3.1; 2.3.2, and 2.3.3)	FASoS Actions (section in report)
1. “continue their efforts to acquire promising PhD projects and candidates and to bring them to the completion of their degrees”	5 & A 1.1.4
2. “instigate a dialogue with junior and non-tenured research staff to clarify expectations and long-term prospects”	1.2 & 7 & A 1.1.4 & A 2.3.9
3. “granting microcredits of ‘seed money’ to individual researchers is highly useful; committee recommends ... a vigorous protection of such ... stimulants”	2.1
4. “Increased visibility .. improved and more easily navigable web presence”	2.1
5. “Spontaneous individual or disciplinary research ambitions and collaborative trends across matrix compartments should be given room to develop”	1.1
6. “Future self-evaluations should include reports on the faculty’s library policy”	A 2.3.4
7. “maintain a careful balance between stimulating research output in the direction of refereed journal articles as well as stimulating monographs and edited collections”	3.1-3.3

2014 Mid-Term Assessment: Conclusions and Recommendations (specific documents in A 2.3.5; 2.3.6, and 2.3.7)	FASoS Actions (section in report)
1. “a clear Faculty mission-statement as to why new centres are necessary”	1.1 & A 2.3.8
2. “a Faculty-wide ‘vision text’ on nurturing and maintaining interdisciplinarity, both in content and in organization, stressing the importance of interdisciplinary research teams and of integrating the framing of issues and theory building”	2.1 & A 2.3.8
3. “While continuing to use the SEP system, FASoS could separately list peer-reviewed books, based on information given by the authors, thereby including books in the general output norm.”	3.1 & A 2.3.10
4. “highlighting edited books, especially those that emerge directly from the interdisciplinary research agendas of its Research Programmes”	3.1 & A 2.3.10
5. “Nor should FASoS neglect the potential of publishing its Research Programmes’ work in special editions of journals, often as a prelude to publication in book form”	3.1 & A 2.3.10
6. The Committee advises “the Faculty to be wary of efforts to evaluate the impact of refereed journal articles”, arguing that the Prins report “shows the limits and pitfalls of this approach”.	3.2 & A 2.3.11
7. The Committee encourages the “Faculty to think about ways in which valorisation may be fully acknowledged and rewarded” and advises that it “should not be on par with teaching and research”.	2.1.; 3.4-3.6 & A 2.2.1
8. While acknowledging that FASoS “has an extremely good record of external fund-raising”, the Committee has the following advice: “A strategic approach—targeting realistic grant opportunities—is called for.”	2.1; 3.3 & A 1.1.4
9. “The call for rising productivity in fund-raising accentuates the growing pressure on “free” research time. ... Moreover, there needs to be a continuous reflection about the relationship between quantity and quality of research (output). The Faculty should make clear that it takes this challenge seriously.”	2.1; 2.2 & A 1.1.4
10. The Committee “notes that the length of time that junior faculty members spend at FASoS before being eligible for a tenure-track position, and, if they hold such a position, before coming up for tenure, may be excessive.”	1.2; 7 & A 1.1.4
11. “The Committee urges FASoS to take additional steps to retain valued junior faculty members”	1.2; 7 & A 2.3.9
12. “The Committee positively evaluated ... the proactive stance taken to fill the expected vacancy [i.e. in MUSTS] due to the departure of a highly-productive professor before it could cause a drop in production. However, the Committee wondered why this successful approach was not taken in two other cases (AMC and CGD).”	1.2; 2.2 & A 2.3.9

3. Research Quality

In line with our 2011 and 2016 strategic plans and the 2011 and 2015 (mid-term) assessments, FASoS's most important performance indicator focuses on **high impact publications**, especially **peer-reviewed publications**. Given the diversity of publishing cultures across our fields, we do not aim exclusively for articles in leading journals, but also for other refereed products, such as monographs and edited volumes. We focus not only on leading outlets in our respective fields but also on those that explicitly push the boundaries of interdisciplinarity. See A 3.0 for our criteria for these publications.

Margaret Thatcher famously quipped that there is no such thing as society. We strongly believe she was wrong. Due to the highly international and interdisciplinary character of our work, our **societal target groups** are **very diverse**, ranging from the local and regional to the national and the international, and from top-level policy makers in The Hague and Brussels to museum-goers and interested citizens. But they also include populations with disabilities or undocumented migration status. FASoS emphatically opposes the idea of reducing the focus to just one of these groups, or to any other narrow approach to "valorisatie".

Since the present SEP gives much more significance to societal relevance, we would like to briefly explain our approach to "valorisatie",⁹ which we conceptualise as creating and demonstrating the societal value and relevance of our academic work. As such, "valorisatie" is not only concerned with knowledge utilisation, but covers many forms of societal engagement, on different levels (local, regional, national and international) and with diverse partners and communities. Our activities for example include holding exhibitions, staging theatre plays, writing policy reports, and organising science festivals. In addition to this, we aim to co-create knowledge with societal partners and contribute to public debates. We are committed to developing tools to demonstrate and assess the societal relevance of our research, in line with our faculty's tradition of engaging with societal challenges both in research and teaching.

To assess the relevance of our research for peers and societal groups, FASoS has, in agreement with UM's Executive Board, opted for a **virtual benchmark**: A thorough analysis of other research units in the Netherlands and internationally has convinced us that there is no entity we can directly compare ourselves with. We have to create the benchmark ourselves since our strong interdisciplinary focus, going far beyond the multidisciplinary approach of many research units, and the mix of our disciplines, both from the Humanities and the Social Sciences, make us unique within the Netherlands as well as internationally. Defining such benchmarks for the following parts 3.1 to 3.6 is difficult, but it has helped us to further clarify our ambitions and strategies and to identify truly challenging criteria.

3.1 Demonstrable research products for peers

FASoS's threshold (for this SEP criterion, we find a threshold more useful than a benchmark) in this respect is **three peer-reviewed scientific publications** in top journals (or their equivalents in book chapters, edited volumes, and monographs) per full research FTE (excl. PhDs) and year. In the period under study, we have been **successful**, also when compared to earlier years. This result reflects a continuous effort by the whole FASoS community, and demonstrates the success of our research policies. In line with discussions at the national and international levels, we are less focused on further maximising sheer output, and have therefore decided not to raise the threshold further. Instead, we want to focus on the **leading outlets in our respective fields**, reaching the highest quality standards, and with optimal impact on peer communities (and societal groups). For a list with the five most important scientific publications over the past six years, please see A 3.1.1 attached to this report.

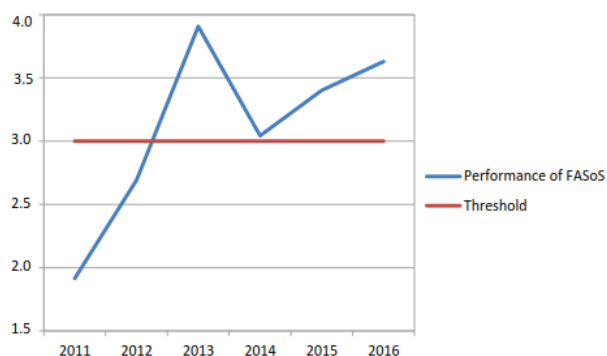
⁹ This approach is in line with Dutch policies; see A 3.0.1, 3.0.2 and 3.0.3

Table 4. FASoS main categories of research products for peers, 2011–2016

Publication category*	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Article-scientific refereed	52	81	84	87	112	86
Article-scientific non-refereed	27	17	32	17	17	9
Refereed scientific/scholarly monographs	2	2	6	4	3	7
Non-refereed scientific/scholarly monographs	12	6	7	5	4	8
Refereed edited volume	2	7	22	5	4	7
Non-refereed edited volume	0	4	7	4	8	8
Refereed book chapter	26	38	73	40	42	46
Non-refereed book chapter	49	45	31	42	23	53

* numbers represent single publications

Figure 2. FASoS peer review output threshold, 2011–2016



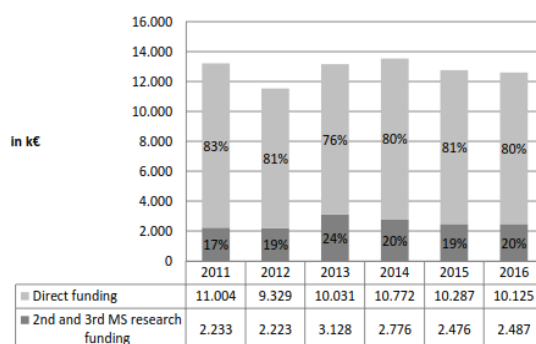
3.2 Demonstrable use of research products by peers

The detailed report in A 2.3.11 shows that FASoS’s top publications are **cited much more frequently** than the average for the **leading journals** in the various fields we contribute to, with a substantial number of our articles being cited **at least five times** more often and a representative sample cited more than two times more often than the average. This is the accomplishment of individual researchers at FASoS, but also of the joint effort to focus on key outlets, and to prioritise quality and impact over sheer output.

3.3 Demonstrable marks of recognition from peers

The figures provided as requested by the SEP protocol demonstrate that FASoS researchers are consistently able to bring in external grants (see A 3.3.1). In the period under study, we have won **three ERC projects** (a stunning ERC success rate of 100 percent – for ERC schemes, the average success rate is around 10 percent),¹⁰ along with many other grants. We have been less successful with top grants at the national level (Spinoza, NWO Vici, etc.) and hope to change that with our combination of HRM and research policies. In sum, we have been able to achieve our benchmark of generating **20 percent of our yearly income** through indirect government funding and contract research (see A 3.3.2).

Table 5. FASoS income through indirect government funding and contract research, 2011–2016



But grants and citations are not the only signs of recognition. During the examined period, FASoS researchers have served on PhD juries in many national/international universities. We have been invited as visiting scholars or professors at institutions like NIAS, the universities of Cambridge, Munich, Oxford and Sciences Po/Paris in Europe, as well as Columbia, Harvard and Hong Kong University in other parts of the world. For details, see A 3.3.3.

¹⁰ <https://erc.europa.eu/projects-and-results/statistics>.

These invitations are clear signs of recognition, demonstrating that leading institutions in our field and in the global research landscape see us as their peers.

3.4 Research products for societal target groups

FASoS’s research output aiming at societal target groups has been substantial and steady, and reflects our approach of treating “valorisatie” as a **sub-dimension of research**. As well as the SEP categories listed below, FASoS researchers have also been highly visible in the media with contributions in print media, on radio and television and in social media – at local, national, and global levels (see A 3.4.1 for details).

Table 6. FASoS main categories of research products for societal target groups, 2011–2016

Publication category	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Articles in professional journals for non-academic audiences	57	71	54	40	20	22
Reports	10	18	19	21	13	16
Books for non-academic audiences (professional and popularising)	13	5	9	6	6	5

In line with our definition of “valorisatie”, which privileges neither one form or channel for reaching out to society, nor one single target group, we find it impossible to define a quantitative benchmark for this category. Instead, it is the visibility and credibility that matter to us – since we have always worked hard to tease out the societal implications of our research. We provide a list with some of our most important societal outputs in A 3.4.2 attached to this report.

3.5 Demonstrable use of research products by societal groups

At this stage, there are no robust quantitative measurements available to assess the use of research products by societal groups, especially for the highly internationalised and interdisciplinary research characteristic of FASoS.¹¹ In line with recent debates in the Humanities and Social Sciences Faculties in the Netherlands (see A 3.5.1 and 3.5.2 for details), we have emulated the procedure of the British Research Excellence Framework (REF) (see A 3.5.3) and its template for assessing the impact of our research outside of academia. We provide three case studies on (1) An Arts and Culture Perspective on Dementia; (2) The First Presidential Debate (on the *Spitzenkandidaten* and the 2014 European Parliament election); (3) Technological Cultures of Sound (see A 3.5.4-3.5.6 attached to this report).

Together, these case studies reflect the range of our activities and our specific forms of interaction with societal groups in this field. They show that we are visible at the national level, but also in other contexts, and that the efforts of our researchers – and for instance also of our Marketing and Communications team – help to compensate the comparably peripheral location of Maastricht in the Dutch national context. Moreover, they provide clear evidence of the use of our research products by a broad set of societal groups, ranging from the local to the national and the international, and from vulnerable groups and citizens on experts and policy-makers as well as top-level decision makers. We do not just disseminate our knowledge but also involve stakeholders in its co-construction. Our interdisciplinary and innovative research thus clearly *matters* to society.

3.6 Demonstrable marks of recognition by societal groups

In line with our research policy strategy, income through contract research (non-EU part of the third money stream) has been significant and steady, and roughly at the same level as the EU part of the third money stream (see 3.3). This fully reflects the significance we give to recognition by societal groups, as well as our overall research priorities, under which “valorisatie” is a sub-dimension of research, and can only be successful if it builds on cutting-edge basic research.

¹¹ See, most importantly, Wilsdon, J., et al. (2015). *The Metric Tide: Report of the Independent Review of the Role of Metrics in Research Assessment and Management*. DOI: 10.13140/RG.2.1.4929.1363, p. x: “... for the impact component of the REF, it is not currently feasible to use quantitative indicators in place of narrative impact case studies”.

Table 7. Income FASoS Research Institute 3rd money stream excl. EU, 2011–2016 (turnover)

Turnover	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Contract research/other (3 rd MS excl. EU)	€ 652,660	€ 402,844	€ 733,277	€ 643,147	€ 399,569	€ 578,183
Percent: 3 rd MS (excl. EU) vs. 2 nd MS & EU	29%	18%	23%	23%	16%	23%

4. Trends, SWOT and strategic plans

We see this section of the SEP as a **summary** that allows us to cross-reference the SWOT analysis with our concrete action points with regard to quality, relevance to society and viability. The figures in the separate columns list the most important section of the report detailing our policies and results in the respective field.

4.1 Research Quality

Strengths (What are we good at?)		Weaknesses (Where should we do better?)	
- Innovative, interdisciplinary profile.	1.1	- Comparably low success rate in top grants at the national level (NWO Vici, Spinoza).	3.3
- Highly relevant research output, reflected in the above-average citations of our top publications.	3.1	- Unable to meet our own goals (set in 2011) regarding the number of incoming PhDs.	5.
- Clear evidence of recognition by national and international peers.	3.2		
- Very successful with international funding schemes, particularly ERCs.	3.3		
Opportunities (What chances do we have for improvement?)		Threats (Which developments might threaten us?)	
- Increasing significance of interdisciplinarity (e.g. in NWO, NWA), where we are very well placed.	1.1	- Open access: lack of clear national policy that factors in financial and legal implications as well as established quality standards.	6.
- New interfaculty centres to further broaden and intensify interdisciplinary cooperation.	1.1	- Tendency by funding bodies to fund ever fewer PhD projects.	5.
- The subjects of our research are particularly topical.	1.1	- Increasing bureaucratic burden due to national policies, requiring strong management skills.	2.1

To summarize: We believe that our research meets all the main quality standards and criteria outlined in the various parts of the report (especially sections 3.1-3.3), and on some, we clearly over-perform. With our strong focus on innovative, interdisciplinary research and supported by our interfaculty centres, we are confident that we will be able to uphold this high level of quality also in the future. Strategically, we want to maintain our successes with European grants. Moreover, an increase of PhD projects (set within realistic parameters) and a slightly stronger focus on NWO grant applications are important priorities for the coming years.

4.2 Relevance to Society

Strengths		Weaknesses	
- High societal visibility and recognition of research programmes and their output (as also mentioned in the previous research assessment).	3.6	- Comparably small presence at the national level due to Maastricht's peripheral location within the Netherlands.	3.5
- Diversity of target groups/cooperation partners in "valorisatie" activities at local, regional, national and international levels, and clear policies for "valorisatie".	3.		
- Wealth of innovative practices including co-creation of knowledge with societal partners.	3.5		
Opportunities		Threats	
- Diversity and high degree of internationalisation of staff allows us to create transnational synergy effects between different societies, i.e. not just in the Netherlands but also in other countries.	7.	- Changing expectations and definitions concerning "societal relevance" with regard to research performance and changing national prioritisation of this criterion.	3.
- Increasing role of societal relevance in national research policies (see, e.g., change in SEP criteria) including new funding possibilities.	3.		

Summary: Guided by a clear approach on “valorisatie”, this self-report shows the relevance of our research to society as well as its high societal visibility and the signs of its recognition (especially sections 3.4.-3.6). We are well prepared for the coming years and the changes in national policies they might bring on this issue. In the coming years, we will focus on increasing our presence further at the national level, while we will continue to believe in a diversity of target groups, cooperation partners and approaches.

4.3 Viability

Strengths		Weaknesses	
- Clearly focused, interdisciplinary research programmes guided by a shared research culture and vision and undergirded by a strong sense of collegiality in a diverse community of scholars.	1.1	- High level of work pressure, as a general phenomenon in (Dutch) academia, and also due to our time-intensive form of teaching.	2.1
- Effective administrative support for preparing and managing external grants.	1.1	- Increasing bureaucratisation of research due to changes at the national level has impacted negatively on our research time.	2.1
- Good balance between consistent programmes and room to develop new initiatives and interests.	2.1	- Comparably low number of PhD students.	5.
- All PhD projects in the Graduate School go through a highly selective process and receive targeted training.			
Opportunities		Threats	
- Broad mix of foci and research activities makes it easier to look for alternative funding schemes, beyond the first and the second money streams.	3.3	- Dependency on continuous successes in winning external grants in an ever more competitive funding landscape.	1.3
- Creation of a third BA programme, presently under way (Faculty Board decision in 3/17 to focus on “Digital Transformations”), also leading to new appointments in a topical field.	2.2	- Dependency on stable or growing student numbers in times of demographic changes.	2.2
- Good job market prospects for junior researchers trained at FASoS.	5.	- Sustainability of the three new interfaculty research centres.	1.1
- Strategic and transparent recruitment and promotion policies.	3.		

Summary: Our broad mix of highly topical foci which we research in innovative ways; an outward-looking, diverse and lively scholarly community with clear career perspectives; and our high-quality research that is of high societal relevance are the three central components of our viability. The funding mechanism of Dutch universities turns the number of our students into a fourth, more invisible factor of our research’s viability. Our plans to launch a third BA programme by 2019 will be our main strategic focus in this field for the coming years.

5. PhD Programme

5.1 General reflection on the PhD Programme

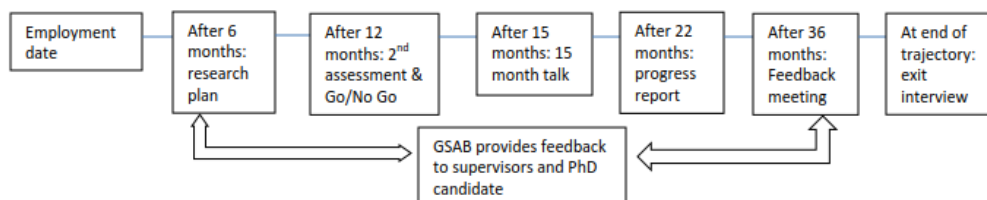
The administrative umbrella of our PhD programme at FASoS is the **Graduate Programme (GP)**, chaired by the associate dean for research. It has three pillars (see A 5.1.1 for more details):

- **FASoS Graduate School (GS)**, which comprises all “internal PhD candidates” (i.e. *promovendus-werknemer* and *promovendus van andere categorie*); described in more detail below.
- **Part-time PhD programme for Professionals in European Studies**, run at UM’s Brussels Campus, which was launched in 2011 to provide PhD research opportunities for professionals working in the area of European affairs. Strategically, it was introduced to make our overall PhD programme less dependent on funding from the second and third money streams and to link our research closely more to key societal groups and topical issues. These PhD candidates conduct their doctoral research alongside their employment by EU institutions, public administrations, NGOs and other employers located mostly in Brussels. In addition to regular meetings with supervisors, PhD fellows follow a dedicated training programme on research methods in Brussels and have access to the activities organised by the GS in Maastricht. For details, see A 5.1.2.
- **External PhD candidates** who are not employed by FASoS but whose supervisors are FASoS professors executing their *ius promovendi* but who are not employed by FASoS. Since 2016, the GS director is also the director of External PhD Affairs. For details, see A 5.1.3.

The **FASoS Graduate School** (the main focus of this report, as stipulated by SEP) was established in 2007 to offer solid training and structured guidance to PhD candidates in line with the doctoral stage

of the Bologna Process (see A 5.1.4. for details). The GS aims to support PhD candidates throughout their PhD trajectory by providing feedback and discussing their work as follows (also see appendix 5.1.5.):

Figure 3. GS support structure



Next to supervision and monitoring, the GS organises a **local curriculum**, which is evaluated and updated annually. Its function is supportive and integrative. The topics of the (usually bi-weekly) meetings are either practical or deal with specific academic skills. See A 5.1.6. for the core curriculum. Next to these GS activities, **National Research Schools** (NRSs, including WTMC) cater more to the more disciplinary training needs of PhD candidates (both when it comes to methods and content). FASoS is currently secretary of WTMC (see paragraph 5.3) and involved in a further nine NRSs, either as institutional member or with individual PhD candidates attending courses (for an overview of the NRS's we are involved with, see A 5.1.7). The high number of NRSs reflects the broad scope and interdisciplinary nature of our work. PhD candidates also attend **summer and winter schools** for in-depth methodological training in their field.

With regard to **selection and admission procedures**, the GS offered first money stream funding for PhD candidates until 2012. Since then, the GS has (mainly for financial reasons) moved to a model in which we recruit PhD candidates by way of external funding, sometimes with a matching component through the first money stream. Since we privilege quality over quantity, all PhD projects in the GS go through a highly selective process and receive targeted training.

Supervision and employability: Every internal PhD candidate is supervised by a two- or three-person team (headed by a professor and often with an interdisciplinary component), based on a written agreement. The GS supports this trajectory with several other instruments:

- The **PhD tracking system** (since 2015) assists the GS in closely monitoring the progress of its PhD projects. This electronic system archives documents related to the PhD trajectory and sends PhD candidates invitations and reminders about important tasks and activities;
- A dedicated **confidential advisor** can be approached by PhDs regarding any issues that come up;
- Bi-annual **supervisors sessions** are organised by the GS to support supervisors. This is a platform for supervisors to discuss best practices and challenges encountered in PhD supervision;
- **Career training:** PhD candidates are prepared for the job market, with an eye to both academic and other professional careers. Whereas FASoS academic staff provide coaching for academic careers, UM Career Services is *inter alia* involved in the training for non-academic careers. PhD alumni are also involved in GS events to reflect on various career paths.

In past years, we have thus professionalised PhD support, training and monitoring. As a result, our PhD candidates have been highly **successful** in finding appropriate jobs after their PhD. Of our 31 GS alumni, more than half are employed in academic positions at a university/hogeschool. Another 35 percent occupy a position in civil society organisations or as government/policy officers.

Table 8. FASoS Graduate School alumni (internal PhD candidates), 2011–2016

Employer	Alumni	
University	58%	18
Hogeschool	7%	2
Civil society (foundations etc.)	22%	7
Government/policy officers	13%	4

Moreover, five GS PhDs have graduated cum laude and several received prestigious prizes such as the dissertation prize of the Praemium Erasmianum Foundation and the UM Dissertation Prize 2016 (for details, see A 5.1.8).

5.2 PhD duration and success rate

Table 9. FASoS PhD candidates, 2011–2016

Enrolment Starting year	Enrolment		Total (M+F)	Success rates					
	Male	Female		Graduated in the 4 th year/earlier	Graduated in the 5 th year	Graduated in the 6 th year	Graduated in the 7 th year	Not yet finished	Discontinued
T-8 2008	3	6	9	4 / 44%	2 / 22%	-	-	1 / 11%	2 / 22%
T-7 2009	4	8	12	1 / 8%	6 / 50%	2 / 16%	1 / 8%	1 / 8%	1 / 8%
T-6 2010	3	8	11	3 / 27%	1 / 9%	2 / 18%	-	4 / 36%	1 / 9%
T-5 2011	8	7	15	6 / 40%					4 / 26%
T-4 2012	4	3	7	2 / 28%					-
Total	22	32	54	16 / 29%					8 / 15%

Note: Data includes all PhD candidates conducting research with the primary aim/obligation of graduating, based on a 0.8–1.0 FTE contract. This includes PhD candidates with employee status and contract PhD candidates without employee status, receiving external funding or a university scholarship, who are conducting research under the authority of the research unit with the primary aim of graduating (beurspromovendus).

During the reporting period, 31 internal PhD candidates graduated. As a small graduate school, fluctuations in graduations from one year to another are to be expected. As in other GS in our fields in the Netherlands, it remains a challenge to complete a PhD within four years. The average time it took a PhD candidate at FASoS to graduate (during 2011–2016) is 4.9 years, i.e. **four months earlier than the Dutch average** in our respective fields.¹² Please also note that in addition, **16** external candidates defended their PhD dissertation in the reporting period (2011–2016). For a complete list of all defences, see A 5.2.1.

After a period of consolidation and professionalisation, FASoS is now committed to expanding its GS, but we have set our goals more realistically than in the Strategic Plan of 2011. The target for the number of PhD candidates to be recruited per year set in 2011 was impossible to meet, mainly because of the 2012 policy change; the same holds true for the goal of having one PhD promotion per FTE professorship by 2015. Nevertheless the GS has continued to be viable, with an intake of around six PhD candidates annually. This number is to be increased in the future, mainly by optimising our support for grant applications and through our **matching policy**. For details, see A 5.2.2.

5.3 WTMC Evaluation

FASoS is the secretary of WTMC, a national research school with about 200 members (31 from FASoS, plus 13 PhD candidates) from nearly all Dutch universities. WTMC was evaluated earlier this year by an independent, international peer review committee, for the period 2011–2016. The committee concluded that WTMC “is one of the most prominent doctoral schools worldwide in the field of STIS”.

In addition, in 2016 WTMC was awarded the inaugural Infrastructure Prize by the international Society for Social Studies of Science (for more information see A 5.3.1). The WTMC self-evaluation document, the programme of the site visit, the report of the international committee and the signed statements of impartiality of the committee members can be found in A 5.3.2 to 5.3.5.

¹² Dutch Faculties of Humanities (average of 5.4 years) and Faculties of Social Sciences (average of 5.2 years). http://www.vsnu.nl/f_c_promovendi.html.

6. Research integrity

Research integrity is a central concern at FASoS. Our work is in line with the Netherlands Code of Conduct for Academic Practice by the Dutch University Association (VSNU) (see A 6.1) as well as with the Regulation for Scientific Integrity at Maastricht University (see A 6.2). Under Dutch law only Medical Research Involving Human Subjects requires ethical approval.

In 2015, Maastricht University established a specific **Ethical Review Committee** for its inner city faculties which deals with non-medical Research Involving Human Subjects (ERCIC; all four inner-city UM faculties participate: the Faculty of Humanities and Sciences; the Faculty of Law; the School of Business and Economics; and FASoS). Establishing this ethics committee makes **UM a pioneer** in the Dutch research landscape in this area. All colleagues preparing funding proposals including personally identifiable data are advised to consult ERCIC for ethical clearance. Researchers working on other projects are strongly encouraged to first ask for ERCIC's advice. ERCIC regularly reports to FASoS's Faculty Board and presents its work to the research programmes. Besides ERCIC, UM has a **confidential advisor** whom colleagues can contact if they experience undesirable behaviour or situations in which the integrity of their research is compromised.

The UM **Research Data Management** (RDM) Code of Conduct (see 6.3) has become obligatory for all projects funded through external grants acquired since 1 July 2014. For all technical and logistical details, FASoS closely cooperates with UM's library, charged with RDM at UM level. Faculty members have been informed in a tailor-made FASoS document about the significance of RDM through our weekly circular email, their research programmes, the GS and other channels. Researchers working on non-funded projects are strongly encouraged to apply RDM too, since we believe that professional data management is an intrinsic and crucial component of successful research.

In line with the UM Regulation Governing the Attainment of Doctoral Degrees (latest version from 2016) (see A 6.4), PhD theses are now checked more closely for **plagiarism**. In the interests of impartiality and independence, all professors have to provide a publicly available overview of their ancillary positions.

More important than creating rules and regulations, however, is to raise awareness and to discuss and monitor our **actual research practices**. FASoS uses its various communication channels to discuss questions of research integrity. Our approach focuses more on supporting and promoting research integrity, broadly defined, than on monitoring and sanctioning. The GS for instance has a long tradition of holding meetings to debate the dilemmas that PhD candidates face and to share appropriate ways of dealing with them. We also regularly discuss these questions in research programmes, at our FASoS retreats and in other meetings. To date no case of academic misdemeanour has been reported.

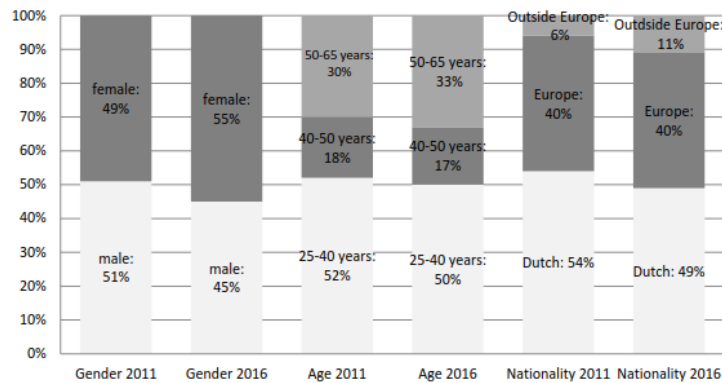
Related to questions of research integrity, we are presently exploring **open access**. There are challenges ahead in this field, where there are as yet few established quality standards. We are committed to publishing in the top outlets and looking for smart solutions to combine this priority with open access.

When the new Faculty Board toured departments in 2016, all groups stressed the **cooperative mode of interaction and the productive culture** at FASoS as one of our main assets. Our strong focus on interdisciplinary cooperation and the matrix structure with its various layers (departments, interdisciplinary research groups, interfaculty research centres) helps us in this respect. Having said this, colleagues experience the **work pressure** as very high. This is a structural challenge which clearly impacts our research.

7. Diversity

Diversity is a core concern and a crucial dimension of recruitment and promotion policies at FASoS (A 7.1). In this brief report, we report our results with regard to the three categories of gender, age and nationality¹³ and briefly summarise the policies that have enabled us to achieve these goals.

Table 10. FASoS: Diversity of academic staff 2011 versus 2016



The **gender balance** at FASoS is **very good**, not just in terms of the percentage of female employees at the general level but particularly with regard to more senior positions. This is the result of proactive HRM/research policies to put female talents on a trajectory to professorial positions. Our success is very obvious in comparison to the general situation in Dutch universities. In 2015, 45 percent of full professors at FASoS were female, compared to 28 percent nationally in the humanities, and just 18 percent across the Dutch university system as a whole (UM figure: 19 percent).¹⁴ With regard to age, FASoS has grown slightly “older” in 2011–2016, creating a **more balanced age mix**, again the result of conscious HRM/research policies. After a period of immense growth, this is a healthy development, also in the light of the ever increasing and more complex governing tasks in Dutch universities. This also helps us to become more diverse with regard to age. On **nationality**, we have continued to become **an ever more diverse faculty**, with presently some 50 percent of all researchers from non-Dutch backgrounds (and these backgrounds themselves continue to become ever more diverse). We are proud that in recent years, we have recruited colleagues from non-European backgrounds, including Canada, Ethiopia, Israel, Lebanon, South Africa and the United States.

In line with UM’s general policy (the Executive Board, together with a team including FASoS researchers, is currently developing a diversity policy) our **ambition** is to **diversify further**, since diversity is one of our key strengths; it is the backbone of our innovative, interdisciplinary research which is recognised both nationally as well as internationally. It is emblematic that the Faculty Board presently consists of two women and one man, and two members, including the Dean, are non-Dutch. Building on the work of earlier Faculty Boards, our HRM and research policies help us to reach this high level of diversity. They build on a strategic personnel plan, which allows us to identify our needs at the level of research and teaching profiles, but also with regard to seniority and diversity. All openings are advertised internationally. FASoS has a distinct policy of composing search committees reflecting diversity. For details, see the documents in A 7.2. We will continue to monitor our diversity and work hard to reach 50:50 on gender also at the lecturer, UD, and professorial levels. With regard to age, we believe that we have already reached our main goals. On nationality, we will continue to strive for a 60:40 ratio of foreign to Dutch staff, as described in our Strategic Plan “Coming of Age”.

¹³ Our choice of diversity criteria is informed by Dutch national policies. Ethnicity, as another possible category, has been rejected, in line with national policies:

<https://autoriteitpersoonsgegevens.nl/nl/nieuws/registratie-van-etnische-gegevens-slechts-bij-hoge-uitzondering-mogelijk-%C2%A0>.

¹⁴ See the survey by the Rathenau Institute: <https://www.rathenau.nl/en/page/share-women-professors-netherlands-and-eu-countries>.

Appendix

Self-Assessment Report on Research

Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences 2011–2016

The appendixes provided here are those of vital importance for the research assessment. All others can be found on the website mentioned in the preface to the report.

Appendix 3.5.4 Case study 1: An Arts and Culture Perspective on Dementia**1. Summary of the impact**

The research strand “An Arts and Culture Perspective on Dementia,” hosted by the Arts, Media, and Culture research programme, examines the cultural representation of dementia and identifies and implements innovative practices in dementia care that support the personhood and wellbeing of people living with dementia. These practices include technological approaches and the participatory arts, i.e., arts interventions in which people with dementia are offered a creative role as an escape from their role of patient. We demonstrate the breadth and depth of our engagement with people living with dementia and their caregivers as well as how transgressing the boundaries of academic research can result in new academic insights while stimulating a more dementia-friendly community. Co-creation with societal partners including people with dementia characterises the impact of this interdisciplinary research strand.

2. Underpinning research

Outline of underpinning research and dates:

- a. Project “Beyond Autonomy and Language: Towards a Disability Studies Perspective on Dementia,” funded by the Netherlands Organization for Health Research and Development in the program Disability Studies in the Netherlands (Sept 2010–Jan 2013), €193,653.
- b. Project “Poetry Interventions in Dementia Care: Inquiry of the Alzheimer’s Poetry Project, Brooklyn, New York from the Perspective of Literary Studies,” funded by Fulbright Belgium and hosted by Stony Brook University (Jan–Jul 2014), \$8,000.
- c. Project “Poëzie- en verhalen kabinet,” funded by the Dutch Cultural Participation Fund in the program Cultural Participation of Older People (May 2015–Apr 2016), €24,999.
- d. Project “Make-Believe Matters: The Moral Role Things Play in Dementia Care,” funded by The Netherlands Organization for Health Research and Development in the programme “Ethiek en Gezondheid” (Feb 2016–Mar 2018), €98,257.

Key researchers:

- Project a. Dr. Ruud Hendriks (Assistant Professor, Philosophy Department), Annette Hendrikx, MA (Researcher, Literature and Art Department, Sept 2010–Jan 2013), Dr. Ike Kamphof (Assistant Professor, Philosophy Department), and Dr. Aagje Swinnen (Assistant Professor, Literature and Art Department).
- Project b. Dr. Aagje Swinnen.
- Project c. Dr. Aagje Swinnen and Pieterneel Fleskens, MA (Jan Van Eyck Academy, Hubert Van Eyck).
- Project d. Dr. Ike Kamphof, Dr. Ruud Hendriks, and Prof. Dr. Tsjalling Swierstra (Full Professor, Philosophy Department).

The nature of the research insights and findings: The initial project (project a.) conceptualised dementia as a disability that we (the community at large even more than those directly affected) have to learn to adjust to dementia instead of focusing on it as a disease in need of a cure. It involved four case studies (three of which are situated in practical real-life settings) in collaboration with societal partners, such as Stichting miMakkus, Alzheimer Centrum Limburg, and Proteion. The

case studies included: (1) technological applications in home care situations, (2) art projects in which people with dementia are actively involved, (3) clowning for people with dementia in residential care, and (4) dementia representations in literature and film. These were studied by an interdisciplinary team consisting of specialists in literature and arts, science and technology, philosophy, and health sciences. The project's larger aim was to find ways to diminish the stigma surrounding dementia and to bring the qualities of personhood-upholding practices in dementia care to the fore. The follow-up projects elaborated on and further developed the first and second case studies. Projects b. and c. focus on poetry and storytelling interventions in psychogeriatric wards and the way the participatory arts contribute to person-centered care practices. They aim to translate two American best practice examples (TimeSlips and the Alzheimer's Poetry Project) to and implement them in the Dutch context. Project d. examines the normative role of technological applications and material arrangements in psychogeriatric wards from the perspective of the ethics of deception and care ethics. Its objective is to design an educational tool for ethical reflection tailored to students in design and health care.

3. References to the Research

1. Swinnen, A. (2012). Dementia in documentary film: *Mum* by Adelheid Roosen. *The Gerontologist*, 53(1), 113–122.
2. Swinnen, A. (2012). Everyone is Romeo and Juliet: Staging dementia in *Wellkåmm to Verona* by Suzanne Osten. *Journal of Aging Studies*, 26(3), 309–310.
3. Swinnen, A. (2016). Healing words: Critical inquiry of poetry interventions in dementia care. *Dementia*, 15(6), 1377–1404.
4. Swinnen, A., & De Medeiros, K. "Play" and people living with dementia: A humanities-based inquiry of TimeSlips and the Alzheimer's Poetry Project. *The Gerontologist*, online first Jan 18, 2017.
5. Swinnen, A., & M. Schweda. (2015). *Popularizing dementia: Public expressions and representations of forgetfulness*. Bielefeld: Transcript.
6. Hendriks, R. (2012). Tackling indifference: Clowning, dementia, and the articulation of a sensitive body. *Medical Anthropology*, 31(6), 459–476.
7. Hendriks, R. Clown's view as *respiciō*: Looking respectfully to and after people with dementia. *Med Health Care and Philosophy*, online first Sep 23, 2016. DOI: 10.1007/s11019-016-9734-1.
8. Hendriks, R.P.J., Hendriks, A., Kamphof, D.J., & A.M.C. Swinnen. (2016). Goede verstanders: Wederzijdse articulatie en de stem van mensen met dementia. In G. Van Hove, A. Schippers, M. Cardol & E. de Schauwer (eds.), *Disability Studies in de Lage Landen* (pp. 81–99). Antwerp: Garant.
9. Kamphof, D.J. (2015). In the company of robots: Healthcare and the identity of people with dementia. In A Swinnen & M Schweda (Eds.), *Popularizing Dementia: Public Expressions and Representations of Forgetfulness* (pp. 359–376). Bielefeld: Transcript.
10. Kamphof, D.J. (2016). Seeing Again: Dementia, Personhood and Technology. In E. Dominguez-Rue & L. Nierling (Eds.), *Ageing and Technology: Perspectives from the Social Sciences (Science Studies)* (pp. 163–181). Bielefeld: Transcript.

4. Details of the impact

Inspired by Disability Studies and its emphasis on the integration of the voices of people living with a disability in the development (rather than just the reception) of research ("nothing about us without us") (reference 8), we experimented with the arts in new forms of action research that involves processes of co-creation. In the framework of project a., the filmmaker Joël Rabijns (source 1), working in collaboration with the research team, made three creative film montages – *Aqua*, *Sonne*, and *Jardin* – using footage from the Limburgs Museum's heritage collection (as an alternative to

more traditional reminiscence activities which are therapeutic and oriented towards the “repair” of memory). These were then shown as art installations in the psychogeriatric wards of nursing home Klevarie in Maastricht throughout June 2012 where they reached approximately 25 residents and 10 caregivers. Observations of the responses to the installations of the people living in these closed wards served as new research data. The (confidential) data resulting from the observations are also testimony to the multiple meanings of the film interventions to people in the mid to advanced stages of dementia (source 2). As the participants are no longer capable of putting their experiences into words, participant observation is the most suitable approach to study their responses and to assess the impact of the art installations (as opposed to interviews or questionnaires).

To make the meanings of the art installations and other findings of the project public to a larger audience of informal caregivers, care professionals, and policy makers, the data covering the observations were integrated in a popularising publication, *Delen in dementie: Onderzoeksreflecties* (Hendriks, Hendriks, Kamphof, & Swinnen, 2013). In an attempt to bring the possibilities, desires, and agency of people living with dementia to the foreground in response to the predominantly negative stereotypes about living with the disease, three hundred hard copies have been distributed (through or to, e.g., Steunpunt Mantelzorg Zuid, Ketenzorg Dementie, and the city council of Maastricht) and the publication is available online on four websites (FASoS, ZonMw, the European Network in Aging Studies, and Stichting CCC that makes patient stories available online). The impact of the book can be assessed qualitatively, for instance, by the preface of the publication in which Jacqueline Kool and Alice Schippers (Disability Studies in the Netherlands) write: “The researchers (...) of this wonderful booklet show us and many others that art appeals to the imagination precisely in moments when words fail. [The authors] show that people with dementia are part of society (...) which is an important aim of Disability Studies” (source 3). Coleta Platenkamp (coordinator Stichting CCC) reports in her review of *Delen in dementie*: “A book filled with beautiful observations and ideas for the implementation of images and art (...) for new non-negative representations (...) encounters in public life (...) questions about the best approach, an inclusive society (...)” (source 4).

To further increase the appeal to the general public, the publication *Delen in dementie* was paired with a reading (gesproken-woord-voorstelling), called “Geborgen in de hartstreek” and launched on World Alzheimer’s Day (Sep 21, 2012) in Discovery Center Continium, Kerkrade (references 2, 6, & 10). Forty-five participants were present at the opening and left their feedback in the guest book. For instance, Sjaak Krebbers (former director of Stichting miMakkus) wrote: “Special, original, sharp. Experience what the person with dementia has to offer” (source 5). Since its launch, “Geborgen in de hartstreek” has travelled to other locations, e.g., Parcours of Art and Science (PAS) festival Maastricht (Sep 9–10, 2016) and the meeting of the miMakkus genootschap in Rosmalen (Jun 14, 2013). Several people have commented on the value of the reading and the research in general in their personal correspondence with members of the research team. Josien Hennen (lecturer Zorg en Welzijn at Leeuwenborgopleidingen Maastricht) reported: “This type of approach, I would grant myself, if I ever were to get dementia” (source 6). Jascha de Nooijer (Director of Education and Health, Department of Health Promotion, UM) wrote: “The presentations during the PAS Festival offer me tools to improve my engagement with my mother” (source 7).

Following up on the action research developed under project a., project b. enabled the organisation of 20 participatory storytelling and poetry workshops for people living with dementia in the psychogeriatric wards of De Beyart and Scharwyerveld in Oct–Dec 2015 (references 3 and 4) as covered by Femke Kools in *De Limburger* (source 8). In spring 2016, Stéphanie Lagarde, artist in residence at Van Eyck Academy, developed an art tour through Scharwyerveld based on the processes behind and output from the storytelling and poetry workshops, which was staged May 20–21, 2016. In a feedback session, family members of people living with dementia in the nursing home in the company of their loved ones testified how the art tour let them experience what it

means to appeal to one's imagination and how this type of imaginative play can enhance communication with vulnerable people (source 9). This also comes to the fore in a documentary on community arts by Soapera in which the art tour was included as an example (source 10).

Next to the arts-based approaches to advance the social impact of the research, project results have been integrated into educational packages for students in care and/or design as well as care workers and volunteers outside Maastricht University. For instance, Kamphof lectured at Hasselt University (40 students) (Mar 26, 2014 and Apr 30, 2016) and University College Ghent (50 participants) (Nov 15, 2012). Hendriks and Kamphof provided workshops for students in the BA Artistic Design (Sep 28, 2012) and the MA Theatre (Dec 12, 2016) at Hogeschool Zuyd as well as the MA Social Spaces at LUCA School of Arts (Jan 12, 2017). Swinnen gave a workshop on TimeSlips and the Alzheimer's Poetry Project for Stichting Voorlezen (Nov 11, 2016, Dordrecht). These educational activities have all been reviewed favourably, for instance by Elseline Knutel (Uitgeverij De Inktvis and author of *Zo tollig en zwarrig*, "It was wonderful to hear and experience your inspiring and honest story in De Waan (...) A very special blend of words and thoughts.") and Niels Hendriks (Social Spaces & Dementia Lab, C-Mine, "as teachers in design we tend to prioritise concept and materiality. (...) This workshop brought [the ethical aspect] back into view.") (source 11).

Finally, the scholars involved in the project have been asked to advise several international and national entities. Examples include ZonMw for the development of the Dutch Deltaplan Dementie (team), the Act your Age project for the Dutch Dance Festival (Nederlandse Dansdagen) (team), the Scottish Universities Insight Institute (SUI) to share knowledge and practices of good telecare (Kamphof), KUSigne Heerlen for the development of Signs, an art-in-public-space project by Jojanneke Meester (team), the conferences Dementievriendelijke gemeente/gemeenschap (Kamphof and Swinnen), Insights London on good telecare (Kamphof), Zorgacademie on art for dementia (Kamphof), Mobilab on good telecare (Kamphof), and Odensehuis Maastricht (Hendriks) to examine the possibilities to set up a location in Maastricht (reference 12).

5. Sources to corroborate the impact

1. Rabijns, J.: <http://www.joelrabijns.be>
2. Files consisting of confidential and anonymized data which are accessible by the research team only, according to ethics regulations.
3. Kool, J., & Schippers, A. (2012). Voorwoord. In R. Hendriks, A. Hendriks, I. Kamphof, & A. Swinnen, *Delen in dementie: Onderzoeksreflecties* (pp. 4–5). Maastricht: UM.
4. Review of *Delen in dementie* on the website of CCC: <https://www.patienterverhalens.nl/>
5. Feedback by S. Krebbers in the guest book of "Geborgen in de hartstreek"
6. Factual statement by J. Hennen in e-mail Jan 20, 2017.
7. Factual statement by J. de Nooijer in e-mail Jan 20, 2017
8. Kools, F. (2017, Jan 30). Het kantelen van stereotypen over ouderdom. *De Limburger*.
9. Carin Wijnen, Activity Director, carin.wijnen@mosaezorggroep.nl (Mosae Zorggroep)
10. Swinkels, J. (2016). *Soapera Documentaire*. <https://vimeo.com/176062384>.
11. Factual statement by E. Knutel in e-mail Nov, 14, 2016 and N. Hendriks in e-mail Jan 18, 2017
12. File with the invitations that have come in over the years.

Appendix 3.5.5 Case study 2: The First Presidential Debate: The *Spitzenkandidaten* and the 2014 European Parliament Elections**1. Summary of the impact**

In the run-up to the 2014 European Parliament elections, the various political groupings put forward candidates for the position of Commission President. For the first time, leading European politicians started to campaign systematically across the European Union. FASoS developed the idea of hosting a high-profile, televised debate gathering all the presidential candidates, which was held in Maastricht on 28 April 2014. It was the first time such a presidential debate had been organised and televised, enhancing the public debate about the role of the European Parliament and the EU.¹⁵ The event and its impact demonstrate the close link and valuable interaction between academic research and political practice at FASoS, as achieved, in particular, by the research group **Politics and Culture in Europe** (PCE).

2. Underpinning research

FASoS is home to what is probably the world's largest group of scholars working on the European Union and its history. These scholars are united in PCE which has as its core research programme *Political and Administrative Challenges for Europe in a Globalising World*. PCE is widely recognised for its expertise in the field, especially with its work on the role of the European Parliament and the national parliaments of the Member States, as well as their mutual relations and dependencies. The group includes three Jean Monnet Chairs, hosts two Jean Monnet Centres and has been highly successful in other funding initiatives, both at the European and the Dutch national level. At the last research assessment in 2011, PCE received a 4 (out of 5).

One of the core research programme's three research lines focuses on *Democratic and Responsive Governance*. It covers qualitative and quantitative research into the institutional role and inter-institutional functions of the European Parliament (and its bureaucracy) along with its interactions with the parliaments of the EU's Member States. Closely related to this work is our extensive research on the European public sphere.

FASoS scholars from the *Democratic and Responsive Governance* research line took the lead in organising the Maastricht presidential debate. These colleagues are not just accomplished scholars with academic credentials. They also maintain close working relations with policy makers, bureaucrats and other experts in the EU, its member states, and other international organisations.¹⁶

¹⁵ On 15 May, a second such event took place in Brussels, organised by the European Parliament itself. The planning for this second event only started after FASoS had already been working on this initiative for several months.

¹⁶ Some evidence: Högenauer, A.-L. and Neuhold, C. House of Lords European Union Committee call for evidence on the role of national parliaments in the European Union, 26 September 2013; Neuhold, C. Evaluating national parliamentary control of EU decision making after the Lisbon Treaty, Presentation given for National Parliamentary Representatives, European Parliament, 11th December 2014; Neuhold, C. Presentation of research conclusions and results of project Engaging with Europe: Parliamentary Control in EU affairs, House of Dutch Provinces, 11 December 2014; Neuhold, C. (2015) Parliamentary control after the Lisbon Treaty, Hearing at the Inter-parliamentary Committee meeting organized by the Constitutional Affairs Committee (AFCO) of the European Parliament, 19 November 2015, <http://audiovisual.europarl.europa.eu/AssetDetail.aspx?id=dba19634-74cf-4028-8cad-a55501183ece> and Neuhold, C. (2016) Glass half empty, glass half full? Presentation given at the European Parliament, 23. February 2015; Neuhold, C.

For contacts with EU decision-makers, UM's Brussels Campus has proven to be particularly useful, and without such contacts and interfaces it would have been impossible to bring the high-profile candidates Jean-Claude Juncker, Martin Schulz, Guy Verhofstadt, and Ska Keller to Maastricht.

Grants directly linked to the research underlying and facilitating the EU 2014 presidential debate:

T.Christiansen and C. Neuhold: January 2011- November 2014, Research Project: Observatory of Parliaments after Lisbon (OPAL), funded by the Open Research Area in Europe for the Social Sciences, a cooperation of the funding councils of France (Agence Nationale de Recherche – ANR), Germany (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft – DFG), the UK (Economic and Social Research Council – ESRC) and the Netherlands (NWO), for details of the project, see <http://www.opal-europe.org/>

Overall budget: €1.2m; Maastricht University: €250,000.

C. Neuhold and S. Vanhoonacker, January 2010 – June 2014 Co-ordinators of Initial Training Network: Dynamics of Inter-institutional Cooperation in the EU (INCOOP), (involving eight European Universities and three Associated Partners), PEOPLE Programme 2008, financed by the European Union. Partner Universities: University of Cambridge, Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, Paris, Université du Luxembourg, University of Loughborough, Mannheim University, University of Osnabrück. <http://fasos-research.nl/incoop/>

Overall budget: €3.1m, Maastricht University: €450,000.

Researchers from FASoS were also active in the Erasmus Academic Network on Parliamentary Democracy in Europe (PADEMIA), coordinated by University of Cologne and participation by 56 academic institutions from 31 countries.

Key contributors to this line of research are: Dr. C. Arnold, Dr. P. Bijsmans, Prof. T. Christiansen, Dr. M. J. Dobbels, Dr. A. Herranz Surralles, Dr. Anna-Lena Hoegenauer, Prof. C. Neuhold, Dr. E. Sapir, Dr. A. Schakel, Prof. H. Schmeets, Prof M. Shackleton, Dr. A Strelkov, Prof. M. Vink.

3. References to the research

Christiansen, T. (2016). After the Spitzenkandidaten: Fundamental Change in the EU's Political System? *West European Politics*, 39(5), 992–1010.

Christiansen, T. (2014). EU-Spitzenkandidaten – neue Impulse und ihre Folgen für das politische System der EU. *Integration* (1): 25–42.

Högenauer, A. L., Neuhold, C., & Christiansen, T. (2016). *Parliamentary Administrations in the European Union*. London: Palgrave.

Neuhold, C., & Högenauer, A-L. (2016). An information network of officials? Dissecting the role and nature of the network of parliamentary representatives in the European Parliament. *The Journal of Legislative Studies*, 22(2), 237-256.

Neuhold, C., & Dobbels, M. J. (2014). Paper-keepers or policy shapers? The role of unelected officials in the European Parliament. *Comparative European Politics*. DOI: 10.1057/cep.2014.7

Shackleton, M. (2017). Transforming representative democracy in the EU? The role of the European Parliament. *Journal of European Integration* 39(2): 191–205.

(2013) 'Administrators pre-cooking the scrutiny of EU decisions?' Key-note Speech, The chamber of deputies of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, 13. December 2013; Neuhold C. Oral evidence to the Monday Morning Meeting of the representatives of the national parliaments in Brussels on the role of administrative staff in EU affairs scrutiny, 6 May 2013.

4. Details of the impact

The First Presidential Debate

On the evening of 28 April 2014, the candidates for the Presidency of the European Commission gathered in Maastricht's *Theater aan het Vrijthof*, to debate key issues on the future of Europe. The four candidates, also referred to as "Spitzenkandidaten", answered questions gathered through a participatory process. More than 40 European universities had been contacted and young people from all over the EU had been asked to contribute their ideas for questions via the League of Young Voters website (www.youngvoters.eu). The debate covered key issues such as unemployment, education and young people's engagement in politics. This was the first time that leaders of the European party groups had presented themselves publicly as candidates for the post of Commission President and defended their prospective priorities for the work of the Commission in advance of the European elections.

This unique event was organised by the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences in cooperation with the Municipality of Maastricht, the Province of Limburg and the European Youth Forum (i.e. the platform of youth organisations in Europe). By organising this event, FASoS aimed at contributing to a wider public debate about the means by which the Commission is appointed and held accountable and about the democratic credentials of the European Union more generally.

Impact

The public impact of the event entailed five different components.

Firstly, it targeted a local audience. To do so, our two local partner organisations played a central role in involving local administrators but, even more importantly, representatives of the next generation. The audience of the event (700 persons) consisted mostly of university students; only 100 seats were reserved for local honoraries, university representatives and invited guests. A core team of FASoS MA students, selected in the framework of our honours programme, played a key role in helping to organise the event, to welcome and guide the candidates and their entourage. Some of these students were interviewed by the 120 national and international journalists who registered for the debate.

Secondly, the event was live-streamed in universities in many European states as well as in the United States. The leading public affairs company Burson-Marsteller organised an event in Brussels on the evening of the debate, involving viewing of the livestream and subsequent discussion among more than 100 Brussels-based policymakers and opinion-makers. Moderated by *Euronews* lead presenters Isabelle Kumar and Chris Burns, the debate was broadcast on *Euronews* live in 13 languages: Arabic, English, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Farsi, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Turkish and Ukrainian.¹⁷ The School of Advanced International Studies at John Hopkins University, Washington D.C, showed the debate live, followed by a roundtable discussion on the European elections. The debate was also streamed live on the *Euronews* website and mobile apps. It generated 70,000 livestream sessions and 47,000 tweets; 75 newspaper articles reported on it. In sum, the event thus had a global media presence and resonance.

Thirdly, a recorded version of the event was uploaded on YouTube

(<https://youtu.be/dhafgcPeXes>), where it has been viewed some 54,000 times by today.

Fourthly, the event impacted the European Union's political scene, its procedures, public sphere and probably also the result of the 2014 European Parliament elections. It is impossible to establish clear causality at this level. But without the public debate – to which our FASoS event contributed massively – we would probably have a different Commission President today. During the campaigning period, the European Parliament stressed that it would not accept a President

¹⁷ *Press Coverage Report: First Presidential Debate New Europe* 26 March 2014 "First Ever European Presidential Debate on TV and Internet" prepared by the UM press service and the European Youth Forum. <https://www.neweurope.eu/article/first-ever-european-presidential-debate-tv-and-internet/> (only accessible via subscription).

that had not been *Spitzenkandidat*. In the May elections, the European People's Party (EPP) won most seats and consequently nominated Jean-Claude Juncker as Commission President – which they might not have done otherwise.

Fifthly and lastly, FASoS conceptualised this event not simply as a public outreach activity. The Presidential Debate was informed by our research but also led to new research output, including some of the publications mentioned above. In that sense, the event created mutual synergies between research and public engagement. At the same time the Presidential Debate was just one step in a wider process of seeking and testing institutional opportunities and mechanisms of representation that may reduce the democratic deficit of the EU, a process that members of PCE will continue to study closely.



5. Sources to corroborate the impact

The event was widely covered by both the local, national, European and international press. In total the media coverage report prepared by the UM press office identified 119 links to different articles, blogs, and televised programmes.

Unfortunately, most of the links to newspapers/televised programmes can only be accessed via subscription. The following links still work:

NRC:

<https://www.nrc.nl/nieuws/2014/04/28/live-te-volgen-het-europese-debat-in-de-aanloop-naar-de-verkiezingen-a1425414>.

BBC News:

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-27194913>.

Reuters:

<http://www.reuters.com/article/us-eu-election-debate-idUSBREA3R19920140428>.

Wall Street Journal:

Blog:

<https://blogs.wsj.com/brussels/2014/04/28/eu-week-ahead-april-28-may-2-presidential-debate-stress-tests-fft/>.

Article:

<https://www.wsj.com/articles/major-candidates-for-european-parliament-square-off-1398718653?mg=reno64-wsj&url=http%3A%2F%2Fonline.wsj.com%2Farticle%2FSB10001424052702304163604579530102333901162.html&tesla=y>.

Appendix 3.5.6 Case study 3: Technological Cultures of Sound**1. Summary of the impact**

Researching Technological Cultures of Sound means investigating the role of sound in society from the understanding that sound is increasingly technologically produced and mediated, and that listening practices are socially and historically situated. This case study presents two exemplary cases in which academic research was translated into public engagement activities: an interactive museum installation based on the *Soundscapes of the Urban Past* project and a festival based on the *Sonic Skills* project. These examples show that the experience of public engagement activities can generate new practices and insights within and outside of academia.

2. Underpinning research

How did sound become orchestrated as a public problem, as expressed in the anti-noise movements of the twentieth century? Indeed, what cultural meanings did the inhabitants of cities give to their sonic surroundings in different time periods? What is the role of sound in science, and under which circumstances has knowledge gained by listening become accepted or contested? These are some of the questions tackled in the research line Technological Culture of Sounds (part of the Maastricht University Science, Technology and Society Studies research programme), and specifically, in the two research projects that we will focus on here: *Soundscapes of the Urban Past: Staged Sound as Mediated Cultural Heritage* (NWO Cultural Dynamics grant, 2008–2013, €464,900, applicants K. Bijsterveld and A. Fickers) and *Sonic Skills: Sound and Listening in the Development of Science, Technology and Medicine (1920–now)* (NWO Vici grant, 2010–2015, €1,069,000, applicant K. Bijsterveld).

The key researchers in *Soundscapes* were Karin Bijsterveld (PI, full professor), Jasper Aalbers (PhD, 09/2008–08/2012), Andreas Fickers (associate professor) and Annelies Jacobs (PhD, 04/2008–03/2013). *Sonic Skills* was led by Karin Bijsterveld. The other key researchers were Joeri Bruyninckx (PhD, 11/2008–10/2012; post-doc, 11/2012–05/2015), Anna Harris (post-doc, 01/2013–12/2014), Stefan Krebs (09/2011–08/2014), Alexandra Supper (PhD, 01/2008–12/2011) and Melissa van Drie (post-doc, 09/2011–08/2012).

Sonic Skills has demonstrated, for instance, that we can make sense of the listening practices of scientists, engineers and physicians in terms of “listening modes” that differ in purposes as well as ways of listening, and that an understanding of these modes (and the associated skills of mode-shifting and handling tools) helps us appreciate the role of sound in knowledge-making practices (reference 1). It has revealed that students’ self-discovery of their own bodies is essential for the development of medical skills such as percussion (reference 2). It has shown that the collection of birdsong recordings rests upon a complex economy of exchange between scientific institutions, amateur enthusiasts and broadcasting companies, requiring the coordination of different regimes of data production, access, ownership, and credit attribution (reference 3). It has demonstrated that artistic uses of sonification (auditory data display) can be effective in generating public interest and justifying funding for scientific research, but that the dominant framing of such approaches often undermines efforts to establish sonification as a scientific method (reference 4). *Soundscapes* has shown that, while it is impossible to have unmediated access to the sounds of the past, it pays to investigate how historical sounds are mediated, dramatised and staged (reference 5).

Finally, this project has also critically reflected upon and historically contextualised our own scholarly and public practices of working with sound (reference 6).

The aforementioned diverse examples give a glimpse into how these projects investigate the role of sound and listening: as something that is always historically situated and subject to transformation, intertwined with technological developments and embedded in social relations and cultural practices (reference 7).

3. References to the research

1. Supper, A. & Bijsterveld, K. (2015). Sounds Convincing: Modes of Listening and Sonic Skills in Knowledge Making, *Interdisciplinary Science Reviews*, 40(2), 124–144. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1179/0308018815Z.000000000109>
2. Harris, A. (2016). Listening-touch, Affect and the Crafting of Medical Bodies through Percussion. *Body & Society*, 22(1), 31–61. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1177/1357034X15604031>
3. Bruyninckx, J. (2015). Trading Twitter: Amateur Recorders and Economies of Scientific Exchange at the Cornell Library of Natural Sounds. *Social Studies of Science*, 45(3), 344–370. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1177/0306312715580404>
4. Supper, A. (2014). Sublime Frequencies: The Construction of Sublime Listening Experiences in the Sonification of Scientific Data. *Social Studies of Science*, 44(1), 34–58. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1177/0306312713496875>
5. Bijsterveld, K. (ed.) (2013). *Soundscapes of the Urban Past: Staged Sound as Mediated Cultural Heritage*. Bielefeld: Transcript.
6. Bijsterveld, K. (2015). Ears-On Exhibitions: Sound in the History Museum. *The Public Historian*, 37(4), 73–99. Part of a special issue, edited by Karin Bijsterveld, on Auditory History. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1525/tph.2015.37.4.73>
7. Pinch, T., / Bijsterveldt, K. (eds.) (2012). *The Oxford Handbook of Sound Studies*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[Selected for CHOICE (Current Reviews for Academic Libraries List of Outstanding Academic Titles 2012); the chapter by Bruyninckx was awarded the Nicholas C. Mullins prize 2012 by the Society for Social Studies of Science.]

4. Details of the impact

The *Soundscapes of the Urban Past* project culminated in an interactive sound installation, made in collaboration with the acoustic consultancy firm HMMH and the Amsterdam Museum, and displayed at the Amsterdam Museum between March 2013 and November 2014 (during which the museum welcomed 353,034 visitors). Based on Annelies Jacobs' dissertation research and the "staging soundscapes" approach developed by Bijsterveld and her team (reference 5), the installation "The Sound of Amsterdam" enabled museum visitors to experience an interactive simulation of the soundscape of Amsterdam's Dam Square in 1895, 1935 and 2012. Additionally, the installation provided historical context through several narrated storylines that allowed listeners to understand how city dwellers coped with noise and silence during the late-nineteenth century, the inter-war years and World War II. "For the Amsterdam Museum, it was very worthwhile to be part of the project Soundscapes of the Urban Past. It fitted perfectly in a trend in museums to pay attention to more senses than just sight. Discussing this new field with the researchers of Maastricht University made us more aware of the possibilities and the problems, also for museums." (Source 1)

A wider audience, besides visitors of the Amsterdam Museum, was also reached through a series of interviews in newspapers and radio broadcasts (Sources 2–3). Many of the sound recordings of

authentic historical objects such as handcarts and horse-drawn trams made for the installation by sound recordist Arnoud Traa also live on outside of their original context of use – not only because they were, in collaboration with the Netherlands Institute of Sound and Vision, made available for download on Soundcloud (source 5, 24,552 plays), but also because they were taken up elsewhere, e.g. in a VPRO-NTR television series on the nineteenth century (*De IJzeren Eeuw*), an animation of George Hendrik Breitner’s Dam Square painting (<https://georgeknightlang.wordpress.com/tag/breitner-animatie/>), and at the Transport Museum in Dresden. Measurements based on 1930s Ford recordings even informed an applied science publication evaluating noise control engineering over time, which was then taken up in a major quality newspaper (source 4). Additionally, the experience of translating the research into a sound installation has fed back into the research process – most notably, through a series of lectures and an article in which Karin Bijsterveld (reference 6) critically reflects upon the experience of making the installation and on the notions of authenticity involved in doing so.

The *Sonic Skills* project, too, experimented with ways of making research results available to a non-academic public, primarily through the *Sonic Science Festival*, organised by Karin Bijsterveld and Marith Dieker in January 2015 and attended by about 350 people in total. The festival tackled the Sonic Skills research questions through an exhibition and a series of lectures, demonstrations, concerts and kids workshops. Originally conceived to last six days, several activities continued beyond the timespan of the festival: the exhibition was transformed into a virtual exhibition in the months after its original display (<http://exhibition.sonicskills.org/>), while the musical activities turned out to have much more lasting effects than initially assumed. The composition *Darkness Rises* by Temko, commissioned for the festival and sonifying data from a NASA mission, has since been recorded as Temko’s debut album and performed fourteen times across the Netherlands (including in an orchestral version together with Philharmonie Zuidnederland). The piece, which was inspired by guitarist/composer Aart Strootman’s reading of the entire *Oxford Handbook of Sound Studies* (reference 7) and of Alexandra Supper’s article about the sublime in sonification discourses (reference 4), proved to be a stepping stone for Strootman’s artistic development: “*Sonic Skills* paved new paths in my personal composition practice. A scientific approach towards music, in the shape of sonification, has become a ubiquitous component in my writing. ‘Darkness Rises’ was the first but important step into this territory” (source 6). As such, the piece provides an interesting example of the “legitimacy exchange” between science and art discussed in Supper’s article. Here we can see not only how music and art can be enlisted to bring scientific knowledge to a wider audience, but how such appeals to scientific approaches can also open up new performance opportunities to artists.

Outside of the key moments of the exhibition and festival, our research has also reached wider audiences. For instance, findings of the *Soundscape*s project were widely circulated through a chapter by Annelies Jacobs and Karin Bijsterveld in a coffee-table book of which 20,000 copies were printed (source 7). Research findings from the Sonic Skills project have also been shared with non-academic publics and with the communities that were studied in the project – for instance, Anna Harris relayed her research findings (reference 2) back to medical education specialists to alert them to the importance of training sensory awareness (source 8). Also outside of the festival, the *Sonic Skills* project has engaged with art and music in myriad contexts; one notable example is a musical performance inspired by Joeri Bruyninckx’s research (reference 3) about sound recording in ornithology (source 9). Finally, Karin Bijsterveld and other *Sonic Skills* researchers have also shared their knowledge and experiences through advisory activities. To London Science Museum curator Tim

Boon, the “insights that came from the Sonic Skills network were essential to the success of the Science Museum-based ‘Music, Noise & Silence’ Arts and Humanities Research Council–funded Research Network meetings held in 2015; the presence of Karin Bijsterveld and colleagues at the meetings catalysed discussion away from music and into many aspects of the sonic realm.” (source 10).

These forms of impact reflect how most of our outreach activities were geared towards a culturally interested general public, offering access to heritage through sound, and aiming at historicizing our audience’s sensory awareness. Our examples and figures show that our claims have resonated strongly in the public domain, while also profiting from the audience’s feedback, and that our high-quality recordings of historical artefacts have been frequently reused. Nonetheless, it remains to be seen (and heard) whether these activities also accomplished a change in how audiences engage their ears to make sense of historical heritage and scientific practice.

5. Sources to corroborate the impact

1. Annemarie de Wildt, curator at Amsterdam Museum responsible for the *Sound of Amsterdam* installation (Factual statement, January 23, 2017).
2. Warna Oosterbaan, Het knerpende geluid van de paardentram, *NRC Wetenschapsbijlage*, March 23–24, 2013, pp. 8–9.
3. Interview with Annemarie de Wildt and Annelies Jacobs, Radio 1, VPRO OVT, March 31, 2013.
4. Karel Knip, Niks romantisch aan die jakkerende koetsjes, *Alledaagse Wetenschap, NRC Weekend*, February 28, W6, <http://www.nrc.nl/handelsblad/2015/02/28/niks-romantisch-aan-die-jakkerende-koetsjes-1470334>
5. See <https://soundcloud.com/beeldengeluid/sets/de-dam-soundscape-opnames> (24,552 plays and downloads by February 10, 2017)
6. Aart Strootman, musician/composer, member of Temko (Factual statement, January 22, 2017).
7. Jacobs, A. & Bijsterveld, K. (2013). Der Klang der Besatzungszeit: Amsterdam 1940–1945. In G. Paul & R. Schock (Eds.), *Sound des Jahrhunderts: Geräusche, Töne, Stimmen 1889 bis heute* (pp. 252–257). Bonn: Bundeszentrale für Politische Bildung. [coffee table book with CD, 20,000 copies]
8. Harris, A., & Flynn, E. (2016). Medical education of attention: A qualitative study of learning to listen to sound. *Medical Teacher*, 39(1), 79–84.
9. Oscar Santillan (2013), *The Wandering Kingdoms*. Performance prepared during a residency at Jan van Eyck Academy, Maastricht. Listen here: <https://soundcloud.com/oscar-santillan-4/the-wandering-kingdoms>, or see program booklet for additional information: <http://www.oscarsantillan.com/s/PUBLICATION-Oscar.pdf>.
10. Tim Boon, curator and head of Research and Public History at the London Science Museum (Factual statement, February 22nd, 2017)

Appendix 3.1.2 List of FASoS's five most important scientific publications and/or other societal outputs in the past six years

The publications listed below provide a robust mix of the work of more senior and more junior colleagues and of individual and collective efforts. They all reflect our ambition to produce cutting-edge interdisciplinary research.

- Blom, T. & Vanhoonacker, S. (Eds.). (2014). *The Politics of Information: The Case of the European Union*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.

This edited volume is the result of a multi-annual interdisciplinary project by the PCE research group at FASoS. It seeks to open up the black box of policy-making in the EU by investigating how information is accessed and processed, and how it affects policy. Palgrave Macmillan is one of PCE's declared target publishers.

- Mazzucato, V. & Schans, D. (2011). Transnational Families and the Well-Being of Children: Conceptual and Methodological Challenges. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 73(4), 704–712.

This introduction to a special issue sets a research agenda on transnational families. The *Journal of Marriage and Family* is a top-ranked journal in family studies and family sociology. As such, this issue brought transnational family studies, heretofore mainly published in migration journals, into the purview of such disciplines.

- Pinch, T. & Bijsterveld, K. (Eds.). (2012). *The Oxford Handbook of Sound Studies*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

This volume has received good reviews, with their praise indicating that it is a landmark in the emerging, interdisciplinary field of sound studies. The chapter by MUSTS researcher Dr. Joeri Bruyninckx was awarded the Nicholas Mullins Award of the Society for the Social Studies of Science (4S) for the best PhD paper in 2012. The volume includes work of seven other researchers from MUSTS and testifies to the successful and productive research on Technological Cultures of Sound.

- Saaze, V.E.J.P. van (2013). *Installation Art and the Museum: Presentation and Conservation of Changing Artworks*. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press.

This peer-reviewed monograph is based on the PhD project of AMC researcher Dr. Vivian van Saaze. It has been instrumental in the development and success of the NACCA programme (an interdisciplinary Marie Curie Innovative Training Network project, funded by the European Union and coordinated by Maastricht University). It also has contributed to the establishment of the new interfaculty research centre MACCH, currently headed by van Saaze.

- Stephenson, P. (2013). 20 Years of Multi-Level Governance: Where Does It Come From? What Is It? Where Is It Going? *Journal of European Public Policy*, 20(6), 817–837.

This article examines the ways in which the literature on multi-level governance has been employed, effectively taking stock of applied research to date and exploring possible new directions. The *Journal of European Public Policy* is one of the top-tier journals in the field of European Studies and the publication is an indication of the fact that junior colleagues at FASoS publish in leading outlets in their respective fields.

Appendix 3.4.2 List of FASoS's five most important societal publications and/or other societal outputs in the past six years

The first three of these activities are described in detail on pages a-l of this report. For the other two examples, we provide short explanations here.

1. Hendriks, R.P.J., Hendrix, A.F.C., Kamphof, D.J., & Swinnen, A.M.C. (2013). *Delen in dementie: Onderzoeksreflecties*. Maastricht: Maastricht University Press.

2. The First Presidential debate on April 28, 2014.

3. Virtual Soundscape installation 'The Sound of Amsterdam' displayed at the Amsterdam Museum between March 2013 and November 2014.

4. Theatre production: "What Is the Best Thing to Do?" directed by Ghana Agoro Mma Foundation shown at the policy round table on transnational migrant families living between Ghana and the Netherlands.

The play was written by the director of a Ghanaian theatre company in Amsterdam together with two researchers of the 'Transnational Child Raising Arrangements (TCRA)' project, PhD student Miranda Poeze and Professor Valentina Mazzucato. The play was performed on June 26th 2014 in front of an audience of policy makers from Dutch and Ghanaian government ministries, teachers, researchers and Ghanaian migrants living in the Netherlands. It was specifically designed to share research findings with a migrant population characterized by low literacy. The play was subsequently televised various times on Salto television during their Ghanaian migrant television programming hour.

5. Research project "Changing Platforms of Ritualized Memory Practices: The Cultural Dynamics of Home Movies".

The research project "Changing Platforms of Ritualized Memory Practices: The Cultural Dynamics of Home Movies" resulted in two museum exhibitions that have been organized in close collaboration with the project members. The first exhibition, "A Century of Home Cinema: From Projector to Smartphone," took place at the Limburg Museum in Venlo, May 27-Oct 30, 2016. The second exhibition, "Homeless Movies," took place at the Museum House of Alijn, Museum of Everyday Life in Ghent, Jun 26, 2016-Jan 15, 2017. Besides being a platform for outreach to the public, the exhibitions also enhanced the collaboration between the partners from the cultural heritage field and stimulated additional research activities.

A 360 degrees interactive virtual tour of the exhibition "A Century of Home Cinema" is currently in the making. For more information about the exhibitions, including visual reports and their "making of", see the project weblog:

<https://homemoviesproject.wordpress.com/category/exhibitions/>

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