

ECONOMIC & SOCIAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

OUTPUTS FRAMEWORK 2006/07

Introduction

This is the second annual Outputs Framework published by the ESRC. Outputs Frameworks were implemented across all the Research Councils in 2005, and now form part of the new Economic Impact Framework managed by the Department for Innovation, Universities and Skills. More information about the Economic Impact Framework can be found at: <http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file42023.doc>.

The ESRC's Outputs Framework should be read in conjunction with its 2007 Delivery Report: http://www.esrcsocietytoday.ac.uk/ESRCInfoCentre/about/delivery_plan/ and its 2006/07 Annual Report: <http://www.esrcsocietytoday.ac.uk/ESRCInfoCentre/about/CI/accounts/> which provide a comprehensive summary of achievements over the period.

The Outputs Framework contains data on selected aspects of ESRC's performance relevant to the Government's objectives for the UK science base. As last year, the Framework is presented in two parts, although some categories have changed to reflect the organisation of the Economic Impact Framework. Output One covers selected aspects of the ESRC's contribution towards maintaining a healthy science and engineering base, while Output Two describes some of the Council's work towards better exploitation.

The framework shows, where possible, data for 2005/06 alongside those for 2006/07. No robust conclusions can be drawn about trends on the basis of two years' data, but the Council will analyse and comment on emerging trends as the series extends.

Highlights:

- The strong international contribution and quality of UK social science, exemplified by the independent peer review of ESRC research projects (metric 1) and the international benchmarking review of Social Anthropology (2)
- The successful targeting of ESRC research studentship report in areas of high priority for retention and recruitment (18)
- The excellent quality of ESRC's research resources (23) and the high level of usage (26)
- The training of ESRC researchers in media communication skills (30)
- The placement of researchers and users in, respectively, non-academic and research organisations (43 & 44), a process which supported the strong social science contribution to the recent Stern Report (55).

MAINTAINING A HEALTHY SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING BASE (Output One)

METRICS	DATA	COMMENTS	
Knowledge Generation: stock of publicly available knowledge			
1	<p>The quality of ESRC research</p>	<p>2005/06 Outstanding: 27% Good: 68% Problematic: 5% Unacceptable: 0%</p> <p>2006/07 Outstanding: 29% Good: 68% Problematic 3% Unacceptable 0%</p>	<p>Expert analysis has shown that current bibliometric data are not a sufficiently robust measure of the impact of most social science disciplines. For this reason the Council is reporting evaluation grades for the work it funds. These grades reflect the results of independent peer review of end of award reports and are defined as follows:</p> <p>Outstanding: High quality work making an exceptional research contribution Good: Good quality work making a strong research contribution Problematic: Work of an acceptable quality but with weaknesses in some areas Unacceptable: Poorly conducted research with unreliable results</p>
2	<p>The relative quality of UK social science research.</p>	<p>The Council has established a series of international benchmarking reviews to assess the standing of UK Social Science. A review of Social Anthropology research was completed this year and a panel of leading international scholars assessed the discipline in the UK as a World leader in 14 important areas, producing 'excellent research: innovative, widely read and used, drawing very effectively on classical strengths of the field in addressing emergent questions of</p>	<p>The Council reports here on work it is undertaking to benchmark the international quality of UK Social Science. Bibliometric data is used where appropriate as part of the evidence of international impact.</p>

		critical scholarly and applied significance (and, in so doing, transforming the ways in which the field works)'. The Panel's full report is available on the Council's web site at: http://www.esrcsocietytoday.ac.uk/ESRCInfoCentre/Images/Ant_Book_A-web_tcm6-16599.pdf	
3	The number of publications arising each year from ESRC research.	2005 = 4695 2006 = 4876	The ESRC's Society Today Database records all publications produced during the award period, and captures post-award publications on a voluntary submission basis. The numbers of outputs notified in 2006 are reported here
4	Publications per annum in relation to ESRC's priorities.	2006/07 = 2610	We report here the number of outputs in 2006 arising from ESRC's directive-mode investments. This metric is reported for the first time first year
5	The number of publications per £M of ESRC funding.	2002 = 89 2003 = 72	We report here the total number of outputs recorded to date from ESRC awards that ended in 2003. This date allows for the inevitable time-gap between research and publication.
6	The amount spent on new initiatives and schemes.	2005/06 = £2.02M 2006/07 = £6.373M	The figure shown here reflects ESRC's re-prioritisation of programme spend to new research areas, and was reported as part of the RCUK Efficiency Delivery project.
7	Investment in grants involving researchers from more than one discipline	2006/07 = 632 Awards with expenditure of £34.7M	This metric is reported for the first time this year.
8	Funding of programmes focused on a multi-disciplinary area or designed to promote multi-disciplinary research or training	2006/07 = £47.7M	This metric is reported for the first time this year.

9	Funding of cross-Council programmes	2006/07 = £1.3M	This metric is reported for the first time this year.
10	The number and value of research contracts involving other research councils and other non-social science funders.	2005/06 = 270 awards and expenditure of £22m 2006/07 = 260 awards and expenditure of £29M	These data show the number and total value of ESRC's research contracts involving collaboration with other research councils and non social science co-funders.
11	ESRC's annual budget	2005/06 = £135.5m 2006/07 = £163.3m	The figure shown here is ESRC's total expenditure, including non science-budget funding. Science budget funding in 2006/07 was £140.9m (excluding end of year flexibility).
12	Savings made in the proportion of expenditure attributable to administration costs.	2005/06 = £0.4M 2006/07 = £0.4M	This saving was reported as part of the cross-Council Efficiency project.
13	Survey assessment of academic user confidence in the Research Councils	2005/06 RCUK conducted a survey of university researchers and administrators across the UK which showed that a very substantial majority believe that the Councils' grant application administration and peer review processes are excellent or good. The Joint Electronic Submission System is believed to have made the grant application process more efficient, particularly in reducing time and paperwork and enabling the development of collaborative proposals. 2006/07 The Council surveyed Professors in 5* Departments in six major disciplines about its	

		funding opportunities. The general response was positive and supportive while highlighting differences between disciplines. Further details are available on the Council's web site.	
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Knowledge Generation: newly trained people			
14	The proportion of ESRC funded PhD theses submitted within four years.	<p>2005/06 ESRC Submission Rates Survey</p> <p>4 year submission = 82%</p> <p>5 year submission = 82%</p> <p>6 year submission = 87%</p> <p>2006/07 ESRC Submission Rates Survey</p> <p>4 year submission = 80%</p> <p>5 year submission = 84%</p> <p>6 year submission = 86%</p>	ESRC's annual survey provides data on 4, 5 and 6 year submission rates.
15	The proportion of ESRC funded students recorded to be in permanent and temporary academic posts by the Joint Council first destination survey.	<p>2005/06</p> <p>Permanent UK appointments</p> <p>2001 = 34%</p> <p>Temporary UK appointments</p> <p>2001 = 27%</p> <p>Further training</p> <p>2001 = 3%</p> <p>2006/07</p> <p>Higher Education appointments</p>	In 2003 the Research Councils contracted the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) to collect data on the first destinations of their Ph.D. award-holders. Initial transitional difficulties with the reliability of the ESRC data have been overcome and the results of the HESA survey can now be used. However the HESA data classifications are different from those of the previous ESRC first destination survey so the categories do not map onto those used previously.

		<p>2005 = 47%</p> <p>Further training</p> <p>2005 = 17%</p>	
16	ESRC studentship awards by gender and ethnic origin	<p>2005/06</p> <p>(i) Award offers by gender in 2005 = 56% female; 44% male</p> <p>(ii) Offers by ethnic origin in 2005 = 60% White UK/Irish 20% White European 2% White Other 3% Asian 1% Black 2% mixed race/other 11% Not provided</p> <p>2006/07</p> <p>(i) Award offers by gender in 2006 = 54% female; 46% male</p> <p>(ii) Offers by ethnic origin in 2006 = 66% White UK/Irish 22% White European 2% White Other</p>	

		3% Asian 1% Black 2% mixed race/other 4% Not provided	
17	The annual number of new ESRC studentship awards.	2005/06 New awards in 2005 = 740 2006/07 New awards in 2006 = 791	
18	The rate of change in the number of PhD awards in ESRC's priority areas.	2005/06 Standard studentship awards in: Management = 50 Statistics = 13 Socio-Legal Studies = 11 Economics = 58 2006/07 Standard studentship awards in: Management = 56 Statistics = 19 Socio-Legal Studies = 18	These figures show the quota and standard competition studentships awarded for the 2006/2007 academic year in the areas identified as priorities for the period 2005-2008 in ESRC's 2005 Delivery Plan.

		Economics = 74 Social Work = 17 Advanced Quantitative Methods = 37	
19	The average cost of an ESRC studentship award.	2005/06 = £14,000 2006/07 = £16,000	The average cost of a studentship award has risen this year because of the introduction of enhanced stipends in economics and advanced quantitative methods and a larger number of awards made through collaborative schemes, CASE and Government Schemes, where the Council also pays a higher stipend.
Knowledge Generation: trained people			
20	The number of academic staff in UK social science departments.	2004/05 = 28,365 2005/06 The Council reported last year on the number of trained academic staff in social science departments. This indicator is not sensitive to significant year-on year- changes so the Council planes to report the numbers at five-yearly intervals.	

21	Age profiles of academics in leading research departments by discipline.	<p>2004/05</p> <p>The proportions of staff over the age of 45 in leading research departments are as follows:</p> <p>Psychology (29%) Town & Country Planning (40%) Geography (32%) Law (43%) Anthropology (47%) Economics & Econometrics (37%) Politics & International Relations (38%) Social Policy & Administration (51%) Social Work (65%) Sociology (52%) Business and Management. (43%) Accountancy (47%) Middle East and African (63%) Asian Studies (64%) Linguistics (52%) Communications, Culture & Media Studies (53%) Education (62%)</p> <p>2005/06</p> <p>The Council reported last year on the number of trained academic staff in social science departments. This indicator is not sensitive to significant year-on year- changes so the Council planes to report the numbers at five-yearly intervals.</p>	
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22	The number of academic staff in HEI's in each social science discipline.	<p>2004/05</p> <p>Psychology = 2884*</p> <p>Town & Country Planning = 658</p> <p>Geography = 1678*</p> <p>Law = 2507*</p> <p>Anthropology = 309</p> <p>Economics & Econometrics = 1439</p> <p>Politics & International = 1364</p> <p>Social Policy & Administration = 1663</p> <p>Social Work = 742</p> <p>Sociology = 1371</p> <p>Business & Management St. = 5767</p> <p>Accountancy = 768</p> <p>Middle East and African = 149</p> <p>Asian Studies = 161</p> <p>Linguistics = 569*</p> <p>Communications, Culture & Media Studies = 1187</p> <p>Education = 5202</p> <p>* NB. This figure includes all academic staff within the discipline, not only those classed as social scientists.</p> <p>2005/06</p> <p>The Council reported last year on the number of trained academic staff in social science departments. This indicator is not sensitive to significant year-on year- changes so the Council planes to report the numbers at five-yearly intervals.</p>	
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Framework Conditions: financial sustainability			
23	Qualitative assessments of ESRC research resource investments.	<p>2005/06 In 2003/04, international reviewers described our longitudinal studies as 'world class datasets that are increasingly being used throughout the world to answer key policy questions'. An international review in 2006 of the Council's E-Social Science Programme described it as 'transformational' and at the international leading edge.</p> <p>2006/07 The British Election Study has taken place at each general election since 1964. In 2006 an independent review commented that the Survey 'is widely regarded as the gold-standard survey within British political science' and that its 'data are used by a variety of stakeholders: British and international academics, journalists and government bodies'.</p> <p>The Workplace Employee Relations Survey is jointly sponsored by the DTI, ACAS, PSI and the ESRC. In January 2007 an independent review found that 'WERS data have been widely used, both by the co-sponsors and by academics at all levels. Studies based on the series have deeply illuminated our understanding of changes in industrial relations in Britain over recent decades'.</p>	It is difficult to capture the standing of the Council's strategic facilities in a single metric, and qualitative judgments provide a better guide to the UK's international position. The ESRC will continue to benchmark the quality of its research resources against international standards.

24	The value of ESRC support for new research resources.	2005/06 = £5.2M 2006/07= £12.2M	We report here the ESRC's investment in the acquisition and collection of major new datasets, and in supporting facilities to promote their exploitation by the social science community. In 2006/07, these included a major new Qualitative Longitudinal Study and renewal of the Census Dissemination Units.
25	The change in the proportion of ESRC expenditure dedicated to research resources.	2005/06 = 10.3% 2006/07= 11%	This figure shows the proportion of ESRC's expenditure that is dedicated to research resources and facilities.
26	The level of usage of ESRC research resources.	2005/06 Registered users in 2004/05 = 20,279 Datasets Delivered in 2004/05 = 35,484 2006/07 Total active registered users in 2005/06= 46,682 Datasets delivered in 2005/06 = 49,169	<p>We report here on the number of users registering to access the datasets available from the ESRC's principal data facility, the Economic and Social Data Service (ESDS), and the number of unique datasets delivered to users.</p> <p>Note that the method by which ESDS collects data on datasets delivered has changed. Previously, it only counted single user-usage-dataset number combination. 2004/05 figures calculated on the new basis would be 41,134 datasets delivered.</p> <p>The ESDS 2005/06 Annual Report does confirm the 55% increase in total active users between 2004/05 and 2005/06. It should be noted that the figures now include the users registered for ESDS via the Census Registration Unit. In 2004 the one-stop registration service was introduced. The 2004/05 figure including users registered for ESDS via the CRS was 29,992 (as presented in the 2005/06 Annual Report)</p>

27	The level of co-funding by business and government agencies of ESRC's research resources.	2005/2006 = £2.01M 2006/07 = £1.9M	We report here the co-funding received by ESRC from business and government agencies to support major data infrastructure and facilities.
Framework Conditions: public engagement			
28	The number of ESRC interactions focused on public participation and engagement	<p>2005/06 Attendance at social science week events in 2006 was around 4,000. Attendance at the annual debates was 300; Attendance at the ESRC event at the BA festival (Dublin) was 150.</p> <p>2006/07 Attendance at festival of social science events in 2007 was around 4,800. Attendance at the annual debates was 405. Attendance at the ESRC event at the BA festival (Norwich) was 70.</p>	
29	Evaluate the quality of interaction focused on public participation and engagement	<p>2005/06 An independent evaluation of ESRC's 2006 social science week concluded that it was '... a resounding success. The Week achieved all of its objectives, made a positive contribution to ESRC's science communication and science and society objectives, and delivered good value for money'. Feedback is also obtained from participants in the ESRC's annual debates that take place in November.</p> <p>2006/07 An independent evaluation of the 2007 Festival</p>	

		<p>concluded that it had fully achieved all of its key objectives and had delivered excellent value for money. A total of 76 events were held across the UK (an increase of 33% on last year) with the number of participants estimated as in excess of 4,600 (an increase of more than 20% on last year). The geographical spread of events was much improved, and for the first time events were staged in every one of the English regions, as well as in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Over 90% of participants stated that they had learned something new at their event, with two-thirds gaining an increased understanding of the social sciences and the benefits research brings to society, and almost three-quarters gaining a better understanding of ESRC and its work.</p>	
30	The number of researchers trained in media and public engagement skills	<p>2005-06 = 225 2006/07 = 257</p>	

KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE EFFICIENCY (Output Two)

Scale			
31	The proportion of ESRC funded students recorded to be employed in the business and public service sectors by the Joint Council first destination survey.	2005/06 Finishers in 2001 = 11% 2006/07 Finishers in 2005 = 18%	In 2003 the Research Councils contracted the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) to collect data on the first destinations of their Ph.D. award-holders. Initial transitional difficulties with the reliability of the ESRC data have been overcome and the results of the HESA survey can now be used but are available only from 2005 onwards.
32	The proportion of ESRC trained research students recorded as unemployed by the Joint Council first destination survey.	2001 finishers = 8% 2005 finishers = 8%	In 2003 the Research Councils contracted the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) to collect data on the first destinations of their Ph.D. award-holders. Initial transitional difficulties with the reliability of the ESRC data have been overcome and the results of the HESA survey can now be used.
33	The level of co-funding of ESRC research by external bodies.	2005/06 = £10.6M 2006/07 = £16.4M	This indicator shows the level of co-funding for ESRC research but it should be noted that additional co-funding directly to HEIs is not captured here.
34	New co-funding for research and training.	2005/06 = £0.57M 2006/07 = £1.59M	This indicator shows new co-funding for ESRC research and was reported as part of the cross-Council Efficiency project. It should be noted that new co-funding directly to HEIs is not captured here.
35	The proportion of non-academic members of ESRC's Council and Boards.	2005/06 Council = 43% (6/14); Boards = 27% (24/89) 2006/07 Council = 43% (6/14); Boards = 30% (28/92)	

36	The number of ESRC concordat agreements with strategic partners.	2005/06 = 14 2006/07 = 16	Formal strategic partnerships involve 11 Government Departments, all 3 Devolved Administrations, the National Council for Voluntary Organisations (NCVO) and the Office for National Statistics. The latter along with the Foreign & Commonwealth Office represent new partnerships for ESRC.
37	The number of ESRC public policy and business-orientated seminars and workshops.	2005/06 = 16 2006/07 = 58	This includes 15 public policy seminars, 29 other public affairs activities, and 14 business events. There has been a marked increase in the number of ESRC public policy seminars to tackle key issues such as changing household and family structures; the impact of migration; tackling health inequalities and identifying pathways to participation. Each seminar is developed in collaboration with Government Departments, Devolved Administrations and other organisations. The seminars aim to encourage evidence-based policy through exchanges between researchers and policy-makers. Each seminar is accompanied by a supporting publication which collates the existing evidence base.
38	The number of co-funded ESRC research projects (excluding joint Research Council projects).	2005/06 = 82 2006/07 = 99	
39	The amount of external funding for ESRC research (excluding joint Research Council funding)	2005/06 = £4.9M 2006/07 = £5.1M	This indicator reflects the degree to which the ESRC levers more money into the science base. We have reported data based on formal co-funding agreements with ESRC, but it should be noted that additional co-funding directly to HEIs is not captured here.

40	The number of ESRC workshops and seminars to help develop entrepreneurial and commercialisation skills.	2005/06 = 3 workshops and seminars 2006/07 = 6 workshops and seminars	Managed by Cambridge's Centre for Entrepreneurial Learning, a well-attended four day residential entrepreneurial programme was designed to equip postgraduate students with entrepreneurial skills, develop innovative ideas and stimulate enterprising projects.
41	The number of research projects on spinouts, commercialisation and innovation processes.	2005/06 = 25 2006/07 = 36	There is a wide variety of projects relating to innovation in business from a number of our centres and initiatives including 'Pathways to Innovation' from the Advanced Institute of Management and 'The Dynamics of Networked Innovation- Barriers to Knowledge Transfer' by the Evolution of Business Knowledge Centre
42	The Number of collaborative studentships by type (CASE, Knowledge Transfer Partnerships, Government departments and agencies etc).	2005/06 = 135 2006/07 = 123	There has been an increase in the number of KTP awards, which includes an increase in the number of private sector partnerships. There has been a small fall in studentship numbers due to a decrease in the number of CASE awards, which had been boosted previously by a targeted marketing campaign. The marketing campaign to attract high calibre applications, particularly in the area of business, has been reinstated.
43	The number of users placed in HEP's or ESRC research investments.	2005/06 = 21 2006/07 = 31	The users placed within large ESRC investments included those from: John Lewis Partnership; Austin Reed; SENSE (National Deaf-Blind Organisation); Environment Agency; HM Treasury; Financial Times; Bank of England; and the World Bank.
44	The number of academics placed in user organisations.	2005/06 = 15 2006/07 = 37	The 2006-07 round of the Placement Fellowship Scheme resulted in high-profile placements in Defra, the Prime Minister's Strategy Unit, the Office of the

			First Minister Northern Ireland, and the Home Office. ESRC's centres and programmes have also supported a range of placements in non-academic organisations.
Quality			
45	Survey assessment of user confidence in the Research Councils	<p>2005/06 The House of Commons Science and Technology Select Committee Report on Research Councils support for knowledge transfer identifies a need for the Councils to engage business users more effectively. Whilst Research Councils have striven to develop effective engagement with business over recent years, they take such feedback seriously and will be consulting with their stakeholders on strengthening this aspect of their operations</p> <p>2006/07 In 2006, the "Warry" Economic Impact Group reported to OSI on how the Research Councils could deliver and demonstrate they are delivering a major increase in the economic impact of their investments. In response, the Councils have commissioned three studies on i) the economic impact of their investments, ii) a user satisfaction survey, and iii) coordination of Research Councils' Knowledge Transfer Schemes and Initiatives. All three are due to report to OSI in September 2007.</p>	

46	Surveys of concordat partner satisfaction.	<p>2005/06 The 2005/06 survey showed a high level of satisfaction. All partners have a good understanding of ESRC research, training and collaborative activities; the concordat meetings are effective or very effective for the majority of partners; and the ESRC had been extremely efficient in dealing with actions agreed at the meetings.</p> <p>2006/07 ESRC conducts a survey of concordat partners every other year. The next study is due in 2008.</p> <p>Two examples of concordat partner satisfaction this year were: (i) the Treasury's reference to an AIM Programme research paper on UK investment in intangible assets in the Chancellor's pre-Budget Report; (ii) the Northern Ireland Office's recognition of the importance of ESRC research on 'Income Distribution and Poverty' for its Anti-Poverty Strategy.</p>	
47	Evaluations of seminars and workshops to assess benefits and application of research findings.	<p>2005/06 The positive feedback from the 3 events held in 2005/06 has been used to inform the design of further events and collaborative activities.</p> <p>2006/07 We received positive feedback from this year's seminars. For example, 89 people were surveyed</p>	

		<p>after attending a workshop on Autism and expressed satisfaction with the utility of the event. One attendee has consequently become the main advisor and support contact for ASD students within their institution, and is introducing improvements to course access and an evaluation of the college's teaching methods.</p>	
48	<p>Feedback reports from user representatives on ESRC boards.</p>	<p>2005/06 The 2005/06 survey of ESRC's Board and Committee User Members showed general agreement that the role and purpose of user members was clear, relevant and appropriate. Users felt fully involved in meetings and the training given was sufficient. The Members also felt that they/their organisations benefited from their membership.</p> <p>2006/07 ESRC conducts a survey of ESRC Board and Committee User Members every other year. The next study is due in 2008.</p>	
49	<p>Evaluations of joint projects over £50,000 in value.</p>	<p>2005/06 There were no joint projects evaluated this year.</p> <p>2006/07 = 23 evaluations Outstanding = 3 Good = 20</p>	<p>We report here on the evaluations of jointly-funded projects completed in 2005/06</p>

50	Systematic surveys obtaining feedback from seminar attendees on learning application	<p>2005/06 7 workshops were held for business sector audiences. Feedback from these events is informing the development of the ESRC's Business Engagement Strategy.</p> <p>2006/07 14 events were aimed at business sector audiences. These include co-sponsorship of a Financial Services Research Forum seminar on consumer behaviour. The Council is planning further events in partnership with the Forum which brings leading academics and financial services organisations together to discuss industry developments and has received a members' approval rating of 86%. In addition, the Council organised five 'Getting research into Practice (GRIP) workshops to encourage knowledge transfer activities.</p>	
51	Follow up studies to track seminar impact.	<p>2005/06 A sample of 40 people was surveyed 6 months after the ESRC's Getting Research Into Practice (GRIP) Workshops. The feedback was positive, with participants identifying insights into best practice and networking opportunities as key benefits.</p> <p>2006-7 26 students attended the four day residential ESRC Enterpriser Training Programme, and</p>	

		<p>feedback was very positive. One participant said "I really feel that Enterprisers was absolutely amazing and actually quite life changing! It encourages confidence and aspirations and a 'can-do' attitude". In addition 35 researchers attended the 'Getting Research into Practice' seminars and the positive feedback from these seminars is being used to shape future training.</p>	
52	<p>End of placement reports from students in receipt of collaborative funding.</p>	<p>2005/06 5 reports were received from POST/OST students and from students with Knowledge Transfer Partnerships. A review of these activities is currently being undertaken.</p> <p>2006/07 16 reports were received from completed Knowledge Transfer Partnerships. The reports show that over half of Associates were offered continued employment with the company partner. 81% of Associates have either completed an NVQ4 in Management or some units towards that qualification. About 50% of Associates are expecting to complete a PhD.</p>	
53	<p>A survey of a sample of employers providing work experience for students</p>	<p>2005/06 39 employers involved in ESRC Student Placement Schemes were surveyed. The results fed into the Council's review of Knowledge Transfer Schemes which is being considered by ESRC's Training & Development Board.</p>	

		<p>2006/07</p> <p>Knowledge Transfer Partnership reports show that 81% of employers reported either an increase in profits or significant savings, with a further 44% reporting an increase in sales revenue as a direct result of the Partnership. Almost half reported an investment in new staff directly related to KTP interventions, with 69% reporting an increase in staff development and training. Half of the employers reported an increase in R&D spend directly attributable to the Partnership.</p>	
54	3. A survey of a sample of academic supervisors.	<p>2005/06</p> <p>A survey of Knowledge Transfer Partnership Supervisors showed that 81% of projects had led to further collaborative activities.</p> <p>2006/07</p> <p>This year three quarters of academic supervisors on KTPs had signed IP agreements resulting directly from the Partnerships. In 81% of cases joint papers were published, and the Associate published sole papers in 44% of projects; 56% of reports noted that the knowledge partner was undertaking further related research as a direct consequence of the KT partnership.</p>	
55	End of placement reports from award-holders and their hosts.	<p>2005/06</p> <p>We will report next year on the outcome of the ESRC's HM Treasury placement. Initial comments on this work have been very positive.</p>	

		<p>2006/07 Simon Dietz, an environmental economist, was ESRC's sponsored placement to HM Treasury. Dietz made a substantial contribution to the 'Stern Review' and a letter of commendation recognising his contribution and thanking the ESRC, has been received from Sir Nicholas Stern.</p>	
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OVERALL ECONOMIC IMPACTS

(Outputs 1 & 2)

	Metrics	Current Data	Comments
56		<p>2006/07 In 2006 the "Warry" Economic Impact Group reported to OSI on how the Research Councils could deliver and demonstrate they are delivering a major increase in the economic impact of their investments. In response, the Councils have commissioned three studies, including case studies on the economic impact of selected RC investments, which will report later in 2007.</p>	<p>The ESRC is also developing a programme of economic impact case-studies which will form part of its wider portfolio of impact evaluations.</p>