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INTERNATIONAL BENCHMARKING REVIEW OF POLITICS AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

Briefing document: statistical overview and commentary

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ESRC International Benchmarking Review of Politics and International Studies

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1 Summary of Key Points

1.1 *Research funding*

- Funding council research income totalled £27 million for 2006/7 and compares well with similar disciplines
- There is a wider dispersion of research quality through the higher education system than in some other social science subjects; the proportion of research active staff is higher
- Departments earned around £42 million for 2000/1 – 2004/5, although this was concentrated in a relatively small number of departments
- There is only a weak correlation between funding council research income and research income earned from other sources
- Politics has the fourth largest allocation of ESRC quota awards; quality of candidates is good, but overall the proportion of doctoral students with financial support is low
- The ESRC funds active projects totalling £15 million
- These include large and small research grants, research programmes and various fellowship schemes together with a few large research centres

1.2 *Staff*

- There are around 1,400 FTE staff in Politics and International Studies, making it similar in size to Sociology and Economics
- 80% of FTE staff are in pre-1992 universities and numbers are concentrated in London and South East England
- Most departments have 15 or less FTE staff, but most staff are in one of the larger departments
- 80% of staff are research active
- there is no retirement bulge recruitment crisis, but there remains some concern over recruitment of UK nationals to the discipline

1.3 *Students*

- Applications for undergraduate study are buoyant, with growth in demand among home and overseas applicants. Quality is generally good
- Undergraduate numbers have grown in recent years, particularly among part-time students, although it is difficult to determine the fate of single and combined honours courses

- Politics undergraduates are more likely to be male and middle-class than in similar subjects, although the proportion from ethnic minority backgrounds is fairly typical
- Postgraduate numbers have grown at all levels, although numbers are concentrated in a few departments.

1.4 *Careers*

- Politics graduates are slightly more likely to be unemployed than those in similar subjects six months after graduation
- Their most common 'first destinations' include administrative and clerical work, management positions, finance professions and catering and retail work. Over one-quarter continue to further study, either as a main activity or in combination with employment
- It is difficult to disaggregate PhD graduates in Politics from other social science PhDs; however roughly 40% of this group take non-academic jobs.

2 About this document

The purpose of this briefing document is to provide background statistical information on Politics and International Studies (PaIS) in UK higher education in support of the ESRC/PSA/BISA international benchmarking review of these disciplines.

Whilst most research in the subjects is carried out in higher education institutions (HEIs), there are also a number of prominent ‘think tanks’, some of which carry out research similar in nature to that undertaken in traditional academic departments. A few such organisations attract ESRC research funding from time-to-time; however in general there is no agreed method for identifying which independent research organisations might be classified as operating in Politics and International Studies nor of collating appropriate data about their staff, research income and so on. Data on these organisations is therefore not included in this briefing document, but of course such organisations’ research may indeed contribute to the standing of the disciplines internationally; it will certainly have an impact on government and, insofar as researchers in such organisations publish in scholarly journals, write monographs and so on, will have some impact in citation indices.

It is also worth noting the difficulty in separating out Politics and Political Science from International Relations and International Studies. Although these distinctions are better understood within the discipline(s), they are not reflected in published statistics which invariably conflate the two. There are only a few separate departments of International Relations in UK universities, although there are some of War/Peace Studies. There are plenty of departments of Government/Politics and many more which combine Politics and International Relations/Studies. So although the data analysed below are useful insofar as they provide a national picture of the discipline(s) based on standardised definitions across all higher education institutions, some of the complexity of actual organisational and intellectual arrangements is unavoidably lost.

3 Research funding

3.1 *‘Core’ research funding*

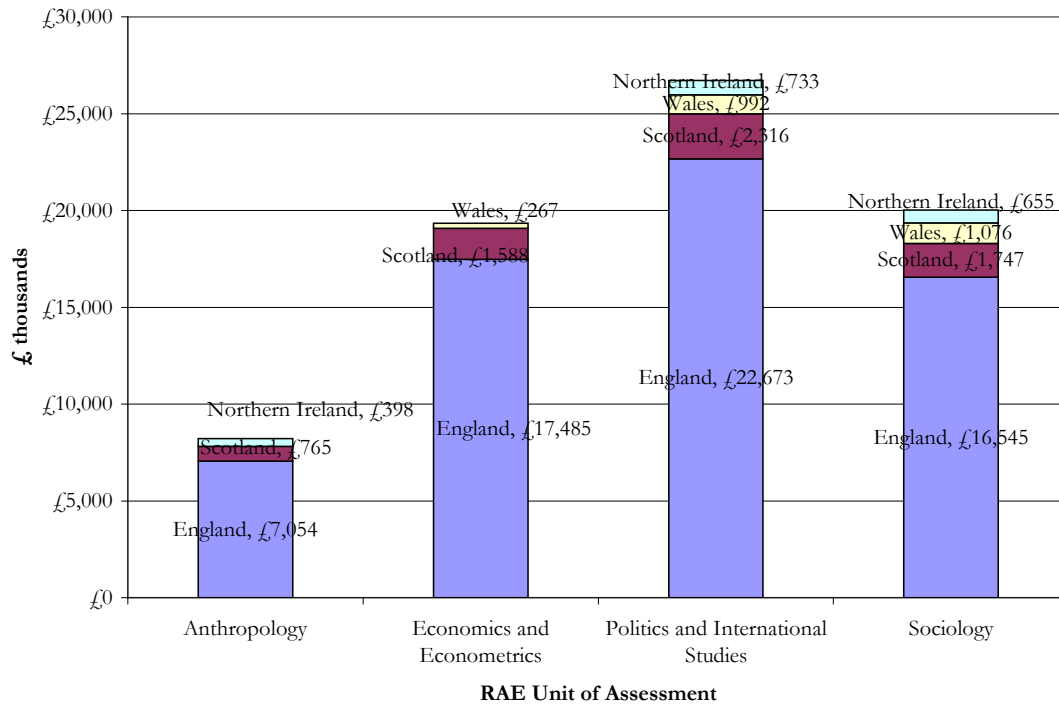
A large element of research funding for PaIS is provided through institutions’ ‘block’ grant from their national funding council. This is one half of the UK’s dual funding system, whereby support for research infrastructure and ‘blue skies’ research is channelled through the higher education funding councils and more targeted, prioritised and thematic research funding is provided on a competitive basis through the research councils.

The ‘core’ funding element has become increasingly selectively allocated over the past twenty years or so, based on periodic Research Assessment Exercises. Departments were ranked on a seven-point scale in the 2001 RAE, with funding directed, in the main, to those in the top three categories. Such departments tend to be concentrated in the pre-1992 university sector (only three of the 42 departments which attained 4, 5 or 5* in 2001 in PaIS were in ‘new’ universities).

As a discipline, PaIS does relatively well in terms of funding council support for its research. It attracts more funding than Anthropology, Economics and Sociology, despite having the same cost classification. Its ‘quality-related’ (QR) research income in England

alone is larger than the total QR for the other three disciplines and its share of research funding is somewhat larger than would be expected if research funding was allocated strictly in proportion to the size of the faculty in each discipline (except for Anthropology). In other words, there is higher QR per academic in PaIS than in Sociology or Economics, reflecting a higher ‘research activity’.

Figure 3.1: Quality-related funding council research income for selected social science disciplines by home nation, 2006/7



Analysis of the QR funding allocated to departments shows that there is a concentration of funds in 5*-rated departments and those 5-rated departments with a high volume of activity. The 5-rated LSE, for instance, has the largest volume of activity (research active staff plus an allowance for research fellows, assistants and doctoral students) except for Oxford and so attracts more funding than 5*-rated departments with lower volumes of activity at King’s College London, Essex, Aberystwyth and Sheffield.

To put these figures into context, it is worth briefly considering the ‘quality profile’ of PaIS in comparison to similar disciplines from the 2001 RAE. Although the total number of staff in PaIS is similar to comparable disciplines, there is a wider dispersion of research activity across institutions. For instance, the total number of staff in PaIS and Sociology is almost identical (see ‘Staff demographics’ section 5 below), but over 40 per cent more departments were entered in unit of assessment (UoA) 39 (Politics and International Studies) in RAE 2001 than in unit 42 (Sociology). Figure 3.3 displays this but also highlights that PaIS has a longer ‘tail’ of lower-rated departments.

Figure 3.2: Quality-related funding council research income for PaIS by institution, FY2006/7

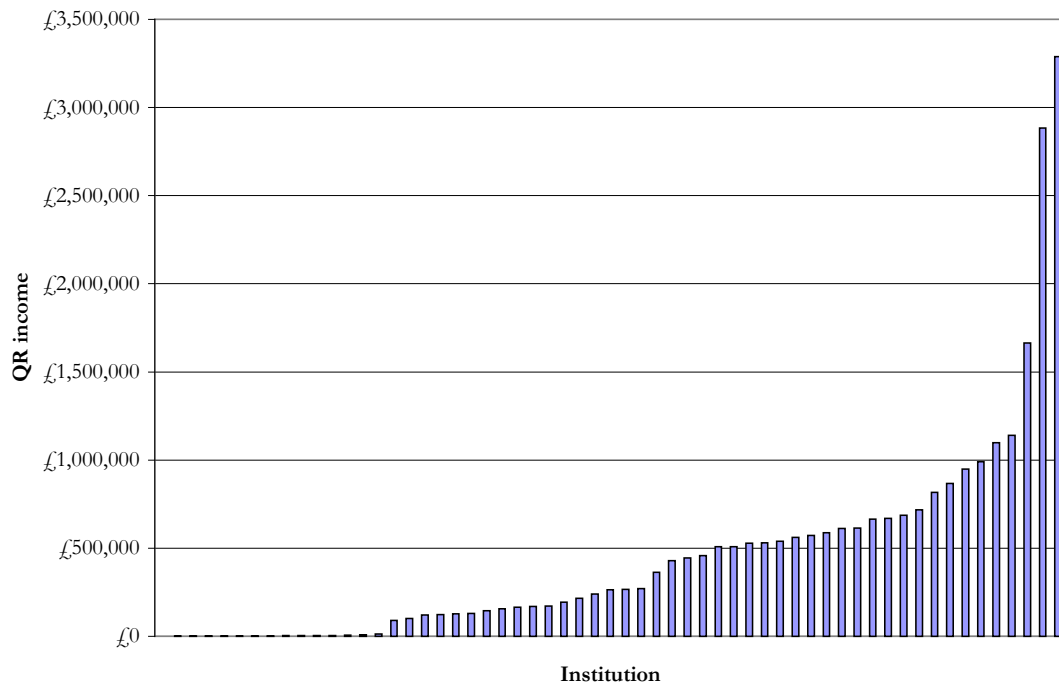
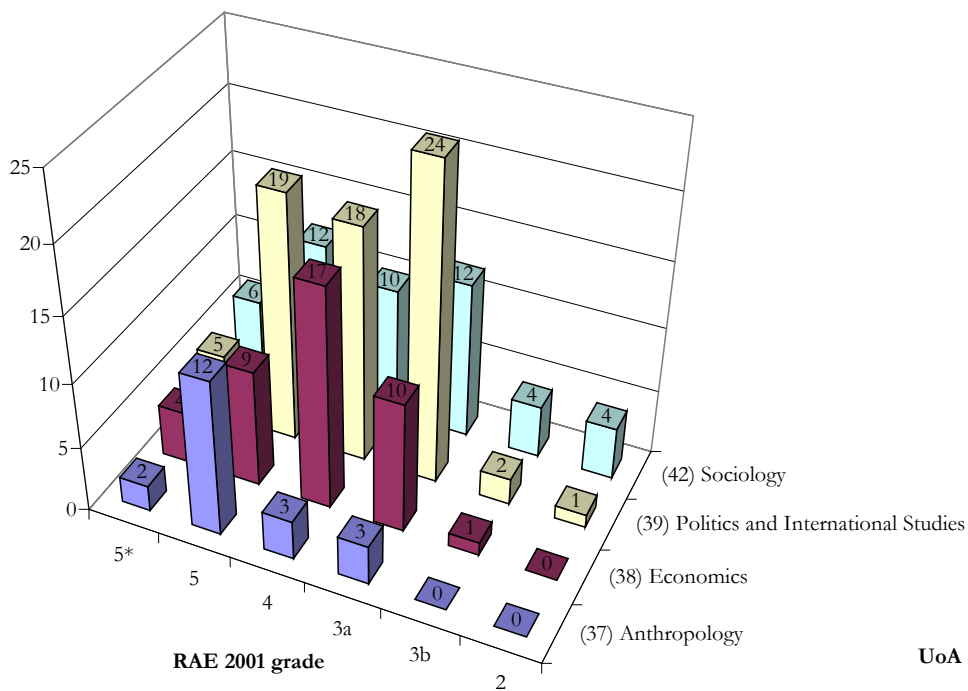


Figure 3.3: Grading profile, RAE 2001

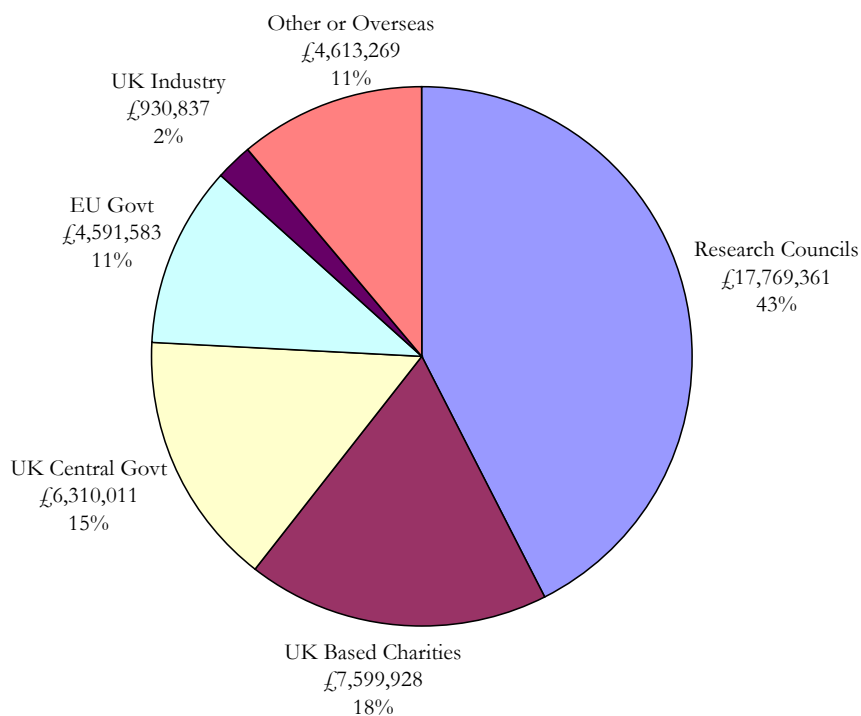


3.2 Research grants from other sources

In addition to research funding from the national HE funding councils, PaIS departments earn research income from various other sources, including the research councils, government bodies, charitable trusts and businesses, with some funding coming

from overseas. Obtaining information on these funding sources is not straightforward since HESA data on earned research income subsumes PaIS in the broad category 'Social Studies'. Data collected as part of RAE 2001 provides a breakdown of research income for each submission, but the latest information available is for 1999.¹ Of course this also excludes departments which did not submit to the RAE, although in practice the research income of such centres is likely to be negligible.

Figure 3.4: Sources of research income for PaIS departments, 2000/1 – 2004/5



An alternative source is data submitted by institutions as part of their application for ESRC recognition for the award of studentship funding. Again, this is only available for those departments which chose to submit an application for recognition. Comparing the list of departments which submitted to RAE 2001 in UoA 39 and those submitting to the recognition exercise shows a large degree of overlap. Nevertheless, some departments have ESRC recognition for Politics studentships but were submitted to UoA 48 European Studies in RAE 2001 (Bath, Cardiff, Kingston, Goldsmiths and Salford). 22 institutions submitted to RAE 2001 UoA 39 but not to the ESRC recognition exercise for Politics. Most, but not all of this latter group had RAE scores of 3a and lower, so are unlikely to have substantial research income. However six of those not submitting achieved a '4' (Coventry, Dundee, Queen Mary, SOAS, UWE Bristol and Westminster) and one a '5' (De Montfort) and so there will be some underestimation of the total earned income in the discipline. The data and analysis provided in this document are for the use of the International Benchmarking Panel only.²

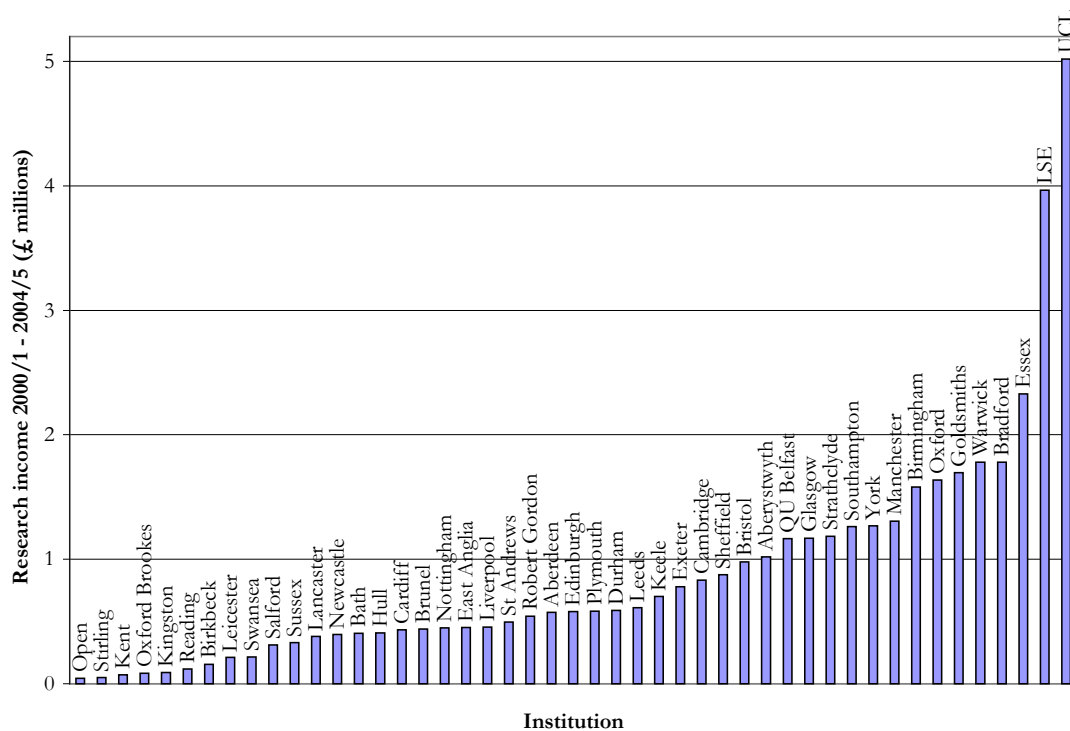
¹ Doubtless further detail will be available at some point following RAE 2008.

² Data for King's College London and Nottingham Trent University are excluded from this analysis. Their data was returned to the recognition exercise in an unsuitable format and comparison of totals with information from RAE 2001 suggests a large over-estimate of the income for PaIS in both cases. The replication of data errors such as these in other subjects' submissions make comparison across different social science disciplines very difficult. However David Mills' analysis of research funding by discipline for the Social Anthropology International Benchmarking Review showed Politics earning less than

According to the ESRC recognition exercise data, total non-QR research income for PaIS for the five year period 2000/1 – 2004/5 was £41.8 million. This compares to annual QR for 2006/7 of £26.7 million. For comparison purposes, for the four-year period 1996 – 1999, income reported through RAE 2001 was £40.1 million (although recall that this data covers more institutions). The largest single source of research income was the UK research councils (which would principally mean the ESRC). A quarter of earned research income came from other public-sector bodies (if the EU is included in this definition), lower than the proportion from these sources in RAE data. Income from business, not surprisingly given the nature of PaIS as a discipline, makes up only a small element of the earned research income.

As with QR income, there is a skewed distribution of the research income across individual departments. Over 20 per cent of all the earned income is accounted for by just three departments and nine departments together earn over half of the PaIS total.

Figure 3.5: Research income of PaIS departments, 2000/1 – 2004/5



A final comment: bearing in mind current proposals for replacement of the RAE with a metrics-based system of allocating core research funding, the correlation coefficient was calculated for those departments with both QR and earned research income for which data was available. This showed only a weak positive correlation ($r^2=0.43$), indicating that a crude metrics-based allocation would substantially alter the current distribution of QR.

3.3 Research Council Studentship Awards

Strictly speaking, studentship awards to PaIS departments are not research income, since they are as much about research *training* as about original contributions to knowledge. However the number and pattern of such awards give some indication of how PaIS fares in competition with other social science subjects in attracting support for PhD students

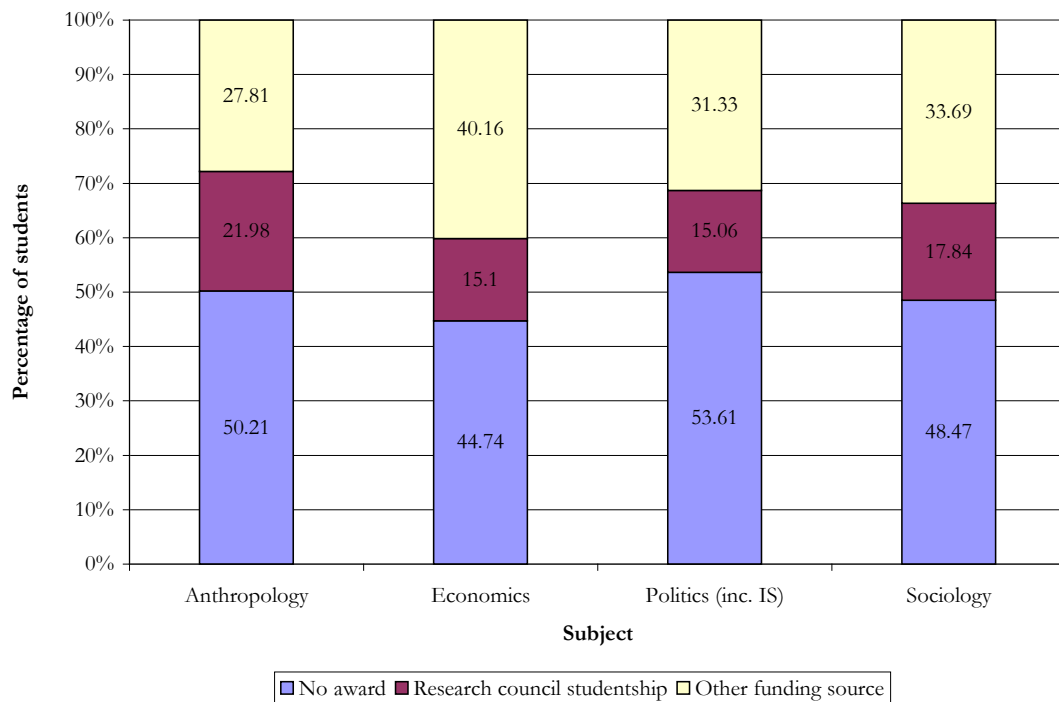
Management, Psychology, Education, Social Policy, Human Geography and Sociology; and more than Planning, Economics and Social Anthropology (among others).

and gives some indication of the health of demand for doctoral education in the disciplines. Research council studentships offer tuition fees, a stipend of £12,300 plus research training support funds of £750 for full-time students (2006/7); since 2004 many research students have been supported for up to four years via a '1+3' Masters + PhD arrangement. Research Council studentships thus represent the top end of support for doctoral students in Great Britain and are likely to attract the most highly-qualified candidates. Most research council studentships in PaIS are awarded by the ESRC, although (for example in political philosophy) may be awarded by other councils; HESA data show that the AHRC awards one in every fifteen of the research council studentships held by politics research students in 2004/5.

The ESRC has recently moved to a 'quota' system of allocating studentships, largely replacing the previous open competition. PaIS has been allocated 88 quota awards for 2006/7 and 2007/8, some 9 per cent of the total awards.³ This is the fourth largest individual allocation after Economics, Business & Management and Sociology. Sixteen institutions have a quota allocation, with the number of awards per institution ranging from 2 to 6. Only two of the institutions are post-1992 universities (Portsmouth and Plymouth); two are Scottish (Edinburgh and Glasgow) and one Welsh (Aberystwyth).

Figure 3.6 shows that PaIS UK research students are more likely than students in some other social science disciplines to lack any financial support for payment of tuition fees and less likely to hold a research council award. This is partly a reflection of the absolute number of research students in PaIS, since there are more research council award holders in PaIS than in Economics and Anthropology combined.

Figure 3.6: Major source of tuition fee support for HOME research students, 2004/5



³ Excluding CASE studentships and other collaborative awards with government departments and other councils.

ESRC statistics on studentship success rates gives further context, giving some crude indication of the level of demand and quality of applicants.⁴ Table 3.1 shows that demand for PaIS studentships is high in comparison with similar disciplines and that the quality is high too.⁵ The lower offer rate in the subject is thus a result of high demand coupled with a restricted number of earmarked awards.

Table 3.1: ESRC ‘open competition’ applications, offers and application grades, 2004 and 2005

Subject	2004			
	Applications	Offers	Offer rate	Grade A
Economics	99	25	25%	79%
Political Science, International Studies and International Relations	147	25	17%	74%
Social Anthropology	49	10	20%	67%
Sociology	140	39	28%	56%

Subject	2005			
	Applications	Offers	Offer rate	Grade A
Economics	95	22	23%	71%
Political Science, International Studies and International Relations	154	23	15%	52%
Social Anthropology	56	10	18%	48%
Sociology	138	28	20%	52%

4 ESRC’s Current Research Portfolio

The Council’s current portfolio of research in PaIS comprises 62 separate projects amounting to almost £15 million.⁶ A breakdown of this activity is given in Table 4.1. Full details are provided in the Appendix.⁷ As the table shows, the Council funds a range of different kinds of research activity in PaIS. This includes large research centres covering the British Election Studies, public organisation, risk and globalisation, among other topics. Research project funding is available in ‘responsive mode’ to support the best ideas of PaIS scholars in the UK, with ‘large’ and ‘small’ grants offered. There are also various targeted programmes, addressing such themes as quality in public services, devolution and global security challenges, each with an associated Programme Directorship. Fellowships are also offered for researchers at different career stages, from

⁴ Assessing demand and applicant quality has become trickier now that the bulk of awards are made through the quota system with only a minority reserved for open competition.

⁵ Applications are marked by a panel of assessors comprising eminent academics from the relevant subject. Each is given a grade (A, B or C).

⁶ The current portfolio is defined as funded research activity in the categories ‘Politics and International Studies’ and ‘Politics and International Relations’ where the award had started but not been completed at the time of writing.

⁷ Panel members are also referred to the ESRC Society Today website (www.esrcsocietytoday.ac.uk) where a fully searchable database of ESRC awards in all subjects is available, giving details of awards and, where available, project outputs.

Postdoctoral fellowships for new PhD graduates through to Professorial Fellowships for senior academics.

The topics covered in currently funded projects cover a spectrum of concerns in PaIS and are testament to the breadth of research in the discipline in the UK (also reflected in Figure 4.1 below). Many different institutions host funded projects, although at present only two post-1992 universities have an award. Also, those institutions attracting the most funding also tend to earn considerable research incomes from all sources, including QR.

Table 4.1: Current ESRC-funded research projects in PaIS

Project type	No. of projects	Funding
Research centre	4	£6,558,200
Programme Director	3	£2,027,900
Substantive research contract	11	£1,341,200
Resource centre	1	£1,030,400
Large research grant	5	£911,300
Research related activity	7	£750,400
Small research grant	12	£608,200
Professorial fellowship	2	£541,600
Fellowship	3	£311,100
Postdoctoral fellowship	7	£280,100
Full research award	2	£176,600
Programme fellowship	1	£136,700
Standard research grant	1	£74,700
Research career fellowship	1	£32,200
Collaborative research	2	£30,300
<i>Total</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>£14,810,900</i>

5 Staff Demographics

As Mills *et al* point out in the *Demographic Review of the UK Social Sciences*⁸, providing accurate staffing statistics for individual disciplines is difficult. This is not just because official statistics are aggregated into ‘Social Studies’ – statistics are available by RAE UoA. However those whose ‘home’ discipline is PaIS (i.e. they are graduates in these subjects) may be found in other departments and *vice versa*. There are several interdisciplinary areas in which traditional discipline boundaries are not helpful and these are likely to contain political scientists: area studies, development studies, European studies, urban studies and so on. However PaIS is not one of the largest ‘exporters’, nor is it a major importer of staff qualified in other subjects,⁹ hence the UoA data may be considered to give an acceptable approximation to the ‘true’ demography of PaIS; it is in any case the best available source. It may omit a few staff in certain institutions as there

⁸ Mills, D., Jepson, A., Coxon, A., Easterby-Smith, M., Hawkins, P. and J. Spencer (2006) *Demographic Review of the UK Social Sciences*. ESRC, Swindon.

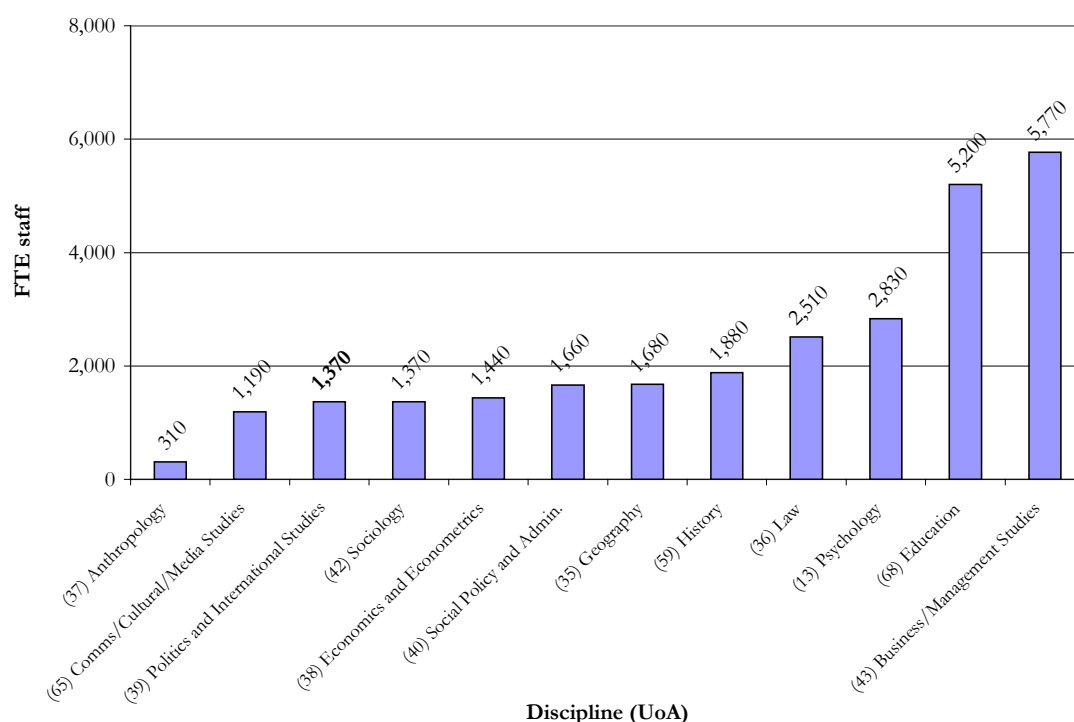
⁹ According to Mills *et al* (op. cit.) the major importing disciplines are Education, Business/Management, Planning and Social Policy; the major exporters are Economics, Anthropology and Sociology. They classify PaIS as an importer, but only marginally.

are around fifteen institutions which include students studying politics as part of their degree in their HESA return, but report no staff in RAE UoA 39.

5.1 Overall numbers

Overall staff FTEs in PaIS are roughly the same as in several similar subjects. PaIS is somewhat smaller than the largest social science subjects (Education and Business/Management) but certainly little different to most of the other subjects in the ‘research focused cluster’ of subjects identified by Mills *et al.* There has been a slight reduction in the period 2003/4 – 2004/5 (FTEs down by about 40).

Figure 5.1: FTE staff by social science subject discipline, 2004/5



Over three-quarters of FTE staff in PaIS are permanent. PaIS is little different to similar social science subjects in this respect. The proportion of permanent staff in a discipline relates closely to the proportion of staff that are research-only (i.e. research assistants and similar), who are much more likely to be fixed-term than those engaged in teaching and research. Around 11 per cent of FTE staff in PaIS were on research-only contracts in 2004/5. In Economics this figure is 7 per cent; in Sociology 15 per cent and Anthropology 21 per cent.

Four-fifths of PaIS staff FTEs reported to HESA in 2004/5 were located in pre-1992 universities. Staff were distributed across institutions in every region of the UK, but the largest single concentrations were in London and the South East (see Figure 5.2; excludes the Open University). Figure 5.3 shows that most departments contained 15 or fewer FTE staff. However over half of the FTE staff were in the larger departments (more than 20 staff). In other words, although there are a large number of departments, many of these are quite small and there is some degree of concentration of personnel. There is a reasonably strong positive correlation between department size and RAE grade from RAE 2001 data for PaIS ($r=0.58$). The two largest concentrations of PaIS

academic staff were found at King’s College London and the University of Sussex. The figures for both of these institutions are inflated by the inclusion in the respective RAE submissions of staff perhaps not conventionally attributable to PaIS (specifically War Studies and Defence Studies at King’s and Science and Technology Policy Studies at Sussex).

Figure 5.2: Regional distribution of PaIS staff FTEs 2004/5 (per cent)

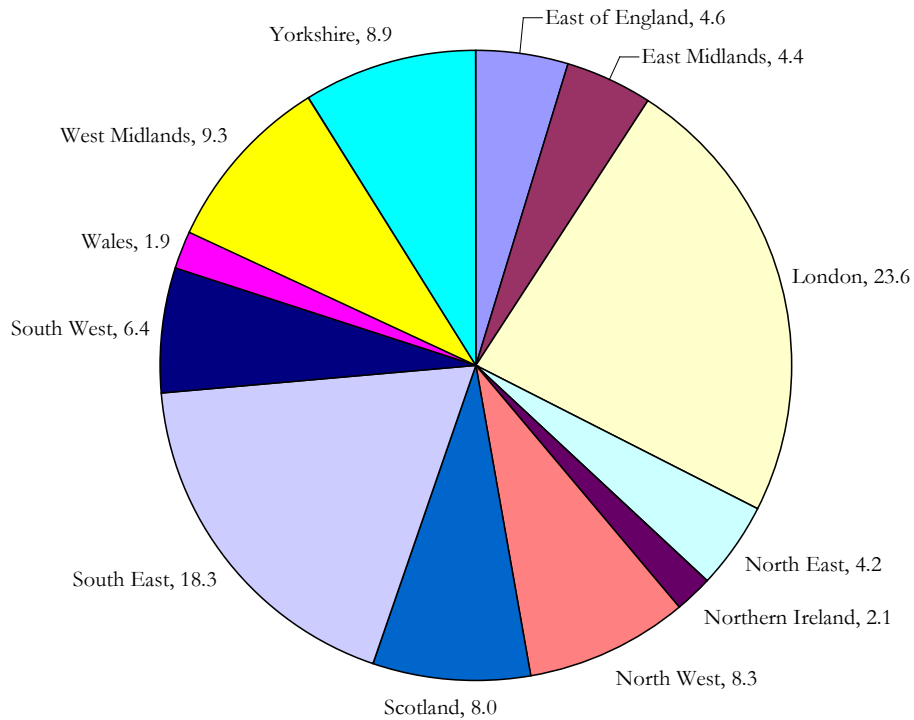
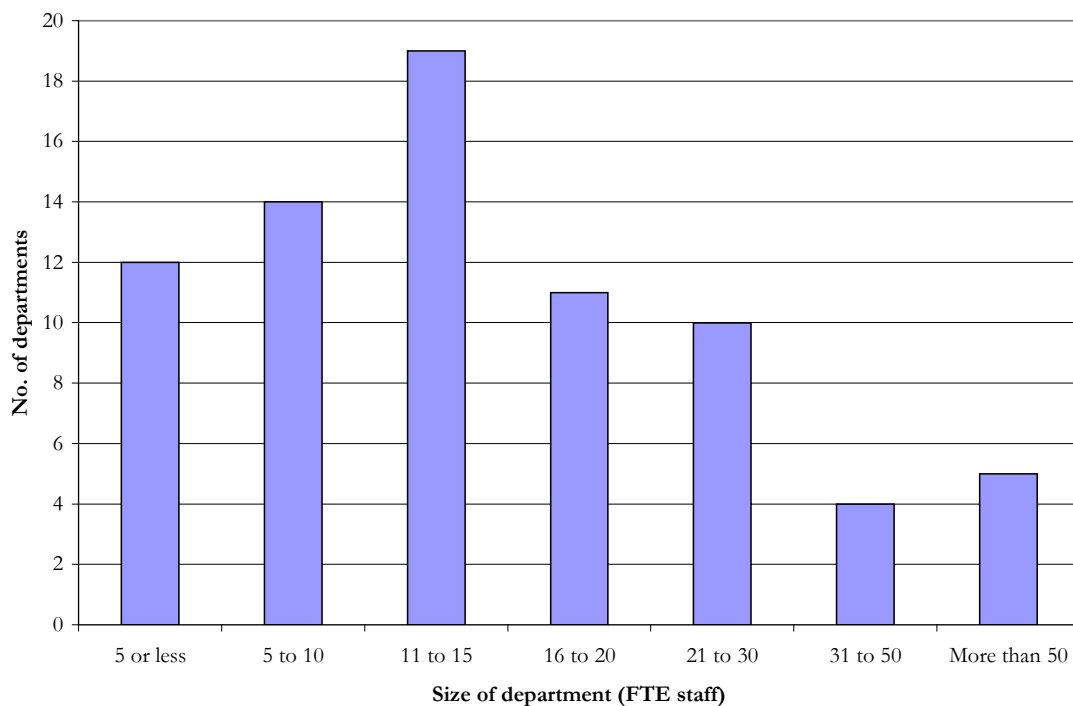


Figure 5.3: Size of UK PaIS departments (in terms of staff FTE)



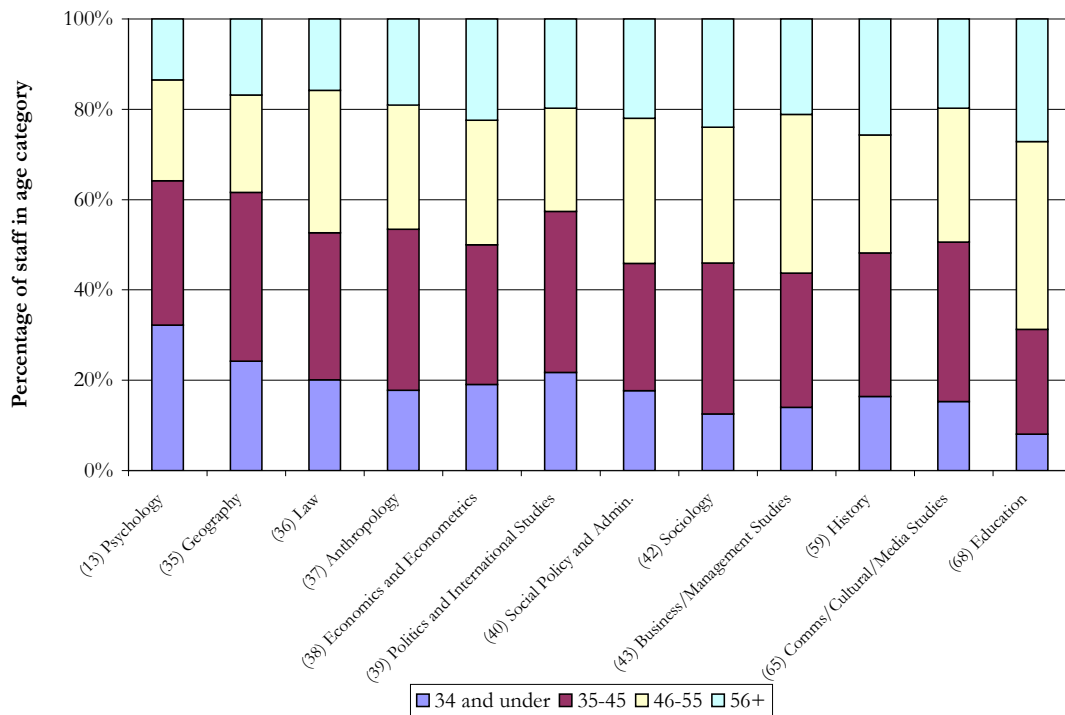
5.2 Grade profile

Roughly one-fifth of FTE staff in PaIS are of professorial status or equivalent, with almost exactly half being 'senior' (i.e. senior lecturer or above). This is comparable to similar subjects. Mills *et al* (op. cit., p. 21), using RAE 2001 data, calculate that about 80 per cent of PaIS staff are research active, lower than Anthropology (93 per cent) but somewhat higher than either Economics and Econometrics (57 per cent) or Sociology (63 per cent). This is corroborated by the HESA data for 2004/5.

5.3 Socio-demographic characteristics

The age profile of social science disciplines has been a particular cause for concern, in part prompting the ESRC to instigate the research leading to publication of the *Demographic Review*; another factor was a possible increased reliance on non-UK nationals to fill academic vacancies. At the same time there has been concern from an equal opportunities perspective about under-representation of women and ethnic minorities among faculty, particularly at senior levels. HESA data provides information about the age, nationality and gender of academic staff, but alas no information on ethnic background.

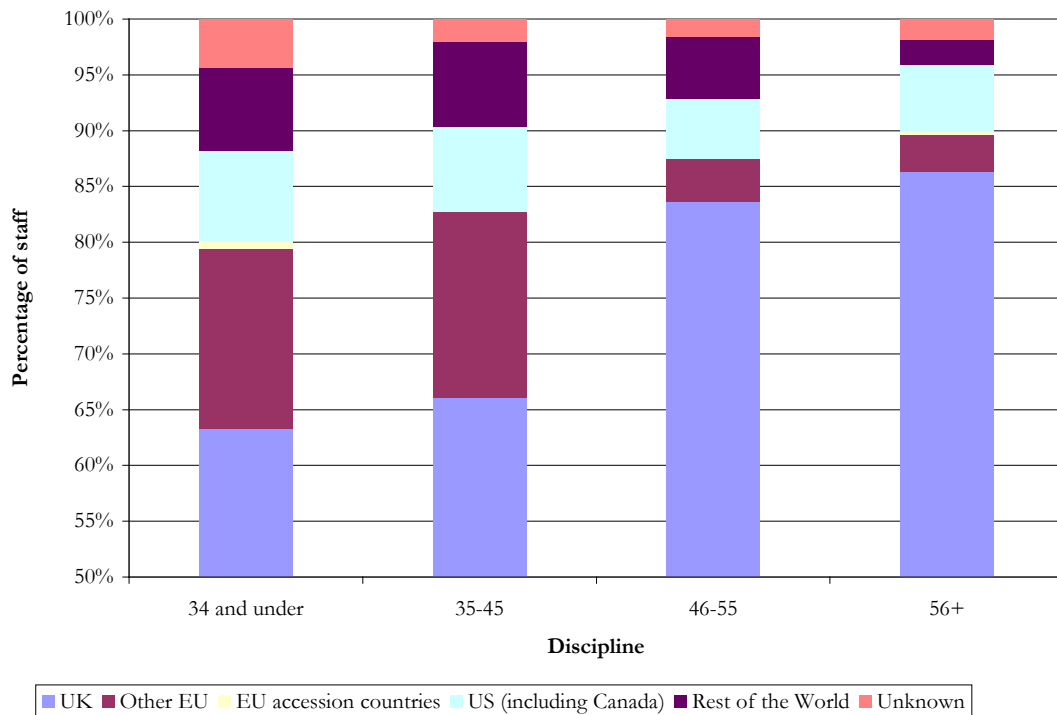
Figure 5.4: Age profile of social science staff, 2004/5



The age profile of FTE staff in PaIS indicates that the subject is relatively safe from a retirements-related recruitment crisis. It has a greater proportion of staff under the age of 45 than most of the other research-focused social sciences, with over 20 per cent of staff aged 34 or under (see Figure 5.4). Mills *et al*'s survey of PaIS heads of department showed a generally relaxed attitude to recruitment; what concern there was related to a growing dependence on international recruits.

Figure 5.5 shows the nationality of academic staff in PaIS. This confirms the anecdotal view that there is increasing reliance on overseas staff at junior levels. A large majority of older staff are from the UK, but at younger ages there are more non-UK nationals, particularly from the US and EU. Although there will be concern that migrant academics may be less committed to UK social science, the influx of academic talent will have a range of positive effects. Not least among these is an international perspective on political science, surely a desirable quality for International Relations and International Studies.

Figure 5.5: Nationality of PaIS FTE staff 2004/5 by age group



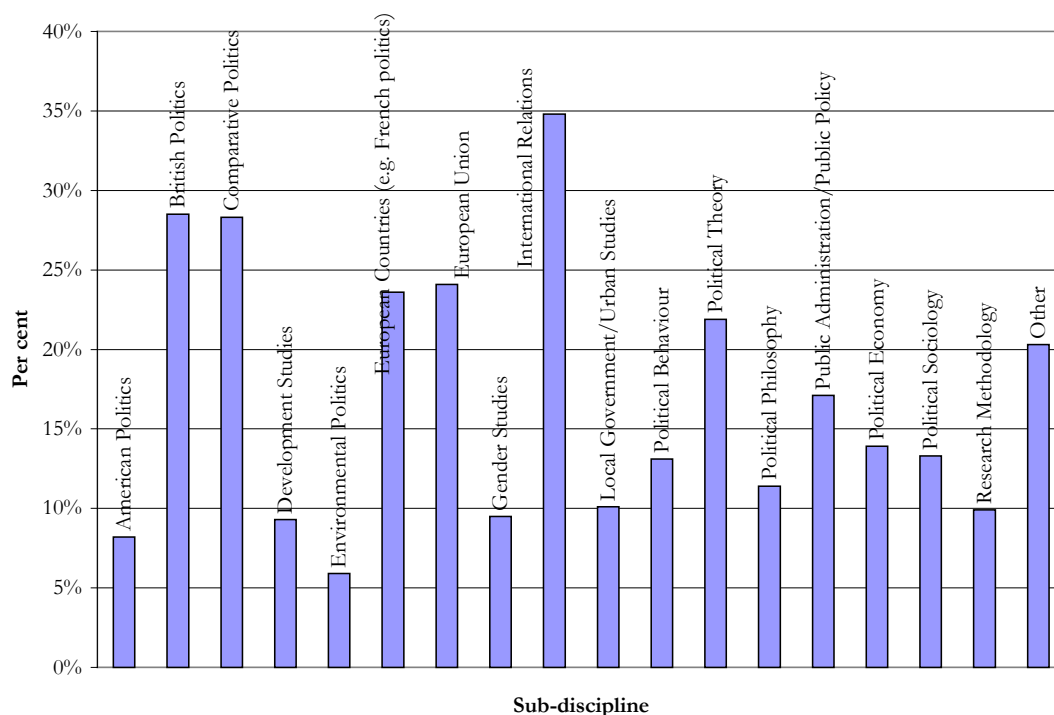
PaIS is, a little unusually for a social science, a predominantly male discipline in terms of its staff and students. This is less so at junior levels: only about 10 per cent of PaIS professors are female, rising to 48 per cent of researchers. Partly this is a cohort effect, as older staff are both more senior and more male; but it is not entirely cohort-related: among those aged 35 – 45, women make up 27 per cent of the total FTE staff, but only 10 per cent of the professors.

6 PSA Survey of the Discipline

The PSA conducted surveys of staff in Politics and International Relations departments in 2002, 2003 and 2006. The surveys were sent to all staff in these departments, regardless of whether or not they were members of PSA or BISA ($N \approx 2,000$) and achieved a response rate of about 25 per cent. This represents a further important source of information about the profession and the discipline. Of course there may be some ‘non-response bias’, but nevertheless the exercise provides data on facets of the profession not covered by official datasets, including opinions on various matters. A few key findings should be of particular interest and are worth considering in more detail.

The survey indicated that only just over half of those classing themselves as political scientists were employed in a Politics or International Relations department (53 per cent), down slightly from 2003 (59 per cent). The remainder were distributed around various kinds of multi- or interdisciplinary departments, including business schools. Few were in other disciplines (e.g. sociology, economics). Identification of sub-discipline gave the following distribution for 2006:

Figure 6.1: Research specialisation of respondents to PSA survey 2006



This identification was fairly consistent between 2003 and 2006. Respondents reported that they researched a range of geographical areas, with over half covering the UK, roughly 30 per cent researching Europe or a European nation, 23 per cent conducting research which was global in coverage and just over one-fifth researching North America. Despite the regions' growing importance in international affairs, only 15 per cent of respondents covered the Middle East or Far East.

There is a suggestion that staff institutional mobility is quite high in the profession: only 28 per cent of respondents had held a post in one institution only, with 18 per cent having worked at four or more institutions. Over three-quarters of respondents were supervising research students, with the proportion rising between 2002 and 2006. Over 27 per cent of those with research students had 5 or more supervisees in 2006.

Respondents indicated their typical division of working time between research, teaching and administration tended to favour teaching and administration during term-time and research out of term time. In term-time, most respondents spent 30 per cent or more of their time on administration, 40 per cent or more on teaching but less than 30 per cent of time on research. Out of term time, most spent less than 20 per cent of time teaching, less than 30 per cent of time on administration with most time devoted to research.

Figure 6.2: Typical percentage of time spent on teaching, research and administration during term-time by respondents to PSA survey 2006

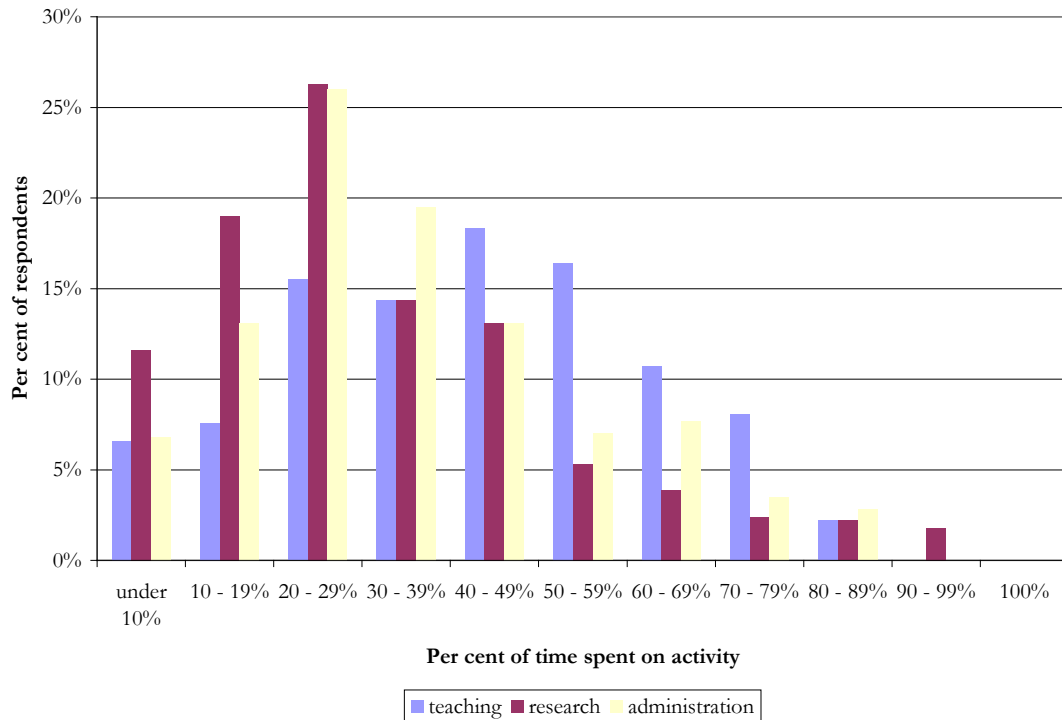
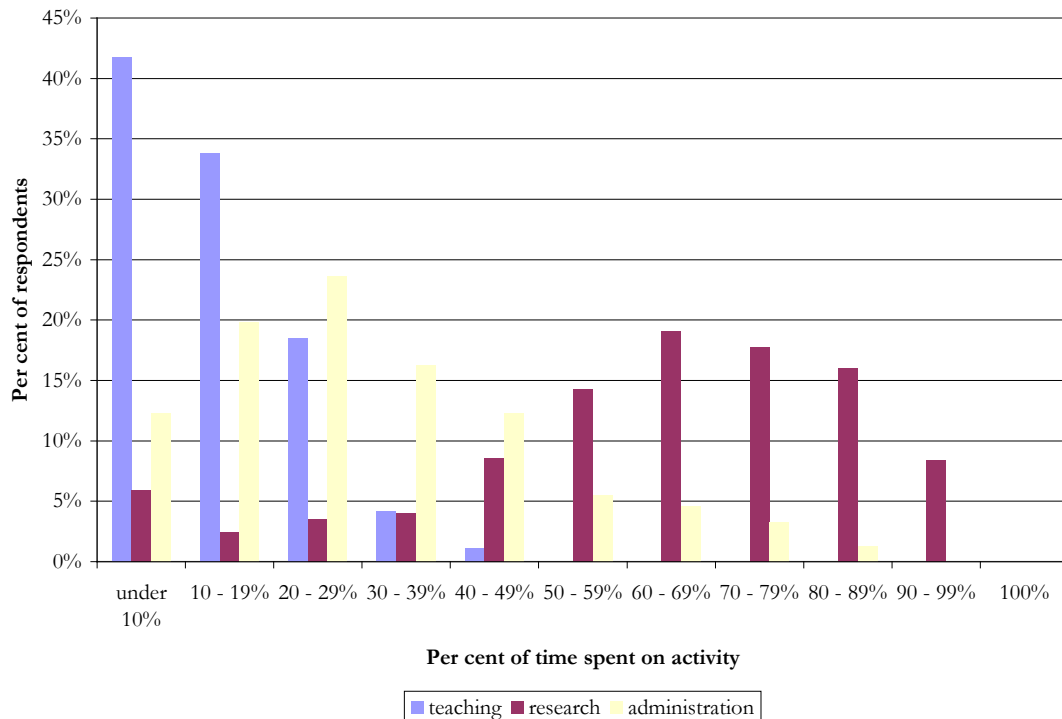


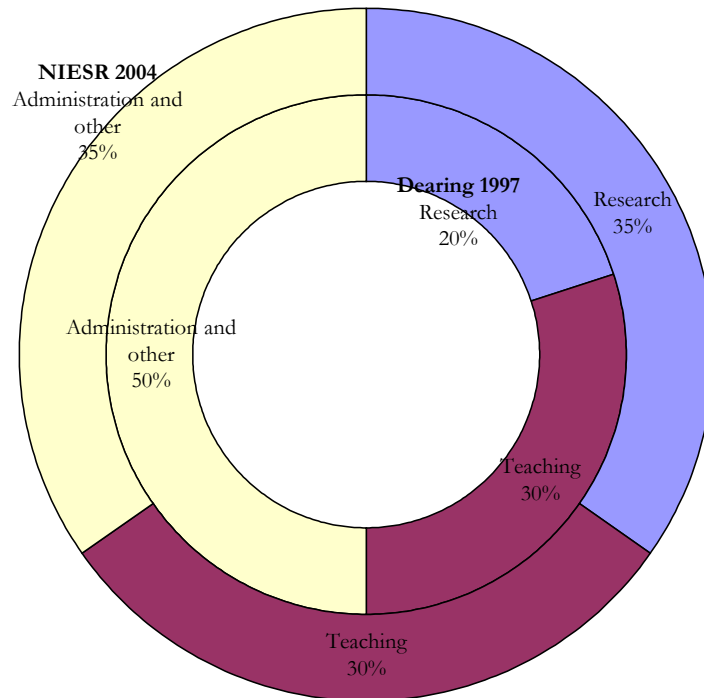
Figure 6.3: Typical percentage of time spent on teaching, research and administration outside of term-time by respondents to PSA survey 2006



Of course care is needed in the interpretation of these figures, since the balance of different kinds of contract and institution amongst survey respondents will affect typical time use. Heads of department will spend much longer on administrative tasks than

others; those on research-only contracts will spend little time on teaching and staff in teaching-focussed institutions are less likely to spend time on research. Sample surveys of academic staff (in all subjects) showed the breakdown of working time set out in Figure 6.4. These do not distinguish between term-time and vacation activity.

Figure 6.4: Typical percentage of time spent on teaching, research and administration as reported in national surveys of academic staff¹⁰



The survey also highlights political scientists' consultancy activity (whether paid or unpaid): more than half have advised a public sector body or government and many have worked with charities, NGOs, business and the media. This indicates a healthy interaction between political science research and expertise and civil society.

7 Students

7.1 Undergraduate applicants

UCAS lists 260 single honours politics courses at nearly 60 institutions for 2007 entry, with hundreds more combinations including international studies or international relations and other subjects. For 2005 entry, UCAS records approximately 4,200 applicants with a subject preference of Politics.¹¹ This is more than Sociology (3,600), Human Geography (2,750) and Anthropology (500), but less than Economics (6,400). Since there were 4,350 applicants accepted in Politics, it appears that the subject is not

¹⁰ The typical time use data was taken from Casey, B. (1997) *Academic Staff in Higher Education: their experiences and expectations* (National Committee of Inquiry into Higher Education, Report 3). London: HMSO (table 4.1); and Metcalfe, H., Rolfe, H., Stevens, P. and M. Weale (2005) *Recruitment and Retention of Academic Staff in Higher Education* (DJES Research Report RR658). London: National Institute for Economic and Social Research.

¹¹ It is difficult to record precise applications for Politics because each applicant can make up to six applications through the UCAS scheme, to a range of subjects if they wish— applications are therefore not equal to applicants. UCAS thus computes an applicant's preference, based on their most common choices.

oversubscribed (supply exceeds demand), but this is common to most of the comparable social science subjects, except for Economics. Overall in the UCAS scheme there were around 1.3 applicants for every place in 2005. Politics shows a very positive upward trend in the number of applications in recent years, with growth of 63 per cent (or 1,600 applicants) across the period 2001 – 2005, overtaking Sociology in popularity in 2004 and growing substantially quicker than Economics (which grew 10 per cent, or by around 600 applicants over the period). The UCAS scheme as a whole grew by 15 per cent during the same period. These figures should be read with care however as they do not give a detailed understanding of changes in the popularity of the various subjects as part of combined degrees.

Figure 7.1: Applicants via UCAS for selected social science subjects 2001 - 2005

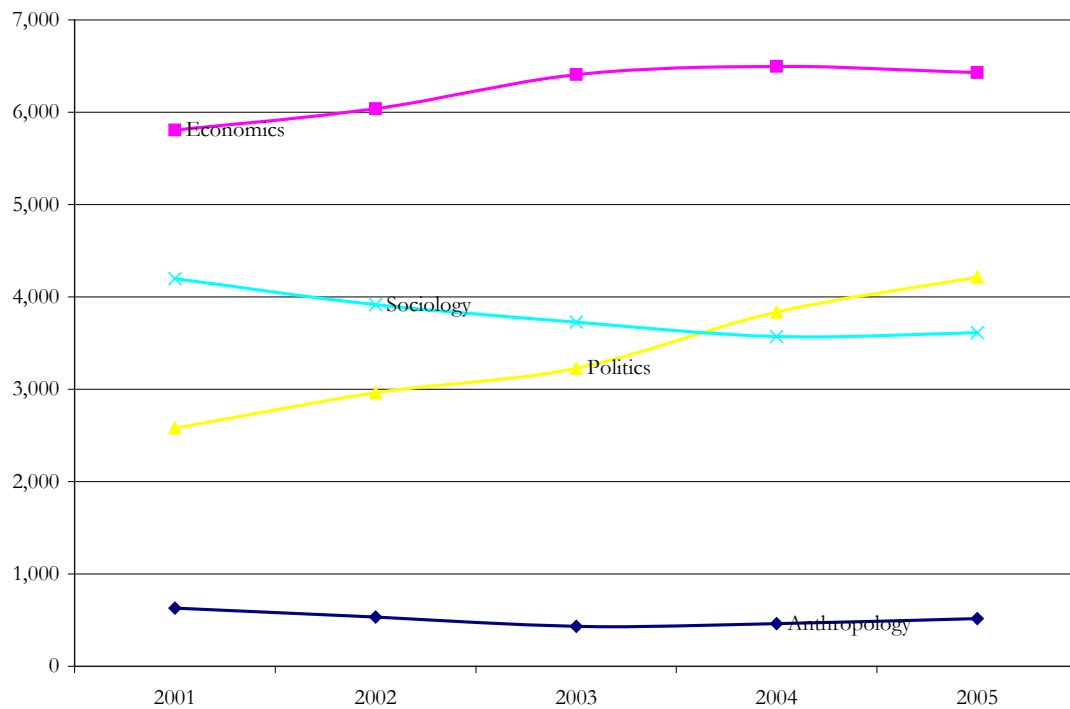


Figure 7.2 shows the quality of applicants to Politics degrees via UCAS measured using the UCAS ‘tariff’. A tariff score is calculated by aggregating the scores for individual qualifications which an applicant possesses, such as AS and A2 qualifications, Scottish Highers, BTEC qualifications and others. Grade ‘A’ at A-level is equivalent to 120 tariff points; an ‘E’ grade is worth 40. Unlike previous systems for calculating A-level ‘points’, there is no maximum score. The tariff thus represents a somewhat crude measure of quality, but it does allow comparison across subjects. Applicants to Politics courses are better qualified than the average applicant and have higher tariff scores on average than those applying to Sociology and social sciences in general; however they do less well than those applying to Economics or Anthropology. The distribution of *accepted* applicants across tariff bands by subject is little different (figures not reproduced here). 17 per cent of accepted applicants to Politics came through the ‘clearing’ system, very slightly more than the UCAS scheme average.

Figure 7.2: Tariff score of UCAS applicants to selected subjects, 2005 entry

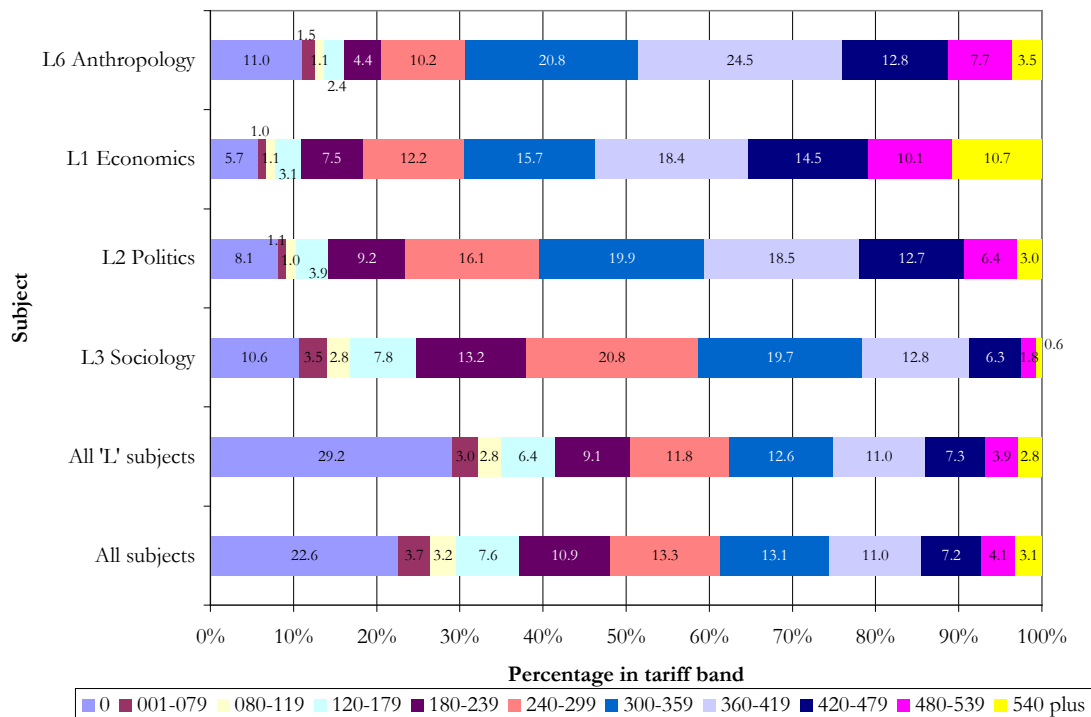
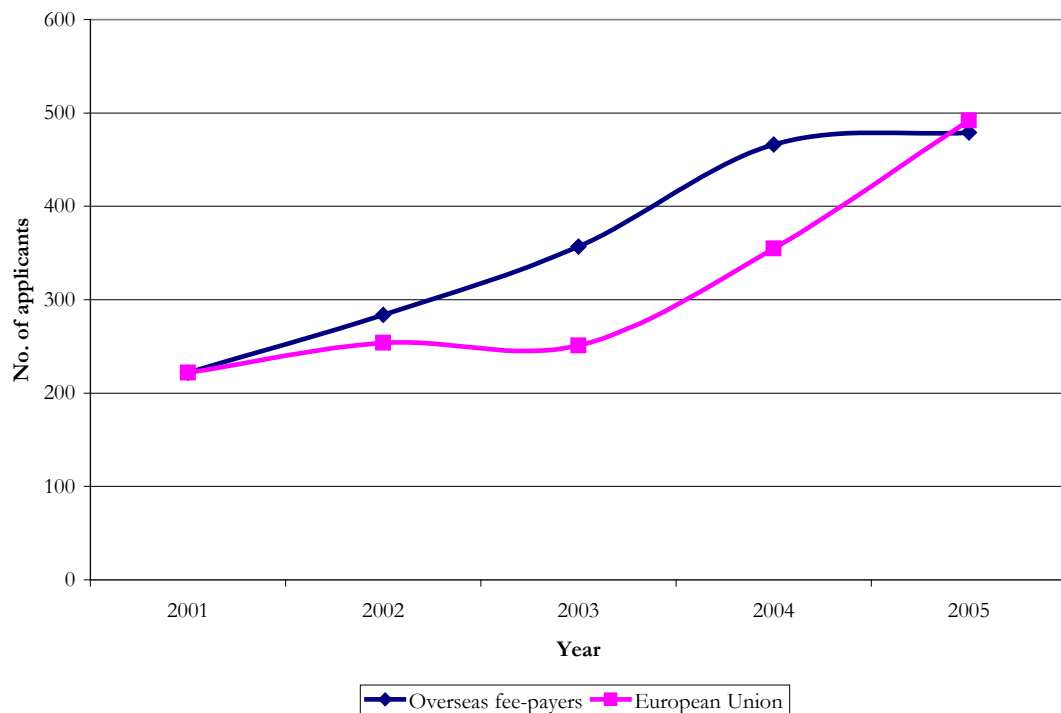


Figure 7.3: Non-UK applicants for Politics via UCAS, 2001 - 2005



For 2005 entry, the ratio of male:female applicants for subject L2 Politics was roughly 2:1. L1 Economics was roughly 3:1, L3 Sociology and L6 Anthropology approximately 1:3. The overall gender ratio for undergraduate applicants was just over 4:5. About 11 per

cent of L2 Politics applicants (10 per cent of acceptances) were over 21 years of age in 2005. In 1996, 15 per cent of Politics applicants were over 21.

According to UCAS for 2005 entry, L2 Politics attracted 479 applications from overseas fee-payers, compared to 1,682 for L1 Economics, 113 for Sociology and 25 for Anthropology. There were 317 overseas acceptances. In addition there were 492 applicants for Politics from the European Union (430 accepted applicants). From a position in 2001 where numbers of EU and other overseas applicants were equal, growth has been greater among overseas fee payers until 2005 when numbers equalised again. The 2005 numbers partly reflect change in the countries included in the category 'EU' following the 2004 enlargement of the Union.

7.2 Undergraduate students¹²

There is a major drawback in interpreting the figures provided by HESA in that they provide 'full person equivalents', not head counts. This means that two different students taking a joint honours degree in Politics will be equivalent in the figures to one person taking a single honours degree. Since Politics is a very popular subject for combined or joint honours degrees, there are likely to be more people taking a course incorporating an element of PaIS than the figures suggest. However it is not possible, from publicly available information, to accurately determine how many students are studying joint honours or indeed what the most popular combinations are. However anecdotally, popular combinations include those with Economics, Philosophy, History, English and Sociology. Data on UK-domiciled PaIS graduands in 2003/4 can be used to give a very crude picture of the distribution of students across different types of degree. This suggests a 40/40/20 split between single honours, joint honours and other types of combined degree.

In 2004/5 there were 19,105 full- and 2,435 part-time FPE undergraduates studying Politics. This makes Politics slightly smaller than Economics and Sociology as undergraduate subjects. Full- and part-time Politics FPEs have grown by 20 per cent and 84 per cent respectively between 2002/3 and 2004/5. Overall growth in other Social Studies subjects over the same period was 6 per cent for full-time and 29 per cent for part-time study. Full-time FPEs in Sociology and Anthropology have actually declined over this period. Politics student FPEs have grown among home, EU and other overseas students. Growth has been largest among overseas students, with 52 per cent growth in full-time FPEs, compared to only 30 per cent for other Social Studies subjects. In 2004/5, FPE Politics students comprised about 1.7 per cent of all full-time undergraduates.

Most Politics departments have between 150 and 400 full-time first degree students. There are a large number of institutions with 50 Politics students or less, but these are unlikely to have a department as such.

¹² Data in sections 7.2 and 7.3 are obtained from the CD-ROM included with the Higher Education Statistics Agency's publication *Students in Higher Education Institutions* for 2002/3, 2003/4 and 2004/5.

Figure 7.4: FPE¹³ full-time undergraduate Politics students, 2002/3 – 2004/5 by domicile

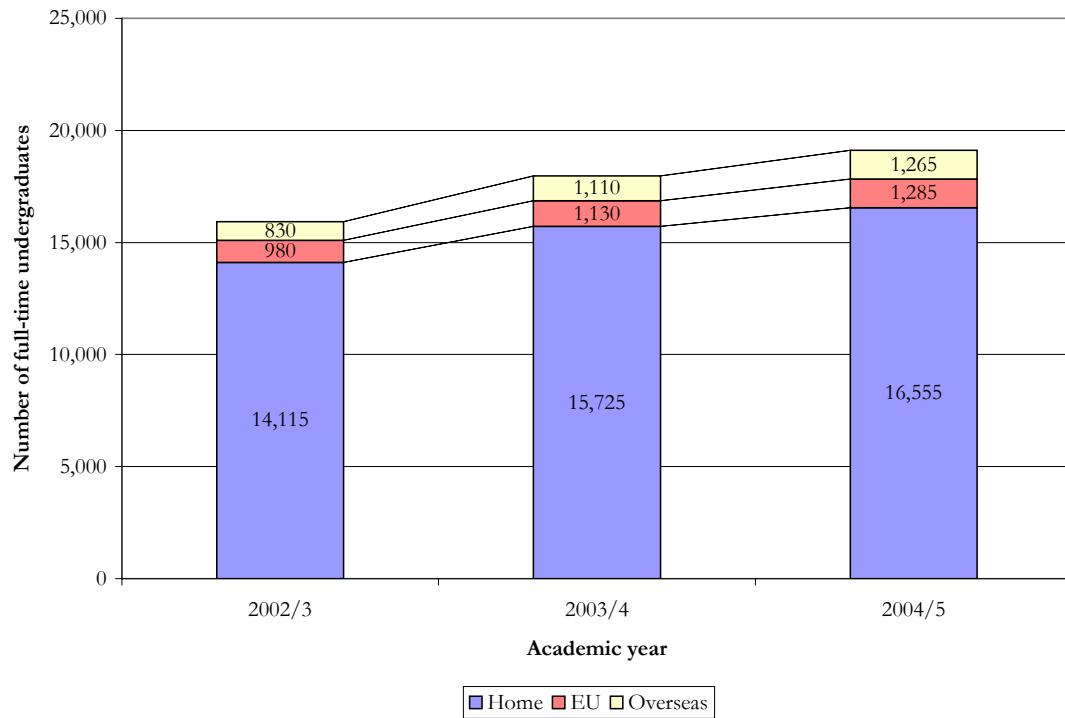
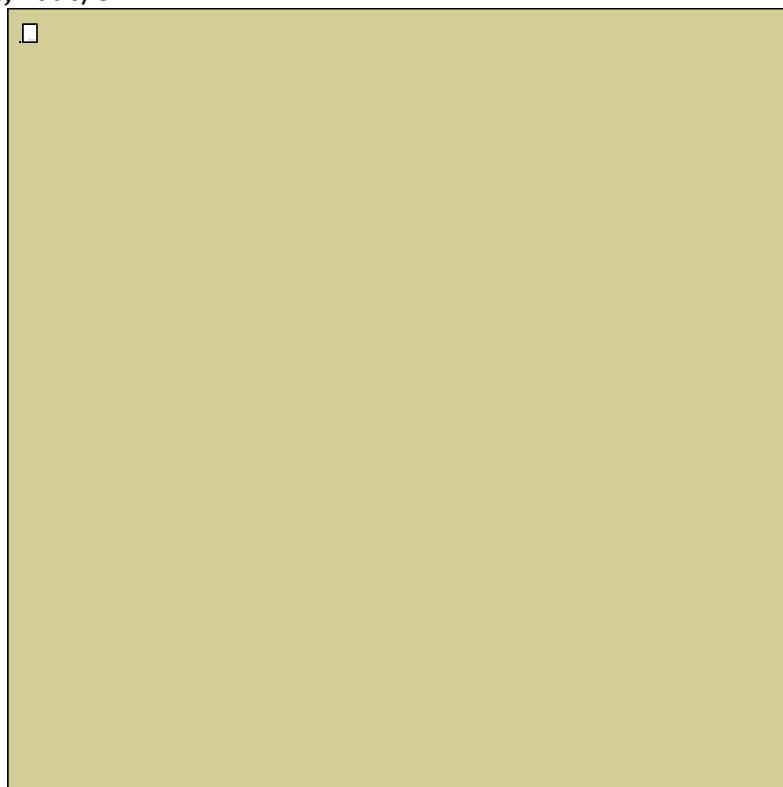


Figure 7.5: Histogram of FPE Politics full-time first-degree undergraduates by department, 2004/5



¹³ Full-person-equivalent. HESA says in the notes to its published tables: “Analyses of subject information show Full Person Equivalents (FPE). These are derived by splitting student records between the different subjects that make up their qualification aim. Totals of FPE may differ slightly to counts of students due to rounding.”

A large majority of first-year full-time Politics undergraduates were under 21 years of age in 2004/5: 15 per cent are classed as ‘mature’ (over 21), slightly higher than Economics (13 per cent) but lower than Sociology (23 per cent). Most full-time Politics undergraduates in 2004/5 were male (58 per cent); this is unusual for a social science subject, with all other subjects in the HESA category ‘Social Studies’ having a female majority, except for Economics (overall, only 44 per cent of full-time undergraduates are male). However it represents a shift from the male:female ratio seen among Politics applicants via UCAS, from 2:1 to 5:4. This may be an artefact of the different methods used for counting subjects.

Table 7.1: Social class background of UK-domiciled Politics graduands, 2003/4

Registrar General's social class	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative %
I Professional	640	19.2	19.2
II Managerial/Technical	1,595	48.0	67.2
IIIN Skilled - non manual	440	13.2	80.4
IIIM Skilled – manual	410	12.3	92.7
IV Partly Skilled	200	6.1	98.8
V Unskilled	40	1.2	100.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,325</i>	<i>100.0</i>	

Table 7.2: Ethnicity and gender of UK-domiciled Politics graduands, 2003/4 (where known)

Ethnicity	Male		Female		Total	
	freq	%	freq	%	freq	%
White	1,625	92.4	1,150	84.9	2,775	89.1
Black or Black British - Caribbean	5	0.2	20	1.3	20	0.7
Black or Black British - African	15	1.0	20	1.5	35	1.2
Other Black background	0	0.1	5	0.5	10	0.3
Asian or Asian British - Indian	25	1.3	55	4.2	80	2.6
Asian or Asian British - Pakistani	20	1.2	20	1.5	40	1.4
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi	10	0.4	20	1.6	30	0.9
Chinese	5	0.2	5	0.3	10	0.3
Other Asian background	10	0.6	10	0.7	20	0.7
Other including mixed	45	2.5	45	3.4	90	2.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,820</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1,395</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>3,215</i>	<i>100.0</i>

It is difficult to obtain data about the social class background of PaIS undergraduates. Most of the publicly available data covers larger groupings of subject or relates only to institutions. Data on UK-domiciled Politics graduands in 2003/4 indicates that about 67 per cent were from the top two social classes. This makes it similar in social class profile to Economics, slightly less exclusive than Anthropology but more exclusive than Sociology. Some caution must be exercised in interpreting these figures, since social class information is often missing (in 25 per cent of cases for Politics); and because graduands are a different group to *entrants*, there being differential attrition rates by social class.

Table 7.2 shows that, particularly among women, ethnic minorities are well-represented in Politics. However ethnic minority students are over-represented in higher education in comparison to the relevant age cohort and so Politics is not particularly unusual in this respect.

7.3 Postgraduates

There are no national data available about numbers of applications for postgraduate programmes in PaIS.

In 2004/5 there were 6,145 full-time and 3,015 part-time FPE postgraduate students in Politics. This makes Politics larger than Sociology or Economics at postgraduate level and among full-time students at least, roughly the same size as History. It is of course much smaller than some social science subjects such as Education and Business/Management which have very large numbers of postgraduate students. Full- and part-time Politics FPEs have grown by 35 per cent and 29 per cent respectively between 2002/3 and 2004/5. Overall growth in other Social Studies subjects over the same period was 13 per cent for full-time and 12 per cent for part-time study. Politics student FPEs have grown among home, EU and other overseas students. Growth has been largest among EU students, with 65 per growth in full-time FPEs, compared to 23 per cent for home students and 37 per cent for other overseas. In 2004/5, FPE Politics students comprised about 2.7 per cent of all full-time postgraduates.

Figure 7.6: FPE Postgraduate students in Politics by mode and level of study, 2002/3 – 2004/5

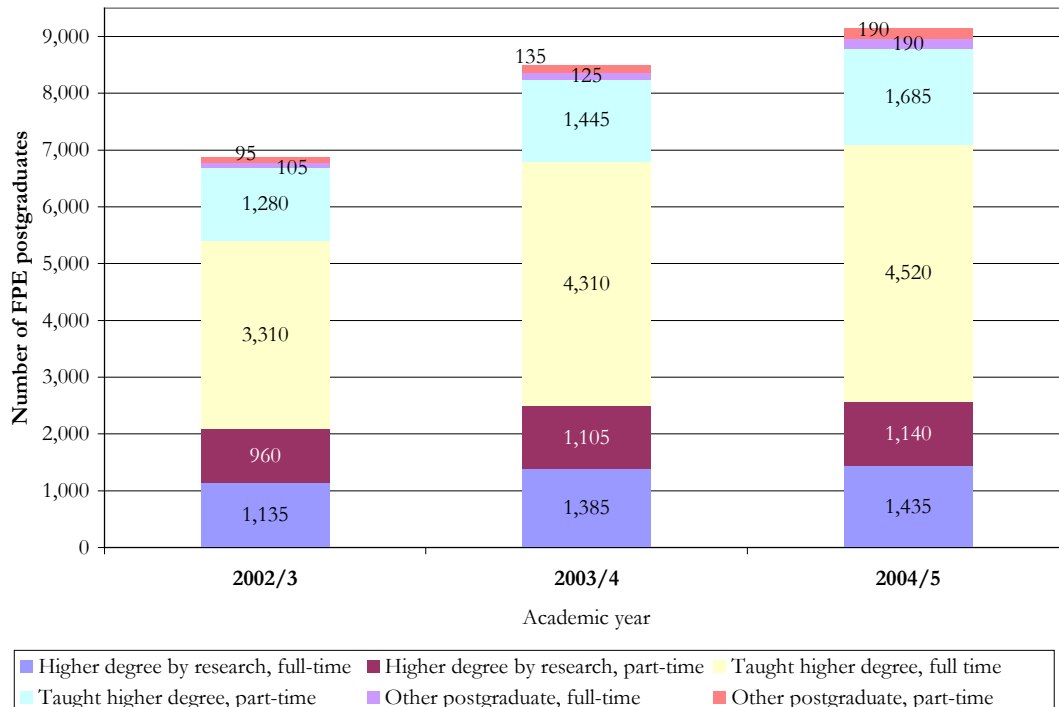
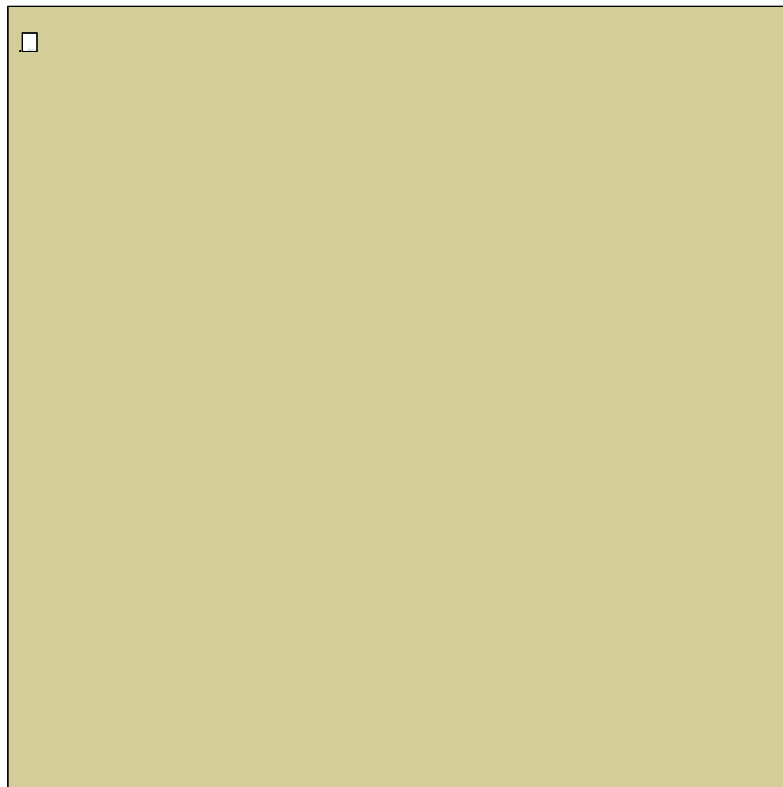


Figure 7.6 shows the split of taught and research students in Politics. Most postgraduates in the subject are studying a taught higher degree (68 per cent) and this type of study shows the highest level of growth.

There are some very large concentrations of postgraduate students. Adding full-time and part-time FPEs together shows that both the LSE and King's College London have more postgraduate students in Politics than there are in Scotland and Wales put together. However most departments with postgraduates have less than 100 students. Research students are not so highly concentrated in a few institutions. The largest numbers (among home students) are found at LSE, Cambridge and Oxford, but 66 institutions have at least one research student in Politics and 37 have 10 or more.

The proportion of postgraduates who are male is very slightly lower than at undergraduate level (57 per cent). However among home postgraduates, 63 per cent of research students are male, as are 61 per cent of taught higher degree students.

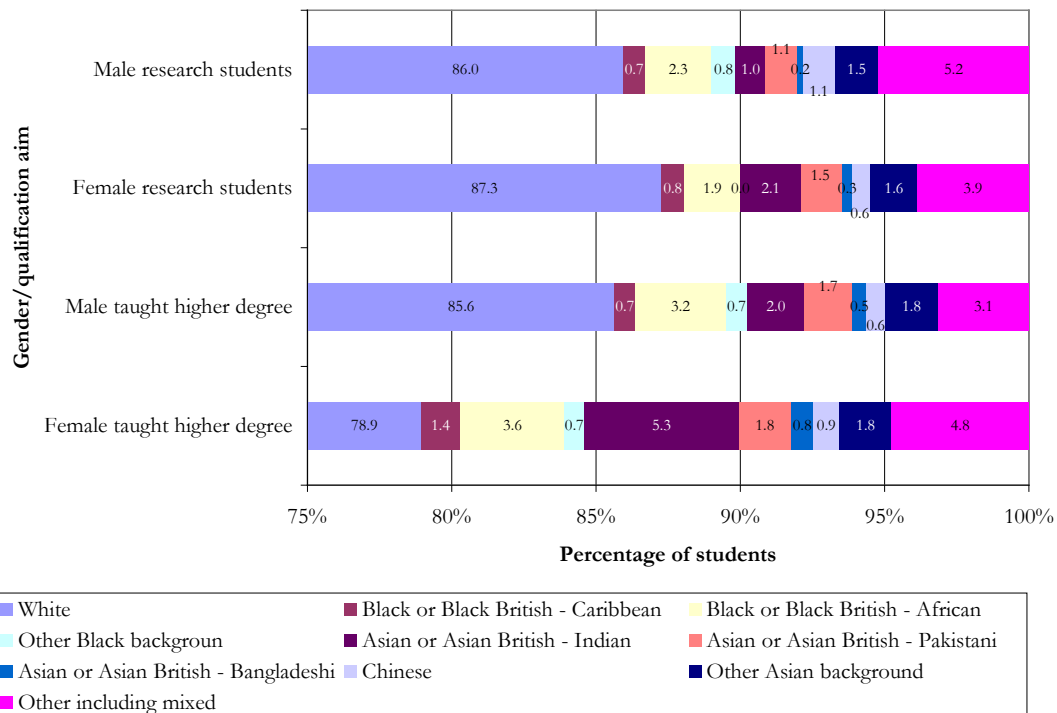
Figure 7.7: Histogram of FPE Politics postgraduates by department, 2004/5



No social class data is available on Politics postgraduate students. However ethnicity data shows that female home taught higher degree students are much more likely to be from an ethnic minority group than other postgraduate students, with the proportion of students of Indian heritage being much higher in this category. In general, research students are more likely to be white than taught higher degree students. Sociology and Anthropology do not follow this pattern, with the proportion of white research students in those subjects not increasing in comparison to other levels.¹⁴

¹⁴ Wakeling, P. B. J. and J. Johnson (2005) 'Ethnicity and postgraduate study in sociology, anthropology and politics'. *C-SAP Conference*, Birmingham, 24 November 2005.

Figure 7.8: Ethnicity of UK-domiciled postgraduates by gender and qualification aim



8 Careers

8.1 First degree graduates¹⁵

Most UK-domiciled Politics graduates obtain employment or enter further study (or both) within six months of their graduation. Around 7 per cent are assumed to be unemployed; in 2003/4 Politics graduates were slightly more likely to be unemployed than graduates in other social science subjects. Graduates find employment in a range of occupations. In 2003/4, the most popular employment categories for Politics graduates were ‘other clerical and secretarial occupations’ (24 per cent); ‘commercial, industrial and public sector managers’ (14 per cent); ‘business and financial professionals and associate professionals’ (11 per cent); and ‘retail, catering, waiting and bar staff’ (11 per cent). This shows something of a split between ‘professional’ graduate jobs and non-graduate destinations. This split is not uncommon across other social sciences. Of course other factors affect graduate employability, including degree classification, institution attended and a range of socio-demographic characteristics.¹⁶

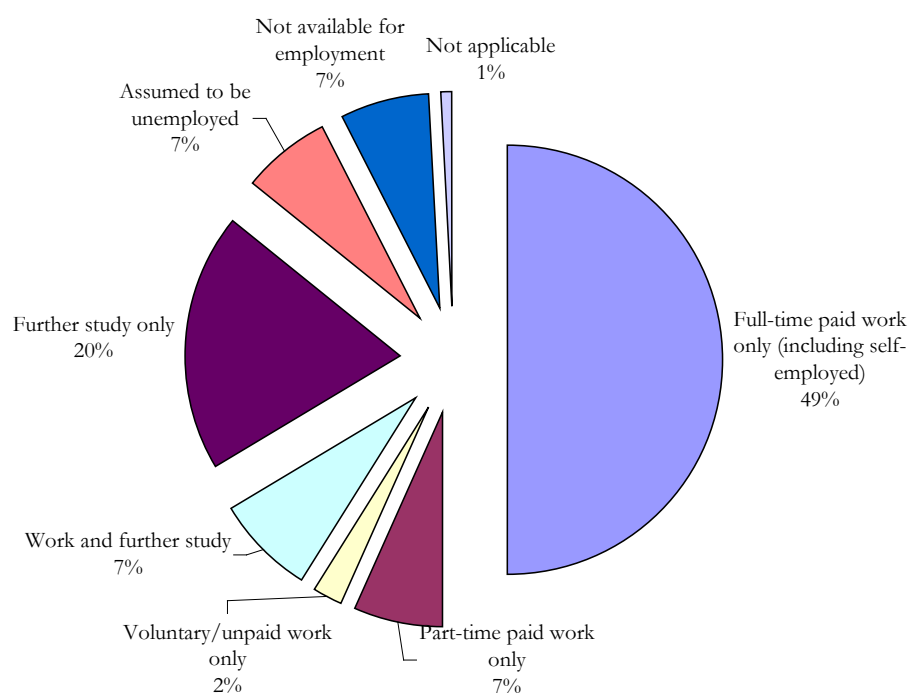
Of those going on to further study in 2004/5, less than 5 per cent entered a doctorate (largely because the masters research training year is now the dominant route); 69 per cent took a taught higher degree; 19 per cent entered teacher training and the remainder entered other kinds of study. It is not possible to disaggregate what proportion entered

¹⁵ For further information on this subject, see the *Future Prospects* website at: http://www.prospects.ac.uk/cms/ShowPage/Home_page/What_do_graduates_do_2006/charts_and_tables_pages/pleXeLamL?subject_id=26

¹⁶ For further information see: Brennan, J. and T. Shah (2003) *Access to What? Converting Educational Opportunity into Employment Opportunity*. London: The Open University Centre for Higher Education Research and Information.

legal conversion courses, although anecdotally this is often a popular option for Politics graduates.

Figure 8.1: Destination of UK-domiciled Politics graduates, 2004/5, where known



8.2 PhD graduates

Research indicates that the majority of social science PhD holders move into academic employment. However an increasing minority pursue other career options outside of university teaching and research: a recent report (to which the panel is referred for further detail) found around 40 per cent working in non-academic settings.¹⁷ A similar analysis of 2004 PhD graduates in social sciences found around 34 per cent in non-academic jobs.¹⁸ Neither report disaggregates the social sciences to reveal the outcomes for PaIS PhDs. However both provide a little further detail about the kind of work undertaken by social science PhDs: research council funded social science PhDs are less likely to be in full-time employment than PhD holders in other disciplines, although a higher proportion (68 per cent) worked in higher education. Other destinations reported included the civil service, non-university research and consultancy. Many, but not all respondents reported that their PhD had been a requirement for obtaining their current position, or at least a significant advantage. Looking longer-term, first degree graduates from 1997 who had gone on to achieve a social science PhD were more likely to be in employment than PhD holders in other subjects.¹⁹

¹⁷ Purcell, K. and P. Elias (2006) *The employment of social science PhDs in academic and non-academic jobs: research skills and postgraduate training*. Swindon: ESRC.

¹⁸ UK Grad Programme (2004) *What do PhDs do? 2004 analysis of the first destinations for PhD graduates*. Cambridge: Graduate Prospects.

¹⁹ Purcell and Elias (op. cit.), pp. 20- 6.

APPENDIX

Quality related research income for Unit of Assessment 39 – Politics and International Studies by institution, 2006/7

Institution	QR	Institution	QR
University of Aberdeen	£271,094	Open University	£4,602
Birkbeck College	£572,871	University of Oxford	£3,289,477
University of Birmingham	£717,017	Oxford Brookes University	£1,841
University of Bradford	£668,590	University of Plymouth	£1,841
University of Bristol	£530,624	Queen Mary, University of London	£194,033
Brunel University	£127,433	Queen's University, Belfast	£610,934
University of Cambridge	£508,670	University of Reading	£538,227
University of Central England	£1,841	Robert Gordon University	£89320
Coventry University	£144,401	School of Oriental and African Studies	£240,855
De Montfort University	£429,938	University of Sheffield	£867,410
University of Dundee	£129,234	University of Southampton	£215,635
University of Durham	£101,418	University of St. Andrews	£444,753
University of East Anglia	£169,831	University of Strathclyde	£588,721
University of Edinburgh	£263,788	University of Sussex	£1,123,436
University of Essex	£1,141,325	University of Ulster	£121,779
University of Exeter	£560,687	University College London	£2,393
University of Glasgow	£528,888	University of Wales, Aberystwyth	£991,626
University of Hull	£613,382	University of Warwick	£815,904
Keele University	£949,467	University of West of England, Bristol	£123,031
University of Kent	£13,955	University of Westminster	£156,956
King's College London	£1,669,755	University of Wolverhampton	£1,841
Lancaster University	£172,007	University of York	£687,185
University of Leeds	£362,786		
Leeds Metropolitan University	£3,682	<i>Total for UoA 39</i>	<i>£26,713,627</i>
University of Leicester	£2,761		
University of Liverpool	£164,552		
London Metropolitan University	£6,443		
London School of Economics & Political Science	£2,884,721		
University of Manchester	£1,098,811		
Manchester Metropolitan University	£7,364		
University of Newcastle	£509,513		
Northumbria University	£552		
University of Nottingham	£267,138		
Nottingham Trent University	£8,284		

**Research income 2000/1 – 2004/5 for Politics departments from ESRC
Recognition Exercise 2005**

NB – this data is to be used only by the International Benchmarking Panel

Institution	Research Income	Institution	Research Income
Birkbeck College	£156,933	University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne	£397,049
University of Birmingham	£1,580,750	University of Nottingham	£450,233
University of Bradford	£1,779,585	Nottingham Trent University	£257,250
University of Bristol	£978,225	Open University	£43,107
Brunel University	£440,622	University of Oxford	£1,637,983
University of Cambridge	£832,871	Oxford Brookes University	£83,572
Cardiff University	£432,739	University of Plymouth	£583,686
University of Durham	£588,000	Queen's University, Belfast	£1,166,365
University of East Anglia	£451,736	University of Reading	£116,995
University of Edinburgh	£581,202	Robert Gordon University	£540,991
University of Essex	£2,327,617	University of Salford	£312,791
University of Exeter	£778,000	University of Sheffield	£877,456
University of Glasgow	£1,170,351	University of Southampton	£1,262,030
University of Hull	£408,696	University of St Andrew's	£497,000
Keele University	£701,828	University of Stirling	£51,065
University of Kent at Canterbury	£71,396	University of Strathclyde	£1,185,499
Kingston University	£90,205	University of Sussex	£329,344
Lancaster University	£379,556	University of Wales, Swansea	£216,178
University of Leeds	£610,318	University of Warwick	£1,779,562
University of Leicester	£211,369	University of York	£1,268,555
University of Liverpool	£453,878		
Goldsmiths College, London	£1,696,482	<i>Total (excluding Trent and King's)</i>	<i>£18,722,674</i>
University of Manchester	£1,307,601		

Full details of current ESRC-funded projects in PaIS

Type of award/Title	Institution	Award holder	Date	Amount
<i>Collaborative research</i>				
The Good Citizen	Open University	Prof Mike Saward	July 2006 - March 2008	£15,174.61
Social Capital, Professionalism and Diversity	University of Stirling	Prof Julie Allan	September 2005 - July 2007	£15,168.51
<i>Fellowships</i>				
The Asset-Agenda: Principles and Policy	LSE	Dr. Rajiv Prabakhar	December 2005 - November 2007	£107,119.97
Europeanising Democratisation?: EU Accession and Post-Communist Politics	University of Bristol	Prof G. Pridham	October 2004 - September 2007	£126,668.12
Political Economy of Democratic Institutions	LSE	Dr D Stavasage	October 2004 - September 2007	£77,290.10
<i>Full research awards</i>				
Training Researchers to Engage with Policy and Practice (TREPP)	King's College, London	Prof Charlotte Humphrey	January 2006 - September 2008	£96,833.29
Essex Summer School in Social Science Data Analysis and Collection	University of Essex	Mr EJ Tanenbaum	July 2006 - July 2009	£79,814.09
<i>Postdoctoral fellowship</i>				
Contesting the Masculine State: War Resistance in Apartheid South Africa	University of Bristol	Mr. Daniel Conway	June 2006 - May 2007	£31,927.12
Ethnicity as Context for Political Attitudes and Behaviour in Britain	Nuffield College, Oxford	Ms Maria Sobolewska	June 2006 - May 2007	£31,787.97
Global Civil Society: Interventions in Global Governance	University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Mr. John Gibson	June 2006 - May 2007	£32,014.45
Democratic Renewal and Citizen Engagement	University of Birmingham	Dr. Michael Lister	October 2004 - Augst 2008	£29,283.84
Contesting the securitisation of asylum: A critical analysis of UK policy and practice	University of Birmingham	Ms Vicki Squire	October 2006 - September 2007	£54,760.66
Further Comparison of Cross-National Differences in International Higher Education Policy	LSE	Dr Anneliese Dodds	June 2006 - May 2007	£32,792.26
The Role of the World Bank in the Reconstruction of Governance in Argentina	University of Sheffield	Dr MP Riggiozzi	October 2006 - September 2007	£67,545.59
<i>Professorial fellowships</i>				
The Political Theory of Politics	University of Oxford	Prof Michael Freeden	October 2004 - September 2007	£235,459.63
The Principles of Governance: Corporate & Political	University of Manchester	Prof Gerry Stoker	January 2004 - December 2007	£306,141.37

Type of award/Title	Institution	Award holder	Date	Amount
<i>Programme Directors</i>				
Programme Director for the Public Services: Quality, Performance and Delivery Programme 2004-2005	University of Oxford	Prof Christopher Hood	November 2004 - October 2009	£980,341.62
Programme Director -Devolution and Constitutional Change	University of Edinburgh	Prof Charlie Jeffrey	October 2004 - July 2007	£317,765.10
Programme Directorship for New Security Challenges Research Programme	University of Birmingham	Prof S Croft	January 2003 - December 2007	£729,745.51
<i>Programme fellowship</i>				
Performance indicators in health care: a comparative Anglo-Dutch study	University of Manchester	Prof Stephen Harrison	September 2006 - March 2008	£136,672.19
<i>Research career fellowship</i>				
The Performance Assessment of Local Authorities in England: Improving the Reliability, Validity and Usability of the CPA	University of Oxford	Dr Dick Haubrich	September 2006 - March 2007	£32,185.29
<i>Research centres</i>				
Centre for Public Organisation	University of Bristol	Prof Simon Burgess	October 2004 - September 2009	£1,132,926.06
Centre for the Study of Globalisation & Regionalisation	University of Warwick	Prof Richard Higgott	October 2002 - September 2007	£2,355,697.40
Centre for the Analysis of Risk and Regulation	LSE	Prof Bridget Hutter	October 2005 - September 2010	£2,870,583.06
CSGR-GARNET Network	University of Warwick	Prof Richard Higgott	July 2005 - December 2007	£199,037.17
<i>Large research grants</i>				
Quality of regulatory governance: Impact assessment in comparative perspective	University of Exeter	Prof Claudio Radaelli	February 2006 - January 2009	£178,949.50
A More Legitimate & More Powerful Upper House? The Semi-reformed House of Lords	University College London	Dr. Meg Russell	August 2004 - July 2007	£124,435.73
Globalization, Regulatory Competition and Audiovisual Regulation in 5 Countries	University of Manchester	Prof PJ Humphreys	February 2005 - January 2008	£206,868.73
Inclusion without Membership: Bringing Russia, Ukraine and Belarus Closer to 'Europe'	University of Glasgow	Prof Stephen White	September 2003 - March 2007	£268,999.77
Jeremy Bentham on freedom of expression, penal theory, and Spanish politics	University College London	Prof Thomas Schofield	January 2006 - September 2009	£132,011.77
<i>Small research grants</i>				
Conflict, Communication and Respect for Political Opponents	University of Leeds	Dr. K. Voltmer	April 2005 - December 2006	£31,946.87
Compliance with EU Law: Explaining the Transposition of EU Directives	University College London	Dr. F. Franchino	July 2005 - December 2006	£14,998.22

Type of award/Title	Institution	Award holder	Date	Amount
Comparative Study of Electoral Systems	University of Oxford	Dr. Simon Fisher	May 2005 - April 2007	£40,209.93
Implementing the Buzzwords and Connecting with the Public: An Assessment of the Scottish Parliament's Public Petitions P	University of Glasgow	Dr Christopher Carman	June 2006 - November 2007	£75,194.37
Suing for Europe? Adversarial legalism and European Governance	University of Oxford	Dr RD Kelemen	December 2005 - December 2006	£16,930.51
State Agency in the Global Politics of Unequal Development: The Case of the Caribbean	University of Sheffield	Prof Anthony Payne	October 2006 - September 2008	£63,623.86
United Nations Reform and the Rebuilding of Failed States: A Study of the Formative Stages in the Development of the UN	Birkbeck College	Prof Robert Jenkins	October 2006 - August 2007	£81,040.66
Gender and Voting Behaviour in Britain	Birkbeck College	Dr RE Campbell	October 2006 - September 2007	£47,705.91
The mobilisation of organised interests in policy making: Access, activity and bias in the 'group system'	Robert Gordon University	Dr Darren Halpin	October 2006 - October 2008	£73,714.11
Intercountry Adoption: A comparative analysis of its effect on domestic adoption rates	University of Sunderland	Dr Peter Hayes	October 2006 - September 2009	£58,011.48
Building Bridges between Political Biography and Political Science - A Methodologically Innovative Study of the Core Exe	University of Sheffield	Dr David Richards	October 2006 - May 2008	£81,251.18
Hierarchy, expertise and policy bureaucracy: a comparative analysis	LSE	Prof Ed Page	March 2006 - April 2009	£23,616.02
<i>Standard research grant</i>				
Diverging Paths of Post-Communist Regimes	University of Aberdeen	Prof R Rose	October 2005 - December 2006	£74,658.18
<i>Research related activity</i>				
Municipal Innovations in Non-Governmental Public Participation: UK/Latin America	University of Bradford	Prof Jenny Pearce	January 2006 - December 2007	£229,963.78
Civil Society and the Convention of the Rights of the Child in Argentina	University of Sheffield	Prof J Grugel	September 2005 - February 2007	£46,457.33
Non Governmental Public Action Networks and Global Policy Processes	University of Warwick	Dr Diane Stone	February 2006 - November 2007	£80,368.04
Friends of the Earth International: Negotiating a North-South Identity	University of Keele	Dr Brian Doherty	January 2006 - July 2007	£46,231.72
Sustainability as a Vehicle for Competitive Advantage: Ecological Redevelopment, Strategic Marketing & The University Ca	University of Keele	Dr Stephen Quilley	October 2006 - March 2008	£15,122.27

Type of award/Title	Institution	Award holder	Date	Amount
South-North Non-Governmental Networks, Policy Processes and Policy Outcomes	Institute of Commonwealth Studies	Prof RC Crook	October 2005 - September 2007	£227,229.09
'Global War on Terror', NGPA and Aid	LSE	Prof JA Howell	February 2006 - February 2008	£104,998.64
<i>Resource centre</i>				
British Election Studies 2005-2006	University of Essex	Prof David Sanders	April 2004 - March 2007	£1,030,401.41
<i>Substantive research contracts</i>				
Securitizing Terrorism in Europe: Representing Islam and North Africa in policies and the media	University of St. Andrews	Dr. Frederic Volpi	September 2005 - February 2007	£67,695.18
Regulatory Regime Change in World Financial Markets: The Case of Sarbanes-Oxley	Queen's University, Belfast	Dr J O'Brien	September 2005 - August 2008	£190,529.10
International Organisations and Ethnic Autonomy Regimes in Eastern Europe	University of Cambridge	Dr. P Van Houten	September 2005 - August 2007	£45,191.01
Public Services Programme: Analysing Delivery Chains in the Home Office	University of Sheffield	Prof M Smith	March 2005 - February 2007	£45,010.10
The Global Politics of Human Embryonic Stem Cell Regulation	University of East Anglia	Prof Brian Salter	July 2005 - October 2008	£292,107.91
The Framing of Terrorist Threat in British Elections	University of Glasgow	Dr. Sarah Oates	April 2005 - March 2007	£46,998.51
Transnational Challenges, Security Cultures and Regional Organisations	LSE	Dr Jurgen Haacke	July 2004 - September 2007	£138,760.63
The Socio-Political Effects of Securitising Free Movement: The Case of 09/11	University of Birmingham	Dr. T Diez	September 2004 - December 2006	£122,093.87
The ESRC Oxford Spring School in Quantitative Methods of Social Research	University of Oxford	Dr. Simon Fisher	October 2002 - September 2007	£139,008.59
Non-state Actors & the Globalization of Chemical & Biological WMD Technologies	University of Sussex	Prof JP Perry Robinson	August 2005 - July 2007	£119,595.03
The Diffusion of US Military Innovations and European Military Transformation	University of Birmingham	Dr. T. Terriff	September 2005 - August 2007	£134,208.12

PSA Survey of the Profession [results provided courtesy of the PSA]

About yourself

Current Employment Status

What type of department/school do you work in?

	2002	2003	2006
Politics/Government only	19.0%	21.5%	15.9%
Politics and International Relations	32.6%	37.8%	36.9%
Politics and Sociology	3.4%	2.0%	2.3%
International Relations	4.3%	6.2%	6.2%
Sociology	0.5%	(1)	(2)
Law	0.5%	(1)	(0)
Economics	0%	(1)	(2)
History	1.0%	(2)	(2)
European Studies	3.6%	3.8%	3.6%
Business School	3.8%	2.6%	3.2%
Social Sciences	6.9%	7.8%	6.3%
Multidisciplinary	7.5%	7.2%	10.8%
Other (please specify)	17.8%	10.3%	13.4%

Do you work in a 'new' University (one that obtained University status in 1992 or after), a 'traditional' University (one that had University status before 1992), or in a Higher Education college?

	2002	2003	2006
New University	21.5%	22.2%	18.8%
Old University	77.5%	76.8%	81.2%
HE College	1.0%	0.8%	
University Abroad		(1)	

If you work in a 'new' (post-1992) University, what is your current job title?

	2002	2003	2006
Professor	19.7%	22.1%	21.6%
Reader	7.9%	7.1%	4.5%
Principal Lecturer	15.0%	17.7%	15.9%
Senior Lecturer	30.7%	29.2%	35.2%
Lecturer	13.4%	18.6%	11.4%
Research Fellow/Assistant	7.1%	1.8%	(3)
Teaching Fellow	0%	0%	(1)
Other	1.3%	3.5%	1.3%

If you work in a traditional (pre-1992) University, what is your job title

	2002	2003	2006
Professor	32.5%	30.4%	32.7%
Reader	8.3%	7.0%	7.3%
Senior Lecturer	16.2%	18.6%	19.4%
Lecturer B	23.1%	21.6%	20.7%
Lecturer A	12.2%	13.4%	10.7%
Research Fellow/Assistant	4.6%	3.9%	6.3%
Teaching Fellow	1.3%	2.3%	1.0%
Other title (please specify)	1.7%	2.8%	1.8%

History of Employment in the Profession

In how many Higher Education institutions have you held academic posts?

	2002	2003	2006
0	3.9%	(1)	(0)
1	25.5%	29.7%	28.4%
2	28.8%	33.5%	33.8%
3	22.8%	21.5%	19.5%
4	11.0%	9.4%	9.7%
5	4.8%	3.6%	4.8%
over 5	3.3%	2.0%	3.7%

Have you ever undertaken any consultancy work (paid or unpaid) for ...?

	2002	2003	2006
A government/ public sector body		49.0%	50.2%
A charity		18.7%	17.5%
NGO		23.8%	23.2%
The media		34.7%	30.2%
Industry		13.9%	17.3%

Are you currently supervising any research students (PhD, MPhil, DPhil etc.)?

	2002	2003	2006
Yes	71.3%	74.8%	77.0%
No	28.7%	25.2%	23.0%

If yes, how many research students in total are you currently supervising ?

	2002	2003	2006
1	22.2%	13.6%	20.2%
2	21.4%	19.1%	21.9%
3	17.6%	10.8%	15.0%
4	11.7%	9.4%	10.2%
5	9.0%	8.2%	9.4%
6	7.1%	4.8%	8.6%
8-10	4.6%	5.2%	7.2%
11-16	(13)	1.8	2.0%

What is the main geographical area covered in your research?

(NB in 2002 respondents were asked to tick just one area in 2003 they were asked to tick all that applied)

	2002	2003	2006
United Kingdom	30.2%	49.2%	52.7%
European country	9.9%	29.4%	29.7%
European Union	10.3%	30.4%	33.5%
Eastern Europe	7.0%	13.0%	12.9%
North America	3.8%	20.0%	21.5%
Latin America	2.1%	4.2%	5.5%
Middle East and Far East	3.4%		
Far East		6.9%	6.8%
Middle East		4.0%	8.0%
Africa	2.5%	7.3%	9.5%
Other developing nation(s) (please specify)	0.2%	3.8%	3.4%
Global	11.8%	25.7%	23.0%
Other (please specify)	3.6%	4.6%	4.9%
No one area	15.2%	NA	

Which of the following subjects do you cover in your *research*?

	2002	2003	2006
American Politics	8.4%	7.1%	8.2%
British Politics	25.4%	24.9%	28.5%
Comparative Politics	27.0%	25.4%	28.3%
Development Studies	7.3%	8.9%	9.3%
Environmental Politics	6.5%	5.9%	5.9%
European Countries e.g. French or German politics	21.9%	22.1%	23.6%
European Union	19.9%	24.7%	24.1%
Gender Studies	9.5%	7.1%	9.5%
International Relations	26.7%	30%	34.8%
Local Government/Urban Studies	10.9%	11.6%	10.1%
Political Behaviour	10.9%	11.8%	13.1%
Political Theory	21.7%	21.3%	21.9%
Political Philosophy	12.2%	13.4%	11.4%
Public Administration/Public Policy	20.9%	20.7%	17.1%
Political Economy	14.7%	15.6%	13.9%
Political Sociology	NA	11.6%	13.3%
Research Methodology	8.8%	8.3%	9.9%
Other (Please specify)	30.1%	19.5%	20.3%

As a rough estimate, what proportion of your average working day do you spend on teaching, research and administration? (2006 data only)

	during term time			outside term time		
	teaching	research	admin	teaching	research	admin
under 10%	6.6%	11.6%	6.8%	41.8%	5.9%	12.3%
10 - 19%	7.6%	19.0%	13.1%	33.8%	2.4%	19.8%
20 - 29%	15.5%	26.3%	26.0%	18.5%	3.5%	23.6%
30 - 39%	14.4%	14.4%	19.5%	4.2%	4.0%	16.3%
40 - 49%	18.3%	13.1%	13.1%	1.1%	8.6%	12.3%
50 - 59%	16.4%	5.3%	7.0%	(1)	14.3%	5.5%
60 - 69%	10.7%	3.9%	7.7%	(1)	19.1%	4.6%
70 - 79%	8.1%	2.4%	3.5%	(0)	17.8%	3.3%
80 - 89%	2.2%	2.2%	2.8%	(0)	16.0%	1.3%
90 - 99%	(1)	1.8%	(2)	(1)	8.4%	(4)
100%	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	

The Political Science Profession

Here are a number of statements about the political science profession. Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with them.

		Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
1. The Research Assessment Exercise (RAE) is in principle an appropriate means of allocating research funds.	[2002]	6.3%	41.6%	11.0%	24.4%	16.6%
	[2003]	7.3%	38.6%	10.7%	26.1%	17.4%
	2006	8.4%	35.4%	11.2%	26.6%	18.5%
2. The implementation of the 2001 RAE in political science was unsatisfactory.	[2002]	14.3%	20.2%	38.5%	20.6%	6.4%
	[2003]	23.4%	28.0%	28.9%	14.0%	5.7%
	2006	17.7%	25.4%	36.7%	15.7%	4.4%
3. Teaching quality assessments (QAA) provide a welcome opportunity to reflect on teaching and administration.	[2002]	2.9%	20.6%	11.4%	30.5%	34.6%
	[2003]	2.8%	20.1%	12.5%	29.0%	35.6%
	2006	2.6%	22.9%	16.2%	32.3%	26.1%

		Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
7. Some research areas/methodological approaches are less well regarded in the political science profession.	[2002]	32.6%	47.5%	15.6%	3.1%	1.0%
	[2003]	30.6%	53.4%	13.2%	2.2%	0.6%
	2006	29.8%	54.5%	13.3%	1.9%	(1)
9. Only departments with an RAE rating higher than 3A should admit postgraduate research students.	[2002]	NA	<i>NA</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>NA</i>
	[2003]	11.3%	23.8%	14.1%	33.3%	17.4%
	2006	11.3%	23.3%	16.1%	34.0%	15.2%

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