

## Notes and comments on university data

Please refer to these notes whilst viewing your university's military projects.

Datasheet key:

### Table 1 Overall Statistics

#### Military Projects 2001 - 2006

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Total no. of projects	Minimum amount received from Projects	Ranking by: a) no. of projects b) amount (£)	Top 3 funders (by no. of projects)	Top 3 departments (by no. of projects)
37	£2,058,946	a) 18th  b) 22nd	1=) BAE Systems 1=) Rolls Royce  2=) QinetiQ 2=) EPSRC	1) Electrical and Electronic Engineering  2) Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering  3) Civil Engineering

1. This figure refers to the total number of military projects conducted at the university between 2001 and 2006 discovered through our research.

2. This figure refers to the minimum amount of money received by the university for military projects which were in existence between 2001 and 2006. This figure should be treated as a minimum and as an estimate for several reasons. Firstly, we identified over 300 military projects that began in 2000 or before, so it is likely that monies for such projects will have been received before 2001. Similarly, we found nearly 100 military projects that began in 2006. Of these projects, many will have continued into 2007 and beyond, raising the possibility that money will have been received by universities for such projects after 2006.

Secondly, the date attributed to the project in its original source may not relate to when the money was received by the university. Thirdly, because our research was limited by time, resources and the availability of information, we were not able to i) discover all military projects at all of the 26 universities covered in the report ii) identify values for many military projects iii) always determine the funds received by each university conducting projects as part of a consortium.

It should also be noted that because we used different sources for our research, several universities' data relies on sources which specify a department for a project as well as sources which do not. There is therefore the possibility that two sources containing different information refer to the same project and that both projects from both sources have been included so that a single project has been counted more than once. However, this will be a rare occurrence and not significantly impact on the university's overall data. For more information regarding inconsistencies and problems with the data, please see Section 3.2 of the report, where the University of Bristol's data is analysed and discussed. This section also helps to explain why not all of the amounts for the projects listed in the data have been counted in the total amount received by the university.

3. This figure refers to the ranking of each university out of the 26 universities covered by this report by the number of projects and the total value of projects conducted at the university between 2001 and 2006 that we discovered. "=" has been used here to denote where two universities conducted the same number of military projects.

4. This figure refers to the organisations which were the three largest (by number) sources/ sponsors/ partners of military projects at the university between 2001 and 2006. "=" has been used to denote organisations which were involved in the same number of military projects.

5. This figure refers to the three departments conducting the largest number of military projects at the university between 2001 and 2006. This figure does not include projects listed as 'miscellaneous' or 'other'. "=" has been used here to denote departments which conducted the same number of military projects.

**Table 2 Departmental Statistics**

<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>	<b>4.</b>
<b>Source/ Sponsor/ Partner</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Date</b>
EPSRC, Dstl (Fort Halstead) and others	Isotope Profiling of Drugs: A Tool to Disrupt Organised Crime, Detect Serious Crime and Reduce Volume Crime	£113,590	March 2006 - Feb 2009 <sup>i</sup>

1. The organisations included in this column are either; i) a public military body e.g. the Ministry of Defence ii) a private military company in the Top 100 companies in the world according to revenue from military sales e.g. BAE Systems iii) a non-military organisation sponsoring a military project e.g. the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC). The term 'and others,' refers to public or private bodies not included in the definitions listed above. Where another university was involved in a project, they have also been included and their role indicated accordingly. Please also note that the names

used for the same organisation may vary e.g. BAE/ BAE Systems/ British Aerospace due to variations in the source text.

2. When available from a source, the titles included here were mostly either i) received in an Fol response ii) taken from an abstract on the EPSRC website iii) taken from an abstract/ copied/ edited from an entry on a university website.

3. The amounts referred to here mainly denote a figure which was the total received for the project according to the project's source. It is important to note that it was, more often than not, impossible, in the case of projects with more than one source/ sponsor/ partner, to tell from the source how much each organisation involved in the project contributed. We were therefore not able to present figures, for example, delineating the separate contributions of public organisations e.g. EPSRC and private industry e.g. Rolls Royce to a project in which both were involved.

Furthermore, in many cases we were unable to identify a value for a project from the source and have thus indicated this with '£?'. Where we were not able to find a value for a major, large-scale project at a university, we have, in some cases, given an indication of project values for similar projects at other universities. For those entries with a value, the most consistent and accessible were those received from Fol requests and projects listed on the EPSRC website.

4. The dates referred to here vary in their form and thus their meaning. For example, some dates refer to a specific timeframe i.e. March 2006 - Feb 2009, during which time the project in question took place. Others refer to a financial year i.e. when monies for the project were received or state 'Current as of (e.g. Jan 2007)'. In the latter case, whilst we are confident that the project was in existence between 2001 and 2006, we have not been able to definitively identify a timeframe for the project and have thus indicated when we last knew it to be active e.g. January 2007.

#### **Other projects/ information of note**

Whilst gathering data we collected information on projects which were outside our timeframe of inquiry i.e. projects ending in 2000 or before/ starting in 2007 or after. Though we have not counted these projects in the final data for universities, we have included them in separate tables as they are still pertinent to the aims of the report. Similarly, we have included information which, for example, did not constitute a project in itself or which indicated that a university department had conducted or was conducting work with a military organisation e.g. by describing a relationship between a military company and a university.

#### **Endnotes**

We have striven to present endnotes which are as accurate, full and up-to-date as possible, giving dates indicating when data was received, or, in the case of weblinks, last accessed. However, due to the ever-changing nature of the Internet, several links may fail to provide the requisite information relevant to the project indicated. We have also tried to indicate where webpages are no longer available online. If you come across a weblink which is either faulty, has missing data, or indicates a broken webpage and you wish to view the original source material, please contact us and we will endeavour to provide it for you from our records.

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<sup>i</sup> "Details of Grant". Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council.  
<http://gow.epsrc.ac.uk/ViewGrant.aspx?GrantRef=EP/D040345/1>. 4 December 2006.