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**THE VIEW FROM THE IVORY TOWER:  
TRIP SURVEY OF  
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS FACULTY  
IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA**

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## **The View from the Ivory Tower: TRIP Survey of International Relations Faculty in the United States and Canada**

J. David Singer (1985, 245) has commented that “[s]pecialists in world affairs have a special responsibility...to address the major problems confronting the global village.” Have international relations (IR) scholars heeded his call to arms and sought to make their teaching and scholarship policy relevant? Or, as Hans Morgenthau (1970, 261) lamented, do they resemble “a deaf man answering questions which no one has asked him.” The Teaching, Research, and International Politics (TRIP) survey examines whether the major foreign policy debates that concern policymakers influence the questions IR scholars explore in their classrooms and in the pages of their publications and, in turn, whether and how IR scholars might influence the foreign policy process. The TRIP faculty survey, in short, investigates IR scholars’ views on teaching, the discipline, and contemporary issues in international politics.

This faculty survey is one part of a larger TRIP project designed to study the relationships among teaching, research, and foreign policy.<sup>1</sup> The survey data is supplemented by a second large empirical project: a database of all international relations articles published in the twelve top peer-reviewed IR and political science journals from 1980 to 2006.<sup>2</sup> With these two types of data scholars will be able to describe changes in the discipline over time, observe variation in research and teaching practices across different countries and regions of the world, identify and analyze network effects, and identify areas of consensus and disagreement within the IR discipline. These data also can help us to understand the impact of academic research on foreign policy, the impact of research on teaching, the influence of teaching on foreign policy opinions of students (and future policy makers), the impact of specific policy outcomes and real world events on both teaching and research, and a variety of other issues that have previously been the subject only of speculation.<sup>3</sup>

In this report, we describe the results of the 2006 TRIP survey of IR faculty. In the fall of 2004 we conducted the most extensive and systematic survey to date of IR scholars in the United States. Two years later, in the fall of 2006, we followed up that survey to track changes in views and practices of IR scholars. The 2006 survey contained 36 new questions that were not included in the prior survey, and we expanded the geographic scope of our survey to include scholars at both U.S. and Canadian colleges and universities.<sup>4</sup> This report contains descriptive statistics for every question in the 2006

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<sup>1</sup> In the fall of 2006 we conducted parallel surveys on U.S. college students and U.S. registered voters that measured opinions on many of the policy variables identified in the faculty survey.

<sup>2</sup> For further information on these two studies, see <http://www.wm.edu/irtheoryandpractice/>

<sup>3</sup> For additional background on the project, see Peterson et al. 2005a.

<sup>4</sup> We will conduct this survey every two years, and we plan to expand the geographic scope of the survey to include IR scholars at colleges and universities in other regions of the world.

survey and enables comparisons between the U.S. results from 2004 and 2006;<sup>5</sup> it also allows for comparisons between the U.S. and Canadian results from 2006.

## Methodology

We attempted to identify and survey all faculty members in four-year colleges and universities in the United States and Canada who do research in the sub-field of international relations or who teach courses on international relations. This meant that the overwhelming majority of our respondents have jobs in departments of political science, politics, government, social science, or professional schools associated with universities. Naturally, this meant that we excluded many researchers who are currently employed in government, private firms, or think tanks.

For the survey conducted in the United States we used a list compiled by *U.S. News and World Report* to identify all four-year colleges and universities in 2005-2006. There were 1,199 such institutions. We also included the Monterey Institute and seven military schools that were not rated by *USNWR* but did have a relatively large number of political science faculty who taught courses on international relations.<sup>6</sup> We then found the IR faculty members teaching at these schools through an extensive and thorough series of web searches, email contacts, and phone calls to department chairs, secretaries, and individual scholars.

By early August 2006 we had identified 2,838 individuals who appeared to research and/or teach international relations at these institutions. On August 25, 2006 we began sending emails to each of these individuals, asking them to fill out an online survey that would take “roughly 22-30 minutes.” We provided a live link to a web survey that had four sections: Teaching International Relations (questions 1-12 below), The International Relations Discipline (questions 13-30 below), Research Interests (questions 31-55 below), and Views on Foreign Policy (questions 56-83). We promised confidentiality to all respondents, so that no answers could be publicly linked to any individual respondent. For respondents who did not complete the survey, we sent additional reminder emails between September 6, 2006 and October 20, 2006. If a respondent contacted us and asked for a hard copy or did not have an email address, we sent a hard copy of the survey via regular mail.<sup>7</sup> One hundred thirty-three respondents or their agents informed us that they did not belong in the sample because either they had been misidentified and did not teach or do research in the field of international relations, or they had died, changed jobs, or retired. These individuals were not included in our

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<sup>5</sup> There are 26 questions that were asked on the 2004 survey that were not asked on the 2006 survey. For readers interested in viewing the 2004 questions and results not included herein, see Peterson et al. 2005a.

<sup>6</sup> These institutions, such as the National War College and the Army War College, were not included in the original sample because they do not have undergraduate programs. However, we chose to include these schools in the 2006 survey because we were interested in comparing the opinions and practices of faculty teaching civilian undergraduates with those teaching military officers. There were 36 respondents from these institutions.

<sup>7</sup> We sent 20 hard copies of the survey and received 17 completed hard copy surveys.

calculation of the response rate. In all, 1,112 scholars responded to the U.S. version of the survey, either online or through the mail. Certainly, there are additional individuals who were misidentified by our selection process but who never informed us. Hence, our response rate of over 41 percent is a conservative estimate.

The survey was conducted over the same time period in Canada. It was identical to the U.S. survey except in the “Views on Foreign Policy” section, where we substituted the word “Canada” for “U.S.” when appropriate.<sup>8</sup> To identify the population of IR scholars in Canadian colleges and universities we used a comparable method. *Maclean's Magazine* provides an annual ranking of all four-year universities in Canada. There were 93 such schools. We used an identical method – that is, web searches that were supplemented by emails and phone calls – to identify faculty members who were teaching or doing research in IR. After removing those who identified themselves as not belonging in the population, we achieved a 40 percent response rate; 110 of the 275 IR scholars at Canadian institutions answered the survey.

There was some variation in response rate based on type of institution—national research universities had the highest response rate at 47 percent, while masters granting institutions, liberal arts colleges and bachelor granting institutions were lower with 33, 41 and 37 percent, respectively. On an individual basis, as in 2004, we found that response rates among the most prominent scholars in the field were significantly higher than among the rest of the population. For the U.S. survey, of the top 25 (living) scholars rated as having “the largest impact on the field over the past 20 years” (see question 14), 88 percent of those who were eligible completed the survey.<sup>9</sup> It is impossible to make an analogous case with the Canadian survey since few scholars located at Canadian universities were named among those making the “greatest impact” (question 14) or doing “the most interesting work” (question 16).<sup>10</sup> Almost all the scholars listed by respondents in the Canadian survey work in the United States or Britain. The exception is Robert Cox (#4), who is emeritus at York University.

## Findings

While we could spill a great deal of ink discussing the results for each question, we refrain from in-depth analysis in this report, allowing readers to view the summary findings and draw their own conclusions. In a series of working papers and forthcoming

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<sup>8</sup> In the next section of this paper describing the results by question, we indicate such changes with footnotes that specify the differences.

<sup>9</sup> Some economists, philosophers, deceased scholars, and IR scholars at non-American colleges and universities were frequently mentioned as having a major impact on the field (for example, Hans Morgenthau, Robert Cox, Thomas Schelling, Alexander George), but these individuals did not receive the U.S. survey.

<sup>10</sup> The only scholars at Canadian schools who were among the top 20 on “most interesting work” (question 15) were Eric Helleiner and Sandra Whitworth.

articles we analyze these data at greater length.<sup>11</sup> That said, some broad themes and a few noteworthy, if preliminary findings are highlighted here.

### *Stability over Time*

The most striking thing that emerges from a comparison of the results of the 2004 and 2006 U.S. surveys is the fact that very little seems to have changed, suggesting that attitudes about the discipline, teaching, and even policy change very slowly, if at all.<sup>12</sup> For example, while IR instructors tend to teach slightly more about the Mid-East and slightly less about the former Soviet Union in 2006 than in 2004 (see question 2), the shifts are not large and other regions remain virtually unchanged. Similarly, respondents have not adjusted how much they discuss each of the major theoretical paradigms in class, and few have switched paradigms in their own research (questions 7 and 42). Only the number of scholars identifying themselves as “constructivist” has increased marginally. *International Organization* remains the top journal in the field; Harvard still reigns as the top PhD program; Robert Keohane continues to be “the most influential” scholar in the field; the Mid-East is still viewed as the most strategically important region in the world today, while East-Asia continues to be seen as the key region in 20 years; and IR scholars remain convinced that the war in Iraq will not enhance U.S. national security. In fact, while U.S. public opinion has changed dramatically on the Iraq War in the past two years, IR scholars overwhelmingly believed in 2004 (87 percent) that the war would hurt U.S. national security and they continue to think so in 2006 (90 percent).

Despite the stability in most results, there are some notable changes. Harvard retains its reputation as the top PhD program (question 22), but its lead over the second-ranked program drops from 27 percentage points to 13 points. Princeton improves more dramatically than any other program in the survey, moving from fourth to second place.<sup>13</sup> As a sign of greater dispersion among the top ten or increased competition from lower ranked schools, only two programs in the top ten receive more votes in 2006 than they did in 2004 – Princeton (#2) increases from 43 percent to 52 percent and UCSD (#9) improves from 16 percent to 20 percent. Among Masters programs (question 23) Georgetown and Johns Hopkins switch places at the top and, as in 2004, are listed much

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<sup>11</sup> For a discussion of the questions in the “Foreign Policy Views” section of the survey, see Maliniak et al. 2007a. For a paper that analyzes the place of women within the discipline and the effect of gender on policy views, see Maliniak et al. 2007b. For a study that compares the views of scholars at U.S. and Canadian colleges and universities, see Lipson et al. 2007. For a paper that compares the opinions of IR scholars as represented in a systematic survey and the opinions of “foreign policy experts” as selected by newspaper editorial boards, see Peterson and Tierney 2007. For a paper that tests a variety of hypotheses on the delegation of authority to multilateral organizations through the use of public opinion data and the data presented in this Report, see Tierney 2007.

<sup>12</sup> We do not report any changes at the individual level of analysis in this report. It is possible that many individuals changed their views from 2004 to 2006, but that variation in the direction of change simply cancelled out any movement at the group level. More likely, opinions about matters relating to teaching, research, the discipline, and policy simply change very slowly over time.

<sup>13</sup> The only other programs within the top 25 to move up 2 spots are NYU, which moves from 18 to 16, and American University, which moves from 25 to 23.

more frequently than other schools. Despite this small shift at the top, the rest of the list remains remarkably stable.

In response to the question of which journals have the “greatest impact” on the way IR scholars think about their subject (question 17), nine of the same ten journals appear at the top of the list in 2004 and 2006. The most significant shift within the top ten is the decline of *World Politics*. Although it slipped just one place from fourth to fifth in the ordinal rankings, the journal experienced the largest drop (from 37 to 30 percent) in the percentage of scholars rating it as a top journal. Even more telling is the fact that when asked to rank the best journals in their own area of expertise (question 18), scholars were even less likely to name *World Politics*.<sup>14</sup> Two non-peer reviewed journals (*Foreign Affairs* and *Foreign Policy*) were very highly rated in the 2004 survey. These journals both improve their rankings in 2006: *Foreign Affairs* jumps from fifth to fourth place, while *Foreign Policy* remains at eighth but is named by 18 percent of scholars in 2006 compared to 16 percent in 2004.

### *Comparing U.S. and Canadian IR*

While the attitudes of American scholars have changed little over time, there are important differences in U.S. and Canadian scholars’ responses to the survey.<sup>15</sup> Canadian IR scholars receive their academic training and PhDs largely from Canadian rather than American universities (question 31). Harvard is the only U.S. university to rank among the top five institutions where Canadian scholars received their PhDs, tying for fourth place with Carleton, McGill, and Alberta. York, Toronto, and British Columbia comprise the top three schools in the Canadian survey.

Canadian scholars also appear to read somewhat different journals than their U.S. counterparts (questions 17 and 18). They agree with their U.S. colleagues on the top journals in the field, but a number of other journals—*Global Governance*, *Review of International Studies*, *European Journal of International Relations*, and *Millennium*—fare much better among Canadian than U.S. respondents. These British and European journals have a much greater impact on research and teaching in Canada than in the United States. Similarly, Canadians read and admire the work of a more eclectic group of scholars than their U.S. counterparts. Robert Cox, Susan Strange, R.B.J. Walker, Cynthia Enloe, David Campbell, J. Ann Tickner, Steve Smith, Martha Finnemore, James Der Derian, Karl Deutsch, Martin Wight, Michael Doyle, and Michael Walzer all appear much higher on the Canadian list of the 25 most influential scholars in the field (question 14). Other scholars who have had a profound impact on the thinking of researchers at Canadian schools, but who have had a relatively smaller impact on U.S. scholars include: Michel Foucault, Raymond Aron, Cynthia Enloe, David Haglund, Emmanuel Adler, Immanuel Wallerstein, John Rawls, and Steven Gill (question 16).

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<sup>14</sup> A similar pattern emerges from the Canadian survey with a decline from 8 to 10. Scholars apparently believe that *World Politics* is more important in some other area of IR than it is in the area they know best.

<sup>15</sup> For a more detailed analysis of the differences, see Lipson et al. n.d.

These findings likely reflect the different substantive, methodological, and epistemological philosophies of scholars in the two countries. Where U.S. faculty align themselves heavily along the realist-liberal divide, more Canadian scholars chose “other” to describe their primary paradigm than any other answer. Constructivism came in a close second and ranked higher than both liberalism and realism (question 42). Not surprisingly, then, U.S. scholars focus more on security issues (question 46) than do their Canadian counterparts. U.S. IR scholars also are more likely to describe themselves as positivists (question 50) than are their Canadian colleagues. Indeed, Canadian scholars are more likely to see epistemology as the major split within the IR discipline, while U.S. scholars see methodology and theoretical paradigms as the principal divides (question 27). IR scholars in Canada overwhelmingly describe their research as qualitative and are more likely to engage in counterfactual analysis, while U.S. faculty are more likely to depict their work as quantitative (question 51).

In the classroom, Canadian scholars of IR tend to focus more heavily on theory than do U.S. faculty. A majority of Canadian respondents say their introductory classes are designed to introduce students to the scholarly discipline of IR, rather than to important policy debates (question 4). They devote considerably less time to the study of the international politics of particular regions than U.S. scholars (question 3). Perhaps the most striking difference between the U.S. and Canadian introductory classes are their size – Canadian classes are more than twice as large on average compared to their American equivalents (question 2).

### *Results on new Questions*

The 2006 TRIP survey included 36 questions not asked in 2004. Many of these were added in response to the comments of respondents who took the 2004 survey. For example, several respondents argued that books were as important as journals for publishing research in IR and requested that scholars rank the best presses. While U.S. and Canadian scholars express significant differences about the top journals in the field, they agree on the top book publishers. When asked which presses publish books that have the greatest impact on the IR discipline (question 19), Cambridge, Cornell, Oxford, and Princeton top the rankings in both countries. Commercial presses such as Routledge and Lynne Rienner are highly regarded by both groups of scholars and are rated above many traditionally prestigious university presses. More telling, perhaps, when asked to list the presses that publish the best research in their own area of expertise (question 20), both Routledge and Lynne Rienner ranked even higher on both lists.

In the 2006 survey scholars were asked for the first time to identify the best places to study international relations as an undergraduate. Despite the fact that many liberal arts colleges and small universities specialize in undergraduate education, the list that emerges looks much like those for top graduate programs. The only schools on the U.S. survey in the top 25 without a PhD program are Dartmouth (#9), Swarthmore (#14),



Williams (#18), William and Mary (#22) and Middlebury (#24).<sup>16</sup> Among scholars who attended non-PhD granting institutions as undergraduates, however, the results change with three additional undergraduate institutions reaching the top 25: Amherst, Brigham Young, and Wellesley. These data suggest that scholars who have directly observed the differences between undergraduate education at a research university and a teaching college are more likely to value the latter.

Additional new questions explore class size, pedagogy, whether and why scholars shift from one paradigm to another in their research, whether scholars work in an unpaid capacity for a government, NGO, or IO, country of origin, and academic status. In addition to these teaching and disciplinary issues, we ask a host of new questions about contemporary policy that touch on global health, the Israel lobby, Iran and North Korea, foreign aid, the definition of victory in Iraq, democratic transitions in post-war environments, whether particular wars are just or unjust, and what are the greatest foreign policy challenges facing the U.S./Canada today.

Below we provide descriptive statistics for each question that appeared on the 2006 survey. We report all results by question in the order they appeared on the survey. When available we also provide the 2004 results for comparison.

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<sup>16</sup> On the Canadian survey only three schools without a PhD program make the top 25 – Dartmouth (#9), Swarthmore (#15), and William and Mary (#19).

## Section I: Teaching International Relations

**0001: In the past five years, have you taught courses in any of the following?<sup>17</sup>**

***Please check all that apply***

Course	2004 US	2006 US	2006 Canada
Intro IR or its equivalent	87%	67%	60%
American Politics	24%	18%	4%
Canadian Foreign Policy	†	†	20%
Canadian Politics	†	†	7%
Comparative Foreign Policy	14%	9%	6%
Comparative Politics	51%	36%	19%
Environmental Politics	7%	6%	10%
Formal Methods	6%	5%	0%
Global Development	*	12%	15%
Human Rights	12%	10%	16%
International Ethics	*	5%	11%
International Health	1%	1%	0%
International /Diplomatic History	*	7%	7%
International Organization(s)	31%	26%	33%
International Political Economy	35%	29%	40%
International Law	*	14%	7%
International Security	39%	30%	37%
History of the IR discipline <sup>18</sup>	3%	3%	10%
IR Theory	48%	39%	52%
Philosophy of Science	4%	3%	3%
Policy Analysis	6%	6%	7%
Political Theory	10%	8%	7%
Qualitative Methods	8%	7%	8%
Quantitative Methods	10%	11%	3%
Terrorism	*	14%	9%
US Foreign Policy	47%	24%	10%
Other	24%	24%	14%

**0002: What is/was the average number of students in your Intro IR class at your current institution?**

	2006 US	2006 Canada
Average	71	181
Median	40	122.5
Standard Deviation	76.4	172.1
max	500	800
min	7	15

<sup>17</sup> For the 2004 survey, the numbers are a combination of (1) "Have you ever taught Introduction to International Relations (or its equivalent)?" And "(3) Do you teach courses in any of the following (please check all that apply)?"

\* Option not available in 2004 survey

† Option available on Canadian Survey only

<sup>18</sup> In the 2004 survey, this option was called IR Historiography

**0003: In your Intro IR course, what areas of the world do you study in substantial detail (i.e., you devote one or more classes to discussion of that area)?**

*Please check all that apply*

Region	2004 US	2006 US	2006 Canada
United States	55%	54%	47%
Canada and Western Europe	44%	43%	50%
Latin America (including Mexico)	27%	27%	13%
Sub-Saharan Africa	25%	27%	12%
FSU/Eastern Europe, including Central Asia	35%	21%	8%
Middle East/North Africa	44%	46%	22%
East Asia (including China)	37%	39%	25%
South Asia (including Afghanistan)	19%	18%	8%
Southeast Asia	14%	13%	5%
Oceania	1%	1%	0%
None country or region-specific case studies are not used	32%	38%	48%

**0004: Is your Intro IR course designed to introduce students to the scholarly discipline of IR or to prepare students to be informed participants in policy debates about international politics and foreign policy?**

	2004 US	2006 US	2006 Canada
Introduce students to the scholarly discipline of IR	9%	4%	10%
Both, but primarily concerned with introducing students to the scholarly discipline of IR	26%	35%	43%
Equal focus on the discipline and on preparing students to be informed participants	31%	30%	18%
Both, but primarily concerned with preparing students to be informed participants	22%	25%	22%
Designed to prepare students to be informed participants in policy debates about international politics and foreign policy	11%	6%	7%

**0005: What percentage of your Intro IR course do you devote to analyzing current policies and events? A policy/event is considered "current" if it has occurred within the last five years.**

	2006 US	2006 Canada
Average	31	32
Median	25	30

	2004 US	2006 US	2006 Canada
75-100%	4%	4%	7%
50-74%	21%	16%	12%
25-49%	33%	43%	53%
10-24%	34%	34%	27%
1-9%	7%	3%	0%
0%	1%	1%	2%

**0006: What percentage of your Intro IR class is devoted to policy analysis and/or policy-relevant research? (The policies analyzed need not be current.)**

	2006 US	2006 Canada
Average	27	28
Median	25	25

	2004 US	2006 US	2006 Canada
75-100%	3%	4%	7%
50-74%	14%	13%	13%
25-49%	30%	34%	37%
10-24%	33%	41%	37%
1-9%	17%	5%	3%
0%	3%	3%	3%

**0007: Approximately what percentage of your Intro IR class do you devote to studying each international relations paradigm, including the use of that paradigm to answer empirical questions? (If you have multiple answers for "other," only record the most prominent "other" paradigm).<sup>19</sup>**

2004 US							
	0%	1-5%	6-10%	11-25%	26-50%	51-75%	76-100%
Realism	1%	22%		40%	27%	7%	3%
Liberalism	2%	24%		44%	27%	3%	1%
Marxism	9%	47%		32%	10%	1%	1%
Constructivism	21%	48%		24%	6%	1%	0.4%
Feminism <sup>20</sup>	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Non-paradigmatic	18%	26%		28%	16%	8%	4%
Other	23%	34%		27%	12%	2%	2%

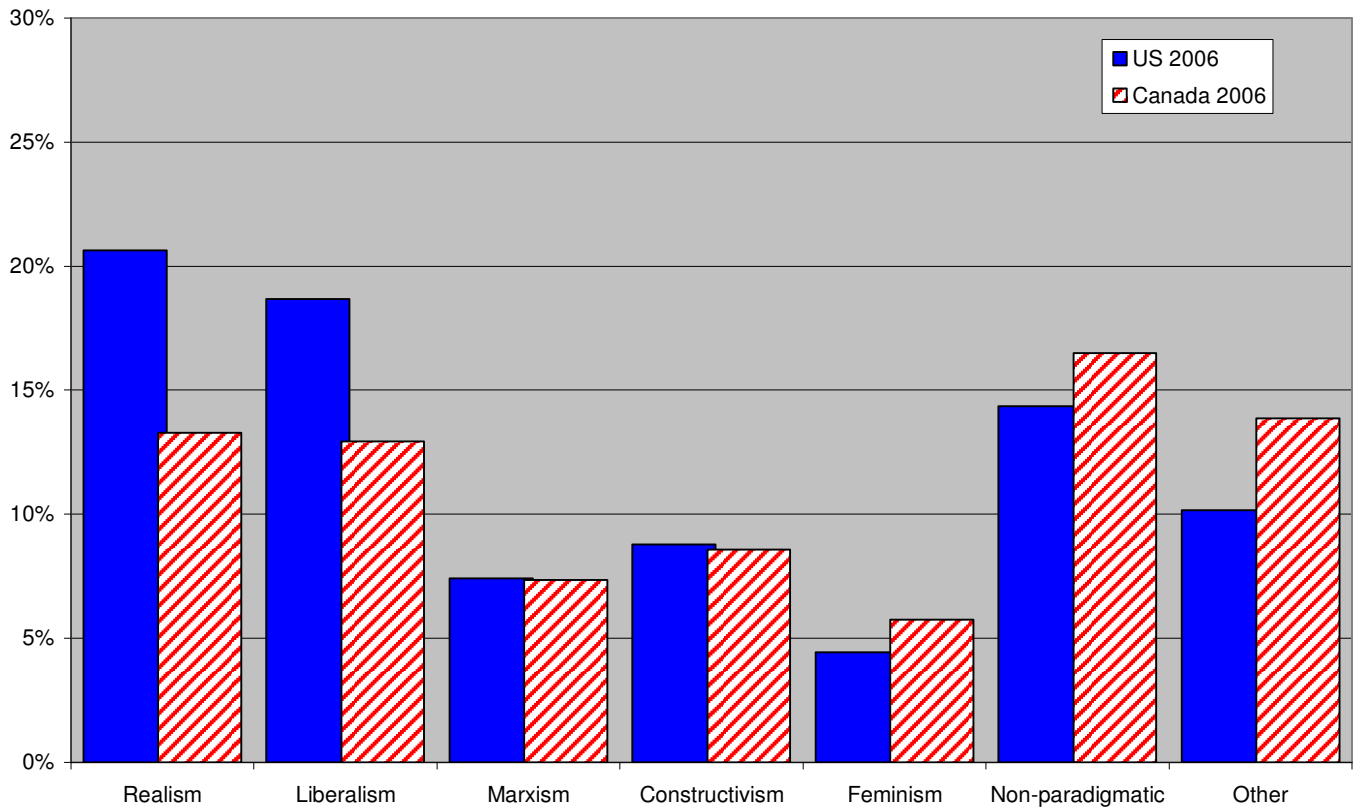
2006 US							
	0%	1-5%	6-10%	11-25%	26-50%	51-75%	76-100%
Realism	0.4%	11%	24%	38%	23%	3%	1%
Liberalism	0.4%	13%	25%	38%	21%	1%	1%
Marxism	13%	41%	29%	15%	2%	0.3%	0.2%
Constructivism	12%	37%	27%	20%	3%	1%	0.3%
Feminism	27%	48%	19%	6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Non-paradigmatic	26%	23%	19%	16%	9%	4%	4%
Other	40%	16%	15%	17%	8%	1%	1%

<sup>19</sup> The survey did not contain a question #8. Rather, those respondents who chose "other" in response to question 7 used this space to elaborate on their answer.

<sup>20</sup> We did not list "feminism" as a paradigm in the 2004 survey. We included it as an option on the 2006 survey in response to participants' comments on the 2004 survey. Of respondents who selected "other" in 2004 to describe the paradigm in which they worked, more wrote in feminism than any other answer.

2006 Canada							
	0%	1-5%	6-10%	11-25%	26-50%	51-75%	76-100%
Realism	2%	12%	43%	34%	9%	0%	0%
Liberalism	2%	11%	46%	35%	7%	0%	0%
Marxism	13%	38%	36%	13%	0%	2%	0%
Constructivism	6%	32%	40%	21%	2%	0%	0%
Feminism	13%	50%	28%	7%	2%	0%	0%
Non-paradigmatic	12%	38%	23%	8%	8%	4%	8%
Other	9%	18%	50%	14%	0%	5%	5%

Approximately what percentage of your Intro IR class do you devote to studying each international relations paradigm, including the use of that paradigm to answer empirical questions? (average)



**0009: Which of the following statements best describes the extent to which events in the real world influence the way you teach undergraduate courses in international relations, including but not limited to Intro IR?**

	2004 US	2006 US	2006 Canada
I adjust the content of my course from day to day depending on events in the world.	17%	16%	18%
I adjust my course a few times per semester when policy changes or events warrant.	36%	38%	38%
I only make adjustments within the semester in rare circumstances and only in response to major events like 9/11 or the Berlin Wall coming down.	25%	25%	16%
I only make adjustments from one semester to the next because of events in the world.	14%	14%	22%
I don't change my course based on events in the world because the core concepts of IR should be applicable no matter what	8%	7%	5%

**0010: Did you discontinue teaching any courses or teach any new courses because of the terrorist attacks on 9/11 and the subsequent "war on terrorism"?**

	2004 US	2006 US	2006 Canada
Yes	21%	17%	7 %
No	79%	67%	73%
I started teaching after 9/11	N/A	17%	20%

**0011: How did the 9/11 attacks and the subsequent "war on terrorism" influence courses that you continued to teach?**

<b>The theoretical approaches I taught changed</b>			
	2004 US	2006 US	2006 Canada
Significantly	5%	5%	1%
Somewhat	43%	35%	39%
Not at all	52%	60%	60%

<b>The geographic focus of the course changed</b>			
	2004 US	2006 US	2006 Canada
Significantly	11%	7%	8%
Somewhat	51%	53%	27%
Not at all	37%	41%	65%

<b>The issue areas covered changed</b>			
	2004 US	2006 US	2006 Canada
Significantly	19%	17%	11%
Somewhat	67%	69%	70%
Not at all	14%	15%	20%

**0012: Since you began teaching, what real world events or issues have most significantly influenced the way you teach courses in international relations?**

***Please list up to four answers in descending order of influence***

2004 US		
Rank	Answer	Percent
1	September 11, 2001/Terrorist acts since then	74%
2	End of Cold War/Break up of the Soviet Union	51%
3	2003 Iraq War – Events leading up to and problem associated with it directly	32%
4	Globalization and anti-globalization	19%
5	Genocide and Ethnic Conflict – including issues in the Former Yugoslavia, Rwanda, Darfur, as well as others	15%
6	European Integration – social, political, and economic issues associated with it	13%
7	Bush doctrine/Bush FP – generally those who attribute a change in foreign policy as influencing their teaching	11%

2006 US		
Rank	Answer	Percent
1	September 11, 2001/ GWOT	68%
2	The End of the Cold War	43%
3	2003 Iraq War	40%
4	Globalization	13%
5	Civil Wars, Genocide and Ethnic Conflict	13%
6	Rise of China	11%
7	Bush Doctrine/Bush FP	9%
8	European Integration	9%
9	Environmental Issues	7%
10	WMD Proliferation	7%
11	1991 Iraq War	4%
12	Rise of Latin-American Left	4%
13	The Vietnam War	3%
14	Cold War	3%
15	Conflict on the Korean Peninsula	3%
16	Middle East Conflicts	3%
17	WTO/Trade Developments	3%
18	Democratization Issues	2%
19	Creation of the ICC and other Human Rights Tribunals	2%
20	Islamic Issues	2%
21	Arab-Israeli Conflict	2%
22	North-South Divide Issues	2%
23	Asian financial crisis	2%
24	AIDS/ Pandemic or Epidemic Disease	2%
25	Role of Technology	1%
25	UN Reform	1%

2006 Canada		
Rank	Answer	Percent
1	September 11, 2001/ GWOT	58%
2	The End of the Cold War	34%
3	2003 Iraq War	30%
4	Civil Wars, Genocide and Ethnic Conflict	20%
5	Environmental Issues	14%
6	Globalization	13%
7	Bush Doctrine/Bush FP	10%
8	WTO/Trade Developments	8%
9	Anti-globalization	6%
9	War in Afghanistan	6%
11	Rise of China	5%
12	1991 Iraq War	4%
12	Asian Financial Crisis	4%
12	Creation of the ICC and other Human Rights Tribunals	4%
12	Economic Regionalism	4%
12	European Integration	4%
12	Islamic Issues	4%
12	Middle East Conflicts	4%
19	AIDS/ Pandemic or Epidemic Disease	3%
19	Arab-Israeli Conflict	3%
19	Development issues	3%
19	Israeli-Palestinian conflict	3%
19	WMD proliferation	3%

## Section II: The International Relations Discipline

**0013: What percentage of the international relations literature do you estimate is devoted to each of these paradigms today?<sup>21</sup>**

<b>2004 US</b>							
	<b>0%</b>	<b>1-5%</b>	<b>6-10%</b>	<b>11-25%</b>	<b>26-50%</b>	<b>51-75%</b>	<b>76-100%</b>
Realism	0%	3%		24%	52%	18%	4%
Liberalism	0%	2%		17%	62%	17%	3%
Constructivism	1%	13%		47%	34%	3%	1%
Marxism	4%	58%		27%	7%	2%	1%
Other	11%	47%		31%	9%	1%	1%

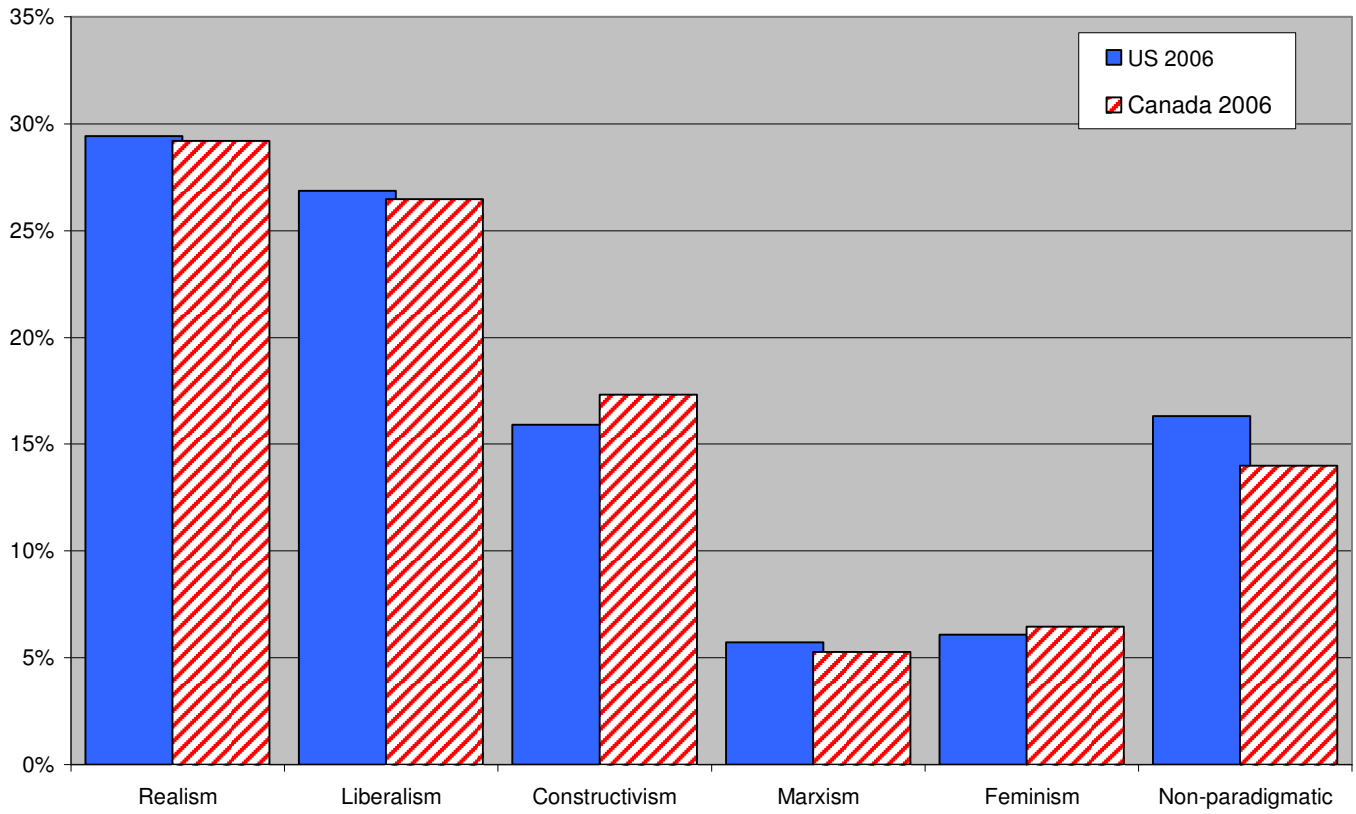
<b>2006 US</b>							
	<b>0%</b>	<b>1-5%</b>	<b>6-10%</b>	<b>11-25%</b>	<b>26-50%</b>	<b>51-75%</b>	<b>76-100%</b>
Realism	0%	2%	11%	38%	40%	9%	1%
Liberalism	0%	2%	9%	44%	39%	4%	1%
Constructivism	1%	13%	29%	43%	12%	1%	0.4%
Marxism	7%	60%	26%	6%	1%	1%	0.1%
Feminism	4%	55%	32%	7%	1%	0.4%	0%
Non-Paradigmatic Analysis	5%	26%	27%	24%	13%	5%	1%

<b>2006 Canada</b>							
	<b>0%</b>	<b>1-5%</b>	<b>6-10%</b>	<b>11-25%</b>	<b>26-50%</b>	<b>51-75%</b>	<b>76-100%</b>
Realism	0%	1%	9%	37%	46%	7%	0%
Liberalism	0%	0%	11%	45%	40%	3%	0%
Constructivism	0%	7%	29%	48%	16%	0%	0%
Marxism	6%	57%	32%	6%	0%	0%	0%
Feminism	2%	47%	43%	7%	1%	0%	0%
Non-Paradigmatic Analysis	5%	23%	34%	23%	11%	3%	0%

<sup>21</sup> On the 2004 survey, this question reads, “(20) What percentage of the international relations literature do you think was devoted to each paradigm during the 1990s-present?”



0013: What percentage of the international relations literature do you estimate is devoted to each of these paradigms today? (average)



**0014: List up to four scholars who have had the greatest impact on the field of international relations over the past 20 years.**

Rank		US Surveys Name of Scholar	Percent	
2004	2006		2004	2006
1	1	Robert Keohane	56%	48%
2	2	Kenneth Waltz	41%	36%
3	3	Alexander Wendt	33%	32%
4	4	Samuel Huntington	21%	19%
5	5	John Mearsheimer	18%	17%
7	6	Robert Jervis	15%	16%
6	7	Joseph Nye	17%	15%
16	8	James Fearon	5%	11%
8	9	Bruce Bueno de Mesquita	14%	10%
11	10	Peter Katzenstein	9%	8%
9	11	Bruce Russett	11%	7%
10	12	Robert Gilpin	10%	6%
14	13	John Ruggie	7%	6%
12	14	Stephen Krasner	9%	5%
19	15	Hans Morgenthau	4%	5%
22	16	Stephen Walt	3%	5%
15	17	Michael Doyle	6%	5%
13	18	James Rosenau	8%	4%
ª	19	Alexander George	ª	3%
21	20	J. David Singer	3%	3%
20	21	Francis Fukuyama	3%	3%
ª	21	J. Ann Tickner	ª	3%
23	21	Jack Snyder	2%	3%
18	24	Robert Cox	4%	3%
ª	25	Kathryn Sikkink	ª	2%
23	25	Robert Axelrod	2%	2%

2006 Canada		
Rank	Name of Scholar	Percent
1	Robert Keohane	61%
2	Alexander Wendt	53%
3	Kenneth Waltz	37%
4	Robert Cox	22%
5	John Ruggie	16%
6	Peter Katzenstein	13%
7	John Mearsheimer	11%
7	Susan Strange	11%
9	Samuel Huntington	10%
10	James Rosenau	9%
10	Robert Gilpin	9%
12	Joseph Nye	8%
13	R.B.J. Walker	7%
14	Cynthia Enloe	6%
14	David Campbell	6%
14	Stephen Krasner	6%
17	Hedley Bull	4%
17	J. Ann Tickner	4%
17	Steve Smith	4%
20	Bruce Bueno de Mesquita	3%
20	J. David Singer	3%
20	James Fearon	3%
20	Martha Finnemore	3%
20	Stanley Hoffmann	3%
25	Hans Morgenthau	2%
25	James Der Derian	2%
25	Jeffry Frieden	2%
25	Karl Deutsch	2%
25	Kathryn Sikkink	2%
25	Martin Wight	2%
25	Michael Doyle	2%
25	Michael Walzer	2%

ª Name did not appear in top 25 on 2004 list.

**0015: Aside from you, who has been doing the most interesting work in international relations in recent years? <sup>22</sup>**

Rank		US Surveys Name of Scholar	Percent	
2004	2006		2004	2006
2	1	Alexander Wendt	10	12%
1	2	James Fearon	11	10%
4	3	John Mearsheimer	8	10%
6	4	Martha Finnemore	7	8%
5	5	Joseph Nye	7	7%
3	5	Samuel Huntington	9	7%
9	7	Kathryn Sikkink	5	7%
9	8	G. John Ikenberry	5	6%
8	9	Jack Snyder	6	5%
18	10	Beth Simmons	2	5%
7	10	Bruce Bueno de Mesquita	7	5%
11	10	Robert Keohane	5	5%
13	13	Robert Jervis	4	5%
12	14	Peter Katzenstein	5	5%
22	15	Michael Barnett	2	4%
ª	16	Stephen Walt	ª	4%
17	17	Kenneth Schultz	3	4%
ª	18	Robert Pape	ª	3%
18	19	Robert Powell	2	3%
ª	20	Francis Fukuyama	ª	3%
16	21	Bruce Russett	3	3%
14	22	Stephen Krasner	4	2%
ª	23	J. Ann Tickner	ª	2%
ª	23	John Mueller	ª	2%
15	23	John Ruggie	3	2%

2006 Canada		
Rank	Name of Scholar	Percent
1	Alexander Wendt	18%
2	John Ruggie	14%
3	Robert Cox	10%
4	Martha Finnemore	9%
5	Andrew Moravcsik	8%
5	David Campbell	8%
5	Michael Barnett	8%
5	Spike Peterson	8%
9	James Fearon	6%
9	Kathryn Sikkink	6%
9	Steve Smith	6%
12	Barry Buzan	5%
12	David Held	5%
12	Eric Helleiner	5%
12	Iver Neumann	5%
12	Joseph Nye	5%
12	Michael Doyle	5%
12	Robert Gilpin	5%
12	Susan Strange	5%
20	Christian Reus-Smit	4%
20	Cynthia Enloe	4%
20	James Der Derian	4%
20	Jenny Edkins	4%
20	Michael Williams	4%
20	Robert Keohane	4%
20	Sandra Whitworth	4%

<sup>22</sup> The 2004 survey asks respondents to list only three scholars.

ª Name did not appear in top 25 on 2004 list.

**0016: List up to four scholars who have had the most profound impact on your own research and the way that you think about international relations<sup>23</sup>**

Rank		US Surveys Name of Scholar	Percent	
2004	2006		2004	2006
1	1	Robert Keohane	14%	11%
3	2	Robert Jervis	11%	11%
2	3	Kenneth Waltz	11%	10%
4	4	Alexander Wendt	8%	9%
5	5	Joseph Nye	7%	8%
9	6	Samuel Huntington	5%	7%
9	7	James Fearon	5%	6%
6	8	Hans Morgenthau	7%	6%
7	9	Robert Gilpin	5%	6%
11	10	Peter Katzenstein	4%	5%
16	11	John Mearsheimer	3%	5%
17	12	Alexander George	3%	4%
8	12	Bruce Bueno de Mesquita	5%	4%
24	14	Kathryn Sikkink	2%	4%
13	15	John Ruggie	4%	4%
18	16	Stanley Hoffman	3%	4%
11	17	James Rosenau	4%	3%
19	18	Jack Snyder	3%	3%
°	19	Hedley Bull	°	3%
15	20	Stephen Krasner	3%	3%
14	21	Bruce Russett	4%	3%
24	21	J. David Singer	2%	3%
24	21	Martha Finnemore	2%	3%
°	24	Ernst Haas	°	3%
°	24	Thomas Schelling	°	3%

2006 Canada		
Rank	Name of Scholar	Percent
1	Robert Cox	19%
2	Robert Keohane	15%
3	Alexander Wendt	13%
4	John Ruggie	9%
5	Kenneth Waltz	8%
5	R.B.J. Walker	8%
5	Susan Strange	8%
8	Hans Morgenthau	7%
8	Spike Peterson	7%
10	Hedley Bull	6%
10	Stanley Hoffmann	6%
10	Steve Smith	6%
13	David Campbell	5%
13	Kathryn Sikkink	5%
13	Martha Finnemore	5%
13	Michael Walzer	5%
13	Michel Foucault	5%
13	Peter Katzenstein	5%
13	Raymond Aron	5%
13	Robert Gilpin	5%
13	Robert Jervis	5%
22	Cynthia Enloe	3%
22	David Haglund	3%
22	Emanuel Adler	3%
22	Immanuel Wallerstein	3%
22	James Fearon	3%
22	Jeffrey Frieden	3%
22	John Rawls	3%
22	Joseph Nye	3%
22	Stephen Gill	3%

<sup>23</sup> The 2004 survey asks respondents to list only three scholars.

° Name did not appear in top 25 on 2004 list.

**0017: List the top four journals in international relations (these can include general political science journals and/or non-political science journals). Specifically, which journals publish articles that have the greatest impact on the way IR scholars think about their subject and their work?**

Rank		US Surveys	Percent	
2004	2006	Name of Journal	2004	2006
1	1	International Organization	70%	65%
3	2	International Security	49%	46%
2	3	International Studies Quarterly	50%	46%
5	4	Foreign Affairs	31%	31%
4	5	World Politics	37%	30%
6	6	American Political Science Review	28%	28%
7	7	Journal of Conflict Resolution	16%	17%
8	8	Foreign Policy	14%	16%
9	9	European Journal of International Relations	7%	8%
11	10	Security Studies	5%	7%
10	11	American Journal of Political Science	6%	7%
13	12	Millennium	5%	4%
16	13	Review of International Studies	2%	4%
11	14	International Studies Review	5%	3%
14	15	Journal of Peace Research	4%	3%
21	16	Global Governance	2%	2%
*	16	Journal of Politics	*	2%
18	16	National interest	2%	2%
15	19	Review of International Political Economy	3%	2%
22	20	Survival	1%	2%
*	21	Economist	*	1%
17	21	International Affairs	2%	1%
*	21	International Studies Perspectives	*	1%
*	24	Perspectives on Politics	*	1%
23	25	Alternatives	1%	1%
*	25	International Relations	*	1%

2006 Canada		
Rank	Name of Journal	Percent
1	International Organization	75%
2	International Studies Quarterly	40%
3	International Security	39%
4	Review of International Studies	31%
5	European Journal of International Relations	21%
5	Millennium	21%
7	Foreign Affairs	20%
8	World Politics	19%
9	American Political Science Review	18%
10	Review of International Political Economy	15%
11	Foreign Policy	8%
12	International Affairs	7%
12	Journal of Conflict Resolution	7%
14	Global Governance	6%
14	Security Studies	6%
16	International Studies Review	5%
16	Third World Quarterly	5%
18	American Journal of Political Science	4%
18	Alternatives	4%
18	International Relations	4%
21	International Feminist Journal of Politics	2%
21	Survival	2%
Many way tie below this point		

\* Response did not appear in top 25 for 2004 survey

**0018: List the four journals you read most regularly or otherwise rely on for the best research in your area of expertise?**

2006 US		
Rank	Name of Journal	Percent
1	International Organization	36%
2	International Studies Quarterly	31%
3	International Security	31%
4	Foreign Affairs	27%
5	American Political Science Review	18%
6	Journal of Conflict Resolution	15%
7	World Politics	14%
8	Foreign Policy	14%
9	Security Studies	10%
10	Journal of Peace Research	7%
11	American Journal of Political Science	6%
12	European Journal of International Relations	6%
13	Review of International Studies	4%
14	Global Governance	4%
15	Millennium	4%
16	Comparative Political Studies	3%
16	Comparative Politics	3%
16	International Studies Review	3%
19	Review of International Political Economy	3%
20	Survival	3%
21	American Journal of International Law	3%
22	Journal of Democracy	3%
23	Political Psychology	3%
24	Global Environmental Politics	2%
24	International Studies Perspectives	2%
24	Journal of Common Market Studies	2%

2006 Canada		
Rank	Name of Journal	Percent
1	International Organization	45%
2	International Security	27%
2	Review of International Studies	27%
4	Global Governance	24%
5	International Studies Quarterly	19%
6	Millennium	17%
7	European Journal of International Relations	16%
7	Review of International Political Economy	16%
9	Foreign Affairs	13%
10	World Politics	11%
11	International Journal	7%
11	Security Studies	7%
13	Alternatives	6%
13	Ethics and International Affairs	6%
13	Foreign Policy	6%
13	New Political Economy	6%
17	Security Dialogue	5%
18	American Journal of Political Science	4%
18	American Political Science Review	4%
18	Global Environmental Politics	4%
18	Survival	4%
18	Third World Quarterly	4%

**0019: List the top four publishers of books in international relations. Specifically, which presses publish books that have the greatest impact on the way IR scholars think about their subject and their work?**

2006 US		
Rank	Publisher	Percent
1	Cambridge University Press	68%
2	Princeton University Press	61%
3	Cornell University Press	50%
4	Oxford University Press	34%
5	Columbia University Press	17%
6	University of Michigan Press	14%
7	Routledge	11%
8	Lynne Rienner Publishers	11%
9	Yale University Press	7%
10	MIT Press	7%
11	Harvard University Press	6%
12	Pearson/Longman	6%
13	Norton	5%
14	Palgrave Macmillan	4%
15	Rowman and Littlefield	4%
16	Stanford University Press	3%
17	CQ Press	3%
18	University of California Press	3%
19	University of Chicago Press	3%
19	Thomson Wadsworth	3%
21	Johns Hopkins University Press	2%
22	Praeger	2%
23	Blackwell Publishers	2%
24	Westview Press	1%
24	McGraw Hill	1%

2006 Canada		
Rank	Publisher	Percent
1	Cambridge University Press	84%
2	Cornell University Press	53%
3	Princeton University Press	47%
4	Oxford University Press	43%
5	Routledge	26%
6	Lynne Rienner Publishers	22%
7	Palgrave Macmillan	19%
8	Columbia University Press	18%
9	Harvard University Press	8%
9	MIT Press	8%
11	Rowman and Littlefield	4%
11	University of Minnesota Press	4%
11	Westview	4%
14	Prentice Hall	3%
14	Sage	3%
14	Stanford University Press	3%
14	University of Chicago Press	3%
14	University of Michigan	3%
Many way tie below this point		

**0020: List the four book presses that regularly publish the best research in your area of expertise.**

2006 US		
Rank	Publisher	Percent
1	Cambridge University Press	61%
2	Princeton University Press	45%
3	Cornell University Press	40%
4	Oxford University Press	29%
5	Routledge	17%
6	Lynne Rienner Publishers	15%
7	University of Michigan Press	14%
8	Columbia University Press	10%
9	MIT Press	9%
10	Harvard University Press	6%
10	Palgrave Macmillan	6%
10	Yale University Press	6%
13	Rowman and Littlefield	5%
14	Pearson Longman	5%
15	University of California Press	4%
16	Stanford University Press	4%
17	Johns Hopkins University Press	3%
18	CQ Press	3%
18	Westview Press	3%
20	Brookings Institution Press	2%
20	University of Chicago Press	2%
20	University of Minnesota Press	2%
23	Praeger Publishers	2%
24	Ashgate	2%
25	U.S. Institute of Peace	2%

2006 Canada		
Rank	Publisher	Percent
1	Cambridge University Press	70%
2	Oxford University Press	45%
3	Cornell University Press	34%
4	Lynne Rienner Publishers	31%
5	Routledge	30%
6	Princeton University Press	29%
7	Palgrave Macmillan	19%
8	Columbia University Press	12%
9	University of Minnesota Press	10%
10	MIT Press	8%
11	Rowman and Littlefield	5%
11	Westview	5%
13	Stanford University Press	4%
13	University of Michigan	4%
13	US Institute of Peace	4%
16	Ashgate	3%
16	Blackwell	3%
16	Johns Hopkins University Press	3%
16	Kumarian Press	3%
16	Polity Press	3%
16	Sage	3%
16	SUNY Press	3%
16	Taylor and Francis	3%



**0021: How useful are the following kinds of political science research to policymakers?**

2004 US <sup>24</sup>	
Response	Percent
Theoretical models	14%
Quantitative studies	7%
Area studies	17%
Historical case studies	9%
Contemporary case studies	15%
Policy analysis	25%
N/A-IR research is not applicable to policymaking	1%
Other	11%

2006 US				
	Very useful	Somewhat useful	Not very useful	Not useful at all
Theoretical models	13%	43%	32%	12%
Quantitative studies	12%	48%	29%	10%
Area studies	49%	44%	6%	1%
Historical case studies	29%	53%	16%	1%
Contemporary case studies	48%	44%	7%	1%
Policy analysis	45%	47%	7%	2%

2006 Canada				
	Very useful	Somewhat useful	Not very useful	Not useful at all
Theoretical models	9%	44%	38%	10%
Quantitative studies	10%	54%	27%	10%
Area studies	53%	42%	4%	1%
Historical case studies	30%	45%	23%	2%
Contemporary case studies	52%	43%	5%	0%
Policy analysis	60%	37%	4%	0%

<sup>24</sup> On the 2004 survey, the question reads, “(27) What is the most useful kind of research political scientists can provide to policymakers? Please pick one.”

**0022: What are the five best PhD programs for a student who wants to pursue an academic career in international relations?**

Rank		US Surveys University Name	Percent	
2004	2006		2004	2006
1	1	Harvard University	75%	65%
4	2	Princeton University	43%	52%
2	3	Columbia University	48%	45%
3	4	Stanford University	47%	45%
5	5	University of Chicago	36%	30%
6	6	Yale University	29%	26%
8	7	University of California, Berkeley	27%	25%
7	8	University of Michigan	28%	22%
9	9	University of California, San Diego	16%	20%
10	10	Cornell University	12%	12%
11	11	MIT	11%	11%
13	12	Johns Hopkins University	9%	10%
14	13	Georgetown University	8%	8%
12	14	Duke University	10%	8%
15	15	Ohio State University	7%	8%
18	16	New York University	6%	7%
16	17	University of Minnesota	7%	5%
17	18	University of California, Los Angeles	6%	5%
20	19	Tufts University	3%	4%
19	20	University of Rochester	4%	4%
*	21	London School of Economics	*	3%
21	21	Pennsylvania State University	3%	3%
25	23	American University	2%	3%
22	24	University of Southern California	3%	3%
22	24	University of Wisconsin	3%	3%

2006 Canada		
Rank	University Name	Percent
1	Harvard University	62%
2	Columbia University	47%
2	Princeton University	47%
4	Stanford University	42%
5	Cornell University	25%
6	London School of Economics	22%
6	Yale University	22%
8	University of Chicago	20%
9	University of California, Berkeley	17%
10	Oxford University	15%
10	University of Toronto	15%
10	York University	15%
13	Johns Hopkins University	13%
13	University of California, San Diego	13%
15	University of Michigan	10%
16	University of Minnesota	8%
16	University of Sussex, UK	8%
18	Cambridge University	7%
18	MIT	7%
20	University of Aberystwyth	5%
20	University of California, Los Angeles	5%
22	Brown University	3%
22	George Washington University	3%
22	McMaster University	3%
22	University of British Columbia	3%
22	University of Southern California	3%

\* Response did not appear in top 25 for 2004 survey

**0023: What are the five best terminal masters programs in international relations for a student who wants to pursue a policy career?**

Rank		US Surveys	Percent	
2004	2006	University Name	2004	2006
2	1	Georgetown University	62%	65%
1	2	Johns Hopkins University	65%	64%
3	3	Harvard University	47%	46%
4	4	Tufts University	45%	42%
5	5	Columbia University	45%	39%
6	6	Princeton University	39%	38%
7	7	George Washington University	26%	28%
8	8	American University	16%	19%
10	9	University of Denver	5%	9%
9	10	Syracuse University	7%	7%
10	11	University of California, San Diego	5%	5%
13	12	University of Chicago	4%	4%
12	12	Yale University	5%	4%
16	14	Stanford University	2%	4%
14	15	University of Pittsburgh	4%	3%
*	16	University of California, Berkeley	*	2%
15	16	University of Maryland	3%	2%
16	18	MIT	2%	2%
*	18	Monterey Institute	*	2%
19	20	University of Southern California	2%	2%
21	21	University of Michigan	1%	2%
*	22	Duke University	*	1%
22	22	London School of Economics	1%	1%
19	22	New York University	2%	1%
*	22	Texas A&M University	*	1%
18	22	University of Kentucky	2%	1%
*	22	University of Virginia	*	1%

2006 Canada		
Rank	University Name	Percent
1	Johns Hopkins University	55%
2	Carleton University	48%
2	Georgetown University	48%
4	Harvard University	39%
5	Columbia University	30%
5	Tufts University	30%
7	George Washington University	20%
8	London School of Economics	18%
8	Princeton University	18%
10	University of Toronto	9%
11	American University	7%
12	Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva	5%
12	MIT	5%
12	Université Laval	5%
12	University of California, Berkeley	5%
12	University of Washington	5%
17	CUNY Graduate Center	2%
17	Dalhousie University	2%
17	University of Denver	2%
17	McGill University	2%
17	New York University	2%
17	Oxford University	2%
17	Queens University	2%
17	University of Sussex	2%
17	University of British Columbia	2%
17	University of California, Los Angeles	2%
17	University of Chicago	2%
17	University of Colorado	2%
17	University of Ottawa	2%
17	University of Warwick	2%
17	Waterloo University	2%

\* Response did not appear in top 25 for 2004 survey

**0024: What are the five best colleges or universities for an undergraduate student who wants to study international relations?**

2006 US		
Rank	University Name	Percent
1	Harvard University	48%
2	Princeton University	46%
3	Stanford University	30%
4	Georgetown University	28%
5	Columbia University	28%
6	Yale University	23%
7	University of Chicago	21%
8	University of California, Berkeley	12%
9	Dartmouth College	11%
10	George Washington University	10%
11	American University	10%
12	University of Michigan	9%
13	Tufts University	8%
14	Swarthmore College	8%
14	University of California, San Diego	8%
16	Cornell University	6%
17	Brown University	6%
18	Williams College	5%
19	Duke University	5%
19	Johns Hopkins University	5%
21	University of California, Los Angeles	4%
22	College of William and Mary	4%
23	MIT	4%
24	Middlebury College	3%
24	Ohio State University	3%

2006 Canada		
Rank	University Name	Percent
1	Harvard University	36%
2	Columbia University	31%
3	Princeton University	28%
3	University of Toronto	28%
5	University of British Columbia	26%
6	York University	23%
7	Stanford University	21%
8	University of California, Berkeley	18%
9	Carleton University	13%
9	Cornell University	13%
9	Dartmouth College	13%
12	Brown University	10%
12	Georgetown University	10%
12	University of Wales, Aberystwyth	10%
15	Johns Hopkins University	8%
15	McGill University	8%
15	Swarthmore College	8%
15	University of Chicago	8%
19	College of William and Mary	5%
19	London School of Economics	5%
19	McMaster University	5%
19	Oxford University	5%
19	University of California, San Diego	5%
19	University of Ottawa	5%
19	University of Southern California	5%
19	University of Victoria	5%

**0025: In the past two years, have you consulted or worked in a paid capacity for any of the following?**

Answer	2004 US	2006 US	2006 Canada
Foreign Governments	6%	6%	10%
Interest Groups	3%	3%	4%
International Organizations	9%	8%	11%
Non-governmental Organizations	15%	13%	21%
Private Sector	11%	13%	10%
Think Tanks	14%	14%	20%
U.S./Canadian Government <sup>25</sup>	25%	26%	33%
Other	5%	5%	7%
None	56%	53%	46%

<sup>25</sup> On the U.S. survey this option reads “U.S. Government,” and on the Canadian survey it reads “Canadian Government.”

**0026: In the past two years, have you consulted or worked in an unpaid capacity for any of the following?**

Answer	2006 US	2006 Canada
Foreign Governments	8%	10%
Interest Groups	11%	14%
International Organizations	9%	6%
Non-governmental Organizations	27%	29%
Private Sector	7%	4%
Think Tanks	14%	26%
U.S./Canadian Government <sup>26</sup>	12%	36%
None	51%	41%
Other	4%	5%

**0027: In the field of international relations and political science more generally, there have been heated debates over the direction of the field. What is the principal divide among international relations scholars?**

**(In 2004 survey, respondents asked to chose only the top divide. The 2006 version allowed respondents to rank these options. The first chart compares the 2004 data with the responses ranked first 2006 respondents.)**

Top Answer			
	2004 US	2006 US	2006 Canada
Epistemology	18%	22%	51%
Generational	3%	3%	1%
Issue Area (e.g. IPE vs. International Security)	10%	10%	10%
Methodology	34%	36%	17%
Paradigms	29%	27%	21%
Region	1%	2%	0%
General	1%	~	~
other	5%	~	~/A
none	1%	~	~

In Top Three		
	2006 US	2006 Canada
Epistemology	59%	83%
Generational	20%	18%
Issue Area (e.g. IPE vs. International Security)	42%	37%
Methodology	83%	73%
Paradigms	78%	81%
Region	11%	6%

<sup>26</sup> On the U.S. survey this option reads “U.S. Government,” and on the Canadian survey it reads “Canadian Government.”  
 ~ Option not available in 2006 survey

**0028: Which of the controversies/research programs in international relations listed below do you consider to be the most productive in recent years? Please rank your top five answers in descending order with 1 indicating the most productive controversy or research program.**

Top Three			
	2004 US	2006 US	2006 Canada
Agent-Structure Debate	21%	21%	31%
Clash of Civilizations	25%	21%	6%
Cognition and Perceptions in Decision-making	*	19%	12%
Critical Theory	*	11%	34%
Democratic Peace	48%	45%	24%
End of History	5%	6%	1%
Feminist Analysis	*	9%	21%
Hegemonic Stability Theory	16%	13%	5%
Levels of Analysis	15%	~	~
Non-state Actors/Transnational Social Movements	*	36%	36%
Offensive vs. Defensive Realism	*	9%	2%
Positivism vs. Post-Positivism	11%	9%	22%
Rationalism vs. Constructivism	33%	34%	44%
Relative vs. Absolute Gains	8%	6%	12%
Structural Realism	16%	13%	9%
The New Institutionalism	7%	27%	28%
Two-Level Games	15%	16%	8%

~ Option not available in 2006 survey

\* Option not available in 2004 survey

**0029: Which of the controversies/research programs in international relations listed below do you consider to be the least productive in recent years? Please rank your top five answers in descending order with 1 indicating the least productive controversy or research program.**

Top Three			
	2004 US	2006 US	2006 Canada
Agent-Structure Debate	12%	11%	5%
Clash of Civilizations	29%	33%	29%
Cognition and Perceptions in Decision-making	*	6%	10%
Critical Theory	*	29%	20%
Democratic Peace	11%	10%	6%
End of History	45%	45%	41%
Feminist Analysis	*	32%	21%
Hegemonic Stability Theory	8%	11%	15%
Levels of Analysis	11%	~	~
Non-state Actors/Transnational Social Movements	*	2%	2%
Offensive vs. Defensive Realism	*	19%	35%
Positivism vs. Post-Positivism	29%	28%	21%
Rationalism vs. Constructivism	14%	11%	6%
Relative vs. Absolute Gains	25%	19%	41%
Structural Realism	12%	11%	18%
The New Institutionalism	5%	5%	1%
Two-Level Games	16%	18%	20%
Other	1%	~	~

~ Option not available in 2006 survey

\* Option not available in 2004 survey

## **Section III: Questions About Your Research Interests**

### **0031: Where did or will you receive your PhD?**

Rank		US Surveys	Percent	
2004	2006	University Name	2004	2006
1	1	Columbia University	8%	5%
2	2	Harvard University	5%	5%
5	3	University of Michigan	3%	4%
3	4	University of California, Berkeley	3%	3%
8	5	Cornell University	2%	3%
6	6	University of Virginia	3%	3%
10	7	Ohio State University	2%	3%
6	8	Stanford University	3%	3%
4	9	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	3%	3%
18	10	University of Chicago	2%	2%
13	11	University of California, Los Angeles	2%	2%
8	11	Yale University	2%	2%
10	13	University of Wisconsin	2%	2%
13	14	Johns Hopkins University	2%	2%
12	15	Princeton University	2%	2%
15	16	University of California, San Diego	2%	2%
*	17	University of Pittsburgh	*	2%
15	18	University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	2%	1%
22	19	American University	1%	1%
*	19	Duke University	*	1%
20	19	University of Minnesota	1%	1%
*	22	Northwestern University	*	1%
22	22	University of South Carolina	1%	1%
*	22	University of Southern California	*	1%
22	25	Indiana University	1%	1%

2006 Canada		
Rank	University Name	Percent
1	York University	12%
2	University of Toronto	11%
3	University of British Columbia	6%
4	Carleton University	4%
4	Harvard University	4%
4	McGill University	4%
4	University of Alberta	4%
8	Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva	3%
8	London School of Economics	3%
8	Stanford University	3%
11	Cornell University	2%
11	Dalhousie University	2%
11	McMaster University	2%
11	Princeton University	2%
11	Queens University	2%
11	University of California, Los Angeles	2%
11	University of California, San Diego	2%

### **0032: What year did you receive or do you expect to receive your PhD?**

	2004 US	2006 US	2006 Canada
Mean	1990	1990	1991
Median	1993	1994	1995

\* Response did not appear in top 25 for 2004 survey



**0033: Where did you receive your undergraduate degree?**

2006 US		
Rank	School	Percent
1	Harvard University	3%
2	Stanford University	2%
3	University of Michigan	2%
4	Cornell University	2%
4	Georgetown University	2%
6	University of California, Los Angeles	1%
6	University of Chicago	1%
8	University of California, Berkeley	1%
9	Brigham Young University	1%
9	University of Wisconsin	1%
11	Brown University	1%
11	Oberlin College	1%
11	Swarthmore College	1%
11	University of Texas	1%
11	Williams College	1%
16	College of William and Mary	1%
16	Duke University	1%
16	Princeton University	1%
16	University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	1%
20	University of California, Santa Barbara	1%
20	University of Minnesota	1%
20	University of Pennsylvania	1%
23	Michigan State University	1%
23	San Francisco State University	1%
23	US Military Academy	1%

2006 Canada		
Rank	School	Percent
1	University of Toronto	12%
2	Carleton University	5%
2	Université Laval	5%
2	University of British Columbia	5%
2	University of Victoria	5%
6	University of Western Ontario	4%
7	McGill University	3%
8	Dartmouth College	2%
8	Université de Montréal	2%
8	University of Manitoba	2%
8	University of Ottawa	2%
8	University of Windsor	2%

**0034: What is your age?**

	2006 US	2006 Canada
Average	47	44
Median	45	41

**0035: Are you:**

	2006 US	2006 Canada
Female	23%	26%
Male	77%	74%

**0036: What is your country of origin?**

	2006 US	2006 Canada
USA	85%	16%
Canada	1%	64%
Other	14%	20%

**0037: Which of the following best describes your political ideology?**

	2004 US <sup>27</sup>	2006 US	2006 Canada
Very Liberal	14%	16%	28%
Liberal	36%	35%	41%
Slightly Liberal	19%	19%	12%
Middle of the Road	18%	17%	9%
Slightly Conservative	8%	8%	6%
Conservative	4%	5%	4%
Very Conservative	1%	1%	0%

**0038: What is your current status within your home department?**

	2006 US	2006 Canada
Full Professor	33%	30%
Associate Professor	27%	29%
Assistant Professor	30%	30%
Instructor or Lecturer	2%	9%
Visiting Instructor or Professor	3%	0%
Post-doctoral Fellow	0.2%	0%
Adjunct Instructor or Professor	2%	0%
Emeritus	2%	1%
Other	2%	1%

**0039: Do you belong to any of the following professional organizations?**

	2004 US	2006 US	2006 Canada
APSA	83%	83%	35%
ISA	73%	78%	82%
Canadian Political Science Association	†	†	76%
Quebec Political Science Association	†	†	16%
Other	40%	~	~

**0040: What is your primary subfield within political science?**

	2004 US	2006 US	2006 Canada
International Relations	76%	75%	90%
Comparative Politics	19%	19%	5%
Canadian Politics	†	†	0%
American Politics	2%	2%	0%
Political Philosophy/Theory	2%	2%	3%
Methods	1%	1%	0%
Not a Political Scientist	*	2%	1%

<sup>27</sup> 2004 options read “Extremely Liberal” and “Extremely Conservative”. The 2006 survey replaces these with “very”.

† Option unavailable in American versions of survey

~ Option not available in 2006 survey

\* Option not available in 2004 survey

**0041: What is your secondary subfield within political science?**

	2004 US	2006 US	2006 Canada
International Relations	21%	21%	11%
Comparative Politics	50%	48%	52%
Canadian Politics	†	†	9%
American Politics	10%	9%	5%
Political Philosophy/Theory	9%	10%	15%
Methods	12%	12%	8%
None	9%	~	~

**0042: What paradigm within international relations are you primarily committed to in your research? If you do not think of yourself as "committed," please pick the paradigm in which most other scholars would place your work.**

	2004 US	2006 US	2006 Canada
Realism	25%	25%	16%
Liberalism	33%	31%	22%
Marxism	7%	2%	8%
Constructivism	15%	19%	24%
Feminism	*	1%	4%
Other	20%	21%	27%

**0043: Has the paradigm to which you are primarily committed in your research shifted since graduate school?**

	2006 US	2006 Canada
Yes	27%	30%
No	73%	70%

**0044: What paradigm were you primarily committed to in your research before this shift? (only asked to those who answered "Yes" to question 0043)**

	2006 US	2006 Canada
Realism	40%	22%
Liberalism	32%	50%
Marxism	9%	17%
Constructivism	11%	11%
Feminism	1%	0%
Other	8%	0%

† Option unavailable in American versions of survey

~ Option not available in 2006 survey

\* Option not available in 2004 survey

**0045: I changed paradigms because (only asked to those who answered “Yes” to question 0043):**

*Please check all that apply*

	<b>2006 US</b>	<b>2006 Canada</b>
Compelling theoretical arguments deduced through my research	39%	45%
Compelling theoretical arguments from other scholars' work	53%	64%
Empirical findings in my own research	41%	45%
Empirical findings in other's research	30%	27%
Events or changes in the international system	44%	41%
Substance of research interests changed	34%	32%
Lack of flexibility or general applicability in prior paradigm	15%	36%
Professional costs associated with maintaining prior paradigm	1%	0%
Social costs associated with maintaining prior paradigm	1%	14%
Other	7%	0%

**0046: What is your main area of study/substantive focus of your research?**

	<b>2004 US</b>	<b>2006 US</b>	<b>2006 Canada</b>
Canadian Foreign Policy	†	†	6%
Comparative Foreign Policy	5%	4%	1%
International Environment	2%	3%	3%
Human Rights	4%	4%	2%
International Ethics	*	1%	6%
International Health	0.4%	0.4%	0%
International Law	2%	3%	2%
International Organization	6%	7%	8%
International Political Economy	19%	14%	31%
International Security	26%	27%	20%
History of the IR discipline	1%	0.4%	1%
IR Theory	7%	8%	6%
Philosophy of Science	0.1%	0%	0%
US Foreign Policy	10%	10%	1%
Other	16%	18%	11%

**0047: What are your secondary areas of study/substantive focus of your research?**

*Please check all that apply*

	2004 US	2006 US	2006 Canada
Canadian Foreign Policy	†	†	20%
Comparative Foreign Policy	29%	15%	13%
International Environment	5%	5%	3%
Human Rights	11%	11%	13%
International Ethics	*	6%	7%
International Health	10%	2%	1%
International Law	5%	10%	7%
International Organization	4%	21%	29%
International Political Economy	17%	16%	18%
International Security	23%	23%	18%
History of the IR discipline	24%	4%	8%
IR Theory	1%	23%	28%
Philosophy of Science	14%	4%	2%
US Foreign Policy	21%	23%	11%
Other	16%	15%	16%

**0048: In your research, what is the main area of the world you study, if any?**

	2004 US <sup>28</sup>	2006 US	2006 Canada
Canada and Western Europe	13%	11%	21%
East Asia (including China)	9%	8%	3%
FSU/Eastern Europe, including Central Asian states, except for Afghanistan	8%	8%	3%
Latin America (including Mexico)	9%	6%	5%
Middle East/North Africa	7%	7%	3%
South Asia (including Afghanistan)	2%	1%	3%
Southeast Asia	2%	2%	1%
Sub-Saharan Africa	6%	5%	7%
United States	14%	11%	7%
Transnational Actors/International Organizations/ International Non-Governmental Organizations	10%	11%	23%
Global/Use cross-regional data	16%	24%	16%
Oceania	0.2%	~	~
Other	6%	~	~
None	*	5%	7%

<sup>28</sup> Percents sum to more than 100 due to rounding.

† Option unavailable in American versions of survey

~ Option not available in 2006 survey

\* Option not available in 2004 survey

**0049: In your research, what other areas of the world do you study, if any?**

*Please check all that apply*

	2004 US	2006 US	2006 Canada
Canada and Western Europe	29%	28%	35%
East Asia (including China)	17%	19%	14%
FSU/Eastern Europe, including Central Asian states, except for Afghanistan	14%	14%	10%
Latin America (including Mexico)	15%	16%	12%
Middle East/North Africa	20%	23%	15%
Oceania	2%	3%	5%
South Asia (including Afghanistan)	12%	12%	10%
Southeast Asia	9%	10%	11%
Sub-Saharan Africa	13%	10%	10%
United States	34%	34%	33%
Transnational Actors/International Organizations/ International Non-Governmental Organizations	24%	29%	42%
Global/Use cross-regional data	27%	30%	29%
Other	7%	~	~

**0050: In general, how would you characterize your work in epistemological terms?**

	2004 US	2006 US	2006 Canada
Positivist	64%	70%	48%
Non-positivist	23%	16%	23%
Post-positivist	14%	14%	28%

**0051: In your research, what methodology do you primarily employ?**

	2006 US	2006 Canada
Quantitative Analysis	22%	6%
Qualitative Analysis	69%	90%
Formal Modeling	2%	0%
Experimental	1%	0%
Counterfactual Analysis	1%	0%
Pure Theory	2%	0%
Legal and Ethical Analysis	4%	5%

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~ Option not available in 2006 survey

**0052: In your research, what other methodologies do you employ, not including your primary methodology?**

*Please check all that apply*

	2006 US	2006 Canada
Quantitative Analysis	34%	40%
Qualitative Analysis	27%	11%
Formal Modeling	14%	15%
Experimental	7%	10%
Counterfactual Analysis	28%	37%
Pure Theory	21%	25%
Legal and Ethical Analysis	24%	26%

**The table below combines primary and secondary, and is thus comparable to 2004 data.** <sup>29</sup>

	2004 US	2006 US	2006 Canada
Quantitative Analysis	45%	55%	46%
Qualitative Analysis	90%	95%	100%
Formal Modeling	15%	16%	15%
Experimental	4%	9%	10%
Counterfactual Analysis	22%	29%	37%
Pure Theory	15%	23%	25%
Legal and Ethical Analysis	17%	27%	31%

**0053: Does your research tend to be basic or applied? By basic research, we mean research for the sake of knowledge, without any particular immediate policy application in mind. Conversely, applied research is done with specific policy applications in mind.**

	2004 US	2006 US	2006 Canada
Primarily Basic	25%	20%	21%
Both basic and applied but more basic than applied	31%	32%	37%
Both equally	14%	13%	16%
Both basic and applied but more applied than basic	22%	22%	18%
Primarily applied	9%	13%	8%

<sup>29</sup> On the 2004 US survey, respondents were asked, “In your research, what methodologies do you employ (check all that apply)?” As such, a combination of primary and other methodologies is necessary to compare the 2006 data with the 2004 data.

**0054: Which of the following statements best describes the extent to which events in the real world influence your research?**

	2004 US	2006 US	2006 Canada
I regularly adjust the substantive area of my research depending on events in the world.	24%	21%	20%
I sometimes adjust the substantive area of my research depending on events in the world.	50%	51%	58%
I only make adjustments in rare circumstances and only in response to major events like 9/11 or the Berlin Wall coming down.	12%	12%	10%
My research agenda is largely determined by theoretical and empirical issues within an established scholarly discipline and does not change based on real world events.	14%	16%	11%

**0055: What real world events or issues most significantly influence (or influenced) your research? Please list up to four responses in order of descending influence.**

2004 US		
Rank	Topic	Percent
1	September 11, 2001/Terrorist acts since then	39%
2	End of Cold War/Break up of the Soviet Union	35%
3	2003 Iraq War – Events leading up to and problem associated with it directly	17%
4	Globalization and anti-globalization	12%
5	European Integration – Social, political and economic issues associated with it	13%
5	Genocide and Ethnic Conflict – including issues in the Former Yugoslavia, Rwanda, Darfur, as well as others	14%
7	Events of the Cold War	9%
8	Democratization issues	7%
9	Bush doctrine/Bush FP – generally those who attribute a change in foreign policy as influencing their teaching	7%
10	Environmental Issues	5%
11	Rise of China	4%



2006 US		
Rank	Answer	Percent
1	September 11, 2001/GWOT	37%
2	The End of the Cold War	36%
3	2003 Iraq War	20%
4	Civil Wars, Genocide and Ethnic Conflict	13%
5	Globalization	12%
6	European Integration	11%
7	Rise of China	8%
8	Environmental Issues	7%
8	WMD Proliferation	7%
10	Democratization Issues	6%
11	Bush doctrine/Bush FP	6%
12	Middle East Conflict	6%
13	The Vietnam War	4%
14	Creation of the ICC and other human rights tribunals	4%
15	WTO/Trade Developments	3%
16	Cold War	3%
17	UN Reform	3%
18	Role of Technology	2%
19	1991 Iraq War	2%
19	Economic Regionalism	2%
20	AIDS/ Pandemic or Epidemic Disease	2%
20	Islamic Issues	2%
23	Asian financial crisis	2%
24	War in Afghanistan	2%
25	Immigration Issues	1%

Canada 2006		
Rank	Answer	Percent
1	September 11, 2001/GWOT	36%
2	Civil Wars, Genocide and Ethnic Conflict	23%
2	The End of the Cold War	23%
4	Economic Regionalism	17%
5	WTO/Trade Developments	14%
6	Globalization	13%
7	Bush Doctrine/Bush FP	12%
8	Environmental Issues	6%
8	European Integration	6%
10	Anti-Globalization	5%
10	Asian Financial Crisis	5%
10	BRICs	5%
10	Creation of the ICC and other human rights tribunals	5%
10	Global Poverty	5%
15	2003 Iraq War	4%
15	Financial Crises	4%
15	Rise of China	4%
15	Vietnam War	4%
19	AIDS/ Pandemic or Epidemic Disease	3%
19	Democratization Issues	3%
19	Inequality	3%
19	Middle East Conflict	3%
19	North South Divide	3%
19	Peacekeeping Increase	3%
19	Role of Technology	3%
19	UN Reform	3%
19	War in Afghanistan	3%
19	WMD Proliferation	3%
19	World War I	3%

## Section IV: Policy and Politics

**0056: Which area of the world do you consider to be of greatest strategic importance to the U.S./Canada today?<sup>30</sup>**

	2004 US	2006 US	2006 Canada
Canada and Western Europe	18%	13%	1%
Latin America (including Mexico)	2%	1%	1%
Sub-Saharan Africa	1%	0.1%	1%
FSU/Eastern Europe, including Central Asian states, except for Afghanistan	3%	2%	0%
Middle East/North Africa	58%	62%	2%
East Asia (including China)	16%	19%	0%
South Asia (including Afghanistan)	2%	1%	2%
Southeast Asia	0.2%	0.5%	0%
Oceania	0.1%	0.2%	0%
United States	††	†	92%

**0057: Which area of the world do you believe will be of greatest strategic importance to the U.S./Canada in 20 years?**

	2004 US	2006 US	2006 Canada
Canada and Western Europe	9%	8%	1%
Latin America (including Mexico)	2%	4%	2%
Sub-Saharan Africa	2%	2%	2%
FSU/Eastern Europe, including Central Asian states, except for Afghanistan	4%	2%	1%
Middle East/North Africa	19%	14%	2%
East Asia (including China)	60%	66%	29%
South Asia (including Afghanistan)	2%	3%	0%
Southeast Asia	1%	2%	0%
Oceania	0.1	0.2%	0%
United States	†	†	63%

**0058: In the Spring of 2003, did you support the U.S. decision to go to war with Iraq?**

	2004 US	2006 US	2006 Canada
Strongly supported	4%	4%	0%
Supported	11%	14%	7%
Neutral	7%	7%	8%
Opposed	26%	23%	23%
Strongly opposed	52%	53%	63%

<sup>30</sup> “U.S./Canada” denotes that U.S. or American is was used on the U.S. survey and Canada or Canadian was used on the Canadian survey

† Option unavailable in American versions of survey

**0059: Please rank the following criteria for judging the success of the war in Iraq from "most important" to "least important":<sup>31</sup>**

2006 US						
	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>
Whether the U.S. captures key Al-Qaeda or insurgency leaders in Iraq	8%	12%	13%	14%	20%	14%
Whether there are reasonably free and fair elections in Iraq	24%	24%	20%	11%	8%	4%
Whether the violence is sectarian (i.e., it divides Shiites from Sunnis from the Kurds)	33%	21%	14%	11%	7%	3%
Whether there is international support for the U.S. war in Iraq	19%	20%	18%	14%	7%	10%
Whether the Iraqi government is prevented from producing weapons of mass destruction	9%	6%	10%	11%	17%	27%
Whether violence kills more than 100 American soldiers every month	6%	11%	14%	18%	17%	15%

2006 Canada						
	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>
Whether the U.S. captures key Al-Qaeda or insurgency leaders in Iraq	9%	5%	18%	17%	17%	14%
Whether there are reasonably free and fair elections in Iraq	32%	40%	9%	8%	0%	2%
Whether the violence is sectarian (i.e., it divides Shiites from Sunnis from the Kurds)	29%	17%	15%	11%	6%	2%
Whether there is international support for the U.S. war in Iraq	23%	22%	22%	9%	5%	5%
Whether the Iraqi government is prevented from producing weapons of mass destruction	3%	0%	9%	12%	22%	28%
Whether violence kills more than 100 American soldiers every month	3%	8%	9%	14%	20%	17%

**0060: Do you currently believe that that the U.S. decision to go to war with Iraq will end up enhancing U.S./Canadian security or making the U.S./Canada less secure?<sup>32</sup>**

	2004 US	2006 US	2006 Canada
The war definitely will enhance U.S. security	1%	1%	0%
The war probably will enhance U.S. security	8%	6%	1%
The war will have no impact on U.S. security	3%	3%	11%
The war probably will decrease U.S. security	28%	28%	45%
The war definitely will decrease U.S. security	59%	62%	43%

<sup>31</sup> Not all respondents chose to rank every option. Therefore, these may not sum to 100%.

<sup>32</sup> In Canadian survey, question reads, "Do you currently believe that that the U.S. decision to go to war with Iraq will end up enhancing Canadian security or making Canada less secure?"

**0061: Do you currently believe that the U.S. decision to go to war with Iraq will end up enhancing international security or making the world less secure?**

	2006 US	2006 Canada
The war definitely will enhance international security	1%	1%
The war probably will enhance international security	6%	0%
The war will have no impact on international security	4%	0%
The war probably will decrease international security	34%	27%
The war definitely will decrease international security	55%	72%

**0062: If the 2003 Iraq war had not occurred, what would be the likelihood of a stable democracy in Iraq today?**

	2006 US	2006 Canada
Very likely	1%	0%
Likely	1%	2%
Unlikely	24%	33%
Very unlikely	73%	64%

**0063: If the 2003 Iraq war had not occurred, what would be the likelihood of a stable democracy in Iraq in 10-15 years?**

	2006 US	2006 Canada
Very likely	1%	1%
Likely	10%	22%
Unlikely	53%	51%
Very unlikely	37%	26%

**0064: Given that war did occur, what is the likelihood that Iraq will be a stable democracy in 10-15 years?**

	2006 US	2006 Canada
Very likely	0%	0%
Likely	15%	10%
Unlikely	57%	57%
Very unlikely	28%	32%

**0065: Which concerns you more: that the U.S. will leave Iraq before a stable democracy is in place or that the U.S. will wait too long to withdraw its troops from Iraq?**

	2006 US	2006 Canada
The U.S. will leave Iraq before a stable democracy is in place	30%	32%
The U.S. will wait too long to withdraw its troops	47%	33%
Neither	16%	23%
Do Not Know	8%	12%

**0066: If North Korea continues to produce material that can be used to develop nuclear weapons, would you support or oppose the U.S. taking military action against North Korea?**

	2006 US	2006 Canada
Support	8%	6%
Oppose	70%	81%
Unsure	21%	13%

**0067: If North Korea continues to produce material that can be used to develop nuclear weapons, and the UN Security Council votes to use military force against North Korea, would you support or oppose the international community taking military action against North Korea?**

	2006 US	2006 Canada
Support	53%	50%
Oppose	26%	23%
Unsure	21%	27%

**0068: If Iran continues to produce material that can be used to develop nuclear weapons, would you support or oppose the U.S. taking military action against Iran?**

	2006 US	2006 Canada
Support	9%	7%
Oppose	77%	84%
Unsure	14%	8%

**0069: If Iran continues to produce material that can be used to develop nuclear weapons, and the UN Security Council votes to use military force against Iran, would you support or oppose the international community taking military action against Iran?**

	2006 US	2006 Canada
Support	48%	41%
Oppose	30%	34%
Unsure	22%	28%

**0070: Arguments about U.S. foreign policy that draw upon which IR paradigm resonate best with American/Canadian citizens?<sup>33</sup>**

	2006 US	2006 Canada
Realism	53%	4%
Liberalism	34%	78%
Marxism	0.1%	2%
Constructivism	2%	9%
None of the Above	11%	7%

<sup>33</sup> Canadian respondents asked, “Arguments about Canadian foreign policy that draw upon which IR paradigm resonate best with Canadian citizens?”

**0071: Which THREE U.S. Presidents have been the most effective in the area of foreign policy over the past 100 years?**

	2006 US	2006 Canada
Theodore Roosevelt	20%	14%
William Taft	0.1%	0%
Woodrow Wilson	14%	20%
Warren Harding	0.3%	0%
Calvin Coolidge	0.1%	0%
Herbert Hoover	0%	0%
Franklin Roosevelt	72%	68%
Harry Truman	40%	28%
Dwight Eisenhower	18%	18%
John F Kennedy	16%	24%
Lyndon Johnson	0.2%	1%
Richard Nixon	30%	25%
Gerald Ford	0.5%	0%
Jimmy Carter	9%	8%
Ronald Reagan	27%	22%
George H W Bush	20%	20%
Bill Clinton	28%	36%
George W Bush	1%	4%

**0072: Do infectious diseases pose a short-term or long-term national security threat to the U.S.?<sup>34</sup>**

	2006 US	2006 Canada
Short-term	18%	18%
Long-term	56%	53%
Neither	26%	29%

**0073: Do infectious diseases pose a direct or indirect national security threat to the U.S.?<sup>35</sup>**

	2006 US	2006 Canada
Direct	36%	39%
Indirect	47%	33%
Neither	17%	28%

**0074: Do you agree or disagree with the statement, "The 'Israel lobby' has too much influence on U.S. foreign policy"?**

	2006 US	2006 Canada
Strongly Agree	28%	31%
Somewhat agree	38%	36%
Neither agree nor disagree	14%	12%
Somewhat disagree	11%	13%
Strongly disagree	9%	9%

<sup>34</sup> Canadian respondents were asked, "Do infectious diseases pose a short-term or long-term national security threat to Canada?"

<sup>35</sup> Canadian respondents were asked, "Do infectious diseases pose a direct or indirect national security threat to Canada?"

**0075: Compared with the past, how respected is the U.S. by other countries today?**

	2004 US	2006 US	2006 Canada
More respected	1%	1%	0%
As respected	7%	4%	5%
Less respected	92%	96%	95%

**0076: Do you think less respect for the United States is a major problem, a minor problem, or not a problem at all? (only asked to those who answered "Yes" to question 0075)**

	2004 US	2006 US	2006 Canada
Major Problem	79%	81%	77%
Minor Problem	21%	18%	21%
Not a problem at all	0.3%	1%	1%

**0077: In general, do you think that free trade agreements like NAFTA and the World Trade Organization have been a good or bad thing for the U.S./Canada?**

	2004 US	2006 US	2006 Canada
Very good thing	20%	20%	15%
Good thing	57%	61%	55%
Neither good nor bad	15%	13%	17%
Bad thing	6%	6%	8%
Very bad thing	1%	1%	5%

**0078: In general, do you think that free trade agreements like NAFTA and the World Trade Organization have been a good or bad thing for most developing countries?**

	2006 US	2006 Canada
Very good thing	8%	2%
Good thing	46%	34%
Neither good nor bad	22%	21%
Bad thing	20%	31%
Very bad thing	4%	12%

**0079: The foreign aid budget of the U.S./Canada government should be:**

	2006 US	2006 Canada
Increased substantially	69%	64%
Increased marginally	20%	25%
Remain about the same	8%	8%
Decreased marginally	2%	1%
Decreased substantially	1%	1%

**0080: In general, is foreign aid given through multilateral agencies (such as the World Bank and the United Nations) more effective or less effective in reducing poverty than foreign aid allocated through bilateral aid agencies (such as USAID/CIDA)?**

	2006 US	2006 Canada
Multilateral assistance is more effective	42%	29%
Bilateral assistance is more effective	16%	16%
Neither is effective	19%	21%
Both are equally effective	23%	34%

**0081: Of the list below of major wars the U.S./Canada has been involved in during the past 100 years do you think the following wars were just or unjust?<sup>36</sup>**

	2006 US		2006 Canada	
	Just	Unjust	Just	Unjust
WWI	86%	14%	72%	28%
WWII	98%	2%	99%	1%
Korean War	80%	20%	79%	21%
Vietnam	13%	87%	7%	93%
Persian Gulf	85%	15%	76%	24%
Afghan	88%	12%	76%	24%
Iraq	13%	87%	8%	92%

**0082: What are the three most important foreign policy problems facing the U.S./Canada today?<sup>37</sup> (Respondents asked to rank their top three)**

	2006 US	2006 Canada
Terrorist attacks	48%	49%
War in Iraq	76%	32%
Iranian acquisition of WMD	30%	18%
Iranian/Syrian support terror	9%	12%
Reform of the UN	4%	42%
Nuclear armed North Korea	27%	14%
Avian Flu	1%	8%
Genocide in Sudan	11%	37%
Centralization of power in Russia	5%	3%
Global AIDS	4%	38%
U.S. trade deficit	19%	±
Outsourcing of U.S. jobs <sup>‡</sup>	5%	14%
Illegal immigration	3%	3%
Strength of the U.S. dollar <sup>‡</sup>	8%	14%
U.S. reliance on foreign oil	48%	±

<sup>36</sup> Canadian survey asks, “Of the list below of major wars Canada and/or the U.S. have been involved in during the past 100 years do you think the following wars were just or unjust?”

<sup>37</sup> Canadian survey asks, “What are the three most important foreign policy problems facing the Canada today?”

<sup>‡</sup> U.S. replaced with Canada or Canadian in Canadian survey

± Not asked on Canadian survey



**0083: What are the three most important foreign policy issues the U.S./Canada will face over the next 10 years? (Respondents asked to rank their top three)**

	<b>2006 US</b>	<b>2006 Canada</b>
Epidemic and/or Pandemic Disease	11%	28%
WMD Proliferation	45%	18%
International Terrorism	50%	27%
International Organized Crime	5%	16%
The Rising Power of China	40%	25%
Rogue States	8%	3%
Failed States	30%	28%
Ethnic Conflict	6%	13%
Armed Conflict in the Middle East	34%	19%
Global Warming	29%	49%
Global Poverty	19%	42%
Global Population Growth	3%	4%
Homeland Security	6%	11%
Resource Scarcity	14%	13%

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