

Appendix 1. Analysis of Graduate Outcomes data

A1.1 Introduction

Results from the HESA¹ Graduate Outcomes survey are particularly important in the context of this project, as HESA is the main source of systematic quantitative data about the early career steps of doctoral graduates (PGRs) who studied in UK universities. It is also very robust being based on survey returns from over half the total graduating population. CRAC-Vitae has published numerous analyses of doctoral destinations data, based on the Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education (DLHE) surveys that preceded Graduate Outcomes, within our *What Do Researchers Do?* publication series.² These have included disciplinary analysis of results, in many of the reports. In addition, we developed a range of 'occupational clusters' which we found more insightful when analysing doctoral employment outcomes than traditional sector or occupation based on standard industrial sector and occupational coding.

It should be remembered that results from DLHE and Graduate Outcomes (GO) surveys are not directly comparable, because the surveys are conducted at different points after graduation. The DLHE surveys were conducted on average 6 months after graduation, with a second survey (the 'Longitudinal DLHE') a further 3 years later. GO surveys take place on average 15 months after graduation. As a result, comparisons between DLHE and GO results are discouraged by HESA and any that are attempted should be treated with caution.

The first GO survey was implemented for those graduating in the 2017/18 year and it has been implemented annually since then, with some minor amendments to the questionnaire. For this project, we acquired a tailored dataset of GO data for 2017/18 and 2018/19 graduates, comprising the latest data available at that time. (Data for 2019/20 graduates has become available during summer 2022, too late for analysis within this project.)

The results presented in this Appendix are the most detailed GO results for PGRs published to date, as they include disciplinary analysis, use of Vitae's occupational clusters and, uniquely, presentation of results for a range of optional questions specifically for PGRs, relating to perceptions about and impact of doctoral study. This is a much greater depth than available from HESA's open data (from its website) or other analyses published to date.

It is worth noting that the numbers of responses to questions in the 'optional' question bank specifically for PGRs were quite limited, because many universities did not choose to include these questions for their graduates (a cost was involved and other optional banks were available, with a limit on the number of optional banks used). Analysis suggests there were a few hundred responses for A&H PGRs in 2018/19 (and under 3000 across all disciplines), while there had been fewer still in 2017/18 (80 A&H PGRs, and 865 in total). Where possible, we report such results using the data from the 2018/19 survey.

¹ Higher Education Statistics Agency

² <https://www.vitae.ac.uk/impact-and-evaluation/what-do-researchers-do>

The main focus in this Appendix is on results from 2018/19 doctoral graduates, as the most recent cohort available at the time (also acknowledging that many results from 2017/18 and 2018/19 were very similar).

A1.2 Profile of doctoral population

Table A1.1 below summarises data about the profile of recent doctoral graduates, from HESA student record data that is linked to the Graduate Outcomes survey results for those who graduated with a doctorate in 2017/18 and 2018/19 (known as 'qualifiers'). We make the following observations, focused on the A&H PGR population:

- The total populations of PGRs and A&H PGRs in the two years were relatively consistent, within a broader context of a slightly rising doctoral study population in the UK over the last 5-10 years;
- A slightly higher proportion of A&H PGRs was female than overall (they are the majority in A&H for all years observed), although the proportion of all PGRs that are female has also been rising slightly overall;
- A higher proportion of the A&H PGRs was in the oldest age range tabulated, with one third aged over 35, and a lower proportion was in the youngest band (only a quarter under 25 years of age), than overall. This suggests that, on average, A&H PGRs are older than those in all other disciplines combined;
- A lower proportion of A&H PGRs was of an ethnic minority background (typically half the proportion overall) – and that proportion did not rise systematically in the years studied. There was under-representation of PGRs of Black (especially), Asian and Other backgrounds, compared with PGRs across all disciplines together;
- The proportion of A&H PGRs declaring a disability was higher than overall, and appeared to be rising with time;
- A slightly higher proportion of the A&H PGRs were of UK domicile, than overall;
- A higher proportion of the A&H PGRs were 'studying' part time than overall.

In relation to funding, a higher proportion of A&H PGRs report that they had no funding source (46% of 2018/19 qualifiers). Around 1 in 5 of all PGRs were listed as Research Council students. AHRC-funded students comprised around 18% (just over 1 in 6) of all PGRs which were classified by primary discipline as A&H, and just under 3% of all PGRs. Only 9% of those with AHRC funding studied part-time, whereas this was the case for 30% of all others (and over 35% who were self-funding).

Although not shown in Table A1.1, we noted during analysis that a small but significant number of AHRC students were classified by primary discipline as within social sciences and physical sciences/engineering broad subject groups. Analysis in this Appendix is almost entirely by disciplinary group, not funder.

	GO 18/19 All	GO 18/19 A&H	GO 17/18 All	GO 17/18 A&H
Population	27645	3935	27687	3905
	%	%	%	%
Mode				
Full-time	84.6	77.4	84.3	77.2
Part-time	15.4	22.6	15.7	22.8
Gender				
Female	47.9	55.9	46.1	52.6
Male	52.1	44.0	53.9	47.4
Other				
Age*				
30 +	33.5	42.6	33.5	41.5
25-29	32.3	32.6	32.4	33.8
< 25	34.2	24.8	34.1	24.7
Nationality				
UK	52.7	58.5	51.9	55.6
Other EU	14.3	13.6	14.9	15.0
Rest of World	33.0	27.9	33.2	29.3
Unknown				
Ethnicity of UK nationals				
White	84.6	92.0	83.9	91.3
Minority ethnic groups	15.4	8.0	16.1	8.7
<i>Asian</i>	7.6	3.1	7.9	3.2
<i>Black</i>	2.6	1.2	2.6	1.4
<i>Mixed</i>	3.3	3.5	3.1	2.8
<i>Other</i>	2.0	0.2	2.4	1.2
Disability				
No known disability	92.7	90.0	93.7	91.2
Known disability	7.3	10.0	6.3	8.8
Funding				
None/self-funded	36.4	46.0	36.3	47.7
Research Council student	21.4	20.0	20.3	18.3
AHRC student	2.9	18.1	2.6	16.3

Table A1.1 Key characteristics of doctoral qualifiers in UK HE, 2018/19 and 2017/18

A1.3 Employment circumstances

Table A1.2 illustrates that just over 51% of 2018/19 A&H PGRs were in full-time employment (or self-employed) at the point of survey, which was substantially lower than the comparable proportion for all PGRs who graduated that year (almost 70%). 22% were in part-time employment, significantly higher than the 9% seen overall. Just over 5% were unemployed, compared with 3.6% overall. Small but higher than overall proportions of A&H PGRs were active in other ways, including in caring roles or having retired from employment (each around 3%). Results for 2017/18 graduates, not shown here, were similar for full-time work, although the proportions reporting part-time work and unemployment were slightly lower than for 2018/19, for A&H PGRs and overall.

Table A1.2 also presents results for UK-domiciled and other doctoral graduates, showing that for UK-domiciles, the proportion working full-time was 48%, again lower than the 70% of all PGRs, with a slightly higher proportion working part-time (nearly 26%) but fewer undertaking further study (than of other domiciles). Just under 5% were unemployed which was proportionally, again, somewhat higher than for all subjects together.

Interestingly, over 10% of the UK domiciles were in full-time employment overseas, which was higher than for all subjects together (7%). On the other hand, the proportion of non-UK domiciles in full-time work in the UK was much lower (at 18%) than overall (30%).

All these observations suggest some evidence that the labour market in the UK for A&H PGRs may be weaker than average, at least when considering full-time employment opportunities. It aligns well with evidence from other sources, including insights from participants in other strands of this research, that part-time and/or portfolio working are common amongst certain types of arts graduate.

	All domiciles				UK domiciles				Other domiciles			
	All subjects		A&H only		All subjects		A&H only		All subjects		A&H only	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Full-time work	10895	69.8%	1135	51.5%	6315	70.0%	665	48.2%	4757	69.6%	470	57.0%
In UK	7475	47.9%	670	30.4%	5360	59.4%	520	37.7%	2110	32.1%	150	18.2%
Elsewhere	2590	16.6%	305	13.8%	655	7.3%	145	10.5%	2075	32.6%	255	30.9%
Part-time work	1455	9.3%	495	22.4%	1050	11.6%	355	25.7%	405	6.2%	140	17.0%
In UK	935	6.0%	285	12.9%	765	8.5%	225	16.3%	165	2.5%	60	7.3%
Elsewhere	170	1.1%	55	2.5%	40	0.4%	130	9.4%	135	2.1%	45	5.5%
Work and further study	1505	9.6%	200	9.1%	720	8.0%	110	8.0%	780	11.9%	90	10.9%
In UK	865	5.5%	100	4.5%	575	6.4%	80	5.8%	290	4.4%	25	3.0%
Elsewhere	450	2.9%	65	2.9%	145	1.6%	30	2.2%	400	6.1%	55	6.7%
Further study only	250	1.6%	35	1.6%	115	1.3%	20	1.4%	135	2.1%	15	1.8%
Unemployed	555	3.6%	120	5.4%	245	2.7%	65	4.7%	325	4.9%	55	6.7%
Unemployed	520	3.3%	115	5.2%	225	2.5%	65	4.7%	305	4.6%	50	6.1%
Waiting to start	35	0.2%	5	0.2%	20	0.2%	5	0.4%	20	0.3%	5	0.6%
Other	730	4.7%	210	9.5%	585	6.5%	165	12.0%	300	4.6%	50	6.1%
Volunteering	90	0.6%	30	1.4%	70	0.8%	20	1.4%	50	0.8%	10	1.2%
Caring	230	1.5%	60	2.7%	170	1.9%	45	3.3%	110	1.7%	15	1.8%
Other	300	1.9%	70	3.2%	235	2.6%	55	4.0%	135	2.1%	25	3.0%
Retired	110	0.7%	45	2.0%	105	1.2%	40	2.9%	5	0.1%	0	0.0%
TOTAL	15605		2205		9025		1380		6575		825	

Table A1.2 Main activity 15 months after graduation: 2018/19 doctoral graduates

In order to present more specific results in relation to employment outcomes concisely, it is necessary to select a sub-group of PGRs on whom to focus (in terms of domicile and also employment circumstances). Accordingly, many of the following results are for doctoral graduates of all domiciles in any mode of employment in the UK (including full-time, part-time and self-employment). This is similar to the main focus of results in our previous ‘*What do Researchers do?*’ reports, so that informal comparisons can be made (subject to the caveat of the different survey points used).

Analysis by broad industrial sector, Table A1.3, shows that 56% of A&H PGRs in UK employment were working in higher education, which was very similar to previous L-DLHE results (e.g. 58% for those who graduated in 2006/07). This was somewhat higher than for all 2018/19 PGRs combined (amongst whom it was 49%, and 44% in the respective L-DLHE data). A&H PGRs can be seen to have entered a wide range of sectors, with over 10% in other forms of education, 6% in the public sector and 5% in the creative and cultural sectors. We also include in Table A1.3 results for A&H PGRs who were funded by AHRC, for whom the sector profile is broadly similar, although with a higher proportion in the public sector. It should be noted that the sample size became relatively small in the latter analysis, so those results should be treated with some caution.

	All subjects		A&H only		AHRC-funded	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Higher education	4540	49.0%	560	56.3%	150	55.6%
Other education	305	3.3%	105	10.6%	20	7.4%
Advertising etc	35	0.4%	10	1.0%	0	0.0%
Creative and cultural	95	1.0%	50	5.0%	20	7.4%
Financial and business	760	8.2%	35	3.5%	5	1.9%
Manufacturing	555	6.0%	15	1.5%	5	1.9%
Media etc	55	0.6%	10	1.0%	0	0.0%
Medicine & social care	1120	12.0%	35	3.5%	5	1.9%
Public sector	500	5.4%	65	6.5%	35	13.0%
R&D	585	6.3%	10	1.0%	5	1.9%
Other	675	7.3%	100	10.1%	25	9.3%
N/A	35	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOTAL	9265		995		270	

Table A1.3 Sector of employment of 2018/19 doctoral graduates: all domiciles, in any employment in the UK

Analysis of the occupations of PGRs specifically in employment in the UK is shown in Table A1.4. The largest proportion of A&H PGRs (over 40%) were working as teaching professionals, a category which includes those teaching in HE. 20% were in research and development, which potentially includes academics working in research roles in HE. Significant proportions can also be seen to have been working as professionals or associate professionals across a range of different industry settings, while 3.5% were identified to be in creative occupations (noting that this would not include those classified as business-related professionals or managers in the creative industries). Some of these results are very distinct from those of all PGRs, such as the high proportion in HE teaching and comparatively low proportion working as science or R&D professionals, or in health. The latter two variances

relate largely to the higher numbers of PGRs in other disciplines, many of whom enter occupations linked to their discipline (and which are mostly not open to A&H PGRs). The occupational profile of those who were AHRC-funded differed in some detailed respects from the A&H PGRs, which we interpret to reflect that more of these particular PGRs entered research-focused roles in HE (and fewer in non-HE education), but otherwise is broadly similar.

	All subjects		A&H only		AHRC-funded	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Comm/ind/public managers	380	4.2%	80	8.0%	20	7.4%
Sci / R&D occupations	3290	36.3%	200	20.1%	65	24.1%
Engineering prof/assoc	465	5.1%	5	0.5%	0	0.0%
Health prof/assoc	1095	12.1%	5	0.5%	0	0.0%
Teaching professionals	2020	22.3%	410	41.2%	85	31.5%
Business/finance prof/assoc	880	9.7%	95	9.5%	35	13.0%
IT prof/assoc	425	4.7%	10	1.0%	0	0.0%
Other prof/assoc	325	3.6%	85	8.5%	30	11.1%
Clerical/retail/hosp/numerical	75	0.8%	40	4.0%	10	3.7%
Armed forces etc	15	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Creative occupations	110	1.2%	35	3.5%	10	3.7%
Technicians	85	0.9%	10	1.0%	0	0.0%
Other	85	0.9%	20	2.0%	10	3.7%
Unknown	10	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOTAL	9265		995		270	

Table A1.4 Occupations of 2018/19 doctoral graduates: all domiciles, in any employment in the UK

As mentioned, in previous analyses we have found the use of certain occupational clusters³ to be more revealing in understanding occupational data for PGRs, as this enables those working specifically in HE to be established (as distinct from those in any education occupation) and also those working in different roles within HE, such as research as opposed to teaching. The clusters are created using combinations of both sector and occupation data. Table A1.5 illustrates the results for all 2018/19 PGRs in UK employment, showing that 56% of A&H doctoral graduates were working in HE (as also seen in Table A1.3) but these were mostly in teaching or lecturing roles (29%), with 17% in a research role and 9% in a non-academic role. The proportion of A&H PGRs working in HE was somewhat higher than for all subjects, although amongst the latter the largest sub-group was HE research rather than teaching. Another feature of the A&H PGR employment profile is the high proportion in 'other' occupations and lower proportion in 'other common doctoral' occupations, which is a group identified by observation of labour market data where large numbers of PGRs tend to be found in industry and the public sector. Results for those funded by AHRC are relatively similar to those of all A&H PGRs.

³ Derived by Vitae for *What do Researchers do? Doctoral graduate destinations and impact three years on*, Vitae, 2010

Comparison with previous L-DLHE data is not robust due to the differing survey point but also because we have introduced the 'other HE' category since many prior analyses. However, this new analysis seems to show somewhat more PGRs in HE research roles than previously, across all subjects including A&H, and fewer in other teaching; this may in part be due to some revision to the occupational coding used in more recent HESA data. What is consistent, however, is that the proportion of A&H PGRs working in HE is a little higher than for other subjects, being just over half. However, that does mean that around 45% of A&H PGRs are working outside HE at this stage in their career.

	All subjects			A&H only			AHRC-funded	
	N	%		N	%		N	%
HE research	2470	26.7%		175	16.6%		56	20.7%
HE teaching/lecturing	1635	17.6%		300	28.4%		60	22.2%
HE other	390	4.2%		95	9.0%		32	11.9%
Research outside HE	945	10.2%		40	3.8%		10	3.7%
Other teaching	280	3.0%		85	8.1%		13	4.8%
Other common doctoral	2525	27.3%		105	10.0%		34	12.6%
Other	1020	11.0%		250	23.7%		64	23.7%
TOTAL	9265			1055			270	

Table A1.5 Occupational cluster of 2018/19 doctoral graduates, in any employment in the UK

For fear of respondent identifiability, HESA did not share specific job titles or employer names, but examination of the available sector and occupation information of each record for A&H PGRs in full-time employment in the UK showed a very wide variety of employment within the cluster categories outside HE or teaching. For example, respondents categorised in the 'Research outside HE' cluster mostly included individuals classified as 'social and humanities scientists' but who were working in sectors such as R&D, the public sector and (to a lesser extent) creative and cultural. When applied to other research degree subject areas, the 'other common doctoral occupations' cluster tends to contain large numbers of individuals working as 'professionals' in different STEM industries and fields, including accountancy, engineering, health, IT and consultancy. For A&H PGRs, this relatively smaller cluster was seen to contain a range of managerial functions across a wide range of sector. The larger cluster of 'other occupations' was exceptionally wide-ranging but included individuals working in creative and cultural occupations, artists, archivists and librarians, authors and editors, clergy and also a significant number of lower-skilled roles (the latter we infer could include PGRs in temporary jobs yet to enter a 'career job').

Analysis of reported earnings was carried out for all PGRs in full-time employment in the UK, revealing median figures of £36,000 overall and £34,000 for A&H PGRs. When the annual salaries were placed in bands, the resultant profiles in Figure A1.1 were obtained. These show that higher proportions of PGRs overall were earning in the bands between £33,000 and £51,000 than of the A&H PGRs, whereas comparatively more of the A&H PGRs earned below £33,000 per year. Together these depressed the median to a lower figure than for PGRs overall.

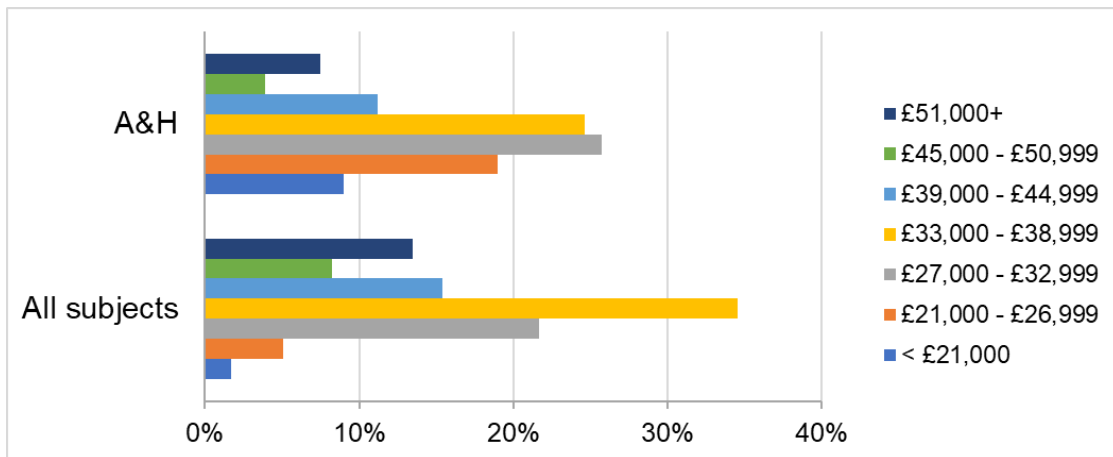


Figure A1.1 Proportion of PGRs in full-time employment in the UK who were earning in different annual salary bands (2018/19, N=6660)

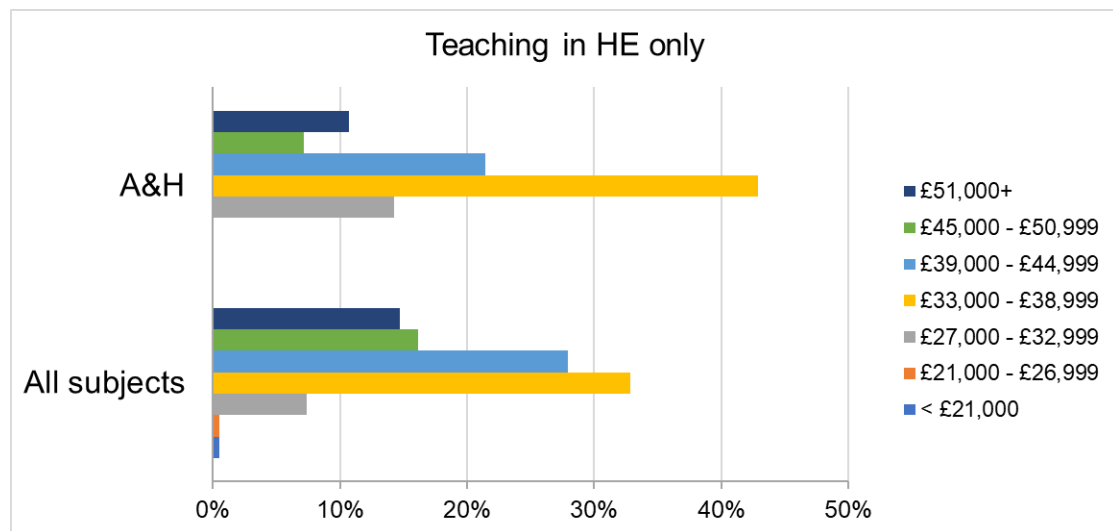


Figure A1.2 Proportion of PGRs in full-time employment in the UK within HE teaching roles who were earning in different annual salary bands (2018/19, N=6660)

If similar analysis is conducted within a key occupational cluster, such as Teaching in HE, Figure A1.2 shows that there was some difference in the earnings profile for A&H PGRs compared with all disciplines together. Higher proportions of these A&H PGRs were earning between £27,000 and £39,000, but lower proportions in bands above this. This resulted in a lower median salary (£37,000) for A&H PGRs than overall (£40,000) within this cluster. Given the somewhat higher than average age profile of A&H PGRs (which is higher than other subject groups other than social sciences), it might be expected that A&H PGR salaries within HE teaching roles might be relatively high, but this does not appear to be the case. When these results are compared with the overall earnings across all occupations, we can conclude that most of the highest-earning A&H PGRs are not in HE careers.

Similar analysis within the ‘Other occupations’ cluster, which is also relatively large for A&H PGRs, revealed that earnings were lower than for PGRs overall employed within this cluster, with medians of £26,000 and £32,000 respectively. Half of the A&H PGRs earned under £27,000 whereas only one quarter of all PGRs in this cluster did so.

Previous analyses of the employment contracts of employed PGRs have shown very high proportions who work in HE research roles do not have open-ended contracts but rather fixed-term arrangements, whereas the large majority of those working in all other occupational clusters do have open-ended contracts. Results for the 2018/19 PGRs were no different, and the dichotomy between those in HE research and others is so marked that an overall result is virtually meaningless. A low proportion of A&H PGRs work in HE research, which further diminishes the potential value of such a result in the context of this report. However, analysis purely of those who entered roles teaching in HE – which is a large sub-group of the A&H PGRs – reveals an interesting difference compared with PGRs across all disciplines in such roles. As Figure A1.2 shows, markedly fewer of the A&H PGRs in HE teaching roles have an open-ended contract (47%, compared with 69% overall), more have a short fixed-term contract (20%, compared with 7% overall) and somewhat more have more casual arrangements. The GO data do not give any further indication why this difference existed in the 2018/19 data (and analysis at this detailed level has not been attempted before, by us at least). This is perhaps some evidence for relatively weaker labour market conditions within UK universities for A&H PGRs compared with those in other disciplines.

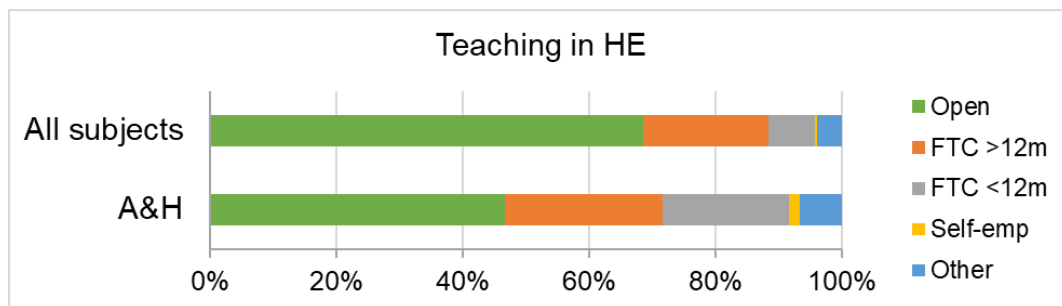


Figure A1.3 Proportion of PGRs in employment in the UK with different types of employment contract (2018/19, N=1635; FTC – fixed-term contract)

All respondents to the Graduate Outcomes survey are asked some questions about their employment. Analysis of those working full-time in the UK (which we are using as a crude proxy for those in settled, career employment) showed that over 80% of A&H PGRs considered that their current work fitted their career plans, nearly 90% found their work meaningful and about three quarters of them made use of the learning from their doctoral studies (Figure A1.4). Results for A&H were slightly lower than for PGRs overall. This difference may reflect the relatively higher proportion of A&H PGRs in other occupations, amongst which there were likely to be more PGRs working in a wide variety of occupations of which some had little connection with their doctoral study or skills.

Another survey question probed the extent to which PGRs had supervisory responsibility, which revealed that about 29% of all PGRs did, but this was slightly lower for A&H PGRs.

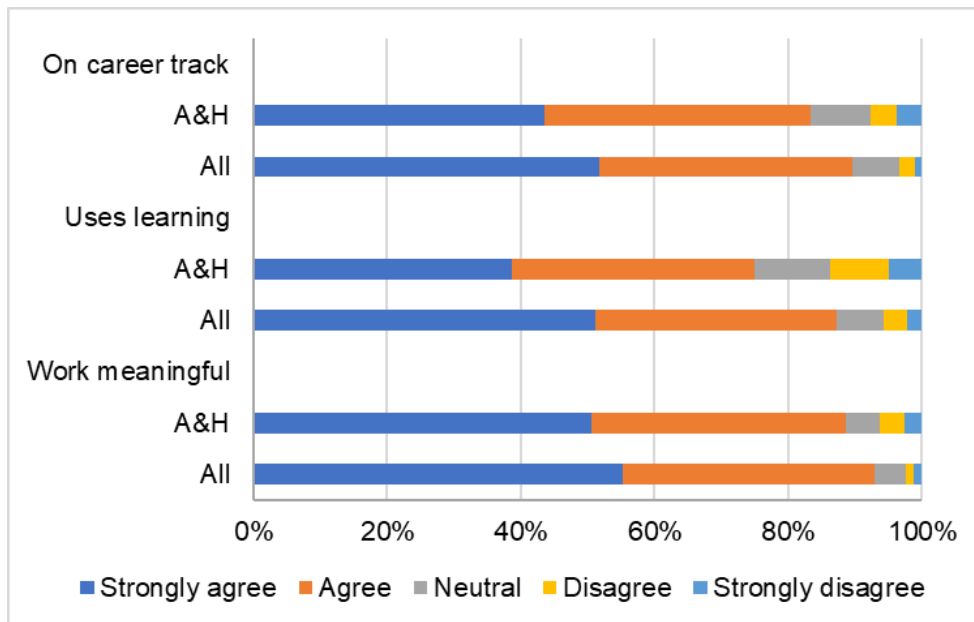


Figure A1.4 Extent of agreement in relation to perceptions about their current employment (2018/19 doctoral graduates in full-time employment in the UK)

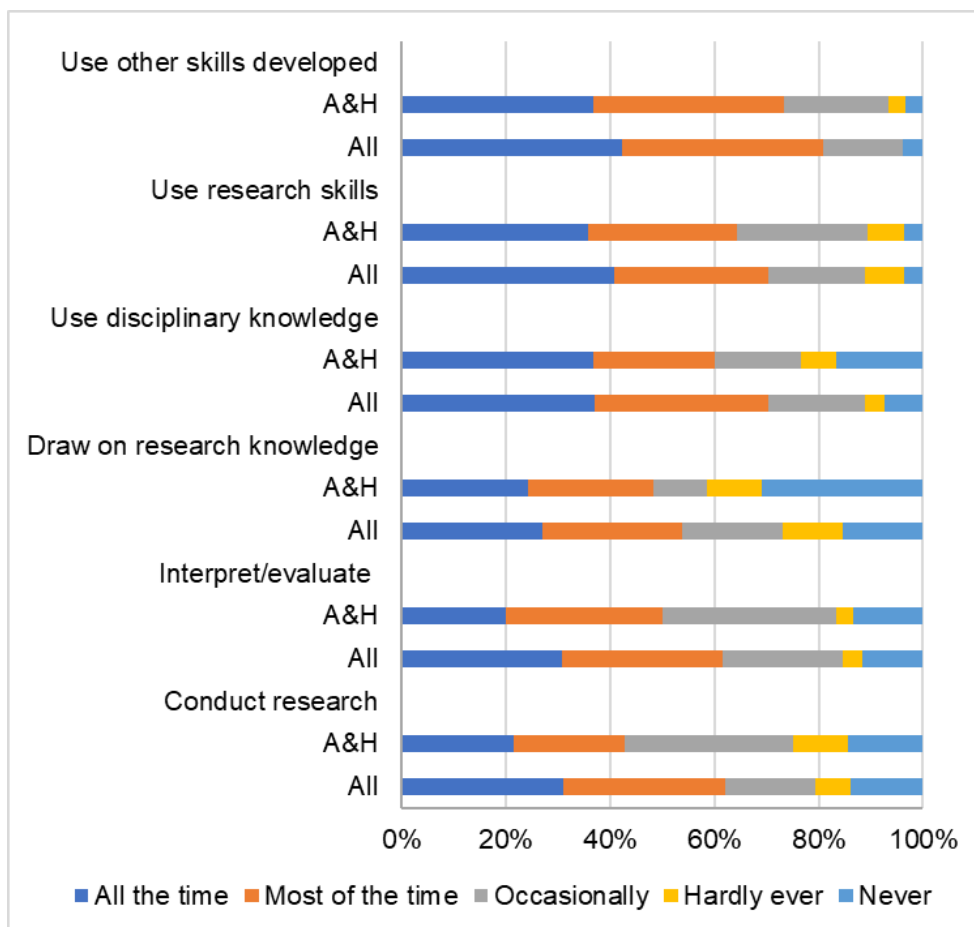


Figure A1.5 Frequency of activity within current employment (2018/19 doctoral graduates in full-time employment in the UK)

More detailed insight into the nature of employment of the PGRs was available from respondents whose institution had utilised the optional set of questions specifically for doctoral graduates, although for this question the response sample totalled only 220 A&H respondents (and 1805 respondents overall) for 2018/19 PGRs. Within that subsample, as Figure A1.5 shows, 43% of A&H respondents conducted research as part of their job all or most of the time. However, over half interpreted or evaluated research data in their work and around as many drew upon the research knowledge gained during their doctorate, while a higher proportion (c.60%) utilised their disciplinary knowledge from their studies. Just under two thirds of A&H PGRs reported that they used research skills developed during their doctoral research training and a higher proportion still (around three quarters) other skills developed during the doctorate.

For all these aspects, again, the comparable results for PGRs overall were somewhat higher than those for A&H PGRs. This is despite the overall trend we have noted whereby slightly more of the A&H PGRs were employed in HE than, for example, STEM PGRs. We interpret these consistent differences in skills use to relate partly to the wider existence of research-related jobs in STEM subjects, and the large number of A&H PGRs in teaching rather than research jobs in HE, as well as to the higher proportion of A&H PGRs in 'other' occupations (i.e. unrelated to research) referred to earlier.

Another line of evidence reflecting this were the results to a question on the extent to which PGRs reported that their doctorate had been required to obtain their current job, or whether it had been advantageous (rather than required), or not helpful. Amongst A&H PGRs, 42% said that the doctorate had been required in terms of both level and subject, while another 5% said either its level or subject had been required, while a further 26% felt it had been advantageous to them in gaining their current job (Figure A1.6). Thus, 27% thought it had not been helpful. Amongst all PGRs, a higher proportion (62%) said it had been a requirement and a further 24% that it had been advantageous, with only 14% saying that it was not.

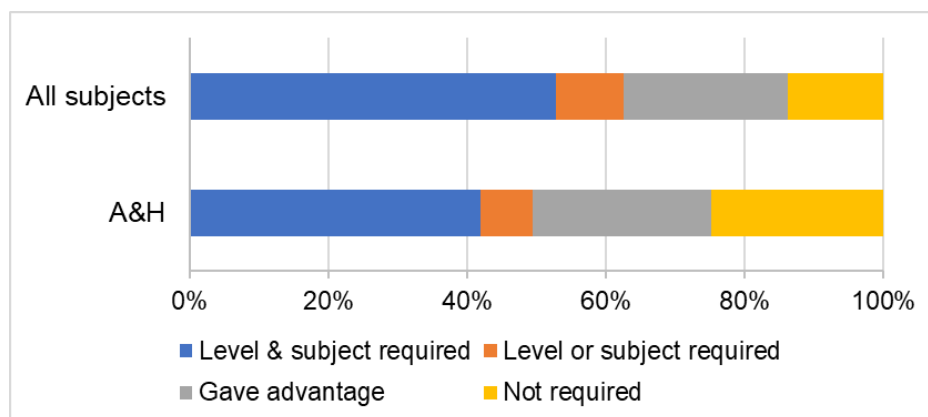


Figure A1.6 Extent of benefit of doctorate in gaining current employment (2018/19 doctoral graduates in full-time employment in the UK)

The survey also collected certain reflections from respondents about their HE study (so, in the case of PGRs, about their doctoral study). These results were very similar for both A&H and all PGRs, with 81% stating that they would be unlikely or very unlikely to do a different qualification, if given the chance again, while 74% were unlikely or very unlikely to choose research in a different subject area and 74% a different course of study. However, somewhat

fewer of them appeared to be so confident about where they studied, with 66% saying that they would be unlikely or very unlikely to choose a different provider, given the choice again. These appear all to be broadly positive retrospective perceptions of satisfaction with PGRs' doctoral study, and which were as positive for A&H PGRs as others.

Further issues probed through questions in the optional question bank for PGRs included respondents' more specific activities and experiences during their doctoral programme. Results to these questions suggested that around half of A&H PGRs had collaborated with researchers from other disciplines (although this lower than amongst all PGRs, which was 60%), while somewhat more of the A&H PGRs (just under 60%) than others said they had collaborated with others outside academia, higher than overall (Figure A1.7).

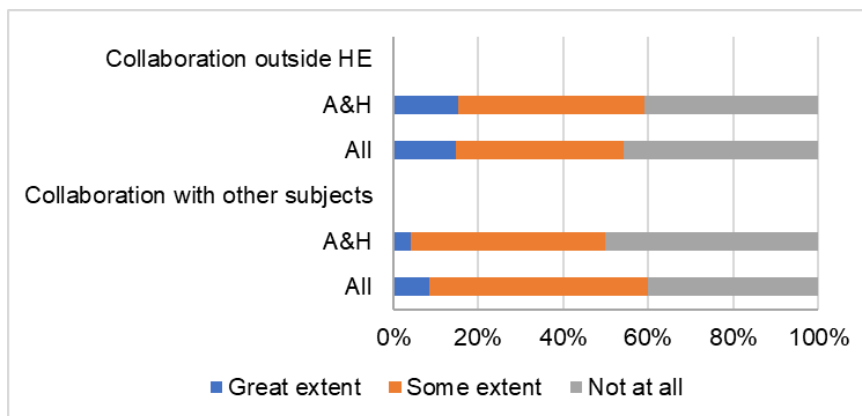


Figure A1.7 Extent of collaborations during doctoral research (2018/19 doctoral graduates)

A similar analysis of experiences of mobility – both international and intersectoral – during the doctorate gave the results in Figure A1.8, showing that similar proportions of A&H and all PGRs had undertaken some extent of international mobility during their doctorate, although somewhat fewer A&H PGRs than overall had undertaken an internship or work placement (around one quarter to 'a great extent' or 'to some extent'). It should be noted that the style of these questions has been changed since the 2018/19 survey, replacing the 'extent' scale with one identifying duration of the experience (or none), which should produce clearer results in future. Nonetheless, this is evidence that work placements or internships were less common amongst A&H PGRs' programmes than others', at that time. The data did not reveal differences between AHRC-funded and other A&H PGRs as these particular optional questions were asked predominantly of those who had been Research Council PGRs.

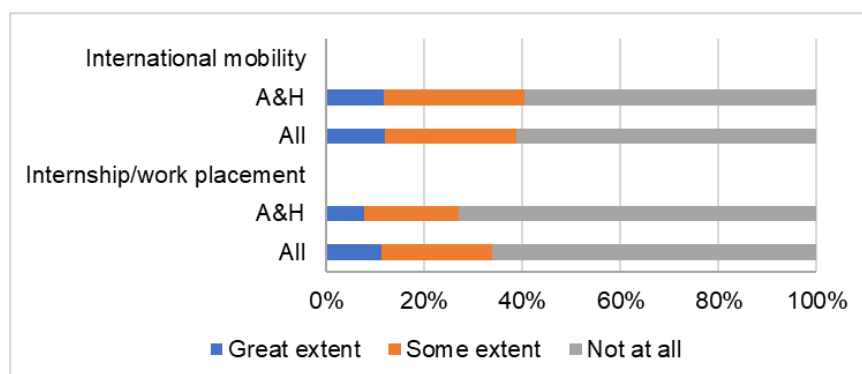


Figure A1.8 Extent of mobility during doctoral research (2018/19 doctoral graduates)