

Incorporating the UK GRAD Programme and UKHERD

CGS Annual Meeting

Doctorate Recipients and Doctoral Outcomes: US and UK Perspectives

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www.vitae.ac.uk

Vitae is supported by Research Councils UK (RCUK), managed by CRAC: The Career Development Organisation and delivered in partnership with regional Hub host universities

Developing researchers' skills and employability



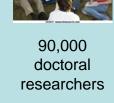
- UK drivers
- Vitae vision, aims and activities
- Postgraduate Research Experience Survey (PRES)
- Employability
 - What do researchers do?
 - RCUK cohort study
- Careers in Research Online Survey (CROS)
- Researcher development framework

2004

Quality Assurance Agency

Bologna Process







Roberts funding

development

£20m+ per year for skills and career

National organisations: Council, Vitae and others

Funding Councils, Research Councils, Universities UK, British

Maximising investment

Networks, information, policy and practice

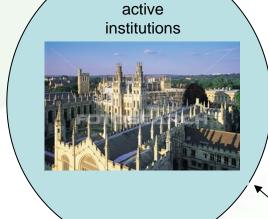
Research funders and universities

2008

European Charter and Code







120 research-

Excellence with impact



Vitae vision and aims



"For the UK to be world-class in supporting the personal, professional and career development of researchers"

- Building human capital by influencing the development and implementation of effective policy relating to researcher development
- Enhancing higher education provision to train and develop researchers
- Empowering researchers to make an impact in their careers
- Evidencing the impact of professional and career development support for researchers

Support for researchers



- Website
 - doctoral researchers
 - research staff
 - careers
- GRADBritain
- GRADschools
- PhD planner
- PGR tips
- Balanced researcher
- Creative researcher



Support for staff supporting researchers



Networks

- Vitae connections
- National & regional events

Databases

- Trainers and developers
- practice/resources

Programmes

- Effective researcher
- Careers in focus: academia, other sectors

Publications

- Hub newletters, bulletins, Overview
- Supervising a doctorate



PRES 2009



- Based on Australian survey PREQ
- Parallel confidential online surveys run by HEIs combined for aggregate analysis
- **2009:** 82 HEIs, 18,644 respondents, 28.6%
- Experiences of doctoral researchers against expectations
- Scales relate to QAA Code of Practice
 - Supervision
 - Skills development
 - Infrastructure
 - Intellectual climate
 - Goals and standards
 - Thesis examination
 - Professional development and career

PRES 2009 - experiences



met or exceeded expectations

Supervisory support and guidance	80%
Opportunities to develop research skills	86%
Opportunities to develop transferable skills	85%
Access to appropriate facilities	81%
Research environment	77%
Guidance on institutional standards and expectations for research degree programme	77%
Overall experience of research degree programme	84%

Employability: careers projects

- Vitae 'What do researchers do?'
- Vitae careers stories portal
 - UK searchable repository for researchers' stories and projects
- International doctoral graduates destinations project
 - annual survey of international graduates (DLHE)
 - tracking study
- RCUK ten year cohort study
- Employers' survey and briefings
- Careers website section





What do researchers do? First destinations by subject



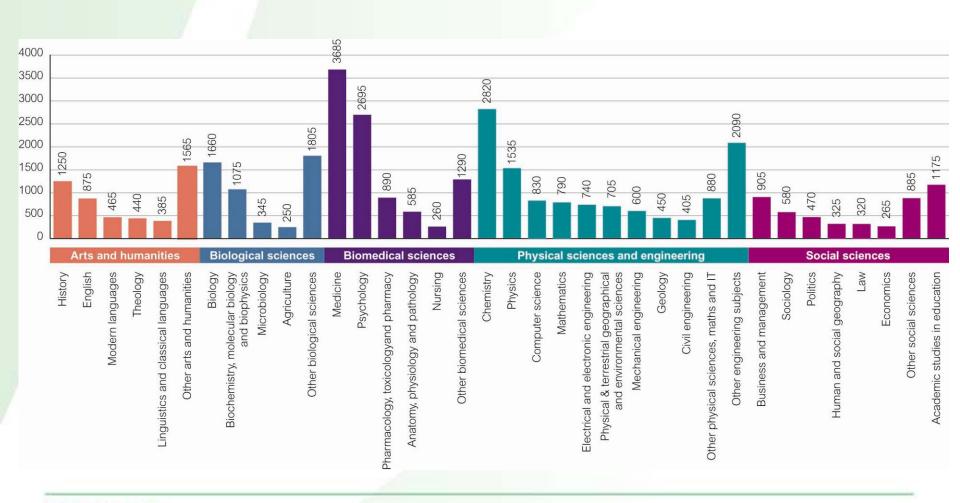


- 2003 2007 doctoral graduates
- Cohort 12.5k 14.5k
- 54-58% UK-domiciled
- 46-48% female
- 26-27% part-time
- 65-70% response rate
- 30 subjects and 6 'others'

Doctoral graduates by subject 2003-07

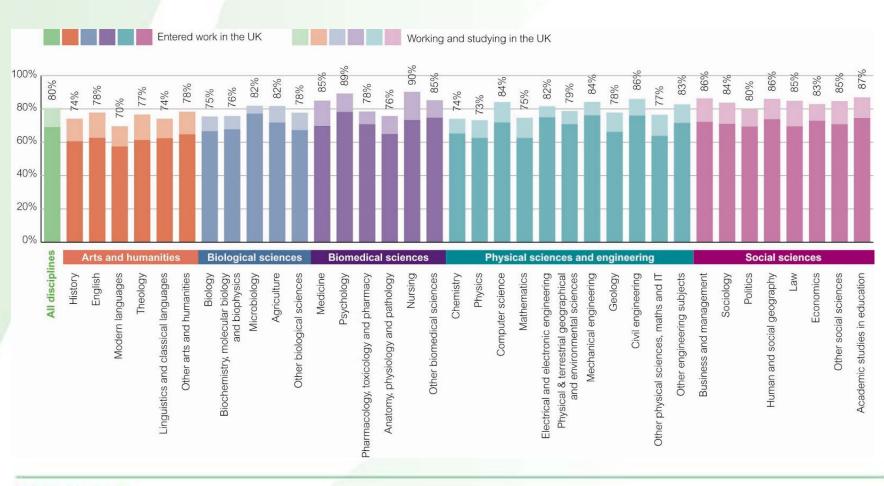


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Percentage employed in the UK

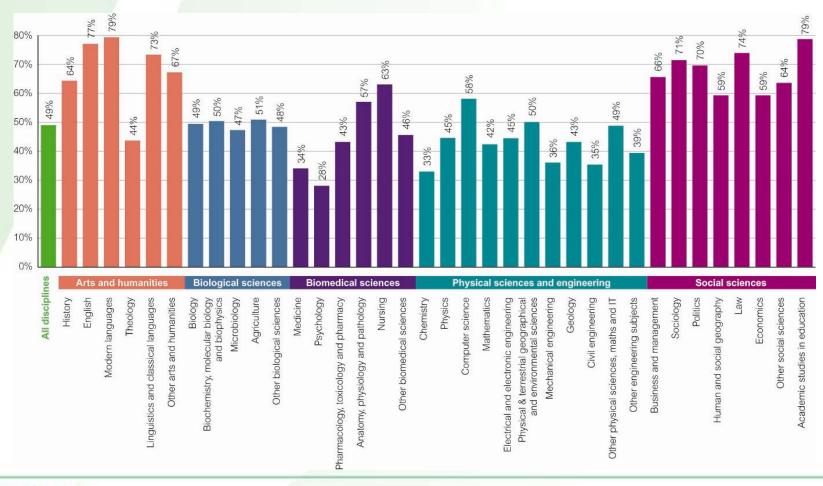




Employed in the education sector 49% overall



Varies from 28% (psychology) to 79% (modern languages)

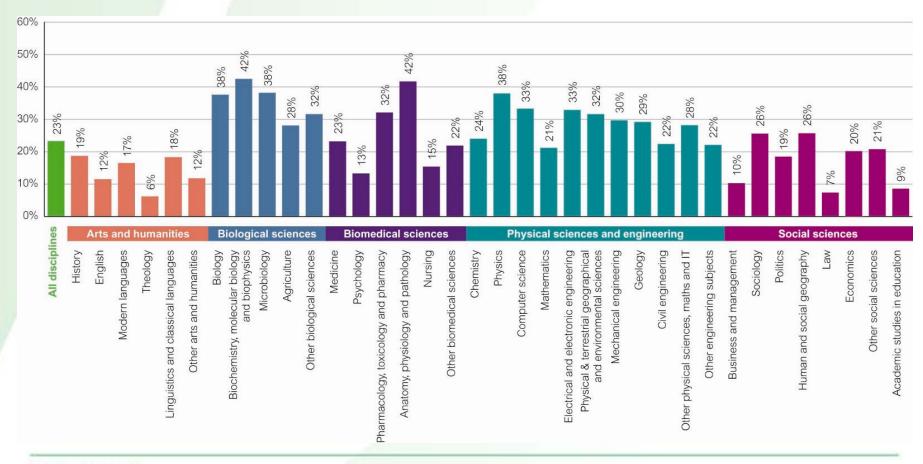


Employed as research staff in higher education: 23% overall



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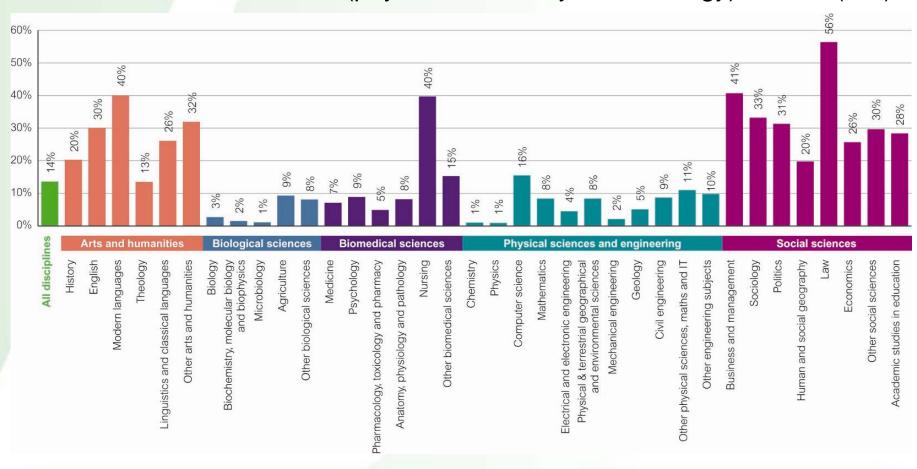
Varies from 6% (theology) to 43% (biology, biochemistry, molecular biology and biophysics)



Employed as in HE lecturing and teaching: 14% overall



Varies from less than 1% (physics, chemistry, microbiology) to 56% (law)

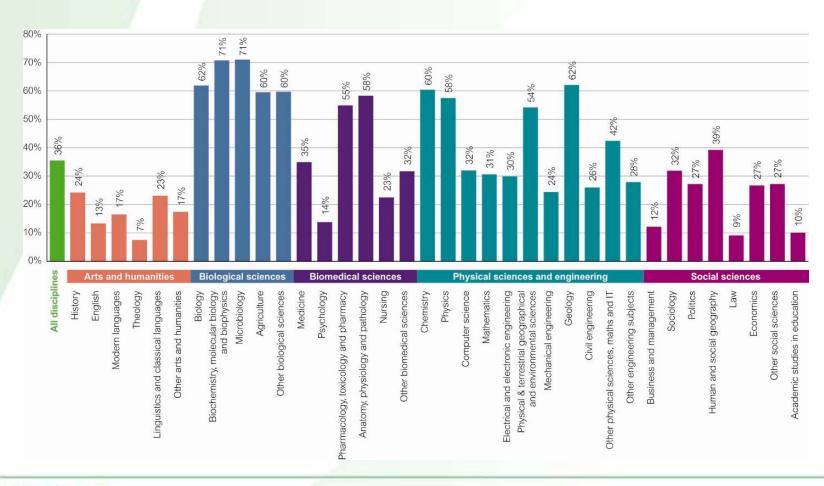


Employed in research roles 35% overall



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Varies from 7% (theology) to 71% (some biological subjects)



Vitae career stories portal



- Searchable database of researcher career stories
 - video, oral, written stories (600)
 - narrative journeys; turning and tipping points
 - demonstrate the wider impact of researcher careers on society/the economy
 - upload individual stories
 - post information on related career stories projects (30)
- Complement statistical information on researchers' careers
- Share approaches, methodologies and questions relating to the collection of career stories
- Community of practice for those building libraries of career stories

What do researchers do? Career profiles





- 40 career stories
- 1000 1st destination occupations
- Two emerging themes:
 - significant impact on employability
 - influence on career journey

I have 'drawn on my experience as a doctoral student in virtually all the jobs I have had since leaving university.'

Andrew Hann (history), English Heritage

'My doctorate changed my life. It opened doors, and it also opened my mind. I take on challenges now, in my life and my career, because I have faith in my own abilities.'

Cora Beth Knowles (Latin literature), Open University

RCUK cohort study



- Ten year study
- 3.5 year destination study (L-DLHE)
 - follow up on 1 year DLHE study
- 7 year tracking study
- Employers' views of the value of doctoral graduates
- Career stories (identifying impact)

L-DLHE: importance of education and work experience in obtaining current role



		Formal requirement or important	Not important
1	Skills and competencies	92% (44, 48)	3%
1	Qualification	82% (50, 32)	6%
1/2	Subject knowledge	82% (40, 42)	7%
1	Relevant work experience	78% (26, 52)	8%
1	[It fitted into my career plans: 7	73.8%]	
	[It was exactly the type of work [Very or fairly satisfied with care	-	

L-DLHE: use of skills, knowledge and experience



	most of time	not at all
Use your general disciplinary knowledge	65%	4%
Conduct research	40%	15%
Use your research skills	47%	6%
Use your generic skills	58%	2%

L-DLHE: Extent of impact in current job



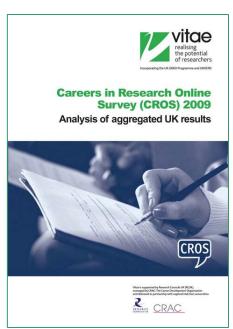
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		Great extent	Some extent	not at all
	Progress towards your long term career aspirations	50%	41%	10%
	Be innovative in the workplace	47%	47%	6%
	Make a difference in the workplace	40%	53%	7%
	Access immediate or short-term job opportunities in your chosen career	36%	43%	22%
	Enhance your social and intellectual capabilities beyond employment?	41%	48%	11%
1	Enhance quality of your life generally	39%	51%	10%

CROS 2009



- Parallel confidential online surveys run by HEIs combined for aggregate analysis
- Very representative of overall population high validity
- Overall, most researchers feel:
 - valued and satisfied with work-life balance (72%)
 - integrated in their department (71%)
 - stimulated by research culture (74%)
 - their HEI supports training and career development
 - belief in HEI commitment to equality and diversity



Support and career development CROS



- Half have undertaken appraisal in last 2 years (up from 32% in 2002)
- Most are encouraged to consider career development (40% talked to manager)
- 2/3 received an induction to their role (up from half in 2002)
- 2/3 participated in training in last year (up from 1/3 in 2006)

Room for improvement:

 Few talk to careers service or seek advice from development staff



Researchers' responsibilities



- Most are well-informed about current employment and research (although less so about their progression)
- Half have a career plan (taking ownership of career appears to be a strong factor driving attitude/engagement)

Room for improvement:

Strong appetite for development (and believe access is open);
 but many appear not yet to have taken advantage

- Many feel contributions like teaching, supervision and management not valued
- Half do not think treated equally to lecturing staff re: career progression or participation in decision-making

Researcher development framework



- Tool for planning, promoting, supporting personal, professional and career development of researchers in HE
- Primarily for researchers and those supporting researchers
- Describes knowledge, skills, behaviours and personal qualities of researchers at different stages of being a researcher
- Recognises individual difference and different career paths/aspirations
- Realistic, but encourages researchers to aspire to excellence
- Couched in accessible language but providing a lexicon for communicating research qualities
- NOT intended for job descriptions, person specs or appraisal systems

Structure of RDF: stages



- New researcher
 - researcher in training
- Researcher
 - early career, postdoctorate
- Established researcher
 - level of independence, national reputation
- Advanced researcher
 - research leader, international reputation
- Eminent researcher
 - international leader, world expert

Structure of RDF: domains



Professional and intellectual attributes

- knowledge base
- cognitive skills
- creativity

Personal effectiveness

- personal qualities
- self-organisation
- career development skills

Research organisation and governance

- professional conduct
- project management
- finance, funding and resources

Impact and influence

- Communicating effectively
- working with others and leadership
- relating to the broader context
- application of research and knowledge exchange

RDF: examples of descriptors



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Proficiency level Descriptors	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	
Time Management	Manages own time effectively to complete research project; sticks to dear plan	Makes timely decisions. Delivers a project on time; quick and efficient; responds flexibly.	e; ent;			
Response to change	Adapts approach with guidance when required to; carefully considers risk	Adapts to changes; balances risk and opportunity	Engages with change; expects change and is prepared for it; manages risk accordingly	Finds change stimulating; anticipates change	Drives change, takes personal risk	
Self-reliance	Recognises boundaries and draws upon and use sources of support as appropriate (D6)	Self reliant (D7) capable of directing others	Builds and uses own support structures effectively; contributes to others' support	Maintains a range and variety of support structures. Independence established; recognises need for collegiality	Exploits focussed and targeted support mechanisms	

References



- Vitae <u>www.vitae.ac.uk</u>
- PRES 2009 www.heacademy.ac.uk/pres
- What do researchers do? www.vitae.ac.uk/wdrd
- Career stories portal <u>www.vitae.ac.uk/careerstoriesportal</u>
- CROS www.cros.ac.uk / www.vitae.ac.uk/cros
- RCUK cohort study www.rcuk.ac.uk/rescareer/rcdu/impact.htm
- Researcher development framework (RDF) www.vitae.ac.uk/rdfconsultation