

EXPERIENCES OF MOBILITY DIFFER BETWEEN GROUPS



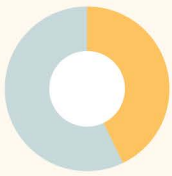
The **postdoctoral period** is important for mobility yet receives less focus in literature than PhDs



38%

of UK researchers moved to take a postdoctoral position in another country following their PhD studies

Graduates from elsewhere in the EU are **even more likely than UK nationals to move overseas after graduation**, and there is also indication that international postdoctoral mobility is becoming more common



43%

of postdocs cited that the **availability of research funding** is a particularly important barrier to mobility for early-career researchers



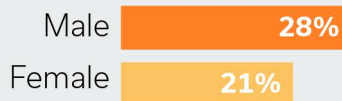
A key driver of mobility for postdocs is **career progression**, and personal circumstances are generally considered to be less of a barrier for this group than for more senior researchers



Women are less internationally mobile than men, facing greater personal barriers



Personal relationships, children and family care responsibilities can inhibit mobility



Male researchers are more likely to be mobile than female researchers



Childcare arrangements are important factors in mobility decisions, especially for women

When they do move, **women report greater benefits from mobility**



Elite scientists are drawn to **research excellence**



Funding is less of a barrier for this group



This group are drawn to **strong institutions** who already have excellent researchers



The **US and UK** are key destinations for elite scientists



More senior scientists may better maintain **collaborative links with their country of origin** and may be better able to benefit from networking benefits as well as gains in terms of academic performance