



Eurodoc Survey I

The First Eurodoc Survey on Doctoral Candidates in Twelve European Countries

Descriptive Report

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Eurodoc – The European Council of Doctoral Candidates and Junior Researchers

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Descriptive Report

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List of Acronyms and Country Abbreviations

AT	-	Austria
BE	-	Belgium
CY	-	Cyprus
DC	-	Doctoral Candidates
DE	-	Germany
EC	-	European Commission
ERA	-	European Research Area
ES	-	Spain
ESOF	-	EuroScience Open Forum
EUA	-	European University Association
EURODOC	-	European Council of Doctoral Candidates and Junior Researchers
EUROSTAT	-	European Statistics
FI	-	Finland
FR	-	France
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
HE	-	Higher Education
HR	-	Croatia
INCHER	-	International Centre for Higher Education Research
INTAS	-	International Association for the Promotion of Co-operation with Scientists
ISCED	-	International Standard Classification of Education
NIS	-	New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union
NL	-	The Netherlands
NO	-	Norway
PT	-	Portugal
R&D	-	Research and Development
SE	-	Sweden
SI	-	Slovenia
SPSS	-	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
UNESCO	-	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

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Preface

“Nothing happens unless first a dream.”
Carl Sandburg.

The vision

Eurodoc members had a vision: the vision that all the experience and empirical data assembled over a 6-year period could lead to improvements on graduate education at the doctoral level throughout Europe.

The starting point

Knowledge and science are recognized as cornerstones of human development, a means for expanding individual's capabilities and choices, as well as of overcoming human poverty and increasing welfare. In the 21st century, knowledge is also an increasingly dynamic factor of production and a powerful driver for productivity and growth. Doctoral candidates and junior researchers¹ perform most of their work at research centres (e.g., universities, R&D units), being pivotal in how knowledge for current and future use is applied and preserved.

There are approximately 680,000² doctoral candidates in Europe - exact numbers are unknown. They bring in an enormous input to knowledge and science. Their understanding and abilities should be put to the best use, but there is not any real data allowing making proof of it, at least not at the transnational level. Even now little is known about them and the key-role they play in Europe's scientific development. Therefore Eurodoc, the European Council of Doctoral Candidates and Junior Researchers, launched a survey for this specific group of knowledge promoters.

This survey aimed at achieving comparative data on several sections touching the so-called third cycle of higher education and research. Some examples are:

- 1. Academic/employment status*
- 2. Doctoral experience*
- 3. Overall working conditions*
- 4. Economic aspects of working and conditions offered at the doctoral stage*
- 5. Academic mobility*
- 6. Academic activities*
- 7. Future prospects*

To reach the goal of a comparative database at the European level, Eurodoc proposed a cross-sectional design using an internet-based survey for the data collection process. The advantage of this method is that a quick delivery is assured by successfully contacting a large number of respondents at once, covering wide geographical areas. Data collection and treatment procedures were chosen in order to guarantee data comparability and their potential generalisation for the whole population of doctoral candidates in Europe.

¹ **Definition:** The survey on **doctoral candidates** included all kind of early stage researchers within Europe working on their thesis in contexts such as universities, public research centres, industry, or private research. The term doctoral candidate is used throughout the report in an overarching sense, covering all kinds of expressions commonly used to name early stage researchers (e.g., doctoral candidates, doctoral researchers, PhD candidates, PhD students, doctoral students, etc.). The use of such terms depends on European country, research environment, kind of funding, or the status as student/ employee/ doctoral candidate.

The term **junior researcher** refers to all young researchers, who have finished their doctorate and are working at the postdoctoral level within the academic/ research sector. The expression junior researcher concerns all kinds of postdoctoral fellows, researchers, and young researchers somewhere in between the end of their doctorate and senior researcher/ professorship position.

² Meri (2007).

Logbook of a dream:

From December 2008 to May 2009, Eurodoc conducted the first Europe-wide survey on doctoral researchers – the first survey with this scale – in cooperation with the International Centre for Higher Education Research at the University of Kassel.

Approximately 8,900 doctoral candidates answered the survey. These respondents were, depending on the country, students enrolled in doctoral programmes as well as academic and research assistants working on their doctoral degree (or equivalent). Efforts were made to match respondents with the general population, in terms of variables such as gender, field of study and academic status. The questionnaire included 77 questions and took about 30 minutes to complete.

A first data cleaning, analysis and evaluation was done between August and October 2009 and a second data cleaning and analysis between April 2010 and January 2011. During Eurodoc survey experts' workshop in Bonn, which took place in November 2009, preliminary data was presented and discussed. Social scientists as well as experts in higher education policy making from all over Europe were invited, to discuss the first draft of the outcomes, together with stakeholders – among which, representatives of Europe's young researchers.

The goal was to reach a more comprehensive, in-depth interpretation of results, to come to conclusions for policy making recommendations at a European level, and to prepare a draft publication of the results, making it available to a wider audience.

The main outcome of the Bonn workshop in November 2009 was that the Eurodoc survey experts' team should go back to the data and do additional data-cleaning procedures. Only after completing such procedure the survey working group was advised to present a first general descriptive report focussing on: describing the survey, data collection procedures, main outcomes, as well as what was learnt from implementing such a project with nearly no funding nor any paid workforce in its background.

These were the goals of a highly motivated group of doctoral candidates and junior researchers, bound together by the ties of a network called Eurodoc. The group's high motivation was the cornerstone of this project as it was accomplished with almost no funding. Its main outcomes are:

- (a) The descriptive report here presented, and
- (b) A feasibility study for another survey conducted under less exploratory conditions.

This new project, following up on Eurodoc initial assessment, could be entitled a "European survey on the situation of doctoral candidates". Such a report would provide the scientific community and other stakeholders with suggestions on how to make and implement policies and other relevant measures for this area of decision-making, based on already collected data.

Findings presented in this report concern data of only 12 out of more than 30 countries doctoral candidates' taking part in the survey. Although efforts were made to include only information that is representative, some precaution is advised when it comes to generalizing the report conclusions, solely on the basis of the available data.

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4. *The respondents,*
5. *Stakeholders in policy making and research positions all over Europe. Their help was crucial for the achievement of this report.*

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Last but not least, we would like to wish that all readers might find in the report interesting new insights into the current state of the situation of doctoral candidates throughout Europe. We hope it will help fuelling the debate around the theme.

The editing team

Foreword

The cooperation of the International Centre for Higher Education Research (INCHER), at the University of Kassel (Germany) was essential for the planning and completion of the first Europe-wide survey on doctoral researchers. Through various discussions held at the European level, either in Bologna meetings and conferences or in conferences addressing the development of the European Research Area (ERA), those involved always came to the same conclusion: the existing lack of comparable data about the situation of European doctoral candidates.

Knowledge about the situation of doctoral candidates in Europe is far from being satisfactory and adequate. This Europe-wide survey on doctoral candidates and junior researchers was conducted as an attempt to answer a number of key questions related to roles, tasks, and personal situation of doctoral candidates and junior researchers in Europe. Some of these issues are also included in the European Charter for Researchers³.

More than simply contributing to the clarification of issues such as the ones mentioned above, the survey also intended to improve the situation of doctoral candidates and junior researchers within Europe. Therefore, Eurodoc decided to make operational a survey aiming to overcome the information gap and to expand current knowledge about this specific population.

The project had its onset in 2005. Eurodoc managed to bring together a group of highly motivated persons from all over Europe and started by collecting background information about the different programmes and organisational structures operating within Europe's national contexts. From there, the project slowly grew until it gave rise to the development of a Europe-wide survey focussing on the situation of doctoral candidates and junior researchers. Finally, in December 2008, due to the cooperation with INCHER, the endeavour was officially started. By asking key-questions on a number of topics addressed elsewhere (e.g., European Charter for Researchers⁴), Eurodoc conceived the survey as a means of attempting to generate information capable of influencing political decision-making. Its final outcome is the descriptive report here presented – a study on the feasibility of implementing a professional panel for doctoral education in Europe.

The survey was the first attempt of this kind that succeeded in activating the participation of approximately 8,900 doctoral candidates, from more than 30 countries: Austria, Belgium, Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, FYR Macedonia, Moldova, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Slovenia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Turkey and Ukraine. However, only the data from 12 of the 30 participating countries can be declared statistically significant.

Survey topics intended on being comprehensive and included questions on qualification requirements, career paths, funding schemes, models of training and supervision, working conditions, expected and achieved results of scientific work, as well as mobility. The survey was launched on the 10th of December 2008, and was online until the 31st of May 2009.

In its background, there were a number of questions in urgent need of an answer:

- What is the real situation, concerning current employment situation, social benefits and working conditions, for doctoral candidates and junior researchers in Europe?
- What are the differences between European countries, cultures and models of doctoral education and what can one learn from such differences?

For the first of the two questions listed above, some answers can be found in the present report. Some tendencies in answering patterns can be seen as an indicator of what is happening in terms of doctoral candidates and junior researchers' employment situation, work conditions and social benefits.

³ EC (2005).

⁴ EC (2005).

However, one should be cautious and avoid over-interpreting such results. With reference to the second of the two general questions previously outlined, no additional analysis are needed, but for comparative purposes, data concerning the national, regional and institutional contexts would have to be taken into account.

The editing team

Executive Summary

This report summarizes Eurodoc 2008/09 survey's main findings. It describes it from the beginning to its conclusion: how it was created, put into practice, analysed and, finally, how the project had its findings published.

Following the questionnaire's structure, the report is divided into seven main chapters:

A. Sample Profile

B. Career Path

C. Funding

D. Training and Supervision

E. Working Conditions

F. Academic Work

G. Mobility

Each chapter presents a description of a specific section of the questionnaire, being that connection easily identifiable through the title given to them (report chapter and questionnaire section).

Chapter A outlines the sample details (e.g., its size and its distribution according to diverse aggregating variables) and the analysis conducted according to specific split-variables. By doing so, it will be possible to better understand who the persons answering the survey were and what was the respondents' overall profile.

Chapter B provides information that contributes to the understanding of doctoral candidates and junior researchers' career path or the stages they undertook while working on their doctoral research. It is also the chapter's aim to assess this population's career aspirations and/or envisioned future.

The following chapter focuses on section C of the questionnaire – funding. The aim of this part of the survey and of the report is to determine what funding, if any, is secured for researchers, when they start their doctorate, as well as whether the funding they have is competitive and sufficient to meet living costs.

Chapter D, in accordance to its corresponding section of the questionnaire, intends to determine whether doctoral researchers identify the need for training and if they are given the opportunity to receive training when they require it. Additional topics covered concern respondents' perceptions on subject-specific aspects of training, as well as on several key-skills, and the quality of the supervision at their disposal. It is also the chapter's aim to bring some insight into doctoral candidates and junior researchers level of satisfaction with the work relationship being established with their supervisors. In other words, the goal of this chapter is to bring further enlightenment to a number of topics relating to the following two critical questions: Do doctoral researchers have access to training opportunities when they so require? Do they consider the supervision at their disposal adequate?

Chapter E, entitled “working conditions”, addresses the following questions: how long did it take for doctoral candidates and junior researchers answering the survey to complete their doctorate? Were respondents entitled to use their own data? Did they believe to be the object of any discrimination as a consequence of their gender?

Chapter F presents data concerning respondents' answers on topics such as the academic work resulting from doctoral candidates' research and the different types of activities they engage in during their doctorate. Based on this, chapter F puts into focus data concerning respondents' answers on topics such as the academic work resulting from doctoral candidates' research and the different types of activities they engage in during their doctorate.

The final chapter, chapter G, presents data concerning doctoral candidates and junior researchers' interest in mobility, either concerning their current situation, their future plans or expectations, and their previous mobility experiences. It is also the aim of the chapter to provide data on respondents' reasons or motivations to go abroad, to identify most common types of mobility, perceived barriers to one's mobility, sources of funding, and the ways in which those in a mobility situation stay in contact with their home countries.

Each chapter concludes with a summary of the main findings. The report also ends with a general conclusion and outlook of the findings. Method and survey limitations are portrayed in appendix A; appendixes B, C and D include additional tables and figures.

Introduction

Among other European documents, the Lisbon Agenda highlights that knowledge and science are recognized as cornerstones of human development, a means of expanding individual's capabilities and choices, and a tool for overcoming human poverty. In the 21st century, knowledge is also an increasingly dynamic factor of production and a powerful driver of productivity. It can only be accomplished, if understood as a lifelong and life-wide process. Furthermore, the modern conception of technological development demands a symbiotic link between societal activity and research institutions both on the public and private sector.

According to some estimates, there are around 680,000 doctoral candidates⁵ only within Europe. Their abilities should be put to the best use for knowledge, science and society in general.

Eurodoc saw in this survey an excellent means of identifying the main issues affecting doctoral candidates and junior researchers and collecting evidence-based information. The outcomes of such an endeavour aims at facilitating discussions about improvements in certain areas of doctoral education, as well as at identifying potential solutions at the policy-making level – one of the reports potential value.

Main objectives of Eurodoc survey

Eurodoc's major goal with this survey was to develop a comparative database, at European level, on topics such as the ones addressed by each of the survey sections. The specific goals of each of these sections have been described in the executive summary.

Eurodoc survey outcomes can be of great interest to a wide range of target audiences. The survey delivers relevant information and trends in doctoral education especially for:

- Institutional staff (doctoral candidates, junior researchers, senior researchers and professors, institutional directors), involved in the scientific career development process. Eurodoc aims at providing them with an insight into current practice and highlight key issues raised by both stakeholders and researchers on the basis of the survey data,
- Policy makers, members of funding bodies and other actors on national, European or international level. Eurodoc aims to illustrate the range of ways in which policy is currently being implemented in the varying contexts of the institutions represented within the database. This can lead to provisional conclusions on their implementation efficiency or, in turn, on the need for further improvements.

To summarize, a survey on doctoral candidates, at the international level (including especially INTAS⁶, NIS⁷ and other European countries), has never been conducted before. Eurodoc recognized an imperious need for this kind of study. Eurodoc believed such a survey would help filling in the gaps of current knowledge about terms and conditions of doctoral candidates' learning, working and mobility experiences. Equally important is the fact that the survey itself was designed and conducted by an international group of doctoral candidates and junior researchers, coming from various academic backgrounds, which ended up giving the whole endeavour a broader interdisciplinary and trans-cultural perspective.

The main section (chapters A-G) contains the descriptive, statistical report. The appendices provide readers with additional information on the method section of the survey, the questionnaire used (appendix A), as well as some additional tables (appendix B & C) and figures (appendix D).

⁵ Meri (2007).

⁶ INTAS - International Association for the Promotion of Co-operation with Scientists

⁷ NIS - New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union

A. Sample Profile

It is the aim of this chapter to outline sample details (e.g., its size, its distribution according to diverse aggregating variables) and the analysis conducted according to specific split-variables. By doing so, it is possible to better understand the respondents and their overall profile.

Main Findings

Break Variables

This descriptive report makes use of three split-variables (they are all included in Table I - 3):

A2= Country where the doctorate was started

A4= Field of study according to the ISCED classification

H2= Gender

One of INCHER's recommendations was to use country and field of science or gender and field of science as combined break variables. The evaluation team did a follow up on this idea in the second round of evaluation.

On the other hand, the Eurodoc survey experts team found the use of the ISCED variable in combination with country and/or gender to be problematic. Sample sizes were simply too small. The cross-tabulation done with ISCED showed some trends that would have been built on very thin ice from methodological perspective. In other words, if a comparison of the variable country where the doctorate started (A2) with gender (H2) and with ISCED (A4) was conducted, the single samples would be lower than 5-10 persons answering (sometimes even only a single person). Therefore, for methodological reasons, such comparisons are not discussed in the present report.

Appendix B and C show all the tables that are not in the text. In appendix B the tables presented concern the variables that were cross-tabulated with country. Appendix C includes the tables for the variables that are cross-tabulated with country and gender.

Country Variables

Country variables are the central dimension under analysis within the framework of the present report. They are used to make comparisons between respondents from all the countries answering the survey. As such, they can be considered as one of its most interesting features. Though, Eurodoc Survey I questionnaire contained a couple of different country variables. This made it extremely difficult for the evaluation team to decide which of the variables should be selected as central country variables.

The questions containing country variables were:

- A2: In which country did you start your doctorate?
- A3: In which country are you doing your doctorate?
- H3: In which country were you born? If you were born in a country that does not exist anymore (e.g., Yugoslavia), please indicate the country your place of birth currently belongs to.
- H4: In which country do you reside?
- H5: In which country did you get your entry qualification for higher education?
- H6: In which country did you receive the degree which was required to start your doctorate?
- H7: What is the country of your citizenship?

Finally, the evaluation team decided to select as the central country variable for comparison purposes "A2 – In which country did you start your doctorate?". This variable clearly refers to the place

(country) where the doctoral candidate started his/her doctorate – when thinking about the aims of the current project, this seemed the most suitable choice.

Table I - 1: Country sample sizes (included samples)

Country	AT	BE	HR	FI	FR	DE	NL	NO	PT	SI	ES	SE	Total
Frequency	610	301	324	654	1,126	1,165	583	755	907	246	399	491	7,561

* N=7,561, valid percentages, valid n

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

The sample of 7,561 respondents contains 610 doctoral candidates from Austria, 301 from Belgium, 324 from Croatia, 654 from Finland, 1,126 from France, 1,165 from Germany, 583 from the Netherlands, 755 from Norway, 907 from Portugal, 246 from Slovenia, 399 from Spain, and 491 from Sweden. Again, it should be mentioned that Eurodoc has done a pioneer work with this survey. Thus, this report is part of a learning process and the reliability for country comparisons cannot be guaranteed. Randomized sample procedures were not applied, hence small differences between as well as in-between countries should not be over-interpreted.

Some suggestions for conducting additional analysis of the available data set are presented:

Several variables concerning respondents' country (of origin/residence/citizenship) and mobility (up to date and intended) are included in the survey. The mobility section of the report includes an additional set of variables that could have been used for comparisons. However, because this was beyond the scope of the report, which aimed solely at accomplishing a descriptive analysis of doctoral candidates and junior researchers in Europe, the authors chose to focus only on the three main break-variables already mentioned: A2 (country where the doctorate started), H2 (Gender) and A4 (Field of Science according to ISCED). One recommendation would be to take the set of country variables and cross-tabulate them. Interesting material concerning mobility tendencies could be an outcome.

Age and Gender Differences

Regarding respondents age range (Table I - 2, question H2) the majority lies between 26 and 35 years of age (70-90%). In Austria, Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, Slovenia and Spain about half of the respondents are between 26 and 30 years old. In France this age group represents 67% of the respondents. However, this age group is less represented by doctoral candidates answering the survey who come from Croatia (36%), Finland (37%), Norway (34%), Portugal (41%) and Sweden (40%). In Finland, Norway, Portugal and Sweden around a quarter of the respondents are older than 36 years old.

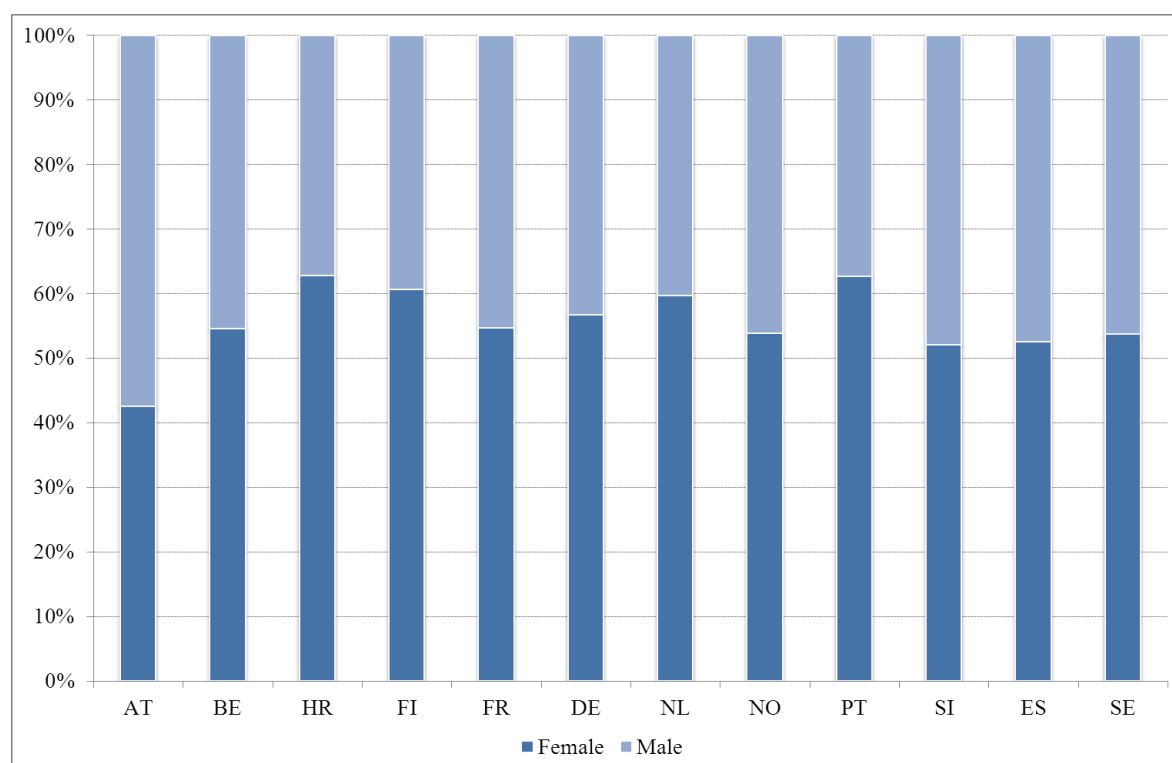
Table I - 2: Age (Question H2: What is your year of birth? Calculated and grouped on the basis of 2010)

	<25 years	26-30 years	31-35 years	36-40 years	41-50 years	> 50 years	Total
Austria	1.50%	49.30%	32.10%	9.20%	6.30%	1.70%	477
Belgium	11.60%	59.40%	19.50%	4.80%	4.00%	0.80%	251
Croatia	0.40%	35.80%	49.60%	12.50%	1.30%	0.40%	240
Finland	0.50%	36.60%	37.50%	13.00%	9.60%	2.70%	584
France	9.00%	67.40%	18.30%	3.00%	1.80%	0.50%	767
Germany	0.60%	47.80%	40.50%	7.10%	3.80%	0.20%	808
Netherlands	6.10%	58.00%	27.90%	4.90%	2.30%	0.80%	488
Norway	0.80%	33.90%	34.70%	17.00%	10.00%	3.60%	660
Portugal	3.20%	40.50%	33.40%	12.70%	8.60%	1.60%	686
Slovenia	1.90%	56.70%	32.10%	4.70%	4.70%	0.00%	215
Spain	3.60%	52.00%	35.50%	5.70%	3.20%	0.00%	279
Sweden	1.40%	40.20%	31.80%	11.00%	13.10%	2.60%	428

* N=5883, valid percentages, valid n

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

There were a higher number of female respondents in four countries: Croatia (63%), Portugal (63%) and Finland (61%). (Figure I - 1).

Figure I - 1: What is your gender?

N=5927, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Participants were asked if they had any work-related experiences (Table I - 4) between their previous degree and the start of their doctoral research. The respondents had the possibility to select more than one option to a single question. Thus percentages higher than 100 indicate that in some countries the respondents had more than one work experience. In 8 of 12 surveyed countries. Data showed that many participants had no work experience (e.g., Belgium – 57%; France – 67%; Germany – 53% vs. Norway – 25%; Portugal – 30%), some had work experience in the academic sector (e.g., Belgium – 27%; France – 23%; Germany – 33% vs. Norway – 46%; Portugal – 52%), and others in the private and/or public non-research sector.

Table I - 3: ISCED (By Country and Gender)⁸

		Arts and humanities	Science	Social sciences, business and law	Engineering manufacturing and construction	Agriculture	Health and welfare	Services	Education	Other combination	Total
Austria	Female	15.9%	22.4%	26.4%	8.0%	6.0%	2.0%	1.5%	8.5%	9.5%	201
	Male	7.4%	37.6%	15.9%	22.1%	1.5%	1.1%	2.2%	2.2%	10.0%	271
Belgium	Female	5.9%	32.6%	34.8%	2.2%	3.0%	11.1%	1.5%	.0%	8.9%	135
	Male	11.5%	28.3%	28.3%	5.3%	2.7%	10.6%	3.5%	.9%	8.8%	113
Croatia	Female	9.2%	41.4%	16.4%	10.5%	3.3%	7.9%	3.3%	1.3%	6.6%	152
	Male	7.8%	45.6%	13.3%	13.3%	3.3%	3.3%	2.2%	1.1%	10.0%	90
Finland	Female	23.1%	30.4%	16.6%	5.9%	1.1%	8.7%	1.4%	5.6%	7.0%	355
	Male	20.9%	34.3%	11.3%	14.3%	1.3%	7.4%	1.3%	.9%	8.3%	230
France	Female	15.9%	41.2%	28.0%	2.4%	.9%	2.6%	.7%	1.2%	7.1%	422
	Male	6.3%	56.0%	18.7%	6.6%	.3%	1.1%	.3%	1.1%	9.5%	348
Germany	Female	14.8%	21.8%	33.9%	3.6%	3.8%	1.9%	1.3%	8.1%	10.8%	472
	Male	11.7%	34.7%	30.6%	9.7%	2.8%	.8%	1.1%	1.1%	7.5%	360
Netherlands	Female	9.9%	31.2%	27.1%	1.4%	3.1%	15.1%	.7%	.7%	11.0%	292
	Male	10.7%	47.2%	20.3%	5.1%	2.0%	5.6%	.5%	.5%	8.1%	197
Norway	Female	10.5%	31.7%	16.7%	5.9%	5.1%	14.7%	.6%	3.7%	11.0%	353
	Male	7.9%	35.4%	15.7%	16.7%	3.3%	7.9%	.7%	1.0%	11.5%	305
Portugal	Female	7.0%	36.0%	22.5%	9.0%	1.9%	4.4%	2.8%	6.7%	9.7%	431
	Male	3.9%	38.8%	19.0%	20.9%	1.6%	1.9%	2.3%	3.5%	8.1%	258
Slovenia	Female	3.6%	33.0%	26.8%	6.3%	3.6%	5.4%	3.6%	2.7%	15.2%	112
	Male	1.9%	41.7%	12.6%	22.3%	3.9%	1.9%	6.8%	1.0%	7.8%	103
Spain	Female	15.4%	40.9%	13.4%	8.7%	2.7%	1.3%	4.7%	2.7%	10.1%	149
	Male	8.2%	53.7%	11.2%	16.4%	.7%	4.5%	.7%	.7%	3.7%	134
Sweden	Female	7.0%	47.6%	8.8%	8.8%	.4%	17.6%	.4%	.0%	9.3%	227
	Male	3.5%	43.9%	10.6%	18.7%	.5%	11.1%	2.5%	.5%	8.6%	198

* N=5808, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

⁸ See without gender in Appendix B Table II – 4.

Table I - 4: Please mention any unemployment/ work/ maternity/ paternity experience between your previous degree and the beginning of your doctoral research. (By Country and Gender, Multiple responses)⁹

		No work experience	Maternity/ paternity leave	Un- employed	Academic sector (university)	Public non- academic research sector	Private non- academic research sector	Public non- research sector	Private non- research sector	Non- governmental organisation (NGO)	Military	Military/ alternative service	Other	Total
Austria	Female	38.9%	6.9%	4.4%	32.0%	8.4%	11.3%	13.3%	25.1%	4.9%	.0%	.0%	8.4%	203
	Male	48.4%	3.3%	6.6%	29.3%	6.2%	13.6%	7.3%	26.7%	4.8%	.4%	15.0%	4.0%	273
Belgium	Female	55.1%	4.4%	8.8%	25.0%	5.1%	7.4%	9.6%	10.3%	3.7%		.0%	5.9%	136
	Male	54.0%	2.7%	6.2%	33.6%	7.1%	5.3%	10.6%	9.7%	1.8%		1.8%	4.4%	113
Croatia	Female	46.1%	13.8%	12.5%	46.1%	13.8%	2.0%	8.6%	9.2%	.7%		.0%	3.3%	152
	Male	58.9%	2.2%	14.4%	42.2%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	8.9%	.0%		11.1%	4.4%	90
Finland	Female	42.0%	14.4%	13.0%	57.7%	10.7%	9.3%	21.7%	22.8%	3.9%	.3%	.0%	5.9%	355
	Male	51.5%	1.8%	6.2%	48.5%	11.0%	10.1%	15.0%	22.9%	3.1%	1.3%	21.6%	3.1%	227
France	Female	69.7%	2.4%	5.2%	23.2%	8.5%	7.8%	8.5%	13.3%	3.1%	.2%	.5%	4.5%	422
	Male	66.7%	.6%	6.9%	21.3%	6.3%	10.9%	5.5%	14.1%	1.4%	.3%	3.2%	2.6%	348
Germany	Female	51.3%	3.9%	10.3%	31.9%	6.9%	6.7%	9.9%	14.2%	5.0%	.0%	.2%	6.9%	464
	Male	54.2%	2.0%	12.6%	32.9%	6.5%	7.0%	8.4%	19.9%	5.1%	.3%	11.0%	3.1%	356
Netherlands	Female	52.4%	2.4%	8.2%	37.3%	5.1%	4.5%	12.3%	12.7%	3.4%	.0%	.0%	5.1%	292
	Male	48.0%	1.0%	8.2%	31.1%	7.7%	11.2%	10.7%	14.8%	3.6%	.5%	2.0%	2.6%	196
Norway	Female	21.8%	15.7%	6.2%	51.0%	10.9%	15.1%	20.4%	17.1%	4.8%	.0%	.3%	5.9%	357
	Male	27.9%	4.6%	8.2%	40.7%	8.9%	13.8%	15.7%	19.7%	3.3%	3.0%	14.4%	6.2%	305
Portugal	Female	26.5%	6.8%	8.4%	53.2%	9.6%	6.8%	10.1%	16.4%	3.5%	.0%	.0%	7.3%	427
	Male	30.0%	1.9%	7.0%	52.1%	12.1%	8.9%	7.4%	21.4%	1.6%	.4%	1.6%	4.7%	257
Slovenia	Female	54.5%	4.5%	8.9%	31.3%	15.2%	4.5%	8.9%	11.6%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	4.5%	112
	Male	57.3%	3.9%	6.8%	20.4%	17.5%	13.6%	5.8%	10.7%	1.9%	1.0%	3.9%	2.9%	103
Spain	Female	34.2%	2.7%	11.4%	32.9%	10.7%	18.8%	8.7%	36.2%	7.4%		.0%	4.7%	149
	Male	37.3%	3.0%	11.9%	31.3%	9.7%	13.4%	8.2%	26.9%	2.2%		.7%	5.2%	134
Sweden	Female	33.5%	10.9%	10.9%	35.2%	6.5%	7.8%	23.9%	19.1%	1.7%	.0%	.0%	7.0%	230
	Male	39.1%	4.6%	7.6%	34.5%	9.1%	13.7%	20.3%	33.0%	4.6%	2.5%	13.7%	6.6%	197

* N=5898, valid percentages, valid n.

Percentages and totals based on respondents within Gender.

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at 1.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

⁹ See without gender in Appendix B Table II – 5.

Field of Science

According to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), most surveyed doctoral candidates are doing their research in science (e.g., Austria – 30%; Belgium – 32%; Croatia – 41%; France – 50%; Spain – 49%; Sweden – 46%). The second highest share are doing their doctorate in the field of social sciences together with business and law (e.g., Austria – 22%; Belgium – 28%; Croatia – 16%; France – 23%; Spain – 12%), (see Table I - 3). Finland (22%) is an exception. The third largest proportion is from arts and humanities. The same applies to Sweden (14%), where engineering, manufacturing and construction come up second place. In 8 countries the distribution shows a typical gender imbalance in the choice of fields of study in tertiary education (arts and humanities, sciences, social sciences, business and law, and engineering, manufacturing and construction). Science provides a perfect example of what can be considered as typical gender differences according to field of study (Austria – 22% females vs. 38% males; France – 41% females vs. 56% males; Germany – 22% females vs. 35% males; the Netherlands – 31% females vs. 47% males; Norway – 32% females vs. 35% males; Slovenia – 33% females vs. 42% males; Spain – 41% and females vs. 54% males).

Table I - 5: What is your current family situation? (By Country and Gender)¹⁰

		Single	Single. Living with parents	Living together without official partnership arrangement	Official partnership arrangement/ married	Divorced/ widowed	Total
Austria	Female	26.1%	2.5%	50.2%	19.7%	1.5%	203
	Male	34.8%	4.4%	37.4%	22.3%	1.1%	273
Belgium	Female	16.3%	6.7%	34.8%	41.5%	.7%	135
	Male	23.2%	16.1%	25.0%	35.7%	.0%	112
Croatia	Female	23.7%	11.2%	27.0%	36.8%	1.3%	152
	Male	33.3%	16.7%	24.4%	25.6%	.0%	90
Finland	Female	20.3%	.3%	29.1%	48.3%	2.0%	350
	Male	33.6%	.4%	25.8%	37.6%	2.6%	229
France	Female	39.2%	3.6%	35.6%	21.4%	.2%	421
	Male	45.2%	4.3%	30.5%	19.9%	.0%	347
Germany	Female	34.3%	1.7%	41.9%	21.3%	.9%	470
	Male	33.9%	1.9%	41.7%	22.2%	.3%	360
Netherlands	Female	35.3%	1.4%	40.8%	22.3%	.3%	292
	Male	45.7%	2.5%	27.9%	22.8%	1.0%	197
Norway	Female	22.4%	1.1%	31.1%	42.9%	2.5%	357
	Male	27.0%	1.3%	27.3%	43.1%	1.3%	304
Portugal	Female	26.9%	16.2%	20.2%	33.9%	2.8%	431
	Male	28.3%	23.6%	17.8%	29.1%	1.2%	258
Slovenia	Female	24.3%	9.0%	39.6%	27.0%	.0%	111
	Male	29.4%	16.7%	34.3%	19.6%	.0%	102
Spain	Female	23.5%	20.8%	41.6%	13.4%	.7%	149
	Male	28.6%	21.8%	34.6%	15.0%	.0%	133
Sweden	Female	21.1%	.4%	35.5%	41.2%	1.8%	228
	Male	28.2%	1.0%	34.4%	35.4%	1.0%	195

* N=5899, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

¹⁰ See without gender in Appendix B.

Current Family Situation and Family Background

Looking at the family situation (H8: Table I - 5), the proportional distribution shows heterogeneity between countries. Nearly one-third or even more of the respondents coming from Austria, France, Germany, and the Netherlands stated to be single. In the remaining countries this proportion is about one-fifth. Living together without an official partnership arrangement (civil partnership) was mostly reported in Austria (43%) and Germany (42%). In Finland (44%) and in Norway (43%) most participants declared to be either in an official partnership arrangement or married. The latter is less common in Spain (14%). Nonetheless, small differences between gender regarding current family status (being single, living in a civil partnership or being married) are observable in all surveyed countries. Male respondents stated to be single more frequently than female respondents (e.g., Austria – 35% vs. 26%; Belgium – 23% vs. 16%; the Netherlands – 46% vs. 35%). Female respondents declared more often to be in a civil partnership or married (e.g., Croatia – 37% vs. 26%; Finland – 48% vs. 38%; Slovenia – 27% vs. 20%) or living together without being in an official partnership (e.g., Austria – 50% vs. 37%; France – 36% vs. 31%; Netherlands – 41% vs. 28%).

Table I - 6: How many children do you have? (By Country)

	No children	One child	Two children	Three children or more	Total
Austria	84.2%	8.8%	5.6%	1.5%	480
Belgium	78.3%	10.6%	8.3%	2.8%	254
Croatia	79.6%	11.4%	8.2%	.8%	245
Finland	70.4%	13.0%	12.3%	4.3%	584
France	91.4%	7.0%	1.3%	.4%	775
Germany	89.9%	5.4%	3.5%	1.2%	865
Netherlands	86.4%	8.3%	4.1%	1.2%	493
Norway	60.4%	15.8%	15.2%	8.7%	666
Portugal	78.5%	12.8%	7.5%	1.2%	694
Slovenia	78.5%	15.4%	3.7%	2.3%	214
Spain	94.3%	4.2%	1.4%	.0%	283
Sweden	69.3%	12.2%	13.3%	5.2%	427

* N=5980, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table I - 7: What is the highest school qualification of your father? (By Country)

	Higher education entrance qualification	Secondary qualification	Primary education	I don't know	Total
Austria	52.2%	25.4%	21.3%	1.1%	469
Belgium	64.9%	25.0%	8.5%	1.6%	248
Croatia	56.8%	40.7%	1.7%	.8%	241
Finland	45.1%	29.1%	24.1%	1.7%	581
France	58.7%	26.3%	13.5%	1.6%	765
Germany	62.0%	22.2%	14.8%	1.0%	830
Netherlands	69.8%	21.7%	7.2%	1.2%	483
Norway	63.8%	19.4%	15.0%	1.8%	655
Portugal	36.3%	34.8%	28.4%	.4%	686
Slovenia	50.2%	39.2%	8.6%	1.9%	209
Spain	47.8%	28.1%	23.0%	1.1%	278
Sweden	50.1%	22.6%	23.5%	3.8%	425

* N=5870, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Concerning the parental status of the sample: the majority of respondents states having no children: 84% in Austria, 91% in France, 90% in Germany, 86% in the Netherlands, 79% in Portugal, 79% in Slovenia, and 94% in Spain (H9: see Table I - 6, Appendix C Table II - 248).

Regarding doctoral candidates and junior researchers' own parents educational background, it is easily recognisable that in countries like Austria, Finland, Portugal, Spain and Sweden more than 20% of both parents have an education degree non-higher than elementary school (see fathers Table I - 7, Appendix C Table II - 249; see mothers Table I - 8, Appendix C Table II – 250).

Table I - 8: What is the highest school qualification of your mother? (By Country)

	Higher education entrance qualification	Secondary qualification	Primary education	I don't know	Total
Austria	43.9%	31.0%	24.8%	.2%	471
Belgium	57.2%	34.4%	7.6%	.8%	250
Croatia	47.9%	43.8%	7.4%	.8%	242
Finland	41.5%	34.7%	22.4%	1.4%	585
France	50.9%	32.2%	16.3%	.7%	763
Germany	48.5%	33.7%	17.2%	.6%	827
Netherlands	57.8%	32.3%	9.3%	.6%	486
Norway	56.8%	25.1%	16.7%	1.4%	657
Portugal	37.8%	29.4%	32.7%	.1%	683
Slovenia	42.2%	46.0%	10.9%	.9%	211
Spain	44.1%	25.8%	29.7%	.4%	279
Sweden	50.1%	23.8%	23.3%	2.8%	429

* N=5883, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Respondents who indicate doctorate as the higher education background for their parents come from France (fathers 14%, and mothers 8%), Germany (fathers 15%, and mothers 5%), Austria (fathers 14%, and mothers 5%) – (fathers Table I - 9; Appendix C Table II - 251; mothers: Table I - 10; Appendix C Table II – 252.)

Table I - 9: What is the highest vocational qualification of your father? (By Country)

	Doctorate	Higher education degree (like Bachelor. Master)	No higher education degree	I don't know	Total
Austria	13.7%	27.2%	57.4%	1.7%	467
Belgium	7.6%	53.0%	35.3%	4.0%	249
Croatia	9.2%	42.5%	47.9%	.4%	240
Finland	6.9%	37.4%	54.7%	1.0%	578
France	13.9%	46.4%	35.6%	4.1%	763
Germany	15.2%	43.5%	40.3%	1.0%	834
Netherlands	11.2%	54.0%	33.1%	1.7%	483
Norway	9.9%	51.1%	37.5%	1.5%	654
Portugal	4.0%	30.0%	62.9%	3.1%	676
Slovenia	2.8%	40.8%	53.6%	2.8%	211
Spain	7.9%	40.8%	44.8%	6.5%	277
Sweden	8.7%	39.6%	49.8%	1.9%	424

* N=5856, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

General Parts of Questionnaire

Part A and H of the questionnaire asked respondents some basic information allowing grading the quality of the answers (for additional information, see Survey Method and Limitations, see Appendix A). Part A contained questions about unemployment, work, maternity, paternity experience before the doctorate and qualification for the doctorate. Additionally, part H of the survey contained questions concerning respondents' demographic characteristics.

Table I - 10: What is the highest vocational qualification of your mother? (By Country)

	Doctorate	Higher education degree (like Bachelor, Master)	No higher education degree	I don't know	Total
Austria	4.9%	24.8%	69.6%	.6%	471
Belgium	1.6%	51.0%	44.2%	3.2%	251
Croatia	3.3%	37.5%	59.2%	.0%	240
Finland	3.6%	33.5%	62.1%	.9%	585
France	7.7%	45.1%	44.0%	3.1%	762
Germany	4.6%	38.8%	56.3%	.4%	832
Netherlands	3.1%	47.8%	47.8%	1.2%	487
Norway	3.0%	48.9%	46.9%	1.2%	659
Portugal	3.2%	35.8%	58.0%	2.9%	681
Slovenia	2.4%	35.4%	59.9%	2.4%	212
Spain	6.8%	41.6%	46.6%	5.0%	281
Sweden	4.2%	44.0%	50.6%	1.2%	427

* N=5888, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Summary of Findings and Outlook

This chapter provides an overview of the socio-demographic background of the doctoral candidates and junior researchers answering the survey, specifically:

- The large majority of survey respondents reported to be between 26 to 35 years old. Finland, Norway, Portugal, and Sweden present a non-negligible amount of respondents who declare to be 36 years of age or older.
- Surveyed doctoral candidates are mainly from the science field (e.g., mathematics, physics, biology). Social sciences, business and law shows as the second most frequently listed area of research in most countries. Typical gender imbalances are observed.
- As for family situation, participants' answers indicate that most respondents live in civil partnership, regardless of the official nature of that arrangement. The country presenting the lowest rates of single respondents is Belgium. In turn, France appears to be the country with the highest rates of single respondents.
- The majority of the respondents have no children. Only in Norway four out of ten have a minimum of one child. The other exceptions are Finland and Sweden, where three out of ten respondents stated having one child.

In order to do further data in-depth analysis of the data, a possibility would be to study respondents' satisfaction (e.g., with current work situation and/or conditions offered while doing the doctorate), mobility and job prospects according to their age or the duration of their doctoral studies.

To test the validity of the presented results by comparing them with country case-studies concerning doctoral candidates and junior researchers research/work conditions would be equally interesting.

Moreover, analysis of context-specific dimensions, within each of the surveyed countries, would contribute in all likelihood to an additional clarification of some of the results presented above.

B. Career Path

The aim of this chapter is to provide some input that contributes to the understanding of doctoral candidates and junior researchers' career path or the stages they went through while working on their doctoral research. It is also the chapter's aim to assess this population's career aspirations and/or envisioned next steps.

Main Findings

Almost all participants obtained their higher education entry qualification in their country of birth (Table I - 11). The same is true for the degree which was required to have to be able to start the doctorate. Only in France, the Netherlands and Norway about one fifth of the respondents reported to have studied abroad (Table I - 12). However, when having a closer look at the data one can highlight the fact that there are remarkable disparities between the genders.

Table I - 11: In which country did you get your entry qualification for higher education? (By Country and Gender)

		Same as the country where I was born	Other	Total
Austria	Female	94.1%	5.9%	203
	Male	92.3%	7.7%	272
Belgium	Female	93.2%	6.8%	133
	Male	95.6%	4.4%	113
Croatia	Female	88.7%	11.3%	151
	Male	90.9%	9.1%	88
Finland	Female	95.4%	4.6%	351
	Male	94.7%	5.3%	227
France	Female	93.5%	6.5%	417
	Male	91.6%	8.4%	344
Germany	Female	94.9%	5.1%	469
	Male	94.4%	5.6%	357
Netherlands	Female	92.4%	7.6%	291
	Male	91.9%	8.1%	197
Norway	Female	89.1%	10.9%	348
	Male	89.4%	10.6%	303
Portugal	Female	92.5%	7.5%	427
	Male	93.3%	6.7%	252
Slovenia	Female	94.4%	5.6%	108
	Male	97.0%	3.0%	101
Spain	Female	93.2%	6.8%	146
	Male	95.4%	4.6%	130
Sweden	Female	93.0%	7.0%	227
	Male	93.8%	6.2%	195

* N=5850, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

At the time of the survey, nearly half of the doctoral candidates and junior researchers from Austria, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway and Portugal reported that they were working on their doctorate up to 2 years. Half of the respondents coming from the remaining countries were in their third year of doctoral research/studies (A1; Table I - 13).

Table I - 12. In which country did you receive the degree which was required to start your doctorate?(By Country and Gender)

		Same as the country where I was born	Other	Total
Austria	Female	88.1%	11.9%	202
	Male	85.0%	15.0%	273
Belgium	Female	87.4%	12.6%	135
	Male	92.0%	8.0%	113
Croatia	Female	89.4%	10.6%	151
	Male	89.7%	10.3%	87
Finland	Female	92.1%	7.9%	353
	Male	89.9%	10.1%	228
France	Female	83.9%	16.1%	417
	Male	81.6%	18.4%	347
Germany	Female	88.3%	11.7%	472
	Male	87.7%	12.3%	357
Netherlands	Female	79.9%	20.1%	288
	Male	77.3%	22.7%	194
Norway	Female	79.2%	20.8%	355
	Male	84.9%	15.1%	304
Portugal	Female	89.5%	10.5%	427
	Male	91.8%	8.2%	255
Slovenia	Female	90.1%	9.9%	111
	Male	97.1%	2.9%	103
Spain	Female	90.5%	9.5%	147
	Male	92.5%	7.5%	133
Sweden	Female	87.8%	12.2%	229
	Male	87.9%	12.1%	198

* N=5879, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table I - 13: Please write down the month and the year you started your doctorate (MM YYYY)

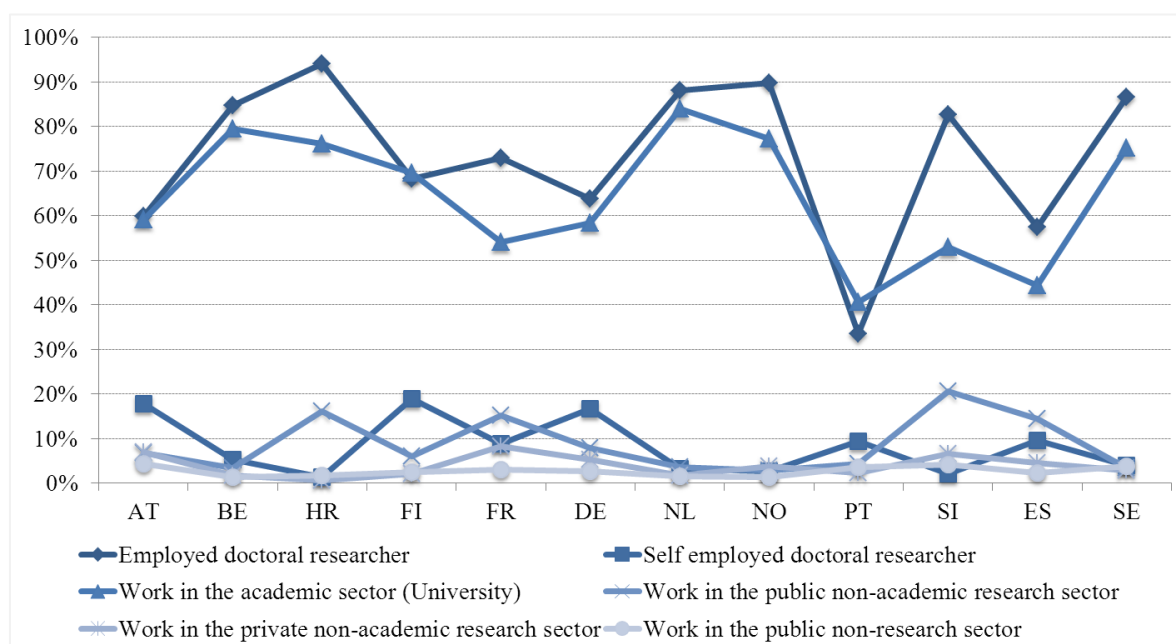
	Median (Year of start of doctorate)	Median
Austria	2007	2
Belgium	2006	3
Croatia	2006	3
Finland	2006	3
France	2006	3
Germany	2007	2
Netherlands	2007	2
Norway	2007	2
Portugal	2007	2
Slovenia	2006	3
Spain	2006	3
Sweden	2006	3

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Regarding participants current employment situation (B2; Figure I - 2), multiple answers were common. Many respondents declare being employed as doctoral researchers and/or working in the academic sector and/or in the public non-academic research sector (>50%). 94% of the Croatian participants, for instance, reported to be employed as doctoral researchers, and/or 76% to work in the

academic sector, and/or 16% to work in the public non-academic research sector. The gender-distribution is quite balanced.

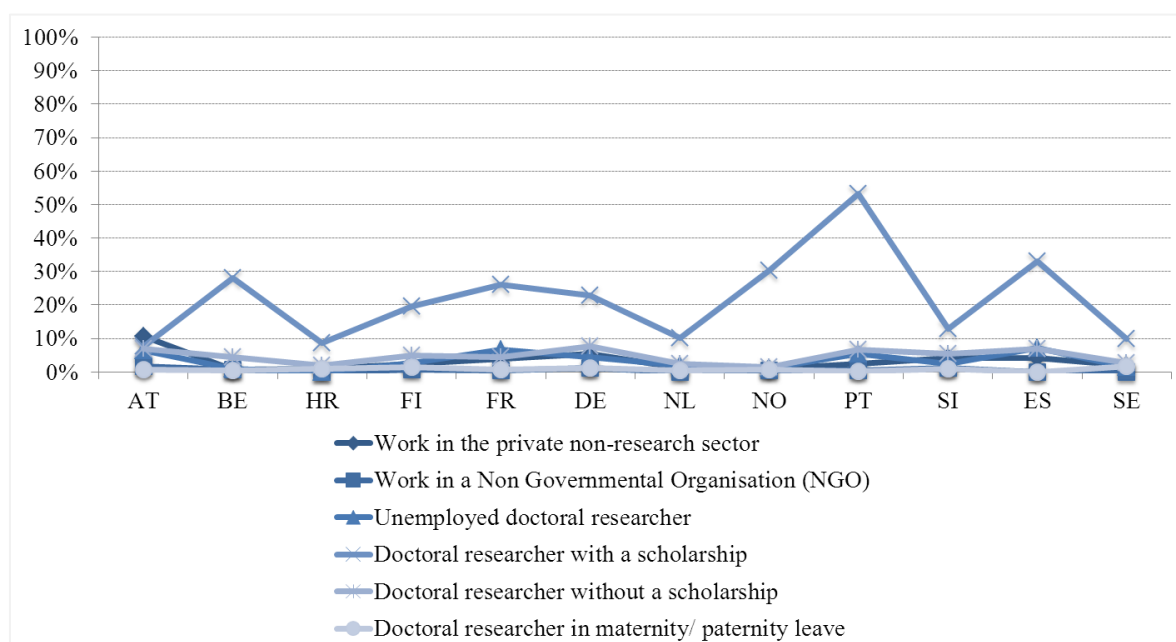
Figure I - 2: What is your current employment situation as a doctoral researcher? Part I (By Country; Multiple response)



* N=7031, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Figure I - 3: What is your current employment situation as a doctoral researcher? Part II (By Country; Multiple response)



Looking specifically at item B2 of the questionnaire (Figure I - 2; Appendix B Table II - 3; Appendix C Table II - 102), it is possible to conclude that in eight out of the twelve surveyed countries – comprehending at least two thirds of the respondents – participants state having a full-time student status at the higher education institution where they are enrolled (Table I – 14).

The exceptions are respondents coming from the Netherlands (27%), and Norway (30%). Nearly the same amount of Croatian (41% vs. 48%) and Slovenian (39% vs. 34%) respondents indicate either to be full-time students or to have no student status at all.

Almost all doctoral candidates and junior researchers answering the survey who came from Croatia (89%), the Netherlands (89%), and Norway (91%), as well as a majority of those coming from Slovenia (73%) and Sweden (76%), stated to have a fixed term employment contract. A similar trend can be observed in Belgium, Finland, France, and Germany, where nearly two-thirds of the respondents state to be employed. Regarding gender differences, only in France it is possible to identify a 9% point difference between female and male attendees. In Portugal, 23 % indicate to have an employment contract, while 50% have a contract, and further 19% do not have any contract. In Spain, 40% of the respondents have a fixed term employment contract and 23% have contract, but not an employment contract, and further 24% do not have any contract at all. Concerning gender differences, 14% more male participants point out having a fixed term employment contract (see B3; Table I - 15, Appendix C Table II – 104).

Table I - 14: Do you have a student status? (By Country)

	Yes, full-time student	Yes, part-time (if this is an official status in your country)	No	Total
Austria	80.2%	12.9%	6.9%	565
Belgium	76.7%	8.4%	15.0%	287
Croatia	41.1%	11.1%	47.8%	297
Finland	69.0%	7.9%	23.1%	623
France	89.1%	4.0%	6.9%	1001
Germany	59.9%	4.5%	35.5%	1078
Netherlands	26.8%	3.4%	69.8%	557
Norway	29.9%	6.7%	63.4%	733
Portugal	71.4%	7.0%	21.6%	842
Slovenia	38.8%	27.1%	34.2%	240
Spain	61.0%	8.3%	30.8%	351
Sweden	73.2%	23.0%	3.8%	473

* N=7047, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Nonetheless, there are non-negligible proportions of doctoral candidates without any contract at all (e.g., Austria 25%, Finland 17%, France 12%, Germany 17%, Portugal 19%, Slovenia 12%, Spain 23%).

Table I - 15: What are the contract conditions of your doctoral research? (By Country)

	Fixed term employment contract	Open-ended employment contract	Not applicable, I am self-employed	I have a contract, but not an employment contract	I have no contract at all	Total
Austria	54.8%	8.0%	6.2%	5.7%	25.4%	566
Belgium	68.9%	7.0%	2.4%	14.7%	7.0%	286
Croatia	89.2%	4.7%	.3%	2.4%	3.4%	297
Finland	63.6%	6.3%	8.5%	4.5%	17.2%	623
France	69.9%	4.2%	2.7%	11.6%	11.7%	1003
Germany	62.2%	2.0%	5.8%	13.2%	16.7%	1078
Netherlands	88.6%	2.9%	.7%	4.5%	3.4%	560
Norway	91.0%	4.1%	.3%	3.7%	1.0%	736
Portugal	22.9%	4.7%	3.8%	50.1%	18.5%	838
Slovenia	73.0%	11.2%	.4%	3.3%	12.0%	241
Spain	40.2%	6.6%	6.3%	23.4%	23.6%	351
Sweden	75.7%	11.4%	1.1%	9.5%	2.3%	473

* N=7052, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Those respondents declaring to have an employment contract were asked if the work they were doing for their doctoral research included in their contract. This seems not to be the case for two-fifths of the Austrian, one-third of the German and Portuguese, and also to one-fifth of the Spanish and Slovenian doctoral candidates and junior researchers (B4; Table I - 16; Appendix C Table II – 105).

Table I - 16: Referring to your paid employment in B1 and B2 is your doctoral research part of your employment contract? (By Country)

	Yes	No	Total
Austria	59.2%	40.8%	461
Belgium	90.2%	9.8%	264
Croatia	91.1%	8.9%	291
Finland	85.0%	15.0%	488
France	84.2%	15.8%	879
Germany	65.5%	34.5%	867
Netherlands	93.5%	6.5%	539
Norway	93.4%	6.6%	715
Portugal	67.9%	32.1%	611
Slovenia	82.7%	17.3%	226
Spain	78.9%	21.1%	266
Sweden	92.2%	7.8%	462

* N=6069, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

In almost all surveyed countries, a very high percentage of the participants state not to be aware of the European Charter for Researchers/ Code of Conduct for the Recruitment of Researchers. Except for Spain (77%), in all other countries, the percentages of those in that situation are above 86% (see Table I – 17).

Table I - 17: Are you aware of the European Charter for Researchers/ Code of Conduct for the Recruitment of Researchers? (By Country)

	Yes	No	Total
Austria	5.5%	94.5%	567
Belgium	9.0%	91.0%	288
Croatia	6.8%	93.2%	296
Finland	3.0%	97.0%	624
France	13.6%	86.4%	993
Germany	5.2%	94.8%	1067
Netherlands	6.4%	93.6%	559
Norway	4.9%	95.1%	734
Portugal	11.8%	88.2%	832
Slovenia	9.5%	90.5%	241
Spain	23.4%	76.6%	351
Sweden	3.8%	96.2%	472

* N=7024, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Accordingly, the great majority of survey participants do not know if their contract follows the recommendations of the European Charter for Researchers/ Code of Conduct for the Recruitment of Researchers (B6; Table I - 18).

Table I - 18: Does your contract follow the recommendations from the European Charter for Researchers / Code of Conduct for the Recruitment of Researchers? (By Country)

	Yes	No	I don't know	Total
Austria	1.6%	10.6%	87.8%	436
Belgium	5.3%	2.6%	92.1%	266
Croatia	2.8%	8.3%	88.9%	288
Finland	1.8%	3.2%	95.0%	504
France	9.0%	6.7%	84.3%	900
Germany	2.2%	7.7%	90.1%	896
Netherlands	6.3%	1.5%	92.3%	544
Norway	3.0%	.8%	96.1%	723
Portugal	4.3%	8.4%	87.3%	703
Slovenia	6.8%	7.7%	85.5%	221
Spain	5.0%	22.3%	72.7%	282
Sweden	2.8%	1.1%	96.1%	466

* N=6229, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

To the multiple response question “In which sector would you like to work after finishing your doctorate”, respondents were given the following options: academic research sector, public non-academic research sector, private non-academic research sector, public non-research sector, public non-academic research sector, nongovernmental organisations and military. The three most highly specified preferences were the academic research sector (70-83%), public non-academic research sector (35-53%), and private non-academic research sector (22-60%) (B7; Table I - 19).

Table I - 19: In which sector would you want to work after finishing your doctorate? (By Country; Multiple response)

	Academic research sector (University)	Public non-academic research sector	Private non-academic research sector	Public non-research sector	Private non-research sector	Non Governmental Organisation (NGO)	Military	Other	Total
Austria	69.5%	45.5%	50.5%	22.7%	31.3%	16.1%	1.6%	4.2%	547
Belgium	79.4%	50.9%	46.3%	26.7%	25.3%	20.6%	1.8%	5.7%	281
Croatia	83.2%	35.0%	21.7%	8.7%	11.9%	6.3%	2.4%	1.7%	286
Finland	75.7%	49.6%	52.2%	28.7%	28.8%	17.5%	4.4%	5.0%	617
France	74.8%	47.8%	46.0%	15.7%	19.9%	13.3%	2.1%	3.6%	941
Germany	68.4%	46.0%	43.2%	27.8%	30.3%	24.0%	1.3%	5.4%	946
Netherlands	79.3%	52.4%	41.7%	23.6%	18.5%	19.0%	2.2%	6.3%	542
Norway	82.1%	40.5%	48.0%	18.7%	21.8%	14.4%	2.2%	3.6%	721
Portugal	79.5%	37.1%	39.1%	14.1%	17.9%	9.1%	1.5%	3.2%	821
Slovenia	73.1%	52.5%	50.4%	15.5%	18.1%	11.8%	8.8%	2.1%	238
Spain	81.3%	51.9%	36.8%	9.5%	10.1%	12.8%	2.7%	3.3%	337
Sweden	74.1%	46.5%	60.2%	22.4%	28.3%	16.1%	3.0%	3.0%	460

* N=6737, valid percentages, valid n.

Percentages and totals based on respondents.

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at 1.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Using a five-point *Likert* scale, ranging from “not at all” (1) to “to a high extent” (5), respondents were asked to position themselves in terms of their perception about employment opportunities enhancement in the above mentioned sectors as a result of their doctoral degree (B8; Appendix B Table II - 6 to Table II - 9 and Appendix C Table II - 109 to Table II - 114). Overall, survey participants consider that the attainment of a doctoral degree increases their job opportunities (Table I - 20). A moderate homogeneity is detectable in response patterns¹¹ across countries. The anticipation of better career prospects as a result of the attainment of a doctoral degree is mentioned for the academic research, and public and private non-academic research areas of activity (see Table I - 20, Table I - 21). Respondents from Spain (79%) are less optimistic when it comes to the academic research sector and private non-academic research sector (36%). In Portugal (49%) the same happens with the sector of public non-academic research.

¹¹ In order to gain a better data overview, the values 4 and 5 were summed. There are small proportional differences between countries.

Table I - 20: To what extent do you agree to the following statements regarding your doctorate? The doctorate increases my job opportunities in the academic research sector ... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	1.1%	2.2%	8.1%	23.9%	64.6%	543
Belgium	.0%	2.1%	9.3%	26.4%	62.1%	280
Croatia	2.1%	2.8%	7.7%	17.8%	69.6%	286
Finland	.5%	2.9%	7.3%	29.6%	59.7%	615
France	1.8%	4.9%	11.1%	24.3%	57.9%	938
Germany	1.2%	2.5%	6.8%	22.2%	67.3%	1013
Netherlands	.2%	1.1%	3.3%	25.4%	70.0%	543
Norway	.4%	1.1%	5.3%	19.4%	73.8%	718
Portugal	1.6%	4.4%	13.4%	28.3%	52.2%	812
Slovenia	3.0%	6.0%	8.5%	23.4%	59.1%	235
Spain	3.3%	5.4%	12.5%	30.4%	48.5%	336
Sweden	.4%	1.3%	4.6%	20.8%	72.9%	457

* N=6776, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table I - 21: To what extent do you agree to the following statements regarding your doctorate? The doctorate increases my job opportunities in the private non-research sector... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	17.0%	29.1%	28.4%	18.3%	7.2%	525
Belgium	19.8%	36.6%	30.8%	9.9%	2.9%	273
Croatia	28.4%	28.4%	28.8%	11.0%	3.4%	264
Finland	18.2%	36.0%	30.7%	10.9%	4.3%	606
France	32.4%	33.6%	23.9%	7.6%	2.4%	903
Germany	6.5%	23.5%	39.0%	23.5%	7.6%	988
Netherlands	9.4%	34.2%	38.2%	15.5%	2.9%	524
Norway	11.1%	28.2%	36.6%	18.4%	5.6%	691
Portugal	26.2%	33.2%	26.8%	11.4%	2.3%	779
Slovenia	32.1%	30.3%	26.9%	7.3%	3.4%	234
Spain	42.2%	35.3%	15.5%	5.5%	1.5%	329
Sweden	13.6%	30.0%	36.0%	14.1%	6.3%	447

* N=6563, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Respondents state, that from their perspective, the doctorate boosts their chances of finding a position within the research field, either in non-academic research (research centres) or in private non-academic research (industry). Only a few believe that job opportunities in public non-research sector and in private non-research sector are increasing (“to a very high extent” – 2% to 8%). In countries such as Spain the respondents see a link between doing a doctorate and their own reduced job opportunities (see B8; Appendix B Table II - 10 - Table II - 21 and Appendix C Table II - 109 - Table II - 114).

Another question to which a rather homogeneous answering trend was found is “Did you choose to do a doctorate while turning away better paid job opportunities?” Even though the majority of respondents said “no” to the question, nearly 40% of all the respondents answering the survey said “yes”. Small gender differences can be found: Female respondents declare more often not to reject a better paid job offer than male respondents (see B10; Appendix C Table II - 115).

Table I - 22: Did you choose to do a doctorate while turning away better paid job opportunities? (By Country)

	Yes	No	Total
Austria	40.7%	59.3%	546
Belgium	36.3%	63.7%	281
Croatia	37.7%	62.3%	284
Finland	33.6%	66.4%	613
France	35.0%	65.0%	939
Germany	38.6%	61.4%	1018
Netherlands	41.1%	58.9%	540
Norway	44.6%	55.4%	719
Portugal	35.9%	64.1%	817
Slovenia	33.6%	66.4%	238
Spain	43.0%	57.0%	337
Sweden	38.8%	61.2%	454

* N=6786, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 10 to Table II - 21 (Appendix B) and Table II - 116 to Table II - 127 (Appendix C) show respondents' answers to the question "To what extent do you expect an advantage from your doctoral degree for your later occupation (job)?" Again, responses were given using a five-point *Likert* scale ranging from "not at all" (1) to "to a very high extent" (5). The list of options contained the following items: largely independent disposition of work, opportunity of pursuing own ideas, challenging tasks, chance of doing something for society, chance of political influence, career prospects, opportunity for research, social recognition, job security, high income, social security, and prevention of unemployment. For the majority of respondents, the advantages of having a doctorate are connected to the possibility of having a largely independent disposition of work (average to very high), the opportunity of pursuing own ideas (to a high or very high extent), and engaging in challenging tasks (to a high or very high extent), the chance of doing something for the society (average to very high), as well as career prospects (average to very high), and the opportunity to be involved in research (to a very high extent) it offers them. No remarkable differences between genders were identified.

Summary of Findings and Outlook

Generally, in all surveyed countries, one out of ten doctoral candidates obtained both their higher education degree and began their doctoral degree in their country of birth. In France, the Netherlands, and Norway this rate increases to two out of ten.

Two-third of the doctoral candidates and junior researchers who answered the questionnaire stated having a full-time student status.

A high proportion of fixed term contracts can be observed in nearly all countries. Exceptional cases are Portugal and Spain. Approximately one third has no contract at all.

While in most countries the doctoral research is part of the employment contract, this is not the case for non-negligible shares of Austrian, German, and Portuguese respondents. However, also in other countries it seems to be quite common, that the main part of the doctoral research (writing the thesis) is not part of the contract.

Most survey participants are not aware of the European Charter and Code¹². In the majority of countries in which the survey was conducted, not even one out of ten respondents has heard of it. The exception is Spain, where one-fifth stated to know it. Moreover, most doctoral candidates and junior researchers answering the questionnaire do not know if their employment contracts are done according to the Charter and Code standards.

¹² EC (2005).

Within all countries, high shares of respondents declare wanting to work in the academic research sector. The second highest proportion would be happy for a job in the public non-academic research sector and/or private non-academic research sector. Overall, doctoral candidates and junior researchers taking part of the survey believe that the attainment of a doctoral degree increases their job opportunities in these sectors. A moderate homogeneity in response patterns can be found across countries.

Perceived advantages of having a doctoral degree relate to opportunities of conducting a largely independent work disposition, of pursuing own ideas and engaging in challenging tasks, of doing something for society, as well as to enhance career prospects and the possibility of doing research related activities. Once more, answers follow the same general pattern across countries.

In order to do further data in-depth analysis, a possibility would be to study the influence of country specificities and/or differences when it comes to the ways in which their doctoral education systems are structured. This could be done by clustering countries presenting similar institutionalized doctoral programmes according to respondents career pathways and analyse the relationships being established between such data and dimensions like work conditions, supervision and mobility.

C. Funding

This chapter focuses on part C of the questionnaire named funding. The aim of this section of the survey was to determine what funding is secured for researchers when they start their doctorate as well as whether the funding they have is competitive and sufficient to meet living costs.

Main Findings

In the first question respondents were asked to answer if they had received any funding (e.g., salary or scholarship) for the accomplishment of their doctorate (question C1). Scandinavian respondents reported having access to some sort of funding for the accomplishment of their doctorate. In countries like Austria (46%), Croatia (27%), Germany (24%), Portugal (20%), Slovenia (18%), France (18%) and Spain (17%), the relative percentage of those respondents without any funds exceeded 10 to 20% and, often, higher percentages could be found. Taking a closer look at gender distribution, it is possible to observe that in countries like Finland, Sweden, and Norway there is a lower proportion of men than women with access to funds while doing their doctoral research (C1; Table I - 23).

Table I - 23: Do you/ did you receive any funding (income as salary or scholarship) for your doctorate? (By Country and Gender)

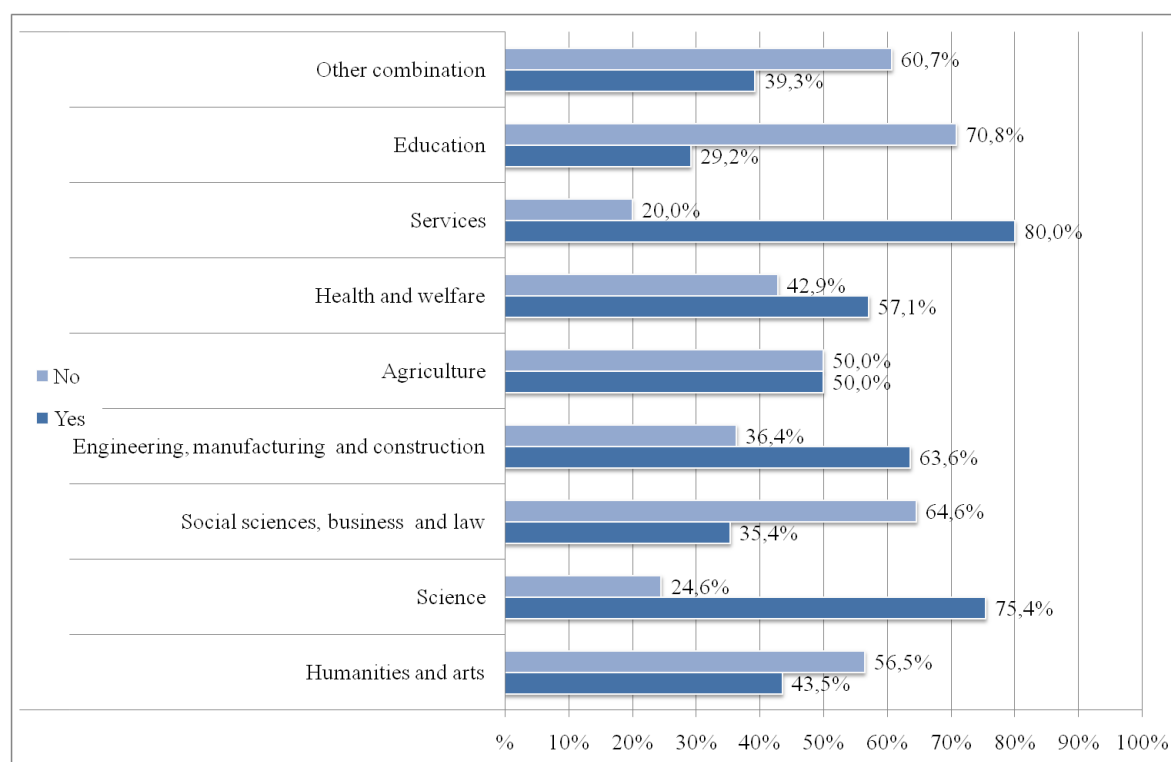
		Yes	No	Total
Austria	Female	54.2%	45.8%	203
	Male	60.2%	39.8%	274
Belgium	Female	94.1%	5.9%	136
	Male	93.8%	6.2%	113
Croatia	Female	72.4%	27.6%	152
	Male	73.3%	26.7%	90
Finland	Female	93.2%	6.8%	354
	Male	87.8%	12.2%	229
France	Female	78.7%	21.3%	423
	Male	87.1%	12.9%	348
Germany	Female	75.7%	24.3%	470
	Male	77.4%	22.6%	359
Netherlands	Female	92.5%	7.5%	292
	Male	94.9%	5.1%	197
Norway	Female	97.5%	2.5%	357
	Male	96.1%	3.9%	304
Portugal	Female	82.0%	18.0%	433
	Male	78.7%	21.3%	258
Slovenia	Female	82.1%	17.9%	112
	Male	83.5%	16.5%	103
Spain	Female	78.5%	21.5%	149
	Male	88.1%	11.9%	134
Sweden	Female	92.2%	7.8%	230
	Male	88.9%	11.1%	198

* N=5918, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Figure I - 4 shows how respondents pertaining to different research fields are distributed in what concerns funding access. Austrian respondents, quite frequently, do not seem to have any real funding for their thesis in areas such as education (71%), social sciences, business and law (65%) as well as arts and humanities (56%). Other groups of respondents relatively underrepresented in the access to funding category were those doctoral candidates coming from Belgium, in the health and welfare sector (19 %), and from Croatia in arts and humanities (32%), social sciences, business and law (35%) and in education (50%) field of research.

Figure I - 4: Do you/ did you receive any funding (income as salary or scholarship) for your doctorate? (Example for Austria combined with field of Science)



* N=545, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

When asking respondents about the adequacy of their doctoral funds concerning coverage of living costs (C2; Table I - 24), the results show that respondents from Netherlands and Belgium ($\pm 80\%$), as well as Sweden and Norway (74%) report having the highest amount of coverage. In turn, respondents from Spain (31%) and Portugal (31 %) declare having a good coverage. However, 31% of the Spanish respondents state not being able to cover all their living costs. A percentage that is slightly lower in Portugal (24%) and Croatia (23%).

Table I - 24: To what extent does your level of doctoral funding meet your living costs? (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	4.4%	10.8%	22.6%	31.4%	30.7%	296
Belgium	1.5%	2.7%	15.6%	43.3%	36.9%	263
Croatia	3.9%	18.6%	41.2%	27.0%	9.3%	204
Finland	2.9%	14.7%	28.9%	35.1%	18.5%	558
France	2.9%	10.2%	34.6%	34.8%	17.5%	761
Germany	2.4%	9.8%	26.7%	31.9%	29.1%	745
Netherlands	1.0%	3.6%	13.9%	35.7%	45.8%	498
Norway	1.6%	6.6%	17.5%	33.8%	40.5%	698
Portugal	3.1%	20.5%	45.0%	24.2%	7.2%	653
Slovenia	3.1%	9.8%	33.0%	37.6%	16.5%	194
Spain	5.0%	26.2%	38.0%	21.5%	9.3%	279
Sweden	1.2%	7.0%	17.6%	31.6%	42.5%	414

* N=5563, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Looking at differing answering patterns among gender (see Table I – 25), it is surprising to observe that in some countries men show a more positive picture of their ability to cover their living costs than women. This happens in Belgium, Croatia, Finland, France, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, and Sweden. It would be interesting to understand if such trend has any relation to respondents marital status or their

parental status (in other words, if they have or have not children and how many). Also, if there is any relation with their current living arrangements (e.g. living by themselves, with friends, with parents).

Table I - 25: To what extent does your level of doctoral funding meet your living costs? (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	5.5%	5.5%	20.9%	31.8%	36.4%	110
	Male	3.6%	13.3%	23.0%	29.7%	30.3%	165
Belgium	Female	1.6%	1.6%	15.6%	44.5%	36.7%	128
	Male	1.9%	3.8%	16.0%	38.7%	39.6%	106
Croatia	Female	3.7%	19.3%	43.1%	29.4%	4.6%	109
	Male	4.5%	18.2%	37.9%	24.2%	15.2%	66
Finland	Female	3.3%	16.1%	27.9%	36.1%	16.7%	330
	Male	2.5%	12.9%	29.4%	33.8%	21.4%	201
France	Female	2.7%	12.7%	33.4%	33.7%	17.5%	332
	Male	2.6%	7.9%	34.4%	36.4%	18.5%	302
Germany	Female	3.1%	9.7%	29.2%	29.8%	28.1%	359
	Male	1.1%	10.5%	21.3%	36.5%	30.7%	277
Netherlands	Female	1.5%	3.4%	13.1%	34.5%	47.6%	267
	Male	.0%	2.7%	15.5%	37.4%	44.4%	187
Norway	Female	.6%	6.6%	17.2%	37.6%	37.9%	348
	Male	3.1%	6.8%	17.1%	30.0%	43.0%	293
Portugal	Female	2.5%	18.6%	46.2%	23.7%	9.0%	355
	Male	4.4%	22.7%	41.9%	24.6%	6.4%	203
Slovenia	Female	3.3%	9.8%	33.7%	38.0%	15.2%	92
	Male	2.3%	9.3%	29.1%	38.4%	20.9%	86
Spain	Female	3.4%	28.2%	43.6%	20.5%	4.3%	117
	Male	5.1%	28.0%	33.1%	22.9%	11.0%	118
Sweden	Female	1.4%	9.5%	20.4%	29.4%	39.3%	211
	Male	1.1%	4.5%	13.6%	33.0%	47.7%	176

* N=4938, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Respondents' answers to the question on the duration of their funding were quite diverse. This might be due to single or different existing funding models across countries. However, an explanation for the scattered distribution of differing funding lengths could be a change in the differing funding systems within the countries (see C3; Table I - 26).

Table I - 26: For how long was your funding arranged at the start of your doctorate? (By Country)

	1 Year or less	Up to 2 years	Up to 3 years	Up to 4 years	More than 4 years	Total
Austria	20.9%	24.5%	41.4%	12.5%	.7%	273
Belgium	22.7%	42.3%	5.0%	25.0%	5.0%	260
Croatia	4.8%	2.7%	4.3%	25.5%	62.8%	188
Finland	50.7%	10.6%	15.3%	20.8%	2.6%	509
France	12.8%	7.1%	76.7%	2.7%	.8%	750
Germany	27.8%	34.2%	32.4%	3.4%	2.2%	726
Netherlands	14.8%	5.3%	8.5%	65.0%	6.3%	492
Norway	3.8%	1.3%	42.4%	50.4%	2.1%	677
Portugal	36.4%	.8%	14.6%	46.3%	1.9%	642
Slovenia	7.6%	5.4%	9.7%	23.8%	53.5%	185
Spain	22.7%	9.1%	5.7%	60.6%	1.9%	264
Sweden	17.6%	7.7%	9.5%	38.6%	26.6%	391

* N=5357, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

The problematic about length of funding schemes is: if they do not last as long as the time required by doctoral candidates to finish their doctorates (thesis), a second round of applications for funding begins and the risk of precarious living situations increases. It is discussed if there could be a link to longer “times to degree” as a result from the short funding schemes. A possibility would be to do a cross-tabulation here with expected time to degree and compare numbers with alumni from doctoral education.

Furthermore it would be interesting to analyse the data and conduct a cross tabulation using as a split variable respondents’ current stage of doctoral research. This would allow understand whether the length of funding is connected to changes in the funding system or if it is related to the variety of funding systems currently existing in Europe, which differ in their specific timeframes of access to funds by doctoral candidates.

Summary of Findings and Outlook

The focus of chapter C is on the funding to which doctoral candidates and junior researchers have access. The chapter’s main three findings are:

- A high proportion of doctoral candidates still work on their research without receiving appropriate funding.
- Regularly, the existing national funding systems are not of substance, thus not making it possible to make a living from it. Although the doctoral phase is the first step of a career after a graduate degree (generally a Master’s degree) funds received are frequently limited and not comparable to other employments at the same career stage. Therefore it may be possible that family arrangements and other plans at the personal level tend to be postponed. As this question is frequently discussed, if and why academics only become parents very late, there should be an item included analysing this issue.
- Often, existing funding schemes do not last as long as the time required by doctoral candidates to finish their doctoral degree (thesis). When available, a second round of applications for funding begins and the risk of precarious living situations could increase as well as a possible link to longer times to degree could be found. A second survey could include an item to study this issue more into detail.

In order to do further in-depth analysis on the funding situation of doctoral candidates, an interesting possibility would be to study the relations existing between respondents’ field of research, contract type, and the extent to which any funding received matched their living costs.

D. Training and Supervision

This chapter of the report, in accordance to its corresponding section of the questionnaire, intends to determine whether doctoral researchers identify the need for training and if they are given the opportunity to receive training when they require it. Additional topics covered concern respondents' perceptions on subject-specific aspects of training, as well as on several key-skills, and the quality of the supervision at their disposal. It is also the chapter's aims to bring some insight into doctoral candidates and junior researchers level of satisfaction with the work relationship being established with their supervisors. In sum, it is also the chapter's aim to bring further enlightenment on a number of topics relating for example to the following two critical questions: Do doctoral researchers have access to training opportunities when they require it? Do they consider the supervision at their disposal adequate?

Main Findings

Access to training and perceived proficiency

Several aspects concerning respondents' perception of their knowledge and skill proficiency were assessed by the survey: the extent to which participants believed to have knowledge on the theories and research methods in their area of research, their perceived mastery of transferable skills (e.g., presenting research, writing research reports, project management), teaching skills, and language skills, as well as how knowledgeable they believed to be in areas such as research ethics and the use of information technology. Therefore data presented only concerns respondents views on the subject – that is, doctoral candidates and junior researchers' perspective or subjective view on their level of proficiency for each of the mentioned topics.

Table I - 27: How do you judge your level of competencies at the start of your doctorate in the following areas? - Theories of my subject (By Country)

	1 Very low	2	3	4	5 Very high	Total
Austria	4.5%	23.3%	40.6%	26.3%	5.3%	532
Belgium	10.9%	25.4%	39.1%	21.7%	2.9%	276
Croatia	5.0%	25.2%	43.2%	18.7%	7.9%	278
Finland	4.9%	30.1%	43.3%	19.9%	1.8%	608
France	8.5%	27.8%	41.5%	18.0%	4.2%	910
Germany	4.4%	22.6%	43.4%	26.1%	3.6%	957
Netherlands	4.5%	27.5%	42.0%	21.8%	4.2%	528
Norway	3.8%	19.1%	45.0%	26.7%	5.3%	711
Portugal	4.4%	21.3%	45.2%	25.4%	3.6%	798
Slovenia	4.7%	24.6%	37.9%	25.9%	6.9%	232
Spain	8.0%	30.7%	38.0%	18.4%	4.9%	326
Sweden	5.8%	29.1%	41.1%	19.6%	4.4%	450

* N=6606, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

In question D1 and D2 respondents were asked to rate their level of knowledge and skills development before and after having received training. Table I - 27 and Table I - 28 show the results obtained for doctoral candidates and junior researchers' assessment of their level of proficiency at the start of their doctorate, by country, for three of the seven previously mentioned topics (knowledge on theories and research methods, teaching skills). Results for the two first topics of inquiry – “Theories of my subject” and “Methods of my subject” – tend to follow a similar response pattern – participants across countries, at most, rate their overall knowledge at an average level.

Table I - 28: How do you judge your level of competencies at the start of your doctorate in the following areas? - Methods of my subject (By Country)

	1 Very low	2	3	4	5 Very high	Total
Austria	6.1%	22.0%	35.9%	30.2%	5.9%	527
Belgium	10.2%	33.6%	36.1%	17.2%	2.9%	274
Croatia	11.2%	25.6%	39.4%	18.4%	5.4%	277
Finland	6.1%	26.4%	45.0%	19.6%	2.8%	606
France	7.8%	29.1%	38.8%	21.0%	3.3%	908
Germany	6.6%	23.4%	39.0%	26.5%	4.5%	956
Netherlands	5.5%	24.5%	39.5%	24.9%	5.7%	527
Norway	5.2%	21.1%	39.5%	27.9%	6.2%	706
Portugal	4.8%	21.8%	44.3%	26.0%	3.2%	793
Slovenia	3.5%	26.4%	38.5%	23.4%	8.2%	231
Spain	11.1%	34.8%	34.8%	15.7%	3.7%	325
Sweden	8.2%	30.0%	39.8%	18.2%	3.8%	450

* N=6580, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Similar response patterns can be observed for the categories “Language skills”, “Research ethics” and “Information technology”. Most respondents rate their skills between the average and the high levels (see Appendix B 24 to Table II - 26 and Appendix C Table II - 130 to Table II - 132). However, some other countries (Belgium, France, Portugal, and Spain) response trend falls in at the average skill level (see Appendix B Table II - 24 to Table II - 26).

Answers concerning participants’ perceived level of competency when it comes to their “Teaching skills” reveal a somewhat diverse scenario. Approximately, one third of the respondents consider their teaching skills to be at an average level. Finland and France are the exceptions. Both Finish and French respondents tend to rate themselves at the low level of skill proficiency for teaching skills. Doctoral participants from Spain view themselves as having a low to average level of competency in this area – together, low and average skill level of competency account for 64% of the Spanish respondents (32% in each one of these two categories). Similarly, respondents from Dutch universities– together, low and average skill level of mastery account for 66% of the country’s participants (32% in the low category and 34% in the average category) (see Table I - 29).

Table I - 29: How do you judge your level of competencies at the start of your doctorate in the following areas? - Teaching skills (By Country)

	1 Very low	2	3	4	5 Very high	Total
Austria	10.2%	26.6%	31.3%	19.9%	12.0%	527
Belgium	9.5%	28.4%	36.4%	20.7%	5.1%	275
Croatia	7.2%	17.8%	30.4%	30.4%	14.1%	276
Finland	8.9%	33.2%	31.7%	19.4%	6.7%	608
France	16.2%	34.3%	29.1%	16.0%	4.3%	906
Germany	7.9%	28.8%	34.2%	23.6%	5.6%	954
Netherlands	5.1%	32.1%	33.8%	23.4%	5.5%	526
Norway	4.7%	21.2%	36.4%	29.7%	8.1%	707
Portugal	8.0%	21.3%	34.6%	29.0%	7.1%	792
Slovenia	6.9%	23.8%	33.3%	22.5%	13.4%	231
Spain	16.0%	32.2%	32.2%	15.3%	4.3%	326
Sweden	7.6%	29.0%	33.3%	23.7%	6.5%	448

* N=6576, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Concerning gender distribution for the category “Theories of my subject”, the following pattern is observable: across countries, both male and female respondents place themselves mostly at the average level of skill proficiency (see Table I - 30).

Table I - 30: How do you judge your level of competencies at the start of your doctorate in the following areas? - Theories of my subject (By Country and Gender)

		1 Very low	2	3	4	5 Very high	Total
Austria	Female	6.9%	27.1%	40.4%	20.7%	4.9%	203
	Male	3.3%	21.9%	40.5%	29.2%	5.1%	274
Belgium	Female	13.2%	25.0%	41.9%	16.9%	2.9%	136
	Male	8.8%	25.7%	35.4%	27.4%	2.7%	113
Croatia	Female	5.3%	30.3%	37.5%	18.4%	8.6%	152
	Male	5.6%	18.9%	47.8%	20.0%	7.8%	90
Finland	Female	4.2%	30.8%	43.5%	19.8%	1.7%	354
	Male	6.1%	30.1%	41.5%	20.1%	2.2%	229
France	Female	9.5%	28.9%	42.4%	15.2%	4.0%	422
	Male	6.3%	28.4%	41.8%	19.5%	4.0%	349
Germany	Female	5.1%	22.0%	45.9%	23.7%	3.4%	473
	Male	4.2%	24.0%	40.8%	28.2%	2.8%	358
Netherlands	Female	5.5%	27.1%	43.5%	20.5%	3.4%	292
	Male	3.6%	27.4%	41.1%	23.4%	4.6%	197
Norway	Female	5.3%	18.5%	44.8%	27.5%	3.9%	357
	Male	2.3%	19.7%	44.6%	26.9%	6.6%	305
Portugal	Female	5.6%	22.5%	46.8%	22.5%	2.8%	432
	Male	3.5%	21.7%	41.5%	28.7%	4.7%	258
Slovenia	Female	7.1%	26.8%	37.5%	22.3%	6.3%	112
	Male	2.9%	23.3%	38.8%	28.2%	6.8%	103
Spain	Female	8.7%	32.9%	34.2%	20.8%	3.4%	149
	Male	6.7%	31.3%	39.6%	17.9%	4.5%	134
Sweden	Female	8.3%	33.0%	35.7%	18.3%	4.8%	230
	Male	2.5%	25.8%	45.5%	22.2%	4.0%	198

* N=5920, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

In turn, Belgium, Croatia, and Spain showed gender differences for the category “Methods of my subject” (see Table I - 31). In Belgium, 38% of female participants place themselves at a low level of skill competency, while 36% of male respondents believe to be at an average level. In Croatia it is the

opposite – more females perceive themselves as being at an average skill level (40%), while males see themselves as being at the low level of skill proficiency (33%).

Table I - 31: How do you judge your level of competencies at the start of your doctorate in the following areas? - Methods of my subject (By Country and Gender)

		1 Very low	2	3	4	5 Very high	Total
Austria	Female	9.9%	24.1%	32.5%	28.6%	4.9%	203
	Male	4.4%	21.4%	36.9%	31.7%	5.5%	271
Belgium	Female	12.5%	37.5%	33.8%	14.0%	2.2%	136
	Male	8.1%	30.6%	36.0%	23.4%	1.8%	111
Croatia	Female	12.5%	23.7%	39.5%	19.7%	4.6%	152
	Male	11.2%	32.6%	30.3%	19.1%	6.7%	89
Finland	Female	4.8%	27.6%	46.6%	19.0%	2.0%	352
	Male	7.9%	24.9%	42.4%	21.0%	3.9%	229
France	Female	8.5%	28.4%	39.1%	22.0%	1.9%	422
	Male	8.0%	29.0%	39.1%	19.8%	4.0%	348
Germany	Female	6.6%	22.8%	42.5%	24.3%	3.8%	473
	Male	6.4%	23.8%	35.9%	29.1%	4.8%	357
Netherlands	Female	5.1%	27.1%	40.8%	22.6%	4.5%	292
	Male	6.1%	19.9%	38.3%	28.6%	7.1%	196
Norway	Female	5.7%	20.2%	41.2%	26.1%	6.8%	352
	Male	4.9%	21.3%	38.0%	30.2%	5.6%	305
Portugal	Female	5.8%	24.7%	42.6%	23.7%	3.3%	430
	Male	4.3%	19.5%	45.9%	27.2%	3.1%	257
Slovenia	Female	5.4%	30.4%	36.6%	17.9%	9.8%	112
	Male	2.0%	23.5%	40.2%	29.4%	4.9%	102
Spain	Female	12.1%	36.9%	35.6%	12.1%	3.4%	149
	Male	11.2%	32.8%	30.6%	20.9%	4.5%	134
Sweden	Female	10.4%	33.0%	36.1%	16.1%	4.3%	230
	Male	4.5%	27.8%	43.4%	20.7%	3.5%	198

* N=5900, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

For the category “Transferable skills”, the majority of respondents across countries fall into the middle option (that is, the average level of skill mastery) of the answering scale provided. However, there are some exceptions. In countries like Austria, Germany, and Norway the highest response rates are rated at a high level of skill competency. In Slovenia, 33% of women perceive themselves as having a high level of mastery while 37% of men consider themselves to be at an average level of proficiency (see Table I - 32 and Appendix B Table II - 135).

Table I - 32: How do you judge your level of competencies at the start of your doctorate in the following areas? - Transferable skills (e.g. presenting, report writing, project management etc.) (By Country and Gender)

		1 Very low	2	3	4	5 Very high	Total
Austria	Female	4.0%	12.9%	30.2%	33.2%	19.8%	202
	Male	1.8%	13.6%	28.7%	37.9%	18.0%	272
Belgium	Female	4.4%	16.9%	40.4%	31.6%	6.6%	136
	Male	2.7%	18.6%	37.2%	32.7%	8.8%	113
Croatia	Female	4.0%	19.3%	36.0%	29.3%	11.3%	150
	Male	8.0%	25.0%	37.5%	23.9%	5.7%	88
Finland	Female	3.1%	15.9%	43.1%	30.3%	7.6%	353
	Male	1.7%	22.7%	38.4%	32.8%	4.4%	229
France	Female	5.7%	21.5%	34.9%	30.1%	7.7%	418
	Male	4.3%	22.6%	34.1%	30.9%	8.0%	349
Germany	Female	.6%	13.3%	35.3%	37.0%	13.7%	473
	Male	.6%	11.5%	33.1%	42.4%	12.4%	356
Netherlands	Female	1.7%	9.9%	46.2%	36.6%	5.5%	292
	Male	.5%	11.2%	38.6%	40.6%	9.1%	197
Norway	Female	.8%	13.2%	34.3%	41.0%	10.7%	356
	Male	2.3%	11.5%	37.7%	37.0%	11.5%	305
Portugal	Female	3.5%	14.2%	38.4%	36.7%	7.2%	430
	Male	1.2%	14.4%	42.0%	34.2%	8.2%	257
Slovenia	Female	1.8%	17.9%	31.3%	33.0%	16.1%	112
	Male	1.9%	15.5%	36.9%	35.9%	9.7%	103
Spain	Female	6.7%	30.9%	35.6%	20.8%	6.0%	149
	Male	7.5%	29.9%	33.6%	23.1%	6.0%	134
Sweden	Female	.9%	17.0%	39.3%	32.8%	10.0%	229
	Male	1.5%	14.6%	37.4%	36.4%	10.1%	198

* N=5901, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

As Table II - 129 (Appendix C) shows, for some countries, the highest percentages on “Teaching skills” category appear on the low level of skill competency. This is true for women in Belgium (36%), France (38%), Germany (30%), the Netherlands (36%), Spain (36%), and Sweden (32%).

Question D2 of the questionnaire asks respondents to rate their perceived level of competencies after having received any sort of training. Results show a clear improvement in survey participants’ perceived sense of competency. Results for the “Teaching skills category” also show improvement, despite the fact that they still present a relatively high rate of responses at the average level of skill proficiency. (See Appendix B Table II – 27 to Table II – 33).

As for gender differences regarding participants’ assessment of their level of knowledge and skills after having any sort of training, no significant differences could be found – both gender groups rate themselves at a high skill level. There is only one exception: Finish men. When it comes to “Teaching skills”, this group tends to perceives itself as being at an average skill level (42%), (see Appendix C Table II - 133 to Table II - 139).

There are many universities where doctoral candidates and junior researchers are routinely asked or, even required to perform teaching-related activities. However, according to the survey’s data, teaching skills appear as the one in which participants perceived themselves as the least proficient of all. A more precise analysis on the level of mastery of the competencies, the kind and the content of the training, among other aspects, would be necessary. Perhaps then it would be possible to better understand the training process doctoral candidates and junior researchers in the sample went through.

The comparison between respondents’ perceived level of competency at the start of the doctorate and their current level of knowledge and/or skill mastery reveals that they assess themselves more

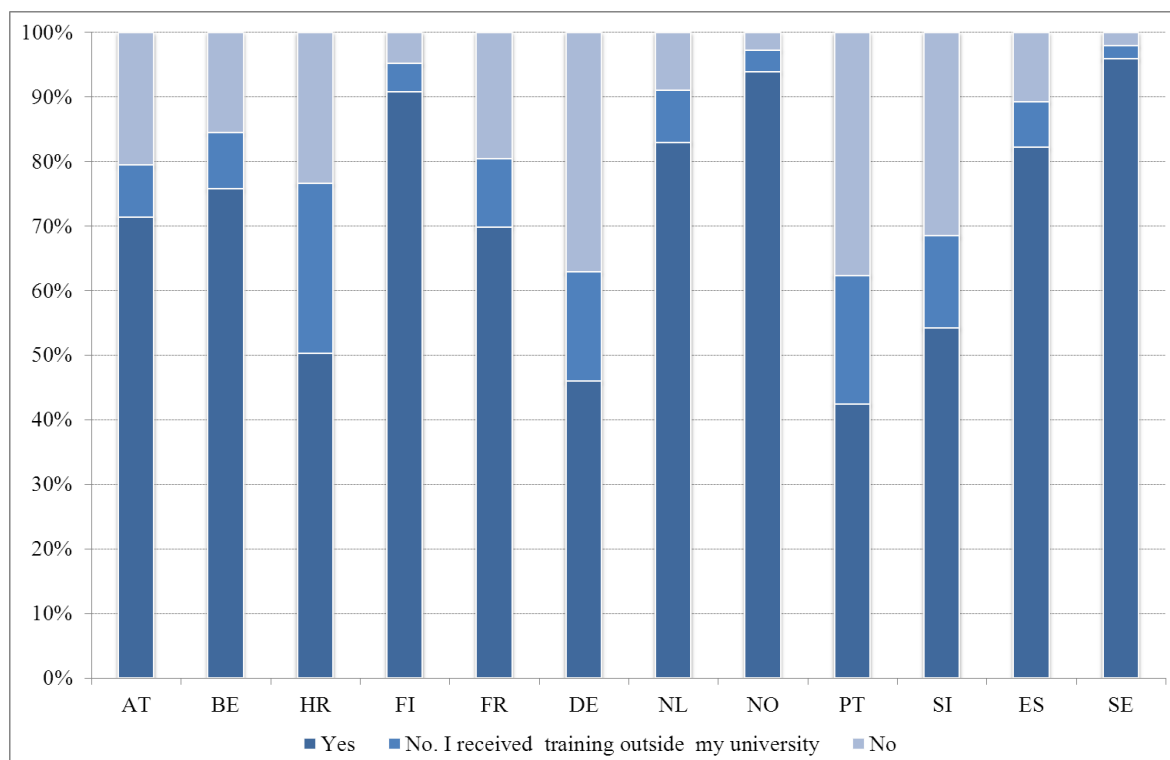
positively now than when they began working on their thesis/research. Especially for the categories focusing on respondents perceived level of mastery on the knowledge of theories and research methods within their field of study, this improvement can be interpreted as significant (Table I – 27 to 28 and Appendix B Table II – 133 to 134)

Skills and competencies development require training (D3). Do universities provide training of any sort for doctoral candidates? Is such training effective? Are doctoral candidates and junior researchers satisfied with the kind of training at their disposal or do they simply attend courses for credits? Having a better understanding of all these questions comes up as a crucial aspect of the report.

Across Europe, educational systems and training practices at the doctoral level tend to be very diverse. Models in place do not always require doctoral candidates to attend courses and/or acquired any other training beyond the one of deriving from the performance of their research-related activities. Often, within the same country, it is possible to observe both models operating simultaneously. In other words, depending on their choice of model, doctoral candidates might be required to attend to some sort of training while pursuing their degree (usually, this comes up as a mandatory requirement for the achievement of the doctorate), while others do not.

Data shows (figure I – 4) that in most surveyed countries doctoral candidates received some sort of training during their doctoral studies. However, there is no information concerning the specifics of the training received, as well as respondents' assessment of its quality. In the future, it might be interesting to understand which institutions promoted doctoral candidates training, what were the course(s) characteristics and contents, what was the duration of the training and what was doctoral candidates' perception of the quality and usefulness of the training received?

Figure I - 5: Did you receive any kind of training (e. g. courses) at your university during your doctorate? (By Country)



* N=6611, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

When asked if they had access to training while completing their doctorate, in all surveyed countries, respondents tended mostly to say “Yes”. Nonetheless, results obtained for the “No” answer were by no means negligible, reaching values as high as 20% or 30% and, sometimes, beyond that. This is the

case of Austria (21%), Croatia (23%), Germany (37%), Portugal (38%), and Slovenia (32%) (Figure I -4, Appendix B Table II - 34; Appendix C Table II - 140).

Another important question concerning doctoral candidates training has to do with its compulsoriness. Question D4 of the questionnaire addresses this issue. Overall, results show that training on “Theories of my subject” can be both voluntary and mandatory, but they are predominantly mandatory – Austria (46%), Croatia (50%), Finland (47%), Norway (63%), Portugal (44%), Slovenia (66%), Spain (69%), Sweden (52%) (D4; Table I - 33). Curiously, Austrian respondents differ on their perception of the (non-)mandatory character of such training according to gender – more men state that the training is mandatory and more women state that it is voluntary (see Appendix C Table II - 141- Table II - 147).

Table I - 33: Was the training you received voluntary or mandatory? - Theories of my subject (By Country)

	Voluntary (mentioned)	Mandatory (mentioned)	Not applicable	Total
Austria	37.1%	45.6%	17.4%	340
Belgium	43.1%	19.1%	37.8%	188
Croatia	31.4%	50.4%	18.2%	121
Finland	41.9%	47.3%	10.8%	499
France	45.1%	20.4%	34.5%	550
Germany	41.5%	24.4%	34.1%	381
Netherlands	51.5%	23.9%	24.6%	402
Norway	26.8%	62.7%	10.5%	619
Portugal	36.1%	44.3%	19.7%	305
Slovenia	24.1%	66.1%	9.8%	112
Spain	21.1%	69.6%	9.3%	247
Sweden	37.4%	51.8%	10.9%	396

* N=4160, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Training on “Methods of my subject” and “Transferable skills” is predominantly voluntary. Only in Croatia the highest percentages for training in “Transferable skills” fall in the category “Not applicable” (46%) – that is, it is neither voluntary nor mandatory (see Table I - 34).

Table I - 34: Was the training you received voluntary or mandatory? - Methods of my subject (By Country)

	Voluntary (mentioned)	Mandatory (mentioned)	Not applicable	Total
Austria	44.4%	39.1%	16.6%	338
Belgium	50.8%	20.1%	29.1%	189
Croatia	41.2%	36.1%	22.7%	119
Finland	47.8%	42.4%	9.8%	490
France	47.6%	19.5%	32.9%	550
Germany	49.5%	24.5%	26.0%	388
Netherlands	51.9%	24.2%	23.9%	389
Norway	31.4%	53.1%	15.5%	605
Portugal	42.3%	39.4%	18.2%	307
Slovenia	36.4%	50.0%	13.6%	110
Spain	22.6%	60.9%	16.5%	243
Sweden	37.0%	49.4%	13.7%	395

* N=4123, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

There are some interesting results for “Transferable skills” with regards to gender differences for Spain. In Spain, more women state that the training is mandatory (37%) and more men state that it is “not applicable” (47%), (see Appendix C Table II - 143).

Table I - 35: Was the training you received voluntary or mandatory? - Transferable skills, e.g. presenting, report writing, project management etc. (By Country)

	Voluntary (mentioned)	Mandatory (mentioned)	Not applicable	Total
Austria	46.4%	23.2%	30.4%	349
Belgium	63.1%	12.3%	24.6%	203
Croatia	33.3%	20.3%	46.3%	123
Finland	65.3%	18.5%	16.3%	504
France	45.3%	21.5%	33.2%	539
Germany	61.2%	18.1%	20.7%	392
Netherlands	53.1%	29.4%	17.5%	401
Norway	44.4%	20.3%	35.3%	617
Portugal	30.5%	30.2%	39.2%	311
Slovenia	35.0%	30.8%	34.2%	117
Spain	29.9%	31.1%	39.0%	241
Sweden	39.8%	40.2%	20.0%	405

* N=4202, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

As for the remaining categories – “Teaching skills”, “Language skills”, “Research ethics” and “Information technology” – the highest response percentages fall either into the category “Not applicable” or voluntary (see Appendix C Table II - 144 - Table II - 147).

There is a difference in the results attained on the category “Language skills” training for female and male respondents coming from the Netherlands (Appendix C Table II - 145) – more men state that the training is mandatory (48%) and more women state that it is “not applicable” (46%).

In the category “Information technologies” it is possible to observe a relatively high concentration of responses in two of the three possible response options – “voluntary” and “not applicable” (see Appendix C Table II - 147).

Satisfaction with the Training Received

Across countries, respondents’ appear to be generally satisfied regarding the training received on “Theories of my subject”. However, in Germany and Spain the results obtained for both “satisfied” and “average” response options were almost equal – in Germany, respectively, 29% and 30%; in Spain, it was registered a 29% response rate for each one of them (see Table I – 36).

Table I - 36: To what extent are you satisfied with the training you received? - Theories of my subject (By Country)

	1 Not at all satisfied	2	3	4	5 Very satisfied	Total
Austria	7.4%	12.7%	28.0%	31.0%	20.9%	339
Belgium	7.1%	11.3%	28.0%	39.3%	14.3%	168
Croatia	8.7%	17.5%	31.7%	34.1%	7.9%	126
Finland	4.1%	10.6%	29.7%	42.9%	12.7%	518
France	9.8%	10.2%	26.6%	34.4%	19.0%	489
Germany	11.2%	12.4%	29.4%	29.7%	17.3%	347
Netherlands	3.6%	7.8%	30.3%	42.5%	15.8%	386
Norway	4.8%	9.0%	28.7%	38.5%	19.0%	621
Portugal	7.0%	10.3%	31.6%	33.6%	17.6%	301
Slovenia	6.7%	10.9%	28.6%	34.5%	19.3%	119
Spain	14.1%	18.0%	29.0%	29.4%	9.4%	255
Sweden	3.4%	9.8%	25.7%	42.5%	18.6%	409

* N=4078, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

For the category “Methods of my subject”, the highest response rates identified also placed participants at the satisfied level. Spain was the exception. There, more respondents tended to perceive themselves as being averagely satisfied with the training acquired. For four other countries results place respondents at an average level of satisfaction, even though percentages obtained are very similar to the ones pertaining to the satisfied response option – Germany (30% and 30%, respectively), Norway (32% and 35%, respectively), Portugal (32% and 33%, respectively), and Spain (30% and 29%, respectively) (see Table I - 37).

Table I - 37: To what extent are you satisfied with the training you received? - Methods of my subject (By Country)

	1 Not at all satisfied	2	3	4	5 Very satisfied	Total
Austria	8.3%	11.9%	25.2%	34.7%	19.9%	337
Belgium	6.3%	12.5%	24.4%	43.8%	13.1%	176
Croatia	15.1%	15.9%	23.8%	37.3%	7.9%	126
Finland	3.9%	10.1%	33.7%	37.0%	15.3%	516
France	9.8%	11.2%	28.8%	33.7%	16.4%	489
Germany	8.2%	12.4%	30.2%	30.2%	19.0%	364
Netherlands	4.1%	10.1%	30.2%	40.7%	14.9%	388
Norway	4.6%	12.3%	32.3%	34.7%	16.1%	603
Portugal	6.1%	11.3%	32.4%	33.0%	17.2%	309
Slovenia	7.0%	12.2%	27.0%	35.7%	18.3%	115
Spain	15.1%	19.0%	30.2%	28.6%	7.1%	252
Sweden	5.6%	9.0%	31.1%	36.9%	17.5%	412

* N=4087, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

The picture obtained for “Transferable skills” is much more diverse. Looking at the highest response percentage according to participants’ country, it is possible to verify that while some of the surveyed countries fall in the satisfied category of response (Belgium, Finland, Germany, Netherlands, Portugal, and Sweden), others end up falling in the averagely satisfied category of response (e.g., Austria, Croatia, France, Norway, Slovenia, and Spain). In other countries, such a synthesis of results is not even possible – the distribution of the results falls all over the rating scale. This is the case for Spain and Croatia. In Finland and France there are some gender differences (see Appendix C Table II - 150).

Table I - 38: To what extent are you satisfied with the training you received? - Transferable skills (e.g. presenting, report writing, project management etc.) (By Country)

	1 Not at all satisfied	2	3	4	5 Very satisfied	Total
Austria	12.2%	13.5%	28.9%	27.6%	17.8%	304
Belgium	4.5%	8.5%	26.7%	42.6%	17.6%	176
Croatia	22.7%	17.6%	25.2%	22.7%	11.8%	119
Finland	4.4%	14.4%	35.0%	35.4%	10.8%	500
France	12.3%	12.7%	32.5%	29.4%	13.1%	489
Germany	5.7%	8.6%	27.5%	38.4%	19.8%	349
Netherlands	1.8%	7.3%	28.9%	46.1%	15.9%	384
Norway	8.9%	15.7%	38.9%	27.3%	9.1%	527
Portugal	8.6%	15.5%	30.2%	32.7%	12.9%	278
Slovenia	13.6%	11.8%	37.3%	24.5%	12.7%	110
Spain	21.2%	20.3%	27.5%	22.5%	8.5%	236
Sweden	8.2%	11.9%	33.5%	35.1%	11.3%	388

* N=3860, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Regarding “Teaching skills”, the response pattern identified is again more homogenous. For most of the surveyed countries, the highest response rates fall at the average level of satisfaction. Nonetheless, response rates fluctuate throughout the scale. In Spain, most participants are not satisfied with the training received (39%). There is some fluctuation of the ratings throughout the scale. In Belgium, Netherlands and Sweden it is possible to register high response rates for the high level of satisfaction as well. There are some countries, however, where such fluctuation points downwards. This is the case for Austria, Croatia, France, Germany, Portugal, Spain and Slovenia (see Table I - 39).

Table I - 39: To what extent are you satisfied with the training you received? - Teaching skills (By Country)

	1 Not at all satisfied	2	3	4	5 Very satisfied	Total
Austria	26.1%	20.2%	29.0%	15.4%	9.2%	272
Belgium	11.8%	13.2%	34.7%	34.0%	6.3%	144
Croatia	24.1%	22.4%	27.6%	14.7%	11.2%	116
Finland	16.2%	23.1%	39.3%	16.7%	4.7%	450
France	23.7%	17.0%	30.1%	20.3%	8.9%	459
Germany	20.8%	17.6%	28.3%	19.9%	13.4%	307
Netherlands	10.1%	16.8%	39.1%	25.5%	8.4%	345
Norway	17.4%	19.7%	39.4%	17.8%	5.7%	477
Portugal	20.6%	25.1%	29.6%	15.2%	9.5%	243
Slovenia	26.9%	26.9%	26.0%	13.5%	6.7%	104
Spain	39.4%	19.9%	23.0%	14.2%	3.5%	226
Sweden	12.0%	15.1%	33.2%	31.1%	8.7%	392

* N=3535, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Doctoral candidates and junior researchers coming from most of the surveyed countries place themselves at an average level of satisfaction when it comes to “Language skills”. Only Belgian respondents consider themselves satisfied with that kind of training. Respondents who are not satisfied at all come from Croatia (28%), Slovenia (25%), and Spain (32%) (Table I - 40). In Croatia and Spain some interesting gender differences were registered. In Croatia women are not at all satisfied (32%) with their training on “Language skills”, while men feel averagely satisfied (33%). In Spain, results show the opposite: women declare to be averagely satisfied (36%) with their training on “Language skills”, while men do not feel satisfied at all (37%), (see Appendix C Table II - 152).

Table I - 40: To what extent are you satisfied with the training you received? - Language skills (By Country)

	1 Not at all satisfied	2	3	4	5 Very satisfied	Total
Austria	16.7%	18.8%	31.5%	21.4%	11.6%	276
Belgium	7.3%	9.7%	26.7%	40.6%	15.8%	165
Croatia	27.9%	23.4%	23.4%	17.1%	8.1%	111
Finland	4.9%	13.7%	39.0%	31.3%	11.1%	467
France	18.6%	17.5%	32.7%	21.7%	9.5%	452
Germany	18.1%	11.8%	37.8%	25.3%	6.9%	288
Netherlands	3.4%	9.7%	37.1%	34.9%	14.9%	350
Norway	14.7%	14.5%	42.4%	20.6%	7.8%	476
Portugal	17.7%	20.1%	32.5%	19.7%	10.0%	249
Slovenia	25.2%	22.3%	24.3%	16.5%	11.7%	103
Spain	31.9%	16.8%	30.5%	14.2%	6.6%	226
Sweden	11.7%	12.2%	43.3%	25.0%	7.8%	360

* N=3523, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Training in “Research ethics” response rate, for most of the surveyed countries, tends to fall in the averagely satisfied category. Exceptions are doctoral candidates and junior researchers coming from Spain. Most of them declare not being satisfied at all (34%). There are also a relevant number of Croatian, Austrian, German and French respondents who rate themselves the same way (see Table I - 41). In Slovenia more women seem to be satisfied (32% fall in the averagely satisfied category) with the training received on “Research ethics” than males (24% place themselves at a low level of satisfaction). In Spain more men are not at all satisfied (37%), whereas the same amount of women state to be both not at all satisfied and averagely satisfied (28%), (see Appendix C Table II - 153).

Table I - 41: To what extent are you satisfied with the training you received? - Research ethics (By Country)

	1 Not at all satisfied	2	3	4	5 Very satisfied	Total
Austria	21.3%	16.2%	30.9%	18.0%	13.6%	272
Belgium	13.8%	11.6%	44.2%	24.6%	5.8%	138
Croatia	23.2%	17.0%	30.4%	18.8%	10.7%	112
Finland	6.8%	14.5%	41.1%	26.8%	10.8%	455
France	21.3%	18.6%	33.7%	17.8%	8.7%	404
Germany	21.1%	14.3%	40.8%	17.4%	6.4%	265
Netherlands	7.6%	11.6%	44.0%	26.6%	10.1%	327
Norway	8.5%	13.1%	38.7%	25.7%	14.0%	564
Portugal	15.7%	16.5%	32.2%	24.7%	11.0%	255
Slovenia	15.1%	24.5%	25.5%	19.8%	15.1%	106
Spain	34.2%	17.1%	26.1%	17.6%	5.0%	222
Sweden	10.0%	11.3%	37.6%	29.2%	11.8%	380

* N=3500, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Participants’ satisfaction concerning training received on “Information technology” follows the same pattern as the previous category – “Research ethics”. Most respondents declare to be averagely satisfied. Only in Croatia it is possible to observe a relatively high percentage of respondents not feeling at all satisfied (27%) (Table I - 42). When looking at gender distribution, it turns out female respondents come up as the ones predominantly not satisfied (30%) with training received on this category, while 40% of the male respondents seem to be averagely satisfied (see Appendix C Table II - 154).

Table I - 42: To what extent are you satisfied with the training you received? - Information technology (By Country)

	1 Not at all satisfied	2	3	4	5 Very satisfied	Total
Austria	17.6%	18.3%	33.0%	18.3%	12.9%	279
Belgium	8.3%	12.2%	39.7%	31.4%	8.3%	156
Croatia	26.5%	14.2%	28.3%	23.9%	7.1%	113
Finland	6.8%	16.3%	45.5%	25.3%	6.2%	455
France	17.0%	15.2%	36.2%	24.4%	7.2%	442
Germany	12.9%	13.9%	39.6%	26.1%	7.5%	280
Netherlands	5.2%	12.3%	50.9%	21.5%	10.1%	326
Norway	11.8%	16.8%	46.5%	18.1%	6.9%	493
Portugal	11.4%	16.8%	35.9%	26.0%	9.9%	273
Slovenia	20.8%	15.1%	37.7%	15.1%	11.3%	106
Spain	24.1%	21.6%	31.9%	18.5%	3.9%	232
Sweden	10.4%	15.0%	45.4%	20.8%	8.5%	366

* N=3521, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Quality of Supervision and Feedback

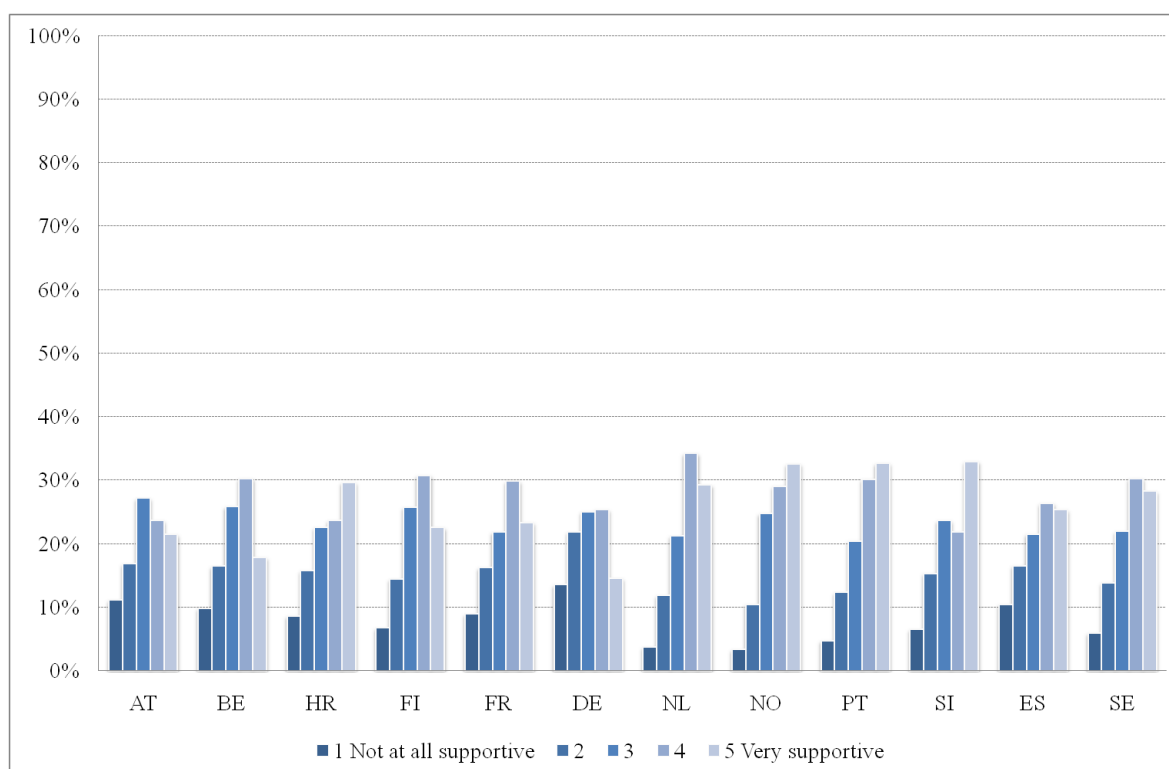
Data concerning question D6 shows that most respondents consider their supervisors either supportive (this is true for Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Netherlands, Spain, and Sweden) or very supportive (this is true for Croatia, Norway, Portugal, and Slovenia) when planning and reviewing their training. A proportion of respondents from Austria, Belgium, Germany, and Spain declare their supervisors as averagely supportive of this research-related activity (Figure I – 5).

Even though German respondents tend to describe their supervisors as supportive in planning and reviewing their training, a certain amount of fluctuation in results can be observed (see Appendix B Table II - 39). Gender differences were evident in Austria, where female respondents consider their supervisors to be more supportive than male respondents. The opposite happens in Germany and Sweden (see Appendix C Table II - 155).

One of supervisors' crucial tasks is to provide doctoral candidates with feedback on their research and scientific work. But, in itself, to receive some feedback might not be enough. It is important to understand if such feedback is being perceived as useful by doctoral candidates or not (D7). All respondents across countries answered that the feedback received was either useful or very useful (see Figure I - 6). Approximately 20% from Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden consider the feedback only average or less useful (see Appendix C Table II - 156).

Supervisors play a key-role in the process of knowledge and skill transference. Often, the building up of a positive and constructive relationship between doctoral candidates and their supervisor ends up being a relevant factor for career enhancement as researchers. To know if the doctoral candidates and junior researchers surveyed feel as if their current and/or past supervisors are fulfilling or fulfilled adequately their role brings some light into the issue of the quality of the supervision. Question D10 of the questionnaire addresses such an issue. As a rule, when it comes to the supervisor's role as an expert in the field of research, most respondents appear to be quite satisfied (see Table I - 43). Only a proportion of round about 15% are not satisfied with their supervisor. Gender differences exist in Croatia, the Netherlands and Norway (see Appendix C Table II - 159).

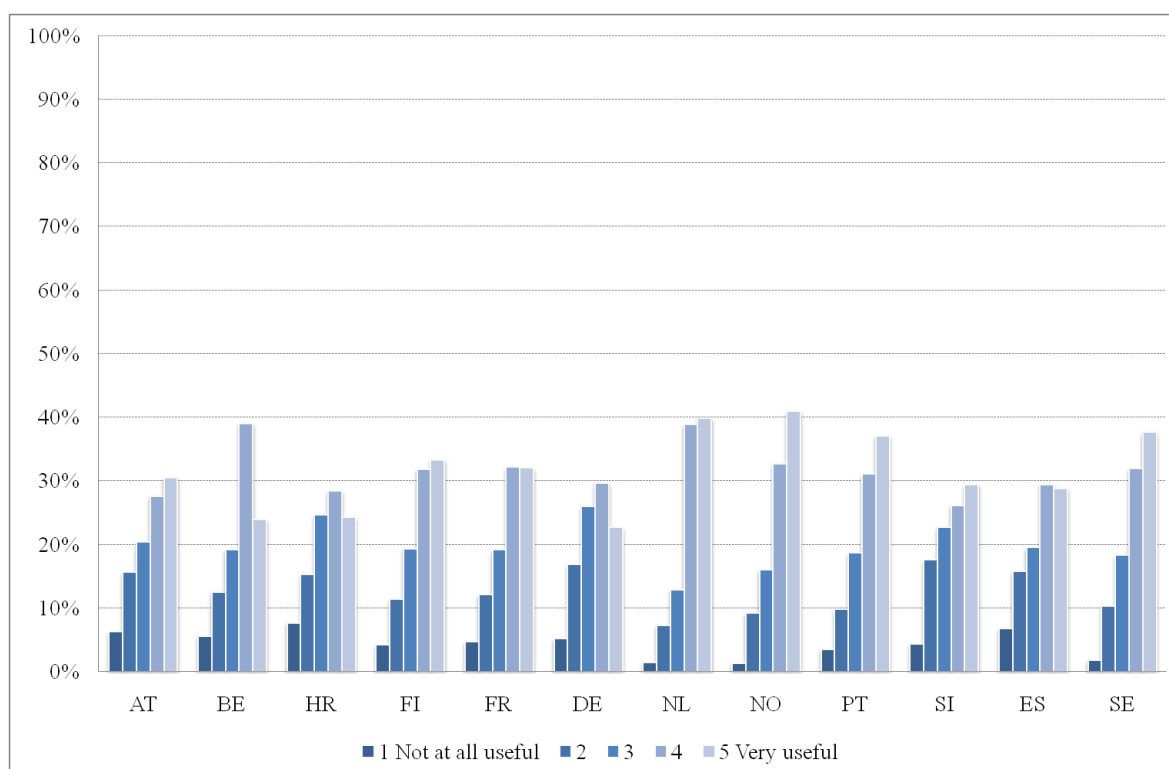
Figure I - 6: How supportive do you find your supervisor in planning and reviewing your training? (By Country)



* N=6376, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Figure I - 7: How useful is the feedback you receive from your supervisor with regard to your research? (By Country)



* N=6284, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table I - 43: How you feel your supervisor is fulfilling his role as an expert in your field of research (By Country)

	1 Poor	2	3	4	5 Excellent	Total
Austria	5.9%	8.0%	19.0%	29.2%	38.0%	490
Belgium	9.2%	8.8%	20.6%	36.4%	25.0%	272
Croatia	8.0%	10.2%	17.4%	31.8%	32.6%	264
Finland	5.0%	9.0%	17.1%	35.5%	33.3%	597
France	5.3%	8.7%	18.4%	32.8%	34.8%	860
Germany	6.3%	11.8%	22.5%	33.0%	26.3%	896
Netherlands	.6%	4.3%	18.0%	39.1%	38.1%	517
Norway	3.2%	8.1%	17.3%	34.9%	36.6%	694
Portugal	3.5%	8.1%	17.9%	35.6%	34.9%	765
Slovenia	5.7%	11.3%	20.3%	25.0%	37.7%	212
Spain	5.7%	10.5%	17.8%	32.5%	33.4%	314
Sweden	3.0%	8.0%	18.3%	34.2%	36.5%	438

* N=6319, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Though, one can highlight a much less homogeneous picture regarding provision of regular guidance and support/active engagement in the resolution of doctoral candidate's training needs. Nonetheless, in both situations, respondents tend to consider that their supervisors successfully fulfil their role (Table I - 44). Only roughly 15-20% does not feel their supervisors are fulfilling their roles. Gender differences exist in Austria (27% of female respondents report their guidance provision as "excellent" while 30% of male participants report their guidance provision to be "very good"), in Croatia (31% of women report their guidance provision as "average" while 34% of men report their guidance provision as "very good"), and in Portugal (30% of women report their guidance provision as "excellent" while 33% of men report their guidance provision as "very good") (see Appendix C **Table II - 160**).

Table I - 44: How do you feel your supervisor is fulfilling his role in providing regular guidance? (By Country)

	1 Poor	2	3	4	5 Excellent	Total
Austria	9.7%	13.9%	21.9%	27.6%	26.8%	474
Belgium	10.2%	11.4%	21.2%	41.7%	15.5%	264
Croatia	9.6%	14.0%	25.2%	28.0%	23.2%	250
Finland	8.4%	15.6%	21.7%	32.3%	22.1%	585
France	9.9%	12.6%	17.9%	33.0%	26.6%	839
Germany	11.4%	16.8%	21.0%	33.9%	17.0%	877
Netherlands	3.8%	6.5%	17.2%	38.9%	33.6%	506
Norway	3.8%	10.2%	16.0%	36.2%	33.7%	676
Portugal	6.7%	12.8%	20.6%	30.0%	29.8%	741
Slovenia	8.3%	12.3%	21.6%	30.9%	27.0%	204
Spain	10.3%	14.2%	22.6%	28.1%	24.8%	310
Sweden	5.4%	13.5%	20.8%	34.8%	25.5%	423

* N=6149, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

The third and final issue under analysis concerns respondents' perception on the level of role fulfilment from their supervisors regarding supporting and aiding his/her doctoral candidates with their training needs. In all countries but Croatia, the highest percentage of response was found in the "very good" category – Croatians were the only ones where "excellent" was the option with the highest response rates. In Slovenia, the percentages obtained for both the "very good" and the "excellent" categories are almost the same – respectively, 30% and 29%. Response rates over 20% for the "average" category can be found in the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Netherlands,

Norway, Portugal, Spain, and Sweden (see Table I - 45). Genders differences exist were found in Croatia, Germany, Slovenia and Spain (see Appendix C Table II - 161).

Table I - 45: How do you feel your supervisor is fulfilling his role when supporting and aiding you in your training needs? (By Country)

	1 Poor	2	3	4	5 Excellent	Total
Austria	11.5%	16.4%	21.1%	27.7%	23.4%	470
Belgium	12.0%	14.7%	23.2%	36.3%	13.9%	259
Croatia	9.1%	14.6%	19.7%	24.8%	31.9%	254
Finland	7.4%	16.0%	25.4%	31.9%	19.4%	583
France	11.2%	14.3%	23.5%	29.6%	21.4%	831
Germany	14.7%	19.4%	24.9%	27.0%	14.0%	863
Netherlands	4.6%	13.3%	23.3%	35.3%	23.5%	498
Norway	4.1%	11.6%	21.9%	36.0%	26.4%	666
Portugal	6.5%	10.2%	22.6%	31.7%	28.9%	733
Slovenia	7.5%	13.9%	19.4%	29.9%	29.4%	201
Spain	9.1%	13.9%	22.0%	29.4%	25.6%	309
Sweden	6.6%	14.4%	21.0%	35.1%	22.9%	424

* N=6091, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

To merely assess doctoral candidates and junior researchers' perspective on their supervisors role-fulfilment would be insufficient, while trying to understand factors impacting on the quality of supervision. As such, respondents were asked to state to which extent they felt they were fulfilling their role (question D11) – response options ranged from “poor” to “excellent”. Participants had to rate themselves on the same topics as they were asked to rate their supervisors: “implementing research” (the only item that differs from the supervisor’s question), “reporting regularly”, and “discussing and acting upon my training needs with my supervisor”. In general, answers tend to fall in the category “very good” for two of the three mentioned topics. The exception is the assessment doctoral candidates and junior researchers make of the way in which they have been discussing and acting upon their training needs with their supervisor – here, the highest response rates are found in the “average” category (see Table I - 46 to Table I - 48).

Table I - 46: How do you feel you are fulfilling your role at implementing the research? (By Country)

	1 Poor	2	3	4	5 Excellent	Total
Austria	1.0%	4.7%	28.2%	50.0%	16.0%	486
Belgium	.4%	3.0%	31.7%	55.6%	9.3%	268
Croatia	.4%	4.2%	20.2%	55.0%	20.2%	262
Finland	1.2%	4.2%	31.1%	53.9%	9.6%	592
France	.9%	4.0%	28.4%	56.3%	10.3%	852
Germany	.8%	5.4%	33.0%	51.7%	9.1%	891
Netherlands	.2%	3.5%	24.4%	61.9%	10.1%	517
Norway	.0%	2.6%	25.9%	60.9%	10.6%	691
Portugal	.8%	3.5%	21.7%	60.7%	13.3%	766
Slovenia	.5%	4.7%	19.9%	58.8%	16.1%	211
Spain	.6%	4.8%	29.4%	53.4%	11.8%	313
Sweden	.5%	4.4%	24.6%	57.5%	13.1%	435

* N=6284, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table I - 47: How do you feel you are fulfilling your role at reporting regularly? (By Country)

	1 Poor	2	3	4	5 Excellent	Total
Austria	2.8%	12.2%	27.6%	38.0%	19.4%	468
Belgium	2.6%	8.2%	33.0%	44.2%	12.0%	267
Croatia	1.2%	4.9%	20.6%	44.5%	28.7%	247
Finland	3.1%	11.1%	30.0%	38.0%	17.9%	577
France	3.3%	12.7%	27.1%	41.0%	15.8%	840
Germany	2.8%	12.9%	30.5%	38.2%	15.7%	869
Netherlands	1.2%	7.5%	20.4%	49.5%	21.4%	509
Norway	1.2%	8.5%	24.7%	42.0%	23.6%	669
Portugal	1.9%	5.1%	23.4%	45.5%	24.1%	747
Slovenia	4.5%	6.1%	22.7%	43.4%	23.2%	198
Spain	4.3%	11.6%	27.4%	39.9%	16.8%	303
Sweden	1.4%	9.7%	25.7%	39.9%	23.3%	421

* N=6115, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table I - 48: How do you feel you are fulfilling your role at discussing and acting upon my training needs with my supervisor? (By Country)

	1 Poor	2	3	4	5 Excellent	Total
Austria	4.6%	10.9%	32.0%	35.5%	17.0%	459
Belgium	2.7%	11.2%	34.5%	41.5%	10.1%	258
Croatia	1.6%	8.1%	22.7%	42.1%	25.5%	247
Finland	2.8%	13.1%	32.1%	38.6%	13.4%	580
France	3.8%	13.2%	29.7%	39.6%	13.7%	833
Germany	4.7%	14.9%	38.1%	33.3%	9.1%	860
Netherlands	2.4%	6.5%	29.1%	47.3%	14.7%	505
Norway	1.2%	8.9%	25.2%	44.1%	20.6%	671
Portugal	2.8%	5.8%	26.0%	45.7%	19.6%	739
Slovenia	5.0%	5.5%	24.6%	41.2%	23.6%	199
Spain	5.6%	10.5%	29.6%	37.8%	16.4%	304
Sweden	.9%	9.0%	27.1%	46.2%	16.7%	424

* N=6079, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Another issue that might be important to understand the quality of the supervision doctoral candidates have at their disposal is the supervisor/doctoral candidates' ratio. In other words, how many doctoral candidates, master students and/or junior researchers does a supervisor manage in total?

Data shows that in almost one third of the sample, the number of doctoral candidates being supervised by the same supervisor is either of 3 or 4 (see Table I - 49). In countries like Austria, Belgium, Finland, Germany, and Netherlands, in about one fourth of the sample, that ratio almost doubles – participants' state that their supervisors supervise simultaneously from 5 to 9 doctoral candidates. The contrary takes place in Croatia, France, Norway, Slovenia, and Spain where the highest percentages come up for a ratio of 1 or 2 doctoral candidates per supervisor. A rather surprising figure is the one found for example for Germany where 11% of the respondents declare that their supervisors supervise simultaneously 10 to 14 doctoral candidates. Here it would be an important idea for further analysis to look at the field of science in which these doctoral candidates are doing their doctorate.

Looking at the figures pointed above from German, Austria, Belgium, Finland, Germany, and the Netherlands, one cannot but wonder about the quality of the supervision these doctoral candidates have at their disposal. Realistically, how can supervisors with so many doctoral candidates effectively help them manage their research and support them in their needs? But this is not the only question coming up. For instance, thinking about the low supervisor/supervisee ratios found in Spain and, at the same time, the previously reported data showing them as some of the less satisfied respondents with the ways in which their learning and training needs are being met, some unanswered questions arise once

more. Moreover, for the purposes of this report only the number of doctoral candidates a supervisor supervises simultaneously was taken into account. However, supervisors at the doctoral level tend to accumulate many other functions (e.g. teach in higher education institutions and/or do research, supervise master students). Thus, one could also ask: besides the number of doctoral candidates a supervisor has to supervise, how much time has he/she really available for his/her doctoral candidates? Finally, it should be taken into consideration that not all countries, at the time of the survey, were at the same stage of implementation of the Bologna process.

As for many other subjects in this area, there are no consensual guidelines or, even, what could be described as “workload model” for academic staff, ensuring that supervisors allocate enough time for each one of their doctoral candidates. According to the EUA Report (2005)¹³ –, on average, a supervisor’s regular workload ranges from 4 to 6 doctoral candidates. Perhaps this number could be seen as a starting point to the definition of such “workload model”.

Table I - 49: How many doctoral researchers does your supervisor supervise in total? (By Country)

	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 9	10 – 14	15 - 19	20 and more	I don't know	Total
Austria	19.2%	28.6%	24.9%	7.3%	3.5%	4.5%	12.0%	490
Belgium	21.0%	36.9%	26.9%	6.6%	1.1%	.7%	6.6%	271
Croatia	45.5%	33.7%	8.3%	1.5%	.0%	1.1%	9.8%	264
Finland	13.2%	28.4%	29.9%	8.0%	2.5%	3.5%	14.5%	599
France	40.0%	24.4%	17.2%	7.6%	1.0%	2.7%	7.1%	858
Germany	14.7%	27.6%	30.7%	10.9%	3.9%	4.9%	7.2%	898
Netherlands	22.1%	35.0%	26.9%	6.4%	3.5%	1.5%	4.6%	517
Norway	34.9%	31.3%	19.3%	3.7%	.7%	.3%	9.8%	696
Portugal	24.5%	32.7%	23.5%	5.0%	1.4%	2.1%	10.8%	767
Slovenia	46.2%	31.1%	7.5%	3.3%	.5%	1.4%	9.9%	212
Spain	38.0%	32.3%	16.6%	2.6%	1.0%	1.6%	8.0%	313
Sweden	28.5%	39.0%	22.6%	4.1%	.5%	1.1%	4.1%	438

* N=6323, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Supervision Agreement

At the initial stage of their training, doctoral candidates frequently benefit from the establishment of a rather structured and regular relationship with their supervisors. Some of the means doctoral candidates and their supervisors can use to have an effective relationship are: keeping a log of all research progress and findings, obtaining feedback on research progress or deliverables and research outputs (either in person, in meetings with the supervisor, attending seminars and writing research reports), conducting their research and using the feedback obtained according to previously set chronograms and milestones. This issue is analysed in question D8 of the questionnaire.

Not surprisingly, a large portion (41-75%) of respondents coming from most surveyed countries, answered that they do have some sort of formal binding agreement between them and their supervisor that defines the role of the supervisor. Only in Germany the percentage of answers falling in the “No” category (45%) is a little higher than the percentage of answers falling in the “Yes” category (42%). In Austria almost the same amount of survey participants answers “Yes” and “No” to the D8 question of the questionnaire – respectively, 42% and 41% (see Table I - 50).

A disturbing fact is that a large number (over 20%) of doctoral candidates and junior researchers surveyed answered “Don’t know” to this question. This is the case for Belgium (28%), Croatia (23%), Finland (21%), and Portugal (23%) (Table I - 50).

Evidently, because the questionnaire provides no further data than the one here reported, one can also argue that the numbers found for Germany and the “Don’t know” response option are the result of a

¹³ See EUA (2005).

lack of awareness from participants. This can be due to their inexperience or to some neglect. On the other hand, it is also possible that such lack of awareness is due to an absence of university policy and regulations, or even, the result of non-existing normative regulations within the country.

According to EUA Report (2005)¹⁴ qualification requirements, responsibilities and duties of supervisor should be clearly defined in institutional regulations. Supervisors' qualifications should include extensive knowledge and research experience in the field of the doctoral candidates' chosen work.

Regarding gender differences more men than women from Croatia (38%) and from Germany (48%) state not having a formal agreement between them and their supervisor. Nearly twice more women (36%) than men (19%) from Belgium declare not knowing if such an agreement exists (Appendix C, Table II - 157).

Table I - 50: Does any kind of formal, binding agreement between you and your supervisor (such as a contract, or university regulations) exist that defines the role of your supervisor? (By Country)

	Yes	No	I don't know	Total
Austria	42.4%	39.3%	18.2%	483
Belgium	53.9%	18.5%	27.7%	271
Croatia	39.6%	37.3%	23.1%	260
Finland	55.5%	23.5%	21.0%	591
France	68.2%	16.5%	15.3%	848
Germany	41.7%	44.9%	13.4%	866
Netherlands	75.7%	8.4%	15.9%	511
Norway	83.5%	6.4%	10.1%	692
Portugal	47.6%	29.6%	22.8%	744
Slovenia	64.8%	21.4%	13.8%	210
Spain	53.4%	28.9%	17.7%	311
Sweden	74.5%	11.2%	14.2%	436

* N=6223, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table I - 51: Does any kind of formal, binding agreement between you and your supervisor (such as a contract, or university regulations) exist that defines your own role? (By Country)

	Yes	No	I don't know	Total
Austria	41.7%	41.0%	17.3%	480
Belgium	49.4%	23.0%	27.5%	269
Croatia	47.3%	35.2%	17.6%	256
Finland	50.7%	27.5%	21.9%	590
France	63.8%	19.1%	17.1%	848
Germany	41.5%	44.8%	13.7%	877
Netherlands	75.1%	10.0%	14.9%	511
Norway	74.9%	8.7%	16.5%	692
Portugal	47.3%	31.8%	20.9%	736
Slovenia	62.4%	22.4%	15.2%	210
Spain	51.0%	31.0%	18.1%	310
Sweden	65.5%	13.1%	21.4%	435

* N=6214, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Summary of Findings and Outlook

The focus of chapter D is on doctoral candidates' views on the training and supervision at their disposal. The main findings for each of the sections composing this chapter are outlined as follows.

Access to Training and Perceived Proficiency

¹⁴ See EUA (2005).

Most doctoral candidates rate their knowledge at an average level at the start of their doctorate regarding the theories and methods of their research. Concerning transferable skills, language skills, research ethics and information technology, most respondents rate their skills at a high level of proficiency. The pattern for teaching skills is quite different: most respondents rate their teaching skills at an average level and in some countries at a low level.

Overall, doctoral candidates and junior researchers improve their skills during their doctorate. The results for teaching skills equally show improvement.

The survey shows that, in most countries, doctoral candidates receive training during their doctoral phase. However, the results for non-provided training are relatively high: in some countries it is over 20% to over 30%.

The training that doctoral candidates receive is voluntary or mandatory, or both. Training on “Theories of the subject” appears to be both voluntary and mandatory, but is predominantly mandatory. On “Methods of the subject” and “Transferable skills” the training is predominantly voluntary. The highest percentages for the different countries for training in the other fields (“Teaching skills”, “Language skills”, “Research ethics” and “Information technology”) are predominantly in the category “Not applicable”.

Satisfaction with the Training Received

Most respondents feel satisfied regarding “Theories of the subject” and “Methods in the subject”. However, concerning “Transferable skills” the picture is more diverse: some participants are fairly happy with this training. Regarding “Teaching skills”, “Language skills”, “Research ethics”, and “Information technology”, participants feel moderately satisfied.

Quality of Supervision and Feedback

Data collected highlights that most respondents find their supervisors supportive (Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden) or very supportive (Croatia, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia). However, respondents from Austria rate their supervisors at an average level. All the respondents from the different countries state that the feedback they receive is either useful or very useful. Nonetheless, round about 20% of the respondents from Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden consider the feedback only average or less useful.

Participants uniformly stated that they find themselves quite good at implementing research and that they report their work to their supervisor regularly. However, most respondents do not think they discuss enough with their supervisors about training needs.

Regarding the number of candidates per supervisor, in Austria, Belgium, Croatia, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden, the ratio is three to four doctoral candidates. In Finland and Germany, supervisors appear to have, generally, five to nine candidates. In France, Norway, Slovenia and Spain, supervisors have one to two doctoral candidates. However, one must highlight the fact that this is the results of the survey’s sample. In other words, these numbers can be quite different depending on university capacities.

Supervision Agreement

With regards to the existence of any kind of a binding agreement between the doctoral candidate and his/her supervisor that defines the role of the supervisor, most of the respondents stated having signed a contract. In Austria, Croatia, Portugal, Germany and Spain a higher proportion does not have such a binding agreement for both their own role and the supervisors’. A disturbing fact is that in some countries the figures for those who are not aware of such a contract are over 20%. This can be explained by the differing existing regulations at higher education institutions existing for the doctorate.

E. Working Conditions

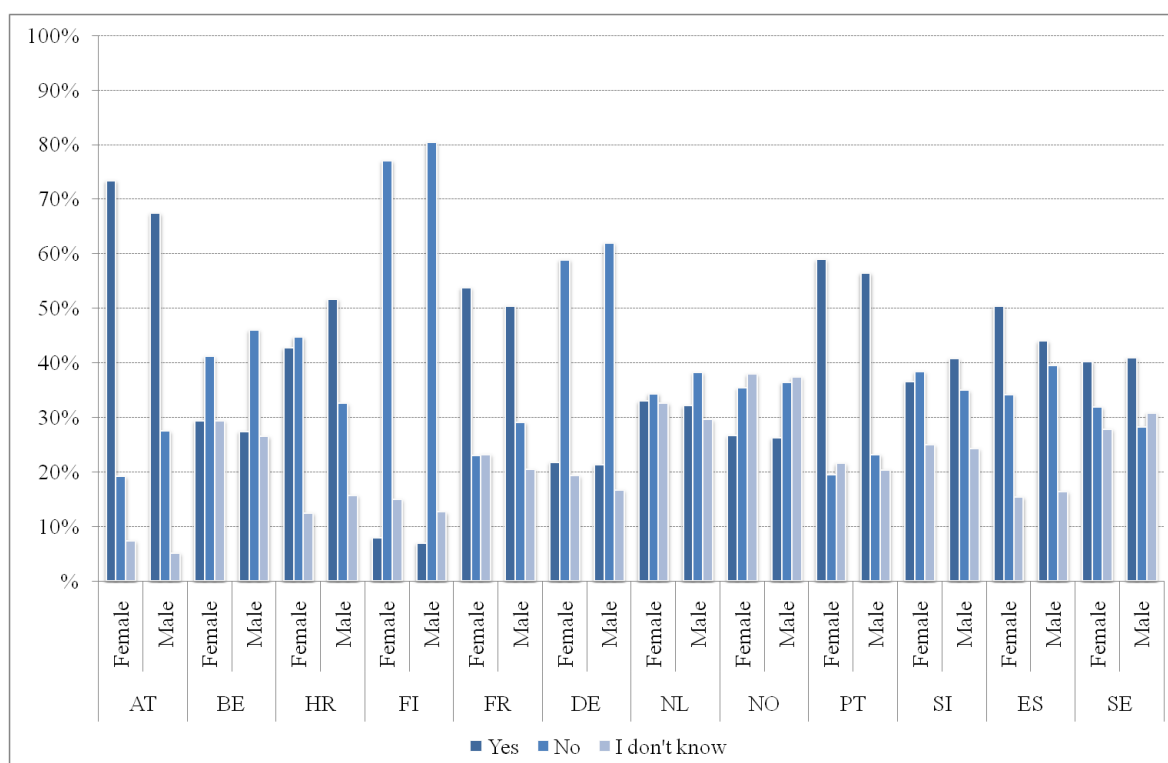
Chapter E reports the findings on topics like: the duration of doctorates, doctoral candidates and junior researchers' right to use their own data and gender discrimination issues and other possible obstacles doctoral candidates may face while working on their thesis.

Main Findings

In section E of the questionnaire, respondents were asked to give their input on issues that will allow a better understanding of the general conditions in which their doctoral research was conducted. As such, at the start of this section there are two questions focusing on the time framework for thesis completion, specifically, the minimum and maximum period of time during which doctoral candidates are expected to have their degree completed.

One of the most remarkable things the data revealed concern the diversity in the level of information respondents, across and within countries, seem to have on the differing issues. In some cases, up to 38% (e.g., Norway, see Figure I - 8) of the surveyed participants mention not knowing if such a minimum time requirement for completing even exists. Moreover, in Finland (78%) and Germany (60%) results point to a clear lack of agreement among respondents on the minimum amount of time they are required to be enrolled as doctoral candidates. In all likelihood, this happens because such time frames vary from university to university. However, the reverse is also true. In countries like Austria (69%), France (53%) and Portugal (58%), there seems to be a more or less generalized agreement on what the minimum amount of time should be. Here it would have been interesting to know the minimum duration. However, this question was not included in the questionnaire.

Figure I - 8: Is there a minimum required time for completing your doctorate? (By Country & Gender)



* N=5865, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

As is shown in Table I - 52, something similar happens concerning respondents answers to question E2 – is there a maximum time frame for thesis completion and in that case, what is the time limit? One could conclude from the data that most countries have regulations established both for the minimum and the maximum amount of time a doctoral candidate has for completing his/her doctorate.

Nonetheless, exceptions can be found. For instance, in Slovenia, although a high percentage of respondents reveal that such deadline exists, an additional 23% says the opposite – that is, they state that a maximum amount of time for thesis completion does not exist, as long as the supervisor authorizes.

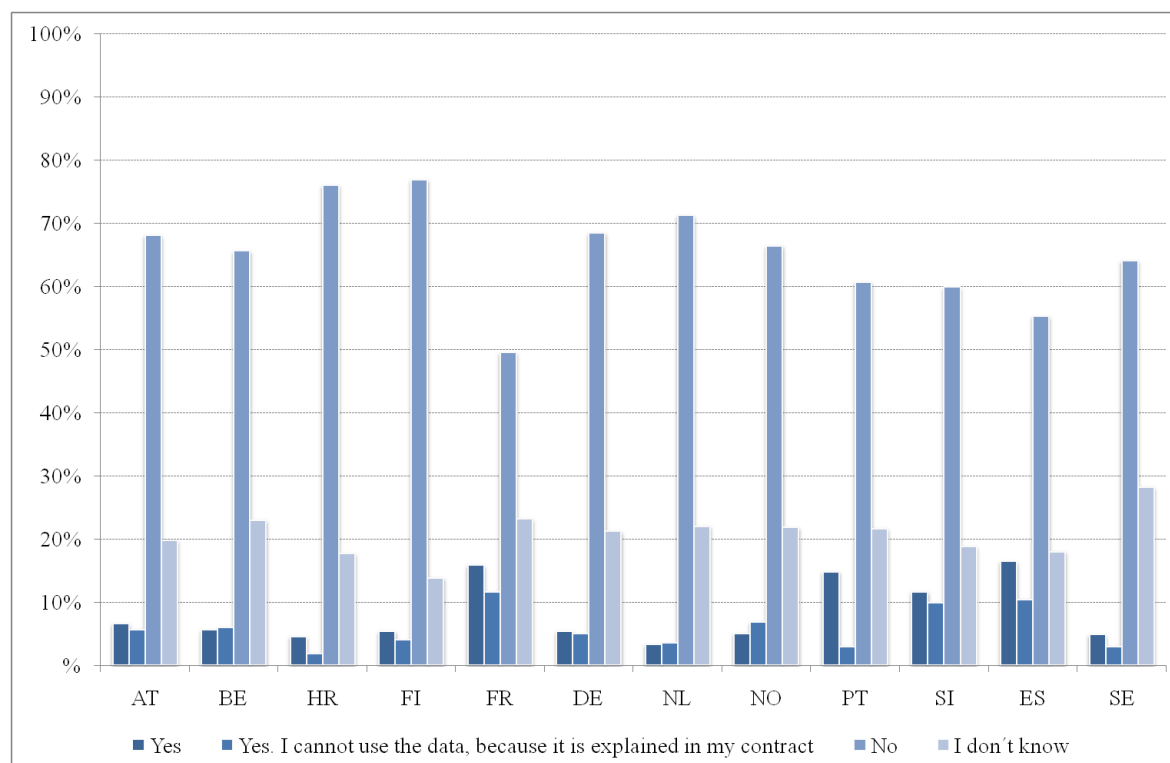
Table I - 52: Is there a maximum allowed time for completing your doctorate? (By Country)

	Yes, the maximum duration is strictly limited	No, the maximum duration is not strictly limited but I have to get a permission (e.g., from my supervisor or institute)	No, I have as much time as I want	No, I have as much time as I want, as long as I get funding	I don't know	Other	Total
Austria	9.3%	18.6%	44.5%	16.1%	8.0%	3.5%	515
Belgium	30.1%	30.5%	7.7%	21.3%	7.7%	2.6%	272
Croatia	85.0%	9.8%	1.1%	1.9%	2.3%	.0%	266
Finland	2.0%	16.2%	22.3%	47.0%	9.8%	2.7%	600
France	30.4%	58.4%	2.9%	2.8%	3.6%	1.9%	861
Germany	20.9%	27.3%	19.8%	22.2%	5.8%	4.0%	877
Netherlands	35.9%	32.4%	5.2%	11.1%	10.1%	5.2%	515
Norway	46.0%	30.0%	2.5%	7.5%	10.5%	3.5%	693
Portugal	46.1%	34.6%	3.1%	6.0%	7.3%	2.8%	777
Slovenia	66.1%	22.8%	3.1%	1.3%	5.4%	1.3%	224
Spain	14.9%	25.4%	23.8%	21.9%	11.1%	2.9%	315
Sweden	39.9%	35.3%	3.4%	11.5%	6.9%	3.0%	436

* N=6351, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Figure I - 9: Are you prevented by your supervisor or the university from using findings you have produced during your doctorate? (By Country)



* N=6399 valid percentages, valid n.

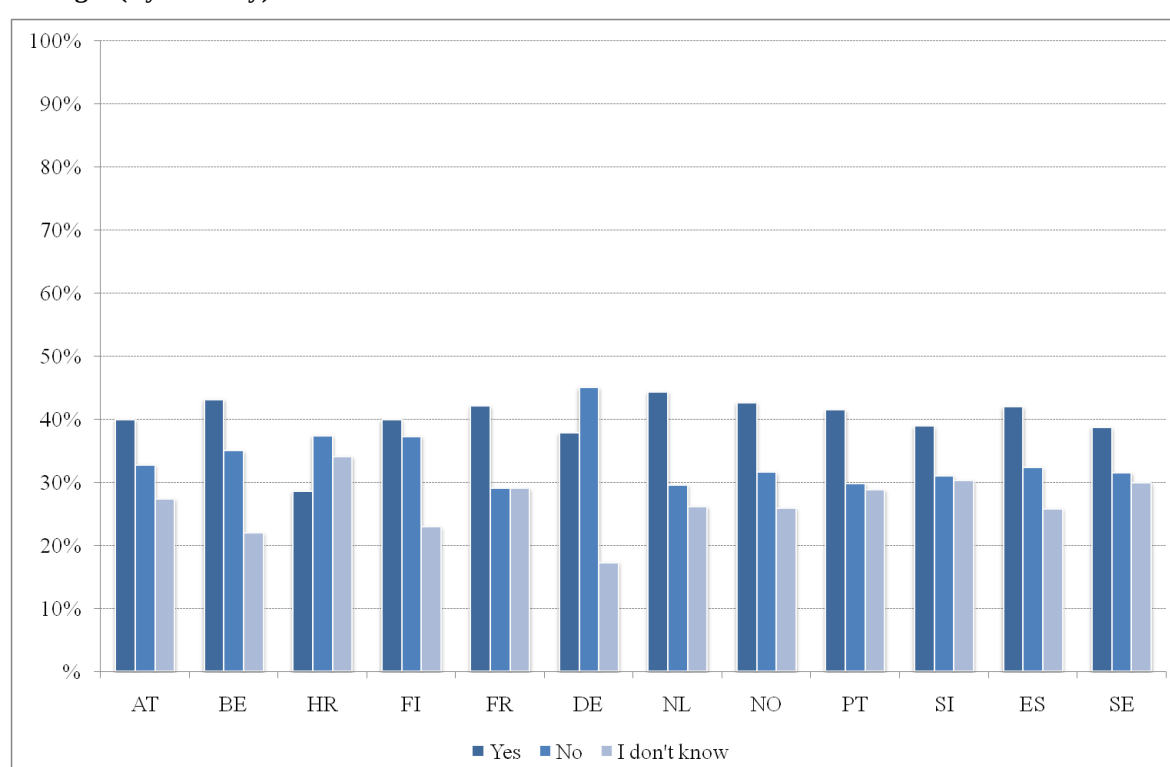
Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Question E3 asks doctoral candidates and junior researchers if either the university or their supervisor prevented them from using findings resulting from their doctoral research. Answer patterns show that participants have no clear information on the subject of how and if they can use data produced while

conducting the doctoral research (e.g., what happens if patents occur or major findings are made which can result in spin offs, etc.). Regardless of what has been pointed out, it was possible to conclude that about one quarter of the French and Spanish respondents were not allowed to use data from their thesis for own purposes. Other percentages by country are: Slovenia, 21%; Portugal, 18%; Norway, 12%; Belgium, 11%; Austria, 12%; Germany, 10%; and Finland, 9% (see Figure I - 9).

Regarding question E4 of the questionnaire – “If you are on a collaborative project, are there clear agreements for using the project findings?” – Again, what stands out is participants’ general lack of information. About one-third of the respondents engaged in collaborative projects states not knowing if such agreements exist. Another one-third says that they cannot use the findings produced by the research they have been conducting under such terms. The remaining doctoral candidates and junior researchers answering this question (also approximately one third) declare they are able to use the findings they produced while working in a collaborative project (see Figure I - 10).

Figure I - 10: If you are on a collaborative project, are there clear agreements on using the project findings? (By Country)



* N=3470 valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Question E5 gives some interesting insights on gender patterns, in particular the extent to which respondents feel disadvantaged in their academic career because of gender. Overall, survey male respondents feel very disadvantaged in academia because of their gender – on average, 70% to 92% per country. Women feel disadvantaged as well. However, the percentage of those reporting such feelings tends to be lower – 40% to 61% of women feel very disadvantaged (see Table I - 53).

Table I - 53: To what extent do you feel disadvantaged in your academic career because of your gender? (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 Very much	Total
Austria	Female	1.5%	17.7%	19.7%	22.2%	38.9%	203
	Male	2.2%	5.1%	5.9%	10.3%	76.6%	273
Belgium	Female	.7%	5.9%	21.3%	12.5%	59.6%	136
	Male	.0%	.0%	7.1%	4.4%	88.5%	113
Croatia	Female	3.9%	11.8%	23.7%	18.4%	42.1%	152
	Male	1.1%	1.1%	2.2%	4.5%	91.0%	89
Finland	Female	2.5%	12.1%	20.6%	27.9%	36.9%	355
	Male	.4%	3.0%	7.8%	10.9%	77.8%	230
France	Female	2.4%	10.3%	20.8%	21.2%	45.3%	419
	Male	.3%	.9%	10.3%	1.1%	87.4%	348
Germany	Female	2.4%	14.5%	18.4%	26.3%	38.5%	468
	Male	.6%	3.2%	5.8%	9.8%	80.7%	347
Netherlands	Female	2.4%	7.2%	12.3%	19.2%	58.9%	292
	Male	.5%	1.0%	6.6%	5.6%	86.2%	196
Norway	Female	.3%	7.6%	17.4%	18.0%	56.7%	356
	Male	1.3%	3.9%	6.6%	9.5%	78.6%	304
Portugal	Female	3.0%	7.0%	10.9%	17.9%	61.2%	430
	Male	.0%	2.0%	3.1%	4.7%	90.2%	255
Slovenia	Female	4.5%	17.9%	17.0%	19.6%	41.1%	112
	Male	1.0%	2.0%	5.9%	2.0%	89.2%	102
Spain	Female	5.4%	13.5%	18.2%	21.6%	41.2%	148
	Male	1.5%	.7%	6.7%	4.5%	86.6%	134
Sweden	Female	1.3%	13.1%	20.1%	25.3%	40.2%	229
	Male	.0%	1.0%	6.6%	9.2%	83.2%	196

* N=5887, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Respondents were also interrogated about their rights concerning a maternity/paternity leave of absence (question E6, see Table I – 54). The answers show a picture of different assumptions. Data reveal that, to a higher degree, men assume they do not have any rights concerning paternity leave of absence (e.g., Belgium, Croatia, Finland, and Norway). Possibly, such an assumption derives from their lack of information on the topic. Nonetheless, it would be interesting to know if response patterns change with participants' age or relationship status (e.g., single, married, living in civil partnership) and to which extent the respondents' answer is reflecting their current feelings/prospects of becoming a parent.

Question E7 asks participants if they are entitled a paid maternity/ paternity leave of absence (see Table 54). As the answers of male respondents show, a generalised absence of information prevails once more. However this is something that appears to differ according the country the doctoral candidates and junior researchers' do their doctorate in. Not only information structures and doctoral programmes regulations vary immensely from one country to another, but sometimes, even within the same country. Respondents bring with them a huge variety of ties to the institutions where their doctorate is being conducted (e.g., full-time students, with scholarship, with contract, doctoral candidate with a work contract outside the university). It would be interesting to analyse the influence of these differing situations on working conditions. Therefore the evaluation of length and type of relationship the doctoral candidate has with his/her host institution and the right to benefit from a paid maternity/paternity leave of absence can be recommended for further analysis.

Table I - 54: Do you have a right to maternity/ paternity leave? (By Country and Gender)

		Yes	No	I don't know	Total
Austria	Female	57.4%	10.9%	31.7%	202
	Male	52.8%	10.7%	36.5%	271
Belgium	Female	85.2%	2.2%	12.6%	135
	Male	60.2%	10.6%	29.2%	113
Croatia	Female	98.7%	.0%	1.3%	152
	Male	83.0%	4.5%	12.5%	88
Finland	Female	88.4%	2.5%	9.0%	354
	Male	74.7%	7.0%	18.3%	229
France	Female	61.4%	9.3%	29.3%	420
	Male	48.3%	8.3%	43.4%	348
Germany	Female	60.9%	8.2%	31.0%	465
	Male	48.4%	8.6%	43.0%	349
Netherlands	Female	79.0%	2.4%	18.6%	290
	Male	65.6%	5.6%	28.7%	195
Norway	Female	96.6%	.0%	3.4%	356
	Male	85.9%	3.0%	11.1%	305
Portugal	Female	77.5%	11.1%	11.4%	431
	Male	55.9%	18.9%	25.2%	254
Slovenia	Female	92.7%	2.7%	4.5%	110
	Male	87.4%	1.0%	11.7%	103
Spain	Female	51.7%	23.5%	24.8%	149
	Male	41.0%	24.6%	34.3%	134
Sweden	Female	91.7%	3.9%	4.4%	228
	Male	91.9%	1.0%	7.1%	198

* N=5879, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table I - 55: Would you be paid during maternity/paternity leave? (By Country and Gender)

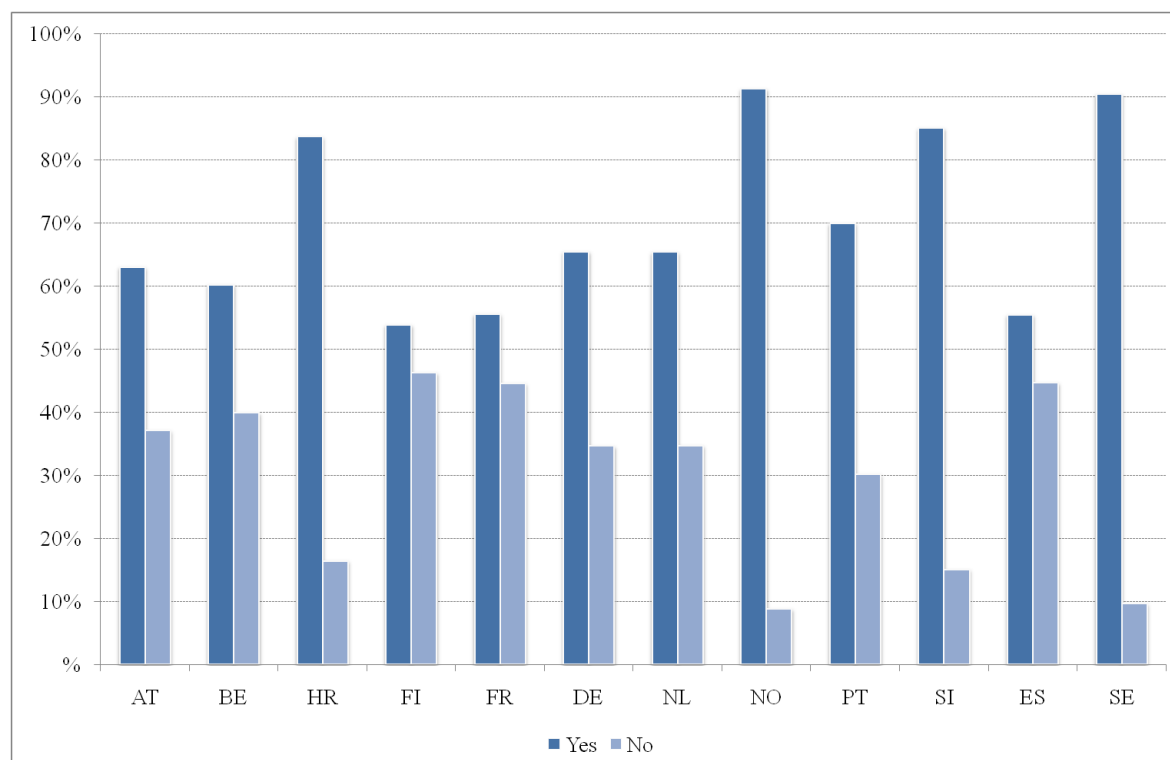
		Yes, fully paid	Yes, partly paid	No	I don't know	Total
Austria	Female	9.1%	20.9%	24.6%	45.5%	187
	Male	8.0%	23.3%	19.7%	49.0%	249
Belgium	Female	16.4%	47.0%	7.5%	29.1%	134
	Male	16.2%	22.9%	5.7%	55.2%	105
Croatia	Female	15.2%	78.1%	.0%	6.6%	151
	Male	20.9%	51.2%	1.2%	26.7%	86
Finland	Female	15.7%	46.7%	16.8%	20.9%	345
	Male	20.6%	27.6%	11.2%	40.7%	214
France	Female	28.8%	17.5%	12.2%	41.5%	378
	Male	24.4%	11.6%	7.8%	56.3%	320
Germany	Female	10.1%	27.1%	20.1%	42.7%	447
	Male	9.3%	21.9%	13.8%	55.1%	334
Netherlands	Female	42.4%	14.9%	3.8%	38.9%	288
	Male	27.8%	20.9%	3.7%	47.6%	187
Norway	Female	77.1%	13.8%	.6%	8.5%	354
	Male	63.8%	16.4%	.7%	19.1%	298
Portugal	Female	45.6%	20.2%	16.0%	18.2%	401
	Male	24.1%	17.4%	23.2%	35.3%	224
Slovenia	Female	51.9%	37.0%	4.6%	6.5%	108
	Male	38.2%	28.4%	4.9%	28.4%	102
Spain	Female	27.0%	11.9%	18.3%	42.9%	126
	Male	18.0%	10.8%	24.3%	46.8%	111
Sweden	Female	15.6%	69.8%	6.2%	8.4%	225
	Male	19.9%	64.8%	2.0%	13.3%	196

* N=5570, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

In question E8 respondents were asked if their contract would be put on hold while they benefited from a maternity/ paternity leave of absence (see Figure I - 11). Respondents from Croatia, Slovenia, Norway and Sweden seem to have the most family friendly contracts: 80% to 91% answer the contract would be put on hold. In other words, the time they benefited from the maternity/paternity would not be considered for thesis completion deadlines. Nonetheless, results point to the fact that this tends to be a rather common situation across Europe – in 54% to 70 % of the cases, respondents' contracts would be put on hold. But there is still an important number of countries where the contract would be running while the doctoral candidate benefited from a maternity/ paternity leave of absence (Spain, Finland, and France).

Question E9 attempts to clarify if respondents were discouraged from taking a maternity/ paternity leave of absence (see Table I - 56). Respondents from Sweden (81%), Norway (85%) and Finland (71%) are the ones stating more often having been dejected from taking a maternity/ paternity leave of absence. It is important to highlight that according to the results these are the countries where preliminary descriptive data analysis for sample profiling revealed the highest number of respondents having children. Furthermore, these are also the countries usually pinpointed as “good practices” examples within Europe for their working conditions while doing the doctorate. As such, one question comes up: What might explain the response pattern identified for question E9? Especially when thinking about what happens in countries like Spain and Portugal: Here participants declare not to feel such a high pressure for not taking a maternity/paternity leave.

Figure I - 11: Would your contract be put on hold during the maternity/paternity leave? (By Country)

* N=5136, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table I - 56: To what extent are you discouraged from taking maternity/ paternity leave? (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	15.1%	12.7%	19.3%	14.8%	38.3%	332
Belgium	8.2%	12.6%	21.3%	17.4%	40.6%	207
Croatia	7.0%	10.2%	18.4%	18.9%	45.5%	244
Finland	3.5%	8.2%	17.7%	16.8%	53.8%	487
France	16.3%	15.1%	19.3%	15.1%	34.2%	590
Germany	16.8%	17.8%	20.5%	14.8%	30.0%	600
Netherlands	7.2%	9.7%	19.4%	19.4%	44.2%	391
Norway	1.0%	4.7%	9.6%	15.0%	69.7%	575
Portugal	13.9%	11.8%	17.3%	14.6%	42.4%	595
Slovenia	5.4%	11.3%	15.7%	13.7%	53.9%	204
Spain	27.5%	19.7%	19.7%	14.7%	18.3%	218
Sweden	3.6%	4.4%	11.1%	17.5%	63.4%	388

* N=4831, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table I – 57 provides the information concerning participants' answers to the question E10 – to what extent doctoral candidates and junior researchers responding to the questionnaire were pressured to postpone having children. As it is shown in the table below, more men than women report feeling stronger pressures to postpone having children. Again Spain and Portugal, together with Germany and France present relatively moderate numbers when compared to the remaining countries. Gender-differences can be found as a higher percentage of men than women feel under pressure to postpone having children.

Table I - 57: To what extent are you pressured to postpone having children? (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	25.3%	18.0%	14.7%	10.0%	32.0%	150
	Male	8.2%	7.7%	11.7%	11.7%	60.7%	196
Belgium	Female	11.4%	13.8%	19.5%	21.1%	34.1%	123
	Male	2.5%	13.6%	12.3%	13.6%	58.0%	81
Croatia	Female	8.1%	12.8%	15.5%	20.9%	42.6%	148
	Male	4.3%	4.3%	11.4%	14.3%	65.7%	70
Finland	Female	4.8%	11.9%	15.1%	17.4%	50.8%	311
	Male	2.2%	2.8%	8.8%	9.4%	76.8%	181
France	Female	21.5%	19.9%	20.2%	12.4%	26.0%	331
	Male	11.9%	13.1%	14.8%	14.4%	45.8%	236
Germany	Female	19.6%	19.4%	18.3%	10.3%	32.4%	377
	Male	9.1%	14.7%	16.5%	15.6%	44.2%	231
Netherlands	Female	10.3%	12.3%	17.9%	15.9%	43.7%	252
	Male	1.4%	9.0%	10.4%	13.2%	66.0%	144
Norway	Female	2.2%	6.3%	11.1%	14.9%	65.5%	316
	Male	1.2%	2.8%	5.9%	13.0%	77.2%	254
Portugal	Female	17.2%	14.7%	17.7%	14.4%	36.0%	361
	Male	15.6%	11.6%	16.2%	9.8%	46.8%	173
Slovenia	Female	5.7%	16.2%	16.2%	10.5%	51.4%	105
	Male	2.2%	10.1%	7.9%	7.9%	71.9%	89
Spain	Female	45.4%	20.2%	16.0%	2.5%	16.0%	119
	Male	32.3%	17.7%	11.5%	10.4%	28.1%	96
Sweden	Female	5.4%	7.8%	10.7%	18.0%	58.0%	205
	Male	1.7%	5.7%	7.4%	14.3%	70.9%	175

* N=4724, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

In question E11, respondents were asked to say if the fact that they were required to serve in the armed forces implied an obstacle to their mobility (see Table I - 58). As the table below shows, data for this question were considered invalid. The question was not only answered by men, but also by women, even in countries where women are not required to do compulsory military service. Indeed, there is always the possibility of individuals in the army being in the process of completing a doctorate. However, one cannot take any conclusions based on the available data.

Summary of Findings and Outlook

Chapter E reports Eurodoc survey's main findings for the subject of doctoral candidates "working conditions". The five main findings are:

In nearly all of the 12 countries a proportion of the respondents answers that they have a time frame with a specific amount of maximum time for completing their doctorate.

Although the Charter & Code¹⁵ refers to it in its "Contractual and legal obligations", a relatively large proportion of doctoral candidates do not have the right to use their own findings (9-21%).

Not only women feel disadvantaged in academia because of their gender (40-61%), but an even higher proportion of men declare to feel the same (70-92%).

Large differences exist across countries concerning the possibility to put a contract on hold while being with a maternity/paternity leave of absence. Depending on the country and on the respondent legal situation, their bond with the host institution might or might not be put on hold when going through maternity/paternity leave of absence. While in some countries nearly all participants declare

¹⁵ EC (2005), p. 12.

having contracts that can be put on hold (e.g., Sweden), in other countries it does not seem to be such a common procedure (e.g., Finland, Spain and France).

According to the report's findings, the pressure to postpone having children seems to be the highest in the most "family-friendly" countries. This is the case for Norway and Finland, which are usually portrayed as "female-dominated" and "family-friendly". Yet, a majority of young researchers (especially men) coming from these countries declares feeling pressured to postpone having children.

Table I - 58: To what extent was the requirement to complete military service an obstacle to start your doctorate? (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	.0%	.0%	.0%	6.3%	93.8%	16
	Male	8.5%	3.2%	5.8%	3.7%	78.8%	189
Belgium	Female	5.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	94.4%	18
	Male	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.5%	95.5%	22
Croatia	Female	4.0%	4.0%	8.0%	12.0%	72.0%	25
	Male	9.0%	6.0%	16.4%	9.0%	59.7%	67
Finland	Female	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	38
	Male	1.1%	1.7%	2.8%	5.0%	89.4%	180
France	Female	4.7%	1.2%	2.3%	2.3%	89.5%	86
	Male	.6%	.6%	5.8%	1.9%	91.0%	156
Germany	Female	.0%	3.5%	5.3%	.0%	91.2%	57
	Male	4.2%	2.5%	4.6%	5.4%	83.3%	239
Netherlands	Female	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	40
	Male	5.7%	1.1%	5.7%	.0%	87.5%	88
Norway	Female	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	48
	Male	3.7%	2.6%	1.6%	4.7%	87.4%	190
Portugal	Female	.0%	.0%	3.9%	.0%	96.1%	51
	Male	1.4%	2.7%	2.7%	2.1%	91.1%	146
Slovenia	Female	4.0%	.0%	4.0%	.0%	92.0%	25
	Male	3.6%	.0%	3.6%	.0%	92.9%	56
Spain	Female	5.0%	.0%	5.0%	.0%	90.0%	20
	Male	4.4%	.0%	2.2%	2.2%	91.1%	45
Sweden	Female	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	36
	Male	2.8%	.0%	1.9%	1.9%	93.5%	108

* N=1946, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Possibilities for further analysis:

It would be interesting to cross-reference respondents answers on "permission to use own findings" with "field of science" to observe the differences according to participants area of research. For example, there may be a higher proportion of doctoral candidates coming from the field of life sciences and/or engineering that are not allowed to use their own findings due to potential conflicts with patent rights and intellectual property rights.

A further analysis in order could be done, to verify if there is any relation between attending a structured doctoral programme and the existence of minimum and maximum of time for degree attainment.

The paradigm, that both men and women feel as if they are being discriminated in academia as a result of gender, could be analysed to gain some deeper understanding for the reasons behind the basic findings from survey I. Perhaps this could be done through the inclusion of an additional question into the questionnaire.

F. Academic Work

The academic results of the doctoral phase are a crucial part of the personal career-development of the single doctoral candidate. In this chapter of the report data concerning respondents' answers on topics such as the academic work resulting from doctoral candidates' research and the different types of activities they engage in during their doctorate will be presented.

Main Findings

One of doctoral researchers main aims, while conducting research for their doctorate is to achieve some results, among other possible productivity indicators they can be accountable for. Of course this can also be seen as crucial for their further chances to develop a successful career inside or outside academia. Section F of the questionnaire aims precisely at understanding what were the products of doctoral candidates and junior researchers academic work, while doing their doctorate, as well as the different types of work or activities they engaged in during that same period of time.

Different types of productivity indicators were considered such as “articles in national publications without peer review”, “articles in national publications with peer review”, “articles in international publications without peer review”, “articles in international publications with peer review”, “articles in proceedings, scientific monographs”, “edition of books”, “reviews”, “online articles”, “patent applications and other”.

To be successful in applying for a post-doctoral position, it is expected to reach at least one publication (depending on the field of science) besides the doctoral thesis while doing the doctorate. Therefore it can be concluded as a whole, that the publishing rate for the different type of publications can be defined as relatively low. For the category “articles in national publications without peer review”, solely participants from three countries seem to have a publication rate over 20% for a total of 1 or 2 publications. These countries are Belgium (26%), Finland (23%), and Slovenia (24%). 8% of the Finish doctoral candidates and junior researchers declare having up to 3 or 4 publications in this category. In the remaining countries, for this type of publication, the percentage obtained is of at least 14% of the respondents with a minimum of 1 to 2 publications (see Table I - 59).

Table I - 59: Articles in national publications without peer review that resulted from your doctoral research so far (By Country)

	0	1-2	3-4	5 and more	Total
Austria	75.3%	17.7%	7.1%	7.0%	368
Belgium	66.4%	26.1%	4.3%	3.3%	211
Croatia	73.4%	15.8%	6.8%	4.0%	177
Finland	63.0%	23.4%	8.3%	5.3%	457
France	81.1%	14.7%	2.8%	1.5%	607
Germany	70.3%	19.1%	6.4%	4.2%	717
Netherlands	82.9%	14.0%	1.6%	1.6%	387
Norway	81.3%	14.7%	2.6%	1.3%	529
Portugal	77.3%	16.0%	4.4%	2.2%	586
Slovenia	64.0%	23.8%	5.3%	6.9%	189
Spain	72.4%	18.5%	5.8%	3.3%	243
Sweden	80.6%	14.1%	3.1%	2.2%	320

* N=4791, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Concerning gender differences for the category “articles in national publications without peer review”, the highest publication rate identified is for men coming from Finland (13%) and for men coming from Croatia (9%), (see Appendix C Table II - 172). In both situations, male respondents publish significantly more than their female counterparts. This confirms exactly what has been already observed and discussed: women tend to be more involved in teaching and other tasks, while doing the doctorate, while men focus on producing clear results like publications, conference papers, etc.

When it comes to “articles in national publications with peer review”, the highest response rates come from Croatia (39% with 1 to 2 publications, and 10% for 3 to 4). The usual percentage found is about 20% of respondents with 1 to 2 publications in articles in national journals with peer review. This is the case for Belgium (20%), Finland (22%), France (21%), Portugal (22%), Slovenia (34%), and Spain (25%). The lowest rates can be found for doctoral candidates and junior researchers coming from Sweden (8%) (See Table I - 60).

Table I - 60: Articles in national publications with peer review that resulted from your doctoral research so far (By Country)

	0	1-2	3-4	5 and more	Total
Austria	83.5%	13.5%	1.9%	1.1%	363
Belgium	72.1%	20.0%	5.6%	2.3%	215
Croatia	42.7%	38.9%	9.5%	9.0%	211
Finland	71.7%	21.7%	5.3%	1.3%	452
France	74.0%	21.3%	3.9%	.8%	647
Germany	81.2%	15.7%	2.0%	1.2%	695
Netherlands	86.5%	13.0%	.5%	.0%	385
Norway	86.4%	11.1%	2.1%	.4%	522
Portugal	72.0%	22.2%	4.2%	1.6%	617
Slovenia	53.9%	33.7%	6.2%	6.2%	193
Spain	70.5%	24.9%	2.9%	1.7%	241
Sweden	90.2%	8.3%	1.6%	.0%	315

* N=4856, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table I - 61: Articles in international publications without peer review that resulted from your doctoral research so far (By Country)

	0	1-2	3-4	5 and more	Total
Austria	81.7%	14.6%	2.5%	1.1%	355
Belgium	84.3%	12.9%	2.4%	.5%	210
Croatia	81.6%	12.3%	3.9%	2.2%	179
Finland	83.8%	12.0%	2.6%	1.6%	426
France	88.1%	9.7%	1.0%	1.2%	589
Germany	85.9%	12.1%	1.2%	.8%	654
Netherlands	90.4%	8.1%	1.3%	.3%	385
Norway	90.7%	8.1%	1.0%	.2%	508
Portugal	86.1%	11.4%	1.7%	.7%	577
Slovenia	84.3%	11.8%	2.2%	1.7%	178
Spain	82.8%	13.4%	2.6%	1.3%	232
Sweden	89.6%	7.3%	1.6%	1.6%	316

* N=4609, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Response rates for the category “articles in international publications without peer review” are even lower than the ones identified for the previous type of publication. Doctoral candidates and junior researchers from Austria show the highest percentages for up to 1 or 2 publications (15%). Everyone else’s publication level is below that value and the rates go down to a minimum of 7% - the percentage observed for Sweden. As for having up to 3 or 4 publications in international journals with no peer review the highest percentage found was in Croatia (4%) (Table I - 61).

Regarding “articles in international publications with peer review” shares tend to be higher. Results for 1 to 2 publications range from a minimum of 26% in Spain to a maximum of 37% in Finland. The results obtained for publishing up to 3 or 4 articles in international journals with peer review appear to be quite high. For 7 out of the 12 surveyed countries, percentages observed are higher than 10%. For three countries results for 5 and more publications are around or beyond 10%. This is the case of Belgium (9%), Croatia (15%), and Spain (13%) (Table I - 62). Gender differences exist between Belgium (women – 7%, men – 20%) and Portuguese (women – 15%, men – 9%) respondents. Whereas in Portugal women tend to have more articles published in international journals with peer review, the opposite happens in Belgium (see Appendix C Table II – 175).

Table I - 62: Articles in international publications with peer review that resulted from your doctoral research so far (By Country)

	0	1-2	3-4	5 and more	Total
Austria	60.6%	28.7%	6.5%	4.2%	401
Belgium	46.6%	31.5%	12.9%	9.1%	232
Croatia	35.8%	32.6%	16.3%	15.3%	215
Finland	43.8%	36.7%	12.1%	7.4%	512
France	56.9%	31.7%	7.7%	3.6%	662
Germany	67.4%	25.3%	5.0%	2.2%	715
Netherlands	56.8%	30.6%	7.8%	4.8%	435
Norway	58.7%	27.3%	9.2%	4.8%	586
Portugal	44.6%	35.0%	12.5%	7.9%	648
Slovenia	49.0%	34.0%	11.3%	5.7%	194
Spain	49.6%	25.6%	11.8%	13.0%	262
Sweden	42.7%	36.4%	15.4%	5.5%	382

* N=5244, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Concerning “articles in proceedings”, results for 1 to 2 publications range from a maximum of 40% in France to a minimum of 25% in the Netherlands. Results for 3 to 4 publications above 10% can exist for Austria (12%), Croatia (13%), the Netherlands (11%), Portugal (12%), Spain (11%), and Sweden (11%) (See Table I - 63).

There are gender differences for this category regarding the grouping “3 to 4 publications” in countries like Austria (women – 9%, men – 14%), Croatia (women – 11%, men – 15%), Germany (women – 4%, men – 10%), the Netherlands (females – 7%, men – 16%), Norway (females – 6%, men – 10%), and Slovenia (women – 3%, men – 16%), (see Appendix C Table II – 176). In all of these countries, men tend to publish significantly more than women.

Thinking about the results observed for the previous category “articles published in international journals with peer review” and comparing it with the results found for “articles in proceedings”, it would be interesting to understand if participants’ field of study according to gender had any influence in gender differences identified so far. According to one’s field of research, it might be preferable to publish in a peer reviewed journal or in conference proceedings (i.e. for informatics researchers).

Table I - 63: Articles in proceedings that resulted from your doctoral research so far (By Country)

	0	1-2	3-4	5 and more	Total
Austria	51.9%	28.7%	11.7%	7.7%	401
Belgium	54.0%	28.3%	8.0%	9.7%	226
Croatia	30.2%	35.8%	13.2%	20.8%	212
Finland	45.3%	37.8%	9.4%	7.6%	490
France	49.7%	39.9%	7.7%	2.7%	674
Germany	58.3%	29.2%	7.2%	5.3%	713
Netherlands	58.2%	25.1%	10.5%	6.3%	411
Norway	56.7%	31.2%	7.6%	4.4%	564
Portugal	40.2%	33.1%	12.3%	14.4%	644
Slovenia	41.5%	38.5%	9.7%	10.3%	195
Spain	48.2%	28.7%	11.2%	12.0%	251
Sweden	45.8%	38.6%	10.6%	5.0%	360

* N=5141, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

In the case of “scientific monographs”, participants’ publication rates decrease once more. With up to 1 or 2 publications, response rates range from a minimum of 5% in France to maximum of 14% in Portugal (see Table I - 64). Besides Portugal, Finland (12%) and Slovenia (13%) are the two other countries presenting percentage rates over 10%.

Table I - 64: Scientific monographs that resulted from your doctoral research so far (By Country)

	0	1-2	3-4	5 and more	Total
Austria	91.8%	7.3%	.3%	.6%	342
Belgium	91.7%	5.7%	1.6%	1.0%	192
Croatia	94.0%	5.4%	.6%	.0%	166
Finland	87.2%	12.3%	.5%	.0%	414
France	93.3%	5.1%	.9%	.7%	554
Germany	89.3%	9.8%	.3%	.6%	644
Netherlands	95.3%	3.3%	1.1%	.3%	360
Norway	94.1%	5.7%	.2%	.0%	488
Portugal	84.7%	14.1%	.5%	.7%	555
Slovenia	86.1%	12.7%	1.2%	.0%	173
Spain	89.3%	9.3%	1.4%	.0%	215
Sweden	90.5%	8.8%	.7%	.0%	306

* N=4409, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

In what regards the “edition of books”, a rate of 10% or more was found for the following countries: Belgium (14%), Croatia (13%), Finland (12%), France (11%), Germany (12%), Netherlands (10%), Portugal (13%), and Spain (14%) (Table I - 65).

Table I - 65: Edition of books that resulted from your doctoral research so far (By Country)

	0	1-2	3-4	5 and more	Total
Austria	90.5%	8.6%	.6%	.3%	347
Belgium	84.9%	14.1%	.5%	.5%	199
Croatia	84.5%	12.5%	3.0%	.0%	168
Finland	86.3%	11.5%	1.7%	.5%	410
France	88.2%	11.2%	.4%	.2%	570
Germany	86.9%	12.0%	.5%	.6%	648
Netherlands	89.4%	10.4%	.0%	.3%	367
Norway	95.1%	4.7%	.2%	.0%	493
Portugal	86.1%	12.5%	1.1%	.4%	561
Slovenia	91.3%	7.5%	.6%	.6%	173
Spain	85.8%	13.7%	.5%	.0%	219
Sweden	92.7%	6.9%	.3%	.0%	303

* N=4458, valid percentages, valid n

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

For the response option 1 to 2 reviews resulting from doctoral research, answers range from a minimum of 9% in Norway to a maximum of 18% in Belgium (see Table I - 66).

Table I - 66: Reviews that resulted from your doctoral research so far (By Country)

	0	1-2	3-4	5 and more	Total
Austria	81.7%	11.6%	2.9%	3.8%	344
Belgium	75.2%	18.3%	3.5%	3.0%	202
Croatia	73.1%	17.7%	4.0%	5.1%	175
Finland	75.5%	17.3%	4.2%	3.0%	428
France	77.4%	17.6%	3.3%	1.7%	598
Germany	80.2%	13.8%	3.2%	2.9%	666
Netherlands	79.6%	15.6%	2.4%	2.4%	377
Norway	88.4%	9.4%	1.4%	.8%	498
Portugal	84.0%	12.1%	1.8%	2.2%	555
Slovenia	76.8%	15.8%	3.4%	4.0%	177
Spain	82.0%	13.1%	2.7%	2.3%	222
Sweden	86.2%	10.9%	1.6%	1.3%	312

* N=4554, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

The percentage of 1 to 2 “Online articles” is similar to the one observed for the previous category (“reviews that resulted so far from the doctoral research”). They range between a minimum of 9% in Norway to a maximum of 21% in France (see Table I - 67).

Table I - 67: Online articles that resulted from your doctoral research so far (By Country)

	0	1-2	3-4	5 and more	Total
Austria	83.2%	12.5%	2.0%	2.3%	352
Belgium	82.0%	15.0%	.5%	2.5%	200
Croatia	81.4%	12.0%	2.4%	4.2%	167
Finland	79.4%	16.8%	2.6%	1.2%	422
France	73.3%	20.7%	3.6%	2.4%	589
Germany	83.4%	13.3%	1.7%	1.7%	661
Netherlands	83.8%	12.9%	2.2%	1.1%	365
Norway	87.2%	9.2%	2.0%	1.6%	499
Portugal	78.3%	15.3%	3.4%	2.9%	554
Slovenia	81.9%	13.0%	2.8%	2.3%	177
Spain	82.9%	13.4%	1.8%	1.8%	217
Sweden	82.2%	13.2%	3.6%	1.0%	304

* N=4507, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Response rates for the option “patent applications” are quite low – they range from a minimum of 2% in Norway to a maximum of 7% in Slovenia, when it comes to having 1 to 2 patent applications (see Table I - 68).

Table I - 68: Patent applications that resulted from your doctoral research so far (By Country)

	0	1-2	3-4	5 and more	Total
Austria	96.1%	3.3%	.3%	.3%	335
Belgium	96.8%	2.1%	.5%	.5%	188
Croatia	97.5%	1.9%	.6%	.0%	162
Finland	95.0%	5.0%	.0%	.0%	398
France	93.7%	5.6%	.2%	.6%	536
Germany	96.3%	2.9%	.5%	.3%	621
Netherlands	98.0%	2.0%	.0%	.0%	351
Norway	98.1%	1.7%	.0%	.2%	476
Portugal	95.6%	4.2%	.0%	.2%	528
Slovenia	92.3%	7.1%	.0%	.6%	169
Spain	92.5%	6.1%	1.4%	.0%	212
Sweden	93.6%	5.1%	.7%	.7%	297

* N=4273, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

The last category of the academic work that resulted from the doctoral candidates’ research work is “other”. Here other types of academic work different from the categories above are included. In this case, the figures for 1 to 2 publications go from 11% for Croatia to 20% for Sweden (see Table I – 69).

Table I - 69: Other ... that resulted from your doctoral research so far (By Country)

	0	1-2	3-4	5 and more	Total
Austria	80.5%	11.3%	6.3%	1.9%	159
Belgium	81.9%	14.9%	1.1%	2.1%	94
Croatia	75.8%	10.6%	6.1%	7.6%	66
Finland	74.8%	13.1%	5.6%	6.5%	214
France	73.6%	14.0%	5.4%	7.0%	242
Germany	78.8%	13.1%	6.3%	1.9%	320
Netherlands	73.7%	19.1%	4.1%	3.1%	194
Norway	74.6%	16.8%	4.5%	4.1%	268
Portugal	66.7%	17.9%	9.2%	6.2%	195
Slovenia	70.8%	13.8%	9.2%	6.2%	65
Spain	70.7%	15.2%	9.1%	5.1%	99
Sweden	74.3%	19.6%	4.1%	2.0%	148

* N=2064, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Question F2 of the questionnaire asks respondents to describe the type of work they have been conducting with their doctoral research. Four response options were given: experimental, theoretical, data collection, none of the above. Participants could choose more than one of the given response options. The category gathering the highest response rates in most of the surveyed countries was “experimental” – answers range between a minimum of 45% in Germany and a maximum of 68% in Slovenia. Germany is the exception. Doctoral candidates pursuing their doctoral degree in this country are the only ones reporting the highest percentage rates for the option “theoretical” (48%, against 45% for “experimental” and 44% for “data collection”). For the remaining of the surveyed countries, the theoretical research option tends to come up second (see Table I - 70).

Table I - 70: How would you describe your doctoral research? (By Country)

	Experimental	Theoretical	Data collection	None of the above	Total
Austria	52.1%	49.9%	36.3%	8.0%	501
Belgium	55.0%	42.4%	41.3%	6.6%	271
Croatia	67.1%	41.1%	38.8%	3.1%	258
Finland	55.9%	43.8%	36.4%	7.9%	596
France	63.0%	51.4%	31.2%	6.9%	843
Germany	44.9%	48.2%	44.1%	8.5%	914
Netherlands	57.0%	42.2%	36.8%	6.6%	516
Norway	50.8%	46.5%	48.5%	4.5%	691
Portugal	64.2%	40.7%	37.6%	5.8%	765
Slovenia	68.0%	41.3%	37.3%	5.3%	225
Spain	66.5%	40.6%	29.4%	5.1%	313
Sweden	65.1%	46.0%	43.2%	3.0%	435

* N=6328, valid percentages, valid n.

Percentages and totals based on respondents.

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at 1.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Question F3 attempts to estimate the kind of activities and the number of weekly hours doctoral candidates are engaged in while conducting their doctoral research. The questionnaire provides information for the following activities: “writing my thesis/ dissertation”, “research related to my thesis/ dissertation”, “research related to my doctorate in general”, “research not related to my doctorate in general”, “teaching related to my thesis/ dissertation”, “teaching related to my doctorate in

general”, “teaching not related to my doctorate in general”, “attending courses related to my thesis/dissertation”, “attending courses related to my doctorate in general”, “attending courses not related to my doctorate in general”, “administrative tasks related to my doctorate in general”, “administrative tasks not related to my doctorate in general” and “other (to be specified)”.

Concerning the option “writing my thesis/ dissertation”, the most salient result is the fact that, for all surveyed countries, the highest answer percentages fall in the category 0 hours per week – that is, doctoral candidates and junior researchers taking part of the survey acknowledge they do not spend even an hour per week on writing their thesis. Obviously, when looking at such result, it is important to take into account the huge variety of situations prevailing at the national, university or department level. Moreover, situations also vary according to respondents’ individual circumstances (see Table I - 71).

Table I - 71: How many hours per week in average you spend on writing your thesis/ dissertation (By Country)

	0	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	more than 21	Total
Austria	20.8%	15.6%	17.7%	5.7%	4.9%	35.2%	610
Belgium	27.9%	11.6%	14.3%	6.3%	6.3%	33.6%	301
Croatia	26.2%	6.8%	16.7%	4.0%	5.6%	40.7%	324
Finland	22.0%	9.8%	17.0%	8.7%	10.6%	32.0%	654
France	17.6%	9.2%	12.2%	6.0%	5.9%	49.1%	1126
Germany	18.6%	11.2%	18.2%	5.9%	8.3%	37.7%	1165
Netherlands	24.0%	11.3%	20.1%	4.5%	9.3%	30.9%	583
Norway	22.0%	10.1%	17.6%	9.0%	7.2%	34.2%	755
Portugal	22.6%	9.9%	15.5%	4.7%	6.8%	40.4%	907
Slovenia	32.1%	12.6%	19.1%	5.7%	7.3%	23.2%	246
Spain	20.6%	13.3%	14.8%	4.5%	7.3%	39.6%	399
Sweden	28.1%	9.2%	15.5%	5.1%	5.7%	36.5%	491

* N=7561, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

A somewhat different scenario arises when looking at the data pertaining to the answers on research-related activities – either those directly related to their thesis or doctoral research in general, or those simply concerning research-related activities in general. As it is possible to see in the table below (see Table I - 72), across countries, participant’s highest response rates fall in the last category: more than 21 hours per week.

Table I - 72: How many hours per week in average you spend on research related to your thesis/dissertation? (By Country)

	0	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	More than 21	Total
Austria	4.4%	10.8%	21.5%	6.7%	11.5%	45.1%	610
Belgium	8.0%	7.0%	19.3%	8.6%	10.3%	46.8%	301
Croatia	5.2%	9.0%	17.3%	8.6%	13.6%	46.3%	324
Finland	5.7%	8.6%	20.2%	7.5%	13.8%	44.3%	654
France	4.9%	6.1%	15.9%	6.7%	8.8%	57.5%	1126
Germany	3.3%	9.1%	20.0%	8.9%	11.2%	47.5%	1165
Netherlands	6.5%	3.3%	14.2%	7.9%	15.4%	52.7%	583
Norway	7.9%	6.6%	18.0%	13.0%	11.1%	43.3%	755
Portugal	5.8%	7.9%	17.2%	8.4%	13.0%	47.6%	907
Slovenia	9.8%	8.1%	24.0%	9.8%	14.6%	33.7%	246
Spain	4.5%	7.8%	10.8%	7.3%	12.8%	56.9%	399
Sweden	9.6%	6.5%	15.7%	9.8%	12.8%	45.6%	491

* N=7561, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Teaching is another activity accounting for many of the weekly work hours of a relevant portion of the doctoral candidates and junior researchers surveyed. It is important to notice that to engage or not in such an activity depends on supervisors, departments, universities, among other possible situations. According to data presented in Table I - 73, the sample, across countries, tends to be divided into two major groups: those who teach many hours (more than 21 hours per week) and those who do not teach at all (0 hours per week). This applies for all the teaching options considered by the questionnaire.

Table I - 73: How many hours per week in average you spend on teaching related to your thesis/dissertation? (By Country)

	0	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	More than 21	Total
Austria	40.8%	3.9%	4.6%	.7%	.7%	49.3%	610
Belgium	45.5%	3.7%	3.7%	.0%	2.0%	45.2%	301
Croatia	38.9%	1.9%	7.1%	2.5%	2.2%	47.5%	324
Finland	41.1%	6.0%	3.8%	.8%	.8%	47.6%	654
France	36.3%	2.0%	2.8%	.5%	.7%	57.6%	1126
Germany	41.5%	3.5%	3.8%	.3%	.5%	50.4%	1165
Netherlands	40.3%	4.1%	6.2%	1.2%	2.6%	45.6%	583
Norway	42.3%	4.6%	4.9%	.9%	.9%	46.4%	755
Portugal	46.7%	2.0%	1.7%	1.1%	.7%	47.9%	907
Slovenia	60.2%	3.3%	2.8%	.4%	1.6%	31.7%	246
Spain	41.9%	3.3%	4.8%	1.0%	1.0%	48.1%	399
Sweden	40.7%	6.5%	5.1%	.4%	.8%	46.4%	491

* N=7561, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

To attend courses is another activity of significance for doctoral researchers while pursuing their doctorate. How many hours per week do they spend attending such courses? Do these courses always focus on subjects directly related to their thesis/dissertation or doctorate in general? When it comes to attending courses related to their thesis/dissertation, a similar pattern of answers can be observed as for the teaching category: while some (30-57%) attend many hours of courses per week (more than 21 hours), others (23-42%) do not attend any course (see Table I - 74).

Table I - 74: How many hours per week in average you spend on attending courses related to your thesis/dissertation? (By Country)

	0	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	More than 21	Total
Austria	23.8%	32.0%	1.8%	.7%	.0%	41.8%	610
Belgium	41.2%	13.0%	.7%	.0%	.3%	44.9%	301
Croatia	36.4%	13.6%	.6%	.0%	.0%	49.4%	324
Finland	26.9%	26.8%	2.3%	.0%	.2%	43.9%	654
France	29.3%	12.5%	.8%	.2%	.1%	57.1%	1126
Germany	37.1%	13.6%	.4%	.0%	.0%	48.8%	1165
Netherlands	29.0%	23.0%	1.9%	.2%	.0%	46.0%	583
Norway	27.7%	26.5%	4.1%	.4%	.9%	40.4%	755
Portugal	39.1%	11.0%	1.1%	.3%	.2%	48.2%	907
Slovenia	42.7%	23.2%	4.1%	.0%	.0%	30.1%	246
Spain	36.8%	14.5%	1.3%	.5%	.3%	46.6%	399
Sweden	23.2%	29.3%	4.9%	.2%	.4%	42.0%	491

* N=7561, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

As for the category “attending courses related to my doctorate in general” three response trends can be noticed: those participants who attend a lot of weekly course hours (more than 21 hours per week), those attending courses from 1 to 5 hours per week, and those who do not attend courses at all (see Appendix B, Table II - 54). The same answer pattern prevails for the option “attending courses not related to my doctorate in general”. The three main groups observed are, respectively, respondents with a high course load (more than 21 hours per week); with a course load of 1 to 5 hours per week and with no course load at all (see Appendix B, Table II – 55). These are clusters in this survey and not necessarily patterns that are the same for all the countries and doctoral researchers.

Table I - 75: How many hours per week in average you spend on administrative tasks related to your doctorate in general? (By Country)

	0	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	More than 21	Total
Austria	19.0%	38.2%	1.8%	.2%	.2%	40.7%	610
Belgium	12.6%	53.2%	2.7%	.3%	.0%	31.2%	301
Croatia	20.4%	32.4%	2.5%	.0%	.0%	44.8%	324
Finland	24.0%	32.3%	2.1%	.2%	.0%	41.4%	654
France	12.4%	36.9%	1.8%	.2%	.0%	48.7%	1126
Germany	17.5%	37.5%	3.1%	.6%	.3%	41.0%	1165
Netherlands	12.7%	46.0%	3.6%	.5%	.5%	36.7%	583
Norway	13.2%	50.6%	3.6%	.0%	.0%	32.6%	755
Portugal	20.0%	37.7%	2.0%	.3%	.7%	39.4%	907
Slovenia	23.6%	49.6%	3.7%	.0%	.0%	23.2%	246
Spain	15.3%	40.6%	2.8%	.3%	.0%	41.1%	399
Sweden	15.9%	44.4%	2.9%	.4%	.0%	36.5%	491

* N=7561, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Regarding the number of weekly hours doctoral candidates devote to administrative tasks (regardless of the fact of being linked to their doctorate or not), once more, a similar pattern of responses was identified. The sample was again split into the following three groups: those doing many weekly hours of administrative work (more than 21 hours per week), those doing it from 1 to 5 hours per week, and those not doing it at all (see Table I - 75).

The last response option made available for doctoral candidates and junior researchers with question F3 was engaging in “other” activities besides the ones already accounted for in the questionnaire. In all of the surveyed countries, the highest response rates fall in the category “more than 21 hours per week”. In other words, respondents tend to spend a considerable time of their weekly work hours doing what was described as “other” tasks/activities. Even though answering pattern flows according to factors such as respondents’ year of studies (doctorate), institutional environment or supervisor, it is possible to observe that, across and within countries, most respondents engage in most of the selected activities.

It is interesting to see how is the distribution of all the activities that doctoral candidates do when looking at the number of hours per week per country. It is interesting to notice that every country follows the same pattern – most of the doctoral candidates do all of the above mentioned activities. There are quite a number of doctoral candidates that state that they don’t do mainly teaching and attending courses.

Table I - 76: How many hours per week in average you spend on other activities (By Country)

	0	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	More than 21	Total
Austria	8.4%	1.0%	1.0%	.7%	.8%	88.2%	610
Belgium	8.6%	2.0%	.3%	1.0%	.7%	87.4%	301
Croatia	4.0%	.6%	2.2%	.3%	.3%	92.6%	324
Finland	9.0%	2.8%	1.4%	.2%	.5%	86.2%	654
France	5.2%	2.0%	1.1%	.4%	1.2%	90.1%	1126
Germany	6.5%	2.3%	2.3%	.7%	1.3%	86.9%	1165
Netherlands	9.1%	3.8%	.7%	.3%	.7%	85.4%	583
Norway	7.3%	2.5%	2.0%	.9%	.1%	87.2%	755
Portugal	5.4%	1.2%	.7%	.2%	.3%	92.2%	907
Slovenia	7.7%	.4%	.8%	.4%	.4%	90.2%	246
Spain	7.0%	1.3%	.5%	.0%	.3%	91.0%	399
Sweden	7.3%	1.6%	.8%	.0%	.4%	89.8%	491

* N=7561, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

To what extent do doctoral candidates have time to write their thesis? That is what survey's next question (F4) tried to assert. Overall, respondents from all countries considered that they were entitled to either an average amount of time to write their thesis – Croatia (41%), France (34%), Germany (28%), Portugal (34%), Slovenia (28%) and Spain (31%) – or a substantial amount of time – Belgium (31%), Finland (33%), the Netherlands (37%), Norway (36%), and Sweden (33%). In Austria, 32% of the respondents consider that they do not have much time available for writing their thesis. Simultaneously, a large portion of participants coming from Croatia (32%), Finland (21%), France (28%), Germany (25%), Portugal (25%), Slovenia (24%), and Spain (28%) also states not having enough time for writing their thesis (see Table I - 72). These are some interesting data and some further analysis might help to better understand why this happens. Perhaps by crossing the data here presented with participants' answers to the question F3 (number of hours per week spent on specific task or activity achievement) might bring some additional light into this issue.

Concerning gender differences, those were found in countries like Austria, Belgium, Croatia, and Spain. In Austria more women (37%) declare having little time to devote to the writing of their thesis than men (27%). In Belgium more women state having an average amount of time to devote to the writing of their thesis (35%) and more men say it for the "lots of time" response option (35%). In Croatia more men (46%) consider disposing of an average amount of time for thesis writing than women (38%). In Spain, the opposite takes place: more women (36%) observe having an average amount of time to write their thesis than men (25%) (See Appendix C Table II – 197).

Table I - 77: To what extent do you have time to write your thesis? (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	7.9%	32.4%	29.0%	17.2%	13.5%	407
Belgium	3.2%	22.5%	29.9%	31.0%	13.4%	187
Croatia	3.6%	31.8%	40.6%	15.1%	8.9%	192
Finland	4.8%	21.1%	23.2%	32.5%	18.4%	456
France	4.7%	27.7%	34.2%	20.9%	12.6%	556
Germany	4.2%	24.6%	28.4%	26.6%	16.1%	732
Netherlands	1.3%	14.7%	27.5%	36.8%	19.7%	375
Norway	2.2%	17.1%	25.8%	35.8%	19.1%	508
Portugal	6.0%	25.4%	33.7%	24.2%	10.7%	563
Slovenia	6.9%	24.4%	27.5%	22.5%	18.8%	160
Spain	8.1%	27.9%	30.6%	18.5%	14.9%	222
Sweden	2.3%	15.9%	28.8%	33.4%	19.5%	302

* N=4660, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Doctoral candidates and junior researchers who work for a university or for a research institution usually end up engaged in many other types of activities besides those directly relating to their doctoral research. The nature, quantity, and type of engagement required by such activities vary significantly, not only across countries but also between specific research contexts at the local level (departments within a university).

To what extent are doctoral candidates working on tasks not related to their thesis/dissertation as stated in their contract? This is what question F5 tries to assert. As already mentioned the percentage of doctoral candidates and junior researchers who end up doing all these other activities is relatively high. Data show that for many of the surveyed participants this is true to a high extent – this is the case for 33% of the respondents coming from Austria and Belgium; 36% from Finland, Norway, and Sweden; 34% from France; 42% from the Netherlands; 27% from Portugal; 32% from Spain. For Germany the highest percentage of answers is located at the average level (27%) of involvement with other activities besides the ones stated by the contract. Still, the option concerning a high level of engagement with this sort of activities (non-related to doctoral research) is also quite high – about 26%. In Slovenia, answers fall over the scale: from those declaring a high level (24%) of involvement with such activities to those not all engaged with them (22%), passing by those engaging with them at an average level (23%) or even low level (23%) of commitment (see Table I - 78).

Regarding gender differences, more men (36%) than women (27%) in Austria declare being highly involved with activities non-related to their doctoral thesis. In the Netherlands the situation is the opposite: more women (45%) than men (37%) make such a statement (see Appendix C, Table II - 198).

Table I - 78: To what extent are you working more for tasks not related to your thesis/ dissertation as stated in your contract? (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	12.9%	21.0%	18.8%	32.8%	14.5%	372
Belgium	6.8%	13.9%	27.0%	32.9%	19.4%	237
Croatia	30.5%	28.3%	26.6%	9.9%	4.7%	233
Finland	8.4%	14.0%	22.6%	36.0%	19.0%	478
France	6.2%	13.6%	24.1%	34.2%	22.0%	664
Germany	12.9%	19.6%	26.5%	25.7%	15.2%	703
Netherlands	3.5%	12.4%	23.3%	41.9%	18.8%	451
Norway	4.0%	15.2%	25.7%	35.9%	19.3%	607
Portugal	12.8%	17.8%	25.9%	27.1%	16.4%	602
Slovenia	22.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.6%	8.4%	191
Spain	12.3%	16.0%	20.2%	32.1%	19.3%	243
Sweden	5.3%	17.3%	22.6%	35.8%	19.0%	399

* N=5180, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Question F6 asks respondents if they have been involved in a number of more specific activities, such as planning new research projects, choosing collaborators, writing grant proposals, determining authorship, organizing panels/conferences, deciding about institutional policy. This kind of experience can be seen as crucial not only for getting a job in science, but also outside academia after the doctorate. Firstly, most participants are involved in planning new research projects (see Table I - 79). The opposite happens regarding the choice of collaborators (see Table I – 80). In what concerns writing grant proposals, although a mixed picture of results is obtained, the prevalence of responses is negative. In other words, most respondents declare not being involved in such activity (Table I – 81).

Table I - 79: Have you been involved in any of the following activities? - Planning new research projects (By Country)

	Yes	No	Total
Austria	60.9%	39.1%	394
Belgium	60.1%	39.9%	238
Croatia	57.3%	42.7%	232
Finland	71.6%	28.4%	538
France	50.9%	49.1%	676
Germany	61.9%	38.1%	742
Netherlands	50.6%	49.4%	439
Norway	63.5%	36.5%	586
Portugal	63.4%	36.6%	610
Slovenia	57.1%	42.9%	198
Spain	59.6%	40.4%	272
Sweden	71.8%	28.2%	408

* N=5333, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table I - 80: Have you been involved in any of the following activities? - Choosing collaborators (By Country)

	Yes	No	Total
Austria	36.4%	63.6%	371
Belgium	29.2%	70.8%	226
Croatia	29.8%	70.2%	218
Finland	39.6%	60.4%	512
France	27.1%	72.9%	642
Germany	39.9%	60.1%	710
Netherlands	35.3%	64.7%	425
Norway	46.7%	53.3%	557
Portugal	29.5%	70.5%	562
Slovenia	33.0%	67.0%	188
Spain	30.2%	69.8%	258
Sweden	45.1%	54.9%	386

* N=5055, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table I - 81: Have you been involved in any of the following activities? - Writing grant proposals (By Country)

	Yes	No	Total
Austria	47.5%	52.5%	381
Belgium	54.9%	45.1%	233
Croatia	41.1%	58.9%	224
Finland	75.1%	24.9%	542
France	34.8%	65.2%	658
Germany	45.2%	54.8%	721
Netherlands	31.5%	68.5%	435
Norway	44.7%	55.3%	571
Portugal	46.0%	54.0%	574
Slovenia	43.1%	56.9%	188
Spain	51.2%	48.8%	260
Sweden	51.0%	49.0%	400

* N=5187, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

As for “determining authorship” the same general scenario found for the category “choosing collaborators” is observed. In all surveyed countries more doctoral candidates and junior researchers state not being involved in this sort of activity (see Table I - 82).

Table I - 82: Have you been involved in any of the following activities? - Determining authorship (By Country)

	Yes	No	Total
Austria	30.0%	70.0%	350
Belgium	30.8%	69.2%	208
Croatia	26.6%	73.4%	214
Finland	33.7%	66.3%	486
France	23.5%	76.5%	612
Germany	30.2%	69.8%	645
Netherlands	38.6%	61.4%	425
Norway	43.3%	56.7%	541
Portugal	18.1%	81.9%	518
Slovenia	26.3%	73.7%	179
Spain	27.3%	72.7%	249
Sweden	47.7%	52.3%	377

* N=4804, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Similarly, regarding the organisation of conferences the response pattern attained is the same as for “determining authorship”. As such, in all countries a higher percentage of doctoral candidates and junior researchers state not being involved in that sort of activity. The exception is Spain (51%), (see Table I - 83).

Table I - 83: Have you been involved in any of the following activities? - Organizing panels/ conferences (By Country)

	Yes	No	Total
Austria	37.3%	62.7%	381
Belgium	45.5%	54.5%	231
Croatia	44.3%	55.7%	221
Finland	46.0%	54.0%	520
France	41.6%	58.4%	676
Germany	47.2%	52.8%	726
Netherlands	36.9%	63.1%	439
Norway	32.3%	67.7%	575
Portugal	46.9%	53.1%	597
Slovenia	46.2%	53.8%	186
Spain	51.1%	48.9%	266
Sweden	29.8%	70.2%	383

* N=5201, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

When it comes to the participation in activities leading to stipulation of institutional policy, most doctoral candidates and junior researchers, from every country in the sample, state they are not involved (see Table I - 84).

Table I - 84: Have you been involved in any of the following activities? - Deciding about institutional policy (By Country)

	Yes	No	Total
Austria	20.1%	79.9%	359
Belgium	24.6%	75.4%	211
Croatia	16.2%	83.8%	210
Finland	23.1%	76.9%	506
France	15.0%	85.0%	627
Germany	27.6%	72.4%	700
Netherlands	19.2%	80.8%	417
Norway	26.7%	73.3%	559
Portugal	12.7%	87.3%	534
Slovenia	14.2%	85.8%	176
Spain	19.9%	80.1%	246
Sweden	33.8%	66.2%	376

* N=4921, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Only in Austria (54%) and Slovenia (58%) more than half of the respondents states not being involved in any of the previously listed activities (planning new research projects, choosing collaborators, writing grant proposals, determining authorship, organizing panels/conferences, deciding about institutional policy) (see Table 85).

Table I - 85: Have you been involved in any of the following activities? - None of the above (By Country)

	Yes	No	Total
Austria	54.0%	46.0%	100
Belgium	34.8%	65.2%	46
Croatia	41.7%	58.3%	48
Finland	27.1%	72.9%	70
France	39.3%	60.7%	206
Germany	42.4%	57.6%	170
Netherlands	39.0%	61.0%	118
Norway	41.1%	58.9%	124
Portugal	40.1%	59.9%	152
Slovenia	57.7%	42.3%	52
Spain	35.4%	64.6%	48
Sweden	34.0%	66.0%	53

* N=1187, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

What is the distribution of these other types of activities doctoral candidates are engaging in while pursuing their doctorate, per country? An attentive look at the figures (see Appendix D, Figure II - 1 to Figure II - 12) reveals that many respondents are not engaged in such activities. A double reading can be made out of this fact: on the one hand, it can be seen as an example of good practices, so they can commit entirely to their on-going research and dissertation. Yet, on the other hand, it might also be understood as a missed opportunity. They miss out on a number of opportunities for enriching their academic experience, broadening their skills and competencies, and, even, perhaps, networking. Above all these activities are those hands-on experiences that employers after the doctorate will look for in the CV and in interviews.

Data shows that the most popular activities doctoral candidates and junior researchers are allowed to take part in are the planning of new research projects, the writing of grant proposals, and the organisation of panels/conferences.

Summary of Findings and Outlook

This section presents data concerning the academic work resulting from doctoral candidates' research, as well as the different types of activities they get to be involved in during their doctorate. Main findings show that:

Overall, the amount of publications referred on each of the given options (articles in national/international journals with/without peer review, articles in proceedings, online articles monographs and books) are relatively low – participants' responses tend to be concentrated on the 1 to 2 publications option.

Doctoral candidates are engaged in different types of activities while pursuing their doctoral degree (e.g., doing research, teaching, attending courses, administrative tasks). Perhaps because of all these competing activities, the option "writing my thesis/ dissertation", for participants from all surveyed countries, gathered the highest answer percentages for the "0 hours per week" option. As for research-related activities, in all countries, the highest percentages fall in the last category – more than 21 hours per week. The category "teaching" divides the sample into two main groups – teaching a lot (more than 21 hours per week) and not teaching at all (0 hours per week). Concerning the remaining two categories of answer "attending courses" and "performing administrative tasks" three main groups were identified: those with a heavy course/administrative work load (more than 21 hours per week), those with a course/administrative work load of 1 to 5 hours per week, and those not attending any courses at all or performing any sort of administrative tasks.

Doctoral candidates and junior researchers declaring to be involved in other types of activities besides the ones already listed (writing their thesis, research, teaching, attending courses and administrative work) appears as relatively high. According to data, for many of the participants these activities occupy them to a high extent (Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, and Sweden).

Doctoral candidates and junior researchers appear also to be involved in other specific types of activities. Concerning their participation in "planning new research projects", quite a high number of respondents from all countries states "Yes". A mixed scenario comes up for the option "writing grant proposals" – while in some countries the rates are higher for the "Yes" answer (Belgium, Finland, Spain and Sweden), in others, they are higher for the "No" answer (Austria, Croatia, France, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal and Slovenia). When it comes to the options "choosing collaborators", "determining authorship", "organizing panels/conferences" and "deciding about institutional policy", the "No" answer prevails across countries.

Possibilities for further analysis:

One option would be to create time-portfolios of the doctoral candidates used time per week. Doing this and comparing it to the stage of doctoral research as well as type of contract would help to reveal if the workload in certain positions is manageable in conjunction with pursuing a doctorate.

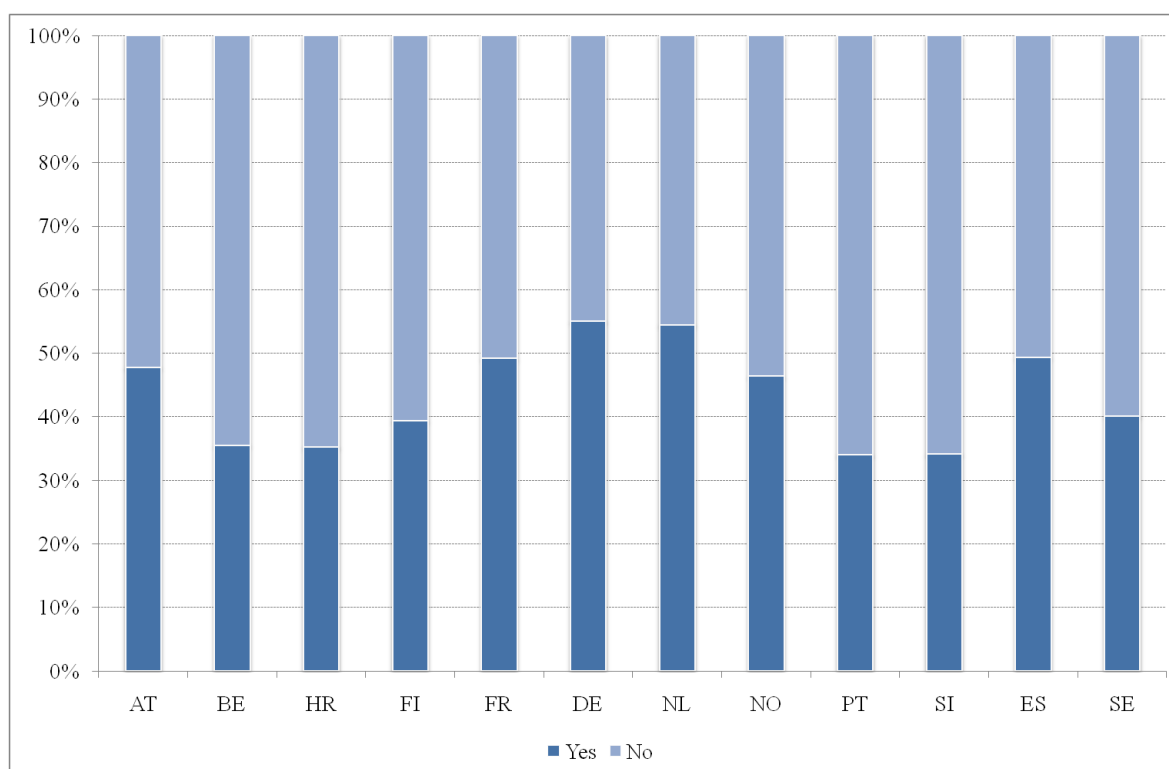
G. Mobility

It is the aim of this chapter to report survey findings concerning doctoral candidates and junior researchers' interest in mobility, in what concerns their current situation, their future plans or expectations, and their past mobility experiences. It is also the aim of the chapter to provide data on respondents' reasons or motivations to go abroad, to identify most common types of mobility, perceived barriers to one's mobility, sources of funding, and the ways in which those in a mobility situation stay in contact with their home countries.

Main Findings

The first question of the mobility section of the survey (G1), explored respondents mobility experiences before they had started to work on their doctoral research. When answering if they had spent any time studying abroad, before their doctorate, in the majority of the surveyed countries, less than half of the respondents said they had such an experience. Figure I - 12 shows that the most mobile before the doctorate (over 50%) were respondents coming from Germany and the Netherlands, followed by those coming from Spain (49%), France (49%), Austria (48%) and Norway (46%).

Figure I - 12: During your course of study before your doctorate: Did you spend any time abroad for study? (By Country)

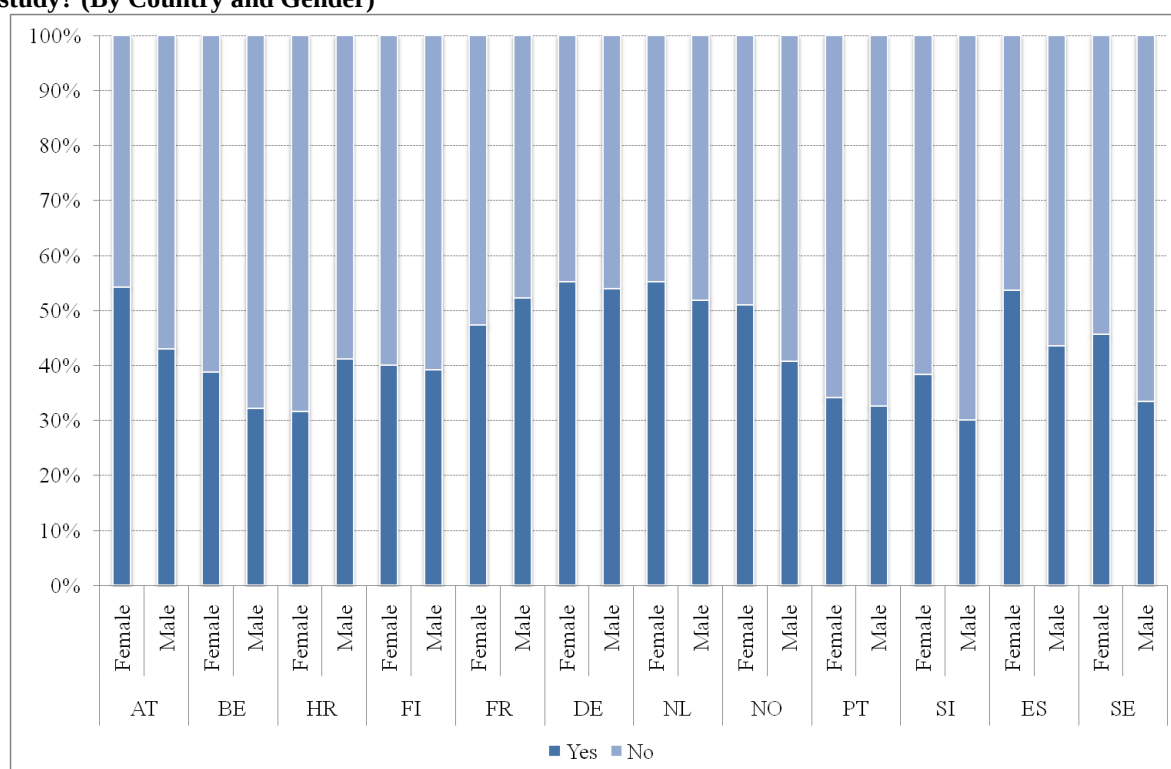


* N=6017, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Gender distribution (Figure I - 13) shows that in all countries, aside from Croatia and France, more women than men spent time abroad before the doctorate. This distinction is particularly visible in the case of Sweden, Austria, Norway and Spain, where, on average, over 10% more women stated to have had such and experience than men. In the case of Croatia, a difference of more than 10% between respondents of the two gender groups was found, but this time in favour of the male respondents.

Figure I - 13: During your course of study before your doctorate: Did you spend any time abroad for study? (By Country and Gender)



* N=5866, valid percentages, valid n.

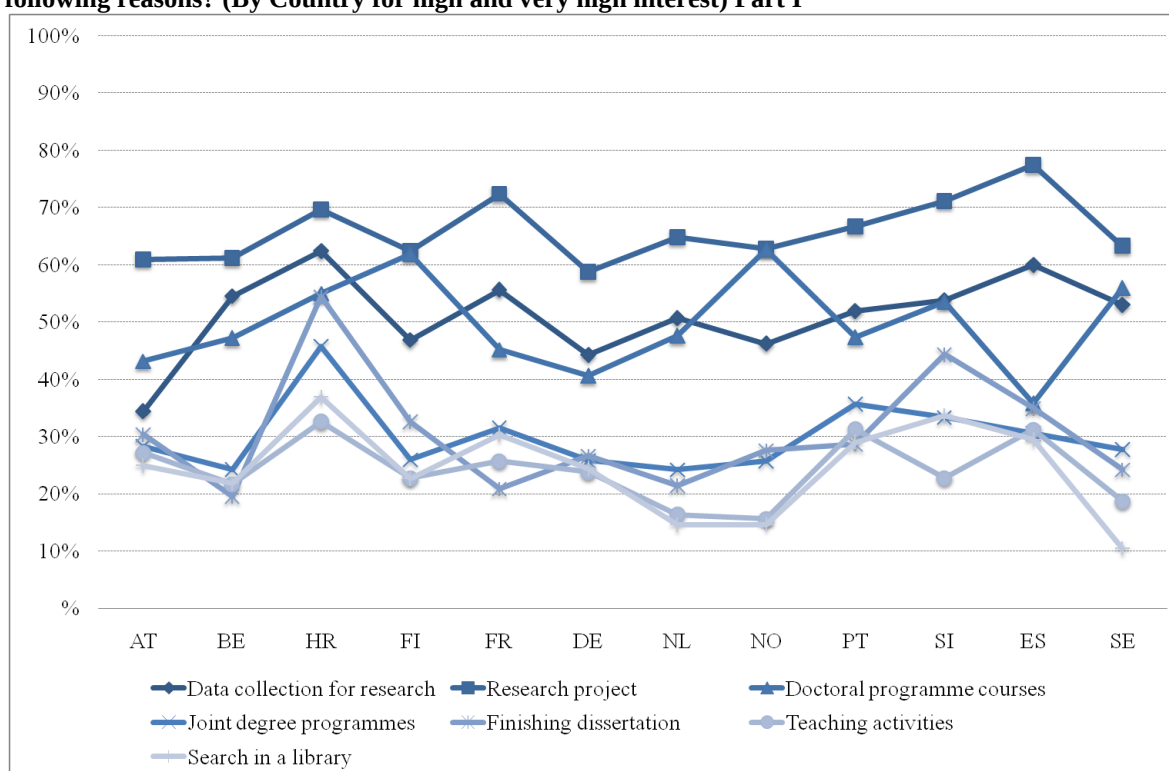
Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Question G2 explored participants' interest in going abroad while doing their doctorate. They were given several options that could account for their need or willingness to go abroad: data collection for research, research project, doctoral programme courses, joint degree programmes, finishing dissertation, teaching activities, searching in a library, attending conferences with or without active participation, attending summer schools with or without active participation, attending workshops with or without active participation. Answers to each option were given using a 5-point *Likert* scale ranging from 1 (no interest at all) to 5 (very high interest).

Figure I – 13 shows respondents' answers. Even though all of the response options presented a rather high percentage rate for the “high” and “very high interest” categories, the ones that stood out the most were those focusing on activities directly related to research (e.g., research project, data collection and attending doctoral programme courses).

In fact, going abroad for research project related reasons is the most common motivation doctoral candidates and junior researchers' state having – in all of the surveyed countries, the percentage of those stating to have a high interest in doing so goes from 60% to 77%. Interest in doing data collection for research purposes abroad follows. Then the option “attending doctoral programme courses” comes up. When it came to their declared interest in finishing their dissertation, attending joint degree programmes, conducting searches in a library, and engaging in teaching activities, the response pattern obtained was lower and similar across situations, even though some country variations could be found. Croatian participants were the ones showing the higher levels of interest in all of these options.

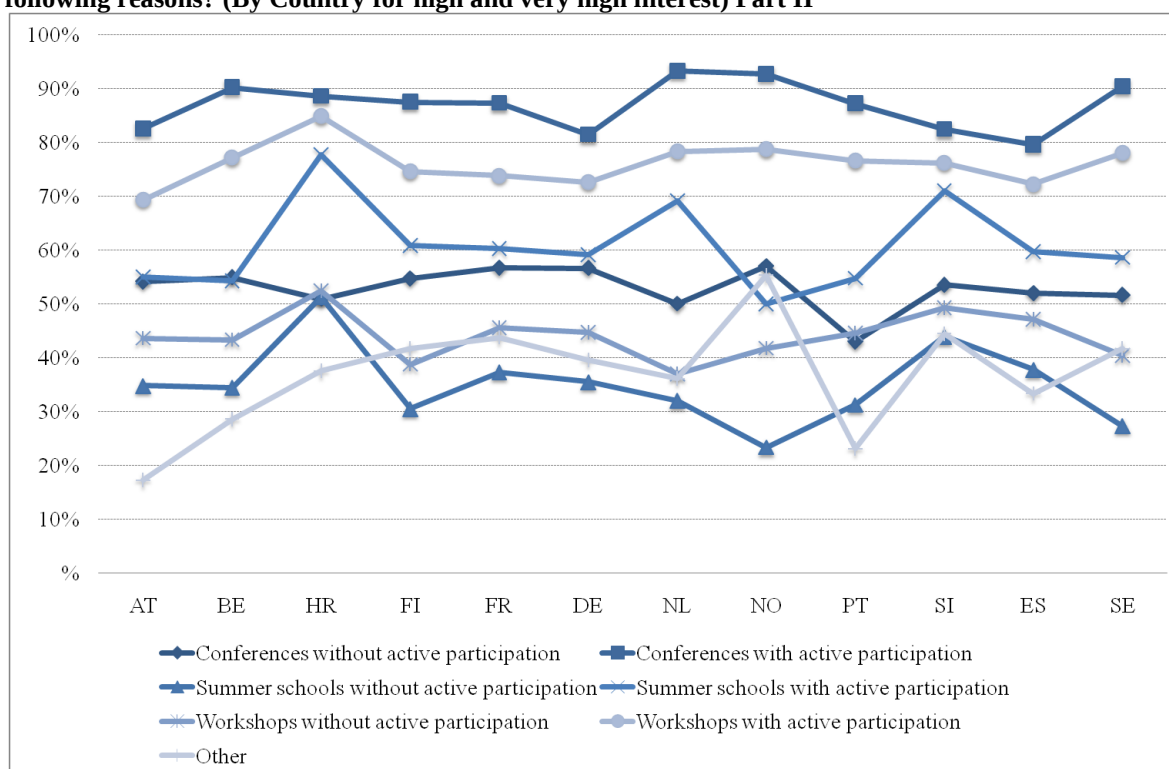
Figure I - 14: To what extent are you interested in going abroad with regard to your doctorate for the following reasons? (By Country for high and very high interest) Part I



* N=5764, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Figure I - 15: To what extent are you interested in going abroad with regard to your doctorate for the following reasons? (By Country for high and very high interest) Part II



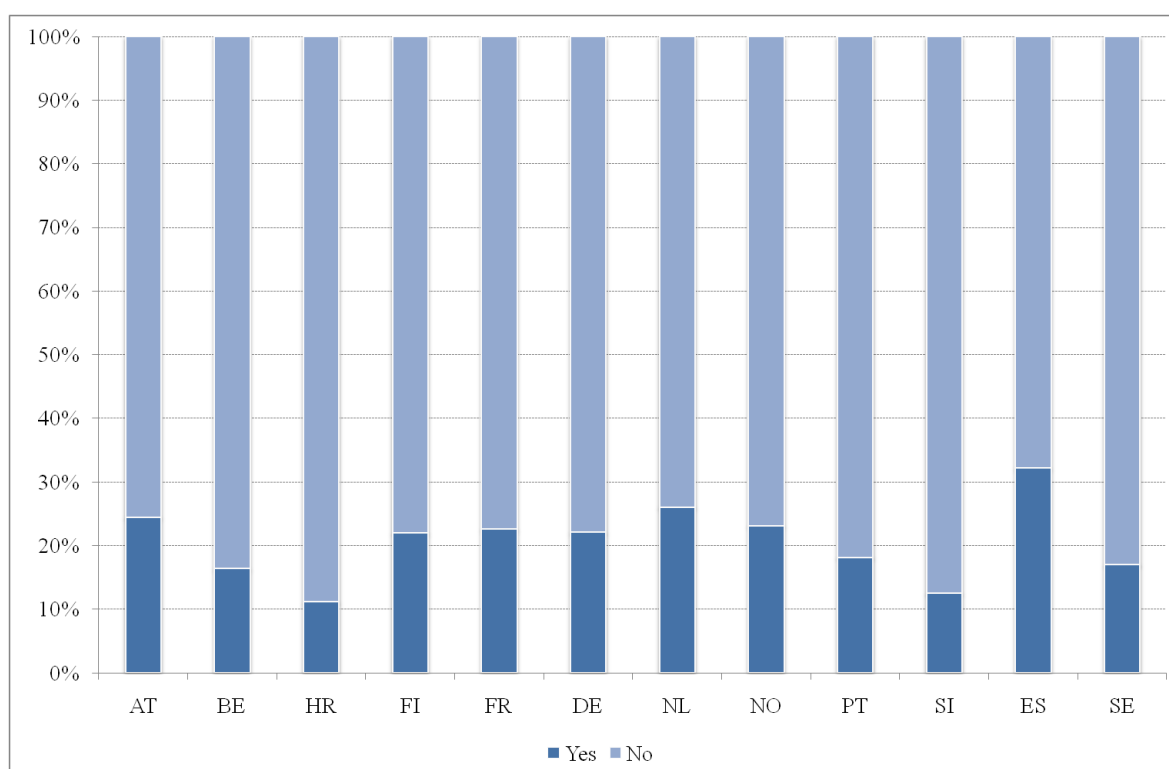
* N=5825, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Figure I - 15 presents data for short-term mobility options, such as conferences, workshops and summer schools, with or without active doctoral candidates and junior researchers' participation. It can be noticed that the average level of respondents' interest was much higher for events with active participation for all three options. The option gathering the highest levels of interest was attending conferences (answering rates range from 81% to 93%). This is followed by workshops (answering rates range from 69% to 84%) and summer schools, where the variation between the counties was also the highest (answering rates range from 50% to 78%). Figure I – 15 shows the geographical distribution of respondents having the opportunity of pursuing their doctorate abroad.

Figure I - 16 indicates that respondents starting their doctorates in Spain (32%) were the ones presenting the highest likelihood of pursuing their doctorate abroad. They were followed by respondents from the Netherlands (26%), and Austria (24%). Participants with the lowest likelihood of pursuing their doctoral studies abroad come from Croatia (11%), and Slovenia (13%).

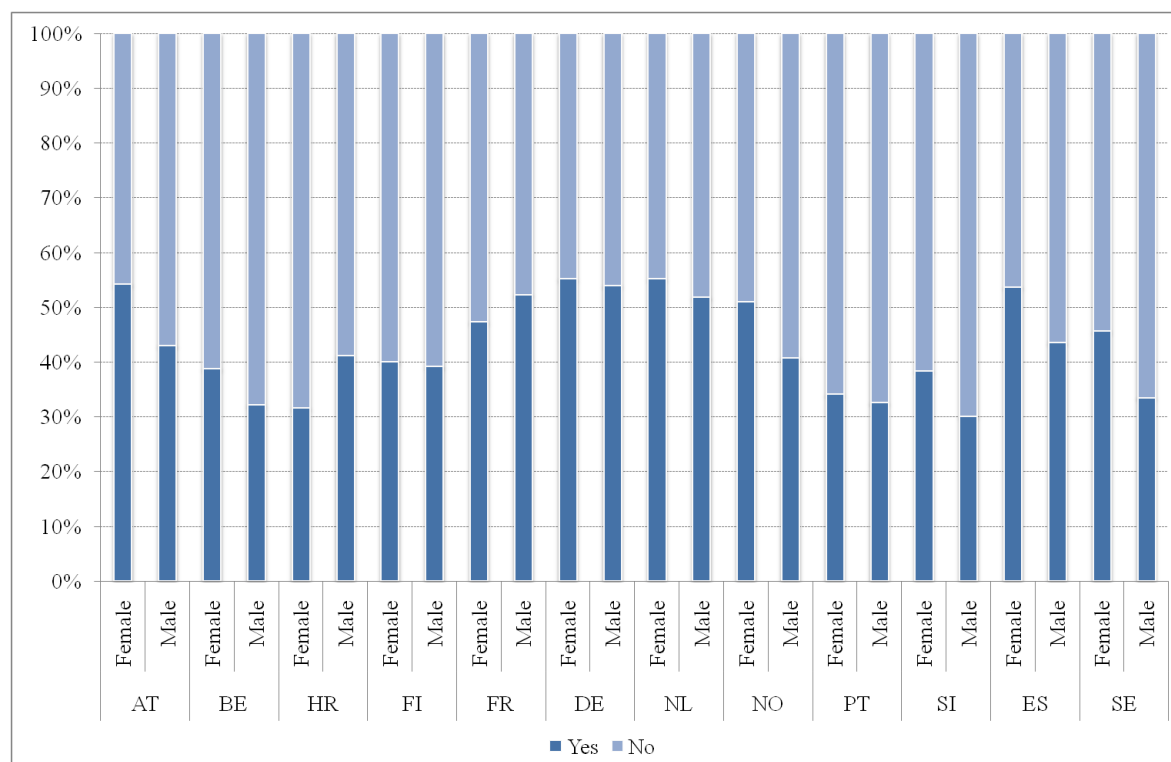
Figure I - 16: Are/ were you pursuing your doctorate abroad? (By Country)



* N=4620, valid percentages, valid n.

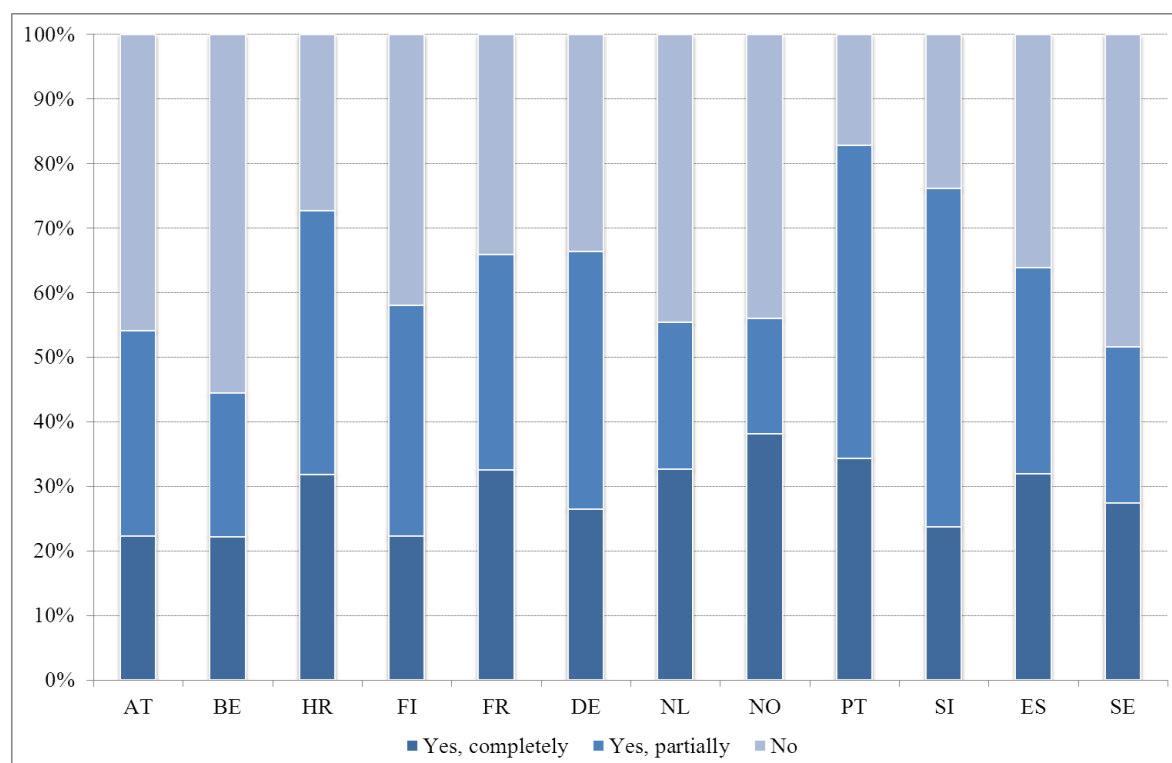
Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Figure I -16 reports participants' geographical distribution according to gender. The highest gender differences can be noticed in Spain (13% in favour of the female respondents) and in Croatia (8% in favour of the male respondents).

Figure I - 17: Are/ were you pursuing your doctorate abroad? (By Country and Gender)

* N=4528, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Figure I - 18: Are/ were you receiving any additional funding for your doctorate abroad? (By Country)

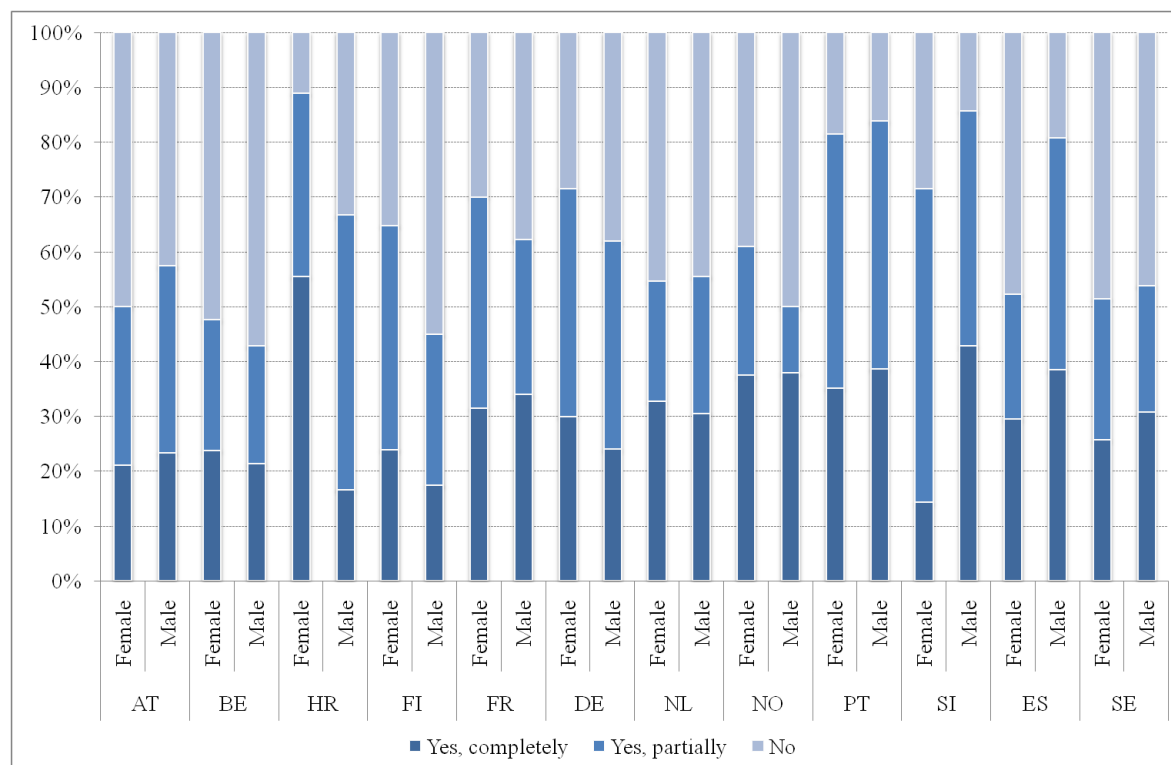
* N=984, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Question G6 explored whether doctoral candidates received additional funding while pursuing their doctorate abroad. Figure I - 18 presents response patterns according to participants' geographical

distribution. As the data shows, additional funding (either completely or partially) was received mostly by doctoral candidates coming from Portugal (82%), Slovenia (76%) and Croatia (73%). In turn nearly one-fifth to more than half of the respondents from Belgium (56%) did not get any additional funding while doing their doctorate abroad.

Figure I - 19: Are/ were you receiving any additional funding for your doctorate abroad? (By Country and Gender)



* N=954, valid percentages, valid n.

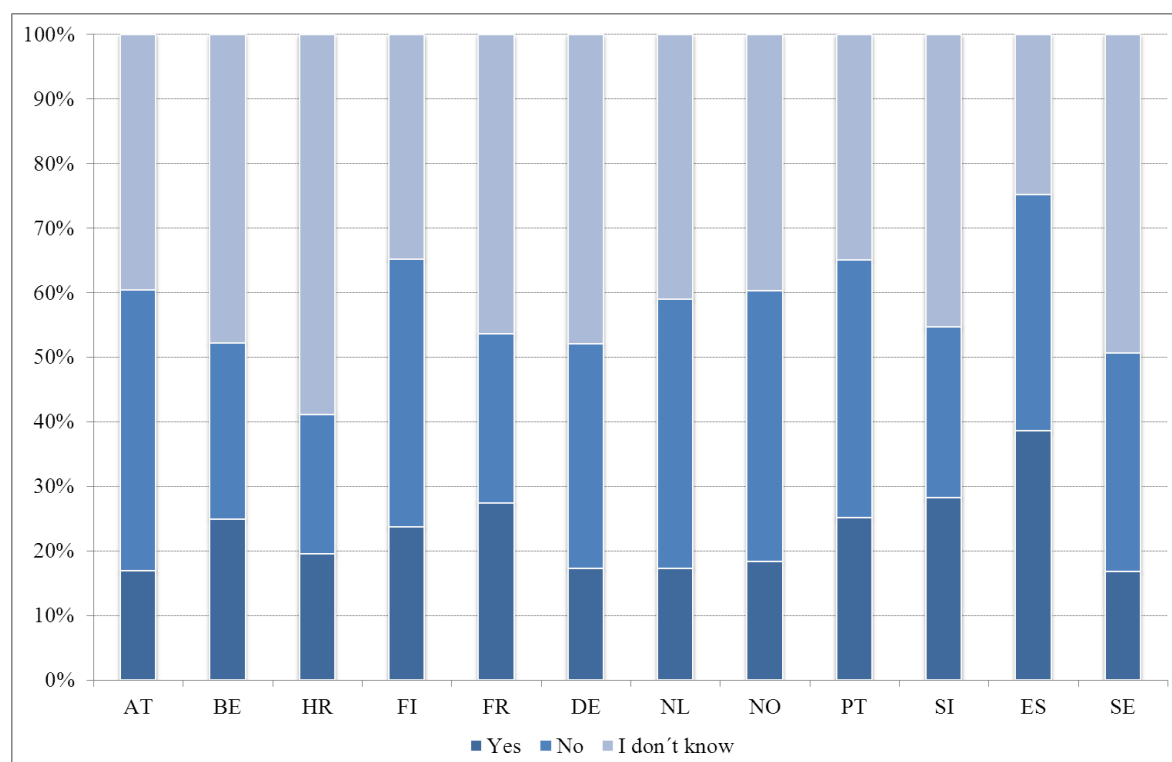
Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Taking a closer look at answers' distribution according to participants' country and gender (see Question G6 explored whether doctoral candidates received additional funding while pursuing their doctorate abroad. Figure I - 18 presents response patterns according to participants' geographical distribution. As the data shows, additional funding (either completely or partially) was received mostly by doctoral candidates coming from Portugal (82%), Slovenia (76%) and Croatia (73%). In turn nearly one-fifth to more than half of the respondents from Belgium (56%) did not get any additional funding while doing their doctorate abroad.

Figure I - 19), what immediately stands out is the fact that Croatia and Spain come up as the two countries with the highest gender differences in access to funding possibilities. In Croatia, while male respondents seem to be more active in looking for international mobility, female respondents came up as the ones with the easiest access to additional funding for going abroad (respectively, 77% and 89% of the male and female respondents declare having received additional funding).

Question G7 searched for survey participants' perception of degree of difficulty in obtaining research funding to pursue their doctorate abroad. A large portion of the respondents could not decide whether it was difficult or not to obtain such funds. According to the results presented in Figure I - 18 in countries such as Austria, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway, and Germany, the number of respondents believing it to be not difficult surpassed the percentage of those considering it to be difficult. In Croatia more than 50% state to find funding difficult to get as well as 30-40% of the other participating respondents find it difficult to get additional funding for the doctorate abroad.

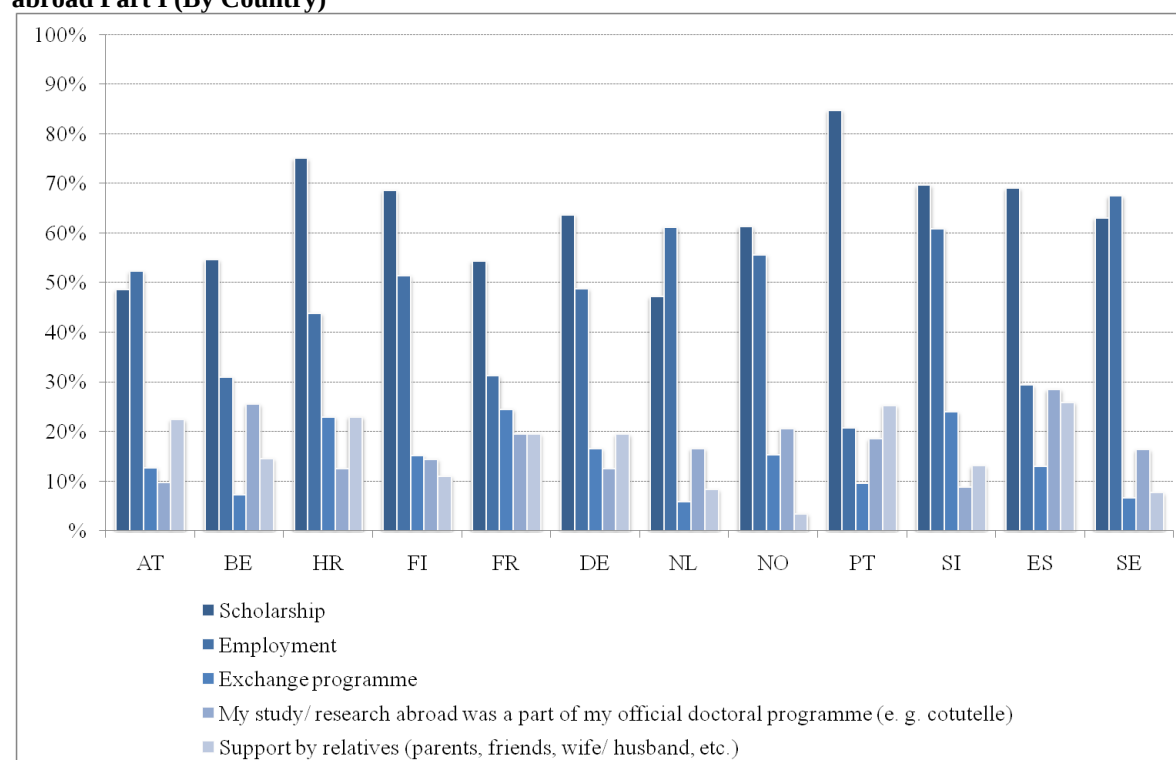
Figure I - 20: If you are/ were receiving funding for pursuing your doctorate abroad, was it difficult to get? (By Country)



* N=954, valid percentages, valid n

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Figure I - 21: Please tick the most important sources (up to three sources) of funding your doctorate abroad Part I (By Country)



* N=1688, valid percentages, valid n

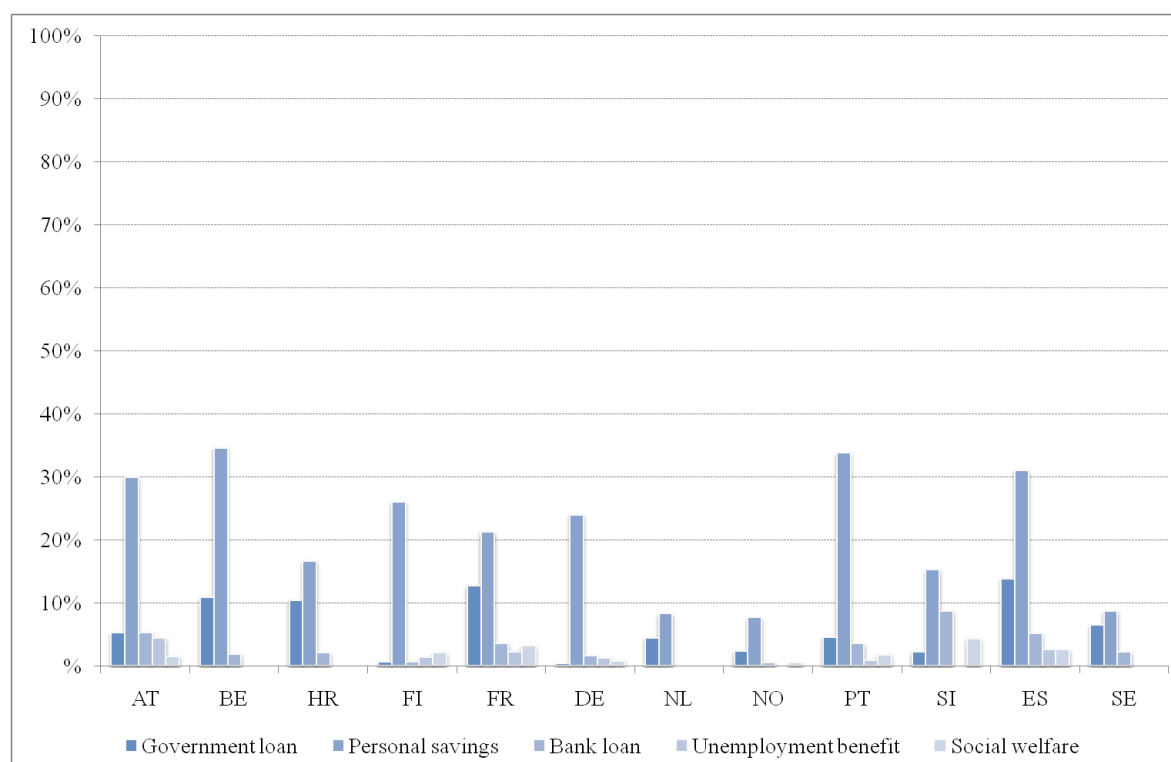
Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Question G8 asked respondents to point out up to three of the most important funding sources at their disposal for conducting their doctoral research abroad. They could choose three out of eleven options:

scholarship, employment, exchange programme, study/research abroad was a part of official doctoral programme (e.g., co-direction), support by relatives, government/bank loan, personal savings, unemployment benefit, social welfare or other (to be specified). According to data, having a scholarship and/or an employment were the two most important sources of funding for pursuing a doctorate abroad. Personal savings appeared as the third most chosen option (see Figure I - 21).

Paying a closer look at data presented in Figure I-20, one can easily notice that doctoral candidates, while pursuing their doctoral degree, tend to change their sources of funding on more than one occasion. Employment as a source of doctoral funding is the option more often reported in Sweden (67%), the Netherlands (61%), and Slovenia (61%). The contrary applies to Portugal (21%) – that is, employment is the least cited funding source for doctoral candidates while pursuing a doctoral degree. Instead, scholarships come up as the main source of funding for doctoral candidates and junior researchers from Portugal (85%) and Croatia (75%). Personal savings are used the most by respondents coming from Belgium (35%) as well as Portugal (34%), and the least by participants coming from Norway (8%), the Netherlands (8%), and Sweden (9%).

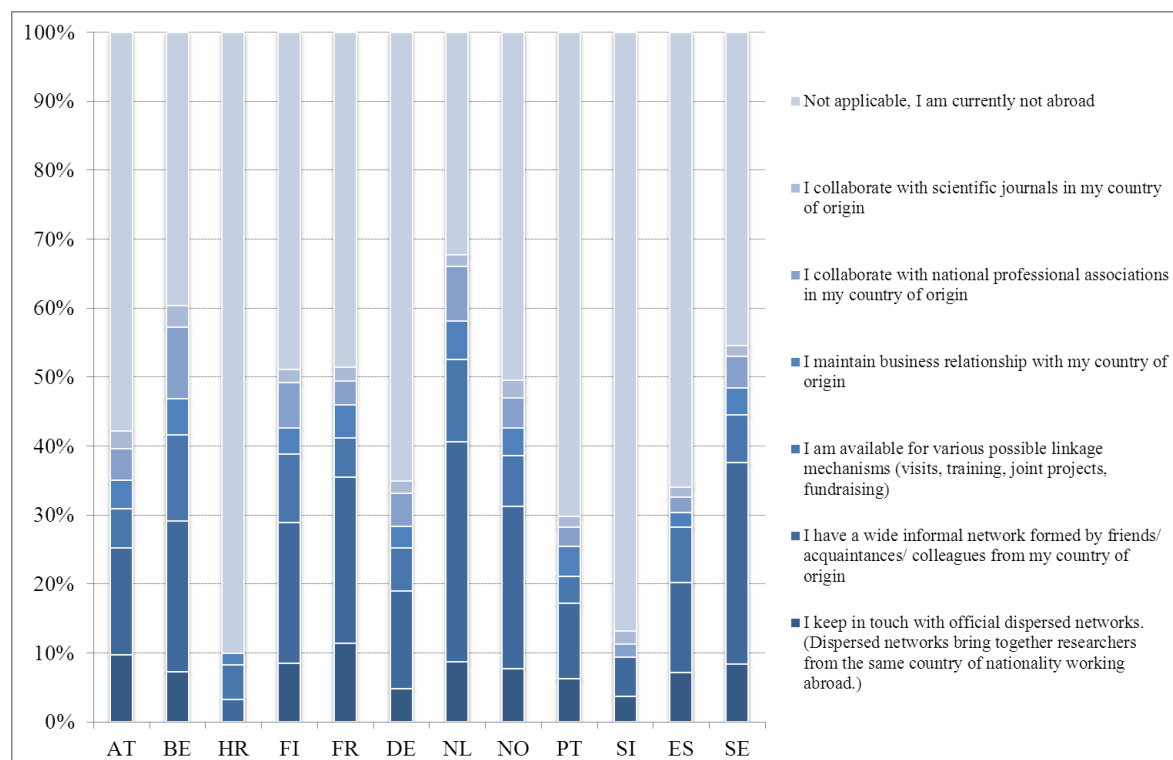
Figure I - 22: Please tick the most important sources (up to three sources) of funding your doctorate abroad Part II (By Country)



* N=1688, valid percentages, valid n

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Question G9 aimed to explore whether doctoral candidates and junior researchers currently abroad still kept any kind of link to their countries of origin. According to data, it turns out that informal networks of friends and colleagues constitute the most important ways through which young researchers in a mobility situation keep in contact with their country of origin. Scientific journals or business relationships showed up as the weakest sources of bond-maintenance searched and/or made available for these researchers (see Figure I - 23).

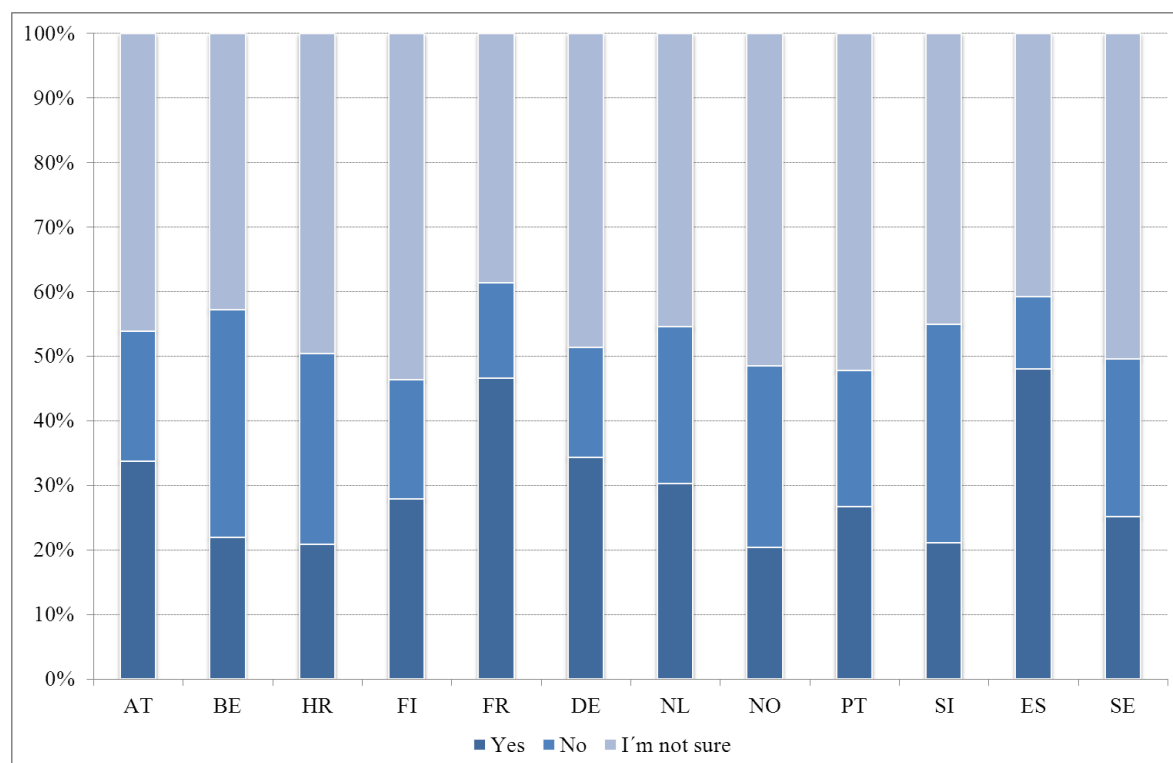
Figure I - 23: If you are currently abroad: Are you still linked to your country of origin? (By Country)

* N=1833, valid percentages, valid n.

Percentages and totals based on respondents.

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at 1.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Figure I - 24: Do you intend to move abroad or stay abroad for work related purposes after you finish your doctorate? (By Country)

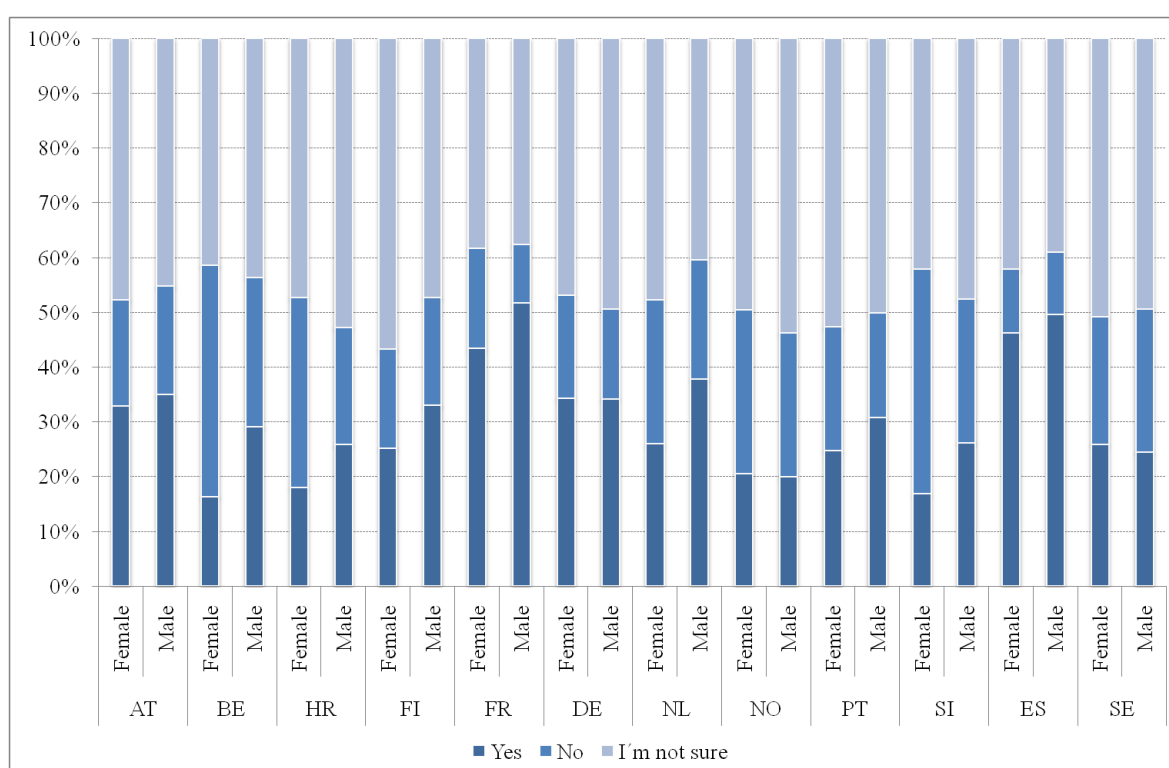
* N=5944, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Question G10 asked doctoral candidates and junior researchers to state what were their intentions regarding the possibility of moving or staying abroad for work related purposes, after finishing their doctorates. According to results, almost half of the respondents were not sure about their future intentions. Researchers starting their doctorate in Spain and France were among the ones expressing the highest intention of continuing their career abroad (48% and 47%, respectively). The opposite happens among doctoral candidates from Norway (21%), Croatia (21%), and Slovenia (21%) (Figure I – 23).

As reported in Figure I - 25, on average, male respondents declare being slightly more eager to stay or move abroad after the doctorate (34%) than their female counterparts (29%). The difference between genders is particularly clear in the case of Belgium (13%), the Netherlands (12%), and Slovenia (10%), where men plan to move or stay abroad after the doctorate more often than women. Obviously it would be interesting to compare those respondents, who want to stay, according to their parental and marital status.

Figure I - 25: Do you intend to move abroad or stay abroad for work related purposes after you finish your doctorate? (By Country and Gender)

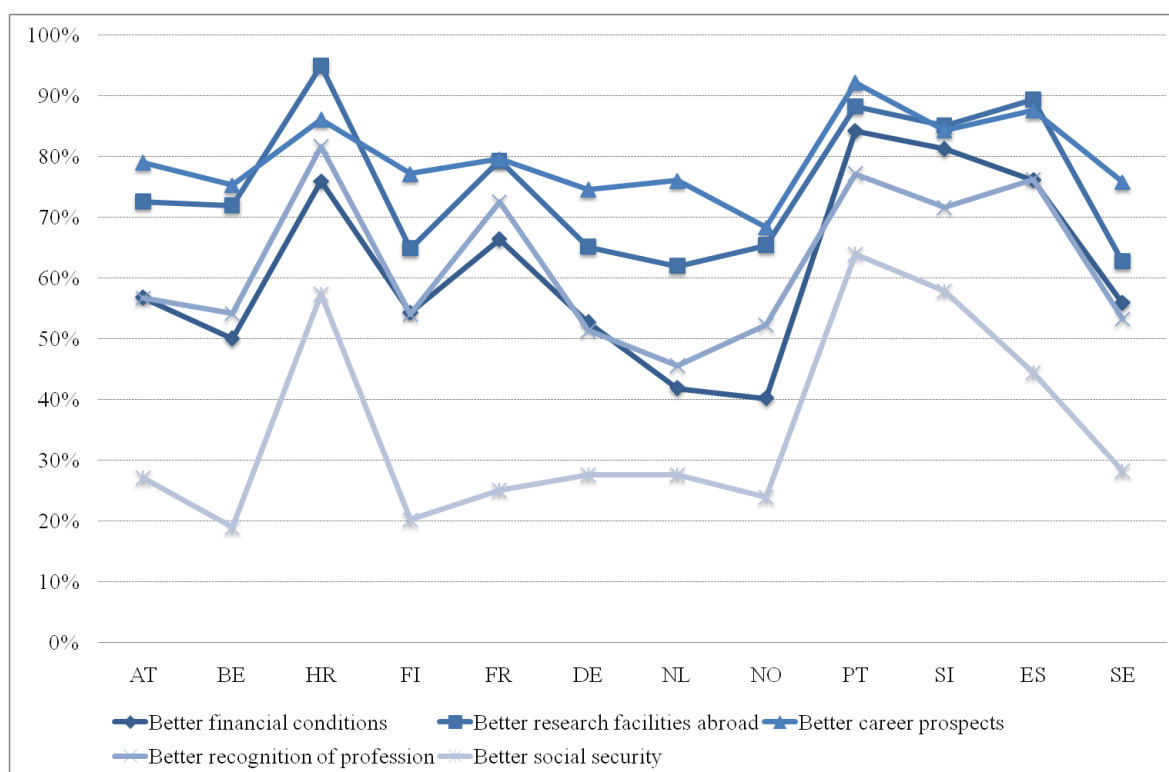


* N=2573 valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Question G12 explored participants' motivations for being or becoming internationally mobile. They could choose from a number of options, using a 5-point *Likert* scale ranging from 1 (for not important at all) to 5 (for very important). The options at their disposal were: better economic conditions, better research facilities, better career prospects, better recognition of profession, better social security, cooperation with prominent scientists, better training process, professional plans of family members, wanting to live/work in another culture. As a means of making their interpretation simpler, data from this question will be introduced in two separate graphs (Figure I - 26 and Figure I - 27). According to results, the main reasons respondents present to wanting to go or stay abroad are: their conviction that they'll have better career prospects, followed by the possibility of cooperating with prominent scientists and the belief that they will have access to better research facilities abroad. The reasons respondents considered to be the least important for mobility were: to benefit from better social security and the professional plans of their family members.

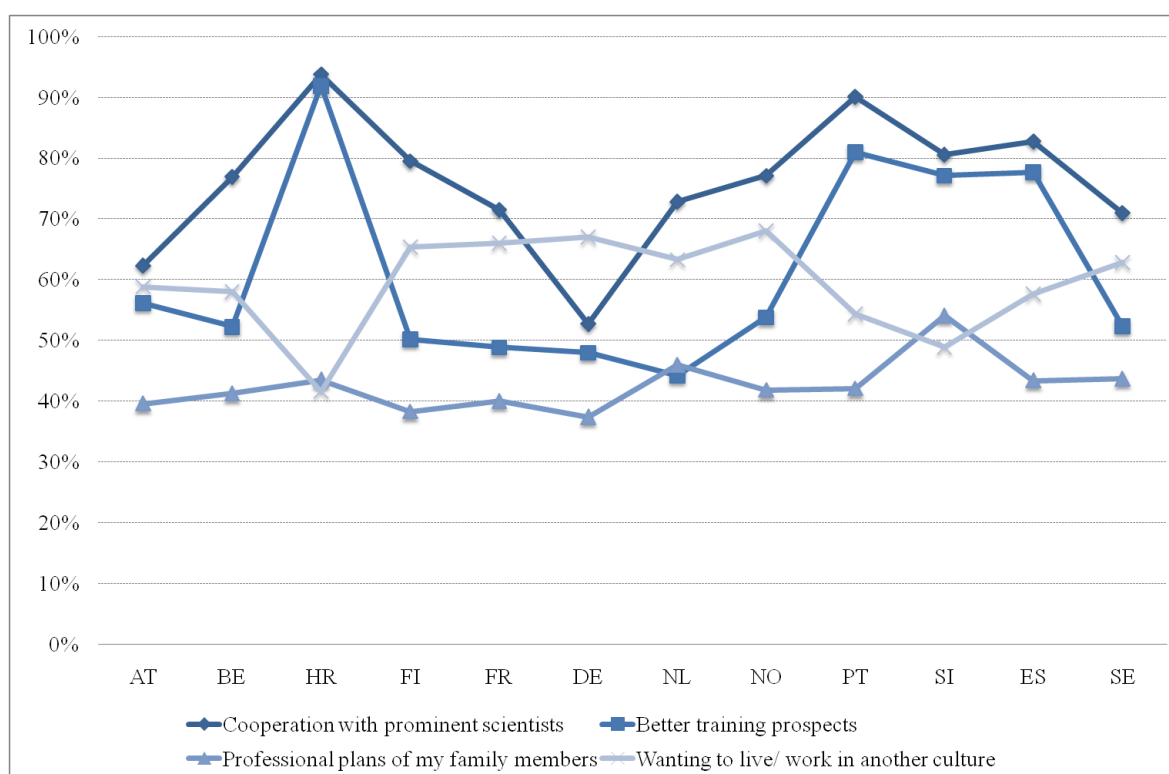
Figure I - 26: How important are the following motivational reasons for your mobility? (By Country for important and very important reason)



* N=4376, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Figure I - 27: How important are the following motivational reasons for your mobility? (By Country for important and very important reason)



* N=4376, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

However, the results were somewhat heterogeneous across countries. In the case of Croatia and Portugal, it can be noticed an emphasized importance that survey participants attach to several of the given options. Doctoral candidates and junior researchers coming from this country point out “better research facilities abroad” as the most important reason to become mobile (95%). The less important reason had to do with willingness “to live/work in another culture” (42%). Nonetheless, this was not the only country where such things could be found. Also for respondents coming from Portugal, Slovenia, and Spain a variety of reasons came up as potential explanations for wishing to go or stay abroad after the doctorate (see Figure I - 26- Figure I - 27).

Summary of Findings and Outlook

Based on the data presented in this chapter it is possible to conclude that clear differences exist between respondents coming from different countries, as well as both gender groups, concerning international mobility patterns and motivations. These differences were highly visible in countries such as Croatia (the only non-EU country in the sample), where doctoral candidates and junior researchers inquired reported to have the lowest possibilities of pursuing a doctorate abroad. Researchers starting their doctorates in Spain, the Netherlands, and Austria presented the highest possibilities of going abroad while doing the doctorate.

Respondents' main sources of funding for mobility were scholarships. Those presenting the highest likelihood of conducting their doctorate abroad with an employment contract were participants coming from Sweden, the Netherlands and Slovenia. Nonetheless also a high proportion pays international mobility from own funds. The main reason doctoral candidates and junior researchers presented was their desire to access better career prospects. Those with the highest motivation to move or stay abroad after their doctorate (regardless of the reason) were young researchers coming from Spain and France, but also German and Austrian researchers tend to be quite mobile.

Further in-depth analysis of the data would benefit from an exploration of inter-sectorial mobility patterns, including respondents' current situation (B1), interest and perceived possibilities for developing a career across economic sectors of activity – for instance, academic and non-academic (e.g., industrial as well as public sector) (questions B7 and B8). Also a comparison with the work-experience before the doctorate (A5) and the perceived career opportunities after the doctorate (B7, B8), combined with an analysis of the specific fields of science that the doctorate is done in, could be helpful. As data from this survey may be too limited, a further elaboration on specific questions concerning this issue should be done for a second survey.

General Conclusion and Outlook

The document here presented is not (and does not intend to be) a political document with policy recommendations. Instead, it is its aim to be a descriptive report based on the idea of offering to society and, in particular, to stakeholders as much information as possible from the Eurodoc survey. It will be up to them to work on policy recommendations and other guidelines the report findings might suggest.

The authors intention were to sketch an overview of the survey findings and, then, to proceed to a more in-depth analysis of specific topics. Thus, some might find it somewhat flat and not sufficiently interpretative. However, as it was mentioned from the start, this was not the report's aim – it only intended on being a descriptive report. In other words, through the mere presentation of the data, the authors intended on opening the up the topic - at least a fragment of it – the rest is up to the readers.

Another aim of the report's authors was to show limitations and make clear that an end-result of higher quality could have been achieved if better funding conditions existed for those engaging. This does not signify that the final product does not have quality. It is quite the opposite. It simply intends to stress that more would have been accomplished and, perhaps some things might have been more thoroughly analysed if only better working condition had been provided for those engaging in the project. Therefore one possibility for future use of this report is to look at the data here presented as the beginning of something else, specifically, as the first step for the design of another project proposal involving a consortium (for example, of institutes, researchers, doctoral associations) that is interested in collaborating on such a long-term project, aiming at the understanding of the situation of doctoral candidates across Europe.

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Appendix A

Survey Method and Limitations

It is the aim of this section to provide insight into the survey's technological and operational feasibility, costs, and resources available for its implementation. Technological feasibility will be discussed in terms of hardware, software, expertise, and personnel requirements.

Generally, the aim of the survey was to conduct a study not only on the current situation of doctoral candidates and junior researchers across Europe, but also on the feasibility of implementing such a large-scale project. This was achieved through the planning and implementation of the following operational steps:

1. To create a working group intended on identifying the emerging critical questions
2. To design the project
3. To develop a questionnaire
4. To identify the gatekeepers, in each of the targeted countries, so that access to the target group could be accomplished
5. To find technical support for survey implementation
6. To proceed to data cleaning and conduct first analysis of the data
7. To organize the experts' consultation workshop
8. To proceed to the compilation of the main results

From 2005 onwards, Eurodoc organized thematic sessions, workshops and panel discussions on the topics of doctoral education and training in Europe. These initiatives focused on the situation of doctoral candidates and junior researchers, as well as their working conditions across Europe. To reach the survey aims, a quantitative approach was suggested by the project's consortium. Eurodoc, following their lead, designed a cross-sectional study using an internet-based survey for collecting the data. This method allows contacting a large number of respondents simultaneously, covers wide geographical areas, and is a rather cost-effective method. Additionally, the use of quantitative methods improves the possibility of data comparability and provides a stronger potential for the generalisation of results.

With the help of a highly motivated group of persons coming from all over Europe who agreed on working on a voluntary basis exclusively, ideas and background information were collected to develop a questionnaire for an online survey. By raising key questions on many points already addressed (the European Charter for Researchers), a questionnaire was structured. The questionnaire included 77 questions and it took about 30 minutes to be completed.

Some of the goals of the final survey were to observe doctoral candidates and junior researchers' views or situation on topics such as:

1. Academic/employment status
2. Doctoral experience
3. Overall working conditions
4. Economic aspects of working and conditions while doing the doctorate
5. Scientific mobility
6. Scientific activities
7. Future prospects
8. Socio-demographic indicators

Likert scales rating from 1 to 5 were used to evaluate, for instance, the “increase of job opportunities (B8)”. Rating scales like the Likert scale are valid instruments both for parametric and nonparametric evaluations. Bipolar scales were also used, as they improve the precision of answers. By using these

types of scales, ceiling-and-floor-effects are avoided. A 5 point *Likert* scale with a neutral mean was chosen (1= Not at all; 5= to a very high extent).

Besides closed questions, the survey includes open questions. By using more closed than open questions data comparability is improved, lesser time is spent by the respondent because the answering is less demanding. Some socio-demographic indicators were also assessed.

The survey's target group were doctoral candidates and junior researchers, which includes all kind of early stage researchers within Europe that worked on their thesis on any research-oriented context (university, research centre industry, private research etc.). Thus the term includes all kinds of synonyms for early stage researchers (doctoral candidates, doctoral researchers, PhD candidates, PhD students, doctoral students) used throughout Europe, depending on the research surrounding, the funding for the doctoral phase or the status as student/ employee/ doctoral candidate. According to Meri (2007) there are approximately 680,000 doctoral candidates in Europe¹⁶.

Table II - 1: Metadata for national survey participation and distribution

Country	Simple or stratified random procedure (Yes/No)	E-Mail-list of target population exists? (Yes/No)	types of contact to the target group contacted	Survey method	Language of the field
Austria	No	Yes, with no access	via mailing lists, website and press release	Online questionnaire	English
Belgium	Not applicable		Not applicable	Online questionnaire	English
Croatia	No	Yes	via mailing lists, website and press release	Online questionnaire	English
Finland	Yes	No	Random	Online questionnaire	English
France	Not applicable		Not applicable	Online questionnaire	English
Germany	No	Just of Thesis members	via different mailing list, web page and discussion groups, and press releases	Online questionnaire	English
Netherlands	No	Yes, but no complete list	via mailing lists, website and press release	Online questionnaire	English
Norway	Not applicable		Not applicable	Online questionnaire	English
Portugal	No	Yes, with partially access	via different mailing list, website and discussion groups, and press releases	Online questionnaire	English
Slovenia	No	yes	Not applicable	Online questionnaire	English
Spain	Not applicable		Not applicable	Online questionnaire	English
Sweden	Not applicable		Not applicable	Online questionnaire	English

Random sampling of participants is an essential procedure, ensuring the generalisation of results. Not only sample characteristics can affect study outcomes (due, for instance, to sample biasing and lack of representativeness) but also a less well accomplished assessment instrument (poor survey questions) might hinder its success. Therefore, pilot tests were conducted in countries in which no similar surveys had ever been conducted before (Croatia, Hungary, and Slovenia). Eurodoc paid special consideration to such issues throughout the whole process of designing and implementing the survey. The next challenge was to find persons in charge, who have access to the above defined target group – the so-

¹⁶ Meri (2007).

called gatekeepers. After identifying contact persons in each country, the experts' team had to face an additional problem: not all gatekeepers in all of the contacted countries have an email list of their doctoral candidates allowing the team to determine an accurate ratio¹⁷. Thus it was difficult to get accurate access or even complementary information about the survey's target population. Nonetheless, efforts were made to match survey respondents with the overall target population, in terms of variables such as gender, field of study and academic status.

To run a survey all through Europe, using an English-language questionnaire, requires the use of appropriate hardware and software. At specific moments in time, while the survey was running on the web, the possibility of large numbers of respondents trying to access simultaneously to the questionnaire had to be accounted for. Eurodoc did not have such resources. Consequently, it was necessary for Eurodoc to cooperate with the International Centre for Higher Education Research at the University of Kassel. Design and maintenance of the Internet platform, sending out the invitations to take part in the survey (and up to 2 reminders), the administration of the survey and the maintenance of the electronic database with the survey results were all done by Eurodoc and its member organisations. The design of the questionnaire, sampling, and coding was done by INCHER and in cooperation with it.

Eurodoc's first online survey on the situation of doctoral candidates in Europe, launched on the 9th of December 2008, stayed online until April 30th and, then, after a request from Eurodoc national member-organisations and a feedback from INCHER, was extended until the 31st May 2009 – in order to increase the number of doctoral candidates answering to the questionnaire. The survey succeeded in activating the participation of approximately 8,900 doctoral candidates from more than 30 countries: Austria, Belgium, Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, FYR Macedonia, Moldova, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Slovenia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Turkey and Ukraine.

During Eurodoc survey experts' workshop in Bonn, taking place November 27th and 28th 2009, some preliminary data was presented. For this expert workshop, social scientists as well as experts in higher education policy making from all over Europe were invited to discuss the first draft of the outcomes, together with the stakeholders – among which, representatives of Europe's young researchers. The outcome of the Bonn workshop in November 2009 was that the Eurodoc survey working group should go back to the data and do some more cleaning and, based on this, to present a first general descriptive report focusing on

- Describing the survey,
- The data collection process,
- The main outcomes,
- The lessons learned on implementing such a project without any funding and paid workforce in its background.

After the data collection, data treatment procedures were implemented. The Eurodoc survey experts' team used SPSS 17 for the statistical analysis. Data treatment procedures were the result of a collaborative work, in which most of its members were actively involved. The data cleaning process, data analysis and evaluation of the first round was done between August and October 2009. The second round was analysed between April 2010 and January 2011.

While conducting data cleaning procedures, the Eurodoc survey experts' team decided to run a power test analysis. Based on the assumption of fully completed questionnaires which will result in a multi

¹⁷ For instance in Germany doctoral candidates do not have an official doctoral agreement contract or are even enrolled by the university where they wish to obtain a doctoral degree. Nonetheless, especially when it came to sampling, and mostly due to the data collection method chosen, a number of things were simply beyond the control of the experts' survey work team. To improve the quality of the results, the questionnaire was distributed via e-mail and via the single Eurodoc member organisations newsletter, mailing-lists and web pages.

normal distribution, a power test for estimation of the confidence interval was used. This was done to test the accuracy of the data. It was decided to accept maximum a 6% error-level at a 95% confidence interval. A loss of 16% of the sampling size resulted in a sample of 12 participating countries with 7,600 participants. The report ended up including 610 doctoral candidates from Austria, 301 from Belgium, 324 from Croatia, 654 from Finland, 1,126 from France, 1,165 from Germany, 583 from the Netherlands, 755 from Norway, 907 from Portugal, 246 from Slovenia, 399 from Spain, and 491 from Sweden. A consolidated view indicates that challenges reside on how to access the target group rather than with the technological feasibility of the survey¹⁸.

Table II - 2: Power test results and sample sizes of the included countries¹⁹

Country	Number of DC	Frequency	6% Error Level (95% Confidence)
Austria	17,300.0	610.0	263.0
Belgium	9,800.0	301.0	260.0
Croatia	3,100.0	324.0	246.0
Finland	21,600.0	654.0	264.0
France	70,000.0	1,126.0	266.0
Germany	100,000.0	1,165.0	266.0
Netherlands	7,400.0	583.0	257.0
Norway	7,914.0	755.0	285.0
Portugal	19,000.0	907.0	263.0
Slovenia	1,600.0	246.0	229.0
Spain	67,000.0	399.0	266.0
Sweden	20,100.0	491.0	263.0
Σ	344,814.0	7561.0	

The final outcome of the project consists on a feasibility study. This feasibility study provides an accurate description of the situation of doctoral candidates and junior researchers across Europe. It also gives a clue on how a future survey could be implemented. As one of the aims of such future project could be the attainment of more general data, from which it would be possible to outline policy guidelines and ground decision making processes. The findings presented in the report only show data for 12 out of the more than 30 countries that took part in the survey. Thus being, and in spite of the efforts made by the survey experts' team to guarantee results generalisation, one should be careful when trying to generalise conclusions on the basis of the available data.

¹⁸ The sampling size calculator from the CustomInsight website (<http://www.custominsight.com/articles/random-sample-calculator.asp>) was used. Detailed information on the effects of response rates can be found at the American Association for Public Opinion Research website under the link "Response Rates – An Overview" (http://www.aapor.org/Response_Rates_An_Overview.htm).

¹⁹ Based on Meri (2007).

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Questionnaire



The European Council of Doctoral Candidates and Junior Researchers

Dear Doctoral Researcher,

EURODOC – the European Council of Doctoral Candidates and Junior Researchers – is conducting a Europe-wide survey of doctoral researchers. Within this framework, a group of young volunteers has set up a Europe-wide online survey. The results of this survey will help EURODOC in its efforts to improve the training and research conditions of doctoral researchers. The term “doctoral researcher” is used as a synonym for doctoral candidates, doctoral students, aspirants, PhD-students etc.

This is the first survey of its kind and roughly 100,000 European doctoral researchers will be asked to take part in this study. The survey will be conducted in Austria, Belgium, Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, FYR Macedonia, Moldova, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Turkey, and Ukraine. All other European countries are welcome to participate as well.

For a successful survey, we need your participation. The questionnaire will take about 30 minutes to complete and contains questions about your background, career path, funding, training and supervision, working conditions, academic work, mobility, future prospects and socio-demographic indicators.

The contribution to this survey is voluntary. We assure you that your replies will be used only in the framework of this research project. The results will be published in a way that individual identification is impossible as the data will be made anonymous.

**ANY INFORMATION YOU MAY SUBMIT WILL BE TREATED STRICTLY
CONFIDENTIAL.**

We thank you in advance for your valued co-operation. Feel free to contact us in case of technical problems at [guist\(at\)incher.uni-kassel.de](mailto:guist(at)incher.uni-kassel.de) and for all other questions about the survey at [surveys\(at\)eurodoc.net](mailto:surveys(at)eurodoc.net).

Max Reinhardt

Karoline Holländer

Harald Schomburg

Survey coordinator
EURODOC

President
EURODOC

Senior Researcher
INCHER

A Background

We would like to ask for the unemployment/ work/ maternity/ paternity experience before your doctorate and qualification for the doctorate

A1 Please write down the month and the year you started your doctorate (MM YYYY)

/ Month/ Year

A2 In which country did you start your doctorate?

.....

A3 In which country are you doing your doctorate?

1 ☐ Same as the country where I started

2 ☐ Other:

A4 Please choose your field of science for your doctorate based on the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). Multiple reply possible

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 ☐ Teacher training and education science | 12 ☐ Engineering and engineering trades |
| 2 ☐ Arts | 13 ☐ Manufacturing and processing |
| 3 ☐ Humanities | 14 ☐ Architecture and building |
| 4 ☐ Social and behavioural science | 15 ☐ Agriculture, forestry and fishery |
| 5 ☐ Journalism and information | 16 ☐ Veterinary |
| 6 ☐ Business and administration | 17 ☐ Health |
| 7 ☐ Law | 18 ☐ Social services |
| 8 ☐ Life sciences | 19 ☐ Personal services |
| 9 ☐ Physical sciences | 20 ☐ Transport services |
| 10 ☐ Mathematics and statistics | 21 ☐ Environmental protection |
| 11 ☐ Computing | 22 ☐ Security services |

A5 Please mention any unemployment/ work/ maternity/ paternity experience between your previous degree and the beginning of your doctoral research.
Multiple responses possible

- 1 ☐ I had no work experience between the end of my previous degree and the beginning of my doctoral research. I started my doctorate straight after my previous degree
- 2 ☐ I have been in maternity/ paternity leave
- 3 ☐ I have been unemployed. Please write down the duration you have been unemployed:
- weeks months unemployed before the beginning of my doctoral research
- I have worked in ...
- 4 ☐ ... the academic sector (University)
- 5 ☐ ... the public non-academic research sector
- 6 ☐ ... the private non-academic research sector
- 7 ☐ ... the public non-research sector
- 8 ☐ ... the private non-research sector
- 9 ☐ ... a Non Governmental Organisation (NGO)
- 10 ☐ ... the military
- 11 ☐ I have done my military/ alternative service
- 12 ☐ Other (please specify):

B Career Path

Our aim in this section is to understand the career path/ sequence that different doctoral researchers follow during their doctoral research and to assess the future career aspirations of doctoral researchers.

B1 What is your current employment situation as a doctoral researcher?*Multiple response possible*

- 1 ☐ Employed doctoral researcher
- 2 ☐ Self employed doctoral researcher
- 3 ☐ Work in the academic sector (University)
- 4 ☐ Work in the public non-academic research sector
- 5 ☐ Work in the private non-academic research sector
- 6 ☐ Work in the public non-research sector
- 7 ☐ Work in the private non-research sector
- 8 ☐ Work in a Non Governmental Organisation (NGO)
- 9 ☐ Work in the military
- 10 ☐ Unemployed doctoral researcher
- 11 ☐ Doctoral researcher with a scholarship
- 12 ☐ Doctoral researcher without a scholarship
- 13 ☐ Doctoral researcher in maternity/ paternity leave
- 14 ☐ Other (please specify):

B2 Do you have a student status?

- 1 ☐ Yes, full-time student
- 2 ☐ Yes, part-time (if this is an official status in your country)
- 3 ☐ No

B3 What are the contract conditions of your doctoral research?

- 1 ☐ Fixed term employment contract
- 2 ☐ Open-ended employment contract
- 3 ☐ Not applicable, I am self employed
- 4 ☐ I have a contract, but not an employment contract
- 5 ☐ I have no contract at all

B4 Referring to your paid employment in B1 and B2 is your doctoral research part of your employment contract?

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No
- 3 ☐ Not applicable, I have no contract

B5 Are you aware of the European Charter for Researchers/ Code of Conduct for the Recruitment of Researchers?1 ☐ Yes2 ☐ No**B6 Does your contract follow the recommendations from the European Charter for Researchers / Code of Conduct for the Recruitment of Researchers?**1 ☐ Yes2 ☐ No3 ☐ Not applicable, I have no contract4 ☐ I don't know**B7 In which sector would you want to work after finishing your doctorate?
Multiple response possible**1 ☐ Academic research sector (University)2 ☐ Public non-academic research sector3 ☐ Private non-academic research sector4 ☐ Public non-research sector5 ☐ Private non-research sector6 ☐ Non Governmental Organisation (NGO)7 ☐ Military8 ☐ Other (please specify):

B8 To what extent do you agree to the following statements regarding your doctorate?

	Not at all			To a very high extent		
	1	2	3	4	5	
						The doctorate increases my job opportunities in ...
1	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	... the academic research sector
2	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	... the public non-academic research sector
3	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	... the private non-academic research sector
4	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	... the public non-research sector
5	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	...the private non-research sector
6	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	...another sector (please specify):

B9 Did you choose to do a doctorate while turning away better paid job opportunities?

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No

B10 To what extent do you expect an advantage from your doctoral degree for your later occupation (job)?

	Not at all		To a very high extent			
	1	2	3	4	5	
1	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Largely independent disposition of work
2	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Opportunity of pursuing own ideas
3	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Challenging tasks
4	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Chance of doing something for the society
5	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Chance of political influence
6	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Career prospects
7	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Opportunity for research
8	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Social recognition
9	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Job security
10	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	High income
11	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Social security
12	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Prevention of unemployment

C Funding

The purpose of this section is to determine what funding is secured for researchers when they start their doctorate as well as whether the funding they have is competitive and sufficient to meet living costs.

C1 Do you/ did you receive any funding (income as salary or scholarship) for your doctorate?

- 1 ☐ Yes.
- 2 ☐ No → Please go to question D1

C2 To what extent does your level of doctoral funding meet your living costs?

Not at all					To a very high extent
1	2	3	4	5	
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	

C3 For how long was your funding arranged at the start of your doctorate?

		Length of confirmed funding/ employment contract in months
----------------------	----------------------	--

C4 Will it be possible to prolong the funding arranged at the start of your doctorate?

- 1 ☐ Yes, for additional months
- 2 ☐ No
- 3 ☐ I don't know

D Training and Supervision

This section aims to determine whether doctoral researchers identify the need for training and if they are given the chance to receive training when they require it.

It will also consider the subject specific aspects of training, as well as transferable skills and how supervisors are involved in this training. Finally, it aims to establish insight into satisfaction with the working relationship researchers have with their supervisor.

D1 How do you judge your level of competencies at the start of your doctorate in the following areas?

	Very low				Very high	
	1	2	3	4	5	
1	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Theories of my subject
2	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Methods of my subject
3	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Transferable skills (e.g. presenting, report writing, project management etc.)
4	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Teaching skills
5	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Language skills
6	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Research ethics
7	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Information technology

D2 How do you judge your level of competencies in the following areas now?

	Very low				Very high	
	1	2	3	4	5	
1	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Theories of the subject
2	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Methods of my subject
3	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Transferable skills (e.g. presenting, report writing, project management etc.)
4	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Teachable skills
5	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Language skills
6	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Research ethics
7	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Information technology

D3 Did you receive any kind of training (e. g. courses) at your university during your doctorate?

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No. I received training outside my university. → Please go to question D6
- 3 ☐ No → Please go to question D6

D4 Was the training you received voluntary or mandatory? Multiple answers possible

	Voluntary 1	Mandatory 2	Not applicable, no training 3	
1	☐	☐	☐	Theories of my subject
2	☐	☐	☐	Methods of my subject
3	☐	☐	☐	Transferable skills, e.g. presenting, report writing, project management etc.
4	☐	☐	☐	Teaching
5	☐	☐	☐	Language skills
6	☐	☐	☐	Research ethics
7	☐	☐	☐	Information technology

D5 To what extent are you satisfied with the training you received?

	Not at all satisfied			Very satisfied		
	1	2	3	4	5	
1	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Theories of my subject
2	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Methods of my subject
3	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Transferable skills (e.g. presenting, report writing, project management etc.)
4	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Teaching
5	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Language skills
6	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Research ethics
7	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Information technology

D6 How supportive do you find your supervisor in planning and reviewing your training?

	Not at all supportive			Very supportive		
	1	2	3	4	5	
1	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
2	☐	Not applicable, I don't have a supervisor → Please go to question E1				

D7 How useful is the feedback you receive from your supervisor with regard to your research?

Not at all useful					Very useful
1	2	3	4	5	
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	

D8 Does any kind of formal, binding agreement between you and your supervisor (such as a contract, or university regulations) exist that defines the role of your supervisor?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

3 ☐ I don't know

4 ☐ Not applicable

D9 Does any kind of formal, binding agreement between you and your supervisor (such as a contract, or university regulations) exist that defines your own role?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

3 ☐ I don't know

4 ☐ Not applicable

D10 Please rate how you feel your supervisor is fulfilling his role:

	Poor		Excellent		Not applicable	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐ As expert in my field of research
2	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐ When providing regular guidance
3	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐ When supporting and aiding me in my training needs

D11 Please rate how you feel you are fulfilling your role:

	Poor		Excellent			Not applicable	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		At implementing the research
2	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	At reporting regularly
3	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	At discussing and acting upon my training needs with my supervisor

D12 How many doctoral researchers does your supervisor supervise in total?

1	☐	1 - 2
2	☐	3 - 4
2	☐	5 - 9
4	☐	10 - 14
5	☐	15 - 19
6	☐	20 and more

E Working Conditions

In the following section we ask for the duration of a doctorate, whether you have a right to use your own data and eventual gender discrimination.

E1 Is there a minimum required time for completing your doctorate?

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No
- 3 ☐ I don't know

E2 Is there a maximum allowed time for completing your doctorate?

- 1 ☐ Yes, the maximum duration is strictly limited
- 2 ☐ No, the maximum duration is not strictly limited but I have to get a permission (e.g. from my supervisor or institute)
- 3 ☐ No, I have as much time as I want
- 4 ☐ No, I have as much time as I want, as long as I get funding
- 5 ☐ I don't know
- 6 ☐ Other:
(Please specify)

E3 Are you prevented by your supervisor or the university from using findings you have produced during your doctorate?

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ Yes. I cannot use the data, because it is explained in my contract
- 3 ☐ No
- 4 ☐ I don't know

E4 If you are on a collaborative project, are there clear agreements on using the project findings?

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No
- 3 ☐ I don't know
- 4 ☐ Not applicable

The following seven questions aim at finding out eventual gender discrimination and the conditions for maternity/ paternity.

E5 To what extent do you feel disadvantaged in your academic career because of your gender?

Not at all					Very much
1	2	3	4	5	
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	

E6 Do you have a right to maternity/ paternity leave?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

3 ☐ I don't know

E7 Would you be paid during maternity/paternity leave?

1 ☐ Yes, fully paid

2 ☐ Yes, partly paid

3 ☐ No

4 ☐ I don't know

-8 ☐ Not applicable, because I do not have right to maternity/paternity leave

E8 Would your contract be put on hold during the maternity/paternity leave?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

3 ☐ Not applicable, because I do not have right to maternity/paternity leave

E9 To what extent are you discouraged from taking maternity/ paternity leave?

Not at all				To a very high extent		Not applicable
1	2	3	4	5		6
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐

E10 To what extent are you pressured to postpone having children?

Not at all				To a very high extent		Not applicable
1	2	3	4	5		6
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐

E11 To what extent was the requirement to complete military service an obstacle to start your doctorate?

Not at all				To a very high extent		Not applicable
1	2	3	4	5		6
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐

F Academic Work

In this section we ask for the academic work as the results of your research and the different types of work / activities you are doing during your doctorate.

F1 Please provide the amounts of the following items that resulted from your doctoral research so far (fill in 0 if none).
Multiple response possible

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 1 | ☐ ☐ | Articles in national publications without peer review |
| 2 | ☐ ☐ | Articles in national publications with peer review |
| 3 | ☐ ☐ | Articles in international publications without peer review |
| 4 | ☐ ☐ | Articles in international publications with peer review |
| 5 | ☐ ☐ | Articles in proceedings |
| 6 | ☐ ☐ | Scientific monographs |
| 7 | ☐ ☐ | Edition of books |
| 8 | ☐ ☐ | Reviews |
| 9 | ☐ ☐ | Online articles |
| 10 | ☐ ☐ | Patent applications |
| 11 | ☐ ☐ | Other (please specify): |

F2 How would you describe your doctoral research?

Multiple response possible

- 1 ☐ Experimental
- 2 ☐ Theoretical
- 3 ☐ Data collection
- 4 ☐ None of the above

F3 Please estimate how many hours per week in average you spend on the following activities.

- 1 Writing my thesis/ dissertation
- 2 Research related to my thesis/ dissertation
- 3 Research related to my doctorate in general
- 4 Research not related to my doctorate in general
- 5 Teaching related to my thesis/ dissertation
- 6 Teaching related to my doctorate in general
- 7 Teaching not related to my doctorate in general
- 8 Attending courses related to my thesis/dissertation
- 9 Attending courses related to my doctorate in general
- 10 Attending courses not related to my doctorate in general
- 11 Administrative tasks related to my doctorate in general
- 12 Administrative tasks not related to my doctorate in general
- 13 Other (please specify):

F4 To what extent do you have time to write your thesis?

- | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| Not
at all | | | | To a very
high extent | | Not applicable. I did
not start yet |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | 6 |
| ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | | ☐ |

F5 To what extent are you working more for tasks not related to your thesis/ dissertation as stated in your contract?

- | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Not
at all | | | | To a very
high extent | | Not applicable. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | 6 |
| ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | | ☐ |

F6 Have you been involved in any of the following activities?

	Yes 1	No 2	Not applicable 3	
1	☐	☐	☐	Planning new research projects
2	☐	☐	☐	Choosing collaborators
3	☐	☐	☐	Writing grant proposals
4	☐	☐	☐	Determining authorship
5	☐	☐	☐	Organizing panels/ conferences
6	☐	☐	☐	Deciding about institutional policy
7	☐	☐	☐	None of the above

G Mobility

This section aims at finding out the interest in mobility and about the mobility you have undertaken in the past

G1 During your course of study before your doctorate: Did you spend any time abroad for study?

☐ Yes, approx. month(s):

☐ No

G2 To what extent are you interested in going abroad with regard to your doctorate for the following reasons?

	Not at all			To a very high extent		
	1	2	3	4	5	
1	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Data collection for research
2	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Research project
3	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Doctoral programme courses
4	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Joint degree programmes
5	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Finishing dissertation
6	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Teaching activities
7	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Search in a library
8	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Conferences without active participation
9	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Conferences with active participation
10	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Summer schools without active participation
11	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Summer schools with active participation
12	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Workshops without active participation
13	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Workshops with active participation
14	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Other (please specify):

G3 How many days have you approximately been abroad during your doctorate for the following reasons?

- 1 Data collection for research
 - 2 Research project
 - 3 Doctoral programme courses
 - 4 Joint degree programmes
 - 5 Finishing dissertation
 - 6 Teaching activities
 - 7 Search in a library
 - 8 Conferences without active participation
 - 9 Conferences with active participation
 - 10 Summer schools without active participation
 - 11 Summer schools with active participation
 - 12 Workshops without active participation
 - 13 Workshops with active participation
 - 14 Other (please specify):
- ☐ Not applicable, I have not been abroad → Please go to question G10

G4 If you have been abroad: in which countries?

.....

.....

.....

G5 Are/ were you pursuing your doctorate abroad?

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No → Please go to question G10

G6 Are/ were you receiving any additional funding your doctorate abroad?

- 1 ☐ Yes, completely
- 2 ☐ Yes, partially
- 3 ☐ No → Please go to question G8

G7 If you are/ were receiving funding for pursuing your doctorate abroad, was it difficult to get?

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No
- 3 ☐ I don't know

G8 Please tick the most important sources (up to three sources) of funding your doctorate abroad.
Multiple response possible

- 1 ☐ Scholarship
- 2 ☐ Employment
- 3 ☐ Exchange programme
- 4 ☐ My study/ research abroad was a part of my official doctoral programme (e. g. cotutelle)
- 5 ☐ Support by relatives (parents, friends, wife/ husband, etc.)
- 6 ☐ Government loan
- 7 ☐ Personal savings
- 8 ☐ Bank loan
- 9 ☐ Unemployment benefit
- 10 ☐ Social welfare
- 11 ☐ Other (please specify):

G9 If you are currently abroad: Are you still linked to your country of origin?
Multiple response possible

- 1 ☐ I keep in touch with official dispersed networks. (Dispersed networks bring together researchers from the same country of nationality working abroad.)
- 2 ☐ I have a wide informal network formed by friends/ acquaintances/ colleagues from my country of origin
- 3 ☐ I am available for various possible linkage mechanisms (visits, training, joint projects, fundraising)
- 4 ☐ I maintain business relationship with my country of origin
- 5 ☐ I collaborate with national professional associations in my country of origin
- 6 ☐ I collaborate with scientific journals in my country of origin
- 7 ☐ Not applicable, I am currently not abroad

G10 Do you intend to move abroad or stay abroad for work related purposes after you finish your doctorate?

- 1 ☐ Yes
- 2 ☐ No → Please go to question G13
- 3 ☐ I'm not sure

G11 In which countries do you like to work after your doctorate? Please state the three most important ones.

1.
2.
3.

G12 How important are the following motivational reasons for your mobility?

	Not important at all					Very important	Not applicable	
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
1	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Better financial conditions	
2	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Better research facilities abroad	
3	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Better career prospects	
4	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Better recognition of profession	
5	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Better social security	
6	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Cooperation with prominent scientists	
7	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Better training process	
8	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Professional plans of my family members	
9	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Wanting to live/ work in another culture	
10	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Other (please specify):	

G13 To what extent are the following barriers significant for your mobility?

	Not at all 1	2	3	To a very high extent 4 5	Not applicable 6	
1	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Low funding
2	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Visa regime
3	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Language skills
4	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Family/ partnership reasons
5	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Childcare facilities
6	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Reduced career opportunities back home
7	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Loss of professional networking in the home country
8	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Partners job opportunities
9	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Lack of information
10	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Transfer of qualification
11	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Transferability of social security
12	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Institutional reasons (i.e. approval of supervisor)

H Socio-demographic Indicators

In this section we ask for the socio-demographic indicators. They are important for the comparison of the data.

H1 What is your year of birth?

----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

H2 What is your gender?

- 1 ☐ Female
- 2 ☐ Male

H3 In which country were you born?

If you were born in a country that does not exist anymore (e.g. Yugoslavia), please indicate the country your place of birth currently belongs to.

.....

H4 In which country do you reside?

- 1 ☐ Same as the country where I was born
- 2 ☐ Other:

H5 In which country did you get your entry qualification for higher education?

- 1 ☐ Same as the country where I was born
- 2 ☐ Other (please specify):

H6 In which country did you receive the degree which was required to start your doctorate?

- 1 ☐ Same as the country where I was born
- 2 ☐ Other (please specify):

H7 What is the country of your citizenship?

- 1 ☐ Same as the country where I was born
- 2 ☐ Other (please specify):

H8 What is your current family situation?

- 1 ☐ Single
- 2 ☐ Single. Living with parents
- 3 ☐ Living together without official partnership arrangement
- 4 ☐ Official partnership arrangement/ married
- 5 ☐ Divorced/ widowed

H9 How many children do you have?

- 1 ☐ No children → Please go to question H10
- 2 ☐ One child
- 3 ☐ Two children
- 4 ☐ Three children or more

H10 How old are your children?

Age of youngest child years months, *if younger than one year*

Age of oldest child years

H11 What is the highest school qualification of your father/ mother?

- | Father | Mother |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1 ☐ | 1 ☐ Higher education entrance qualification |
| 2 ☐ | 2 ☐ Secondary qualification |
| 3 ☐ | 3 ☐ Primary education |
| 4 ☐ | 4 ☐ I don't know |

H12 What is the highest vocational qualification of your father/ mother?

- | Father | Mother |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1 ☐ | 1 ☐ Doctorate |
| 2 ☐ | 2 ☐ Higher education degree (like Bachelor, Master) |
| 3 ☐ | 3 ☐ No higher education degree |
| 4 ☐ | 4 ☐ I don't know |

**H13 Are you a member of any of the following associations?
Multiple reply possible**

- 1 ☐ Association of doctoral researchers
- 2 ☐ Professional association
- 3 ☐ Trade Union
- 4 ☐ None of the above

H14 If you are a member of an association of doctoral researchers please specify.

.....

I End of Survey

We would like to ask you for some feedback by filling out the forms below.

- I1 Could you please state in approximately how many minutes you needed to fill in the questionnaire)**

	minutes
-----------------------------------	---------

- I2 If you like, you can give us some more detailed information about relevant aspects of your situation as a doctoral researcher.**

-----------------------------------	--

- I3 According to your experience are there topics you would like to add to this survey?**

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Thank you for your participation.

Appendix B

Table II - 3: Please mention any unemployment/ work/ maternity/ paternity experience between your previous degree and the beginning of your doctoral research. (By Country, Multiple response)

	No work experience	Maternity/ paternity leave	Unemployed	Academic sector (University)	Public non-academic research sector	Private non-academic research sector	Public non-research sector	Private non-research sector	Non Governmental Organisation (NGO)	Military	Military/ alternative service	Other	Total
Austria	45.5%	4.6%	5.8%	29.1%	8.8%	13.5%	10.2%	24.4%	4.7%	.3%	8.6%	5.9%	591
Belgium	57.2%	3.0%	8.0%	27.4%	5.0%	7.0%	8.7%	8.7%	2.7%	.0%	.7%	5.7%	299
Croatia	50.5%	10.8%	13.0%	43.2%	11.1%	5.7%	6.0%	9.2%	.6%	.0%	3.5%	4.8%	315
Finland	45.7%	9.2%	9.6%	53.9%	11.0%	9.5%	18.5%	22.4%	3.4%	.6%	8.4%	4.8%	644
France	67.3%	1.9%	6.4%	22.7%	8.5%	9.3%	7.5%	14.3%	1.9%	.6%	1.5%	3.9%	1080
Germany	52.8%	3.1%	11.0%	32.9%	7.3%	7.1%	8.0%	15.3%	4.4%	.2%	5.4%	4.9%	1114
Netherlands	49.6%	1.6%	9.6%	34.7%	7.0%	7.3%	11.5%	13.3%	3.0%	.2%	.7%	4.0%	573
Norway	25.1%	10.2%	6.6%	46.2%	10.3%	14.7%	17.3%	18.0%	4.0%	1.3%	6.4%	5.9%	746
Portugal	29.8%	5.0%	8.2%	52.0%	10.9%	8.0%	9.7%	17.1%	2.6%	.1%	.6%	5.9%	879
Slovenia	55.3%	4.5%	8.1%	26.4%	17.5%	8.1%	7.7%	10.6%	1.6%	.4%	2.0%	3.7%	246
Spain	40.9%	3.4%	11.2%	34.4%	12.2%	15.1%	7.8%	27.9%	3.9%	.0%	.8%	5.7%	384
Sweden	38.8%	7.3%	8.8%	34.7%	8.1%	10.2%	21.3%	24.8%	2.7%	1.0%	6.5%	6.5%	479

* N=7350, valid percentages, valid n.

Percentages and totals based on respondents.

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at 1.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 4: Response rates by Country and ISCED

	Humanities and arts	Science	Social sciences, business and law	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	Agriculture	Health and welfare	Services	Education	Other combination	Total
Austria	11.6%	30.2%	21.7%	15.7%	3.3%	1.7%	1.8%	4.3%	9.8%	605
Belgium	8.4%	32.1%	28.1%	3.7%	2.3%	11.7%	2.7%	.7%	10.4%	299
Croatia	8.4%	41.2%	16.1%	12.4%	3.1%	5.9%	3.7%	1.9%	7.4%	323
Finland	21.7%	32.6%	14.7%	9.0%	1.4%	8.1%	1.4%	4.0%	7.2%	654
France	10.4%	49.9%	23.1%	4.6%	.4%	2.0%	.5%	1.5%	7.6%	1117
Germany	13.8%	27.4%	31.6%	6.9%	3.1%	2.1%	1.1%	5.9%	8.1%	1155
Netherlands	10.3%	38.3%	23.2%	2.7%	3.3%	11.3%	.7%	.9%	9.3%	582
Norway	8.7%	34.1%	16.6%	11.1%	4.3%	11.3%	.7%	2.4%	10.9%	751
Portugal	6.4%	36.6%	20.0%	14.0%	2.0%	3.3%	3.2%	5.8%	8.7%	900
Slovenia	2.9%	35.7%	20.1%	15.6%	3.3%	3.7%	5.3%	2.0%	11.5%	244
Spain	11.1%	48.5%	12.4%	11.1%	2.5%	2.8%	2.8%	2.3%	6.6%	396
Sweden	5.5%	46.2%	9.0%	13.8%	.6%	15.0%	1.4%	.2%	8.2%	487

* N=7513, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 5: What is your current employment situation as a doctoral researcher? (By Country; Multiple response)

	Employed doctoral researcher	Self- employed doctoral researcher	Work in the academic sector (Uni- versity)	Work in the public non- academic research sector	Work in the private non- academic research sector	Work in the public non- research sector	Work in the private non- research sector	Work in a Non Govern- mental Organi- sation (NGO)	Work in the military	Un- employed doctoral researcher	Doctoral re- searcher with a scholar- ship	Doctoral Research- er Without a scholar- ship	Doctoral Re- searcher in maternity /paternity leave	Other	Total
Austria	59.9%	17.8%	59.1%	6.9%	7.0%	4.4%	10.5%	1.8%	.2%	6.3%	7.7%	7.0%	.7%	3.5%	569
Belgium	84.7%	5.2%	79.5%	3.5%	1.7%	1.4%	.7%	.7%	.0%	1.0%	28.1%	4.5%	.3%	1.0%	288
Croatia	94.0%	1.3%	76.2%	16.1%	.7%	1.7%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	8.7%	2.0%	1.0%	1.7%	298
Finland	68.2%	19.0%	69.5%	6.1%	2.1%	2.4%	2.4%	.8%	.0%	2.7%	19.6%	5.0%	1.4%	1.4%	626
France	72.9%	8.9%	54.0%	15.2%	8.4%	3.1%	3.9%	.5%	.3%	6.6%	26.1%	4.5%	.8%	1.8%	994
Germany	63.7%	16.7%	58.4%	8.0%	5.2%	2.7%	5.3%	1.2%	.0%	4.4%	22.9%	7.7%	1.1%	3.0%	1069
Netherlands	88.0%	3.2%	83.9%	3.6%	1.8%	1.6%	1.3%	.0%	.4%	2.0%	10.0%	2.3%	.4%	1.1%	558
Norway	89.8%	2.6%	77.1%	2.9%	3.8%	1.4%	1.0%	.4%	.0%	1.2%	30.2%	1.4%	.7%	2.2%	735
Portugal	33.4%	9.4%	40.5%	4.3%	2.3%	3.6%	2.5%	.4%	.0%	5.3%	53.3%	6.8%	.2%	2.8%	829
Slovenia	82.6%	2.1%	52.9%	20.7%	6.6%	4.1%	4.1%	1.2%	.4%	2.5%	12.8%	5.4%	.8%	3.7%	242
Spain	57.4%	9.7%	44.3%	14.5%	4.5%	2.3%	4.3%	.0%	.0%	7.1%	33.0%	6.8%	.0%	2.6%	352
Sweden	86.6%	4.0%	75.2%	3.4%	2.8%	3.8%	1.9%	.0%	.0%	1.5%	10.0%	2.8%	1.7%	3.2%	471

* N=7031, valid percentages, valid n.

Percentages and totals based on respondents.

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at 1.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 6: To what extent do you agree to the following statements regarding your doctorate? The doctorate increases my job opportunities in the public non-academic research sector ... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	4.4%	7.2%	21.6%	37.4%	29.4%	527
Belgium	2.5%	5.8%	25.2%	50.4%	16.2%	278
Croatia	5.9%	12.1%	22.4%	30.9%	28.7%	272
Finland	2.6%	7.2%	25.5%	45.8%	18.9%	609
France	6.2%	9.5%	22.9%	34.3%	27.2%	919
Germany	1.5%	5.8%	19.2%	41.7%	31.8%	997
Netherlands	1.3%	5.1%	18.1%	55.0%	20.4%	529
Norway	2.3%	7.3%	19.1%	42.0%	29.4%	703
Portugal	8.3%	15.7%	26.7%	33.1%	16.2%	783
Slovenia	9.0%	12.4%	23.1%	30.8%	24.8%	234
Spain	7.2%	11.7%	22.9%	38.0%	20.2%	332
Sweden	2.2%	6.2%	24.0%	42.2%	25.3%	450

* N=6633, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 7: To what extent do you agree to the following statements regarding your doctorate? The doctorate increases my job opportunities in the private non-academic research sector ... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	4.9%	12.7%	25.3%	35.4%	21.7%	526
Belgium	4.3%	9.7%	26.7%	44.8%	14.4%	277
Croatia	14.9%	16.8%	29.1%	23.5%	15.7%	268
Finland	5.0%	12.2%	30.8%	39.3%	12.7%	600
France	10.0%	17.3%	29.9%	28.1%	14.6%	917
Germany	2.0%	8.6%	23.7%	39.5%	26.2%	989
Netherlands	1.1%	8.9%	25.7%	47.6%	16.6%	529
Norway	2.7%	8.9%	25.2%	36.7%	26.5%	695
Portugal	9.9%	19.6%	29.3%	29.2%	12.0%	775
Slovenia	15.5%	17.7%	25.9%	26.7%	14.2%	232
Spain	12.7%	21.1%	29.9%	25.4%	10.9%	331
Sweden	3.6%	9.4%	25.5%	40.3%	21.3%	447

* N=6586, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 8: To what extent do you agree to the following statements regarding your doctorate? The doctorate increases my job opportunities in the public non-research sector ... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	11.7%	22.3%	32.8%	25.1%	8.1%	521
Belgium	12.1%	35.7%	37.1%	12.1%	2.9%	272
Croatia	18.9%	24.2%	37.0%	15.8%	4.2%	265
Finland	12.9%	29.9%	37.0%	16.5%	3.6%	605
France	23.8%	33.7%	31.7%	8.0%	2.8%	904
Germany	5.4%	19.1%	41.1%	26.3%	8.1%	988
Netherlands	7.3%	29.1%	42.8%	18.0%	2.9%	523
Norway	9.0%	25.5%	38.9%	20.8%	5.8%	689
Portugal	20.9%	31.2%	32.2%	13.5%	2.2%	776
Slovenia	24.3%	29.6%	27.8%	12.6%	5.7%	230
Spain	26.6%	37.9%	23.9%	8.3%	3.4%	327
Sweden	11.4%	26.7%	37.4%	17.0%	7.4%	446

* N=6546, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 9: To what extent do you agree to the following statements regarding your doctorate? The doctorate increases my job opportunities in another sector ... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	25.5%	13.7%	35.3%	9.8%	15.7%	51
Belgium	32.1%	32.1%	28.6%	7.1%	.0%	28
Croatia	65.0%	5.0%	15.0%	.0%	15.0%	20
Finland	24.2%	8.1%	37.1%	21.0%	9.7%	62
France	42.1%	14.7%	26.3%	8.4%	8.4%	95
Germany	17.6%	14.9%	29.7%	20.3%	17.6%	74
Netherlands	17.2%	17.2%	45.3%	15.6%	4.7%	64
Norway	23.7%	11.8%	42.1%	9.2%	13.2%	76
Portugal	30.6%	23.5%	27.1%	11.8%	7.1%	85
Slovenia	38.9%	11.1%	38.9%	11.1%	.0%	18
Spain	33.3%	30.8%	25.6%	5.1%	5.1%	39
Sweden	30.0%	16.7%	46.7%	3.3%	3.3%	30

* N=642, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 10: To what extent do you expect an advantage from your doctoral degree for your later occupation (job)? Largely independent disposition of work ... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	4.1%	6.2%	29.3%	37.0%	23.3%	532
Belgium	1.5%	2.2%	22.1%	48.2%	26.1%	272
Croatia	1.8%	5.1%	24.6%	36.0%	32.4%	272
Finland	1.3%	4.0%	19.5%	52.4%	22.8%	605
France	2.4%	4.3%	16.7%	42.2%	34.5%	911
Germany	2.2%	6.5%	21.7%	44.9%	24.6%	998
Netherlands	1.7%	2.7%	23.6%	49.0%	23.0%	526
Norway	.9%	4.6%	20.6%	45.4%	28.6%	703
Portugal	3.1%	7.7%	32.0%	38.8%	18.5%	769
Slovenia	2.1%	6.8%	22.4%	42.6%	26.2%	237
Spain	5.3%	8.7%	27.9%	35.9%	22.3%	323
Sweden	2.2%	4.3%	19.9%	46.3%	27.3%	447

* N=6595, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 11: To what extent do you expect an advantage from your doctoral degree for your later occupation (job)? Opportunity of pursuing own ideas ... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	2.6%	4.8%	15.0%	43.2%	34.3%	539
Belgium	.0%	3.3%	17.8%	47.8%	31.2%	276
Croatia	.4%	3.9%	12.7%	33.2%	49.8%	283
Finland	1.3%	2.5%	15.5%	51.3%	29.4%	608
France	1.6%	2.5%	12.6%	43.5%	39.8%	922
Germany	1.6%	4.4%	14.0%	47.1%	32.9%	1006
Netherlands	.8%	2.3%	13.4%	52.1%	31.5%	530
Norway	.4%	3.6%	13.0%	47.6%	35.3%	714
Portugal	1.3%	4.4%	14.6%	49.0%	30.7%	794
Slovenia	2.1%	4.2%	13.4%	36.1%	44.1%	238
Spain	1.5%	4.5%	19.9%	41.3%	32.8%	332
Sweden	.7%	2.2%	15.3%	48.0%	33.8%	452

* N=6694, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 12: To what extent do you expect an advantage from your doctoral degree for your later occupation (job)? Challenging tasks ... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	2.6%	4.7%	12.7%	36.9%	43.1%	536
Belgium	.0%	1.8%	13.5%	53.5%	31.3%	275
Croatia	.7%	1.5%	18.9%	37.5%	41.5%	275
Finland	1.0%	1.6%	11.0%	51.9%	34.4%	607
France	1.3%	5.3%	16.7%	42.1%	34.6%	912
Germany	1.3%	3.2%	13.2%	46.5%	35.8%	1006
Netherlands	.6%	1.7%	12.5%	52.1%	33.1%	528
Norway	.9%	1.3%	11.0%	45.0%	41.9%	702
Portugal	1.0%	2.9%	14.4%	47.1%	34.6%	794
Slovenia	1.7%	1.7%	14.2%	41.8%	40.6%	239
Spain	2.5%	5.3%	18.7%	41.1%	32.4%	321
Sweden	.7%	.9%	11.5%	43.7%	43.2%	451

* N=6646, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 13: To what extent do you expect an advantage from your doctoral degree for your later occupation (job)? Chance of doing something for society ... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	10.2%	19.0%	29.3%	23.1%	18.4%	532
Belgium	3.6%	15.5%	19.1%	41.0%	20.9%	278
Croatia	3.6%	13.6%	24.7%	29.7%	28.3%	279
Finland	3.9%	12.7%	32.9%	34.9%	15.6%	608
France	6.4%	13.0%	23.8%	30.7%	26.0%	915
Germany	9.4%	22.0%	29.2%	25.5%	13.8%	999
Netherlands	4.5%	17.2%	32.5%	29.9%	15.9%	529
Norway	5.1%	10.3%	26.6%	35.6%	22.5%	708
Portugal	2.5%	9.5%	24.0%	41.2%	22.6%	786
Slovenia	5.0%	7.9%	23.8%	36.8%	26.4%	239
Spain	3.7%	10.4%	22.6%	35.7%	27.7%	328
Sweden	4.2%	14.2%	28.4%	31.3%	21.8%	450

* N=6551, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 14: To what extent do you expect an advantage from your doctoral degree for your later occupation (job)? Chance of political influence... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	31.7%	26.8%	22.5%	12.8%	6.2%	530
Belgium	26.9%	31.3%	24.4%	12.4%	5.1%	275
Croatia	44.6%	26.1%	18.5%	6.5%	4.3%	276
Finland	21.9%	37.6%	24.5%	12.9%	3.1%	604
France	36.8%	27.8%	20.1%	9.5%	5.8%	906
Germany	23.6%	31.9%	25.0%	14.9%	4.6%	995
Netherlands	21.4%	34.7%	29.4%	11.8%	2.7%	524
Norway	22.3%	26.2%	31.0%	15.3%	5.2%	699
Portugal	33.8%	28.3%	22.9%	11.8%	3.2%	787
Slovenia	36.6%	27.7%	20.2%	11.3%	4.2%	238
Spain	41.3%	27.0%	18.3%	8.1%	5.3%	322
Sweden	30.4%	34.5%	21.9%	9.4%	3.8%	447

* N=6603, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 15: To what extent do you expect an advantage from your doctoral degree for your later occupation (job)? Career prospects... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	4.3%	11.0%	24.7%	36.4%	23.6%	538
Belgium	2.2%	12.0%	31.9%	39.9%	14.1%	276
Croatia	1.8%	9.1%	26.8%	31.9%	30.4%	276
Finland	3.3%	13.5%	32.8%	36.9%	13.5%	609
France	11.0%	18.3%	33.9%	24.5%	12.2%	905
Germany	2.8%	7.6%	25.4%	41.4%	22.9%	1006
Netherlands	1.3%	11.2%	26.2%	43.3%	18.0%	527
Norway	3.0%	8.6%	25.9%	43.7%	18.8%	707
Portugal	3.7%	9.2%	22.3%	41.4%	23.4%	790
Slovenia	1.7%	10.1%	23.6%	40.1%	24.5%	237
Spain	4.7%	13.4%	33.2%	35.7%	13.0%	322
Sweden	4.0%	10.4%	30.2%	37.8%	17.6%	450

* N=6643, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 16: To what extent do you expect an advantage from your doctoral degree for your later occupation (job)? Opportunity for research... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	2.4%	4.4%	10.9%	31.8%	50.5%	541
Belgium	.7%	1.8%	9.6%	46.1%	41.8%	280
Croatia	.0%	2.5%	8.2%	31.0%	58.4%	281
Finland	.5%	1.1%	8.4%	36.8%	53.2%	609
France	1.8%	3.4%	13.8%	37.0%	44.0%	919
Germany	1.5%	3.6%	12.5%	36.9%	45.6%	1003
Netherlands	.8%	.8%	6.9%	41.3%	50.3%	533
Norway	.7%	1.0%	7.3%	33.0%	58.0%	709
Portugal	.5%	2.1%	11.5%	36.2%	49.7%	801
Slovenia	.8%	3.4%	7.2%	28.7%	59.9%	237
Spain	1.2%	2.1%	9.1%	34.5%	53.0%	330
Sweden	.9%	1.6%	9.8%	36.9%	50.9%	450

* N=6693, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 17: To what extent do you expect an advantage from your doctoral degree for your later occupation (job)? Social recognition... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	13.3%	16.9%	30.2%	28.0%	11.6%	533
Belgium	11.2%	21.7%	33.9%	26.4%	6.9%	277
Croatia	10.1%	19.4%	27.3%	27.0%	16.2%	278
Finland	6.9%	20.5%	37.9%	26.9%	7.9%	610
France	16.0%	25.1%	29.6%	20.4%	8.9%	912
Germany	8.1%	20.5%	30.4%	29.1%	11.9%	1003
Netherlands	6.8%	21.0%	39.1%	25.7%	7.4%	529
Norway	10.1%	21.4%	35.5%	23.3%	9.7%	704
Portugal	15.0%	19.9%	34.0%	22.3%	8.9%	789
Slovenia	11.8%	21.4%	32.4%	25.6%	8.8%	238
Spain	19.3%	24.2%	31.8%	18.3%	6.4%	327
Sweden	15.4%	24.1%	29.6%	23.6%	7.3%	449

* N=6649, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 18: To what extent do you expect an advantage from your doctoral degree for your later occupation (job)? Job security... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	20.8%	22.3%	26.3%	23.1%	7.5%	533
Belgium	18.8%	27.2%	29.0%	19.5%	5.5%	272
Croatia	7.1%	13.9%	24.6%	28.5%	26.0%	281
Finland	23.7%	32.6%	25.2%	15.1%	3.5%	608
France	29.1%	24.9%	24.9%	15.1%	5.9%	911
Germany	19.6%	25.5%	29.2%	20.0%	5.7%	1000
Netherlands	15.7%	29.1%	31.9%	18.7%	4.5%	529
Norway	13.1%	19.9%	28.6%	26.6%	11.8%	703
Portugal	25.1%	20.7%	24.3%	18.4%	11.5%	786
Slovenia	19.3%	14.7%	28.2%	26.9%	10.9%	238
Spain	37.3%	21.7%	20.8%	11.0%	9.2%	327
Sweden	20.4%	25.4%	30.1%	17.8%	6.3%	445

* N=6633, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 19: To what extent do you expect an advantage from your doctoral degree for your later occupation (job)? High income... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	14.2%	19.7%	32.2%	23.0%	10.9%	534
Belgium	14.9%	16.0%	37.5%	27.3%	4.4%	275
Croatia	18.0%	21.6%	33.5%	17.3%	9.7%	278
Finland	19.8%	30.0%	29.8%	16.7%	3.6%	610
France	33.9%	26.3%	25.6%	10.0%	4.2%	898
Germany	12.8%	22.1%	31.1%	27.4%	6.6%	1002
Netherlands	13.8%	26.1%	35.2%	20.6%	4.2%	528
Norway	15.6%	28.9%	30.6%	19.4%	5.4%	705
Portugal	15.4%	21.4%	30.5%	24.3%	8.4%	786
Slovenia	17.2%	21.8%	30.1%	23.0%	7.9%	239
Spain	34.0%	25.5%	24.6%	10.0%	5.9%	321
Sweden	15.8%	21.2%	29.4%	26.1%	7.6%	449

* N=6625, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 20: To what extent do you expect an advantage from your doctoral degree for your later occupation (job)? Social security... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	17.4%	21.2%	31.9%	23.3%	6.2%	529
Belgium	18.1%	22.5%	41.3%	14.9%	3.3%	276
Croatia	10.1%	17.0%	30.7%	26.0%	16.2%	277
Finland	18.1%	29.3%	34.8%	15.0%	2.8%	607
France	28.0%	22.9%	31.3%	13.4%	4.4%	901
Germany	15.7%	26.0%	32.9%	20.6%	4.8%	1000
Netherlands	13.3%	26.4%	34.9%	22.0%	3.4%	527
Norway	15.4%	20.2%	38.0%	19.6%	6.8%	703
Portugal	28.1%	24.0%	26.8%	15.8%	5.2%	786
Slovenia	13.9%	17.6%	34.0%	24.8%	9.7%	238
Spain	26.0%	21.7%	31.5%	12.5%	8.3%	327
Sweden	19.7%	22.6%	32.9%	17.9%	6.9%	447

* N=6618, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 21: To what extent do you expect an advantage from your doctoral degree for your later occupation (job)? Prevention of unemployment... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	23.6%	20.8%	26.7%	20.4%	8.5%	529
Belgium	21.9%	21.2%	32.8%	20.8%	3.3%	274
Croatia	15.0%	14.6%	25.0%	26.4%	18.9%	280
Finland	23.9%	25.7%	31.0%	15.5%	4.0%	607
France	32.7%	26.3%	23.5%	12.7%	4.7%	910
Germany	18.8%	25.6%	28.4%	20.9%	6.2%	999
Netherlands	16.6%	26.3%	33.3%	19.8%	4.0%	525
Norway	16.9%	19.7%	30.9%	24.0%	8.5%	705
Portugal	26.1%	21.2%	25.0%	17.9%	9.7%	792
Slovenia	21.8%	20.6%	31.1%	16.8%	9.7%	238
Spain	34.9%	22.6%	21.7%	13.5%	7.3%	327
Sweden	20.6%	25.1%	30.0%	16.3%	8.1%	447

* N=6633, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 22: Do you/ did you receive any funding (income as salary or scholarship) for your doctorate? (By Country)

	Yes	No	Total
Austria	54.5%	45.5%	550
Belgium	92.9%	7.1%	283
Croatia	72.7%	27.3%	286
Finland	90.7%	9.3%	616
France	82.0%	18.0%	935
Germany	76.0%	24.0%	982
Netherlands	93.3%	6.7%	541
Norway	96.9%	3.1%	721
Portugal	79.9%	20.1%	820
Slovenia	81.6%	18.4%	239
Spain	83.1%	16.9%	337
Sweden	90.7%	9.3%	460

* N=6770, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 23: How do you judge your level of competencies at the start of your doctorate in the following areas? - Transferable skills (e.g. presenting, report writing, project management etc.) (By Country)

	1 Very low	2	3	4	5 Very high	Total
Austria	2.7%	12.5%	29.2%	37.4%	18.2%	527
Belgium	4.0%	17.8%	38.0%	31.9%	8.3%	276
Croatia	5.1%	19.3%	38.0%	27.7%	9.9%	274
Finland	2.6%	18.6%	41.0%	31.6%	6.1%	607
France	5.8%	22.8%	34.7%	29.2%	7.5%	903
Germany	.6%	12.4%	33.8%	39.9%	13.2%	952
Netherlands	1.3%	10.6%	41.7%	39.4%	7.0%	528
Norway	1.4%	11.8%	35.9%	39.7%	11.1%	710
Portugal	2.4%	14.6%	39.6%	35.7%	7.7%	793
Slovenia	2.2%	15.9%	34.1%	34.9%	12.9%	232
Spain	6.4%	30.1%	34.7%	22.7%	6.1%	326
Sweden	1.1%	16.0%	39.4%	33.6%	9.8%	449

* N=6577, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 24: How do you judge your level of competencies at the start of your doctorate in the following areas? - Language skills (By Country)

	1 Very low	2	3	4	5 Very high	Total
Austria	2.3%	13.0%	29.1%	35.9%	19.7%	529
Belgium	1.4%	13.4%	35.5%	39.9%	9.8%	276
Croatia	1.1%	4.0%	31.2%	42.8%	21.0%	276
Finland	1.5%	12.2%	32.5%	37.0%	16.8%	606
France	5.5%	19.2%	35.0%	28.7%	11.5%	902
Germany	1.4%	12.9%	29.1%	37.1%	19.6%	955
Netherlands	1.0%	7.4%	30.6%	44.5%	16.5%	526
Norway	.3%	7.9%	32.0%	42.2%	17.6%	709
Portugal	.5%	9.3%	37.1%	41.6%	11.6%	796
Slovenia	1.3%	9.5%	29.3%	37.5%	22.4%	232
Spain	2.5%	24.9%	36.9%	25.2%	10.5%	325
Sweden	1.6%	10.5%	28.3%	38.6%	21.0%	448

* N=6580, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 25: How do you judge your level of competencies at the start of your doctorate in the following areas? - Research ethics (By Country)

	1 Very low	2	3	4	5 Very high	Total
Austria	5.5%	17.2%	30.5%	28.2%	18.5%	524
Belgium	3.6%	12.7%	40.4%	36.0%	7.3%	275
Croatia	3.2%	8.3%	22.4%	32.5%	33.6%	277
Finland	2.0%	8.6%	31.4%	42.0%	16.0%	605
France	7.2%	18.8%	34.3%	28.0%	11.6%	897
Germany	3.3%	13.6%	33.4%	34.6%	15.2%	950
Netherlands	1.5%	8.6%	36.5%	39.9%	13.5%	526
Norway	1.7%	8.1%	32.1%	41.7%	16.5%	708
Portugal	2.2%	8.3%	29.2%	41.3%	19.1%	787
Slovenia	.9%	14.7%	27.6%	33.6%	23.3%	232
Spain	6.2%	19.8%	30.0%	30.7%	13.3%	323
Sweden	6.1%	18.7%	35.5%	28.8%	11.0%	445

* N=6549, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 26: How do you judge your level of competencies at the start of your doctorate in the following areas? - Information technology (By Country)

	1 Very low	2	3	4	5 Very high	Total
Austria	1.5%	9.5%	31.2%	34.5%	23.2%	525
Belgium	3.6%	19.2%	35.1%	33.7%	8.3%	276
Croatia	1.8%	5.8%	32.6%	37.0%	22.8%	276
Finland	1.8%	13.3%	36.7%	33.6%	14.6%	608
France	5.1%	17.8%	35.1%	31.7%	10.3%	904
Germany	1.4%	9.7%	32.1%	38.9%	18.0%	951
Netherlands	1.9%	13.1%	39.2%	31.4%	14.3%	525
Norway	1.1%	7.5%	36.5%	43.0%	11.9%	707
Portugal	.6%	8.1%	36.7%	43.3%	11.3%	790
Slovenia	.0%	9.1%	31.6%	35.1%	24.2%	231
Spain	4.0%	19.3%	34.8%	30.1%	11.8%	322
Sweden	1.3%	13.0%	33.3%	35.5%	16.9%	445

* N=6560, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 27: How do you judge your level of competencies in the following areas now? - Theories of the subject (By Country)

	1 Very low	2	3	4	5 Very high	Total
Austria	.0%	3.0%	17.2%	56.6%	23.2%	530
Belgium	.4%	1.8%	12.4%	59.3%	26.2%	275
Croatia	.0%	2.2%	12.3%	57.0%	28.5%	277
Finland	.3%	2.5%	19.9%	61.2%	16.1%	608
France	1.0%	1.0%	16.9%	54.8%	26.3%	908
Germany	.2%	1.4%	15.6%	58.7%	24.1%	953
Netherlands	.2%	1.5%	11.6%	63.5%	23.1%	524
Norway	.3%	1.1%	13.7%	64.5%	20.3%	708
Portugal	.0%	1.6%	13.9%	60.1%	24.4%	794
Slovenia	.4%	3.0%	18.2%	50.6%	27.7%	231
Spain	.3%	3.1%	18.8%	57.7%	20.1%	324
Sweden	.4%	1.3%	15.3%	57.3%	25.6%	450

* N=6582, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 28: How do you judge your level of competencies in the following areas now? - Methods of my subject (By Country)

	1 Very low	2	3	4	5 Very high	Total
Austria	.2%	4.2%	14.6%	51.9%	29.2%	528
Belgium	.0%	2.2%	16.2%	56.7%	24.9%	277
Croatia	.0%	3.3%	14.1%	51.8%	30.8%	276
Finland	.5%	2.0%	20.2%	60.5%	16.9%	605
France	1.1%	1.2%	18.2%	51.4%	28.1%	905
Germany	.2%	2.4%	18.5%	56.0%	22.9%	952
Netherlands	.6%	2.3%	12.7%	60.5%	24.0%	521
Norway	.3%	2.0%	16.9%	57.6%	23.2%	708
Portugal	.4%	1.6%	15.3%	59.0%	23.7%	792
Slovenia	.4%	2.6%	17.7%	50.0%	29.3%	232
Spain	.0%	3.1%	20.9%	49.8%	26.2%	325
Sweden	.0%	1.6%	14.9%	58.8%	24.7%	449

* N=6570, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 29: How do you judge your level of competencies in the following areas now? - Transferable skills (e.g. presenting, report writing, project management etc.) (By Country)

	1 Very low	2	3	4	5 Very high	Total
Austria	.2%	2.1%	15.5%	50.1%	32.1%	529
Belgium	.0%	2.9%	15.2%	58.8%	23.1%	277
Croatia	.4%	3.6%	15.6%	54.2%	26.2%	275
Finland	.3%	1.0%	19.1%	56.6%	22.9%	606
France	1.1%	3.3%	18.8%	53.8%	23.0%	904
Germany	.0%	1.4%	14.8%	53.8%	30.0%	951
Netherlands	.0%	1.1%	14.4%	64.9%	19.5%	522
Norway	.1%	1.1%	16.0%	61.2%	21.6%	708
Portugal	.4%	1.4%	17.5%	59.0%	21.8%	790
Slovenia	1.3%	2.2%	15.7%	51.1%	29.7%	229
Spain	.3%	3.1%	27.4%	44.9%	24.3%	325
Sweden	.0%	.4%	14.5%	60.3%	24.8%	448

* N=6564, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 30: How do you judge your level of competencies in the following areas now? - Teaching skills (By Country)

	1 Very low	2	3	4	5 Very high	Total
Austria	4.8%	13.5%	28.2%	35.1%	18.3%	524
Belgium	2.2%	14.1%	25.0%	45.7%	13.0%	276
Croatia	1.1%	4.7%	15.6%	45.1%	33.5%	275
Finland	3.5%	11.7%	36.5%	36.0%	12.4%	606
France	6.3%	11.8%	24.8%	42.2%	14.9%	905
Germany	3.6%	12.8%	27.4%	41.3%	14.8%	951
Netherlands	2.3%	12.2%	32.1%	41.9%	11.5%	523
Norway	2.5%	9.6%	25.6%	48.5%	13.7%	707
Portugal	3.9%	8.4%	28.0%	44.0%	15.6%	788
Slovenia	2.6%	7.0%	27.1%	44.1%	19.2%	229
Spain	6.8%	15.1%	27.4%	37.8%	12.9%	325
Sweden	2.0%	6.7%	26.8%	49.0%	15.4%	447

* N=6556, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 31: How do you judge your level of competencies in the following areas now? - Language skills (By Country)

	1 Very low	2	3	4	5 Very high	Total
Austria	.2%	4.9%	20.7%	46.1%	28.1%	527
Belgium	.0%	2.5%	20.6%	62.1%	14.8%	277
Croatia	.4%	.4%	12.0%	51.8%	35.4%	274
Finland	.2%	2.6%	19.5%	51.3%	26.4%	606
France	1.4%	6.0%	24.4%	47.7%	20.5%	902
Germany	.5%	4.4%	19.6%	45.8%	29.7%	953
Netherlands	.2%	1.5%	15.6%	57.1%	25.6%	520
Norway	.1%	2.1%	18.8%	53.7%	25.3%	708
Portugal	.3%	2.4%	15.2%	59.2%	22.9%	790
Slovenia	.4%	3.0%	15.6%	48.9%	32.0%	231
Spain	.3%	6.2%	25.6%	44.1%	23.8%	324
Sweden	.2%	1.8%	13.2%	54.9%	29.9%	448

* N=6560, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 32: How do you judge your level of competencies in the following areas now? - Research ethics (By Country)

	1 Very low	2	3	4	5 Very high	Total
Austria	1.5%	8.4%	21.9%	39.0%	29.2%	521
Belgium	1.5%	1.5%	24.5%	57.3%	15.3%	274
Croatia	.4%	2.9%	9.8%	40.2%	46.7%	276
Finland	.5%	3.6%	16.6%	51.4%	27.9%	603
France	3.1%	8.3%	24.7%	42.7%	21.2%	892
Germany	.9%	5.4%	26.7%	43.5%	23.5%	940
Netherlands	1.0%	2.3%	22.1%	55.6%	19.0%	520
Norway	.1%	2.5%	16.5%	52.6%	28.1%	707
Portugal	.5%	1.7%	14.9%	51.2%	31.7%	785
Slovenia	.9%	3.9%	12.9%	47.8%	34.5%	232
Spain	2.8%	8.0%	23.4%	38.8%	27.1%	325
Sweden	.9%	5.6%	23.1%	46.0%	24.4%	446

* N=6521, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 33: How do you judge your level of competencies in the following areas now? - Information technology (By Country)

	1 Very low	2	3	4	5 Very high	Total
Austria	.6%	4.0%	21.0%	40.0%	34.4%	523
Belgium	.7%	6.5%	24.0%	52.4%	16.4%	275
Croatia	.4%	1.1%	9.2%	55.3%	34.1%	273
Finland	.5%	3.0%	24.5%	50.7%	21.3%	601
France	2.6%	4.7%	25.9%	47.6%	19.3%	893
Germany	.3%	3.3%	20.4%	49.2%	26.9%	942
Netherlands	.8%	3.6%	26.2%	49.8%	19.5%	522
Norway	.3%	3.3%	22.4%	54.4%	19.7%	701
Portugal	.1%	1.5%	15.4%	59.1%	23.9%	784
Slovenia	.9%	1.8%	14.0%	50.9%	32.5%	228
Spain	1.6%	4.3%	21.4%	48.1%	24.5%	322
Sweden	.9%	3.6%	21.8%	48.4%	25.2%	444

* N=6508, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 34: Did you receive any kind of training (e. g. courses) at your university during your doctorate? (By Country)

	Yes	No. I received training outside my university	No	Total
Austria	71.4%	8.1%	20.5%	531
Belgium	75.8%	8.7%	15.5%	277
Croatia	50.4%	26.3%	23.4%	278
Finland	90.8%	4.4%	4.8%	610
France	69.9%	10.6%	19.5%	913
Germany	46.0%	16.9%	37.1%	958
Netherlands	83.0%	8.1%	8.9%	528
Norway	93.9%	3.4%	2.7%	710
Portugal	42.5%	19.9%	37.6%	800
Slovenia	54.3%	14.2%	31.5%	232
Spain	82.2%	7.1%	10.7%	326
Sweden	96.0%	2.0%	2.0%	448

* N=6611, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 35: Was the training you received voluntary or mandatory? - Teaching skills (By Country)

	Voluntary (mentioned)	Mandatory (mentioned)	Not applicable	Total
Austria	32.2%	8.6%	59.3%	339
Belgium	39.2%	8.5%	52.3%	199
Croatia	31.0%	11.9%	57.1%	126
Finland	57.0%	4.3%	38.7%	514
France	27.9%	23.0%	49.2%	535
Germany	39.9%	10.2%	49.9%	381
Netherlands	35.9%	14.2%	49.9%	401
Norway	29.3%	13.9%	56.9%	605
Portugal	21.4%	6.8%	71.8%	309
Slovenia	21.2%	13.3%	65.5%	113
Spain	31.7%	11.8%	56.5%	246
Sweden	26.7%	55.1%	18.1%	408

* N=4176, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 36: Was the training you received voluntary or mandatory? Language skills (By Country)

	Voluntary (mentioned)	Mandatory (mentioned)	Not applicable	Total
Austria	40.9%	6.7%	52.3%	342
Belgium	61.5%	5.0%	33.5%	200
Croatia	28.0%	5.6%	66.4%	125
Finland	67.2%	8.8%	24.0%	509
France	40.1%	12.5%	47.4%	538
Germany	42.7%	4.8%	52.5%	375
Netherlands	43.4%	13.0%	43.6%	399
Norway	35.7%	4.8%	59.5%	607
Portugal	28.9%	5.2%	65.9%	305
Slovenia	31.6%	7.7%	60.7%	117
Spain	37.8%	6.2%	56.0%	241
Sweden	39.4%	8.1%	52.5%	406

* N=4164, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 37: Was the training you received voluntary or mandatory? - Research ethics (By Country)

	Voluntary (mentioned)	Mandatory (mentioned)	Not applicable	Total
Austria	29.2%	18.2%	52.7%	336
Belgium	31.8%	6.8%	61.5%	192
Croatia	26.0%	11.4%	62.6%	123
Finland	54.2%	17.5%	28.4%	504
France	25.0%	9.5%	65.5%	527
Germany	21.5%	6.5%	72.0%	368
Netherlands	21.6%	15.8%	62.6%	393
Norway	19.7%	52.2%	28.1%	634
Portugal	23.1%	22.8%	54.1%	307
Slovenia	27.4%	15.4%	57.3%	117
Spain	29.3%	12.0%	58.7%	242
Sweden	26.3%	50.6%	23.1%	407

* N= 4150, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 38: Was the training you received voluntary or mandatory? - Information technology (By Country)

	Voluntary (mentioned)	Mandatory (mentioned)	Not applicable	Total
Austria	38.7%	9.6%	51.7%	333
Belgium	53.9%	6.2%	39.9%	193
Croatia	38.2%	9.8%	52.0%	123
Finland	68.0%	4.3%	27.7%	509
France	38.4%	12.2%	49.4%	541
Germany	41.8%	5.9%	52.3%	371
Netherlands	33.8%	6.3%	59.9%	399
Norway	43.4%	6.6%	50.0%	610
Portugal	35.5%	19.4%	45.1%	304
Slovenia	38.7%	10.8%	50.5%	111
Spain	32.8%	19.2%	48.0%	250
Sweden	42.4%	17.4%	40.2%	403

* N=4147, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 39: How supportive do you find your supervisor in planning and reviewing your training? (By Country)

	1 Not at all supportive	2	3	4	5 Very supportive	Total
Austria	11.1%	16.8%	27.1%	23.6%	21.4%	495
Belgium	9.8%	16.4%	25.8%	30.2%	17.8%	275
Croatia	8.6%	15.7%	22.5%	23.6%	29.6%	267
Finland	6.7%	14.4%	25.7%	30.7%	22.5%	599
France	8.9%	16.2%	21.8%	29.8%	23.3%	878
Germany	13.5%	21.8%	25.0%	25.3%	14.5%	899
Netherlands	3.7%	11.8%	21.2%	34.2%	29.2%	518
Norway	3.3%	10.4%	24.7%	29.0%	32.5%	699
Portugal	4.7%	12.3%	20.4%	30.1%	32.6%	771
Slovenia	6.5%	15.3%	23.6%	21.8%	32.9%	216
Spain	10.4%	16.5%	21.5%	26.3%	25.3%	316
Sweden	5.9%	13.8%	21.9%	30.2%	28.2%	443

* N=6376, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 40: How useful is the feedback you receive from your supervisor with regard to your research? (By Country)

	1 Not at all useful	2	3	4	5 Very useful	Total
Austria	6.2%	15.6%	20.3%	27.5%	30.4%	487
Belgium	5.5%	12.5%	19.1%	39.0%	23.9%	272
Croatia	7.6%	15.2%	24.6%	28.4%	24.2%	264
Finland	4.2%	11.4%	19.3%	31.8%	33.3%	595
France	4.7%	12.1%	19.1%	32.1%	32.0%	857
Germany	5.2%	16.8%	25.9%	29.6%	22.6%	873
Netherlands	1.4%	7.2%	12.8%	38.8%	39.8%	515
Norway	1.3%	9.2%	16.0%	32.6%	40.9%	694
Portugal	3.5%	9.8%	18.6%	31.0%	37.0%	767
Slovenia	4.3%	17.5%	22.7%	26.1%	29.4%	211
Spain	6.7%	15.7%	19.5%	29.4%	28.8%	313
Sweden	1.8%	10.3%	18.3%	31.9%	37.6%	436

* N=6284, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 41: Is there a maximum allowed time for completing your doctorate? (By Country)

	Yes, the maximum duration is strictly limited	No, the maximum duration is not strictly limited but I have to get a permission (e.g. from my supervisor or institute)	No, I have as much time as I want	No, I have as much time as I want, as long as I get funding	I don't know	Other	Total
Austria	9.3%	18.6%	44.5%	16.1%	8.0%	3.5%	515
Belgium	30.1%	30.5%	7.7%	21.3%	7.7%	2.6%	272
Croatia	85.0%	9.8%	1.1%	1.9%	2.3%	.0%	266
Finland	2.0%	16.2%	22.3%	47.0%	9.8%	2.7%	600
France	30.4%	58.4%	2.9%	2.8%	3.6%	1.9%	861
Germany	20.9%	27.3%	19.8%	22.2%	5.8%	4.0%	877
Netherlands	35.9%	32.4%	5.2%	11.1%	10.1%	5.2%	515
Norway	46.0%	30.0%	2.5%	7.5%	10.5%	3.5%	693
Portugal	46.1%	34.6%	3.1%	6.0%	7.3%	2.8%	777
Slovenia	66.1%	22.8%	3.1%	1.3%	5.4%	1.3%	224
Spain	14.9%	25.4%	23.8%	21.9%	11.1%	2.9%	315
Sweden	39.9%	35.3%	3.4%	11.5%	6.9%	3.0%	436

* N=6351, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 42: Are you prevented by your supervisor or the university from using findings you have produced during your doctorate? (By Country)

	Yes	Yes. I cannot use the data, because it is explained in my contract	No	I don't know	Total
Austria	6.6%	5.6%	68.0%	19.8%	516
Belgium	5.6%	5.9%	65.6%	23.0%	270
Croatia	4.5%	1.9%	75.9%	17.7%	266
Finland	5.3%	4.0%	76.8%	13.8%	600
France	15.8%	11.6%	49.5%	23.1%	861
Germany	5.4%	5.0%	68.4%	21.2%	925
Netherlands	3.3%	3.5%	71.2%	22.0%	514
Norway	5.1%	6.8%	66.4%	21.8%	693
Portugal	14.8%	3.0%	60.6%	21.6%	777
Slovenia	11.6%	9.8%	59.8%	18.8%	224
Spain	16.4%	10.4%	55.2%	18.0%	317
Sweden	4.8%	3.0%	64.0%	28.2%	436

* N=6399, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 43: If you are on a collaborative project, are there clear agreements on using the project findings? (By Country)

	Yes	No	I don't know	Total
Austria	39.9%	32.7%	27.3%	278
Belgium	43.1%	35.0%	22.0%	123
Croatia	28.6%	37.4%	34.1%	182
Finland	39.9%	37.2%	22.9%	341
France	42.1%	29.0%	29.0%	435
Germany	37.8%	45.0%	17.2%	429
Netherlands	44.3%	29.5%	26.1%	264
Norway	42.6%	31.5%	25.9%	390
Portugal	41.4%	29.8%	28.8%	396
Slovenia	38.8%	30.9%	30.2%	139
Spain	41.9%	32.3%	25.8%	229
Sweden	38.6%	31.4%	29.9%	264

* N=3470, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 44: To what extent do you feel disadvantaged in your academic career because of your gender? (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 Very much	Total
Austria	2.2%	10.6%	13.1%	15.1%	59.1%	511
Belgium	.7%	3.3%	15.4%	9.6%	71.0%	272
Croatia	2.7%	7.6%	15.2%	13.7%	60.8%	263
Finland	1.7%	8.5%	15.5%	20.8%	53.6%	601
France	1.4%	6.7%	16.1%	13.6%	62.2%	846
Germany	1.9%	9.6%	13.0%	18.9%	56.6%	898
Netherlands	1.5%	4.6%	9.9%	14.1%	69.8%	517
Norway	.7%	6.1%	12.3%	14.3%	66.6%	691
Portugal	2.2%	4.9%	9.2%	13.1%	70.5%	769
Slovenia	2.7%	9.8%	11.6%	11.2%	64.7%	224
Spain	3.8%	8.3%	12.7%	12.7%	62.5%	315
Sweden	.7%	7.4%	13.6%	17.7%	60.7%	435

* N=6342, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 45: Do you have a right to maternity/ paternity leave? (By Country)

	Yes	No	I don't know	Total
Austria	53.8%	10.5%	35.7%	507
Belgium	71.9%	6.7%	21.5%	270
Croatia	92.7%	1.5%	5.7%	262
Finland	82.9%	4.3%	12.7%	598
France	55.2%	8.8%	35.9%	849
Germany	54.7%	7.8%	37.5%	899
Netherlands	73.7%	4.1%	22.2%	514
Norway	91.7%	1.3%	7.0%	690
Portugal	69.0%	14.5%	16.5%	768
Slovenia	90.6%	1.8%	7.6%	223
Spain	45.7%	25.4%	28.9%	315
Sweden	92.0%	2.5%	5.5%	436

* N=6331, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 46: Would you be paid during maternity/paternity leave? (By Country)

	Yes, fully paid	Yes, partly paid	No	I don't know	Total
Austria	8.4%	21.9%	21.5%	48.3%	466
Belgium	15.4%	34.2%	8.1%	42.3%	260
Croatia	17.4%	68.7%	.4%	13.5%	259
Finland	17.6%	39.2%	14.8%	28.4%	574
France	25.9%	14.8%	9.6%	49.7%	771
Germany	10.4%	24.7%	16.7%	48.2%	866
Netherlands	36.9%	16.7%	4.2%	42.2%	502
Norway	70.7%	15.1%	.6%	13.6%	683
Portugal	37.4%	18.9%	19.2%	24.5%	698
Slovenia	45.9%	33.2%	4.5%	16.4%	220
Spain	22.6%	11.7%	22.3%	43.4%	265
Sweden	17.6%	67.5%	4.4%	10.4%	431

* N=5995, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 47: Would your contract be put on hold during the maternity/paternity leave? (By Country)

	Yes	No	Total
Austria	63.0%	37.0%	351
Belgium	60.2%	39.8%	226
Croatia	83.6%	16.4%	250
Finland	53.8%	46.2%	515
France	55.5%	44.5%	600
Germany	65.4%	34.6%	668
Netherlands	65.3%	34.7%	424
Norway	91.2%	8.8%	649
Portugal	69.9%	30.1%	621
Slovenia	85.0%	15.0%	213
Spain	55.4%	44.6%	204
Sweden	90.4%	9.6%	415

* N=5136, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 48: To what extent are you pressured to postpone having children? (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	15.9%	12.9%	13.7%	10.7%	46.7%	364
Belgium	8.1%	15.4%	17.2%	18.1%	41.2%	221
Croatia	7.6%	9.2%	13.4%	18.9%	50.8%	238
Finland	3.8%	8.3%	13.1%	14.3%	60.6%	505
France	16.7%	17.4%	18.3%	13.3%	34.2%	622
Germany	15.8%	17.3%	18.2%	12.7%	36.1%	671
Netherlands	7.2%	11.0%	15.3%	14.8%	51.7%	418
Norway	1.7%	4.8%	9.0%	14.2%	70.2%	598
Portugal	16.4%	13.7%	16.9%	13.1%	39.8%	590
Slovenia	3.9%	13.2%	12.7%	10.3%	59.8%	204
Spain	42.1%	16.9%	14.9%	5.4%	20.7%	242
Sweden	3.6%	6.7%	9.0%	16.2%	64.6%	390

* N=5063, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 49: To what extent was the requirement to complete military service an obstacle to start your doctorate? (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	8.4%	3.3%	5.6%	3.7%	79.0%	214
Belgium	2.3%	.0%	.0%	2.3%	95.5%	44
Croatia	7.2%	5.2%	13.4%	9.3%	64.9%	97
Finland	.9%	1.3%	2.2%	4.0%	91.5%	224
France	1.8%	.7%	4.8%	2.2%	90.4%	271
Germany	3.1%	3.7%	4.3%	4.6%	84.2%	323
Netherlands	4.4%	.7%	3.6%	.0%	91.2%	137
Norway	2.8%	2.0%	1.6%	4.4%	89.2%	250
Portugal	.9%	1.8%	2.7%	1.8%	92.9%	225
Slovenia	3.6%	.0%	3.6%	.0%	92.9%	84
Spain	5.5%	1.4%	4.1%	1.4%	87.7%	73
Sweden	2.0%	.7%	1.3%	2.0%	94.0%	150

* N=2092, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 50: How many hours per week in average you spend on research related to your doctorate in general (By Country)

	0	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	More than 21	Total
Austria	9.2%	17.7%	18.2%	5.6%	5.4%	43.9%	610
Belgium	5.3%	9.6%	19.3%	7.0%	8.3%	50.5%	301
Croatia	2.5%	12.3%	16.7%	7.7%	11.7%	49.1%	324
Finland	9.8%	12.2%	22.6%	5.2%	7.2%	43.0%	654
France	4.5%	7.9%	14.7%	5.7%	5.9%	61.3%	1126
Germany	8.2%	15.5%	19.6%	5.5%	5.1%	46.3%	1165
Netherlands	11.3%	11.1%	15.4%	5.7%	7.5%	48.9%	583
Norway	6.1%	13.8%	17.2%	7.9%	7.2%	47.8%	755
Portugal	3.1%	11.0%	18.2%	5.8%	10.9%	50.9%	907
Slovenia	6.1%	11.0%	25.6%	8.5%	14.6%	34.1%	246
Spain	8.0%	9.8%	15.8%	5.5%	5.8%	55.1%	399
Sweden	10.0%	11.0%	15.3%	5.1%	8.6%	50.1%	491

* N=7561, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 51: How many hours per week in average you spend on research not related to your doctorate in general (By Country)

	0	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	More than 21	Total
Austria	19.7%	12.6%	11.5%	3.3%	6.1%	46.9%	610
Belgium	19.6%	16.6%	16.6%	4.7%	5.6%	36.9%	301
Croatia	9.6%	14.5%	18.8%	4.6%	7.7%	44.8%	324
Finland	24.8%	12.2%	15.0%	4.0%	3.2%	40.8%	654
France	15.2%	12.0%	12.4%	3.5%	3.4%	53.6%	1126
Germany	16.9%	14.3%	15.0%	4.4%	4.0%	45.3%	1165
Netherlands	28.6%	9.1%	8.9%	3.6%	4.6%	45.1%	583
Norway	26.2%	12.6%	11.7%	3.2%	3.7%	42.6%	755
Portugal	16.1%	15.1%	17.3%	5.4%	4.2%	41.9%	907
Slovenia	16.3%	14.6%	25.2%	6.1%	11.8%	26.0%	246
Spain	20.3%	16.3%	12.8%	4.5%	2.5%	43.6%	399
Sweden	28.5%	12.2%	12.2%	1.8%	2.2%	43.0%	491

* N=7561, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 52: How many hours per week in average you spend on teaching related to your doctorate in general (By Country)

	0	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	More than 21	Total
Austria	39.8%	5.2%	4.4%	1.0%	1.1%	48.4%	610
Belgium	40.2%	6.0%	8.0%	.3%	2.3%	43.2%	301
Croatia	35.8%	2.5%	9.3%	.6%	3.7%	48.1%	324
Finland	35.2%	9.9%	8.9%	.9%	.9%	44.2%	654
France	31.3%	4.1%	6.1%	1.7%	2.1%	54.6%	1126
Germany	35.2%	5.8%	8.1%	1.5%	1.4%	48.0%	1165
Netherlands	31.9%	8.9%	8.4%	1.5%	5.7%	43.6%	583
Norway	34.6%	7.2%	9.7%	2.1%	2.9%	43.6%	755
Portugal	43.9%	3.9%	3.2%	1.1%	1.2%	46.7%	907
Slovenia	54.9%	5.7%	5.7%	1.6%	2.0%	30.1%	246
Spain	42.6%	3.8%	3.3%	2.0%	1.0%	47.4%	399
Sweden	30.5%	9.8%	13.6%	2.4%	4.9%	38.7%	491

* N=7561, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 53: How many hours per week in average you spend on teaching not related to your doctorate in general (By Country)

	0	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	More than 21	Total
Austria	33.4%	15.9%	3.1%	1.1%	.8%	45.6%	610
Belgium	36.2%	16.3%	5.6%	2.7%	2.3%	36.9%	301
Croatia	18.2%	18.8%	14.2%	4.3%	3.4%	41.0%	324
Finland	34.9%	19.0%	2.8%	.2%	.8%	42.5%	654
France	27.0%	13.2%	5.2%	2.0%	.6%	51.9%	1126
Germany	32.8%	13.2%	5.8%	1.5%	1.3%	45.3%	1165
Netherlands	33.8%	17.0%	4.5%	.7%	.2%	43.9%	583
Norway	34.7%	15.4%	7.7%	.5%	1.1%	40.7%	755
Portugal	38.3%	8.0%	4.1%	3.6%	1.4%	44.5%	907
Slovenia	41.5%	22.8%	5.3%	3.3%	.4%	26.8%	246
Spain	39.1%	10.5%	3.5%	.8%	1.0%	45.1%	399
Sweden	29.5%	20.8%	7.7%	1.0%	1.0%	39.9%	491

* N=7561, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 54: How many hours per week in average you spend on attending courses related to your doctorate in general (By Country)

	0	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	More than 21	Total
Austria	14.9%	40.3%	2.8%	.3%	.5%	41.1%	610
Belgium	26.9%	33.6%	2.7%	.3%	.0%	36.5%	301
Croatia	28.7%	21.9%	1.5%	.0%	.3%	47.5%	324
Finland	14.8%	45.3%	3.8%	.3%	.3%	35.5%	654
France	21.0%	24.8%	1.5%	.2%	.2%	52.3%	1126
Germany	28.9%	23.3%	2.1%	.1%	.0%	45.6%	1165
Netherlands	19.7%	38.9%	2.4%	.3%	.2%	38.4%	583
Norway	14.7%	39.7%	7.0%	.9%	1.1%	36.6%	755
Portugal	33.0%	17.2%	3.6%	.3%	.7%	45.2%	907
Slovenia	33.7%	30.1%	6.1%	.0%	.8%	29.3%	246
Spain	30.8%	19.8%	2.5%	1.3%	.8%	44.9%	399
Sweden	9.4%	40.9%	11.6%	1.6%	.8%	35.6%	491

* N=7561, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 55: How many hours per week in average you spend on attending courses not related to your doctorate in general (By Country)

	0	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	More than 21	Total
Austria	34.9%	13.4%	1.6%	.3%	.2%	49.5%	610
Belgium	33.2%	21.9%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	43.5%	301
Croatia	29.0%	21.3%	3.1%	.0%	.3%	46.3%	324
Finland	37.0%	12.2%	1.8%	.0%	.2%	48.8%	654
France	27.4%	14.0%	1.0%	.2%	.2%	57.2%	1126
Germany	35.3%	14.4%	.6%	.0%	.0%	49.7%	1165
Netherlands	35.7%	15.8%	.5%	.2%	.0%	47.9%	583
Norway	36.7%	13.5%	2.4%	.0%	.0%	47.4%	755
Portugal	40.5%	10.8%	1.2%	.3%	.1%	47.1%	907
Slovenia	40.2%	25.6%	1.6%	.4%	.0%	32.1%	246
Spain	32.8%	18.8%	2.3%	.0%	.0%	46.1%	399
Sweden	36.5%	14.5%	1.2%	.2%	.0%	47.7%	491

* N=7561, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 56: How many hours per week in average you spend on administrative tasks not related to your doctorate in general (By Country)

	0	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	More than 21	Total
Austria	21.1%	23.1%	6.7%	1.8%	1.1%	46.1%	610
Belgium	22.9%	32.2%	5.0%	.3%	.3%	39.2%	301
Croatia	10.5%	31.8%	13.6%	1.9%	3.1%	39.2%	324
Finland	25.4%	30.9%	4.0%	1.4%	.5%	37.9%	654
France	18.9%	24.9%	2.3%	.4%	.1%	53.4%	1126
Germany	16.6%	28.9%	7.6%	2.0%	1.2%	43.7%	1165
Netherlands	24.0%	26.4%	3.3%	.7%	.5%	45.1%	583
Norway	20.4%	35.1%	2.6%	.4%	.3%	41.2%	755
Portugal	23.4%	27.5%	4.4%	1.3%	.4%	43.0%	907
Slovenia	21.5%	37.8%	9.3%	2.0%	2.8%	26.4%	246
Spain	26.1%	24.3%	2.5%	.5%	.3%	46.4%	399
Sweden	20.0%	31.2%	5.1%	1.4%	.8%	41.5%	491

* N=7561, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 57: During your course of study before your doctorate: Did you spend any time abroad for study? (By Country)

	Yes	No	Total
Austria	47.7%	52.3%	484
Belgium	35.5%	64.5%	259
Croatia	35.2%	64.8%	247
Finland	39.4%	60.6%	586
France	49.2%	50.8%	783
Germany	55.0%	45.0%	851
Netherlands	54.5%	45.5%	494
Norway	46.4%	53.6%	658
Portugal	34.0%	66.0%	712
Slovenia	34.1%	65.9%	220
Spain	49.3%	50.7%	294
Sweden	40.1%	59.9%	429

* N=7561, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 58: To what extent are you interested in going abroad with regard to your doctorate for the following reasons? Data collection for research... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	30.0%	10.6%	13.4%	17.2%	28.9%	454
Belgium	20.3%	11.4%	13.8%	28.0%	26.4%	246
Croatia	16.5%	9.5%	11.7%	21.6%	40.7%	231
Finland	24.2%	13.8%	15.2%	21.4%	25.4%	566
France	19.2%	9.2%	16.0%	20.5%	35.1%	718
Germany	31.5%	11.1%	13.2%	15.7%	28.5%	832
Netherlands	25.0%	10.0%	14.4%	21.3%	29.4%	480
Norway	27.9%	10.6%	15.3%	16.4%	29.8%	641
Portugal	20.6%	12.1%	15.3%	20.0%	31.9%	659
Slovenia	15.1%	11.8%	19.3%	17.9%	35.8%	212
Spain	13.1%	9.2%	17.7%	23.8%	36.2%	282
Sweden	23.3%	9.7%	14.1%	21.0%	31.9%	404

* N=5725, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 59: To what extent are you interested in going abroad with regard to your doctorate for the following reasons? Research project... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	14.5%	8.1%	16.5%	26.6%	34.3%	455
Belgium	12.1%	12.6%	14.2%	34.4%	26.7%	247
Croatia	8.0%	6.3%	16.0%	24.1%	45.6%	237
Finland	11.4%	9.6%	16.6%	34.3%	28.1%	572
France	7.6%	5.7%	14.4%	28.8%	43.6%	723
Germany	18.1%	7.8%	15.4%	27.7%	31.0%	835
Netherlands	9.4%	6.9%	19.0%	32.9%	31.9%	480
Norway	13.1%	6.6%	17.4%	27.3%	35.5%	648
Portugal	9.8%	6.9%	16.7%	31.7%	34.9%	665
Slovenia	6.2%	6.6%	16.1%	28.4%	42.7%	211
Spain	4.2%	4.9%	13.4%	34.3%	43.1%	283
Sweden	11.0%	8.6%	17.2%	26.2%	37.0%	408

* N=5764, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 60: To what extent are you interested in going abroad with regard to your doctorate for the following reasons? Doctoral programme courses... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	22.8%	15.6%	18.5%	18.3%	24.8%	443
Belgium	13.7%	21.4%	17.7%	29.8%	17.3%	248
Croatia	12.9%	11.2%	21.0%	22.7%	32.2%	233
Finland	8.5%	10.1%	19.6%	31.8%	30.0%	566
France	18.5%	14.2%	22.2%	21.9%	23.2%	698
Germany	23.7%	15.9%	19.8%	21.1%	19.4%	828
Netherlands	15.4%	14.4%	22.6%	27.9%	19.7%	473
Norway	12.2%	9.4%	15.8%	30.5%	32.2%	640
Portugal	17.9%	14.7%	20.1%	22.7%	24.6%	647
Slovenia	12.3%	12.3%	21.8%	22.3%	31.3%	211
Spain	21.7%	22.0%	20.6%	17.7%	18.1%	277
Sweden	13.7%	9.5%	20.9%	25.1%	30.8%	402

* N=5666, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 61: To what extent are you interested in going abroad with regard to your doctorate for the following reasons? Joint degree programmes... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	33.4%	16.6%	21.7%	13.3%	15.0%	428
Belgium	29.3%	28.5%	18.0%	14.2%	10.0%	239
Croatia	18.2%	15.6%	20.4%	23.6%	22.2%	225
Finland	26.0%	24.1%	23.9%	14.1%	11.9%	547
France	27.6%	15.8%	25.1%	15.5%	16.0%	670
Germany	35.0%	20.7%	18.5%	14.6%	11.2%	806
Netherlands	30.5%	21.8%	23.5%	14.5%	9.7%	463
Norway	31.6%	19.1%	23.5%	13.1%	12.7%	613
Portugal	23.0%	16.6%	24.8%	17.8%	17.8%	622
Slovenia	21.3%	14.5%	30.9%	15.0%	18.4%	207
Spain	26.8%	21.9%	20.8%	15.1%	15.5%	265
Sweden	30.1%	20.6%	21.6%	13.6%	14.1%	389

* N=5474, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 62: To what extent are you interested in going abroad with regard to your doctorate for the following reasons? Finishing dissertation... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	34.2%	17.5%	17.9%	11.8%	18.6%	441
Belgium	38.8%	23.3%	18.3%	13.3%	6.3%	240
Croatia	19.3%	8.8%	17.5%	19.3%	35.1%	228
Finland	26.6%	22.8%	18.0%	16.2%	16.4%	561
France	42.2%	19.8%	17.2%	9.3%	11.5%	676
Germany	41.5%	19.7%	12.1%	12.9%	13.7%	816
Netherlands	37.4%	23.6%	17.5%	11.9%	9.5%	462
Norway	37.2%	13.9%	21.2%	13.6%	13.9%	631
Portugal	30.7%	19.6%	21.0%	16.4%	12.3%	628
Slovenia	18.4%	20.3%	17.0%	19.3%	25.0%	212
Spain	24.9%	17.1%	23.0%	16.0%	19.0%	269
Sweden	38.9%	21.7%	15.2%	13.1%	11.1%	396

* N=5560, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 63: To what extent are you interested in going abroad with regard to your doctorate for the following reasons? Teaching activities... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	40.2%	16.6%	16.0%	14.4%	12.8%	445
Belgium	37.9%	26.3%	14.2%	15.4%	6.3%	240
Croatia	27.3%	15.4%	24.7%	17.6%	15.0%	227
Finland	32.7%	23.8%	20.8%	13.6%	9.1%	559
France	34.7%	18.6%	20.9%	14.8%	10.9%	688
Germany	41.9%	16.9%	17.4%	14.0%	9.8%	816
Netherlands	44.0%	22.4%	17.2%	9.7%	6.7%	464
Norway	48.4%	18.8%	17.2%	9.2%	6.4%	622
Portugal	31.9%	18.9%	17.9%	17.8%	13.5%	624
Slovenia	33.6%	22.7%	20.9%	14.7%	8.1%	211
Spain	32.2%	19.2%	17.4%	15.2%	15.9%	276
Sweden	39.6%	19.4%	22.2%	11.1%	7.6%	396

* N=5568, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 64: To what extent are you interested in going abroad with regard to your doctorate for the following reasons? Search in a library... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	43.4%	17.2%	14.5%	11.3%	13.6%	442
Belgium	37.0%	24.7%	16.5%	13.2%	8.6%	243
Croatia	28.9%	17.5%	16.7%	11.4%	25.4%	228
Finland	42.0%	20.6%	14.7%	11.3%	11.3%	557
France	36.0%	16.9%	16.9%	13.2%	17.0%	698
Germany	45.8%	17.6%	12.2%	10.0%	14.3%	817
Netherlands	54.4%	22.1%	9.0%	6.2%	8.4%	467
Norway	56.4%	16.2%	12.7%	6.4%	8.2%	622
Portugal	32.6%	19.7%	18.7%	15.8%	13.2%	638
Slovenia	36.5%	16.1%	13.7%	14.7%	19.0%	211
Spain	38.6%	17.6%	14.3%	10.7%	18.8%	272
Sweden	62.0%	19.1%	8.4%	5.6%	4.8%	392

* N=5587, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 65: To what extent are you interested in going abroad with regard to your doctorate for the following reasons? Conferences without active participation... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	11.8%	15.8%	18.3%	24.3%	29.8%	449
Belgium	7.3%	15.0%	22.8%	32.5%	22.4%	246
Croatia	19.8%	12.5%	16.8%	22.4%	28.4%	232
Finland	12.9%	14.3%	18.1%	25.7%	29.0%	565
France	8.3%	12.9%	22.2%	30.2%	26.5%	713
Germany	11.2%	11.5%	20.7%	27.0%	29.6%	834
Netherlands	10.1%	16.5%	23.4%	30.6%	19.4%	474
Norway	12.9%	11.1%	19.0%	27.6%	29.3%	641
Portugal	16.3%	18.6%	22.1%	24.6%	18.5%	639
Slovenia	14.9%	11.6%	20.0%	24.2%	29.3%	215
Spain	11.8%	14.7%	21.5%	29.7%	22.2%	279
Sweden	11.4%	12.3%	24.7%	21.2%	30.4%	405

* N=5692, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 66: To what extent are you interested in going abroad with regard to your doctorate for the following reasons? Conferences with active participation... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	4.8%	3.3%	9.4%	25.6%	56.9%	457
Belgium	1.6%	1.2%	7.1%	33.5%	56.7%	254
Croatia	3.0%	3.4%	5.1%	23.3%	65.3%	236
Finland	1.6%	3.1%	7.8%	28.4%	59.1%	574
France	2.4%	2.7%	7.6%	29.5%	57.7%	738
Germany	5.8%	3.0%	9.8%	26.1%	55.3%	844
Netherlands	1.9%	.6%	4.3%	34.2%	59.1%	486
Norway	.9%	1.8%	4.6%	28.3%	64.3%	653
Portugal	1.5%	2.7%	8.7%	29.4%	57.7%	669
Slovenia	3.2%	5.6%	8.8%	29.6%	52.8%	216
Spain	2.8%	4.2%	13.4%	33.1%	46.5%	284
Sweden	1.7%	2.9%	5.1%	20.5%	69.8%	414

* N=5825, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 67: To what extent are you interested in going abroad with regard to your doctorate for the following reasons? Summer schools without active participation... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	32.0%	17.6%	15.6%	16.2%	18.5%	437
Belgium	27.4%	21.2%	17.0%	21.6%	12.9%	241
Croatia	19.9%	12.8%	15.9%	17.7%	33.6%	226
Finland	26.4%	23.4%	19.7%	14.7%	15.8%	564
France	25.9%	16.8%	20.0%	19.0%	18.4%	686
Germany	30.6%	16.5%	17.4%	16.6%	18.9%	820
Netherlands	25.4%	21.1%	21.5%	17.3%	14.7%	469
Norway	40.1%	17.7%	18.8%	10.1%	13.2%	621
Portugal	28.4%	19.2%	21.2%	17.3%	13.9%	624
Slovenia	23.4%	15.0%	17.8%	19.2%	24.8%	214
Spain	23.7%	18.9%	19.6%	19.6%	18.1%	270
Sweden	36.5%	19.0%	17.2%	13.4%	13.9%	395

* N=5567, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 68: To what extent are you interested in going abroad with regard to your doctorate for the following reasons? Summer schools with active participation... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	18.3%	11.8%	15.0%	21.2%	33.7%	448
Belgium	18.1%	12.4%	15.3%	24.5%	29.7%	249
Croatia	6.0%	6.9%	9.4%	18.9%	58.8%	233
Finland	10.8%	10.4%	18.0%	26.1%	34.7%	567
France	16.4%	10.1%	13.2%	26.6%	33.7%	695
Germany	18.9%	7.4%	14.6%	22.4%	36.7%	836
Netherlands	9.6%	7.5%	13.6%	32.1%	37.1%	477
Norway	23.0%	10.2%	16.8%	20.6%	29.4%	626
Portugal	16.6%	10.4%	18.3%	22.1%	32.6%	634
Slovenia	11.7%	6.1%	11.2%	26.2%	44.9%	214
Spain	16.7%	10.4%	13.3%	28.1%	31.5%	270
Sweden	19.7%	10.7%	11.0%	23.2%	35.4%	401

* N=5567, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 69: To what extent are you interested in going abroad with regard to your doctorate for the following reasons? Workshops without active participation... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	21.0%	15.8%	19.6%	21.2%	22.4%	438
Belgium	14.2%	20.0%	22.5%	27.9%	15.4%	240
Croatia	20.1%	10.5%	17.0%	18.8%	33.6%	229
Finland	19.8%	21.3%	20.2%	20.2%	18.6%	560
France	17.3%	15.7%	21.5%	25.6%	19.9%	699
Germany	20.7%	15.9%	18.7%	23.1%	21.5%	822
Netherlands	17.3%	19.9%	25.9%	20.9%	16.0%	468
Norway	22.1%	13.6%	22.6%	22.4%	19.4%	625
Portugal	19.2%	16.3%	20.0%	25.2%	19.3%	626
Slovenia	17.8%	12.2%	20.7%	23.0%	26.3%	213
Spain	16.8%	13.5%	22.6%	27.4%	19.7%	274
Sweden	24.7%	14.2%	20.7%	20.7%	19.7%	401

* N=5650, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 70: To what extent are you interested in going abroad with regard to your doctorate for the following reasons? Workshops with active participation... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	8.6%	5.7%	16.3%	26.0%	43.3%	453
Belgium	4.8%	4.8%	13.3%	34.5%	42.6%	249
Croatia	3.4%	3.4%	8.4%	21.1%	63.7%	237
Finland	5.4%	5.4%	14.6%	33.7%	40.9%	570
France	8.6%	6.6%	11.0%	32.8%	41.0%	717
Germany	9.4%	6.0%	12.1%	28.2%	44.4%	838
Netherlands	5.2%	4.4%	12.1%	37.0%	41.3%	479
Norway	4.0%	4.2%	13.1%	33.2%	45.4%	647
Portugal	5.9%	3.8%	13.7%	33.8%	42.7%	656
Slovenia	3.7%	6.1%	14.0%	28.0%	48.1%	214
Spain	7.6%	4.7%	15.5%	32.1%	40.1%	277
Sweden	6.9%	5.0%	10.1%	27.5%	50.5%	404

* N=5595, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 71: To what extent are you interested in going abroad with regard to your doctorate for the following reasons? Other... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	72.4%	.0%	10.3%	.0%	17.2%	29
Belgium	57.1%	7.1%	7.1%	14.3%	14.3%	14
Croatia	62.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	37.5%	8
Finland	50.0%	.0%	8.3%	12.5%	29.2%	24
France	50.0%	.0%	6.3%	3.1%	40.6%	32
Germany	50.0%	8.3%	2.1%	.0%	39.6%	48
Netherlands	44.4%	2.8%	16.7%	5.6%	30.6%	36
Norway	39.5%	.0%	5.3%	7.9%	47.4%	38
Portugal	76.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	23.1%	13
Slovenia	44.4%	.0%	11.1%	.0%	44.4%	9
Spain	60.0%	.0%	6.7%	13.3%	20.0%	15
Sweden	50.0%	.0%	8.3%	4.2%	37.5%	24

* N=5741, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 72: Are/ were you pursuing your doctorate abroad? (By Country)

	Yes	No	Total
Austria	24.4%	75.6%	352
Belgium	16.4%	83.6%	220
Croatia	11.1%	88.9%	198
Finland	22.0%	78.0%	505
France	22.6%	77.4%	571
Germany	22.1%	77.9%	580
Netherlands	26.0%	74.0%	388
Norway	23.1%	76.9%	536
Portugal	18.1%	81.9%	513
Slovenia	12.5%	87.5%	168
Spain	32.1%	67.9%	224
Sweden	17.0%	83.0%	365

* N=290, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 73: Are/ were you receiving any additional funding your doctorate abroad? (By Country)

	Yes. completely	Yes. partially	No	Total
Austria	22.4%	31.8%	45.9%	85
Belgium	22.2%	22.2%	55.6%	36
Croatia	31.8%	40.9%	27.3%	22
Finland	22.3%	35.7%	42.0%	112
France	32.6%	33.3%	34.1%	129
Germany	26.6%	39.8%	33.6%	128
Netherlands	32.7%	22.8%	44.6%	101
Norway	38.2%	17.9%	43.9%	123
Portugal	34.4%	48.4%	17.2%	93
Slovenia	23.8%	52.4%	23.8%	21
Spain	31.9%	31.9%	36.1%	72
Sweden	27.4%	24.2%	48.4%	62

* N=4620, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 74: If you are/ were receiving funding for pursuing your doctorate abroad. was it difficult to get? (By Country)

	Yes	No	I don't know	Total
Austria	16.9%	43.5%	39.5%	124
Belgium	25.0%	27.3%	47.7%	44
Croatia	19.6%	21.6%	58.8%	51
Finland	23.7%	41.5%	34.7%	118
France	27.5%	26.2%	46.3%	244
Germany	17.4%	34.7%	47.9%	265
Netherlands	17.4%	41.7%	41.0%	144
Norway	18.4%	42.0%	39.7%	174
Portugal	25.2%	39.9%	34.9%	218
Slovenia	28.3%	26.4%	45.3%	53
Spain	38.6%	36.6%	24.8%	101
Sweden	16.9%	33.8%	49.3%	71

* N=1607, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 75: Please tick the most important sources (up to three sources) of funding your doctorate abroad (By Country)

	Scholarship	Employment	Exchange programme	My study/ research abroad was a part of my official doctoral programme (e. g. cotutelle)	Support by relatives (parents. friends. wife/ husband. etc.)	Government loan	Personal savings	Bank loan	Un- employment benefit	Social welfare	Other	Total
Austria	48.5%	52.2%	12.7%	9.7%	22.4%	5.2%	29.9%	5.2%	4.5%	1.5%	5.2%	134
Belgium	54.5%	30.9%	7.3%	25.5%	14.5%	10.9%	34.5%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	3.6%	55
Croatia	75.0%	43.8%	22.9%	12.5%	22.9%	10.4%	16.7%	2.1%	.0%	.0%	2.1%	48
Finland	68.5%	51.4%	15.1%	14.4%	11.0%	.7%	26.0%	.7%	1.4%	2.1%	6.2%	146
France	54.3%	31.2%	24.4%	19.5%	19.5%	12.7%	21.3%	3.6%	2.3%	3.2%	5.0%	221
Germany	63.6%	48.8%	16.5%	12.4%	19.4%	.4%	24.0%	1.7%	1.2%	.8%	4.1%	242
Netherlands	47.1%	61.1%	5.7%	16.6%	8.3%	4.5%	8.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.8%	157
Norway	61.2%	55.5%	15.3%	20.6%	3.3%	2.4%	7.7%	.5%	.0%	.5%	4.8%	209
Portugal	84.7%	20.7%	9.5%	18.5%	25.2%	4.5%	33.8%	3.6%	.9%	1.8%	1.4%	222
Slovenia	69.6%	60.9%	23.9%	8.7%	13.0%	2.2%	15.2%	8.7%	.0%	4.3%	2.2%	46
Spain	69.0%	29.3%	12.9%	28.4%	25.9%	13.8%	31.0%	5.2%	2.6%	2.6%	.9%	116
Sweden	63.0%	67.4%	6.5%	16.3%	7.6%	6.5%	8.7%	2.2%	.0%	.0%	3.3%	92

* N=1688, valid percentages, valid n.

Percentages and totals based on respondents.

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at 1.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 76: If you are currently abroad: Are you still linked to your country of origin? (By Country)

	I keep in touch with official dispersed networks. (Dispersed networks bring together researchers from the same country of nationality working abroad.)	I have a wide informal network formed by friends/ acquaintances/ colleagues from my country of origin	I am available for various possible linkage mechanisms (visits, training, joint projects, fundraising)	I maintain business relationship with my country of origin	I collaborate with national professional associations in my country of origin	I collaborate with scientific journals in my country of origin	Not applicable. I am currently not abroad	Total
Austria	12.4%	19.6%	7.2%	5.2%	5.9%	3.3%	73.2%	153
Belgium	11.3%	33.9%	19.4%	8.1%	16.1%	4.8%	61.3%	62
Croatia	.0%	3.4%	5.2%	1.7%	.0%	.0%	93.1%	58
Finland	11.5%	27.4%	13.4%	5.1%	8.9%	2.5%	65.6%	157
France	14.6%	30.8%	7.3%	6.1%	4.5%	2.4%	61.9%	247
Germany	5.9%	17.4%	7.6%	3.8%	5.9%	2.1%	79.5%	288
Netherlands	12.6%	46.0%	17.2%	8.0%	11.5%	2.3%	46.6%	174
Norway	10.1%	30.8%	9.6%	5.3%	5.8%	3.4%	65.9%	208
Portugal	7.5%	13.2%	4.7%	5.2%	3.3%	1.9%	84.4%	212
Slovenia	3.9%	5.9%	.0%	.0%	2.0%	2.0%	90.2%	51
Spain	8.3%	14.9%	9.1%	2.5%	2.5%	1.7%	75.2%	121
Sweden	10.8%	37.3%	8.8%	4.9%	5.9%	2.0%	57.8%	102

* N=1833, valid percentages, valid n.

Percentages and totals based on respondents.

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at 1.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 77: Do you intend to move abroad or stay abroad for work related purposes after you finish your doctorate? (By Country)

	Yes	No	I'm not sure	Total
Austria	33.8%	20.1%	46.1%	473
Belgium	22.0%	35.3%	42.7%	255
Croatia	20.9%	29.5%	49.6%	244
Finland	27.9%	18.5%	53.6%	584
France	46.6%	14.8%	38.6%	764
Germany	34.4%	17.0%	48.6%	847
Netherlands	30.3%	24.3%	45.4%	489
Norway	20.5%	28.1%	51.4%	665
Portugal	26.8%	21.1%	52.1%	698
Slovenia	21.1%	33.8%	45.1%	213
Spain	48.1%	11.1%	40.8%	287
Sweden	25.2%	24.5%	50.4%	425

* N=5944, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 78: How important are the following motivational reasons for your mobility? Better financial conditions... (By Country)

	1 Not important at all	2	3	4	5 Very important	Total
Austria	9.3%	10.2%	23.7%	26.6%	30.2%	354
Belgium	19.7%	11.8%	18.4%	30.3%	19.7%	152
Croatia	3.1%	5.6%	15.4%	28.4%	47.5%	162
Finland	9.0%	16.0%	20.7%	30.8%	23.5%	455
France	6.5%	9.2%	17.9%	29.1%	37.3%	619
Germany	9.8%	11.7%	25.8%	26.0%	26.7%	674
Netherlands	16.9%	17.8%	23.4%	22.3%	19.5%	354
Norway	20.8%	14.7%	24.3%	23.0%	17.2%	448
Portugal	2.2%	4.5%	9.1%	32.1%	52.2%	508
Slovenia	3.6%	2.9%	12.2%	28.1%	53.2%	139
Spain	2.9%	6.3%	14.6%	34.7%	41.4%	239
Sweden	11.8%	10.8%	21.6%	24.5%	31.4%	306

* N=4410, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 79: How important are the following motivational reasons for your mobility? Better research facilities abroad... (By Country)

	1 Not important at all	2	3	4	5 Very important	Total
Austria	3.1%	6.0%	18.3%	29.1%	43.4%	350
Belgium	5.1%	7.0%	15.9%	35.0%	36.9%	157
Croatia	.6%	1.2%	3.1%	13.7%	81.4%	161
Finland	7.0%	7.7%	20.4%	34.9%	29.9%	455
France	3.3%	5.6%	11.8%	31.0%	48.4%	610
Germany	6.2%	10.8%	17.8%	33.0%	32.1%	657
Netherlands	11.0%	5.9%	21.1%	30.4%	31.5%	355
Norway	8.7%	5.8%	20.1%	34.4%	31.0%	448
Portugal	1.0%	2.6%	8.1%	28.7%	59.6%	505
Slovenia	1.4%	2.1%	11.3%	22.7%	62.4%	141
Spain	.4%	2.5%	7.6%	29.5%	59.9%	237
Sweden	7.7%	6.7%	23.0%	29.0%	33.7%	300

* N=4376, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 80: How important are the following motivational reasons for your mobility? Better career prospects... (By Country)

	1 Not important at all	2	3	4	5 Very important	Total
Austria	2.3%	5.4%	13.3%	26.3%	52.7%	353
Belgium	5.8%	5.8%	13.0%	27.9%	47.4%	154
Croatia	1.9%	1.9%	10.1%	23.3%	62.9%	159
Finland	2.9%	5.5%	14.5%	36.0%	41.2%	456
France	2.9%	5.0%	12.5%	29.3%	50.3%	618
Germany	3.7%	5.2%	16.4%	32.9%	41.7%	669
Netherlands	7.6%	3.9%	12.4%	38.9%	37.2%	355
Norway	6.9%	6.2%	18.6%	34.5%	33.8%	452
Portugal	.8%	2.0%	5.0%	28.8%	63.4%	503
Slovenia	1.4%	2.1%	12.1%	30.5%	53.9%	141
Spain	.8%	2.1%	9.5%	30.2%	57.4%	242
Sweden	4.6%	6.6%	12.9%	33.4%	42.4%	302

* N=4404, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 81: How important are the following motivational reasons for your mobility? Better recognition of profession... (By Country)

	1 Not important at all	2	3	4	5 Very important	Total
Austria	6.9%	10.0%	26.4%	26.4%	30.4%	349
Belgium	12.3%	12.3%	21.3%	28.4%	25.8%	155
Croatia	1.9%	5.1%	11.4%	28.5%	53.2%	158
Finland	6.6%	12.3%	27.0%	30.5%	23.5%	455
France	3.7%	8.0%	15.7%	24.7%	47.9%	616
Germany	8.8%	12.4%	27.5%	26.0%	25.4%	662
Netherlands	13.3%	12.7%	28.3%	26.1%	19.5%	353
Norway	12.1%	10.8%	24.8%	26.8%	25.5%	455
Portugal	2.8%	4.8%	15.3%	28.6%	48.6%	504
Slovenia	3.5%	5.0%	19.9%	29.8%	41.8%	141
Spain	2.9%	2.9%	17.9%	29.6%	46.7%	240
Sweden	9.3%	13.6%	23.8%	25.8%	27.5%	302

* N=4390, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 82: How important are the following motivational reasons for your mobility? Better social security... (By Country)

	1 Not important at all	2	3	4	5 Very important	Total
Austria	22.5%	20.6%	29.9%	18.0%	9.0%	355
Belgium	35.3%	24.8%	20.9%	12.4%	6.5%	153
Croatia	5.6%	12.3%	24.7%	26.5%	30.9%	162
Finland	30.5%	24.9%	24.4%	12.3%	7.8%	446
France	22.2%	26.5%	26.2%	14.7%	10.4%	599
Germany	17.8%	26.0%	28.6%	14.7%	12.9%	668
Netherlands	27.4%	21.1%	23.9%	16.2%	11.4%	351
Norway	34.1%	21.9%	20.1%	14.9%	9.0%	443
Portugal	4.3%	8.3%	23.5%	30.0%	34.0%	494
Slovenia	10.0%	10.7%	21.4%	32.9%	25.0%	140
Spain	8.1%	16.7%	30.8%	20.9%	23.5%	234
Sweden	30.9%	20.1%	20.8%	18.1%	10.1%	298

* N=4343, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 83: How important are the following motivational reasons for your mobility? Cooperation with prominent scientists... (By Country)

	1 Not important at all	2	3	4	5 Very important	Total
Austria	6.7%	11.0%	20.0%	28.7%	33.6%	345
Belgium	5.1%	4.5%	13.5%	31.4%	45.5%	156
Croatia	1.2%	.6%	4.3%	23.0%	70.8%	161
Finland	2.7%	4.7%	13.1%	36.5%	43.0%	449
France	4.3%	8.3%	15.8%	30.0%	41.5%	600
Germany	11.3%	13.4%	22.6%	24.8%	27.9%	656
Netherlands	4.3%	4.0%	18.9%	36.0%	36.9%	350
Norway	3.4%	4.8%	14.6%	33.2%	43.9%	437
Portugal	1.0%	1.4%	7.5%	26.5%	63.6%	506
Slovenia	2.9%	5.8%	10.8%	28.8%	51.8%	139
Spain	.9%	3.4%	12.9%	28.0%	54.7%	232
Sweden	5.7%	6.7%	16.7%	31.7%	39.3%	300

* N=4331, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 84: How important are the following motivational reasons for your mobility? Better training process... (By Country)

	1 Not important at all	2	3	4	5 Very important	Total
Austria	7.1%	12.1%	24.7%	29.4%	26.8%	340
Belgium	7.8%	15.7%	24.2%	24.8%	27.5%	153
Croatia	1.9%	1.2%	5.0%	23.6%	68.3%	161
Finland	6.5%	13.7%	29.6%	29.6%	20.6%	446
France	9.7%	14.6%	26.8%	27.3%	21.6%	589
Germany	11.5%	15.7%	24.8%	27.1%	20.9%	654
Netherlands	11.8%	12.4%	31.6%	24.7%	19.5%	348
Norway	7.7%	12.8%	25.7%	27.7%	26.1%	444
Portugal	1.4%	3.6%	14.0%	30.0%	51.0%	494
Slovenia	2.1%	3.6%	17.1%	32.1%	45.0%	140
Spain	2.1%	3.9%	16.3%	30.9%	46.8%	233
Sweden	11.1%	9.7%	26.8%	29.2%	23.2%	298

* N=4300, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 85: How important are the following motivational reasons for your mobility? Professional plans of my family members... (By Country)

	1 Not important at all	2	3	4	5 Very important	Total
Austria	25.1%	16.6%	18.7%	16.9%	22.7%	331
Belgium	22.4%	21.0%	15.4%	16.8%	24.5%	143
Croatia	26.6%	14.3%	15.6%	17.5%	26.0%	154
Finland	27.3%	16.3%	18.2%	16.0%	22.2%	418
France	28.3%	16.5%	15.1%	16.2%	23.8%	562
Germany	27.9%	13.9%	20.8%	15.5%	21.9%	620
Netherlands	22.5%	13.5%	18.0%	21.0%	24.9%	333
Norway	26.4%	12.3%	19.5%	14.9%	26.9%	416
Portugal	24.3%	14.3%	19.3%	18.4%	23.6%	461
Slovenia	20.7%	11.9%	13.3%	25.9%	28.1%	135
Spain	22.8%	15.5%	18.3%	16.9%	26.5%	219
Sweden	23.2%	14.1%	19.0%	19.0%	24.6%	284

* N=4076, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 86: How important are the following motivational reasons for your mobility? Wanting to live/work in another culture... (By Country)

	1 Not important at all	2	3	4	5 Very important	Total
Austria	7.8%	11.9%	21.4%	20.3%	38.6%	345
Belgium	12.3%	13.5%	16.1%	25.8%	32.3%	155
Croatia	23.6%	12.4%	22.4%	22.4%	19.3%	161
Finland	7.5%	12.1%	15.0%	27.6%	37.8%	439
France	6.5%	10.9%	16.6%	27.2%	38.8%	585
Germany	6.3%	7.5%	19.2%	26.1%	40.9%	636
Netherlands	7.2%	8.1%	21.4%	28.9%	34.4%	346
Norway	5.5%	6.9%	19.5%	27.1%	40.9%	435
Portugal	7.2%	12.3%	26.2%	26.6%	27.7%	488
Slovenia	5.2%	20.0%	25.9%	20.7%	28.1%	135
Spain	6.8%	10.6%	25.0%	23.7%	33.9%	236
Sweden	7.8%	10.6%	18.8%	32.1%	30.7%	293

* N=4254, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 87: To what extent are the following barriers significant for your mobility? Low funding... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	33.3%	24.9%	20.1%	11.0%	10.8%	418
Belgium	23.5%	25.6%	20.5%	17.1%	13.2%	234
Croatia	47.6%	18.7%	16.4%	7.6%	9.8%	225
Finland	27.7%	27.7%	20.1%	16.6%	8.0%	553
France	32.8%	28.5%	16.0%	11.5%	11.2%	688
Germany	28.6%	26.6%	19.6%	13.1%	12.1%	777
Netherlands	24.4%	27.9%	19.8%	12.9%	15.0%	434
Norway	22.5%	22.0%	19.3%	15.4%	20.9%	618
Portugal	48.0%	25.8%	13.8%	8.6%	3.8%	629
Slovenia	32.2%	24.5%	22.6%	8.2%	12.5%	208
Spain	41.6%	27.5%	17.8%	5.6%	7.4%	269
Sweden	28.1%	22.6%	23.1%	11.5%	14.8%	399

* N=5452, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 88: To what extent are the following barriers significant for your mobility? Visa regime... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	10.6%	12.8%	17.4%	14.3%	45.0%	407
Belgium	4.7%	9.0%	13.2%	21.7%	51.4%	212
Croatia	4.9%	10.7%	20.1%	21.9%	42.4%	224
Finland	4.2%	8.3%	11.0%	20.3%	56.3%	528
France	12.2%	14.0%	18.6%	19.7%	35.4%	655
Germany	7.8%	9.8%	14.5%	19.8%	48.2%	758
Netherlands	11.7%	12.6%	16.4%	17.6%	41.7%	427
Norway	7.2%	5.7%	12.1%	18.5%	56.6%	601
Portugal	9.9%	11.9%	18.9%	18.0%	41.3%	545
Slovenia	3.4%	7.7%	12.0%	13.9%	63.0%	208
Spain	11.0%	9.0%	22.0%	15.9%	42.0%	245
Sweden	10.4%	8.1%	13.1%	18.0%	50.4%	383

* N=5193, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 89: To what extent are the following barriers significant for your mobility? Language skills... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	8.6%	11.9%	21.7%	24.5%	33.2%	428
Belgium	1.7%	14.2%	15.5%	28.4%	40.1%	232
Croatia	3.0%	10.9%	17.4%	21.3%	47.4%	230
Finland	6.0%	9.2%	20.4%	30.1%	34.3%	554
France	8.6%	15.5%	21.7%	23.3%	30.9%	709
Germany	7.5%	13.3%	18.5%	25.2%	35.5%	813
Netherlands	4.0%	14.8%	15.7%	29.1%	36.5%	447
Norway	4.3%	12.4%	15.2%	24.7%	43.4%	627
Portugal	6.0%	14.1%	16.3%	26.2%	37.3%	630
Slovenia	8.1%	15.2%	16.6%	23.2%	37.0%	211
Spain	7.4%	13.8%	20.4%	23.4%	34.9%	269
Sweden	4.9%	13.3%	15.5%	23.6%	42.8%	407

* N=5557, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 90: To what extent are the following barriers significant for your mobility? Family/ partnership reasons... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	40.1%	21.6%	15.4%	7.8%	15.0%	421
Belgium	43.8%	24.9%	10.3%	10.7%	10.3%	233
Croatia	35.4%	23.6%	13.1%	10.5%	17.5%	229
Finland	38.7%	20.6%	15.8%	12.3%	12.6%	538
France	33.7%	20.7%	19.0%	9.8%	16.8%	695
Germany	35.5%	25.7%	14.5%	10.1%	14.2%	802
Netherlands	37.4%	26.9%	18.4%	7.6%	9.6%	446
Norway	41.7%	23.4%	13.1%	8.5%	13.4%	612
Portugal	40.9%	22.7%	16.4%	10.1%	9.8%	633
Slovenia	37.3%	20.6%	17.2%	10.0%	14.8%	209
Spain	33.3%	27.4%	15.9%	10.0%	13.3%	270
Sweden	38.9%	19.6%	17.3%	8.4%	15.8%	393

* N=5481, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 91: To what extent are the following barriers significant for your mobility? Childcare facilities... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	18.1%	12.2%	12.4%	10.8%	46.5%	370
Belgium	17.6%	17.0%	15.4%	14.9%	35.1%	188
Croatia	22.9%	10.0%	11.4%	10.5%	45.2%	210
Finland	21.6%	16.1%	11.0%	9.0%	42.3%	454
France	15.1%	11.3%	14.2%	13.3%	46.0%	556
Germany	12.7%	14.6%	16.0%	11.6%	45.1%	645
Netherlands	13.0%	13.0%	13.9%	16.0%	44.0%	368
Norway	26.9%	18.5%	14.2%	9.4%	31.0%	542
Portugal	19.0%	11.2%	12.7%	14.7%	42.4%	510
Slovenia	23.2%	10.3%	18.4%	8.6%	39.5%	185
Spain	8.9%	11.3%	17.8%	15.0%	46.9%	213
Sweden	26.1%	18.4%	11.8%	9.2%	34.5%	348

* N=4589, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 92: To what extent are the following barriers significant for your mobility? Reduced career opportunities back home... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	14.1%	16.2%	14.1%	20.0%	35.6%	419
Belgium	8.6%	13.6%	13.1%	23.5%	41.2%	221
Croatia	22.7%	17.3%	20.4%	17.8%	21.8%	225
Finland	10.5%	13.8%	19.1%	20.7%	35.9%	551
France	20.1%	18.1%	18.9%	16.3%	26.6%	681
Germany	10.0%	15.5%	20.3%	19.6%	34.6%	767
Netherlands	12.7%	15.3%	15.8%	17.9%	38.2%	424
Norway	7.8%	11.2%	15.0%	19.5%	46.5%	615
Portugal	32.1%	21.0%	19.7%	12.8%	14.4%	610
Slovenia	19.9%	20.4%	18.0%	19.4%	22.3%	206
Spain	27.9%	24.5%	13.2%	15.1%	19.2%	265
Sweden	9.3%	11.4%	19.4%	18.7%	41.2%	396

* N=5380, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 93: To what extent are the following barriers significant for your mobility? Loss of professional networking in the home country... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	12.2%	18.9%	21.1%	22.2%	25.6%	418
Belgium	5.9%	14.0%	18.1%	21.7%	40.3%	221
Croatia	18.3%	14.7%	23.7%	15.6%	27.7%	224
Finland	5.4%	14.4%	18.1%	25.0%	37.2%	541
France	17.3%	22.0%	21.3%	19.4%	20.0%	676
Germany	8.4%	19.0%	22.5%	22.8%	27.4%	775
Netherlands	8.5%	14.4%	20.8%	23.2%	33.1%	423
Norway	5.4%	12.7%	21.8%	23.7%	36.5%	616
Portugal	22.3%	20.8%	23.8%	16.1%	17.1%	602
Slovenia	15.1%	16.1%	21.5%	19.0%	28.3%	205
Spain	22.4%	24.8%	17.7%	15.0%	20.1%	254
Sweden	5.3%	13.1%	24.2%	21.4%	36.0%	397

* N=5352, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 94: To what extent are the following barriers significant for your mobility? Partners job opportunities... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	31.2%	21.3%	15.8%	11.9%	19.8%	404
Belgium	30.4%	30.0%	14.7%	8.3%	16.6%	217
Croatia	29.5%	16.4%	16.8%	13.6%	23.6%	220
Finland	28.4%	21.7%	16.1%	13.1%	20.7%	503
France	25.2%	19.2%	22.3%	12.8%	20.5%	624
Germany	30.4%	27.7%	14.5%	8.5%	18.9%	761
Netherlands	30.0%	29.8%	13.2%	6.6%	20.5%	410
Norway	39.2%	22.9%	14.2%	6.5%	17.1%	584
Portugal	28.0%	21.0%	22.9%	11.5%	16.6%	567
Slovenia	29.6%	18.4%	19.4%	14.8%	17.9%	196
Spain	25.9%	24.7%	22.7%	9.3%	17.4%	247
Sweden	32.0%	25.0%	16.1%	8.9%	18.0%	384

* N=5117, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 95: To what extent are the following barriers significant for your mobility? Lack of information... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	10.6%	18.8%	25.7%	21.5%	23.3%	404
Belgium	12.7%	17.6%	24.9%	18.6%	26.2%	221
Croatia	13.3%	16.9%	25.8%	19.1%	24.9%	225
Finland	5.7%	18.0%	26.3%	25.7%	24.3%	544
France	17.2%	24.2%	25.4%	15.6%	17.7%	674
Germany	8.2%	16.5%	30.9%	21.6%	22.8%	781
Netherlands	6.6%	17.0%	26.2%	20.0%	30.2%	424
Norway	9.2%	18.2%	30.3%	19.6%	22.7%	611
Portugal	14.0%	16.3%	29.5%	20.0%	20.2%	584
Slovenia	10.0%	18.2%	36.8%	15.8%	19.1%	209
Spain	13.2%	21.8%	28.8%	17.5%	18.7%	257
Sweden	8.2%	18.2%	28.7%	20.8%	24.1%	390

* N=5324, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 96: To what extent are the following barriers significant for your mobility? Transfer of qualification... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	9.1%	13.3%	24.6%	23.9%	29.1%	406
Belgium	7.9%	9.3%	26.9%	24.5%	31.5%	216
Croatia	14.5%	11.4%	31.4%	24.1%	18.6%	220
Finland	4.7%	8.6%	25.0%	31.8%	30.0%	537
France	10.1%	12.0%	27.1%	23.3%	27.4%	634
Germany	6.0%	14.5%	25.2%	25.8%	28.6%	767
Netherlands	7.1%	12.3%	21.7%	22.2%	36.8%	424
Norway	6.7%	10.5%	25.6%	23.0%	34.3%	601
Portugal	12.2%	17.9%	27.9%	18.6%	23.3%	580
Slovenia	10.0%	18.4%	34.8%	17.4%	19.4%	201
Spain	12.6%	19.5%	23.6%	19.1%	25.2%	246
Sweden	5.4%	12.1%	25.1%	25.6%	31.8%	387

* N=5219, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 97: To what extent are the following barriers significant for your mobility? Transferability of social security... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	15.5%	19.0%	28.4%	15.5%	21.7%	401
Belgium	14.1%	15.0%	24.1%	22.3%	24.5%	220
Croatia	12.5%	14.8%	34.3%	20.8%	17.6%	216
Finland	10.6%	16.6%	25.7%	24.1%	22.9%	536
France	14.9%	20.2%	26.2%	19.0%	19.7%	649
Germany	11.4%	23.0%	28.4%	18.3%	18.9%	771
Netherlands	10.3%	15.3%	26.6%	18.7%	29.2%	418
Norway	13.6%	17.1%	25.5%	14.6%	29.1%	601
Portugal	10.7%	14.8%	27.1%	22.7%	24.6%	568
Slovenia	13.2%	19.8%	33.0%	16.8%	17.3%	197
Spain	15.5%	18.4%	27.3%	17.1%	21.6%	245
Sweden	17.8%	22.2%	26.1%	14.5%	19.4%	387

* N=5209, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 98: To what extent are the following barriers significant for your mobility? Institutional reasons (i.e. approval of supervisor)... (By Country)

	1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	7.8%	13.7%	19.9%	20.2%	38.4%	372
Belgium	6.0%	7.0%	23.7%	23.3%	40.0%	215
Croatia	17.0%	13.3%	27.1%	15.6%	27.1%	218
Finland	2.7%	7.5%	17.1%	22.5%	50.3%	521
France	7.1%	8.3%	16.6%	21.6%	46.3%	589
Germany	6.4%	13.2%	22.9%	23.0%	34.5%	690
Netherlands	6.3%	9.8%	19.2%	21.2%	43.4%	396
Norway	4.5%	7.5%	20.6%	20.6%	46.8%	573
Portugal	10.6%	12.4%	18.4%	22.4%	36.1%	548
Slovenia	12.3%	11.8%	20.0%	20.0%	35.9%	195
Spain	10.1%	8.8%	19.7%	19.7%	41.6%	238
Sweden	5.2%	8.8%	15.1%	20.9%	50.0%	364

* N=4919, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 99: In which country did you get your entry qualification for higher education? (By Country)

	Same as the country where I was born	Other	Total
Austria	93.1%	6.9%	479
Belgium	94.4%	5.6%	250
Croatia	89.6%	10.4%	241
Finland	95.2%	4.8%	581
France	92.5%	7.5%	765
Germany	94.7%	5.3%	853
Netherlands	92.3%	7.7%	492
Norway	89.3%	10.7%	655
Portugal	92.7%	7.3%	682
Slovenia	95.7%	4.3%	210
Spain	94.2%	5.8%	276
Sweden	93.4%	6.6%	423

* N=5907, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 100: In which country did you receive the degree which was required to start your doctorate? (By Country)

	Same as the country where I was born	Other	Total
Austria	86.4%	13.6%	479
Belgium	89.3%	10.7%	252
Croatia	89.2%	10.8%	240
Finland	91.3%	8.7%	584
France	82.7%	17.3%	767
Germany	88.3%	11.7%	857
Netherlands	79.0%	21.0%	486
Norway	81.9%	18.1%	663
Portugal	90.2%	9.8%	685
Slovenia	93.5%	6.5%	215
Spain	91.4%	8.6%	280
Sweden	87.6%	12.4%	428

* N=5936, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 101: What is your current family situation? (By Country)

	Single	Single. Living with parents	Living together without official partnership arrangement	Official partnership arrangement/ married	Divorced/ widowed	Total
Austria	31.0%	3.5%	43.1%	21.0%	1.3%	480
Belgium	19.9%	11.2%	29.9%	38.6%	.4%	251
Croatia	26.9%	13.1%	26.1%	33.1%	.8%	245
Finland	25.6%	.3%	27.8%	44.0%	2.2%	582
France	42.2%	3.9%	33.2%	20.6%	.1%	772
Germany	34.4%	1.8%	41.8%	21.5%	.6%	857
Netherlands	39.1%	1.8%	35.5%	22.9%	.6%	493
Norway	24.8%	1.2%	29.3%	42.7%	2.0%	665
Portugal	27.3%	19.1%	19.4%	32.1%	2.2%	692
Slovenia	26.6%	12.6%	36.9%	23.8%	.0%	214
Spain	25.9%	21.3%	38.3%	14.2%	.4%	282
Sweden	24.3%	.7%	34.9%	38.7%	1.4%	424

* N=5957, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Appendix C

Table II - 102: What is your current employment situation as a doctoral researcher? (By Country and Gender; Multiple response)

		Em- ployed doctoral re- searcher	Selfem- ployed doctoral re- searcher	Work in the aca- demic sector (Uni- versity)	Work in the public non-aca- demic research sector	Work in the private non- aca-demic research sector	Work in the public non- research sector	Work in the private non- research sector	Work in a Non-Govern- mental organisation (NGO)	Work in the mili- tary	Un- employed doctoral researcher	Doctoral researcher with a scholarship	Doctoral researcher without a scholarship	Doctoral researcher in ma-ternity/ paternity leave	Other	Total
Austria	Female	57.1%	17.2%	58.1%	5.4%	4.4%	6.4%	10.8%	2.0%	.0%	7.4%	10.8%	7.9%	.5%	3.4%	203
	Male	65.6%	15.4%	63.7%	6.2%	7.0%	2.6%	11.7%	1.5%	.4%	5.5%	7.3%	8.1%	.7%	2.9%	273
Belgium	Female	87.5%	4.4%	80.1%	2.2%	2.2%	1.5%	.7%	.0%		.7%	25.7%	5.1%	.7%	.7%	136
	Male	85.0%	4.4%	77.9%	5.3%	.0%	.9%	.9%	1.8%		.0%	33.6%	3.5%	.0%	1.8%	113
Croatia	Female	94.7%	1.3%	74.2%	18.5%	.7%	2.0%	1.3%				11.9%	.7%	.7%	3.3%	151
	Male	94.4%	.0%	81.1%	13.3%	.0%	.0%	1.1%				4.4%	2.2%	.0%	.0%	90
Finland	Female	67.5%	19.5%	69.2%	5.9%	1.7%	3.1%	2.3%	.8%		1.4%	20.9%	2.5%	2.3%	1.7%	354
	Male	68.1%	19.7%	69.9%	6.1%	1.7%	1.3%	2.6%	.9%		4.8%	19.2%	8.7%	.4%	.9%	229
France	Female	69.5%	10.7%	52.7%	15.3%	6.4%	3.3%	4.3%	.7%	.5%	7.9%	28.2%	6.4%	1.4%	2.6%	419
	Male	77.5%	5.8%	55.9%	14.7%	9.2%	2.0%	4.0%	.3%	.0%	6.6%	30.3%	2.9%	.0%	.9%	347
Germany	Female	61.3%	19.2%	59.4%	7.1%	3.0%	3.4%	5.8%	1.7%		5.1%	23.5%	8.5%	1.3%	2.8%	468
	Male	66.1%	14.3%	55.2%	8.1%	6.4%	2.2%	5.6%	1.1%		3.1%	24.4%	6.4%	.6%	2.5%	357
Netherlands	Female	87.0%	3.8%	86.3%	4.1%	1.4%	1.4%	1.0%		.0%	2.1%	10.3%	1.0%		.7%	292
	Male	90.9%	2.5%	82.7%	2.0%	2.5%	2.0%	.5%		.5%	1.5%	11.2%	3.6%		.0%	197
Norway	Female	89.6%	2.0%	81.5%	3.1%	3.4%	1.4%	.6%	.3%		1.1%	30.5%	1.4%	1.1%	2.5%	357
	Male	90.1%	4.0%	71.3%	2.6%	4.3%	1.7%	1.3%	.7%		1.0%	29.7%	1.7%	.3%	2.3%	303
Portugal	Female	30.3%	8.5%	38.2%	2.4%	1.7%	2.8%	1.7%	.5%		6.2%	58.8%	7.6%	.2%	3.1%	422
	Male	31.5%	11.0%	41.3%	6.3%	2.4%	3.5%	3.9%	.0%		3.9%	52.8%	7.5%	.4%	2.8%	254
Slovenia	Female	84.8%	2.7%	54.5%	17.9%	5.4%	3.6%	3.6%	.9%	.0%	2.7%	17.0%	1.8%	1.8%	5.4%	112
	Male	80.6%	1.9%	55.3%	20.4%	8.7%	3.9%	3.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.9%	9.7%	7.8%	.0%	2.9%	103
Spain	Female	55.7%	7.4%	43.6%	12.8%	4.7%	1.3%	6.0%			7.4%	34.2%	6.7%		2.7%	149
	Male	61.9%	8.2%	46.3%	14.2%	5.2%	2.2%	3.0%			6.0%	35.1%	6.7%		2.2%	134
Sweden	Female	84.6%	3.5%	75.9%	4.4%	.9%	3.1%	1.8%			2.6%	10.1%	3.5%	2.2%	3.5%	228
	Male	88.8%	4.6%	75.1%	3.0%	5.1%	4.1%	1.5%			.5%	9.1%	2.5%	1.0%	3.0%	197

* N=5888, valid percentages, valid n.

Percentages and totals based on respondents within Gender

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at 1.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 103: Do you have a student status? (By Country and Gender)

		Yes, full-time student	Yes, part- time (if this is an official status in your country)	No	Total
Austria	Female	79.6%	12.9%	7.5%	201
	Male	84.2%	11.7%	4.0%	273
Belgium	Female	80.9%	5.9%	13.2%	136
	Male	74.3%	8.8%	16.8%	113
Croatia	Female	40.4%	11.3%	48.3%	151
	Male	41.6%	11.2%	47.2%	89
Finland	Female	71.1%	6.5%	22.4%	353
	Male	67.4%	9.1%	23.5%	230
France	Female	89.8%	3.6%	6.6%	422
	Male	91.6%	4.0%	4.3%	347
Germany	Female	61.7%	3.6%	34.7%	472
	Male	59.4%	4.7%	35.8%	360
Netherlands	Female	26.6%	2.1%	71.4%	290
	Male	27.4%	3.0%	69.5%	197
Norway	Female	27.8%	6.2%	66.0%	356
	Male	32.1%	7.0%	60.9%	302
Portugal	Female	72.6%	6.5%	20.9%	430
	Male	72.9%	7.0%	20.2%	258
Slovenia	Female	37.5%	23.2%	39.3%	112
	Male	38.8%	32.0%	29.1%	103
Spain	Female	63.1%	8.1%	28.9%	149
	Male	60.4%	9.7%	29.9%	134
Sweden	Female	73.8%	21.4%	4.8%	229
	Male	72.2%	25.3%	2.5%	198

* N=5905, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 104: What are the contract conditions of your doctoral research? (By Country and Gender)

		Fixed term employment contract	Open-ended employment contract	Not applicable, I am self- employed	I have a contract, but not an employment contract	I have no contract at all	Total
Austria	Female	55.2%	5.9%	4.9%	4.4%	29.6%	203
	Male	60.1%	8.5%	5.9%	5.2%	20.3%	271
Belgium	Female	70.4%	5.2%	2.2%	15.6%	6.7%	135
	Male	69.6%	8.0%	1.8%	14.3%	6.3%	112
Croatia	Female	88.8%	4.6%	.7%	3.3%	2.6%	152
	Male	92.2%	3.3%	.0%	1.1%	3.3%	90
Finland	Female	65.7%	6.2%	9.1%	3.7%	15.3%	353
	Male	60.7%	5.7%	7.9%	4.8%	21.0%	229
France	Female	66.8%	2.8%	2.8%	12.8%	14.7%	422
	Male	75.6%	4.3%	2.6%	9.2%	8.3%	348
Germany	Female	60.3%	1.5%	5.7%	14.4%	18.0%	471
	Male	65.4%	1.4%	6.4%	11.9%	15.0%	361
Netherlands	Female	87.7%	2.7%	1.0%	5.1%	3.4%	292
	Male	90.4%	2.5%	.5%	3.6%	3.0%	197
Norway	Female	91.9%	4.2%	.3%	2.8%	.8%	356
	Male	88.9%	4.6%	.3%	5.2%	1.0%	305
Portugal	Female	20.1%	3.5%	3.5%	53.0%	19.9%	428
	Male	24.6%	4.7%	3.1%	52.0%	15.6%	256
Slovenia	Female	75.0%	8.9%	.9%	2.7%	12.5%	112
	Male	75.7%	10.7%	.0%	1.9%	11.7%	103
Spain	Female	35.8%	6.8%	7.4%	28.4%	21.6%	148
	Male	50.7%	4.5%	3.7%	14.9%	26.1%	134
Sweden	Female	75.7%	10.4%	.9%	10.4%	2.6%	230
	Male	74.7%	14.1%	1.5%	7.6%	2.0%	198

* N=5906, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 105: Referring to your paid employment in B1 and B2 is your doctoral research part of your employment contract? (By Country and Gender)

		Yes	No	Total
Austria	Female	60.1%	39.9%	163
	Male	64.6%	35.4%	223
Belgium	Female	90.4%	9.6%	125
	Male	89.4%	10.6%	104
Croatia	Female	92.1%	7.9%	151
	Male	92.2%	7.8%	90
Finland	Female	86.5%	13.5%	282
	Male	81.9%	18.1%	171
France	Female	80.9%	19.1%	361
	Male	85.6%	14.4%	319
Germany	Female	62.5%	37.5%	376
	Male	68.0%	32.0%	297
Netherlands	Female	93.9%	6.1%	280
	Male	94.8%	5.2%	191
Norway	Female	96.6%	3.4%	349
	Male	90.8%	9.2%	293
Portugal	Female	69.8%	30.2%	298
	Male	69.1%	30.9%	194
Slovenia	Female	81.9%	18.1%	105
	Male	85.6%	14.4%	97
Spain	Female	77.0%	23.0%	113
	Male	78.6%	21.4%	103
Sweden	Female	91.9%	8.1%	222
	Male	92.9%	7.1%	196

* N=5103, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 106: Are you aware of the European Charter for Researchers/ Code of Conduct for the Recruitment of Researchers? (By Country and Gender)

		Yes	No	Total
Austria	Female	6.4%	93.6%	203
	Male	4.4%	95.6%	273
Belgium	Female	8.1%	91.9%	136
	Male	9.7%	90.3%	113
Croatia	Female	5.9%	94.1%	152
	Male	10.0%	90.0%	90
Finland	Female	2.0%	98.0%	355
	Male	4.8%	95.2%	229
France	Female	11.7%	88.3%	419
	Male	15.0%	85.0%	347
Germany	Female	6.0%	94.0%	470
	Male	3.7%	96.3%	356
Netherlands	Female	6.2%	93.8%	291
	Male	6.6%	93.4%	197
Norway	Female	4.2%	95.8%	357
	Male	5.6%	94.4%	303
Portugal	Female	11.5%	88.5%	426
	Male	10.9%	89.1%	258
Slovenia	Female	8.9%	91.1%	112
	Male	10.7%	89.3%	103
Spain	Female	17.4%	82.6%	149
	Male	30.6%	69.4%	134
Sweden	Female	3.9%	96.1%	230
	Male	3.6%	96.4%	197

* N=5900, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 107: Does your contract follow the recommendations from the European Charter for Researchers / Code of Conduct for the Recruitment of Researchers? (By Country and Gender)

		Yes	No	I don't know	Total
Austria	Female	.7%	10.2%	89.1%	147
	Male	1.8%	10.3%	87.9%	223
Belgium	Female	4.0%	.8%	95.2%	125
	Male	4.7%	4.7%	90.7%	107
Croatia	Female	2.7%	6.8%	90.5%	148
	Male	4.5%	5.7%	89.8%	88
Finland	Female	1.4%	1.4%	97.3%	292
	Male	2.2%	5.0%	92.7%	179
France	Female	7.1%	5.2%	87.7%	367
	Male	9.8%	5.8%	84.4%	326
Germany	Female	2.6%	8.6%	88.7%	382
	Male	1.7%	6.9%	91.4%	303
Netherlands	Female	4.9%	.7%	94.3%	283
	Male	7.8%	.5%	91.7%	192
Norway	Female	2.8%	1.1%	96.0%	352
	Male	3.0%	.3%	96.7%	299
Portugal	Female	3.1%	7.4%	89.4%	350
	Male	4.4%	9.3%	86.2%	225
Slovenia	Female	7.0%	7.0%	86.0%	100
	Male	8.3%	5.2%	86.5%	96
Spain	Female	4.3%	19.7%	76.1%	117
	Male	4.5%	27.9%	67.6%	111
Sweden	Female	2.2%	.9%	96.9%	225
	Male	4.1%	.5%	95.4%	196

* N=5233, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 108: In which sector would you want to work after finishing your doctorate? (By Country and Gender; Multiple response)

		Academic research sector (University)	Public non-academic research sector	Private non-academic research sector	Public non- research sector	Private non- research sector	Non Governmental Organisation (NGO)	Military	Other	Total
Austria	Female	74.3%	47.5%	46.5%	23.3%	25.7%	17.8%	1.0%	5.4%	202
	Male	67.0%	45.8%	52.4%	23.1%	35.9%	13.2%	1.8%	4.0%	273
Belgium	Female	72.6%	56.3%	46.7%	28.9%	24.4%	22.2%	.7%	5.9%	135
	Male	88.5%	46.0%	45.1%	27.4%	25.7%	20.4%	.9%	5.3%	113
Croatia	Female	82.2%	34.2%	17.8%	7.2%	7.9%	3.9%	2.0%	1.3%	152
	Male	88.9%	40.0%	31.1%	11.1%	18.9%	11.1%	3.3%	1.1%	90
Finland	Female	71.8%	48.6%	49.7%	31.4%	26.6%	16.1%	.8%	6.2%	354
	Male	83.9%	50.9%	55.7%	25.7%	32.2%	20.0%	9.1%	3.9%	230
France	Female	73.6%	48.7%	42.5%	16.2%	17.3%	17.1%	1.9%	5.2%	421
	Male	77.9%	50.3%	52.0%	13.8%	22.1%	11.2%	1.7%	2.3%	348
Germany	Female	69.6%	49.6%	44.6%	29.2%	28.6%	25.0%	.0%	7.6%	448
	Male	68.7%	42.2%	46.1%	24.7%	34.0%	24.1%	3.0%	3.3%	332
Netherlands	Female	80.8%	52.9%	38.5%	23.4%	14.1%	19.2%	.0%	7.2%	291
	Male	77.7%	53.8%	48.2%	27.4%	26.4%	20.3%	5.1%	3.6%	197
Norway	Female	82.9%	40.1%	44.0%	21.0%	21.8%	14.8%	.3%	5.3%	357
	Male	80.3%	43.0%	54.1%	16.7%	22.0%	14.1%	4.6%	2.0%	305
Portugal	Female	79.4%	40.4%	36.5%	16.6%	15.5%	9.7%	.9%	3.2%	433
	Male	78.7%	32.6%	46.1%	12.0%	24.0%	7.8%	2.7%	4.3%	258
Slovenia	Female	68.0%	49.5%	56.3%	20.4%	26.2%	14.6%	13.6%	1.9%	112
	Male	70	51	58	21	27	15	14	2	103
Spain	Female	78.5%	49.0%	38.3%	9.4%	10.7%	15.4%	2.0%	2.7%	149
	Male	85.1%	56.7%	38.1%	11.2%	11.2%	10.4%	4.5%	3.7%	134
Sweden	Female	70.9%	49.1%	61.3%	21.3%	23.5%	15.2%	3.0%	4.3%	230
	Male	78.8%	45.5%	59.6%	23.2%	32.3%	16.2%	3.5%	2.0%	198

* N=5865, valid percentages, valid n.

Percentages and totals based on respondents within Gender

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at 1.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 109: To what extent do you agree to the following statements regarding your doctorate? The doctorate increases my job opportunities in the academic research sector ... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	.5%	2.0%	8.4%	22.8%	66.3%	202
	Male	1.1%	2.6%	6.3%	22.2%	67.8%	270
Belgium	Female	.0%	2.2%	9.6%	27.2%	61.0%	136
	Male	.0%	1.8%	8.0%	24.1%	66.1%	112
Croatia	Female	3.3%	3.3%	8.6%	17.8%	67.1%	152
	Male	.0%	2.2%	5.6%	20.0%	72.2%	90
Finland	Female	.6%	3.4%	8.2%	29.2%	58.6%	353
	Male	.4%	2.2%	5.7%	30.4%	61.3%	230
France	Female	1.4%	4.8%	11.7%	27.9%	54.3%	420
	Male	2.0%	4.3%	6.6%	20.9%	66.2%	349
Germany	Female	.8%	1.9%	5.5%	20.8%	70.9%	471
	Male	1.4%	2.0%	8.1%	23.5%	65.0%	357
Netherlands	Female	.0%	1.7%	3.1%	25.0%	70.2%	292
	Male	.5%	.5%	3.6%	20.8%	74.6%	197
Norway	Female	.8%	1.1%	7.0%	19.7%	71.3%	356
	Male	.0%	1.0%	3.9%	19.7%	75.3%	304
Portugal	Female	1.4%	4.2%	14.8%	26.8%	52.8%	426
	Male	2.7%	4.3%	10.5%	30.2%	52.3%	258
Slovenia	Female	3.6%	8.0%	10.7%	25.0%	52.7%	112
	Male	1.0%	4.0%	5.0%	20.0%	70.0%	100
Spain	Female	4.1%	8.8%	13.6%	29.3%	44.2%	147
	Male	1.5%	2.2%	11.9%	30.6%	53.7%	134
Sweden	Female	.9%	.4%	5.7%	20.6%	72.4%	228
	Male	.0%	1.5%	4.0%	21.2%	73.2%	198

* N=5894, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 110: To what extent do you agree to the following statements regarding your doctorate? The doctorate increases my job opportunities in the public non-academic research sector ... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	4.6%	7.1%	23.4%	33.5%	31.5%	197
	Male	3.4%	7.5%	18.8%	39.8%	30.5%	266
Belgium	Female	2.9%	5.9%	24.3%	52.2%	14.7%	136
	Male	2.7%	6.3%	25.9%	44.6%	20.5%	112
Croatia	Female	4.9%	11.9%	23.1%	32.9%	27.3%	143
	Male	5.7%	12.5%	20.5%	29.5%	31.8%	88
Finland	Female	2.8%	9.4%	26.8%	43.6%	17.4%	351
	Male	2.6%	4.0%	24.2%	50.2%	18.9%	227
France	Female	6.1%	10.7%	22.2%	32.2%	28.8%	410
	Male	5.2%	8.1%	22.0%	35.8%	28.9%	346
Germany	Female	1.3%	6.1%	17.8%	38.6%	36.2%	461
	Male	1.7%	4.2%	16.9%	47.6%	29.6%	355
Netherlands	Female	1.1%	6.0%	20.0%	53.0%	20.0%	285
	Male	1.0%	4.6%	14.4%	58.2%	21.6%	194
Norway	Female	3.2%	7.5%	19.8%	40.8%	28.7%	348
	Male	1.3%	8.0%	18.1%	42.8%	29.8%	299
Portugal	Female	8.9%	17.0%	26.8%	32.1%	15.3%	418
	Male	8.9%	15.0%	20.6%	36.8%	18.6%	247
Slovenia	Female	13.0%	13.9%	25.9%	25.9%	21.3%	108
	Male	1.9%	11.7%	20.4%	34.0%	32.0%	103
Spain	Female	8.9%	15.1%	25.3%	31.5%	19.2%	146
	Male	3.8%	9.1%	20.5%	43.2%	23.5%	132
Sweden	Female	2.7%	4.9%	25.3%	42.7%	24.4%	225
	Male	1.5%	7.7%	22.6%	42.6%	25.6%	195

* N=5792, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 111: To what extent do you agree to the following statements regarding your doctorate? The doctorate increases my job opportunities in the private non-academic research sector ... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	5.6%	12.8%	29.6%	28.6%	23.5%	196
	Male	4.1%	12.0%	22.2%	42.5%	19.2%	266
Belgium	Female	4.4%	11.1%	25.9%	45.9%	12.6%	135
	Male	5.4%	6.3%	30.4%	39.3%	18.8%	112
Croatia	Female	14.7%	19.6%	26.6%	23.1%	16.1%	143
	Male	14.0%	11.6%	30.2%	25.6%	18.6%	86
Finland	Female	4.9%	13.1%	32.0%	38.7%	11.3%	344
	Male	5.3%	10.6%	30.4%	41.0%	12.8%	227
France	Female	9.5%	19.5%	31.0%	23.7%	16.3%	410
	Male	9.0%	15.9%	28.4%	33.0%	13.6%	345
Germany	Female	1.3%	9.0%	21.6%	38.4%	29.7%	458
	Male	3.1%	7.6%	23.4%	41.2%	24.6%	354
Netherlands	Female	.7%	9.1%	24.9%	49.1%	16.1%	285
	Male	1.0%	8.7%	25.6%	46.7%	17.9%	195
Norway	Female	4.0%	8.4%	27.2%	33.2%	27.2%	346
	Male	1.7%	9.5%	24.3%	39.9%	24.7%	296
Portugal	Female	10.4%	19.9%	31.2%	26.9%	11.6%	413
	Male	9.4%	18.0%	27.9%	32.0%	12.7%	244
Slovenia	Female	19.4%	21.3%	25.9%	24.1%	9.3%	108
	Male	8.8%	17.6%	24.5%	29.4%	19.6%	102
Spain	Female	16.0%	22.9%	22.9%	31.3%	6.9%	144
	Male	8.3%	18.8%	37.6%	19.5%	15.8%	133
Sweden	Female	4.0%	7.6%	30.4%	39.7%	18.3%	224
	Male	3.1%	11.4%	20.7%	42.0%	22.8%	193

* N=5759, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 112: To what extent do you agree to the following statements regarding your doctorate? The doctorate increases my job opportunities in the public non-research sector ... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	11.9%	24.7%	34.0%	20.6%	8.8%	194
	Male	11.4%	20.9%	31.9%	28.5%	7.2%	263
Belgium	Female	12.1%	37.9%	40.2%	6.8%	3.0%	132
	Male	13.5%	35.1%	34.2%	13.5%	3.6%	111
Croatia	Female	19.3%	22.9%	40.0%	13.6%	4.3%	140
	Male	18.6%	23.3%	33.7%	22.1%	2.3%	86
Finland	Female	15.5%	30.4%	35.0%	16.6%	2.6%	349
	Male	9.3%	30.5%	40.7%	15.9%	3.5%	226
France	Female	21.5%	35.1%	31.9%	8.1%	3.5%	405
	Male	25.8%	32.8%	32.3%	7.0%	2.1%	341
Germany	Female	5.2%	18.0%	41.9%	26.2%	8.7%	461
	Male	6.0%	20.9%	39.7%	26.6%	6.9%	350
Netherlands	Female	6.7%	30.0%	45.9%	14.5%	2.8%	283
	Male	7.9%	29.8%	37.2%	21.5%	3.7%	191
Norway	Female	9.7%	26.7%	39.0%	20.2%	4.4%	341
	Male	8.5%	26.2%	37.8%	21.4%	6.1%	294
Portugal	Female	22.0%	30.7%	33.3%	12.3%	1.7%	414
	Male	21.5%	32.9%	29.3%	13.0%	3.3%	246
Slovenia	Female	31.8%	30.8%	26.2%	8.4%	2.8%	107
	Male	13.7%	29.4%	31.4%	15.7%	9.8%	102
Spain	Female	25.7%	38.2%	24.3%	9.0%	2.8%	144
	Male	29.5%	35.7%	24.0%	6.2%	4.7%	129
Sweden	Female	14.9%	29.3%	35.6%	12.2%	8.1%	222
	Male	8.3%	23.3%	40.9%	21.8%	5.7%	193

* N=5724, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 113: To what extent do you agree to the following statements regarding your doctorate? The doctorate increases my job opportunities in the private non-research sector... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	16.4%	30.3%	28.7%	17.4%	7.2%	195
	Male	17.0%	30.2%	27.2%	18.9%	6.8%	265
Belgium	Female	19.5%	39.8%	32.3%	6.0%	2.3%	133
	Male	21.6%	33.3%	27.0%	13.5%	4.5%	111
Croatia	Female	30.5%	27.0%	29.1%	9.2%	4.3%	141
	Male	23.3%	30.2%	29.1%	15.1%	2.3%	86
Finland	Female	19.5%	37.2%	29.5%	10.9%	2.9%	349
	Male	16.7%	35.2%	33.9%	9.7%	4.4%	227
France	Female	28.9%	34.2%	26.4%	8.0%	2.5%	401
	Male	34.5%	36.5%	21.1%	6.4%	1.5%	342
Germany	Female	5.6%	22.8%	39.5%	24.5%	7.6%	461
	Male	7.1%	25.1%	38.0%	22.3%	7.4%	350
Netherlands	Female	9.5%	30.4%	45.2%	12.0%	2.8%	283
	Male	9.4%	40.6%	28.6%	17.7%	3.6%	192
Norway	Female	12.2%	27.4%	38.8%	17.2%	4.4%	343
	Male	10.5%	30.5%	32.9%	20.7%	5.4%	295
Portugal	Female	28.1%	28.8%	30.2%	11.3%	1.7%	417
	Male	26.1%	38.0%	23.7%	9.0%	3.3%	245
Slovenia	Female	37.3%	31.8%	24.5%	3.6%	2.7%	110
	Male	25.5%	29.4%	30.4%	10.8%	3.9%	102
Spain	Female	39.6%	36.1%	17.4%	5.6%	1.4%	144
	Male	47.3%	32.8%	13.7%	3.8%	2.3%	131
Sweden	Female	16.2%	31.5%	36.9%	9.9%	5.4%	222
	Male	11.8%	27.2%	36.9%	17.9%	6.2%	195

* N=5740, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 114: To what extent do you agree to the following statements regarding your doctorate? The doctorate increases my job opportunities in another sector ... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	13.3%	.0%	60.0%	13.3%	13.3%	15
	Male	28.0%	16.0%	28.0%	4.0%	24.0%	25
Belgium	Female	33.3%	27.8%	38.9%	.0%	.0%	18
	Male	50.0%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	.0%	6
Croatia	Female	70.0%	10.0%	10.0%	.0%	10.0%	10
	Male	40.0%	.0%	40.0%	.0%	20.0%	5
Finland	Female	25.6%	7.7%	38.5%	15.4%	12.8%	39
	Male	20.0%	10.0%	40.0%	25.0%	5.0%	20
France	Female	39.3%	8.9%	30.4%	7.1%	14.3%	56
	Male	45.8%	20.8%	25.0%	8.3%	.0%	24
Germany	Female	11.9%	11.9%	33.3%	19.0%	23.8%	42
	Male	40.0%	26.7%	13.3%	6.7%	13.3%	15
Netherlands	Female	18.9%	18.9%	40.5%	18.9%	2.7%	37
	Male	14.3%	19.0%	52.4%	14.3%	.0%	21
Norway	Female	24.0%	16.0%	42.0%	10.0%	8.0%	50
	Male	23.8%	.0%	42.9%	9.5%	23.8%	21
Portugal	Female	26.2%	21.4%	31.0%	14.3%	7.1%	42
	Male	36.0%	20.0%	20.0%	12.0%	12.0%	25
Slovenia	Female	55.6%	11.1%	22.2%	11.1%	.0%	9
	Male	25.0%	12.5%	50.0%	12.5%	.0%	8
Spain	Female	28.0%	32.0%	32.0%	4.0%	4.0%	25
	Male	44.4%	44.4%	11.1%	.0%	.0%	9
Sweden	Female	21.4%	14.3%	57.1%	.0%	7.1%	14
	Male	30.8%	15.4%	46.2%	7.7%	.0%	13

* N=549, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 115: Did you choose to do a doctorate while turning away better paid job opportunities? (By Country and Gender)

		Yes	No	Total
Austria	Female	35.5%	64.5%	203
	Male	44.9%	55.1%	272
Belgium	Female	31.1%	68.9%	135
	Male	41.6%	58.4%	113
Croatia	Female	34.4%	65.6%	151
	Male	43.8%	56.2%	89
Finland	Female	29.7%	70.3%	353
	Male	38.4%	61.6%	229
France	Female	26.1%	73.9%	422
	Male	45.4%	54.6%	346
Germany	Female	35.8%	64.2%	472
	Male	43.2%	56.8%	359
Netherlands	Female	39.4%	60.6%	292
	Male	44.1%	55.9%	195
Norway	Female	39.8%	60.2%	357
	Male	50.2%	49.8%	305
Portugal	Female	30.6%	69.4%	431
	Male	42.6%	57.4%	258
Slovenia	Female	30.4%	69.6%	112
	Male	35.3%	64.7%	102
Spain	Female	40.3%	59.7%	149
	Male	47.0%	53.0%	134
Sweden	Female	34.2%	65.8%	228
	Male	46.2%	53.8%	195

* N=5902, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 116: To what extent do you expect an advantage from your doctoral degree for your later occupation (job)? Largely independent disposition of work ... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	5.0%	6.0%	23.1%	42.2%	23.6%	199
	Male	3.0%	5.6%	32.2%	35.6%	23.6%	267
Belgium	Female	1.6%	2.3%	24.0%	46.5%	25.6%	129
	Male	1.8%	2.7%	17.9%	48.2%	29.5%	112
Croatia	Female	2.7%	5.4%	25.9%	28.6%	37.4%	147
	Male	1.2%	5.8%	22.1%	44.2%	26.7%	86
Finland	Female	1.4%	3.5%	20.2%	50.7%	24.2%	347
	Male	1.3%	4.0%	18.6%	56.2%	19.9%	226
France	Female	1.2%	4.4%	17.3%	41.6%	35.5%	411
	Male	2.9%	3.8%	14.6%	44.0%	34.7%	343
Germany	Female	2.3%	6.0%	20.9%	46.3%	24.5%	469
	Male	2.0%	7.1%	23.2%	43.8%	24.0%	354
Netherlands	Female	1.8%	3.9%	22.9%	49.3%	22.2%	284
	Male	1.0%	1.0%	24.0%	49.0%	25.0%	192
Norway	Female	1.1%	4.9%	20.9%	41.4%	31.7%	350
	Male	.7%	5.0%	21.1%	49.5%	23.7%	299
Portugal	Female	3.9%	8.9%	33.7%	36.0%	17.5%	406
	Male	2.4%	6.0%	29.8%	44.4%	17.3%	248
Slovenia	Female	1.8%	8.9%	25.9%	35.7%	27.7%	112
	Male	2.0%	5.9%	20.6%	47.1%	24.5%	102
Spain	Female	6.3%	9.0%	27.8%	36.1%	20.8%	144
	Male	3.0%	9.1%	25.0%	37.9%	25.0%	132
Sweden	Female	2.7%	4.9%	20.2%	43.0%	29.1%	223
	Male	2.1%	3.6%	19.1%	51.0%	24.2%	194

* N=5778, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 117: To what extent do you expect an advantage from your doctoral degree for your later occupation (job)? Opportunity of pursuing own ideas ... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	2.0%	3.9%	9.9%	44.8%	39.4%	203
	Male	2.2%	4.8%	15.6%	44.8%	32.6%	270
Belgium	Female	.0%	3.8%	19.7%	50.0%	26.5%	132
	Male	.0%	2.7%	15.0%	45.1%	37.2%	113
Croatia	Female	.7%	4.6%	16.4%	28.9%	49.3%	152
	Male	.0%	4.5%	6.7%	33.7%	55.1%	89
Finland	Female	1.4%	2.3%	16.3%	49.7%	30.3%	350
	Male	1.3%	3.1%	14.1%	52.9%	28.6%	227
France	Female	1.0%	1.9%	10.8%	45.8%	40.5%	417
	Male	2.6%	2.6%	10.5%	42.2%	42.2%	344
Germany	Female	1.7%	3.0%	14.4%	48.0%	32.9%	471
	Male	1.7%	5.9%	13.7%	47.1%	31.7%	357
Netherlands	Female	.7%	1.7%	13.2%	56.3%	28.1%	288
	Male	1.0%	3.1%	10.3%	47.9%	37.6%	194
Norway	Female	.6%	3.7%	15.0%	46.7%	34.0%	353
	Male	.3%	4.3%	11.5%	48.7%	35.2%	304
Portugal	Female	1.4%	6.2%	13.5%	49.9%	29.0%	421
	Male	1.2%	1.6%	15.4%	49.0%	32.8%	253
Slovenia	Female	1.8%	5.4%	15.2%	36.6%	41.1%	112
	Male	2.0%	2.9%	13.7%	36.3%	45.1%	102
Spain	Female	2.0%	4.7%	21.5%	40.9%	30.9%	149
	Male	.8%	4.5%	18.0%	45.1%	31.6%	133
Sweden	Female	.4%	1.8%	15.1%	49.3%	33.3%	225
	Male	1.0%	3.0%	15.2%	46.7%	34.0%	197

* N=5856, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 118: To what extent do you expect an advantage from your doctoral degree for your later occupation (job)? Challenging tasks ... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	2.0%	4.0%	11.9%	33.3%	48.8%	201
	Male	3.0%	4.8%	11.2%	39.4%	41.6%	269
Belgium	Female	.0%	.8%	11.5%	56.5%	31.3%	131
	Male	.0%	3.5%	13.3%	50.4%	32.7%	113
Croatia	Female	.7%	2.6%	17.2%	36.4%	43.0%	151
	Male	1.2%	.0%	17.4%	43.0%	38.4%	86
Finland	Female	.9%	1.4%	10.3%	51.4%	36.0%	350
	Male	1.3%	2.2%	12.4%	52.0%	32.0%	225
France	Female	1.0%	4.6%	17.7%	40.7%	36.1%	413
	Male	2.1%	5.6%	13.8%	41.3%	37.2%	341
Germany	Female	1.5%	2.3%	13.3%	47.0%	35.8%	472
	Male	.8%	4.5%	13.2%	45.8%	35.7%	356
Netherlands	Female	.3%	1.0%	11.5%	54.5%	32.5%	286
	Male	1.0%	3.1%	13.0%	47.9%	34.9%	192
Norway	Female	1.1%	.9%	10.3%	43.4%	44.3%	350
	Male	.7%	2.0%	12.4%	48.0%	36.9%	298
Portugal	Female	1.0%	3.3%	14.7%	46.8%	34.2%	421
	Male	1.2%	1.6%	13.3%	48.6%	35.3%	255
Slovenia	Female	2.7%	1.8%	12.5%	43.8%	39.3%	112
	Male	.0%	1.9%	16.5%	41.7%	39.8%	103
Spain	Female	3.5%	8.3%	17.4%	43.1%	27.8%	144
	Male	1.5%	3.0%	18.2%	38.6%	38.6%	132
Sweden	Female	.9%	.9%	11.2%	42.4%	44.6%	224
	Male	.5%	1.0%	11.2%	44.7%	42.6%	197

* N=5822, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 119: To what extent do you expect an advantage from your doctoral degree for your later occupation (job)? Chance of doing something for society ... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	8.5%	14.6%	30.2%	21.6%	25.1%	199
	Male	12.0%	21.0%	28.1%	24.3%	14.6%	267
Belgium	Female	3.8%	13.6%	18.2%	46.2%	18.2%	132
	Male	1.8%	16.8%	19.5%	37.2%	24.8%	113
Croatia	Female	4.0%	13.9%	23.8%	34.4%	23.8%	151
	Male	4.5%	14.8%	23.9%	21.6%	35.2%	88
Finland	Female	4.3%	12.6%	31.5%	35.5%	16.0%	349
	Male	3.1%	13.7%	37.0%	31.3%	15.0%	227
France	Female	6.6%	13.6%	20.4%	31.3%	28.2%	412
	Male	6.4%	12.5%	25.8%	28.7%	26.7%	345
Germany	Female	7.7%	22.2%	30.8%	23.5%	15.8%	468
	Male	11.8%	23.6%	28.7%	24.7%	11.2%	356
Netherlands	Female	2.8%	16.7%	33.8%	30.0%	16.7%	287
	Male	6.2%	21.2%	32.1%	25.9%	14.5%	193
Norway	Female	4.8%	8.8%	26.2%	36.5%	23.6%	351
	Male	5.3%	12.6%	27.2%	35.5%	19.3%	301
Portugal	Female	2.6%	9.1%	25.1%	41.4%	21.8%	418
	Male	3.2%	10.3%	23.8%	37.7%	25.0%	252
Slovenia	Female	4.5%	5.4%	24.1%	36.6%	29.5%	112
	Male	4.9%	12.6%	23.3%	36.9%	22.3%	103
Spain	Female	3.4%	10.8%	21.6%	39.2%	25.0%	148
	Male	1.5%	9.8%	24.1%	32.3%	32.3%	133
Sweden	Female	4.5%	13.4%	26.8%	30.4%	25.0%	224
	Male	4.1%	13.3%	28.6%	34.7%	19.4%	196

* N=5825, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 120: To what extent do you expect an advantage from your doctoral degree for your later occupation (job)? Chance of political influence... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	27.1%	23.6%	25.6%	14.6%	9.0%	199
	Male	34.5%	30.3%	18.4%	11.6%	5.2%	267
Belgium	Female	23.7%	34.4%	26.0%	12.2%	3.8%	131
	Male	30.4%	27.7%	24.1%	12.5%	5.4%	112
Croatia	Female	47.7%	25.8%	17.2%	5.3%	4.0%	151
	Male	44.8%	23.0%	20.7%	5.7%	5.7%	87
Finland	Female	22.1%	34.8%	24.7%	14.9%	3.4%	348
	Male	23.1%	41.8%	23.6%	9.3%	2.2%	225
France	Female	34.3%	28.9%	20.8%	9.3%	6.6%	408
	Male	36.5%	28.4%	20.8%	9.4%	5.0%	342
Germany	Female	20.8%	36.3%	24.9%	13.1%	4.9%	466
	Male	29.7%	26.3%	24.6%	15.5%	4.0%	354
Netherlands	Female	17.7%	35.8%	32.3%	11.3%	2.8%	282
	Male	28.0%	33.2%	24.9%	11.4%	2.6%	193
Norway	Female	21.1%	24.9%	33.7%	14.9%	5.4%	350
	Male	24.4%	27.8%	29.5%	14.6%	3.7%	295
Portugal	Female	35.8%	27.2%	22.6%	11.3%	3.1%	416
	Male	33.6%	30.4%	20.2%	12.3%	3.6%	253
Slovenia	Female	33.9%	25.9%	25.0%	10.7%	4.5%	112
	Male	35.9%	33.0%	15.5%	11.7%	3.9%	103
Spain	Female	41.1%	24.7%	24.0%	6.2%	4.1%	146
	Male	46.2%	26.2%	11.5%	9.2%	6.9%	130
Sweden	Female	27.9%	29.7%	27.9%	9.9%	4.5%	222
	Male	30.8%	39.0%	16.4%	10.3%	3.6%	195

* N=5787, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 121: To what extent do you expect an advantage from your doctoral degree for your later occupation (job)? Career prospects... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	3.5%	13.4%	22.8%	35.6%	24.8%	202
	Male	5.2%	9.3%	25.9%	36.3%	23.3%	270
Belgium	Female	1.5%	9.1%	34.8%	43.9%	10.6%	132
	Male	3.6%	13.4%	33.0%	33.0%	17.0%	112
Croatia	Female	2.0%	8.6%	23.0%	32.9%	33.6%	152
	Male	2.3%	10.3%	26.4%	32.2%	28.7%	87
Finland	Female	4.0%	12.3%	32.3%	36.0%	15.4%	350
	Male	2.6%	14.9%	36.0%	36.8%	9.6%	228
France	Female	9.5%	17.4%	34.2%	24.7%	14.2%	409
	Male	11.9%	18.9%	33.7%	24.4%	11.0%	344
Germany	Female	1.9%	7.9%	24.0%	41.6%	24.6%	471
	Male	3.6%	7.0%	25.7%	42.2%	21.5%	358
Netherlands	Female	1.1%	8.8%	23.0%	47.0%	20.1%	283
	Male	2.1%	13.9%	31.4%	37.1%	15.5%	194
Norway	Female	3.7%	7.2%	26.6%	42.4%	20.1%	349
	Male	2.3%	11.3%	25.5%	44.0%	16.9%	302
Portugal	Female	3.8%	9.1%	21.1%	41.1%	24.9%	418
	Male	3.6%	9.5%	21.7%	42.7%	22.5%	253
Slovenia	Female	2.7%	12.6%	25.2%	38.7%	20.7%	111
	Male	1.0%	7.8%	19.6%	46.1%	25.5%	102
Spain	Female	4.1%	12.4%	31.0%	37.9%	14.5%	145
	Male	3.8%	14.4%	34.8%	34.1%	12.9%	132
Sweden	Female	4.5%	7.6%	28.6%	38.4%	21.0%	224
	Male	4.1%	12.2%	31.1%	38.3%	14.3%	196

* N=5824, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 122: To what extent do you expect an advantage from your doctoral degree for your later occupation (job)? Opportunity for research ... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	1.5%	5.5%	9.0%	29.0%	55.0%	200
	Male	2.6%	2.6%	12.1%	33.5%	49.3%	272
Belgium	Female	.0%	1.5%	6.7%	47.0%	44.8%	134
	Male	.9%	1.8%	12.4%	44.2%	40.7%	113
Croatia	Female	.0%	.7%	7.9%	30.3%	61.2%	152
	Male	.0%	4.5%	9.1%	33.0%	53.4%	88
Finland	Female	.6%	1.4%	8.9%	32.0%	57.1%	350
	Male	.4%	.9%	7.5%	42.7%	48.5%	227
France	Female	1.2%	4.1%	12.6%	35.7%	46.4%	412
	Male	1.4%	2.6%	13.5%	38.6%	43.8%	347
Germany	Female	1.1%	3.0%	10.0%	35.5%	50.4%	470
	Male	1.4%	3.6%	14.3%	38.7%	42.0%	357
Netherlands	Female	.3%	.3%	5.6%	41.0%	52.8%	288
	Male	1.5%	1.0%	6.2%	43.8%	47.4%	194
Norway	Female	.3%	.6%	7.6%	30.3%	61.2%	353
	Male	1.3%	1.7%	7.0%	36.8%	53.2%	299
Portugal	Female	.7%	1.6%	11.3%	33.3%	53.1%	426
	Male	.0%	3.6%	11.1%	39.5%	45.8%	253
Slovenia	Female	.9%	3.6%	5.5%	27.3%	62.7%	110
	Male	.0%	2.9%	9.7%	29.1%	58.3%	103
Spain	Female	.7%	2.0%	10.9%	37.4%	49.0%	147
	Male	.7%	2.2%	9.0%	34.3%	53.7%	134
Sweden	Female	.4%	2.2%	9.3%	32.7%	55.3%	226
	Male	1.5%	1.0%	8.2%	40.2%	49.0%	194

* N=5849, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 123: To what extent do you expect an advantage from your doctoral degree for your later occupation (job)? Social recognition... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	12.6%	13.1%	29.6%	30.7%	14.1%	199
	Male	14.5%	19.0%	32.0%	24.5%	10.0%	269
Belgium	Female	10.4%	20.9%	34.3%	26.9%	7.5%	134
	Male	10.7%	20.5%	37.5%	25.0%	6.3%	112
Croatia	Female	13.2%	14.5%	28.3%	26.3%	17.8%	152
	Male	4.6%	28.7%	26.4%	26.4%	13.8%	87
Finland	Female	5.7%	18.6%	40.0%	28.0%	7.7%	350
	Male	8.8%	22.4%	37.3%	24.6%	7.0%	228
France	Female	15.6%	24.3%	29.2%	21.9%	9.0%	411
	Male	15.1%	26.1%	32.5%	17.7%	8.7%	345
Germany	Female	9.4%	19.4%	29.4%	29.0%	12.8%	469
	Male	8.4%	21.8%	31.6%	26.0%	12.3%	358
Netherlands	Female	5.2%	22.4%	39.2%	24.8%	8.4%	286
	Male	9.3%	19.7%	38.3%	25.4%	7.3%	193
Norway	Female	10.0%	21.4%	36.3%	23.1%	9.1%	350
	Male	11.0%	21.1%	34.8%	23.4%	9.7%	299
Portugal	Female	15.3%	21.3%	34.9%	20.3%	8.1%	418
	Male	15.4%	19.4%	32.4%	23.7%	9.1%	253
Slovenia	Female	12.5%	24.1%	28.6%	25.0%	9.8%	112
	Male	9.8%	18.6%	36.3%	28.4%	6.9%	102
Spain	Female	18.4%	25.2%	31.3%	20.4%	4.8%	147
	Male	21.1%	21.8%	33.1%	18.0%	6.0%	133
Sweden	Female	14.7%	22.7%	32.9%	22.2%	7.6%	225
	Male	16.5%	24.2%	26.3%	26.3%	6.7%	194

* N=5826, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 124: To what extent do you expect an advantage from your doctoral degree for your later occupation (job)? Job security... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	20.9%	22.4%	30.3%	20.4%	6.0%	201
	Male	20.5%	21.3%	23.9%	26.5%	7.8%	268
Belgium	Female	19.8%	27.5%	30.5%	18.3%	3.8%	131
	Male	17.3%	26.4%	28.2%	22.7%	5.5%	110
Croatia	Female	9.2%	12.5%	21.7%	25.0%	31.6%	152
	Male	2.3%	15.9%	34.1%	30.7%	17.0%	88
Finland	Female	29.8%	30.9%	25.2%	10.6%	3.4%	349
	Male	15.4%	36.1%	26.0%	19.8%	2.6%	227
France	Female	30.8%	25.9%	22.7%	15.6%	4.9%	409
	Male	25.2%	24.9%	28.4%	15.9%	5.5%	345
Germany	Female	20.5%	25.4%	31.6%	17.5%	4.9%	468
	Male	19.9%	24.9%	27.2%	22.1%	5.9%	357
Netherlands	Female	14.7%	33.0%	30.9%	17.2%	4.2%	285
	Male	17.5%	25.8%	33.0%	18.6%	5.2%	194
Norway	Female	15.7%	21.7%	26.5%	23.6%	12.5%	351
	Male	11.5%	19.3%	29.4%	30.4%	9.5%	296
Portugal	Female	26.0%	22.2%	22.2%	17.3%	12.3%	415
	Male	25.7%	19.4%	25.7%	17.8%	11.5%	253
Slovenia	Female	25.2%	17.1%	27.9%	23.4%	6.3%	111
	Male	12.6%	12.6%	31.1%	30.1%	13.6%	103
Spain	Female	40.1%	21.8%	18.4%	10.2%	9.5%	147
	Male	34.6%	21.1%	23.3%	10.5%	10.5%	133
Sweden	Female	24.8%	26.6%	27.9%	14.0%	6.8%	222
	Male	16.6%	22.3%	34.2%	20.7%	6.2%	193

* N=5808, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 125: To what extent do you expect an advantage from your doctoral degree for your later occupation (job)? High income... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	16.7%	20.2%	32.8%	21.7%	8.6%	198
	Male	12.5%	19.6%	32.8%	24.0%	11.1%	271
Belgium	Female	12.9%	14.4%	41.7%	28.0%	3.0%	132
	Male	12.5%	19.6%	34.8%	27.7%	5.4%	112
Croatia	Female	18.4%	19.7%	32.9%	17.1%	11.8%	152
	Male	17.2%	23.0%	32.2%	18.4%	9.2%	87
Finland	Female	21.7%	31.4%	28.0%	15.7%	3.1%	350
	Male	16.2%	29.4%	33.3%	17.5%	3.5%	228
France	Female	32.3%	28.1%	26.6%	9.7%	3.2%	402
	Male	34.2%	24.9%	25.7%	10.8%	4.4%	342
Germany	Female	11.1%	23.2%	33.8%	25.7%	6.2%	470
	Male	15.2%	19.7%	27.8%	31.5%	5.9%	356
Netherlands	Female	14.1%	26.1%	37.0%	18.7%	4.2%	284
	Male	15.5%	27.3%	29.4%	23.2%	4.6%	194
Norway	Female	14.2%	27.9%	33.6%	20.2%	4.0%	351
	Male	17.4%	31.2%	25.5%	19.5%	6.4%	298
Portugal	Female	15.9%	21.3%	30.4%	23.2%	9.2%	414
	Male	17.3%	18.9%	31.1%	24.8%	7.9%	254
Slovenia	Female	21.4%	23.2%	32.1%	17.0%	6.3%	112
	Male	12.6%	21.4%	29.1%	26.2%	10.7%	103
Spain	Female	31.3%	29.9%	22.9%	9.0%	6.9%	144
	Male	35.1%	21.6%	27.6%	10.4%	5.2%	134
Sweden	Female	15.6%	19.2%	30.8%	27.7%	6.7%	224
	Male	15.4%	22.1%	28.7%	24.6%	9.2%	195

* N=5807, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 126: To what extent do you expect an advantage from your doctoral degree for your later occupation (job)? Social security... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	18.8%	26.4%	28.9%	20.8%	5.1%	197
	Male	14.9%	17.5%	34.9%	25.3%	7.4%	269
Belgium	Female	20.5%	20.5%	42.4%	14.4%	2.3%	132
	Male	15.0%	23.9%	40.7%	16.8%	3.5%	113
Croatia	Female	11.9%	15.9%	26.5%	25.8%	19.9%	151
	Male	8.0%	18.4%	37.9%	25.3%	10.3%	87
Finland	Female	20.6%	30.9%	33.5%	12.3%	2.6%	349
	Male	12.8%	27.3%	39.2%	18.1%	2.6%	227
France	Female	27.0%	23.0%	30.4%	14.9%	4.7%	404
	Male	27.0%	23.0%	33.7%	13.4%	2.9%	344
Germany	Female	15.0%	27.6%	32.5%	20.7%	4.3%	468
	Male	17.1%	25.3%	31.7%	21.6%	4.2%	356
Netherlands	Female	11.6%	27.5%	38.0%	18.7%	4.2%	284
	Male	16.1%	26.9%	29.0%	25.4%	2.6%	193
Norway	Female	14.9%	21.7%	38.0%	18.3%	7.1%	350
	Male	16.8%	19.2%	38.4%	19.9%	5.7%	297
Portugal	Female	28.6%	25.5%	26.4%	14.2%	5.3%	416
	Male	31.0%	22.2%	24.6%	17.1%	5.2%	252
Slovenia	Female	20.5%	18.8%	30.4%	22.3%	8.0%	112
	Male	7.8%	16.7%	37.3%	27.5%	10.8%	102
Spain	Female	28.6%	20.4%	32.0%	10.9%	8.2%	147
	Male	20.3%	23.3%	31.6%	15.8%	9.0%	133
Sweden	Female	22.5%	21.6%	29.7%	19.8%	6.3%	222
	Male	16.4%	24.1%	34.9%	16.4%	8.2%	195

* N=5800, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 127: To what extent do you expect an advantage from your doctoral degree for your later occupation (job)? Prevention of unemployment... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	26.3%	24.7%	25.3%	16.7%	7.1%	198
	Male	20.9%	17.2%	28.4%	23.9%	9.7%	268
Belgium	Female	19.1%	24.4%	32.1%	22.1%	2.3%	131
	Male	23.2%	22.3%	32.1%	18.8%	3.6%	112
Croatia	Female	18.4%	12.5%	22.4%	27.0%	19.7%	152
	Male	11.4%	19.3%	29.5%	25.0%	14.8%	88
Finland	Female	28.9%	27.2%	28.9%	11.7%	3.2%	349
	Male	17.3%	25.2%	33.2%	19.9%	4.4%	226
France	Female	35.0%	27.1%	22.7%	11.0%	4.2%	409
	Male	29.3%	26.7%	24.9%	14.8%	4.3%	345
Germany	Female	20.6%	25.7%	26.1%	21.6%	6.0%	467
	Male	17.7%	26.1%	28.4%	22.8%	5.1%	356
Netherlands	Female	16.3%	27.3%	33.0%	19.1%	4.3%	282
	Male	17.6%	26.9%	33.7%	18.1%	3.6%	193
Norway	Female	18.5%	21.1%	28.8%	23.9%	7.7%	351
	Male	16.4%	18.1%	34.2%	24.2%	7.0%	298
Portugal	Female	27.4%	21.2%	23.8%	17.1%	10.5%	420
	Male	26.9%	22.5%	24.5%	17.4%	8.7%	253
Slovenia	Female	28.6%	24.1%	24.1%	15.2%	8.0%	112
	Male	13.6%	17.5%	38.8%	19.4%	10.7%	103
Spain	Female	36.3%	21.2%	21.2%	12.3%	8.9%	146
	Male	32.1%	23.1%	23.9%	15.7%	5.2%	134
Sweden	Female	26.1%	26.1%	27.9%	12.6%	7.2%	222
	Male	13.8%	23.6%	32.3%	21.0%	9.2%	195

* N=5810, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 128: For how long was your funding arranged at the start of your doctorate? (By Country and Gender)

		1 Year or less	Up to 2 years	Up to 3 years	Up to 4 years	More than 4 years	Total
Austria	Female	21.0%	27.0%	38.0%	13.0%	1.0%	100
	Male	20.3%	23.5%	43.8%	11.8%	.7%	153
Belgium	Female	21.4%	45.2%	6.3%	23.8%	3.2%	126
	Male	24.8%	35.2%	3.8%	28.6%	7.6%	105
Croatia	Female	4.9%	2.9%	6.9%	26.5%	58.8%	102
	Male	4.9%	1.6%	1.6%	24.6%	67.2%	61
Finland	Female	48.0%	10.3%	17.9%	20.9%	3.0%	302
	Male	57.1%	11.0%	12.6%	18.1%	1.1%	182
France	Female	16.0%	8.6%	70.8%	4.0%	.6%	325
	Male	7.9%	5.3%	84.1%	1.7%	1.0%	302
Germany	Female	28.4%	32.7%	32.7%	4.0%	2.3%	352
	Male	26.4%	37.7%	31.1%	3.3%	1.5%	273
Netherlands	Female	15.0%	6.4%	10.9%	60.3%	7.5%	267
	Male	13.0%	4.3%	6.0%	71.2%	5.4%	184
Norway	Female	2.6%	1.2%	42.4%	52.1%	1.8%	340
	Male	3.5%	1.8%	43.2%	48.8%	2.8%	285
Portugal	Female	35.6%	.9%	12.3%	49.0%	2.3%	351
	Male	38.3%	1.0%	14.9%	45.3%	.5%	201
Slovenia	Female	8.1%	5.8%	12.8%	25.6%	47.7%	86
	Male	7.1%	4.8%	8.3%	22.6%	57.1%	84
Spain	Female	21.1%	8.8%	5.3%	61.4%	3.5%	114
	Male	25.7%	7.1%	5.3%	61.1%	.9%	113
Sweden	Female	18.0%	6.5%	8.0%	47.0%	20.5%	200
	Male	18.3%	9.5%	11.2%	29.6%	31.4%	169

* N=4777, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 129: How do you judge your level of competencies at the start of your doctorate in the following areas? - Teaching skills (By Country and Gender)

		1 Very low	2	3	4	5 Very high	Total
Austria	Female	10.8%	26.6%	34.0%	15.8%	12.8%	203
	Male	11.0%	27.5%	30.0%	18.7%	12.8%	273
Belgium	Female	9.6%	36.3%	34.8%	15.6%	3.7%	135
	Male	8.8%	20.4%	39.8%	25.7%	5.3%	113
Croatia	Female	7.2%	17.1%	30.9%	28.9%	15.8%	152
	Male	7.9%	19.1%	30.3%	30.3%	12.4%	89
Finland	Female	8.2%	33.9%	30.5%	20.6%	6.8%	354
	Male	9.6%	30.6%	35.4%	17.5%	7.0%	229
France	Female	16.7%	37.6%	27.6%	13.6%	4.5%	420
	Male	15.5%	31.0%	31.3%	17.5%	4.6%	348
Germany	Female	10.8%	30.3%	28.8%	23.1%	7.0%	472
	Male	4.7%	28.5%	40.2%	22.6%	3.9%	358
Netherlands	Female	5.5%	36.0%	34.2%	21.6%	2.7%	292
	Male	4.6%	28.7%	32.3%	25.1%	9.2%	195
Norway	Female	5.6%	22.5%	33.8%	29.3%	8.7%	355
	Male	4.0%	18.5%	38.3%	31.7%	7.6%	303
Portugal	Female	9.3%	21.2%	33.3%	29.1%	7.0%	429
	Male	7.1%	22.0%	36.1%	28.2%	6.7%	255
Slovenia	Female	9.8%	24.1%	28.6%	20.5%	17.0%	112
	Male	3.9%	26.5%	37.3%	23.5%	8.8%	102
Spain	Female	14.1%	36.2%	30.9%	15.4%	3.4%	149
	Male	19.4%	27.6%	32.8%	15.7%	4.5%	134
Sweden	Female	8.7%	32.3%	30.6%	21.8%	6.6%	229
	Male	6.6%	25.4%	35.0%	26.9%	6.1%	197

* N=5898, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 130: How do you judge your level of competencies at the start of your doctorate in the following areas? - Language skills (By Country and Gender)

		1 Very low	2	3	4	5 Very high	Total
Austria	Female	2.0%	10.8%	27.6%	38.4%	21.2%	203
	Male	2.2%	14.6%	29.6%	34.3%	19.3%	274
Belgium	Female	.7%	15.4%	34.6%	39.7%	9.6%	136
	Male	2.7%	9.7%	38.1%	38.9%	10.6%	113
Croatia	Female	.0%	2.6%	30.3%	42.1%	25.0%	152
	Male	1.1%	7.9%	31.5%	42.7%	16.9%	89
Finland	Female	1.7%	11.6%	30.0%	36.5%	20.1%	353
	Male	1.3%	11.4%	37.7%	36.0%	13.6%	228
France	Female	5.3%	19.2%	34.6%	28.1%	12.7%	416
	Male	4.6%	17.5%	34.7%	32.4%	10.9%	349
Germany	Female	1.5%	11.4%	27.3%	37.5%	22.2%	472
	Male	1.7%	15.1%	29.1%	37.2%	17.0%	358
Netherlands	Female	1.0%	7.6%	30.6%	46.7%	14.1%	291
	Male	.5%	7.1%	32.1%	39.3%	20.9%	196
Norway	Female	.3%	7.0%	27.3%	47.6%	17.7%	355
	Male	.3%	8.5%	35.7%	37.0%	18.4%	305
Portugal	Female	.7%	8.1%	39.1%	38.2%	13.9%	432
	Male	.4%	10.5%	32.7%	46.7%	9.7%	257
Slovenia	Female	.0%	5.4%	30.4%	36.6%	27.7%	112
	Male	2.9%	14.6%	29.1%	37.9%	15.5%	103
Spain	Female	2.0%	26.8%	36.2%	24.8%	10.1%	149
	Male	2.2%	23.1%	41.0%	23.1%	10.4%	134
Sweden	Female	1.3%	12.2%	27.4%	36.5%	22.6%	230
	Male	2.0%	7.6%	28.4%	42.6%	19.3%	197

* N=5904, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 131: How do you judge your level of competencies at the start of your doctorate in the following areas? - Research ethics (By Country and Gender)

		1 Very low	2	3	4	5 Very high	Total
Austria	Female	4.4%	13.8%	33.5%	25.1%	23.2%	203
	Male	7.0%	19.5%	29.8%	29.0%	14.7%	272
Belgium	Female	3.0%	15.6%	38.5%	34.8%	8.1%	135
	Male	3.5%	7.1%	44.2%	38.9%	6.2%	113
Croatia	Female	2.0%	9.2%	20.4%	31.6%	36.8%	152
	Male	5.6%	10.1%	24.7%	30.3%	29.2%	89
Finland	Female	2.3%	8.8%	28.1%	42.3%	18.5%	352
	Male	1.7%	7.9%	35.4%	41.5%	13.5%	229
France	Female	7.2%	18.1%	32.8%	28.4%	13.5%	415
	Male	6.6%	19.1%	35.5%	27.7%	11.0%	346
Germany	Female	3.4%	14.2%	31.8%	35.8%	14.8%	472
	Male	3.4%	13.8%	33.9%	33.9%	15.0%	354
Netherlands	Female	1.0%	9.6%	39.4%	39.0%	11.0%	292
	Male	2.1%	7.7%	33.3%	40.5%	16.4%	195
Norway	Female	1.4%	5.6%	31.1%	42.7%	19.2%	354
	Male	2.0%	9.8%	34.8%	40.7%	12.8%	305
Portugal	Female	2.3%	8.0%	31.5%	37.3%	20.9%	426
	Male	2.0%	9.8%	26.2%	47.7%	14.5%	256
Slovenia	Female	.0%	12.5%	25.9%	38.4%	23.2%	112
	Male	1.9%	14.6%	31.1%	30.1%	22.3%	103
Spain	Female	4.7%	16.9%	31.1%	31.8%	15.5%	148
	Male	6.8%	21.1%	28.6%	32.3%	11.3%	133
Sweden	Female	7.0%	21.1%	31.1%	28.5%	12.3%	228
	Male	4.6%	16.9%	37.4%	30.8%	10.3%	195

* N=5879, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 132: How do you judge your level of competencies at the start of your doctorate in the following areas? - Information technology (By Country and Gender)

		1 Very low	2	3	4	5 Very high	Total
Austria	Female	2.0%	13.8%	34.5%	33.0%	16.7%	203
	Male	1.5%	7.4%	28.3%	34.6%	28.3%	272
Belgium	Female	6.6%	23.5%	34.6%	31.6%	3.7%	136
	Male	.0%	15.0%	34.5%	37.2%	13.3%	113
Croatia	Female	2.0%	7.3%	33.1%	37.7%	19.9%	151
	Male	2.2%	2.2%	29.2%	37.1%	29.2%	89
Finland	Female	2.0%	17.3%	38.0%	32.0%	10.8%	353
	Male	1.3%	7.8%	32.6%	38.3%	20.0%	230
France	Female	6.2%	22.4%	37.0%	28.9%	5.5%	419
	Male	3.2%	11.2%	30.5%	39.9%	15.2%	348
Germany	Female	2.1%	11.0%	37.4%	38.2%	11.3%	471
	Male	.6%	7.6%	25.6%	39.7%	26.5%	355
Netherlands	Female	2.1%	17.2%	46.2%	27.2%	7.2%	290
	Male	1.0%	6.6%	29.1%	38.3%	25.0%	196
Norway	Female	.8%	9.1%	45.0%	39.1%	5.9%	353
	Male	1.6%	4.6%	28.2%	47.5%	18.0%	305
Portugal	Female	.9%	8.2%	40.6%	42.9%	7.5%	429
	Male	.4%	8.2%	30.0%	44.0%	17.5%	257
Slovenia	Female	.0%	12.6%	36.9%	27.0%	23.4%	111
	Male	.0%	5.8%	27.2%	43.7%	23.3%	103
Spain	Female	3.4%	18.9%	42.6%	27.0%	8.1%	148
	Male	4.5%	16.7%	27.3%	34.8%	16.7%	132
Sweden	Female	1.8%	20.3%	31.3%	36.6%	10.1%	227
	Male	1.0%	4.6%	32.7%	35.7%	26.0%	196

* N=5887, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 133: How do you judge your level of competencies in the following areas now? - Theories of the subject (By Country and Gender)

		1 Very low	2	3	4	5 Very high	Total
Austria	Female	.0%	4.9%	20.2%	54.2%	20.7%	203
	Male	.0%	1.8%	16.1%	56.8%	25.3%	273
Belgium	Female	.7%	3.7%	10.4%	63.4%	21.6%	134
	Male	.0%	.0%	13.3%	55.8%	31.0%	113
Croatia	Female	.0%	2.6%	10.6%	55.6%	31.1%	151
	Male	.0%	2.2%	14.4%	54.4%	28.9%	90
Finland	Female	.6%	1.7%	18.6%	63.0%	16.1%	354
	Male	.0%	3.9%	21.7%	57.0%	17.4%	230
France	Female	.2%	1.0%	15.8%	56.6%	26.5%	419
	Male	.9%	.9%	17.0%	56.0%	25.3%	348
Germany	Female	.4%	1.3%	14.2%	60.7%	23.4%	471
	Male	.0%	1.7%	18.2%	53.9%	26.3%	358
Netherlands	Female	.0%	1.7%	11.7%	63.1%	23.4%	290
	Male	.5%	1.0%	9.6%	66.0%	22.8%	197
Norway	Female	.6%	1.4%	15.7%	64.6%	17.7%	356
	Male	.0%	.7%	10.2%	64.7%	24.4%	303
Portugal	Female	.0%	1.4%	12.3%	61.2%	25.1%	430
	Male	.0%	2.3%	14.5%	59.8%	23.4%	256
Slovenia	Female	.9%	2.7%	18.8%	51.8%	25.9%	112
	Male	.0%	3.9%	18.6%	49.0%	28.4%	102
Spain	Female	.0%	2.0%	18.8%	59.1%	20.1%	149
	Male	.8%	4.5%	19.5%	57.1%	18.0%	133
Sweden	Female	.4%	.9%	15.2%	57.4%	26.1%	230
	Male	.5%	1.5%	13.6%	57.6%	26.8%	198

* N=5900, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 134: How do you judge your level of competencies in the following areas now? - Methods of my subject (By Country and Gender)

		1 Very low	2	3	4	5 Very high	Total
Austria	Female	.5%	5.4%	16.3%	51.5%	26.2%	202
	Male	.0%	3.7%	12.1%	52.7%	31.5%	273
Belgium	Female	.0%	2.2%	19.9%	52.9%	25.0%	136
	Male	.0%	1.8%	12.4%	61.1%	24.8%	113
Croatia	Female	.0%	3.3%	11.9%	51.0%	33.8%	151
	Male	.0%	4.5%	18.0%	47.2%	30.3%	89
Finland	Female	.6%	1.7%	20.2%	58.8%	18.8%	352
	Male	.4%	2.6%	18.8%	63.8%	14.4%	229
France	Female	.2%	1.0%	16.5%	55.3%	27.0%	418
	Male	1.7%	.9%	19.4%	49.7%	28.3%	346
Germany	Female	.4%	2.3%	18.5%	57.1%	21.7%	471
	Male	.0%	2.5%	16.5%	57.3%	23.7%	358
Netherlands	Female	.0%	3.1%	11.8%	59.9%	25.3%	289
	Male	1.5%	1.0%	11.3%	61.5%	24.6%	195
Norway	Female	.6%	1.7%	17.2%	58.8%	21.8%	354
	Male	.0%	2.0%	16.7%	54.4%	26.9%	305
Portugal	Female	.5%	1.2%	13.7%	58.4%	26.3%	430
	Male	.4%	2.7%	16.1%	59.6%	21.2%	255
Slovenia	Female	.9%	.9%	19.6%	52.7%	25.9%	112
	Male	.0%	2.9%	16.5%	50.5%	30.1%	103
Spain	Female	.0%	3.4%	21.5%	50.3%	24.8%	149
	Male	.0%	3.0%	19.4%	52.2%	25.4%	134
Sweden	Female	.0%	.9%	14.4%	58.5%	26.2%	229
	Male	.0%	2.0%	13.6%	60.1%	24.2%	198

* N=5891, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 135: How do you judge your level of competencies in the following areas now? - Transferable skills (e.g. presenting, report writing, project management etc.) (By Country and Gender)

		1 Very low	2	3	4	5 Very high	Total
Austria	Female	.0%	2.5%	13.8%	47.3%	36.5%	203
	Male	.0%	2.2%	16.1%	52.7%	28.9%	273
Belgium	Female	.0%	2.2%	14.7%	59.6%	23.5%	136
	Male	.0%	2.7%	15.0%	58.4%	23.9%	113
Croatia	Female	.0%	3.3%	13.2%	52.3%	31.1%	151
	Male	1.1%	3.4%	21.6%	53.4%	20.5%	88
Finland	Female	.6%	.8%	15.9%	57.2%	25.5%	353
	Male	.0%	1.3%	22.6%	56.5%	19.6%	230
France	Female	.5%	2.9%	16.9%	54.2%	25.5%	419
	Male	.9%	2.6%	19.8%	54.0%	22.7%	348
Germany	Female	.0%	.9%	14.7%	54.8%	29.6%	469
	Male	.0%	1.7%	15.4%	53.8%	29.1%	357
Netherlands	Female	.0%	2.1%	13.8%	67.8%	16.3%	289
	Male	.0%	.0%	14.3%	60.2%	25.5%	196
Norway	Female	.0%	1.4%	16.1%	61.3%	21.2%	354
	Male	.3%	1.0%	14.8%	61.3%	22.6%	305
Portugal	Female	.7%	1.2%	18.0%	57.2%	22.9%	428
	Male	.0%	1.6%	16.8%	61.3%	20.3%	256
Slovenia	Female	.9%	.9%	13.5%	47.7%	36.9%	111
	Male	2.0%	3.0%	19.8%	51.5%	23.8%	101
Spain	Female	.7%	3.4%	27.5%	43.0%	25.5%	149
	Male	.0%	3.7%	24.6%	51.5%	20.1%	134
Sweden	Female	.0%	.0%	11.8%	62.0%	26.2%	229
	Male	.0%	.5%	15.2%	60.4%	23.9%	197

* N=5889, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

**Table II - 136: How do you judge your level of competencies in the following areas now? - Teaching skills
(By Country and Gender)**

		1 Very low	2	3	4	5 Very high	Total
Austria	Female	5.4%	13.8%	27.6%	34.5%	18.7%	203
	Male	4.4%	13.6%	30.1%	34.6%	17.3%	272
Belgium	Female	3.0%	17.8%	28.1%	40.7%	10.4%	135
	Male	1.8%	8.8%	23.0%	52.2%	14.2%	113
Croatia	Female	.7%	4.7%	12.7%	43.3%	38.7%	150
	Male	1.1%	2.2%	19.1%	49.4%	28.1%	89
Finland	Female	4.0%	10.2%	32.8%	40.4%	12.7%	354
	Male	2.6%	12.7%	42.4%	31.0%	11.4%	229
France	Female	5.7%	11.5%	24.4%	41.9%	16.5%	418
	Male	7.2%	12.1%	24.5%	42.7%	13.5%	347
Germany	Female	4.7%	14.9%	23.8%	41.2%	15.5%	471
	Male	2.0%	10.1%	34.9%	41.3%	11.7%	358
Netherlands	Female	2.4%	14.1%	31.0%	44.1%	8.3%	290
	Male	2.6%	9.7%	31.1%	40.8%	15.8%	196
Norway	Female	2.5%	10.4%	27.0%	46.5%	13.5%	355
	Male	2.6%	7.6%	23.4%	51.2%	15.2%	303
Portugal	Female	4.2%	10.1%	27.7%	41.1%	16.9%	426
	Male	3.9%	7.5%	27.5%	48.6%	12.5%	255
Slovenia	Female	3.6%	7.2%	20.7%	45.0%	23.4%	111
	Male	2.0%	6.9%	32.7%	45.5%	12.9%	101
Spain	Female	6.7%	16.8%	26.2%	37.6%	12.8%	149
	Male	8.2%	14.2%	28.4%	38.1%	11.2%	134
Sweden	Female	2.6%	7.5%	27.6%	49.1%	13.2%	228
	Male	1.5%	5.1%	26.9%	48.2%	18.3%	197

* N=5884, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 137: How do you judge your level of competencies in the following areas now? - Language skills (By Country and Gender)

		1 Very low	2	3	4	5 Very high	Total
Austria	Female	.0%	5.4%	22.7%	39.4%	32.5%	203
	Male	.4%	4.0%	19.0%	51.1%	25.5%	274
Belgium	Female	.0%	1.5%	22.1%	59.6%	16.9%	136
	Male	.0%	1.8%	20.4%	65.5%	12.4%	113
Croatia	Female	.0%	.0%	9.3%	49.7%	41.1%	151
	Male	1.1%	.0%	15.7%	56.2%	27.0%	89
Finland	Female	.0%	2.5%	18.4%	49.0%	30.0%	353
	Male	.4%	2.6%	20.9%	53.5%	22.6%	230
France	Female	.5%	6.7%	21.3%	48.9%	22.5%	417
	Male	1.7%	4.9%	26.2%	48.4%	18.7%	347
Germany	Female	.2%	4.5%	18.9%	43.7%	32.7%	471
	Male	1.1%	3.6%	20.4%	47.2%	27.7%	358
Netherlands	Female	.0%	1.4%	15.6%	60.4%	22.6%	288
	Male	.5%	1.5%	15.9%	50.3%	31.8%	195
Norway	Female	.3%	.8%	16.9%	57.1%	24.9%	354
	Male	.0%	3.0%	19.7%	50.2%	27.2%	305
Portugal	Female	.5%	1.9%	15.9%	55.4%	26.4%	428
	Male	.0%	2.0%	13.3%	66.0%	18.8%	256
Slovenia	Female	.9%	.0%	12.5%	50.9%	35.7%	112
	Male	.0%	6.9%	17.6%	49.0%	26.5%	102
Spain	Female	.0%	6.0%	26.8%	40.9%	26.2%	149
	Male	.0%	6.8%	26.3%	48.1%	18.8%	133
Sweden	Female	.4%	1.7%	13.1%	53.7%	31.0%	229
	Male	.0%	1.5%	12.7%	57.9%	27.9%	197

* N=5890, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 138: How do you judge your level of competencies in the following areas now? - Research ethics (By Country and Gender)

		1 Very low	2	3	4	5 Very high	Total
Austria	Female	.5%	8.9%	17.3%	36.6%	36.6%	202
	Male	2.6%	8.1%	24.8%	39.6%	24.8%	270
Belgium	Female	.7%	1.5%	25.4%	57.5%	14.9%	134
	Male	1.8%	1.8%	23.0%	54.9%	18.6%	113
Croatia	Female	.0%	2.0%	9.3%	37.1%	51.7%	151
	Male	1.1%	4.5%	13.5%	42.7%	38.2%	89
Finland	Female	.3%	3.7%	12.8%	52.3%	31.0%	352
	Male	.4%	3.5%	21.5%	50.9%	23.7%	228
France	Female	2.2%	7.8%	19.2%	45.3%	25.5%	411
	Male	4.1%	6.7%	29.0%	43.2%	17.1%	345
Germany	Female	.2%	6.6%	23.9%	45.5%	23.7%	468
	Male	1.7%	4.6%	28.2%	43.0%	22.5%	351
Netherlands	Female	.3%	2.1%	22.5%	58.1%	17.0%	289
	Male	2.1%	2.6%	20.6%	52.1%	22.7%	194
Norway	Female	.3%	1.4%	14.7%	53.1%	30.5%	354
	Male	.0%	4.3%	17.1%	53.3%	25.3%	304
Portugal	Female	.7%	1.6%	15.7%	47.9%	34.0%	426
	Male	.0%	2.0%	15.4%	55.5%	27.2%	254
Slovenia	Female	.9%	.9%	9.8%	50.0%	38.4%	112
	Male	1.0%	5.8%	15.5%	47.6%	30.1%	103
Spain	Female	1.3%	6.0%	21.5%	41.6%	29.5%	149
	Male	3.7%	9.0%	23.9%	37.3%	26.1%	134
Sweden	Female	1.8%	4.8%	22.8%	42.5%	28.1%	228
	Male	.0%	6.6%	22.4%	49.0%	21.9%	196

* N=5857, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 139: How do you judge your level of competencies in the following areas now? - Information technology (By Country and Gender)

		1 Very low	2	3	4	5 Very high	Total
Austria	Female	.5%	5.0%	24.8%	39.1%	30.7%	202
	Male	.7%	3.3%	18.8%	40.4%	36.8%	272
Belgium	Female	.7%	10.4%	26.9%	50.7%	11.2%	134
	Male	.0%	2.7%	18.6%	54.9%	23.9%	113
Croatia	Female	.7%	.0%	12.1%	55.0%	32.2%	149
	Male	.0%	1.1%	4.5%	53.9%	40.4%	89
Finland	Female	.3%	3.1%	26.1%	55.1%	15.3%	352
	Male	.9%	2.2%	19.5%	46.9%	30.5%	226
France	Female	2.4%	6.3%	26.7%	49.5%	15.0%	412
	Male	2.3%	2.3%	22.7%	47.4%	25.3%	344
Germany	Female	.6%	3.8%	22.0%	50.9%	22.6%	468
	Male	.0%	3.1%	17.6%	46.7%	32.6%	353
Netherlands	Female	.7%	4.8%	31.4%	51.4%	11.7%	290
	Male	1.0%	1.0%	14.9%	50.8%	32.3%	195
Norway	Female	.3%	2.9%	29.7%	55.4%	11.7%	350
	Male	.3%	3.0%	14.8%	53.9%	28.0%	304
Portugal	Female	.2%	1.7%	15.6%	62.3%	20.3%	424
	Male	.0%	1.6%	14.5%	54.1%	29.8%	255
Slovenia	Female	.9%	1.8%	15.5%	53.6%	28.2%	110
	Male	1.0%	2.0%	10.9%	51.5%	34.7%	101
Spain	Female	1.3%	2.7%	25.5%	51.0%	19.5%	149
	Male	1.5%	3.8%	16.7%	47.7%	30.3%	132
Sweden	Female	1.8%	4.8%	24.7%	49.8%	18.9%	227
	Male	.0%	1.5%	15.4%	48.2%	34.9%	195

* N=5846, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 140: Did you receive any kind of training (e. g. courses) at your university during your doctorate? (By Country and Gender)

		Yes	No. I received training outside my university	No	Total
Austria	Female	69.5%	11.3%	19.2%	203
	Male	74.7%	6.2%	19.0%	273
Belgium	Female	76.5%	8.1%	15.4%	136
	Male	76.1%	8.0%	15.9%	113
Croatia	Female	51.3%	24.3%	24.3%	152
	Male	48.9%	32.2%	18.9%	90
Finland	Female	91.3%	5.1%	3.7%	355
	Male	90.4%	3.5%	6.1%	230
France	Female	69.3%	9.9%	20.8%	423
	Male	70.5%	10.9%	18.6%	349
Germany	Female	48.3%	16.9%	34.7%	472
	Male	42.4%	16.6%	41.0%	361
Netherlands	Female	86.6%	7.2%	6.2%	292
	Male	77.7%	8.6%	13.7%	197
Norway	Female	95.5%	2.5%	2.0%	356
	Male	92.1%	4.3%	3.6%	305
Portugal	Female	43.5%	19.9%	36.6%	432
	Male	42.2%	18.2%	39.5%	258
Slovenia	Female	51.8%	15.2%	33.0%	112
	Male	58.3%	11.7%	30.1%	103
Spain	Female	77.9%	8.1%	14.1%	149
	Male	85.8%	5.2%	9.0%	134
Sweden	Female	96.1%	2.2%	1.7%	229
	Male	95.4%	2.0%	2.5%	197

* N=5921, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 141: Was the training you received voluntary or mandatory? - Theories of my subject (By Country and Gender)

		Voluntary (mentioned)	Mandatory (mentioned)	Not applicable	Total
Austria	Female	39.7%	37.4%	22.9%	131
	Male	36.3%	48.4%	15.4%	182
Belgium	Female	38.0%	19.6%	42.4%	92
	Male	46.8%	21.5%	31.6%	79
Croatia	Female	33.3%	53.0%	13.6%	66
	Male	26.8%	48.8%	24.4%	41
Finland	Female	42.7%	46.8%	10.5%	295
	Male	42.0%	46.3%	11.7%	188
France	Female	40.8%	17.2%	42.0%	262
	Male	53.0%	22.3%	24.7%	215
Germany	Female	38.2%	23.5%	38.2%	204
	Male	45.5%	25.8%	28.8%	132
Netherlands	Female	47.6%	19.9%	32.5%	231
	Male	55.9%	28.7%	15.4%	143
Norway	Female	31.3%	56.7%	11.9%	319
	Male	21.8%	69.5%	8.8%	262
Portugal	Female	36.3%	40.4%	23.4%	171
	Male	36.0%	50.0%	14.0%	100
Slovenia	Female	21.8%	65.5%	12.7%	55
	Male	28.8%	63.5%	7.7%	52
Spain	Female	21.1%	67.9%	11.0%	109
	Male	17.6%	73.1%	9.3%	108
Sweden	Female	39.0%	47.1%	13.8%	210
	Male	36.8%	56.1%	7.0%	171

* N=3818, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 142: Was the training you received voluntary or mandatory? - Methods of my subject (By Country and Gender)

		Voluntary (mentioned)	Mandatory (mentioned)	Not applicable	Total
Austria	Female	49.2%	30.5%	20.3%	128
	Male	44.0%	40.8%	15.2%	184
Belgium	Female	51.6%	19.8%	28.6%	91
	Male	46.9%	21.0%	32.1%	81
Croatia	Female	47.0%	37.9%	15.2%	66
	Male	35.9%	28.2%	35.9%	39
Finland	Female	49.1%	42.9%	8.0%	287
	Male	45.7%	41.4%	12.9%	186
France	Female	42.4%	18.2%	39.4%	264
	Male	56.9%	19.0%	24.1%	216
Germany	Female	53.1%	22.5%	24.4%	213
	Male	45.8%	26.7%	27.5%	131
Netherlands	Female	53.4%	20.6%	26.0%	223
	Male	51.1%	29.2%	19.7%	137
Norway	Female	35.0%	47.9%	17.0%	311
	Male	27.1%	58.9%	14.0%	258
Portugal	Female	40.7%	40.1%	19.2%	172
	Male	43.4%	40.4%	16.2%	99
Slovenia	Female	34.5%	45.5%	20.0%	55
	Male	38.0%	56.0%	6.0%	50
Spain	Female	20.6%	62.6%	16.8%	107
	Male	22.2%	60.2%	17.6%	108
Sweden	Female	36.8%	45.0%	18.2%	209
	Male	38.8%	52.9%	8.2%	170

* N=3785, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 143: Was the training you received voluntary or mandatory? - Transferable skills, e.g. presenting, report writing, project management etc. (By Country and Gender)

		Voluntary (mentioned)	Mandatory (mentioned)	Not applicable	Total
Austria	Female	51.9%	19.3%	28.9%	135
	Male	45.0%	26.2%	28.8%	191
Belgium	Female	61.4%	14.9%	23.8%	101
	Male	60.2%	9.6%	30.1%	83
Croatia	Female	36.1%	22.2%	41.7%	72
	Male	31.6%	15.8%	52.6%	38
Finland	Female	65.0%	20.5%	14.5%	297
	Male	67.4%	14.0%	18.7%	193
France	Female	46.2%	17.3%	36.5%	266
	Male	42.8%	25.9%	31.3%	201
Germany	Female	65.7%	14.6%	19.7%	213
	Male	55.6%	21.5%	23.0%	135
Netherlands	Female	52.8%	29.9%	17.3%	231
	Male	52.1%	30.3%	17.6%	142
Norway	Female	43.8%	24.7%	31.6%	320
	Male	44.6%	16.9%	38.5%	260
Portugal	Female	33.0%	26.7%	40.3%	176
	Male	25.7%	34.7%	39.6%	101
Slovenia	Female	35.1%	35.1%	29.8%	57
	Male	37.0%	25.9%	37.0%	54
Spain	Female	29.9%	37.4%	32.7%	107
	Male	29.0%	24.3%	46.7%	107
Sweden	Female	38.1%	41.0%	21.0%	210
	Male	40.4%	39.3%	20.2%	178

* N=3868, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 144: Was the training you received voluntary or mandatory? - Teaching skills (By Country and Gender)

		Voluntary (mentioned)	Mandatory (mentioned)	Not applicable	Total
Austria	Female	35.4%	6.9%	57.7%	130
	Male	30.3%	10.1%	59.6%	188
Belgium	Female	36.7%	8.2%	55.1%	98
	Male	40.2%	6.1%	53.7%	82
Croatia	Female	37.0%	13.7%	49.3%	73
	Male	23.1%	7.7%	69.2%	39
Finland	Female	56.5%	4.9%	38.6%	306
	Male	58.0%	3.6%	38.3%	193
France	Female	22.1%	20.5%	57.4%	258
	Male	32.8%	27.5%	39.7%	204
Germany	Female	41.9%	7.6%	50.5%	210
	Male	33.6%	13.0%	53.4%	131
Netherlands	Female	37.9%	13.6%	48.5%	235
	Male	32.8%	16.1%	51.1%	137
Norway	Female	30.4%	12.5%	57.1%	312
	Male	26.1%	16.3%	57.6%	257
Portugal	Female	18.9%	8.0%	73.1%	175
	Male	25.3%	3.0%	71.7%	99
Slovenia	Female	21.4%	10.7%	67.9%	56
	Male	19.6%	17.6%	62.7%	51
Spain	Female	31.8%	13.1%	55.1%	107
	Male	29.4%	11.0%	59.6%	109
Sweden	Female	24.2%	55.5%	20.4%	211
	Male	29.7%	54.9%	15.4%	182

* N=3843, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 145: Was the training you received voluntary or mandatory? Language skills (By Country and Gender)

		Voluntary (mentioned)	Mandatory (mentioned)	Not applicable	Total
Austria	Female	41.5%	3.1%	55.4%	130
	Male	42.3%	9.0%	48.7%	189
Belgium	Female	65.0%	1.0%	34.0%	100
	Male	56.1%	7.3%	36.6%	82
Croatia	Female	32.9%	5.5%	61.6%	73
	Male	18.4%	5.3%	76.3%	38
Finland	Female	69.2%	9.6%	21.2%	302
	Male	63.9%	7.3%	28.8%	191
France	Female	40.6%	9.8%	49.6%	256
	Male	37.0%	14.9%	48.1%	208
Germany	Female	43.6%	2.9%	53.4%	204
	Male	36.4%	7.8%	55.8%	129
Netherlands	Female	40.3%	13.3%	46.4%	233
	Male	48.2%	11.7%	40.1%	137
Norway	Female	38.7%	3.8%	57.5%	315
	Male	31.8%	6.7%	61.6%	255
Portugal	Female	32.6%	5.2%	62.2%	172
	Male	23.2%	4.0%	72.7%	99
Slovenia	Female	25.0%	8.9%	66.1%	56
	Male	37.5%	7.1%	55.4%	56
Spain	Female	37.1%	5.7%	57.1%	105
	Male	37.0%	6.5%	56.5%	108
Sweden	Female	37.7%	8.5%	53.8%	212
	Male	41.6%	6.2%	52.2%	178

* N=3828, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 146: Was the training you received voluntary or mandatory? - Research ethics (By Country and Gender)

		Voluntary (mentioned)	Mandatory (mentioned)	Not applicable	Total
Austria	Female	26.9%	20.0%	53.1%	130
	Male	30.8%	14.8%	54.4%	182
Belgium	Female	27.7%	5.3%	67.0%	94
	Male	31.3%	8.8%	60.0%	80
Croatia	Female	31.9%	16.7%	51.4%	72
	Male	16.2%	2.7%	81.1%	37
Finland	Female	54.2%	20.1%	25.8%	299
	Male	55.0%	13.1%	31.9%	191
France	Female	23.0%	8.6%	68.4%	256
	Male	25.0%	9.8%	65.2%	204
Germany	Female	21.4%	6.0%	72.6%	201
	Male	18.3%	6.3%	75.4%	126
Netherlands	Female	22.1%	16.5%	61.5%	231
	Male	18.8%	14.3%	66.9%	133
Norway	Female	19.9%	55.6%	24.5%	331
	Male	18.5%	50.6%	30.9%	265
Portugal	Female	23.6%	17.2%	59.2%	174
	Male	23.2%	26.3%	50.5%	99
Slovenia	Female	23.2%	17.9%	58.9%	56
	Male	29.8%	12.3%	57.9%	57
Spain	Female	34.9%	5.7%	59.4%	106
	Male	24.3%	17.8%	57.9%	107
Sweden	Female	27.5%	47.9%	24.6%	211
	Male	26.5%	51.4%	22.1%	181

* N=3823, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 147: Was the training you received voluntary or mandatory? - Information technology (By Country and Gender)

		Voluntary (mentioned)	Mandatory (mentioned)	Not applicable	Total
Austria	Female	44.1%	7.1%	48.8%	127
	Male	35.7%	11.0%	53.3%	182
Belgium	Female	51.6%	6.3%	42.1%	95
	Male	53.8%	3.8%	42.5%	80
Croatia	Female	41.7%	11.1%	47.2%	72
	Male	31.6%	7.9%	60.5%	38
Finland	Female	66.8%	6.0%	27.2%	301
	Male	69.9%	2.1%	28.0%	193
France	Female	36.3%	11.1%	52.7%	262
	Male	38.9%	11.1%	50.0%	208
Germany	Female	40.3%	5.5%	54.2%	201
	Male	43.8%	3.9%	52.3%	128
Netherlands	Female	33.3%	5.2%	61.5%	231
	Male	33.1%	7.9%	59.0%	139
Norway	Female	44.6%	6.3%	49.1%	316
	Male	41.4%	6.3%	52.3%	256
Portugal	Female	39.1%	17.8%	43.2%	169
	Male	30.4%	17.6%	52.0%	102
Slovenia	Female	36.4%	12.7%	50.9%	55
	Male	39.2%	9.8%	51.0%	51
Spain	Female	35.1%	19.8%	45.0%	111
	Male	29.6%	19.4%	50.9%	108
Sweden	Female	39.5%	21.0%	39.5%	210
	Male	44.7%	13.4%	41.9%	179

* N=814, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 148: To what extent are you satisfied with the training you received? - Theories of my subject (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all satisfied	2	3	4	5 Very satisfied	Total
Austria	Female	10.5%	18.5%	28.2%	24.2%	18.5%	124
	Male	5.8%	9.5%	25.3%	37.4%	22.1%	190
Belgium	Female	6.0%	14.5%	37.3%	28.9%	13.3%	83
	Male	9.7%	9.7%	20.8%	44.4%	15.3%	72
Croatia	Female	6.7%	20.0%	29.3%	34.7%	9.3%	75
	Male	12.2%	14.6%	34.1%	34.1%	4.9%	41
Finland	Female	4.3%	12.3%	28.2%	41.9%	13.3%	301
	Male	3.5%	8.9%	32.2%	43.6%	11.9%	202
France	Female	10.1%	10.1%	24.3%	35.8%	19.7%	218
	Male	7.2%	10.6%	28.4%	34.6%	19.2%	208
Germany	Female	12.9%	14.0%	29.8%	27.5%	15.7%	178
	Male	11.9%	7.9%	27.8%	32.5%	19.8%	126
Netherlands	Female	3.2%	6.4%	31.1%	44.7%	14.6%	219
	Male	5.0%	8.6%	30.9%	41.0%	14.4%	139
Norway	Female	5.6%	11.0%	31.0%	35.1%	17.2%	319
	Male	4.5%	7.1%	26.8%	40.1%	21.6%	269
Portugal	Female	7.2%	13.9%	28.3%	32.5%	18.1%	166
	Male	8.1%	5.1%	34.3%	34.3%	18.2%	99
Slovenia	Female	10.5%	12.3%	28.1%	29.8%	19.3%	57
	Male	3.5%	8.8%	28.1%	38.6%	21.1%	57
Spain	Female	14.8%	20.9%	24.3%	31.3%	8.7%	115
	Male	14.5%	15.5%	34.5%	26.4%	9.1%	110
Sweden	Female	3.3%	11.7%	24.9%	38.5%	21.6%	213
	Male	3.9%	7.2%	27.1%	45.9%	16.0%	181

* N=3762, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 149: To what extent are you satisfied with the training you received? - Methods of my subject (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all satisfied	2	3	4	5 Very satisfied	Total
Austria	Female	10.7%	14.0%	24.0%	34.7%	16.5%	121
	Male	7.3%	9.8%	24.4%	36.8%	21.8%	193
Belgium	Female	5.5%	13.2%	29.7%	41.8%	9.9%	91
	Male	8.5%	12.7%	19.7%	43.7%	15.5%	71
Croatia	Female	12.0%	17.3%	24.0%	34.7%	12.0%	75
	Male	21.4%	14.3%	19.0%	42.9%	2.4%	42
Finland	Female	4.3%	11.7%	31.0%	37.3%	15.7%	300
	Male	3.5%	8.5%	38.0%	35.5%	14.5%	200
France	Female	10.9%	12.3%	27.3%	31.8%	17.7%	220
	Male	8.8%	10.7%	29.8%	34.6%	16.1%	205
Germany	Female	9.2%	11.2%	31.1%	31.1%	17.3%	196
	Male	7.9%	11.9%	31.0%	29.4%	19.8%	126
Netherlands	Female	4.4%	10.2%	28.4%	44.0%	12.9%	225
	Male	4.4%	8.0%	33.6%	36.5%	17.5%	137
Norway	Female	4.8%	14.1%	33.0%	33.3%	14.7%	312
	Male	5.0%	10.0%	32.0%	35.5%	17.4%	259
Portugal	Female	5.7%	14.4%	32.8%	29.3%	17.8%	174
	Male	7.1%	8.2%	33.7%	36.7%	14.3%	98
Slovenia	Female	11.1%	13.0%	27.8%	27.8%	20.4%	54
	Male	1.8%	10.7%	26.8%	42.9%	17.9%	56
Spain	Female	15.2%	19.6%	26.8%	33.9%	4.5%	112
	Male	16.4%	17.3%	32.7%	24.5%	9.1%	110
Sweden	Female	7.0%	10.7%	28.8%	33.5%	20.0%	215
	Male	4.4%	7.1%	33.5%	39.0%	15.9%	182

* N=3774, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 150: To what extent are you satisfied with the training you received? - Transferable skills (e.g. presenting, report writing, project management etc.) (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all satisfied	2	3	4	5 Very satisfied	Total
Austria	Female	15.2%	10.7%	27.7%	25.0%	21.4%	112
	Male	10.4%	15.6%	29.5%	28.3%	16.2%	173
Belgium	Female	3.4%	9.1%	21.6%	45.5%	20.5%	88
	Male	6.9%	8.3%	34.7%	37.5%	12.5%	72
Croatia	Female	25.0%	15.3%	23.6%	19.4%	16.7%	72
	Male	15.4%	23.1%	30.8%	25.6%	5.1%	39
Finland	Female	3.4%	12.0%	34.2%	37.7%	12.7%	292
	Male	5.6%	18.5%	36.9%	31.3%	7.7%	195
France	Female	12.1%	10.7%	28.6%	31.7%	17.0%	224
	Male	10.2%	14.7%	37.1%	28.4%	9.6%	197
Germany	Female	5.5%	7.7%	23.0%	41.0%	23.0%	183
	Male	7.2%	9.6%	32.0%	33.6%	17.6%	125
Netherlands	Female	1.8%	6.6%	25.1%	50.2%	16.3%	227
	Male	2.2%	9.0%	35.1%	41.8%	11.9%	134
Norway	Female	7.9%	17.5%	36.1%	30.0%	8.6%	280
	Male	9.9%	13.0%	44.4%	23.3%	9.4%	223
Portugal	Female	7.1%	14.8%	32.3%	32.3%	13.5%	155
	Male	13.5%	13.5%	28.1%	33.7%	11.2%	89
Slovenia	Female	18.9%	11.3%	37.7%	22.6%	9.4%	53
	Male	9.6%	11.5%	38.5%	23.1%	17.3%	52
Spain	Female	18.3%	20.2%	26.9%	26.0%	8.7%	104
	Male	25.5%	17.9%	29.2%	20.8%	6.6%	106
Sweden	Female	9.6%	12.1%	31.8%	35.9%	10.6%	198
	Male	6.9%	12.0%	34.3%	33.7%	13.1%	175

* N=3568, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 151: To what extent are you satisfied with the training you received? - Teaching skills (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all satisfied	2	3	4	5 Very satisfied	Total
Austria	Female	23.7%	18.6%	26.8%	18.6%	12.4%	97
	Male	27.8%	18.4%	32.3%	13.3%	8.2%	158
Belgium	Female	14.3%	11.4%	40.0%	25.7%	8.6%	70
	Male	11.9%	16.9%	32.2%	35.6%	3.4%	59
Croatia	Female	24.3%	22.9%	28.6%	11.4%	12.9%	70
	Male	21.1%	23.7%	26.3%	18.4%	10.5%	38
Finland	Female	16.7%	23.7%	37.0%	17.1%	5.4%	257
	Male	16.0%	22.7%	42.5%	15.5%	3.3%	181
France	Female	26.4%	16.0%	26.4%	21.2%	9.9%	212
	Male	20.4%	15.2%	34.6%	21.5%	8.4%	191
Germany	Female	19.1%	17.8%	24.2%	23.6%	15.3%	157
	Male	23.2%	15.2%	34.8%	13.4%	13.4%	112
Netherlands	Female	7.2%	19.2%	37.5%	28.8%	7.2%	208
	Male	15.7%	13.9%	40.9%	20.9%	8.7%	115
Norway	Female	18.9%	22.6%	36.6%	16.9%	4.9%	243
	Male	15.7%	15.7%	44.8%	17.1%	6.7%	210
Portugal	Female	18.2%	25.8%	31.8%	12.9%	11.4%	132
	Male	27.5%	18.8%	31.3%	15.0%	7.5%	80
Slovenia	Female	33.3%	25.5%	23.5%	13.7%	3.9%	51
	Male	22.4%	28.6%	26.5%	12.2%	10.2%	49
Spain	Female	34.7%	20.4%	26.5%	17.3%	1.0%	98
	Male	44.7%	18.4%	21.4%	9.7%	5.8%	103
Sweden	Female	14.7%	17.2%	30.4%	28.4%	9.3%	204
	Male	9.2%	11.6%	37.0%	33.5%	8.7%	173

* N=3258, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 152: To what extent are you satisfied with the training you received? - Language skills (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all satisfied	2	3	4	5 Very satisfied	Total
Austria	Female	19.4%	14.3%	27.6%	20.4%	18.4%	98
	Male	14.3%	19.9%	34.8%	22.4%	8.7%	161
Belgium	Female	6.1%	7.3%	32.9%	37.8%	15.9%	82
	Male	10.4%	11.9%	23.9%	37.3%	16.4%	67
Croatia	Female	31.8%	24.2%	18.2%	15.2%	10.6%	66
	Male	22.2%	22.2%	33.3%	16.7%	5.6%	36
Finland	Female	4.1%	12.3%	34.7%	34.0%	14.9%	268
	Male	6.0%	16.3%	44.6%	27.7%	5.4%	184
France	Female	19.7%	18.3%	26.0%	23.6%	12.5%	208
	Male	17.8%	14.1%	41.6%	20.0%	6.5%	185
Germany	Female	19.6%	12.2%	34.5%	25.7%	8.1%	148
	Male	18.6%	11.8%	42.2%	21.6%	5.9%	102
Netherlands	Female	3.4%	11.2%	36.9%	36.9%	11.7%	206
	Male	4.2%	7.5%	38.3%	29.2%	20.8%	120
Norway	Female	13.6%	15.6%	40.7%	21.8%	8.2%	243
	Male	15.8%	13.4%	45.5%	17.7%	7.7%	209
Portugal	Female	14.9%	22.0%	31.2%	20.6%	11.3%	141
	Male	25.3%	12.7%	38.0%	16.5%	7.6%	79
Slovenia	Female	28.0%	20.0%	26.0%	18.0%	8.0%	50
	Male	24.5%	22.4%	20.4%	16.3%	16.3%	49
Spain	Female	22.7%	18.6%	36.1%	18.6%	4.1%	97
	Male	37.1%	17.1%	26.7%	11.4%	7.6%	105
Sweden	Female	15.7%	10.8%	40.0%	23.8%	9.7%	185
	Male	8.1%	12.5%	46.9%	26.3%	6.3%	160

* N=3249, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 153: To what extent are you satisfied with the training you received? - Research ethics (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all satisfied	2	3	4	5 Very satisfied	Total
Austria	Female	19.4%	15.3%	27.6%	20.4%	17.3%	98
	Male	22.3%	17.2%	32.5%	16.6%	11.5%	157
Belgium	Female	13.6%	7.6%	54.5%	21.2%	3.0%	66
	Male	17.2%	17.2%	37.9%	20.7%	6.9%	58
Croatia	Female	24.6%	13.0%	31.9%	15.9%	14.5%	69
	Male	22.9%	22.9%	31.4%	20.0%	2.9%	35
Finland	Female	5.8%	15.0%	36.5%	30.4%	12.3%	260
	Male	8.2%	14.8%	46.4%	21.9%	8.7%	183
France	Female	18.0%	21.3%	31.5%	20.2%	9.0%	178
	Male	23.8%	16.9%	36.0%	15.7%	7.6%	172
Germany	Female	22.1%	16.2%	32.4%	22.1%	7.4%	136
	Male	21.1%	12.6%	48.4%	11.6%	6.3%	95
Netherlands	Female	7.6%	13.2%	43.1%	28.4%	7.6%	197
	Male	9.2%	10.1%	43.1%	22.9%	14.7%	109
Norway	Female	7.8%	13.6%	35.0%	29.3%	14.3%	294
	Male	8.6%	13.5%	42.6%	21.3%	13.9%	244
Portugal	Female	17.3%	15.8%	31.7%	23.0%	12.2%	139
	Male	15.5%	15.5%	35.7%	25.0%	8.3%	84
Slovenia	Female	14.0%	22.0%	32.0%	20.0%	12.0%	50
	Male	17.6%	23.5%	21.6%	17.6%	19.6%	51
Spain	Female	28.1%	20.8%	28.1%	19.8%	3.1%	96
	Male	37.3%	15.7%	26.5%	15.7%	4.9%	102
Sweden	Female	10.3%	11.9%	39.2%	26.8%	11.9%	194
	Male	10.5%	11.1%	34.5%	31.6%	12.3%	171

* N=3238, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 154: To what extent are you satisfied with the training you received? - Information technology (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all satisfied	2	3	4	5 Very satisfied	Total
Austria	Female	18.8%	13.9%	36.6%	17.8%	12.9%	101
	Male	16.4%	20.8%	30.8%	18.9%	13.2%	159
Belgium	Female	10.5%	5.3%	44.7%	31.6%	7.9%	76
	Male	6.1%	19.7%	39.4%	27.3%	7.6%	66
Croatia	Female	30.4%	15.9%	24.6%	20.3%	8.7%	69
	Male	20.0%	11.4%	40.0%	22.9%	5.7%	35
Finland	Female	5.7%	18.6%	43.3%	25.5%	6.8%	263
	Male	8.4%	14.0%	47.5%	24.6%	5.6%	179
France	Female	17.3%	18.8%	28.2%	28.2%	7.4%	202
	Male	14.8%	11.5%	47.3%	19.8%	6.6%	182
Germany	Female	14.5%	11.7%	37.2%	29.0%	7.6%	145
	Male	12.0%	16.0%	41.0%	24.0%	7.0%	100
Netherlands	Female	6.2%	13.9%	53.6%	20.1%	6.2%	194
	Male	3.6%	9.1%	47.3%	22.7%	17.3%	110
Norway	Female	12.5%	17.3%	46.7%	18.4%	5.1%	255
	Male	11.8%	16.0%	46.7%	16.5%	9.0%	212
Portugal	Female	10.3%	18.1%	36.1%	25.8%	9.7%	155
	Male	14.0%	15.1%	36.0%	27.9%	7.0%	86
Slovenia	Female	27.5%	11.8%	39.2%	13.7%	7.8%	51
	Male	15.7%	13.7%	39.2%	17.6%	13.7%	51
Spain	Female	18.6%	22.5%	35.3%	18.6%	4.9%	102
	Male	26.9%	21.2%	33.7%	16.3%	1.9%	104
Sweden	Female	11.8%	18.2%	42.2%	20.3%	7.5%	187
	Male	8.5%	11.6%	48.8%	20.7%	10.4%	164

* N=3248, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 155: How supportive do you find your supervisor in planning and reviewing your training? (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all supportive	2	3	4	5 Very supportive	Total
Austria	Female	12.6%	19.5%	30.5%	17.9%	19.5%	190
	Male	10.7%	12.6%	24.5%	28.0%	24.1%	261
Belgium	Female	10.3%	15.4%	27.2%	30.9%	16.2%	136
	Male	8.9%	17.0%	26.8%	28.6%	18.8%	112
Croatia	Female	6.8%	17.0%	24.5%	23.8%	27.9%	147
	Male	7.8%	16.7%	22.2%	23.3%	30.0%	90
Finland	Female	6.8%	13.1%	25.6%	30.7%	23.9%	352
	Male	6.6%	16.7%	25.9%	29.8%	21.1%	228
France	Female	8.4%	19.7%	22.5%	28.1%	21.3%	417
	Male	9.7%	12.6%	20.8%	31.4%	25.5%	341
Germany	Female	14.0%	24.5%	25.4%	21.4%	14.7%	449
	Male	13.9%	18.6%	24.5%	28.9%	14.2%	339
Netherlands	Female	3.1%	11.8%	21.5%	34.6%	29.1%	289
	Male	4.7%	11.4%	22.3%	34.7%	26.9%	193
Norway	Female	2.8%	10.7%	25.8%	27.0%	33.7%	356
	Male	3.6%	9.6%	22.8%	31.8%	32.1%	302
Portugal	Female	5.2%	11.1%	21.3%	29.3%	33.1%	423
	Male	4.0%	13.7%	19.8%	30.6%	31.9%	248
Slovenia	Female	9.5%	19.0%	21.9%	20.0%	29.5%	105
	Male	4.1%	11.2%	24.5%	24.5%	35.7%	98
Spain	Female	6.8%	21.9%	19.9%	26.0%	25.3%	146
	Male	13.5%	12.0%	23.3%	27.1%	24.1%	133
Sweden	Female	6.5%	15.7%	22.6%	29.6%	25.7%	230
	Male	5.1%	12.2%	20.4%	29.6%	32.7%	196

* N=5781, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

**Table II - 156: How useful is the feedback you receive from your supervisor with regard to your research?
(By Country and Gender)**

		1 Not at all useful	2	3	4	5 Very useful	Total
Austria	Female	9.5%	14.8%	22.2%	25.9%	27.5%	189
	Male	3.5%	14.7%	18.5%	29.7%	33.6%	259
Belgium	Female	5.9%	12.5%	17.6%	36.8%	27.2%	136
	Male	2.7%	13.4%	20.5%	41.1%	22.3%	112
Croatia	Female	9.5%	10.9%	30.6%	25.9%	23.1%	147
	Male	4.4%	20.0%	21.1%	32.2%	22.2%	90
Finland	Female	3.7%	10.6%	16.3%	31.7%	37.7%	350
	Male	4.8%	13.2%	24.6%	30.7%	26.8%	228
France	Female	3.4%	15.4%	21.4%	28.4%	31.3%	415
	Male	6.1%	9.3%	14.9%	33.8%	35.9%	343
Germany	Female	3.4%	19.1%	27.2%	27.4%	22.9%	445
	Male	7.0%	13.6%	26.4%	31.2%	21.8%	330
Netherlands	Female	.3%	6.6%	10.8%	42.7%	39.6%	288
	Male	2.6%	8.2%	15.5%	33.5%	40.2%	194
Norway	Female	1.1%	9.3%	16.9%	30.7%	42.0%	355
	Male	1.7%	8.6%	14.3%	34.6%	40.9%	301
Portugal	Female	4.2%	9.9%	17.4%	30.0%	38.5%	426
	Male	2.4%	10.9%	21.0%	32.3%	33.5%	248
Slovenia	Female	5.7%	20.0%	21.9%	23.8%	28.6%	105
	Male	2.1%	16.5%	22.7%	28.9%	29.9%	97
Spain	Female	6.2%	15.9%	20.7%	28.3%	29.0%	145
	Male	7.5%	15.8%	18.0%	30.8%	27.8%	133
Sweden	Female	1.3%	13.6%	17.5%	32.5%	35.1%	228
	Male	2.6%	7.1%	18.9%	30.1%	41.3%	196

* N=5760, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 157: Does any kind of formal, binding agreement between you and your supervisor (such as a contract, or university regulations) exist that defines the role of your supervisor? (By Country and Gender)

		Yes	No	I don't know	Total
Austria	Female	41.4%	38.7%	19.9%	186
	Male	43.8%	38.8%	17.4%	258
Belgium	Female	50.0%	14.0%	36.0%	136
	Male	61.3%	19.8%	18.9%	111
Croatia	Female	42.8%	37.2%	20.0%	145
	Male	36.0%	38.2%	25.8%	89
Finland	Female	55.7%	24.0%	20.3%	350
	Male	55.8%	23.2%	21.0%	224
France	Female	65.3%	18.9%	15.8%	412
	Male	73.1%	14.5%	12.4%	338
Germany	Female	41.1%	47.7%	11.2%	438
	Male	44.7%	41.3%	14.0%	329
Netherlands	Female	75.8%	6.0%	18.2%	285
	Male	75.6%	10.9%	13.5%	193
Norway	Female	84.8%	7.3%	7.9%	355
	Male	82.6%	5.4%	12.0%	299
Portugal	Female	49.0%	28.3%	22.7%	410
	Male	48.1%	29.5%	22.4%	241
Slovenia	Female	61.5%	20.2%	18.3%	104
	Male	68.0%	22.7%	9.3%	97
Spain	Female	53.8%	32.4%	13.8%	145
	Male	54.2%	25.2%	20.6%	131
Sweden	Female	74.2%	13.5%	12.2%	229
	Male	75.4%	9.2%	15.4%	195

* N=5700, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 158: Does any kind of formal, binding agreement between you and your supervisor (such as a contract, or university regulations) exist that defines your own role? (By Country and Gender)

		Yes	No	I don't know	Total
Austria	Female	44.1%	38.2%	17.7%	186
	Male	41.0%	42.6%	16.4%	256
Belgium	Female	44.1%	22.1%	33.8%	136
	Male	59.1%	21.8%	19.1%	110
Croatia	Female	48.6%	37.3%	14.1%	142
	Male	46.6%	35.2%	18.2%	88
Finland	Female	52.1%	27.8%	20.1%	349
	Male	49.1%	27.2%	23.7%	224
France	Female	61.0%	21.7%	17.3%	410
	Male	68.5%	16.2%	15.3%	340
Germany	Female	39.6%	48.6%	11.8%	442
	Male	47.6%	38.3%	14.2%	332
Netherlands	Female	75.5%	6.6%	17.8%	286
	Male	74.7%	13.9%	11.3%	194
Norway	Female	74.6%	9.6%	15.8%	354
	Male	75.7%	7.0%	17.3%	301
Portugal	Female	49.9%	29.2%	20.9%	407
	Male	44.3%	34.2%	21.5%	237
Slovenia	Female	61.5%	21.2%	17.3%	104
	Male	63.9%	23.7%	12.4%	97
Spain	Female	49.7%	37.2%	13.1%	145
	Male	55.0%	22.9%	22.1%	131
Sweden	Female	61.1%	15.7%	23.1%	229
	Male	71.6%	10.8%	17.5%	194

* N=5694, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 159: How you feel your supervisor is fulfilling his role as an expert in my field of research (By Country and Gender)

		1 Poor	2	3	4	5 Excellent	Total
Austria	Female	7.4%	8.9%	21.1%	27.9%	34.7%	190
	Male	5.4%	5.4%	17.3%	31.2%	40.8%	260
Belgium	Female	8.1%	10.3%	19.1%	41.2%	21.3%	136
	Male	8.0%	8.0%	22.3%	33.0%	28.6%	112
Croatia	Female	8.8%	12.2%	17.0%	34.0%	27.9%	147
	Male	5.6%	10.0%	21.1%	31.1%	32.2%	90
Finland	Female	4.3%	7.7%	16.2%	37.5%	34.4%	352
	Male	6.1%	11.8%	18.4%	32.5%	31.1%	228
France	Female	4.5%	11.5%	18.7%	31.8%	33.5%	418
	Male	6.4%	5.5%	16.6%	34.4%	37.0%	343
Germany	Female	4.4%	14.4%	25.3%	30.9%	24.9%	450
	Male	8.5%	8.2%	19.7%	35.9%	27.6%	340
Netherlands	Female	.7%	3.8%	18.0%	40.5%	37.0%	289
	Male	.0%	5.1%	17.9%	37.4%	39.5%	195
Norway	Female	3.4%	7.9%	17.5%	36.6%	34.6%	355
	Male	3.0%	9.0%	15.0%	33.6%	39.5%	301
Portugal	Female	3.8%	8.5%	17.2%	36.9%	33.6%	425
	Male	4.1%	7.3%	18.7%	35.0%	35.0%	246
Slovenia	Female	6.7%	14.3%	21.0%	21.9%	36.2%	105
	Male	4.1%	8.2%	18.4%	30.6%	38.8%	98
Spain	Female	4.1%	12.3%	17.1%	33.6%	32.9%	146
	Male	6.8%	9.0%	18.8%	36.1%	29.3%	133
Sweden	Female	4.3%	9.1%	17.8%	32.6%	36.1%	230
	Male	1.5%	7.1%	17.3%	35.7%	38.3%	196

* N=5785, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 160: How you feel your supervisor is fulfilling his role in providing regular guidance? (By Country and Gender)

		1 Poor	2	3	4	5 Excellent	Total
Austria	Female	12.4%	16.1%	21.5%	23.1%	26.9%	186
	Male	8.3%	11.1%	22.6%	30.2%	27.8%	252
Belgium	Female	11.5%	13.7%	21.4%	37.4%	16.0%	131
	Male	9.1%	7.3%	19.1%	50.0%	14.5%	110
Croatia	Female	8.0%	13.9%	31.4%	23.4%	23.4%	137
	Male	10.2%	13.6%	21.6%	34.1%	20.5%	88
Finland	Female	7.3%	14.6%	21.3%	32.7%	24.2%	343
	Male	10.2%	17.3%	22.7%	31.6%	18.2%	225
France	Female	9.6%	16.5%	18.2%	30.0%	25.8%	407
	Male	9.9%	8.1%	16.7%	37.6%	27.8%	335
Germany	Female	11.8%	17.0%	21.3%	32.1%	17.9%	442
	Male	10.8%	17.8%	21.1%	34.6%	15.7%	332
Netherlands	Female	2.1%	7.1%	18.4%	37.8%	34.6%	283
	Male	5.3%	6.8%	16.3%	40.0%	31.6%	190
Norway	Female	3.2%	12.1%	15.3%	35.8%	33.5%	346
	Male	3.7%	8.5%	16.7%	36.4%	34.7%	294
Portugal	Female	8.0%	13.4%	21.7%	27.3%	29.5%	410
	Male	5.4%	12.0%	19.5%	32.8%	30.3%	241
Slovenia	Female	13.0%	12.0%	22.0%	30.0%	23.0%	100
	Male	3.2%	13.7%	18.9%	33.7%	30.5%	95
Spain	Female	11.1%	12.5%	22.2%	27.8%	26.4%	144
	Male	10.5%	15.8%	23.3%	25.6%	24.8%	133
Sweden	Female	6.8%	16.2%	21.2%	33.8%	22.1%	222
	Male	4.2%	10.5%	20.0%	35.3%	30.0%	190

* N=5636, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 161: How you feel your supervisor is fulfilling his role when supporting and aiding me in my training needs (By Country and Gender)

		1 Poor	2	3	4	5 Excellent	Total
Austria	Female	14.1%	20.1%	21.2%	24.5%	20.1%	184
	Male	10.0%	12.9%	21.7%	29.3%	26.1%	249
Belgium	Female	14.5%	10.7%	21.4%	41.2%	12.2%	131
	Male	8.6%	16.2%	25.7%	33.3%	16.2%	105
Croatia	Female	9.2%	14.2%	22.7%	22.0%	31.9%	141
	Male	8.0%	14.8%	19.3%	30.7%	27.3%	88
Finland	Female	8.2%	14.9%	25.7%	30.3%	21.0%	343
	Male	6.3%	17.0%	26.0%	34.1%	16.6%	223
France	Female	11.5%	18.0%	20.9%	27.9%	21.7%	401
	Male	11.4%	10.8%	25.8%	31.2%	20.7%	333
Germany	Female	14.9%	22.3%	26.0%	23.9%	12.9%	435
	Male	15.2%	15.2%	25.6%	29.9%	14.0%	328
Netherlands	Female	3.9%	13.9%	21.4%	37.5%	23.2%	280
	Male	5.3%	14.4%	25.5%	32.4%	22.3%	188
Norway	Female	3.5%	12.4%	22.5%	36.0%	25.6%	347
	Male	4.2%	10.9%	21.5%	35.6%	27.8%	284
Portugal	Female	7.2%	10.9%	23.8%	30.3%	27.8%	403
	Male	5.8%	9.1%	23.6%	34.3%	27.3%	242
Slovenia	Female	10.1%	18.2%	20.2%	27.3%	24.2%	99
	Male	4.3%	10.8%	20.4%	31.2%	33.3%	93
Spain	Female	8.4%	18.2%	18.2%	27.3%	28.0%	143
	Male	9.8%	10.5%	25.6%	30.1%	24.1%	133
Sweden	Female	8.1%	17.1%	23.0%	29.7%	22.1%	222
	Male	5.2%	11.5%	18.8%	39.3%	25.1%	191

* N=5586, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 162: How you feel you are fulfilling your role at implementing the research (By Country and Gender)

		1 Poor	2	3	4	5 Excellent	Total
Austria	Female	1.6%	5.9%	28.7%	46.3%	17.6%	188
	Male	.8%	2.3%	27.8%	53.3%	15.8%	259
Belgium	Female	.0%	3.0%	35.3%	53.4%	8.3%	133
	Male	.9%	2.7%	27.9%	56.8%	11.7%	111
Croatia	Female	.0%	2.7%	22.4%	52.4%	22.4%	147
	Male	1.1%	5.6%	17.8%	57.8%	17.8%	90
Finland	Female	.9%	2.9%	29.3%	55.7%	11.2%	348
	Male	1.8%	6.2%	33.5%	51.5%	7.0%	227
France	Female	.7%	3.6%	29.5%	55.8%	10.4%	414
	Male	.6%	3.8%	27.1%	58.2%	10.3%	340
Germany	Female	.7%	4.7%	34.7%	52.8%	7.1%	449
	Male	1.2%	6.5%	28.4%	54.1%	9.8%	338
Netherlands	Female	.3%	2.4%	23.5%	64.7%	9.0%	289
	Male	.0%	5.1%	24.6%	59.5%	10.8%	195
Norway	Female	.0%	2.3%	26.1%	62.2%	9.4%	352
	Male	.0%	2.3%	24.9%	60.5%	12.3%	301
Portugal	Female	1.2%	3.3%	22.3%	58.0%	15.3%	426
	Male	.4%	4.5%	19.9%	65.0%	10.2%	246
Slovenia	Female	.0%	4.8%	19.0%	56.2%	20.0%	105
	Male	1.0%	5.2%	21.6%	59.8%	12.4%	97
Spain	Female	.0%	6.9%	22.8%	56.6%	13.8%	145
	Male	.8%	3.8%	36.8%	48.9%	9.8%	133
Sweden	Female	.4%	4.4%	27.5%	52.8%	14.8%	229
	Male	.5%	4.1%	21.6%	62.4%	11.3%	194

* N=5756, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 163: How you feel you are fulfilling your role at reporting regularly (By Country and Gender)

		1 Poor	2	3	4	5 Excellent	Total
Austria	Female	4.4%	10.9%	26.8%	32.8%	25.1%	183
	Male	1.6%	12.9%	26.6%	43.5%	15.3%	248
Belgium	Female	3.0%	9.0%	30.1%	46.6%	11.3%	133
	Male	1.8%	8.2%	34.5%	42.7%	12.7%	110
Croatia	Female	2.2%	4.4%	20.6%	36.8%	36.0%	136
	Male	.0%	4.7%	25.6%	52.3%	17.4%	86
Finland	Female	3.3%	7.7%	27.2%	39.3%	22.5%	338
	Male	3.2%	16.7%	33.8%	35.6%	10.8%	222
France	Female	2.9%	13.3%	28.4%	38.8%	16.5%	412
	Male	3.6%	10.7%	28.1%	43.0%	14.6%	335
Germany	Female	3.4%	12.6%	28.6%	38.0%	17.4%	437
	Male	2.4%	12.7%	31.4%	39.6%	13.9%	331
Netherlands	Female	.4%	3.2%	18.0%	53.7%	24.7%	283
	Male	2.1%	13.4%	25.3%	42.3%	17.0%	194
Norway	Female	.3%	6.6%	23.7%	44.8%	24.6%	346
	Male	2.1%	9.4%	25.1%	39.4%	24.0%	287
Portugal	Female	1.9%	4.1%	22.7%	44.1%	27.2%	415
	Male	2.1%	7.5%	22.0%	46.5%	22.0%	241
Slovenia	Female	6.2%	7.2%	16.5%	44.3%	25.8%	97
	Male	3.2%	5.4%	29.0%	43.0%	19.4%	93
Spain	Female	2.9%	13.8%	24.6%	37.7%	21.0%	138
	Male	5.3%	9.9%	33.6%	41.2%	9.9%	131
Sweden	Female	1.8%	7.4%	22.6%	42.4%	25.8%	217
	Male	1.0%	12.0%	27.6%	38.0%	21.4%	192

* N=5605, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 164: How you feel you are fulfilling your role at discussing and acting upon my training needs with my supervisor (By Country and Gender)

		1 Poor	2	3	4	5 Excellent	Total
Austria	Female	7.3%	12.9%	26.4%	33.7%	19.7%	178
	Male	2.9%	9.4%	34.0%	38.1%	15.6%	244
Belgium	Female	2.3%	14.4%	34.1%	38.6%	10.6%	132
	Male	2.9%	8.6%	36.2%	41.9%	10.5%	105
Croatia	Female	2.2%	6.6%	23.4%	43.1%	24.8%	137
	Male	1.2%	8.2%	24.7%	43.5%	22.4%	85
Finland	Female	2.6%	12.3%	29.3%	40.8%	15.0%	341
	Male	3.1%	13.8%	36.2%	35.3%	11.6%	224
France	Female	3.9%	11.8%	30.9%	39.5%	14.0%	408
	Male	3.6%	13.3%	29.6%	41.1%	12.4%	331
Germany	Female	4.8%	16.1%	38.3%	31.4%	9.4%	436
	Male	4.6%	13.7%	37.5%	37.5%	6.7%	328
Netherlands	Female	1.4%	3.6%	27.0%	53.7%	14.2%	281
	Male	3.6%	12.0%	34.4%	34.9%	15.1%	192
Norway	Female	.0%	8.0%	24.4%	45.6%	22.1%	349
	Male	2.4%	10.4%	23.3%	43.4%	20.5%	288
Portugal	Female	3.4%	4.2%	27.9%	43.6%	20.8%	408
	Male	2.5%	9.2%	20.5%	50.2%	17.6%	239
Slovenia	Female	7.1%	5.1%	25.3%	39.4%	23.2%	99
	Male	3.3%	6.5%	25.0%	42.4%	22.8%	92
Spain	Female	4.3%	10.1%	28.1%	39.6%	18.0%	139
	Male	6.2%	10.0%	32.3%	39.2%	12.3%	130
Sweden	Female	1.4%	8.1%	27.6%	46.2%	16.7%	221
	Male	.5%	9.9%	26.2%	46.1%	17.3%	191

* N=5578, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 165: How many doctoral researchers does your supervisor supervise in total (By Country and Gender)

		1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 and more	I don't know	Total
Austria	Female	20.1%	28.0%	22.8%	10.1%	3.2%	3.2%	12.7%	189
	Male	19.6%	30.4%	26.9%	5.8%	3.8%	4.2%	9.2%	260
Belgium	Female	23.7%	34.1%	25.9%	7.4%	.7%	.7%	7.4%	135
	Male	18.8%	38.4%	29.5%	5.4%	1.8%	.9%	5.4%	112
Croatia	Female	47.3%	34.9%	6.2%	1.4%	.0%	.7%	9.6%	146
	Male	45.6%	33.3%	10.0%	2.2%	.0%	1.1%	7.8%	90
Finland	Female	10.2%	28.3%	30.3%	9.6%	2.8%	4.0%	14.7%	353
	Male	17.9%	28.8%	29.7%	5.2%	1.7%	3.1%	13.5%	229
France	Female	36.4%	24.9%	17.9%	9.8%	1.2%	2.6%	7.2%	418
	Male	42.9%	25.4%	17.8%	5.0%	.6%	2.6%	5.8%	343
Germany	Female	12.8%	29.2%	31.4%	10.2%	3.8%	4.9%	7.7%	452
	Male	16.7%	27.9%	30.5%	11.1%	3.5%	4.7%	5.6%	341
Netherlands	Female	23.2%	32.9%	25.3%	6.2%	4.5%	2.4%	5.5%	289
	Male	20.5%	37.4%	29.2%	7.2%	2.6%	.5%	2.6%	195
Norway	Female	35.4%	28.7%	23.0%	3.1%	.0%	.3%	9.6%	356
	Male	35.1%	35.1%	14.2%	4.3%	1.3%	.3%	9.6%	302
Portugal	Female	22.6%	33.2%	24.9%	4.9%	1.9%	3.1%	9.4%	425
	Male	27.4%	31.0%	21.8%	5.2%	1.2%	.4%	12.9%	248
Slovenia	Female	49.5%	29.5%	8.6%	1.9%	1.0%	1.0%	8.6%	105
	Male	42.9%	32.7%	6.1%	4.1%	.0%	2.0%	12.2%	98
Spain	Female	37.7%	30.8%	17.1%	3.4%	2.1%	1.4%	7.5%	146
	Male	40.6%	34.6%	14.3%	1.5%	.0%	2.3%	6.8%	133
Sweden	Female	28.7%	39.6%	21.3%	5.2%	.9%	.9%	3.5%	230
	Male	28.6%	38.3%	24.0%	3.1%	.0%	1.5%	4.6%	196

* N=5791, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 166: Is there a minimum required time for completing your doctorate? (By Country and Gender)

		Yes	No	I don't know	Total
Austria	Female	73.4%	19.2%	7.4%	203
	Male	67.4%	27.5%	5.1%	273
Belgium	Female	29.4%	41.2%	29.4%	136
	Male	27.4%	46.0%	26.5%	113
Croatia	Female	42.8%	44.7%	12.5%	152
	Male	51.7%	32.6%	15.7%	89
Finland	Female	7.9%	77.1%	15.0%	353
	Male	7.0%	80.3%	12.7%	229
France	Female	53.8%	23.0%	23.2%	422
	Male	50.4%	29.1%	20.5%	347
Germany	Female	21.8%	58.9%	19.3%	445
	Male	21.3%	62.0%	16.7%	347
Netherlands	Female	33.0%	34.4%	32.6%	291
	Male	32.1%	38.3%	29.6%	196
Norway	Female	26.7%	35.4%	37.9%	356
	Male	26.2%	36.4%	37.4%	305
Portugal	Female	58.9%	19.5%	21.6%	431
	Male	56.5%	23.1%	20.4%	255
Slovenia	Female	36.6%	38.4%	25.0%	112
	Male	40.8%	35.0%	24.3%	103
Spain	Female	50.3%	34.2%	15.4%	149
	Male	44.0%	39.6%	16.4%	134
Sweden	Female	40.3%	31.9%	27.9%	226
	Male	40.9%	28.3%	30.8%	198

* N=5865, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 167: Is there a maximum allowed time for completing your doctorate? (By Country and Gender)

		Yes, the maximum duration is strictly limited	No, the maximum duration is not strictly limited but I have to get a permission (e.g. from my supervisor or institute)	No, I have as much time as I want	No, I have as much time as I want, as long as I get funding	I don't know	Other	Total
Austria	Female	12.4%	17.3%	43.1%	13.9%	7.9%	5.4%	202
	Male	7.7%	20.8%	44.2%	17.5%	7.7%	2.2%	274
Belgium	Female	26.5%	34.6%	8.1%	22.1%	6.6%	2.2%	136
	Male	29.2%	28.3%	8.0%	23.0%	8.8%	2.7%	113
Croatia	Female	89.4%	8.6%	.7%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	151
	Male	80.0%	10.0%	2.2%	4.4%	3.3%	.0%	90
Finland	Female	2.3%	15.3%	22.7%	47.6%	8.8%	3.4%	353
	Male	1.7%	17.0%	21.7%	46.5%	11.3%	1.7%	230
France	Female	31.8%	57.3%	3.6%	2.1%	3.3%	1.9%	422
	Male	29.0%	60.6%	2.6%	3.4%	2.6%	1.7%	348
Germany	Female	18.4%	27.4%	22.2%	21.1%	6.3%	4.5%	445
	Male	22.0%	26.9%	15.3%	26.6%	5.5%	3.8%	346
Netherlands	Female	37.1%	34.7%	4.1%	9.6%	9.6%	4.8%	291
	Male	33.7%	31.1%	7.1%	13.8%	10.7%	3.6%	196
Norway	Female	46.1%	29.8%	2.2%	7.9%	8.7%	5.3%	356
	Male	45.7%	29.9%	3.0%	7.2%	12.5%	1.6%	304
Portugal	Female	44.9%	33.8%	3.9%	6.3%	7.6%	3.5%	432
	Male	43.8%	38.7%	2.3%	6.3%	7.0%	2.0%	256
Slovenia	Female	73.9%	18.9%	.0%	1.8%	3.6%	1.8%	111
	Male	59.2%	25.2%	6.8%	1.0%	6.8%	1.0%	103
Spain	Female	16.9%	22.3%	26.4%	18.2%	11.5%	4.7%	148
	Male	11.3%	24.8%	22.6%	26.3%	13.5%	1.5%	133
Sweden	Female	42.8%	34.9%	3.9%	10.0%	6.1%	2.2%	229
	Male	37.1%	36.0%	3.0%	13.2%	7.1%	3.6%	197

* N=5866, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 168: Are you prevented by your supervisor or the university from using findings you have produced during your doctorate? (By Country and Gender)

		Yes	Yes. I cannot use the data, because it is explained in my contract	No	I don't know	Total
Austria	Female	3.0%	5.4%	70.0%	21.7%	203
	Male	7.7%	5.1%	70.4%	16.8%	274
Belgium	Female	5.9%	3.7%	66.9%	23.5%	136
	Male	4.5%	7.1%	65.2%	23.2%	112
Croatia	Female	3.3%	1.3%	77.6%	17.8%	152
	Male	5.6%	2.2%	73.3%	18.9%	90
Finland	Female	5.1%	2.8%	77.1%	15.0%	354
	Male	6.1%	5.7%	77.3%	10.9%	229
France	Female	14.7%	10.2%	50.8%	24.2%	421
	Male	13.8%	14.1%	50.0%	22.1%	348
Germany	Female	4.1%	4.5%	68.4%	23.0%	469
	Male	6.4%	4.5%	70.7%	18.4%	358
Netherlands	Female	3.1%	3.5%	71.3%	22.1%	289
	Male	3.6%	4.1%	73.0%	19.4%	196
Norway	Female	6.2%	6.2%	64.5%	23.1%	355
	Male	3.3%	7.9%	68.5%	20.3%	305
Portugal	Female	15.5%	2.1%	60.9%	21.5%	432
	Male	12.5%	4.7%	63.7%	19.1%	256
Slovenia	Female	11.7%	10.8%	59.5%	18.0%	111
	Male	12.6%	8.7%	61.2%	17.5%	103
Spain	Female	16.8%	10.7%	57.0%	15.4%	149
	Male	15.7%	11.2%	51.5%	21.6%	134
Sweden	Female	5.7%	2.6%	57.6%	34.1%	229
	Male	3.0%	3.6%	72.1%	21.3%	197

* N=5902, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 169: If you are on a collaborative project, are there clear agreements on using the project findings? (By Country and Gender)

		Yes	No	I don't know	Total
Austria	Female	37.5%	38.5%	24.0%	104
	Male	41.8%	30.4%	27.8%	158
Belgium	Female	50.0%	33.3%	16.7%	66
	Male	39.6%	33.3%	27.1%	48
Croatia	Female	29.0%	39.3%	31.8%	107
	Male	23.3%	36.7%	40.0%	60
Finland	Female	38.0%	38.0%	24.1%	187
	Male	43.2%	36.3%	20.5%	146
France	Female	37.1%	31.5%	31.5%	197
	Male	46.4%	27.9%	25.7%	183
Germany	Female	35.0%	45.5%	19.5%	200
	Male	40.2%	45.8%	14.0%	179
Netherlands	Female	46.9%	26.9%	26.2%	145
	Male	42.1%	34.6%	23.4%	107
Norway	Female	46.6%	30.8%	22.6%	208
	Male	37.8%	31.7%	30.5%	164
Portugal	Female	37.7%	30.9%	31.4%	220
	Male	46.1%	28.9%	25.0%	128
Slovenia	Female	41.4%	32.8%	25.9%	58
	Male	36.5%	32.4%	31.1%	74
Spain	Female	47.1%	29.8%	23.1%	104
	Male	37.6%	32.7%	29.7%	101
Sweden	Female	33.1%	33.1%	33.9%	127
	Male	42.4%	31.1%	26.5%	132

* N=3203, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 170: Would your contract be put on hold during the maternity/paternity leave? (By Country and Gender)

		Yes	No	Total
Austria	Female	65.7%	34.3%	137
	Male	61.5%	38.5%	195
Belgium	Female	66.9%	33.1%	127
	Male	50.6%	49.4%	85
Croatia	Female	89.3%	10.7%	149
	Male	77.5%	22.5%	80
Finland	Female	60.4%	39.6%	308
	Male	42.8%	57.2%	194
France	Female	60.6%	39.4%	302
	Male	51.0%	49.0%	245
Germany	Female	64.4%	35.6%	368
	Male	67.5%	32.5%	237
Netherlands	Female	72.3%	27.7%	256
	Male	56.2%	43.8%	146
Norway	Female	93.6%	6.4%	346
	Male	88.6%	11.4%	273
Portugal	Female	74.9%	25.1%	362
	Male	63.7%	36.3%	193
Slovenia	Female	92.4%	7.6%	105
	Male	78.6%	21.4%	98
Spain	Female	57.3%	42.7%	96
	Male	51.7%	48.3%	89
Sweden	Female	93.1%	6.9%	217
	Male	87.8%	12.2%	188

* N=4796, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 171: To what extent are you pressured to postpone having children? (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	25.3%	18.0%	14.7%	10.0%	32.0%	150
	Male	8.2%	7.7%	11.7%	11.7%	60.7%	196
Belgium	Female	11.4%	13.8%	19.5%	21.1%	34.1%	123
	Male	2.5%	13.6%	12.3%	13.6%	58.0%	81
Croatia	Female	8.1%	12.8%	15.5%	20.9%	42.6%	148
	Male	4.3%	4.3%	11.4%	14.3%	65.7%	70
Finland	Female	4.8%	11.9%	15.1%	17.4%	50.8%	311
	Male	2.2%	2.8%	8.8%	9.4%	76.8%	181
France	Female	21.5%	19.9%	20.2%	12.4%	26.0%	331
	Male	11.9%	13.1%	14.8%	14.4%	45.8%	236
Germany	Female	19.6%	19.4%	18.3%	10.3%	32.4%	377
	Male	9.1%	14.7%	16.5%	15.6%	44.2%	231
Netherlands	Female	10.3%	12.3%	17.9%	15.9%	43.7%	252
	Male	1.4%	9.0%	10.4%	13.2%	66.0%	144
Norway	Female	2.2%	6.3%	11.1%	14.9%	65.5%	316
	Male	1.2%	2.8%	5.9%	13.0%	77.2%	254
Portugal	Female	17.2%	14.7%	17.7%	14.4%	36.0%	361
	Male	15.6%	11.6%	16.2%	9.8%	46.8%	173
Slovenia	Female	5.7%	16.2%	16.2%	10.5%	51.4%	105
	Male	2.2%	10.1%	7.9%	7.9%	71.9%	89
Spain	Female	45.4%	20.2%	16.0%	2.5%	16.0%	119
	Male	32.3%	17.7%	11.5%	10.4%	28.1%	96
Sweden	Female	5.4%	7.8%	10.7%	18.0%	58.0%	205
	Male	1.7%	5.7%	7.4%	14.3%	70.9%	175

* N=4724, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 172: Articles in national publications without peer review that resulted from your doctoral research so far (By Country and Gender)

		0	1-2	3-4	5 and more	Total
Austria	Female	74.5%	19.5%	3.4%	2.7%	149
	Male	77.3%	14.8%	4.9%	3.0%	203
Belgium	Female	69.2%	28.0%	1.9%	.9%	107
	Male	64.8%	25.0%	5.7%	4.5%	88
Croatia	Female	76.7%	13.6%	5.8%	3.9%	103
	Male	67.2%	19.4%	9.0%	4.5%	67
Finland	Female	64.3%	24.8%	5.3%	5.6%	266
	Male	60.1%	22.4%	13.1%	4.4%	183
France	Female	78.5%	17.4%	3.0%	1.0%	298
	Male	82.4%	13.0%	3.1%	1.5%	262
Germany	Female	72.6%	19.0%	5.1%	3.3%	369
	Male	67.7%	20.3%	6.9%	5.2%	291
Netherlands	Female	84.7%	11.6%	1.9%	1.9%	215
	Male	79.5%	18.5%	.7%	1.3%	151
Norway	Female	78.9%	18.2%	2.5%	.4%	280
	Male	82.9%	11.8%	2.6%	2.6%	228
Portugal	Female	77.0%	15.0%	5.4%	2.6%	313
	Male	80.0%	15.3%	2.8%	1.9%	215
Slovenia	Female	68.9%	17.8%	6.7%	6.7%	90
	Male	60.9%	28.3%	3.3%	7.6%	92
Spain	Female	75.2%	16.8%	6.2%	1.8%	113
	Male	71.8%	19.1%	5.5%	3.6%	110
Sweden	Female	83.2%	11.4%	2.4%	3.0%	167
	Male	77.0%	17.6%	4.1%	1.4%	148

* N=4508, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 173: Articles in national publications with peer review that resulted from your doctoral research so far (By Country and Gender)

		0	1-2	3-4	5 and more	Total
Austria	Female	85.1%	13.5%	.7%	.7%	148
	Male	82.6%	13.4%	3.0%	1.0%	201
Belgium	Female	73.8%	21.5%	2.8%	1.9%	107
	Male	69.6%	19.6%	8.7%	2.2%	92
Croatia	Female	42.4%	38.4%	11.2%	8.0%	125
	Male	43.2%	37.8%	6.8%	12.2%	74
Finland	Female	69.7%	24.0%	5.2%	1.1%	267
	Male	74.9%	18.3%	5.1%	1.7%	175
France	Female	71.1%	24.5%	3.7%	.6%	322
	Male	76.0%	19.6%	4.0%	.4%	275
Germany	Female	82.6%	13.9%	2.4%	1.1%	368
	Male	79.3%	17.8%	1.8%	1.1%	275
Netherlands	Female	86.0%	14.0%	.0%	.0%	214
	Male	86.7%	12.0%	1.3%	.0%	150
Norway	Female	87.1%	10.3%	2.2%	.4%	271
	Male	85.3%	12.1%	2.2%	.4%	231
Portugal	Female	70.7%	24.6%	3.2%	1.5%	341
	Male	75.7%	18.9%	3.6%	1.8%	222
Slovenia	Female	53.2%	34.0%	6.4%	6.4%	94
	Male	54.3%	33.7%	5.4%	6.5%	92
Spain	Female	64.6%	31.9%	1.8%	1.8%	113
	Male	75.2%	20.2%	2.8%	1.8%	109
Sweden	Female	91.6%	7.2%	1.2%	.0%	167
	Male	88.1%	9.8%	2.1%	.0%	143

* N=4576, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 174: Articles in international publications without peer review that resulted from your doctoral research so far (By Country and Gender)

		0	1-2	3-4	5 and more	Total
Austria	Female	84.8%	12.4%	2.1%	.7%	145
	Male	80.6%	15.3%	3.1%	1.0%	196
Belgium	Female	88.1%	9.9%	2.0%	.0%	101
	Male	80.6%	16.1%	3.2%	.0%	93
Croatia	Female	85.7%	10.5%	2.9%	1.0%	105
	Male	79.7%	12.5%	3.1%	4.7%	64
Finland	Female	84.7%	12.0%	2.0%	1.2%	249
	Male	82.2%	12.4%	3.0%	2.4%	169
France	Female	89.2%	9.4%	.0%	1.4%	286
	Male	86.7%	10.6%	2.4%	.4%	255
Germany	Female	86.8%	12.0%	.9%	.3%	342
	Male	85.9%	12.2%	1.1%	.8%	263
Netherlands	Female	90.5%	7.7%	1.8%	.0%	220
	Male	89.7%	9.0%	.7%	.7%	145
Norway	Female	93.9%	6.1%	.0%	.0%	262
	Male	87.1%	10.7%	1.8%	.4%	225
Portugal	Female	86.0%	10.5%	2.5%	1.0%	315
	Male	88.0%	10.5%	1.0%	.5%	209
Slovenia	Female	85.9%	10.6%	1.2%	2.4%	85
	Male	82.8%	12.6%	3.4%	1.1%	87
Spain	Female	83.0%	13.2%	2.8%	.9%	106
	Male	84.3%	12.0%	1.9%	1.9%	108
Sweden	Female	90.9%	5.5%	1.2%	2.4%	165
	Male	87.7%	9.6%	2.1%	.7%	146

* N=4341, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 175: Articles in international publications with peer review that resulted from your doctoral research so far (By Country and Gender)

		0	1-2	3-4	5 and more	Total
Austria	Female	70.7%	23.6%	3.2%	2.5%	157
	Male	53.9%	32.2%	8.3%	5.7%	230
Belgium	Female	50.5%	33.3%	7.2%	9.0%	111
	Male	39.4%	30.8%	20.2%	9.6%	104
Croatia	Female	38.3%	32.0%	14.8%	14.8%	128
	Male	33.3%	34.7%	16.0%	16.0%	75
Finland	Female	45.8%	36.4%	12.1%	5.7%	297
	Male	41.4%	36.0%	12.8%	9.9%	203
France	Female	61.3%	28.9%	7.9%	1.9%	318
	Male	51.9%	35.7%	7.9%	4.5%	291
Germany	Female	74.6%	19.6%	4.7%	1.1%	362
	Male	60.3%	31.0%	5.7%	3.0%	297
Netherlands	Female	58.3%	31.6%	6.9%	3.2%	247
	Male	50.6%	31.3%	10.2%	7.8%	166
Norway	Female	61.3%	25.7%	8.7%	4.3%	300
	Male	56.5%	28.6%	9.5%	5.3%	262
Portugal	Female	42.0%	35.4%	14.6%	8.0%	364
	Male	49.3%	33.2%	9.2%	8.3%	229
Slovenia	Female	48.5%	34.3%	12.1%	5.1%	99
	Male	50.0%	33.0%	10.2%	6.8%	88
Spain	Female	55.9%	22.8%	11.0%	10.2%	127
	Male	42.2%	26.7%	13.8%	17.2%	116
Sweden	Female	45.1%	37.7%	14.2%	2.9%	204
	Male	39.8%	35.7%	16.4%	8.2%	171

* N=4946, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 176: Articles in proceedings that resulted from your doctoral research so far (By Country and Gender)

		0	1-2	3-4	5 and more	Total
Austria	Female	56.0%	28.9%	8.8%	6.3%	159
	Male	48.7%	28.3%	14.2%	8.8%	226
Belgium	Female	55.7%	30.4%	8.7%	5.2%	115
	Male	52.6%	26.3%	6.3%	14.7%	95
Croatia	Female	31.8%	40.3%	10.9%	17.1%	129
	Male	30.6%	27.8%	15.3%	26.4%	72
Finland	Female	45.2%	41.1%	8.9%	4.8%	292
	Male	44.7%	33.5%	9.6%	12.2%	188
France	Female	51.1%	41.2%	5.9%	1.9%	323
	Male	48.0%	39.6%	9.1%	3.4%	298
Germany	Female	62.3%	28.1%	4.4%	5.2%	366
	Male	54.8%	29.5%	10.3%	5.5%	292
Netherlands	Female	61.8%	26.3%	7.0%	4.8%	228
	Male	50.9%	24.2%	15.5%	9.3%	161
Norway	Female	60.3%	30.7%	5.9%	3.1%	290
	Male	52.2%	31.6%	10.3%	5.9%	253
Portugal	Female	39.0%	32.3%	13.0%	15.7%	362
	Male	42.9%	32.3%	11.5%	13.3%	226
Slovenia	Female	49.5%	38.7%	3.2%	8.6%	93
	Male	36.2%	35.1%	16.0%	12.8%	94
Spain	Female	44.4%	33.3%	12.0%	10.3%	117
	Male	52.6%	21.9%	11.4%	14.0%	114
Sweden	Female	47.1%	39.8%	9.9%	3.1%	191
	Male	43.6%	37.4%	11.7%	7.4%	163

* N=4847, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 177: Scientific monographs that resulted from your doctoral research so far (By Country and Gender)

		0	1-2	3-4	5 and more	Total
Austria	Female	93.5%	5.0%	.7%	.7%	139
	Male	90.6%	8.9%	.0%	.5%	191
Belgium	Female	92.6%	5.3%	1.1%	1.1%	94
	Male	92.7%	4.9%	2.4%	.0%	82
Croatia	Female	93.9%	5.1%	1.0%	.0%	99
	Male	93.3%	6.7%	.0%	.0%	60
Finland	Female	88.9%	10.7%	.4%	.0%	243
	Male	84.6%	14.8%	.6%	.0%	162
France	Female	92.8%	5.7%	1.1%	.4%	265
	Male	94.3%	4.9%	.4%	.4%	244
Germany	Female	90.8%	8.3%	.0%	.9%	336
	Male	88.1%	11.1%	.8%	.0%	261
Netherlands	Female	96.5%	2.5%	.5%	.5%	200
	Male	93.6%	5.0%	1.4%	.0%	140
Norway	Female	94.8%	5.2%	.0%	.0%	252
	Male	93.1%	6.5%	.5%	.0%	217
Portugal	Female	86.8%	12.3%	.7%	.3%	302
	Male	83.5%	14.5%	.5%	1.5%	200
Slovenia	Female	91.4%	7.4%	1.2%	.0%	81
	Male	81.2%	17.6%	1.2%	.0%	85
Spain	Female	89.4%	10.6%	.0%	.0%	104
	Male	88.4%	8.4%	3.2%	.0%	95
Sweden	Female	91.5%	7.3%	1.2%	.0%	164
	Male	89.1%	10.9%	.0%	.0%	137

* N=4153, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 178: Edition of books that resulted from your doctoral research so far (By Country and Gender)

		0	1-2	3-4	5 and more	Total
Austria	Female	92.3%	6.3%	.7%	.7%	143
	Male	89.6%	9.9%	.5%	.0%	192
Belgium	Female	88.5%	11.5%	.0%	.0%	96
	Male	82.8%	14.9%	1.1%	1.1%	87
Croatia	Female	83.0%	14.0%	3.0%	.0%	100
	Male	85.2%	11.5%	3.3%	.0%	61
Finland	Female	84.4%	12.3%	2.5%	.8%	243
	Male	88.7%	10.7%	.6%	.0%	159
France	Female	89.4%	10.3%	.4%	.0%	273
	Male	88.0%	11.6%	.4%	.0%	251
Germany	Female	89.3%	9.8%	.0%	.9%	336
	Male	84.4%	14.4%	.8%	.4%	263
Netherlands	Female	88.8%	10.7%	.0%	.5%	206
	Male	88.7%	11.3%	.0%	.0%	141
Norway	Female	95.6%	4.4%	.0%	.0%	252
	Male	95.0%	4.5%	.5%	.0%	221
Portugal	Female	85.7%	12.7%	1.6%	.0%	308
	Male	87.9%	11.2%	.0%	1.0%	206
Slovenia	Female	89.2%	8.4%	1.2%	1.2%	83
	Male	94.0%	6.0%	.0%	.0%	84
Spain	Female	82.4%	17.6%	.0%	.0%	108
	Male	90.5%	8.4%	1.1%	.0%	95
Sweden	Female	95.7%	3.7%	.6%	.0%	161
	Male	89.1%	10.9%	.0%	.0%	137

* N=4506, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 179: Reviews that resulted from your doctoral research so far (By Country and Gender)

		0	1-2	3-4	5 and more	Total
Austria	Female	86.3%	8.6%	1.4%	3.6%	139
	Male	78.2%	13.5%	4.1%	4.1%	193
Belgium	Female	77.8%	18.2%	4.0%	.0%	99
	Male	74.7%	17.2%	3.4%	4.6%	87
Croatia	Female	72.8%	20.4%	4.9%	1.9%	103
	Male	73.0%	14.3%	3.2%	9.5%	63
Finland	Female	74.4%	19.6%	4.0%	2.0%	250
	Male	76.3%	14.8%	4.7%	4.1%	169
France	Female	77.3%	17.2%	3.8%	1.7%	291
	Male	77.3%	18.1%	2.7%	1.9%	260
Germany	Female	82.6%	13.1%	1.7%	2.6%	344
	Male	77.8%	14.1%	4.4%	3.7%	270
Netherlands	Female	84.3%	13.3%	1.0%	1.4%	210
	Male	72.1%	19.0%	4.8%	4.1%	147
Norway	Female	90.2%	8.6%	1.2%	.0%	255
	Male	85.7%	10.7%	1.8%	1.8%	224
Portugal	Female	84.7%	13.0%	1.6%	.6%	308
	Male	83.0%	10.0%	2.5%	4.5%	200
Slovenia	Female	72.4%	20.7%	3.4%	3.4%	87
	Male	79.8%	11.9%	3.6%	4.8%	84
Spain	Female	80.6%	13.0%	4.6%	1.9%	108
	Male	82.7%	13.3%	1.0%	3.1%	98
Sweden	Female	88.5%	8.5%	1.2%	1.8%	165
	Male	83.7%	13.5%	2.1%	.7%	141

* N=4295, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 180: Online articles that resulted from your doctoral research so far (By Country and Gender)

		0	1-2	3-4	5 and more	Total
Austria	Female	84.7%	12.5%	1.4%	1.4%	144
	Male	82.7%	12.2%	2.5%	2.5%	197
Belgium	Female	83.3%	14.6%	.0%	2.1%	96
	Male	80.7%	17.0%	1.1%	1.1%	88
Croatia	Female	82.8%	9.1%	2.0%	6.1%	99
	Male	77.0%	18.0%	3.3%	1.6%	61
Finland	Female	76.7%	19.3%	2.8%	1.2%	249
	Male	82.4%	13.9%	2.4%	1.2%	165
France	Female	71.0%	24.1%	2.8%	2.1%	286
	Male	76.2%	17.6%	4.3%	2.0%	256
Germany	Female	84.2%	12.1%	2.0%	1.7%	348
	Male	82.6%	14.8%	1.5%	1.1%	264
Netherlands	Female	85.3%	11.8%	2.0%	1.0%	204
	Male	80.9%	14.9%	2.8%	1.4%	141
Norway	Female	86.0%	11.3%	1.9%	.8%	257
	Male	89.6%	6.8%	1.4%	2.3%	222
Portugal	Female	77.6%	16.1%	3.9%	2.3%	304
	Male	81.1%	11.9%	2.5%	4.5%	201
Slovenia	Female	79.1%	15.1%	2.3%	3.5%	86
	Male	86.7%	9.6%	2.4%	1.2%	83
Spain	Female	80.0%	14.3%	1.9%	3.8%	105
	Male	85.6%	12.4%	2.1%	.0%	97
Sweden	Female	80.7%	13.0%	5.0%	1.2%	161
	Male	83.3%	13.8%	2.2%	.7%	138

* N=4552, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 181: Patent applications that resulted from your doctoral research so far (By Country and Gender)

		0	1-2	3-4	5 and more	Total
Austria	Female	98.5%	1.5%	.0%	.0%	136
	Male	94.1%	4.8%	.5%	.5%	188
Belgium	Female	98.9%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	93
	Male	95.0%	2.5%	1.3%	1.3%	80
Croatia	Female	99.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%	96
	Male	94.9%	5.1%	.0%	.0%	59
Finland	Female	97.0%	3.0%	.0%	.0%	231
	Male	91.8%	8.2%	.0%	.0%	159
France	Female	94.9%	4.7%	.4%	.0%	253
	Male	92.5%	6.6%	.0%	.8%	241
Germany	Female	97.2%	1.9%	.3%	.6%	324
	Male	94.8%	4.4%	.8%	.0%	252
Netherlands	Female	98.5%	1.5%	.0%	.0%	195
	Male	97.8%	2.2%	.0%	.0%	136
Norway	Female	97.9%	1.6%	.0%	.4%	243
	Male	98.6%	1.4%	.0%	.0%	214
Portugal	Female	97.2%	2.8%	.0%	.0%	289
	Male	93.4%	6.1%	.0%	.5%	196
Slovenia	Female	98.8%	.0%	.0%	1.3%	80
	Male	88.0%	12.0%	.0%	.0%	83
Spain	Female	92.4%	7.6%	.0%	.0%	105
	Male	92.5%	5.4%	2.2%	.0%	93
Sweden	Female	94.3%	5.0%	.6%	.0%	159
	Male	92.5%	5.3%	.8%	1.5%	133

* N=4038, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 182: Other ... that resulted from your doctoral research so far (By Country and Gender)

		0	1-2	3-4	5 and more	Total
Austria	Female	71.9%	18.8%	7.8%	1.6%	64
	Male	85.7%	6.6%	5.5%	2.2%	91
Belgium	Female	76.5%	17.6%	2.0%	3.9%	51
	Male	91.7%	8.3%	.0%	.0%	36
Croatia	Female	80.0%	5.7%	2.9%	11.4%	35
	Male	71.4%	17.9%	7.1%	3.6%	28
Finland	Female	70.9%	16.2%	4.3%	8.5%	117
	Male	80.0%	7.8%	7.8%	4.4%	90
France	Female	67.0%	15.1%	7.5%	10.4%	106
	Male	77.3%	14.5%	2.7%	5.5%	110
Germany	Female	77.3%	14.8%	5.1%	2.8%	176
	Male	78.3%	13.9%	7.8%	.0%	115
Netherlands	Female	75.9%	17.9%	2.7%	3.6%	112
	Male	69.1%	20.6%	7.4%	2.9%	68
Norway	Female	66.7%	22.2%	5.6%	5.6%	144
	Male	82.6%	11.3%	3.5%	2.6%	115
Portugal	Female	58.6%	23.4%	10.8%	7.2%	111
	Male	76.4%	12.5%	5.6%	5.6%	72
Slovenia	Female	54.5%	18.2%	15.2%	12.1%	33
	Male	90.3%	6.5%	3.2%	.0%	31
Spain	Female	68.1%	14.9%	10.6%	6.4%	47
	Male	71.1%	15.6%	8.9%	4.4%	45
Sweden	Female	72.2%	20.3%	3.8%	3.8%	79
	Male	75.4%	20.0%	4.6%	.0%	65

* N=1941, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 183: How would you describe your doctoral research? (By Country and Gender)

		Experimental	Theoretical	Data collection	None of the above	Total
Austria	Female	50.7%	42.4%	42.4%	9.4%	203
	Male	53.5%	55.3%	30.8%	6.6%	273
Belgium	Female	53.7%	35.3%	44.9%	8.8%	136
	Male	54.0%	50.4%	39.8%	3.5%	113
Croatia	Female	65.1%	38.8%	37.5%	3.9%	152
	Male	70.0%	47.8%	38.9%	2.2%	90
Finland	Female	51.8%	38.3%	40.8%	7.9%	355
	Male	62.0%	51.5%	29.7%	8.3%	229
France	Female	58.4%	45.6%	34.4%	10.2%	421
	Male	69.2%	60.2%	28.8%	2.6%	347
Germany	Female	41.9%	43.0%	47.2%	10.2%	472
	Male	47.8%	53.9%	41.4%	6.9%	360
Netherlands	Female	58.4%	34.7%	41.9%	8.2%	291
	Male	54.3%	55.8%	29.4%	4.6%	197
Norway	Female	49.0%	38.9%	52.1%	4.8%	357
	Male	53.0%	53.0%	43.4%	4.6%	304
Portugal	Female	60.6%	34.8%	42.9%	7.7%	431
	Male	67.8%	50.4%	29.8%	3.1%	258
Slovenia	Female	64.3%	36.6%	42.0%	8.0%	112
	Male	71.8%	45.6%	33.0%	2.9%	103
Spain	Female	64.4%	36.2%	32.9%	6.0%	149
	Male	68.7%	46.3%	23.9%	3.7%	134
Sweden	Female	65.7%	36.5%	47.4%	3.5%	230
	Male	64.5%	57.4%	39.6%	2.5%	197

* N=5914, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 184: How many hours per week in average you spend on writing your thesis/ dissertation (By Country and Gender)

		0	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	More than 21	Total
Austria	Female	21.7%	15.8%	26.6%	8.4%	7.4%	20.2%	203
	Male	29.6%	22.3%	19.0%	6.6%	5.1%	17.5%	274
Belgium	Female	31.6%	14.0%	15.4%	8.8%	8.1%	22.1%	136
	Male	32.7%	13.3%	17.7%	6.2%	5.3%	24.8%	113
Croatia	Female	32.9%	11.2%	23.7%	3.9%	4.6%	23.7%	152
	Male	34.4%	5.6%	20.0%	7.8%	12.2%	20.0%	90
Finland	Female	22.3%	9.3%	17.7%	10.4%	12.7%	27.6%	355
	Male	26.1%	13.5%	20.9%	8.3%	10.4%	20.9%	230
France	Female	21.3%	13.2%	17.3%	8.3%	8.7%	31.2%	423
	Male	28.9%	12.0%	15.8%	8.3%	8.0%	26.9%	349
Germany	Female	22.8%	13.1%	25.4%	9.1%	11.6%	18.0%	473
	Male	27.7%	17.2%	23.0%	6.6%	9.7%	15.8%	361
Netherlands	Female	27.4%	10.3%	25.0%	5.5%	11.3%	20.5%	292
	Male	28.4%	17.3%	22.3%	5.1%	10.2%	16.8%	197
Norway	Female	23.5%	11.5%	17.9%	8.7%	10.4%	28.0%	357
	Male	25.6%	11.5%	22.0%	12.1%	5.6%	23.3%	305
Portugal	Female	26.1%	12.9%	17.8%	6.5%	7.9%	28.9%	433
	Male	32.6%	9.3%	20.9%	5.4%	8.9%	22.9%	258
Slovenia	Female	29.5%	9.8%	25.9%	9.8%	9.8%	15.2%	112
	Male	42.7%	19.4%	16.5%	1.9%	5.8%	13.6%	103
Spain	Female	25.5%	15.4%	19.5%	7.4%	10.1%	22.1%	149
	Male	32.1%	17.9%	19.4%	3.7%	10.4%	16.4%	134
Sweden	Female	36.5%	10.0%	13.0%	4.3%	7.8%	28.3%	230
	Male	26.8%	10.6%	22.2%	7.1%	5.1%	28.3%	198

* N=5927, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 185: How many hours per week in average you spend on research related to your thesis/ dissertation (By Country and Gender)

		0	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	More than 21	Total
Austria	Female	4.4%	14.3%	29.1%	8.9%	16.3%	27.1%	203
	Male	6.2%	12.4%	25.2%	8.4%	13.5%	34.3%	274
Belgium	Female	8.1%	7.4%	21.3%	11.8%	11.0%	40.4%	136
	Male	9.7%	8.8%	23.9%	7.1%	11.5%	38.9%	113
Croatia	Female	7.2%	13.2%	23.0%	11.2%	16.4%	28.9%	152
	Male	6.7%	8.9%	22.2%	12.2%	20.0%	30.0%	90
Finland	Female	5.9%	10.7%	25.6%	6.5%	11.3%	40.0%	355
	Male	7.0%	7.8%	17.8%	11.3%	20.4%	35.7%	230
France	Female	6.9%	7.6%	25.5%	9.2%	10.2%	40.7%	423
	Male	7.4%	9.7%	17.2%	9.5%	13.8%	42.4%	349
Germany	Female	3.0%	12.9%	30.2%	10.6%	14.4%	29.0%	473
	Male	6.1%	11.6%	22.2%	13.0%	15.2%	31.9%	361
Netherlands	Female	6.5%	2.7%	16.8%	7.9%	17.8%	48.3%	292
	Male	8.6%	5.6%	16.2%	11.2%	18.8%	39.6%	197
Norway	Female	9.2%	7.8%	22.4%	13.4%	12.3%	34.7%	357
	Male	8.2%	7.2%	18.0%	16.4%	12.8%	37.4%	305
Portugal	Female	6.0%	8.5%	19.6%	11.1%	16.4%	38.3%	433
	Male	10.1%	10.5%	22.9%	10.1%	15.5%	31.0%	258
Slovenia	Female	10.7%	8.0%	25.9%	8.9%	16.1%	30.4%	112
	Male	11.7%	10.7%	28.2%	10.7%	15.5%	23.3%	103
Spain	Female	4.7%	12.8%	13.4%	11.4%	16.8%	40.9%	149
	Male	8.2%	9.0%	13.4%	7.5%	17.9%	44.0%	134
Sweden	Female	12.6%	6.1%	17.0%	9.6%	13.5%	41.3%	230
	Male	9.1%	9.1%	19.2%	12.6%	14.6%	35.4%	198

* N=5927, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 186: How many hours per week in average you spend on research related to your doctorate in general (By Country and Gender)

		0	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	More than 21	Total
Austria	Female	9.9%	25.1%	23.6%	3.4%	5.4%	32.5%	203
	Male	12.8%	20.4%	22.3%	8.4%	8.0%	28.1%	274
Belgium	Female	8.8%	10.3%	22.1%	5.9%	8.8%	44.1%	136
	Male	1.8%	10.6%	22.1%	10.6%	10.6%	44.2%	113
Croatia	Female	2.0%	18.4%	21.1%	11.8%	13.8%	32.9%	152
	Male	5.6%	13.3%	22.2%	7.8%	16.7%	34.4%	90
Finland	Female	12.1%	12.7%	22.0%	3.7%	8.2%	41.4%	355
	Male	9.1%	15.2%	28.7%	8.7%	7.0%	31.3%	230
France	Female	5.4%	10.2%	21.7%	8.0%	7.8%	46.8%	423
	Male	7.2%	11.5%	18.3%	8.0%	8.6%	46.4%	349
Germany	Female	11.0%	20.3%	25.2%	7.8%	6.8%	29.0%	473
	Male	10.8%	21.1%	27.4%	6.9%	6.9%	26.9%	361
Netherlands	Female	13.0%	13.7%	18.5%	5.5%	8.6%	40.8%	292
	Male	13.2%	12.2%	17.3%	8.1%	9.6%	39.6%	197
Norway	Female	8.1%	13.4%	17.4%	9.2%	6.7%	45.1%	357
	Male	4.9%	18.4%	22.0%	8.9%	9.5%	36.4%	305
Portugal	Female	3.0%	14.3%	21.9%	7.2%	13.2%	40.4%	433
	Male	5.8%	12.4%	23.6%	7.4%	14.3%	36.4%	258
Slovenia	Female	8.9%	14.3%	23.2%	9.8%	14.3%	29.5%	112
	Male	4.9%	10.7%	32.0%	9.7%	17.5%	25.2%	103
Spain	Female	9.4%	14.1%	22.8%	8.1%	5.4%	40.3%	149
	Male	12.7%	11.9%	18.7%	6.7%	9.7%	40.3%	134
Sweden	Female	12.2%	10.0%	13.9%	6.1%	8.7%	49.1%	230
	Male	10.6%	15.7%	20.7%	5.1%	10.1%	37.9%	198

* N=5927, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 187: How many hours per week in average you spend on research not related to your doctorate in general (By Country and Gender)

		0	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	More than 21	Total
Austria	Female	23.2%	16.3%	11.8%	4.4%	8.9%	35.5%	203
	Male	25.5%	15.7%	16.4%	4.0%	6.9%	31.4%	274
Belgium	Female	27.2%	14.7%	16.2%	7.4%	5.9%	28.7%	136
	Male	15.9%	23.9%	22.1%	3.5%	8.0%	26.5%	113
Croatia	Female	11.8%	18.4%	26.3%	5.3%	9.9%	28.3%	152
	Male	14.4%	20.0%	20.0%	7.8%	11.1%	26.7%	90
Finland	Female	27.9%	12.7%	13.0%	3.7%	2.8%	40.0%	355
	Male	25.7%	14.8%	22.6%	5.7%	4.8%	26.5%	230
France	Female	21.5%	15.1%	17.3%	4.7%	4.3%	37.1%	423
	Male	21.5%	18.6%	16.6%	5.4%	4.6%	33.2%	349
Germany	Female	24.1%	18.6%	18.2%	6.8%	4.7%	27.7%	473
	Male	20.8%	20.5%	21.9%	4.7%	6.4%	25.8%	361
Netherlands	Female	33.6%	10.3%	9.2%	4.8%	5.1%	37.0%	292
	Male	33.5%	11.2%	12.2%	3.6%	5.6%	34.0%	197
Norway	Female	33.1%	13.4%	10.6%	2.5%	2.2%	38.1%	357
	Male	25.6%	15.4%	15.7%	4.9%	6.6%	31.8%	305
Portugal	Female	19.4%	18.0%	21.2%	6.5%	5.3%	29.6%	433
	Male	22.5%	20.2%	22.9%	7.0%	4.7%	22.9%	258
Slovenia	Female	18.8%	15.2%	28.6%	8.9%	10.7%	17.9%	112
	Male	18.4%	15.5%	28.2%	4.9%	14.6%	18.4%	103
Spain	Female	26.8%	18.1%	20.1%	8.1%	2.0%	24.8%	149
	Male	27.6%	24.6%	14.9%	4.5%	5.2%	23.1%	134
Sweden	Female	35.2%	10.9%	12.2%	3.0%	3.0%	35.7%	230
	Male	29.3%	17.2%	16.2%	.5%	2.0%	34.8%	198

* N=5927, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 188: How many hours per week in average you spend on teaching related to your thesis/ dissertation (By Country and Gender)

		0	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	More than 21	Total
Austria	Female	50.2%	3.0%	5.4%	.5%	1.5%	39.4%	203
	Male	51.8%	6.6%	6.2%	1.1%	.4%	33.9%	274
Belgium	Female	51.5%	2.2%	2.2%	.0%	2.2%	41.9%	136
	Male	53.1%	6.2%	4.4%	.0%	2.7%	33.6%	113
Croatia	Female	51.3%	3.3%	9.2%	3.9%	2.0%	30.3%	152
	Male	51.1%	1.1%	10.0%	1.1%	4.4%	32.2%	90
Finland	Female	41.4%	6.8%	4.5%	1.1%	.6%	45.6%	355
	Male	51.3%	6.5%	3.5%	.4%	.9%	37.4%	230
France	Female	48.5%	2.8%	3.1%	.9%	.7%	44.0%	423
	Male	54.2%	2.9%	4.3%	.3%	.9%	37.5%	349
Germany	Female	53.1%	3.6%	5.5%	.6%	.8%	36.4%	473
	Male	58.4%	5.8%	5.0%	.3%	.6%	29.9%	361
Netherlands	Female	44.2%	4.8%	8.2%	1.4%	3.8%	37.7%	292
	Male	51.3%	4.6%	5.6%	1.5%	2.0%	35.0%	197
Norway	Female	47.6%	4.8%	6.2%	1.4%	1.4%	38.7%	357
	Male	47.5%	5.9%	4.9%	.7%	.7%	40.3%	305
Portugal	Female	57.5%	2.1%	1.6%	1.2%	.9%	36.7%	433
	Male	62.4%	3.1%	2.7%	1.2%	.0%	30.6%	258
Slovenia	Female	65.2%	5.4%	2.7%	.0%	1.8%	25.0%	112
	Male	68.9%	1.9%	3.9%	1.0%	1.9%	22.3%	103
Spain	Female	53.7%	2.7%	9.4%	2.0%	.7%	31.5%	149
	Male	61.2%	5.2%	3.7%	.7%	2.2%	26.9%	134
Sweden	Female	48.3%	6.1%	5.7%	.4%	.4%	39.1%	230
	Male	44.9%	8.6%	5.6%	.5%	1.0%	39.4%	198

* N=5927, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 189: How many hours per week in average you spend on teaching related to your doctorate in general (By Country and Gender)

		0	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	More than 21	Total
Austria	Female	49.8%	6.9%	3.4%	1.0%	1.0%	37.9%	203
	Male	50.0%	6.6%	7.3%	1.5%	1.8%	32.8%	274
Belgium	Female	47.1%	6.6%	5.1%	.0%	1.5%	39.7%	136
	Male	45.1%	8.0%	10.6%	.9%	4.4%	31.0%	113
Croatia	Female	50.0%	2.0%	9.2%	.7%	5.9%	32.2%	152
	Male	42.2%	4.4%	17.8%	1.1%	3.3%	31.1%	90
Finland	Female	34.6%	12.1%	9.6%	1.1%	1.1%	41.4%	355
	Male	44.3%	9.6%	10.0%	.9%	.9%	34.3%	230
France	Female	42.6%	5.9%	7.1%	1.9%	2.8%	39.7%	423
	Male	44.7%	5.4%	10.3%	3.2%	2.9%	33.5%	349
Germany	Female	44.6%	6.6%	11.8%	2.5%	2.3%	32.1%	473
	Male	49.9%	8.3%	10.5%	1.4%	1.1%	28.8%	361
Netherlands	Female	37.7%	11.3%	9.6%	1.7%	5.8%	33.9%	292
	Male	36.5%	9.6%	9.6%	1.5%	8.1%	34.5%	197
Norway	Female	35.9%	9.2%	11.5%	2.8%	3.9%	36.7%	357
	Male	42.3%	6.9%	10.2%	2.0%	2.6%	36.1%	305
Portugal	Female	53.6%	5.1%	3.0%	1.6%	1.6%	35.1%	433
	Male	59.3%	3.9%	5.4%	.8%	1.2%	29.5%	258
Slovenia	Female	55.4%	6.3%	9.8%	3.6%	2.7%	22.3%	112
	Male	68.0%	5.8%	2.9%	.0%	1.9%	21.4%	103
Spain	Female	53.7%	4.7%	7.4%	3.4%	.7%	30.2%	149
	Male	62.7%	5.2%	1.5%	2.2%	2.2%	26.1%	134
Sweden	Female	37.0%	12.2%	13.9%	3.0%	4.8%	29.1%	230
	Male	32.8%	9.6%	17.2%	2.5%	6.1%	31.8%	198

* N=5927, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 190: How many hours per week in average you spend on teaching not related to your doctorate in general (By Country and Gender)

		0	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	More than 21	Total
Austria	Female	37.4%	21.7%	3.4%	2.5%	1.5%	33.5%	203
	Male	46.0%	18.2%	3.6%	.4%	.7%	31.0%	274
Belgium	Female	42.6%	15.4%	5.9%	5.1%	.7%	30.1%	136
	Male	40.7%	20.4%	7.1%	.9%	5.3%	25.7%	113
Croatia	Female	23.0%	26.3%	15.8%	5.9%	3.9%	25.0%	152
	Male	24.4%	22.2%	22.2%	5.6%	5.6%	20.0%	90
Finland	Female	36.9%	19.7%	2.5%	.3%	.8%	39.7%	355
	Male	40.0%	23.0%	3.9%	.0%	.9%	32.2%	230
France	Female	37.4%	16.3%	7.1%	3.1%	.7%	35.5%	423
	Male	38.4%	20.3%	7.2%	2.9%	.9%	30.4%	349
Germany	Female	42.7%	18.0%	7.4%	2.1%	1.9%	27.9%	473
	Male	46.0%	17.2%	7.8%	1.7%	1.1%	26.3%	361
Netherlands	Female	39.7%	18.8%	4.5%	.7%	.3%	36.0%	292
	Male	40.1%	20.8%	6.1%	1.0%	.0%	32.0%	197
Norway	Female	40.3%	16.8%	8.7%	.0%	1.1%	33.1%	357
	Male	37.7%	18.0%	8.2%	1.3%	1.3%	33.4%	305
Portugal	Female	46.2%	9.9%	5.3%	4.6%	1.8%	32.1%	433
	Male	52.7%	8.9%	3.9%	4.7%	1.6%	28.3%	258
Slovenia	Female	39.3%	30.4%	5.4%	5.4%	.9%	18.8%	112
	Male	52.4%	21.4%	6.8%	1.9%	.0%	17.5%	103
Spain	Female	52.3%	10.7%	4.7%	1.3%	2.7%	28.2%	149
	Male	54.5%	17.2%	3.7%	.7%	.0%	23.9%	134
Sweden	Female	38.3%	20.9%	8.3%	1.3%	.9%	30.4%	230
	Male	28.3%	26.8%	9.6%	1.0%	1.5%	32.8%	198

* N=5927, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 191: How many hours per week in average you spend on attending courses related to your thesis/dissertation (By Country and Gender)

		0	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	More than 21	Total
Austria	Female	27.1%	38.9%	3.0%	1.5%	.0%	29.6%	203
	Male	31.4%	41.6%	1.5%	.4%	.0%	25.2%	274
Belgium	Female	44.1%	16.9%	.7%	.0%	.0%	38.2%	136
	Male	47.8%	14.2%	.9%	.0%	.9%	36.3%	113
Croatia	Female	49.3%	15.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	34.9%	152
	Male	45.6%	22.2%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	31.1%	90
Finland	Female	28.7%	27.6%	2.8%	.0%	.0%	40.8%	355
	Male	30.9%	32.6%	2.2%	.0%	.4%	33.9%	230
France	Female	40.0%	15.4%	1.2%	.0%	.0%	43.5%	423
	Male	43.6%	18.9%	1.1%	.3%	.3%	35.8%	349
Germany	Female	47.1%	17.5%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	34.2%	473
	Male	53.2%	18.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	28.8%	361
Netherlands	Female	29.1%	29.1%	3.1%	.0%	.0%	38.7%	292
	Male	41.6%	22.3%	1.0%	.5%	.0%	34.5%	197
Norway	Female	32.8%	30.8%	3.1%	.0%	.8%	32.5%	357
	Male	29.8%	28.5%	6.6%	1.0%	1.3%	32.8%	305
Portugal	Female	46.9%	13.4%	1.4%	.2%	.2%	37.9%	433
	Male	53.9%	14.7%	1.2%	.4%	.4%	29.5%	258
Slovenia	Female	49.1%	23.2%	2.7%	.0%	.0%	25.0%	112
	Male	46.6%	28.2%	6.8%	.0%	.0%	18.4%	103
Spain	Female	51.7%	16.8%	2.0%	.0%	.0%	29.5%	149
	Male	47.8%	23.9%	1.5%	1.5%	.7%	24.6%	134
Sweden	Female	30.4%	30.9%	4.8%	.4%	.4%	33.0%	230
	Male	22.2%	34.8%	6.6%	.0%	.5%	35.9%	198

* N=5927, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 192: How many hours per week in average you spend on attending courses related to your doctorate in general (By Country and Gender)

		0	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	More than 21	Total
Austria	Female	18.2%	51.2%	3.0%	.5%	.0%	27.1%	203
	Male	19.0%	50.0%	3.6%	.4%	1.1%	25.9%	274
Belgium	Female	26.5%	43.4%	2.9%	.0%	.0%	27.2%	136
	Male	32.7%	32.7%	3.5%	.9%	.0%	30.1%	113
Croatia	Female	35.5%	30.3%	.7%	.0%	.7%	32.9%	152
	Male	42.2%	25.6%	3.3%	.0%	.0%	28.9%	90
Finland	Female	16.1%	48.7%	3.7%	.3%	.3%	31.0%	355
	Male	17.0%	52.2%	4.8%	.4%	.4%	25.2%	230
France	Female	28.1%	34.3%	1.9%	.0%	.2%	35.5%	423
	Male	31.2%	35.2%	2.3%	.6%	.3%	30.4%	349
Germany	Female	34.5%	33.6%	2.3%	.0%	.0%	29.6%	473
	Male	44.3%	27.4%	3.3%	.3%	.0%	24.7%	361
Netherlands	Female	21.6%	48.6%	2.7%	.0%	.3%	26.7%	292
	Male	25.9%	40.6%	3.0%	1.0%	.0%	29.4%	197
Norway	Female	17.6%	47.3%	6.7%	.3%	1.1%	26.9%	357
	Male	15.7%	41.6%	9.5%	2.0%	1.3%	29.8%	305
Portugal	Female	38.8%	22.9%	3.7%	.2%	.2%	34.2%	433
	Male	46.9%	18.6%	6.2%	.8%	1.9%	25.6%	258
Slovenia	Female	36.6%	35.7%	4.5%	.0%	1.8%	21.4%	112
	Male	39.8%	30.1%	9.7%	.0%	.0%	20.4%	103
Spain	Female	43.6%	24.2%	3.4%	1.3%	.7%	26.8%	149
	Male	39.6%	29.9%	3.7%	1.5%	.7%	24.6%	134
Sweden	Female	10.9%	49.1%	13.5%	.9%	.9%	24.8%	230
	Male	10.6%	42.9%	13.1%	3.0%	1.0%	29.3%	198

* N=5927, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 193: How many hours per week in average you spend on attending courses not related to your doctorate in general (By Country and Gender)

		0	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	More than 21	Total
Austria	Female	43.3%	12.3%	3.9%	1.0%	.5%	38.9%	203
	Male	44.5%	19.7%	.7%	.0%	.0%	35.0%	274
Belgium	Female	39.0%	25.0%	.7%	.0%	.0%	35.3%	136
	Male	32.7%	27.4%	2.7%	.0%	.0%	37.2%	113
Croatia	Female	36.8%	30.3%	3.9%	.0%	.7%	28.3%	152
	Male	41.1%	24.4%	3.3%	.0%	.0%	31.1%	90
Finland	Female	39.4%	11.0%	2.3%	.0%	.0%	47.3%	355
	Male	42.6%	17.4%	1.7%	.0%	.4%	37.8%	230
France	Female	36.6%	18.7%	.9%	.0%	.0%	43.7%	423
	Male	40.1%	21.2%	2.0%	.6%	.6%	35.5%	349
Germany	Female	44.4%	19.9%	.6%	.0%	.0%	35.1%	473
	Male	51.0%	17.7%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	30.2%	361
Netherlands	Female	40.4%	20.2%	.7%	.0%	.0%	38.7%	292
	Male	43.7%	15.7%	.5%	.5%	.0%	39.6%	197
Norway	Female	42.9%	15.7%	1.7%	.0%	.0%	39.8%	357
	Male	39.3%	15.1%	3.9%	.0%	.0%	41.6%	305
Portugal	Female	48.7%	12.9%	1.4%	.7%	.0%	36.3%	433
	Male	54.7%	14.3%	1.9%	.0%	.4%	28.7%	258
Slovenia	Female	42.9%	27.7%	2.7%	.0%	.0%	26.8%	112
	Male	47.6%	28.2%	1.0%	1.0%	.0%	22.3%	103
Spain	Female	38.9%	28.9%	4.7%	.0%	.0%	27.5%	149
	Male	50.7%	21.6%	.7%	.0%	.0%	26.9%	134
Sweden	Female	42.2%	17.8%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	38.7%	230
	Male	40.9%	14.6%	1.5%	.5%	.0%	42.4%	198

* N=5927, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 194: How many hours per week in average you spend on administrative tasks related to your doctorate in general (By Country and Gender)

		0	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	More than 21	Total
Austria	Female	19.7%	50.2%	2.5%	.0%	.0%	27.6%	203
	Male	27.0%	46.7%	2.2%	.4%	.0%	23.7%	274
Belgium	Female	12.5%	61.8%	3.7%	.7%	.0%	21.3%	136
	Male	14.2%	60.2%	2.7%	.0%	.0%	23.0%	113
Croatia	Female	26.3%	43.4%	2.6%	.0%	.0%	27.6%	152
	Male	27.8%	43.3%	2.2%	.0%	.0%	26.7%	90
Finland	Female	24.2%	33.0%	3.4%	.3%	.0%	39.2%	355
	Male	29.6%	40.0%	.9%	.0%	.0%	29.6%	230
France	Female	16.3%	50.8%	2.8%	.5%	.0%	29.6%	423
	Male	18.9%	51.0%	2.3%	.0%	.0%	27.8%	349
Germany	Female	21.6%	50.1%	3.6%	.8%	.4%	23.5%	473
	Male	25.8%	49.3%	5.0%	.8%	.3%	18.8%	361
Netherlands	Female	12.3%	55.1%	5.8%	.7%	1.0%	25.0%	292
	Male	19.3%	51.3%	1.5%	.5%	.0%	27.4%	197
Norway	Female	13.7%	61.1%	4.2%	.0%	.0%	21.0%	357
	Male	16.4%	52.8%	3.9%	.0%	.0%	26.9%	305
Portugal	Female	22.4%	47.3%	3.2%	.5%	1.2%	25.4%	433
	Male	29.5%	46.9%	1.2%	.4%	.0%	22.1%	258
Slovenia	Female	23.2%	54.5%	8.0%	.0%	.0%	14.3%	112
	Male	31.1%	54.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	14.6%	103
Spain	Female	23.5%	51.0%	2.7%	.0%	.0%	22.8%	149
	Male	17.2%	59.0%	4.5%	.0%	.0%	19.4%	134
Sweden	Female	17.0%	50.9%	4.8%	.9%	.0%	26.5%	230
	Male	19.7%	50.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	29.3%	198

* N=5927, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 195: How many hours per week in average you spend on administrative tasks not related to your doctorate in general (By Country and Gender)

		0	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	More than 21	Total
Austria	Female	22.2%	29.6%	9.9%	3.0%	1.0%	34.5%	203
	Male	29.9%	29.2%	6.6%	1.5%	1.8%	31.0%	274
Belgium	Female	27.9%	33.1%	7.4%	.7%	.7%	30.1%	136
	Male	21.2%	43.4%	3.5%	.0%	.0%	31.9%	113
Croatia	Female	13.8%	42.8%	18.4%	2.0%	3.9%	19.1%	152
	Male	14.4%	42.2%	14.4%	2.2%	4.4%	22.2%	90
Finland	Female	27.9%	31.5%	5.4%	1.7%	.8%	32.7%	355
	Male	27.8%	38.3%	3.0%	1.3%	.0%	29.6%	230
France	Female	23.2%	35.2%	4.3%	.5%	.2%	36.6%	423
	Male	30.4%	33.5%	2.3%	.3%	.0%	33.5%	349
Germany	Female	20.7%	37.6%	11.0%	3.2%	1.9%	25.6%	473
	Male	23.8%	39.9%	8.6%	1.7%	1.1%	24.9%	361
Netherlands	Female	29.5%	28.8%	4.1%	.7%	.7%	36.3%	292
	Male	26.4%	34.5%	3.6%	1.0%	.5%	34.0%	197
Norway	Female	22.4%	42.3%	3.6%	.3%	.3%	31.1%	357
	Male	23.9%	36.4%	2.3%	.7%	.3%	36.4%	305
Portugal	Female	27.3%	33.7%	5.8%	1.8%	.5%	30.9%	433
	Male	33.3%	36.0%	4.7%	.8%	.8%	24.4%	258
Slovenia	Female	23.2%	41.1%	13.4%	2.7%	2.7%	17.0%	112
	Male	26.2%	42.7%	6.8%	1.9%	2.9%	19.4%	103
Spain	Female	36.2%	31.5%	2.7%	.7%	.7%	28.2%	149
	Male	34.3%	35.1%	3.7%	.7%	.0%	26.1%	134
Sweden	Female	24.8%	33.9%	6.5%	2.6%	.9%	31.3%	230
	Male	20.7%	37.4%	5.1%	.5%	.5%	35.9%	198

* N=5927, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 196: How many hours per week in average you spend on other activities (By Country and Gender)

		0	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	More than 21	Total
Austria	Female	9.4%	.5%	1.5%	1.0%	1.0%	86.7%	203
	Male	11.3%	1.8%	1.1%	.7%	.7%	84.3%	274
Belgium	Female	8.1%	3.7%	.7%	.7%	1.5%	85.3%	136
	Male	10.6%	.9%	.0%	1.8%	.0%	86.7%	113
Croatia	Female	3.3%	.7%	1.3%	.7%	.7%	93.4%	152
	Male	8.9%	1.1%	5.6%	.0%	.0%	84.4%	90
Finland	Female	8.7%	2.8%	1.7%	.3%	.6%	85.9%	355
	Male	11.7%	3.5%	1.3%	.0%	.4%	83.0%	230
France	Female	5.4%	3.5%	2.1%	.5%	2.6%	85.8%	423
	Male	8.9%	2.3%	.9%	.9%	.9%	86.2%	349
Germany	Female	7.4%	4.2%	3.2%	1.1%	1.7%	82.5%	473
	Male	11.1%	1.4%	3.0%	.8%	1.9%	81.7%	361
Netherlands	Female	10.6%	3.4%	.7%	.0%	.7%	84.6%	292
	Male	10.2%	4.6%	1.0%	1.0%	.5%	82.7%	197
Norway	Female	7.6%	3.9%	2.0%	1.1%	.3%	85.2%	357
	Male	9.2%	1.6%	2.0%	1.0%	.0%	86.2%	305
Portugal	Female	4.6%	1.6%	.5%	.5%	.5%	92.4%	433
	Male	10.9%	1.6%	1.6%	.0%	.4%	85.7%	258
Slovenia	Female	8.0%	.0%	.9%	.0%	.9%	90.2%	112
	Male	9.7%	.0%	1.0%	1.0%	.0%	88.3%	103
Spain	Female	11.4%	2.0%	.7%	.0%	.0%	85.9%	149
	Male	8.2%	1.5%	.0%	.0%	.7%	89.6%	134
Sweden	Female	8.7%	2.6%	.4%	.0%	.4%	87.8%	230
	Male	7.6%	1.0%	1.5%	.0%	.5%	89.4%	198

* N=5927, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 197: To what extent do you have time to write your thesis? (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	7.1%	37.1%	28.8%	18.2%	8.8%	170
	Male	9.0%	27.8%	29.6%	16.1%	17.5%	223
Belgium	Female	5.1%	19.2%	35.4%	28.3%	12.1%	99
	Male	1.4%	24.3%	24.3%	35.1%	14.9%	74
Croatia	Female	5.8%	35.0%	37.5%	14.2%	7.5%	120
	Male	.0%	26.5%	45.6%	17.6%	10.3%	68
Finland	Female	4.3%	21.0%	19.6%	31.9%	23.2%	276
	Male	5.7%	21.0%	29.5%	33.5%	10.2%	176
France	Female	6.1%	28.2%	31.3%	20.1%	14.3%	294
	Male	3.0%	25.1%	37.2%	22.9%	11.7%	231
Germany	Female	4.0%	23.2%	30.1%	27.5%	15.2%	396
	Male	4.8%	25.9%	27.6%	24.1%	17.7%	294
Netherlands	Female	1.4%	14.2%	30.6%	39.3%	14.6%	219
	Male	.7%	14.4%	24.7%	32.9%	27.4%	146
Norway	Female	1.9%	20.4%	25.0%	35.4%	17.3%	260
	Male	2.1%	13.8%	27.2%	36.4%	20.5%	239
Portugal	Female	6.4%	26.7%	34.8%	21.5%	10.6%	330
	Male	6.3%	22.1%	31.6%	28.9%	11.1%	190
Slovenia	Female	7.7%	25.3%	27.5%	23.1%	16.5%	91
	Male	6.3%	19.0%	28.6%	22.2%	23.8%	63
Spain	Female	6.4%	30.0%	35.5%	14.5%	13.6%	110
	Male	11.5%	27.1%	25.0%	20.8%	15.6%	96
Sweden	Female	2.0%	12.2%	29.1%	36.5%	20.3%	148
	Male	2.0%	18.7%	29.3%	30.7%	19.3%	150

* N=4463, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 198: To what extent are you working more for tasks not related to your thesis/ dissertation as stated in your contract? (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	17.3%	22.7%	18.7%	27.3%	14.0%	150
	Male	9.0%	19.9%	19.4%	36.0%	15.6%	211
Belgium	Female	6.3%	12.6%	29.1%	33.9%	18.1%	127
	Male	7.3%	16.7%	21.9%	33.3%	20.8%	96
Croatia	Female	34.0%	24.3%	26.4%	9.7%	5.6%	144
	Male	25.3%	36.1%	25.3%	10.8%	2.4%	83
Finland	Female	9.0%	12.5%	18.8%	37.8%	21.9%	288
	Male	7.7%	16.9%	27.9%	33.3%	14.2%	183
France	Female	5.8%	13.2%	22.2%	36.3%	22.5%	342
	Male	6.6%	13.4%	25.5%	32.4%	22.1%	290
Germany	Female	11.3%	21.3%	27.2%	24.3%	15.9%	371
	Male	14.8%	17.2%	25.2%	27.9%	14.8%	290
Netherlands	Female	2.7%	12.2%	21.7%	44.9%	18.6%	263
	Male	5.1%	11.9%	26.7%	36.9%	19.3%	176
Norway	Female	4.0%	15.8%	26.9%	34.7%	18.6%	323
	Male	3.7%	13.6%	24.2%	38.1%	20.5%	273
Portugal	Female	13.8%	17.8%	24.9%	25.5%	18.1%	349
	Male	9.3%	16.7%	27.0%	30.7%	16.3%	215
Slovenia	Female	26.8%	23.7%	20.6%	22.7%	6.2%	97
	Male	16.9%	20.2%	25.8%	25.8%	11.2%	89
Spain	Female	12.9%	14.5%	21.0%	27.4%	24.2%	124
	Male	11.4%	17.1%	20.0%	37.1%	14.3%	105
Sweden	Female	4.2%	16.3%	23.3%	33.5%	22.8%	215
	Male	6.7%	18.3%	21.7%	38.3%	15.0%	180

* N=4984, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 199: Have you been involved in any of the following activities? - Planning new research projects (By Country and Gender)

		Yes	No	Total
Austria	Female	62.2%	37.8%	156
	Male	59.9%	40.1%	227
Belgium	Female	57.0%	43.0%	121
	Male	64.7%	35.3%	102
Croatia	Female	55.0%	45.0%	140
	Male	61.6%	38.4%	86
Finland	Female	70.8%	29.2%	318
	Male	73.0%	27.0%	215
France	Female	49.1%	50.9%	352
	Male	55.6%	44.4%	293
Germany	Female	59.4%	40.6%	392
	Male	64.1%	35.9%	306
Netherlands	Female	52.0%	48.0%	244
	Male	49.2%	50.8%	183
Norway	Female	64.8%	35.2%	304
	Male	61.6%	38.4%	271
Portugal	Female	61.1%	38.9%	350
	Male	64.3%	35.7%	224
Slovenia	Female	60.8%	39.2%	97
	Male	51.0%	49.0%	96
Spain	Female	59.2%	40.8%	130
	Male	59.5%	40.5%	126
Sweden	Female	68.9%	31.1%	219
	Male	75.1%	24.9%	185

* N=5137, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 200: Have you been involved in any of the following activities? - Choosing collaborators (By Country and Gender)

		Yes	No	Total
Austria	Female	30.1%	69.9%	143
	Male	41.7%	58.3%	218
Belgium	Female	28.3%	71.7%	113
	Male	27.8%	72.2%	97
Croatia	Female	25.2%	74.8%	135
	Male	39.0%	61.0%	77
Finland	Female	38.2%	61.8%	301
	Male	42.2%	57.8%	206
France	Female	23.1%	76.9%	333
	Male	31.8%	68.2%	280
Germany	Female	37.4%	62.6%	369
	Male	41.1%	58.9%	297
Netherlands	Female	35.8%	64.2%	240
	Male	34.9%	65.1%	175
Norway	Female	46.6%	53.4%	283
	Male	46.4%	53.6%	263
Portugal	Female	27.6%	72.4%	323
	Male	31.6%	68.4%	209
Slovenia	Female	32.6%	67.4%	92
	Male	30.8%	69.2%	91
Spain	Female	27.0%	73.0%	122
	Male	33.3%	66.7%	123
Sweden	Female	39.9%	60.1%	203
	Male	50.3%	49.7%	179

* N=4872, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 201: Have you been involved in any of the following activities? - Writing grant proposals (By Country and Gender)

		Yes	No	Total
Austria	Female	49.0%	51.0%	151
	Male	45.2%	54.8%	219
Belgium	Female	49.6%	50.4%	115
	Male	61.4%	38.6%	101
Croatia	Female	43.0%	57.0%	135
	Male	38.6%	61.4%	83
Finland	Female	76.3%	23.7%	321
	Male	74.1%	25.9%	216
France	Female	37.3%	62.7%	346
	Male	33.2%	66.8%	283
Germany	Female	42.6%	57.4%	373
	Male	46.7%	53.3%	304
Netherlands	Female	32.1%	67.9%	246
	Male	30.7%	69.3%	179
Norway	Female	47.8%	52.2%	291
	Male	40.5%	59.5%	269
Portugal	Female	45.8%	54.2%	323
	Male	43.8%	56.2%	217
Slovenia	Female	52.2%	47.8%	92
	Male	33.3%	66.7%	93
Spain	Female	50.4%	49.6%	121
	Male	51.2%	48.8%	123
Sweden	Female	53.8%	46.2%	212
	Male	47.5%	52.5%	183

* N=4996, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 202: Have you been involved in any of the following activities? - Determining authorship (By Country and Gender)

		Yes	No	Total
Austria	Female	34.7%	65.3%	144
	Male	27.0%	73.0%	196
Belgium	Female	28.6%	71.4%	98
	Male	33.0%	67.0%	94
Croatia	Female	26.8%	73.2%	127
	Male	25.9%	74.1%	81
Finland	Female	33.9%	66.1%	280
	Male	32.8%	67.2%	201
France	Female	18.9%	81.1%	317
	Male	29.4%	70.6%	269
Germany	Female	28.4%	71.6%	342
	Male	31.2%	68.8%	269
Netherlands	Female	41.1%	58.9%	241
	Male	35.3%	64.7%	173
Norway	Female	47.3%	52.7%	273
	Male	39.3%	60.7%	257
Portugal	Female	16.6%	83.4%	289
	Male	17.1%	82.9%	199
Slovenia	Female	34.5%	65.5%	87
	Male	16.9%	83.1%	89
Spain	Female	22.2%	77.8%	117
	Male	31.0%	69.0%	116
Sweden	Female	49.3%	50.7%	201
	Male	46.5%	53.5%	172

* N=4632, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 203: Have you been involved in any of the following activities? - Organizing panels/ conferences (By Country and Gender)

		Yes	No	Total
Austria	Female	41.7%	58.3%	156
	Male	34.1%	65.9%	214
Belgium	Female	46.5%	53.5%	114
	Male	44.0%	56.0%	100
Croatia	Female	42.9%	57.1%	133
	Male	50.0%	50.0%	82
Finland	Female	48.2%	51.8%	305
	Male	42.9%	57.1%	210
France	Female	44.3%	55.7%	361
	Male	39.2%	60.8%	283
Germany	Female	48.2%	51.8%	388
	Male	44.3%	55.7%	296
Netherlands	Female	41.1%	58.9%	248
	Male	31.5%	68.5%	178
Norway	Female	35.7%	64.3%	300
	Male	29.8%	70.2%	265
Portugal	Female	49.9%	50.1%	341
	Male	38.8%	61.2%	219
Slovenia	Female	46.1%	53.9%	89
	Male	46.8%	53.2%	94
Spain	Female	51.2%	48.8%	129
	Male	48.8%	51.2%	121
Sweden	Female	28.1%	71.9%	203
	Male	32.0%	68.0%	175

* N=5004, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 204: Have you been involved in any of the following activities? - Deciding about institutional policy (By Country and Gender)

		Yes	No	Total
Austria	Female	21.1%	78.9%	147
	Male	19.8%	80.2%	202
Belgium	Female	18.4%	81.6%	103
	Male	31.2%	68.8%	93
Croatia	Female	12.6%	87.4%	127
	Male	23.4%	76.6%	77
Finland	Female	26.8%	73.2%	299
	Male	17.8%	82.2%	202
France	Female	12.3%	87.7%	324
	Male	19.1%	80.9%	278
Germany	Female	27.7%	72.3%	365
	Male	26.4%	73.6%	292
Netherlands	Female	20.6%	79.4%	233
	Male	16.2%	83.8%	173
Norway	Female	30.0%	70.0%	290
	Male	23.5%	76.5%	260
Portugal	Female	12.6%	87.4%	301
	Male	10.0%	90.0%	201
Slovenia	Female	20.2%	79.8%	84
	Male	9.0%	91.0%	89
Spain	Female	25.0%	75.0%	112
	Male	16.0%	84.0%	119
Sweden	Female	34.0%	66.0%	197
	Male	33.7%	66.3%	175

* N=4743, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 205: Have you been involved in any of the following activities? - None of the above (By Country and Gender)

		Yes	No	Total
Austria	Female	69.0%	31.0%	42
	Male	43.9%	56.1%	57
Belgium	Female	47.6%	52.4%	21
	Male	28.6%	71.4%	21
Croatia	Female	35.5%	64.5%	31
	Male	50.0%	50.0%	16
Finland	Female	40.6%	59.4%	32
	Male	13.9%	86.1%	36
France	Female	40.0%	60.0%	115
	Male	40.7%	59.3%	81
Germany	Female	40.4%	59.6%	89
	Male	45.9%	54.1%	74
Netherlands	Female	43.3%	56.7%	60
	Male	34.0%	66.0%	53
Norway	Female	44.3%	55.7%	70
	Male	37.7%	62.3%	53
Portugal	Female	46.0%	54.0%	87
	Male	31.6%	68.4%	57
Slovenia	Female	76.0%	24.0%	25
	Male	38.5%	61.5%	26
Spain	Female	34.8%	65.2%	23
	Male	39.1%	60.9%	23
Sweden	Female	25.0%	75.0%	24
	Male	41.4%	58.6%	29

* N=1145, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 206: During your course of study before your doctorate: Did you spend any time abroad for study? (By Country and Gender)

		Yes	No	Total
Austria	Female	54.2%	45.8%	203
	Male	43.0%	57.0%	272
Belgium	Female	38.8%	61.2%	134
	Male	32.1%	67.9%	112
Croatia	Female	31.6%	68.4%	152
	Male	41.1%	58.9%	90
Finland	Female	40.1%	59.9%	352
	Male	39.2%	60.8%	227
France	Female	47.4%	52.6%	418
	Male	52.3%	47.7%	346
Germany	Female	55.2%	44.8%	464
	Male	54.0%	46.0%	352
Netherlands	Female	55.2%	44.8%	290
	Male	51.8%	48.2%	195
Norway	Female	51.0%	49.0%	353
	Male	40.8%	59.2%	299
Portugal	Female	34.1%	65.9%	425
	Male	32.6%	67.4%	258
Slovenia	Female	38.4%	61.6%	112
	Male	30.1%	69.9%	103
Spain	Female	53.7%	46.3%	149
	Male	43.6%	56.4%	133
Sweden	Female	45.7%	54.3%	230
	Male	33.5%	66.5%	197

* N=5866, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 207: To what extent are you interested in going abroad with regard to your doctorate for the following reasons? Data collection for research ... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	22.2%	9.3%	12.9%	19.6%	36.1%	194
	Male	36.1%	11.5%	13.1%	15.5%	23.8%	252
Belgium	Female	19.7%	8.7%	11.8%	30.7%	29.1%	127
	Male	23.1%	14.8%	14.8%	22.2%	25.0%	108
Croatia	Female	17.7%	12.1%	12.8%	19.1%	38.3%	141
	Male	15.5%	4.8%	10.7%	26.2%	42.9%	84
Finland	Female	25.5%	12.9%	14.7%	19.6%	27.3%	341
	Male	22.5%	15.6%	15.6%	23.9%	22.5%	218
France	Female	15.4%	7.0%	13.6%	21.4%	42.6%	383
	Male	23.1%	11.9%	18.8%	19.1%	27.2%	320
Germany	Female	30.5%	10.1%	13.4%	14.9%	31.0%	455
	Male	33.4%	11.9%	12.8%	17.2%	24.7%	344
Netherlands	Female	22.0%	11.9%	11.9%	23.8%	30.4%	286
	Male	29.8%	7.4%	18.6%	17.6%	26.6%	188
Norway	Female	28.0%	9.8%	14.1%	16.4%	31.7%	347
	Male	28.5%	11.8%	17.0%	16.0%	26.7%	288
Portugal	Female	23.3%	12.0%	13.0%	18.7%	33.0%	391
	Male	17.8%	13.4%	18.2%	20.6%	30.0%	247
Slovenia	Female	14.8%	8.3%	16.7%	14.8%	45.4%	108
	Male	15.0%	16.0%	22.0%	20.0%	27.0%	100
Spain	Female	12.3%	7.5%	17.1%	22.6%	40.4%	146
	Male	14.2%	11.0%	18.9%	24.4%	31.5%	127
Sweden	Female	22.5%	9.5%	11.7%	18.9%	37.4%	222
	Male	23.8%	9.9%	17.1%	23.8%	25.4%	181

* N=5598, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 208: To what extent are you interested in going abroad with regard to your doctorate for the following reasons? Research project... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	14.2%	10.0%	15.8%	27.4%	32.6%	190
	Male	14.8%	6.2%	17.1%	25.3%	36.6%	257
Belgium	Female	14.3%	14.3%	12.7%	30.2%	28.6%	126
	Male	10.9%	11.8%	14.5%	36.4%	26.4%	110
Croatia	Female	9.7%	7.6%	18.1%	23.6%	41.0%	144
	Male	5.7%	4.6%	12.6%	26.4%	50.6%	87
Finland	Female	12.2%	8.7%	17.4%	32.0%	29.7%	344
	Male	9.9%	10.8%	15.3%	37.8%	26.1%	222
France	Female	8.0%	6.2%	14.0%	26.2%	45.6%	386
	Male	6.8%	5.0%	14.9%	31.4%	41.9%	322
Germany	Female	18.7%	7.7%	14.7%	27.7%	31.2%	455
	Male	18.5%	7.2%	15.6%	28.3%	30.3%	346
Netherlands	Female	8.4%	7.7%	16.5%	33.7%	33.7%	285
	Male	10.6%	5.8%	23.3%	32.3%	28.0%	189
Norway	Female	14.9%	7.1%	16.6%	24.0%	37.4%	350
	Male	11.3%	6.2%	18.8%	30.8%	32.9%	292
Portugal	Female	12.4%	6.1%	15.9%	30.6%	35.1%	396
	Male	6.5%	8.5%	18.2%	33.2%	33.6%	247
Slovenia	Female	5.6%	5.6%	15.0%	26.2%	47.7%	107
	Male	7.0%	8.0%	16.0%	31.0%	38.0%	100
Spain	Female	6.3%	4.2%	13.9%	27.8%	47.9%	144
	Male	2.3%	6.2%	13.1%	40.8%	37.7%	130
Sweden	Female	12.2%	7.2%	14.9%	25.3%	40.3%	221
	Male	9.7%	9.7%	20.0%	27.0%	33.5%	185

* N=5635, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 209: To what extent are you interested in going abroad with regard to your doctorate for the following reasons? Doctoral programme courses... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	20.2%	17.0%	15.4%	16.0%	31.4%	188
	Male	25.5%	14.6%	20.2%	19.0%	20.6%	247
Belgium	Female	12.6%	17.3%	16.5%	32.3%	21.3%	127
	Male	15.5%	26.4%	18.2%	27.3%	12.7%	110
Croatia	Female	11.4%	12.9%	22.9%	22.9%	30.0%	140
	Male	14.9%	9.2%	17.2%	24.1%	34.5%	87
Finland	Female	9.5%	6.8%	18.3%	32.2%	33.1%	338
	Male	6.3%	15.4%	21.7%	31.7%	24.9%	221
France	Female	19.2%	13.0%	21.1%	19.8%	26.8%	369
	Male	17.5%	16.2%	23.6%	23.2%	19.4%	314
Germany	Female	23.1%	13.3%	21.6%	20.7%	21.3%	450
	Male	24.9%	19.4%	16.5%	22.0%	17.1%	345
Netherlands	Female	13.6%	15.4%	19.3%	28.9%	22.9%	280
	Male	17.6%	13.4%	27.3%	27.3%	14.4%	187
Norway	Female	11.6%	6.6%	16.8%	29.5%	35.5%	346
	Male	12.8%	12.8%	14.9%	31.3%	28.1%	288
Portugal	Female	17.2%	12.0%	17.2%	25.3%	28.4%	384
	Male	20.2%	18.6%	24.0%	19.4%	17.8%	242
Slovenia	Female	16.0%	6.6%	17.0%	24.5%	35.8%	106
	Male	8.9%	18.8%	26.7%	17.8%	27.7%	101
Spain	Female	23.9%	18.8%	18.8%	15.9%	22.5%	138
	Male	20.8%	23.1%	23.1%	20.0%	13.1%	130
Sweden	Female	10.5%	6.4%	21.0%	25.6%	36.5%	219
	Male	17.6%	13.2%	20.9%	24.2%	24.2%	182

* N=5539, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 210: To what extent are you interested in going abroad with regard to your doctorate for the following reasons? Joint degree programmes... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	30.3%	18.5%	18.5%	14.6%	18.0%	178
	Male	35.8%	14.8%	24.3%	11.9%	13.2%	243
Belgium	Female	29.2%	26.7%	18.3%	14.2%	11.7%	120
	Male	30.6%	30.6%	16.7%	13.9%	8.3%	108
Croatia	Female	18.5%	18.5%	20.0%	23.0%	20.0%	135
	Male	17.9%	11.9%	21.4%	26.2%	22.6%	84
Finland	Female	27.4%	23.7%	22.8%	14.3%	11.9%	329
	Male	23.6%	25.5%	25.0%	13.7%	12.3%	212
France	Female	29.6%	14.2%	22.8%	16.5%	16.8%	351
	Male	25.6%	17.7%	27.2%	14.8%	14.8%	305
Germany	Female	33.2%	17.4%	20.5%	17.2%	11.7%	443
	Male	37.5%	24.7%	16.4%	11.3%	10.1%	336
Netherlands	Female	29.7%	23.1%	23.4%	12.8%	11.0%	273
	Male	31.5%	20.7%	23.9%	16.3%	7.6%	184
Norway	Female	31.7%	19.3%	24.5%	10.9%	13.6%	331
	Male	31.2%	19.2%	22.1%	15.9%	11.6%	276
Portugal	Female	23.8%	16.0%	23.8%	17.7%	18.8%	362
	Male	22.4%	17.4%	26.1%	17.8%	16.2%	241
Slovenia	Female	23.3%	9.7%	29.1%	13.6%	24.3%	103
	Male	19.0%	20.0%	32.0%	16.0%	13.0%	100
Spain	Female	27.4%	19.3%	18.5%	16.3%	18.5%	135
	Male	27.0%	23.8%	23.8%	13.9%	11.5%	122
Sweden	Female	29.5%	15.7%	20.0%	14.3%	20.5%	210
	Male	30.9%	25.8%	23.6%	12.9%	6.7%	178

* N=5359, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 211: To what extent are you interested in going abroad with regard to your doctorate for the following reasons? Finishing dissertation... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	34.4%	17.5%	14.8%	13.7%	19.7%	183
	Male	34.7%	17.5%	19.1%	10.8%	17.9%	251
Belgium	Female	42.3%	20.3%	18.7%	10.6%	8.1%	123
	Male	36.8%	27.4%	17.0%	14.2%	4.7%	106
Croatia	Female	23.2%	12.3%	18.8%	13.0%	32.6%	138
	Male	14.3%	3.6%	16.7%	28.6%	36.9%	84
Finland	Female	30.1%	18.5%	17.9%	14.6%	18.8%	335
	Male	20.5%	29.7%	17.4%	19.2%	13.2%	219
France	Female	41.2%	17.2%	19.8%	9.3%	12.4%	354
	Male	43.3%	23.1%	13.7%	9.4%	10.4%	307
Germany	Female	41.1%	19.0%	12.7%	12.9%	14.3%	448
	Male	41.5%	21.1%	11.3%	12.8%	13.4%	337
Netherlands	Female	37.0%	25.3%	19.8%	9.2%	8.8%	273
	Male	38.3%	21.9%	14.2%	15.3%	10.4%	183
Norway	Female	37.3%	13.6%	21.9%	13.6%	13.6%	338
	Male	37.6%	14.3%	20.9%	13.2%	13.9%	287
Portugal	Female	33.6%	19.5%	18.2%	16.3%	12.5%	369
	Male	28.0%	20.5%	25.1%	15.5%	10.9%	239
Slovenia	Female	22.4%	14.0%	13.1%	21.5%	29.0%	107
	Male	13.9%	26.7%	21.8%	15.8%	21.8%	101
Spain	Female	22.8%	14.0%	22.8%	17.6%	22.8%	136
	Male	28.8%	20.8%	24.0%	13.6%	12.8%	125
Sweden	Female	39.8%	20.8%	13.9%	11.1%	14.4%	216
	Male	38.0%	22.3%	16.8%	15.6%	7.3%	179

* N=5438, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 212: To what extent are you interested in going abroad with regard to your doctorate for the following reasons? Teaching activities... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	35.7%	18.9%	15.7%	13.0%	16.8%	185
	Male	44.8%	14.7%	16.3%	13.9%	10.3%	252
Belgium	Female	42.5%	28.3%	14.2%	9.2%	5.8%	120
	Male	33.0%	26.6%	13.8%	20.2%	6.4%	109
Croatia	Female	29.7%	13.8%	23.2%	18.1%	15.2%	138
	Male	24.1%	18.1%	26.5%	16.9%	14.5%	83
Finland	Female	31.8%	22.5%	21.3%	14.7%	9.6%	333
	Male	33.5%	25.3%	20.4%	12.2%	8.6%	221
France	Female	32.1%	17.6%	23.1%	14.0%	13.2%	364
	Male	37.2%	20.1%	19.1%	15.5%	8.1%	309
Germany	Female	39.6%	18.2%	17.3%	13.8%	11.1%	450
	Male	45.1%	14.8%	18.1%	14.2%	7.7%	337
Netherlands	Female	44.5%	23.4%	16.8%	9.5%	5.8%	274
	Male	43.5%	21.2%	18.5%	9.2%	7.6%	184
Norway	Female	47.8%	16.7%	18.5%	9.6%	7.5%	335
	Male	48.8%	21.0%	16.0%	8.9%	5.3%	281
Portugal	Female	33.8%	18.0%	17.2%	17.2%	13.9%	367
	Male	30.1%	20.8%	17.8%	18.6%	12.7%	236
Slovenia	Female	30.8%	12.1%	24.3%	22.4%	10.3%	107
	Male	35.0%	35.0%	17.0%	7.0%	6.0%	100
Spain	Female	32.1%	17.9%	12.9%	12.9%	24.3%	140
	Male	34.4%	21.1%	22.7%	15.6%	6.3%	128
Sweden	Female	40.3%	19.0%	20.8%	9.3%	10.6%	216
	Male	39.1%	20.1%	24.0%	12.8%	3.9%	179

* N=5448, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 213: To what extent are you interested in going abroad with regard to your doctorate for the following reasons? Search in a library... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	32.2%	18.0%	16.4%	13.7%	19.7%	183
	Male	51.4%	16.3%	12.7%	10.0%	9.6%	251
Belgium	Female	41.1%	22.6%	15.3%	13.7%	7.3%	124
	Male	32.4%	26.9%	19.4%	11.1%	10.2%	108
Croatia	Female	26.4%	19.3%	15.7%	12.9%	25.7%	140
	Male	32.9%	14.6%	19.5%	9.8%	23.2%	82
Finland	Female	43.1%	19.5%	14.7%	11.1%	11.7%	334
	Male	39.9%	22.9%	14.7%	11.5%	11.0%	218
France	Female	29.8%	15.9%	17.2%	14.0%	23.1%	372
	Male	44.1%	17.4%	16.1%	12.2%	10.3%	311
Germany	Female	43.0%	17.9%	12.6%	10.1%	16.4%	446
	Male	50.0%	17.4%	11.8%	9.4%	11.5%	340
Netherlands	Female	51.8%	25.7%	10.1%	6.5%	5.8%	276
	Male	58.4%	16.2%	7.6%	5.9%	11.9%	185
Norway	Female	54.5%	16.5%	13.5%	6.3%	9.3%	334
	Male	58.2%	16.0%	12.1%	6.7%	7.1%	282
Portugal	Female	31.2%	19.3%	17.2%	16.4%	15.9%	378
	Male	35.4%	21.3%	20.8%	13.8%	8.8%	240
Slovenia	Female	34.6%	11.2%	11.2%	17.8%	25.2%	107
	Male	39.0%	21.0%	16.0%	11.0%	13.0%	100
Spain	Female	31.9%	13.8%	13.8%	12.3%	28.3%	138
	Male	47.6%	22.2%	14.3%	7.9%	7.9%	126
Sweden	Female	63.2%	17.9%	8.5%	4.2%	6.1%	212
	Male	60.9%	20.1%	8.4%	7.3%	3.4%	179

* N=5466, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 214: To what extent are you interested in going abroad with regard to your doctorate for the following reasons? Conferences without active participation... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	10.7%	8.6%	16.6%	25.7%	38.5%	187
	Male	12.5%	20.8%	18.8%	23.9%	23.9%	255
Belgium	Female	6.3%	11.8%	18.9%	36.2%	26.8%	127
	Male	9.3%	16.7%	26.9%	29.6%	17.6%	108
Croatia	Female	19.0%	11.3%	16.2%	19.7%	33.8%	142
	Male	21.4%	15.5%	17.9%	27.4%	17.9%	84
Finland	Female	14.1%	10.9%	17.0%	27.0%	31.1%	341
	Male	10.1%	20.3%	19.4%	24.4%	25.8%	217
France	Female	7.1%	9.8%	18.8%	31.7%	32.5%	378
	Male	9.7%	16.6%	25.9%	28.1%	19.7%	320
Germany	Female	9.2%	11.2%	19.5%	27.4%	32.8%	457
	Male	13.6%	11.6%	23.4%	26.9%	24.6%	346
Netherlands	Female	8.6%	13.9%	22.5%	30.7%	24.3%	280
	Male	11.7%	19.7%	25.5%	30.3%	12.8%	188
Norway	Female	12.1%	9.5%	19.0%	27.4%	32.0%	347
	Male	13.5%	12.8%	19.1%	28.1%	26.4%	288
Portugal	Female	15.8%	16.6%	20.1%	24.4%	23.1%	373
	Male	17.6%	21.7%	24.6%	24.6%	11.5%	244
Slovenia	Female	15.6%	10.1%	22.0%	22.0%	30.3%	109
	Male	13.7%	11.8%	17.6%	27.5%	29.4%	102
Spain	Female	10.4%	11.8%	21.5%	26.4%	29.9%	144
	Male	14.1%	18.0%	21.1%	34.4%	12.5%	128
Sweden	Female	10.5%	10.5%	23.2%	16.4%	39.5%	220
	Male	12.6%	14.8%	26.2%	26.8%	19.7%	183

* N=5568, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 215: To what extent are you interested in going abroad with regard to your doctorate for the following reasons? Conferences with active participation... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	6.8%	3.7%	8.9%	20.0%	60.5%	190
	Male	3.5%	3.1%	9.3%	28.6%	55.6%	259
Belgium	Female	1.5%	1.5%	6.0%	30.8%	60.2%	133
	Male	1.8%	.9%	8.2%	34.5%	54.5%	110
Croatia	Female	3.5%	1.4%	3.5%	20.4%	71.1%	142
	Male	2.3%	6.8%	8.0%	29.5%	53.4%	88
Finland	Female	.9%	2.3%	6.7%	25.8%	64.3%	345
	Male	2.7%	4.5%	9.5%	32.4%	50.9%	222
France	Female	1.8%	2.5%	8.1%	29.1%	58.5%	395
	Male	3.0%	3.0%	6.4%	30.5%	57.0%	328
Germany	Female	4.6%	3.0%	11.1%	24.6%	56.7%	460
	Male	7.4%	3.2%	9.2%	28.1%	52.1%	349
Netherlands	Female	.7%	.4%	3.9%	32.6%	62.5%	285
	Male	3.1%	1.0%	5.2%	37.6%	53.1%	194
Norway	Female	.8%	.6%	3.1%	27.2%	68.3%	353
	Male	1.0%	3.4%	6.5%	29.6%	59.5%	294
Portugal	Female	.8%	1.3%	5.8%	26.6%	65.6%	398
	Male	2.8%	4.8%	11.7%	34.3%	46.4%	248
Slovenia	Female	2.7%	3.6%	6.4%	24.5%	62.7%	110
	Male	3.9%	7.8%	11.8%	34.3%	42.2%	102
Spain	Female	2.7%	4.8%	11.6%	32.0%	49.0%	147
	Male	3.1%	3.9%	14.7%	34.9%	43.4%	129
Sweden	Female	.9%	2.2%	4.9%	18.3%	73.7%	224
	Male	2.7%	3.2%	5.3%	23.4%	65.4%	188

* N=5693, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 216: To what extent are you interested in going abroad with regard to your doctorate for the following reasons? Summer schools without active participation... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	33.5%	14.5%	17.9%	15.6%	18.4%	179
	Male	30.8%	19.2%	14.0%	17.2%	18.8%	250
Belgium	Female	31.7%	20.3%	12.2%	20.3%	15.4%	123
	Male	23.4%	22.4%	19.6%	24.3%	10.3%	107
Croatia	Female	20.4%	13.9%	16.8%	14.6%	34.3%	137
	Male	20.5%	12.0%	14.5%	21.7%	31.3%	83
Finland	Female	28.3%	22.1%	19.5%	13.3%	16.8%	339
	Male	23.3%	26.0%	19.6%	16.9%	14.2%	219
France	Female	25.6%	18.4%	18.4%	17.0%	20.6%	359
	Male	25.9%	15.0%	21.4%	21.4%	16.3%	313
Germany	Female	25.3%	17.3%	18.9%	17.1%	21.3%	450
	Male	36.8%	15.6%	15.6%	17.1%	15.0%	340
Netherlands	Female	25.5%	21.8%	19.6%	16.0%	17.1%	275
	Male	24.5%	19.7%	25.0%	19.1%	11.7%	188
Norway	Female	36.6%	18.5%	20.2%	10.1%	14.6%	336
	Male	44.1%	16.5%	17.6%	10.0%	11.8%	279
Portugal	Female	27.9%	18.6%	21.3%	15.6%	16.7%	366
	Male	30.1%	20.1%	21.3%	18.8%	9.6%	239
Slovenia	Female	24.1%	13.0%	21.3%	15.7%	25.9%	108
	Male	23.5%	15.7%	13.7%	22.5%	24.5%	102
Spain	Female	24.8%	12.4%	21.9%	19.0%	21.9%	137
	Male	23.4%	25.8%	17.7%	21.0%	12.1%	124
Sweden	Female	37.0%	19.0%	18.5%	9.3%	16.2%	216
	Male	36.0%	19.1%	15.2%	18.5%	11.2%	178

* N=5447, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 217: To what extent are you interested in going abroad with regard to your doctorate for the following reasons? Summer schools with active participation... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	17.6%	10.7%	17.1%	19.8%	34.8%	187
	Male	19.4%	12.3%	12.3%	22.5%	33.6%	253
Belgium	Female	17.2%	14.1%	11.7%	22.7%	34.4%	128
	Male	18.9%	9.9%	18.0%	27.9%	25.2%	111
Croatia	Female	6.4%	6.4%	9.3%	17.1%	60.7%	140
	Male	5.7%	8.0%	10.3%	20.7%	55.2%	87
Finland	Female	10.4%	9.2%	17.8%	23.4%	39.3%	338
	Male	11.7%	12.6%	18.4%	30.0%	27.4%	223
France	Female	17.2%	11.7%	12.3%	21.5%	37.3%	367
	Male	15.3%	7.3%	14.4%	32.6%	30.4%	313
Germany	Female	14.9%	7.4%	14.7%	24.9%	38.1%	457
	Male	24.3%	7.2%	15.4%	19.7%	33.3%	345
Netherlands	Female	9.3%	6.8%	12.1%	29.2%	42.7%	281
	Male	9.5%	8.4%	16.3%	36.8%	28.9%	190
Norway	Female	19.0%	10.1%	17.8%	18.4%	34.7%	337
	Male	28.3%	10.6%	15.5%	23.0%	22.6%	283
Portugal	Female	16.0%	10.1%	15.4%	21.3%	37.2%	376
	Male	17.9%	10.4%	23.3%	23.8%	24.6%	240
Slovenia	Female	7.4%	3.7%	10.2%	20.4%	58.3%	108
	Male	16.7%	8.8%	11.8%	31.4%	31.4%	102
Spain	Female	19.0%	7.3%	13.1%	27.0%	33.6%	137
	Male	14.5%	13.7%	14.5%	29.0%	28.2%	124
Sweden	Female	17.8%	9.6%	11.9%	21.5%	39.3%	219
	Male	22.1%	12.2%	9.9%	25.4%	30.4%	181

* N=5527, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 218: To what extent are you interested in going abroad with regard to your doctorate for the following reasons? Workshops without active participation... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	18.8%	16.0%	18.2%	23.2%	23.8%	181
	Male	22.0%	14.8%	20.8%	20.4%	22.0%	250
Belgium	Female	13.2%	19.8%	18.2%	30.6%	18.2%	121
	Male	16.7%	20.4%	26.9%	24.1%	12.0%	108
Croatia	Female	19.9%	10.6%	17.7%	17.7%	34.0%	141
	Male	22.0%	11.0%	15.9%	19.5%	31.7%	82
Finland	Female	20.8%	18.8%	20.8%	21.4%	18.2%	336
	Male	18.0%	25.8%	18.9%	18.0%	19.4%	217
France	Female	16.9%	14.8%	21.0%	23.8%	23.5%	366
	Male	17.6%	16.7%	21.4%	28.3%	16.0%	318
Germany	Female	17.3%	15.8%	17.6%	24.0%	25.3%	450
	Male	24.0%	16.4%	20.8%	23.2%	15.5%	341
Netherlands	Female	17.2%	18.6%	25.2%	19.3%	19.7%	274
	Male	17.0%	21.3%	27.1%	23.4%	11.2%	188
Norway	Female	22.8%	11.6%	22.8%	21.7%	21.1%	337
	Male	20.9%	15.6%	22.3%	23.4%	17.7%	282
Portugal	Female	16.8%	14.4%	18.7%	26.8%	23.3%	369
	Male	23.2%	19.4%	20.7%	23.2%	13.5%	237
Slovenia	Female	15.7%	12.0%	23.1%	21.3%	27.8%	108
	Male	20.8%	10.9%	17.8%	24.8%	25.7%	101
Spain	Female	17.9%	9.3%	19.3%	30.0%	23.6%	140
	Male	16.8%	18.4%	26.4%	24.8%	13.6%	125
Sweden	Female	25.1%	11.0%	22.4%	17.4%	24.2%	219
	Male	24.3%	18.2%	18.8%	24.3%	14.4%	181

* N=5472, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 219: To what extent are you interested in going abroad with regard to your doctorate for the following reasons? Workshops with active participation... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	8.1%	4.9%	16.8%	23.8%	46.5%	185
	Male	9.2%	5.8%	15.4%	27.7%	41.9%	260
Belgium	Female	4.7%	4.7%	12.5%	31.3%	46.9%	128
	Male	5.5%	5.5%	13.6%	37.3%	38.2%	110
Croatia	Female	3.5%	2.1%	5.6%	19.6%	69.2%	143
	Male	3.4%	5.7%	12.5%	25.0%	53.4%	88
Finland	Female	4.7%	5.0%	13.2%	30.6%	46.5%	340
	Male	6.7%	6.3%	16.6%	37.7%	32.7%	223
France	Female	10.0%	6.6%	11.0%	28.6%	43.8%	381
	Male	7.2%	5.9%	10.9%	37.4%	38.6%	321
Germany	Female	7.9%	6.1%	10.9%	28.4%	46.7%	458
	Male	11.3%	5.8%	13.6%	29.5%	39.9%	346
Netherlands	Female	3.6%	3.6%	11.7%	35.2%	45.9%	281
	Male	6.8%	5.8%	13.1%	39.8%	34.6%	191
Norway	Female	3.7%	3.4%	12.5%	27.9%	52.4%	351
	Male	4.5%	4.8%	14.1%	39.7%	36.9%	290
Portugal	Female	5.6%	2.0%	11.5%	30.3%	50.6%	393
	Male	7.0%	6.6%	16.0%	40.7%	29.6%	243
Slovenia	Female	1.9%	4.7%	14.0%	18.7%	60.7%	107
	Male	5.8%	7.8%	14.6%	35.9%	35.9%	103
Spain	Female	11.2%	3.5%	9.1%	33.6%	42.7%	143
	Male	4.0%	6.4%	22.4%	29.6%	37.6%	125
Sweden	Female	6.3%	3.2%	8.6%	26.1%	55.9%	222
	Male	7.7%	7.2%	12.2%	29.3%	43.6%	181

* N=5613, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 220: To what extent are you interested in going abroad with regard to your doctorate for the following reasons? Other... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	80.0%	.0%	10.0%	.0%	10.0%	10
	Male	68.4%	.0%	10.5%	.0%	21.1%	19
Belgium	Female	42.9%	14.3%	.0%	14.3%	28.6%	7
	Male	71.4%	.0%	14.3%	14.3%	.0%	7
Croatia	Female	60.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	40.0%	5
	Male	66.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	33.3%	3
Finland	Female	27.3%	.0%	.0%	27.3%	45.5%	11
	Male	69.2%	.0%	15.4%	.0%	15.4%	13
France	Female	61.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	38.5%	13
	Male	44.4%	.0%	11.1%	5.6%	38.9%	18
Germany	Female	48.0%	12.0%	.0%	.0%	40.0%	25
	Male	52.2%	4.3%	4.3%	.0%	39.1%	23
Netherlands	Female	40.0%	5.0%	10.0%	5.0%	40.0%	20
	Male	46.7%	.0%	26.7%	6.7%	20.0%	15
Norway	Female	42.3%	.0%	.0%	7.7%	50.0%	26
	Male	33.3%	.0%	16.7%	8.3%	41.7%	12
Portugal	Female	71.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	28.6%	7
	Male	83.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	16.7%	6
Slovenia	Female	57.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	42.9%	7
	Male	.0%	.0%	50.0%	.0%	50.0%	2
Spain	Female	50.0%	.0%	12.5%	12.5%	25.0%	8
	Male	71.4%	.0%	.0%	14.3%	14.3%	7
Sweden	Female	46.2%	.0%	15.4%	.0%	38.5%	13
	Male	54.5%	.0%	.0%	9.1%	36.4%	11

* N=288, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 221: Are/ were you pursuing your doctorate abroad? (By Country and Gender)

		Yes	No	Total
Austria	Female	26.9%	73.1%	145
	Male	22.9%	77.1%	205
Belgium	Female	17.5%	82.5%	120
	Male	14.9%	85.1%	94
Croatia	Female	7.6%	92.4%	118
	Male	16.0%	84.0%	75
Finland	Female	23.2%	76.8%	306
	Male	20.1%	79.9%	194
France	Female	23.0%	77.0%	305
	Male	20.6%	79.4%	257
Germany	Female	23.4%	76.6%	299
	Male	19.8%	80.2%	253
Netherlands	Female	28.1%	71.9%	228
	Male	23.4%	76.6%	154
Norway	Female	23.0%	77.0%	283
	Male	23.4%	76.6%	248
Portugal	Female	17.1%	82.9%	315
	Male	17.1%	82.9%	181
Slovenia	Female	15.6%	84.4%	90
	Male	9.3%	90.7%	75
Spain	Female	37.9%	62.1%	116
	Male	25.2%	74.8%	103
Sweden	Female	17.5%	82.5%	200
	Male	15.9%	84.1%	164

* N=4528, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 222: Are/ were you receiving any additional funding your doctorate abroad? (By Country and Gender)

		Yes, completely	Yes, partially	No	Total
Austria	Female	21.1%	28.9%	50.0%	38
	Male	23.4%	34.0%	42.6%	47
Belgium	Female	23.8%	23.8%	52.4%	21
	Male	21.4%	21.4%	57.1%	14
Croatia	Female	55.6%	33.3%	11.1%	9
	Male	16.7%	50.0%	33.3%	12
Finland	Female	23.9%	40.8%	35.2%	71
	Male	17.5%	27.5%	55.0%	40
France	Female	31.4%	38.6%	30.0%	70
	Male	34.0%	28.3%	37.7%	53
Germany	Female	30.0%	41.4%	28.6%	70
	Male	24.0%	38.0%	38.0%	50
Netherlands	Female	32.8%	21.9%	45.3%	64
	Male	30.6%	25.0%	44.4%	36
Norway	Female	37.5%	23.4%	39.1%	64
	Male	37.9%	12.1%	50.0%	58
Portugal	Female	35.2%	46.3%	18.5%	54
	Male	38.7%	45.2%	16.1%	31
Slovenia	Female	14.3%	57.1%	28.6%	14
	Male	42.9%	42.9%	14.3%	7
Spain	Female	29.5%	22.7%	47.7%	44
	Male	38.5%	42.3%	19.2%	26
Sweden	Female	25.7%	25.7%	48.6%	35
	Male	30.8%	23.1%	46.2%	26

* N=954, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 223: If you are/ were receiving funding for pursuing your doctorate abroad, was it difficult to get? (By Country and Gender)

		Yes	No	I don't know	Total
Austria	Female	14.3%	42.9%	42.9%	49
	Male	19.7%	45.1%	35.2%	71
Belgium	Female	19.0%	38.1%	42.9%	21
	Male	31.6%	15.8%	52.6%	19
Croatia	Female	15.6%	21.9%	62.5%	32
	Male	26.3%	21.1%	52.6%	19
Finland	Female	26.0%	41.1%	32.9%	73
	Male	20.9%	39.5%	39.5%	43
France	Female	26.3%	24.8%	48.9%	137
	Male	30.4%	28.4%	41.2%	102
Germany	Female	18.5%	32.2%	49.3%	146
	Male	16.5%	37.6%	45.9%	109
Netherlands	Female	17.2%	40.2%	42.5%	87
	Male	18.5%	40.7%	40.7%	54
Norway	Female	17.2%	40.9%	41.9%	93
	Male	20.0%	42.5%	37.5%	80
Portugal	Female	22.8%	41.5%	35.8%	123
	Male	29.1%	37.2%	33.7%	86
Slovenia	Female	40.9%	27.3%	31.8%	22
	Male	19.4%	25.8%	54.8%	31
Spain	Female	28.6%	42.9%	28.6%	49
	Male	46.9%	30.6%	22.4%	49
Sweden	Female	21.6%	37.8%	40.5%	37
	Male	11.8%	29.4%	58.8%	34

* N=1566, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 224: Please tick the most important sources (up to three sources) of funding your doctorate abroad (by Country and Gender)

		Scholar- ship	Employ- ment	Exchange programme	My study/ research abroad was a part of my official doctoral programme (e. g. cotutelle)	Support by relatives (parents, friends, wife/ husband, etc.)	Government loan	Personal savings	Bank loan	Unemploy- ment benefit	Social welfare	Other	Total
Austria	Female	49.1%	50.9%	9.4%	7.5%	35.8%	1.9%	34.0%	5.7%	3.8%	1.9%	5.7%	53
	Male	48.1%	53.2%	13.9%	10.1%	13.9%	7.6%	27.8%	5.1%	5.1%	1.3%	5.1%	79
Belgium	Female	44.0%	32.0%	12.0%	24.0%	16.0%	12.0%	32.0%				4.0%	25
	Male	61.5%	26.9%	3.8%	30.8%	11.5%	7.7%	38.5%				3.8%	26
Croatia	Female	71.4%	42.9%	21.4%	7.1%	25.0%	3.6%	21.4%	3.6%			.0%	28
	Male	84.2%	42.1%	26.3%	21.1%	15.8%	21.1%	5.3%	.0%			5.3%	19
Finland	Female	70.9%	50.0%	10.5%	15.1%	11.6%	.0%	27.9%	1.2%	.0%	2.3%	5.8%	86
	Male	66.7%	54.4%	22.8%	12.3%	10.5%	1.8%	24.6%	.0%	3.5%	1.8%	7.0%	57
France	Female	60.8%	25.0%	26.7%	22.5%	22.5%	8.3%	24.2%	5.0%	2.5%	2.5%	8.3%	120
	Male	45.3%	40.0%	22.1%	15.8%	14.7%	17.9%	16.8%	2.1%	1.1%	3.2%	1.1%	95
Germany	Female	64.0%	47.5%	17.3%	11.5%	19.4%	.7%	26.6%	1.4%	2.2%	.0%	5.8%	139
	Male	63.2%	51.6%	14.7%	13.7%	18.9%	.0%	21.1%	2.1%	.0%	2.1%	1.1%	95
Netherlands	Female	50.5%	58.2%	4.4%	14.3%	6.6%	2.2%	5.5%				5.5%	91
	Male	43.8%	64.1%	7.8%	20.3%	10.9%	7.8%	12.5%				1.6%	64
Norway	Female	57.3%	52.7%	15.5%	19.1%	2.7%	2.7%	6.4%	.0%		.0%	6.4%	110
	Male	65.3%	58.2%	15.3%	22.4%	4.1%	2.0%	9.2%	1.0%		1.0%	3.1%	98
Portugal	Female	84.6%	22.3%	4.6%	16.2%	24.6%	4.6%	35.4%	3.8%	1.5%	.8%	.8%	130
	Male	83.5%	20.0%	16.5%	20.0%	25.9%	4.7%	31.8%	3.5%	.0%	3.5%	2.4%	85
Slovenia	Female	72.7%	63.6%	27.3%	4.5%	13.6%	4.5%	18.2%	4.5%		4.5%	.0%	22
	Male	66.7%	58.3%	20.8%	12.5%	12.5%	.0%	12.5%	12.5%		4.2%	4.2%	24
Spain	Female	72.3%	30.8%	13.8%	23.1%	26.2%	12.3%	33.8%	6.2%	3.1%	4.6%		65
	Male	62.5%	29.2%	10.4%	37.5%	27.1%	16.7%	29.2%	4.2%	2.1%	.0%		48
Sweden	Female	70.0%	68.0%	4.0%	20.0%	10.0%	4.0%	8.0%	2.0%			6.0%	50
	Male	56.1%	65.9%	9.8%	12.2%	4.9%	9.8%	9.8%	2.4%			.0%	41

* N=1650, valid percentages, valid n.

Percentages and totals based on respondents within Gender.

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at 1.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 225: If you are currently abroad: Are you still linked to your country of origin? (By Country and Gender)

		I keep in touch with official dispersed networks. (Dispersed networks bring together researchers from the same country of nationality working abroad.)	I have a wide informal network formed by friends/ acquaintances/ colleagues from my country of origin	I am available for various possible linkage mechanisms (visits, training, joint projects, fundraising)	I maintain business relationship with my country of origin	I collaborate with national professional associations in my country of origin	I collaborate with scientific journals in my country of origin	Not applicable, I am currently not abroad	Total
Austria	Female	14.3%	15.9%	4.8%	3.2%	1.6%	3.2%	77.8%	63
	Male	11.5%	23.0%	9.2%	6.9%	9.2%	3.4%	69.0%	87
Belgium	Female	10.0%	33.3%	20.0%	.0%	16.7%	3.3%	63.3%	30
	Male	11.1%	37.0%	22.2%	14.8%	18.5%	3.7%	59.3%	27
Croatia	Female		2.9%	2.9%	2.9%			94.3%	35
	Male		.0%	4.5%	.0%			95.5%	22
Finland	Female	11.3%	26.8%	14.4%	7.2%	8.2%	2.1%	67.0%	97
	Male	12.1%	29.3%	12.1%	1.7%	10.3%	3.4%	62.1%	58
France	Female	15.6%	25.2%	5.9%	1.5%	5.2%	1.5%	64.4%	135
	Male	11.3%	35.8%	9.4%	10.4%	2.8%	2.8%	61.3%	106
Germany	Female	7.4%	19.0%	7.4%	3.1%	4.9%	1.2%	77.3%	163
	Male	4.3%	16.5%	8.7%	5.2%	7.8%	3.5%	80.9%	115
Netherlands	Female	8.1%	43.2%	12.6%	5.4%	7.2%	1.8%	52.3%	111
	Male	21.0%	51.6%	25.8%	12.9%	19.4%	3.2%	35.5%	62
Norway	Female	9.3%	34.6%	9.3%	6.5%	4.7%	3.7%	62.6%	107
	Male	11.0%	26.0%	10.0%	4.0%	7.0%	3.0%	70.0%	100
Portugal	Female	4.1%	12.3%	4.1%	4.9%	1.6%	.8%	85.2%	122
	Male	13.1%	15.5%	6.0%	4.8%	6.0%	3.6%	82.1%	84
Slovenia	Female	4.2%	4.2%			4.2%	.0%	91.7%	24
	Male	3.7%	7.4%			.0%	3.7%	88.9%	27
Spain	Female	8.8%	13.2%	8.8%	1.5%	2.9%	1.5%	76.5%	68
	Male	8.0%	18.0%	10.0%	4.0%	2.0%	2.0%	72.0%	50
Sweden	Female	17.0%	37.7%	11.3%	5.7%	7.5%	1.9%	56.6%	53
	Male	4.2%	35.4%	6.3%	4.2%	4.2%	2.1%	60.4%	48

* N=1794, valid percentages, valid n.

Percentages and totals based on respondents within Gender.

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at 1.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 226: Do you intend to move abroad or stay abroad for work related purposes after you finish your doctorate? (By Country and Gender)

		Yes	No	I'm not sure	Total
Austria	Female	32.8%	19.5%	47.7%	195
	Male	34.9%	19.9%	45.2%	272
Belgium	Female	16.3%	42.2%	41.5%	135
	Male	29.1%	27.3%	43.6%	110
Croatia	Female	18.0%	34.7%	47.3%	150
	Male	25.8%	21.3%	52.8%	89
Finland	Female	25.2%	18.1%	56.7%	353
	Male	33.0%	19.6%	47.3%	224
France	Female	43.4%	18.3%	38.3%	415
	Male	51.6%	10.7%	37.7%	337
Germany	Female	34.3%	18.8%	46.9%	458
	Male	34.2%	16.4%	49.4%	354
Netherlands	Female	26.0%	26.3%	47.8%	289
	Male	37.8%	21.8%	40.4%	193
Norway	Female	20.6%	29.9%	49.6%	355
	Male	20.0%	26.2%	53.8%	305
Portugal	Female	24.7%	22.6%	52.7%	425
	Male	30.7%	19.1%	50.2%	257
Slovenia	Female	16.8%	41.1%	42.1%	107
	Male	26.2%	26.2%	47.6%	103
Spain	Female	46.3%	11.6%	42.2%	147
	Male	49.6%	11.3%	39.1%	133
Sweden	Female	25.9%	23.2%	50.9%	228
	Male	24.5%	26.0%	49.5%	196

* N=5830, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 227: How important are the following motivational reasons for your mobility? Better financial conditions... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not important at all	2	3	4	5 Very important	Total
Austria	Female	6.8%	10.9%	27.2%	28.6%	26.5%	147
	Male	11.2%	9.8%	21.0%	24.9%	33.2%	205
Belgium	Female	24.3%	8.1%	21.6%	24.3%	21.6%	74
	Male	16.0%	14.7%	14.7%	37.3%	17.3%	75
Croatia	Female	5.3%	4.3%	18.1%	25.5%	46.8%	94
	Male	.0%	7.6%	12.1%	30.3%	50.0%	66
Finland	Female	8.4%	17.5%	21.2%	29.2%	23.7%	274
	Male	10.2%	14.2%	19.9%	32.4%	23.3%	176
France	Female	5.9%	9.4%	18.4%	27.2%	39.1%	320
	Male	6.8%	9.1%	17.6%	31.1%	35.5%	296
Germany	Female	10.3%	11.4%	27.0%	22.6%	28.7%	359
	Male	8.3%	11.8%	24.6%	30.8%	24.6%	289
Netherlands	Female	20.3%	17.8%	23.8%	19.8%	18.3%	202
	Male	12.2%	17.6%	23.6%	25.0%	21.6%	148
Norway	Female	18.5%	17.2%	26.6%	23.2%	14.6%	233
	Male	23.2%	11.4%	22.3%	22.7%	20.4%	211
Portugal	Female	2.6%	5.1%	8.7%	28.9%	54.7%	311
	Male	1.6%	3.6%	9.9%	37.0%	47.9%	192
Slovenia	Female	4.6%	4.6%	15.4%	21.5%	53.8%	65
	Male	2.7%	1.4%	8.2%	34.2%	53.4%	73
Spain	Female	.0%	6.6%	14.8%	32.8%	45.9%	122
	Male	6.0%	6.0%	14.7%	36.2%	37.1%	116
Sweden	Female	12.3%	8.6%	25.2%	22.1%	31.9%	163
	Male	11.3%	12.7%	17.6%	27.5%	31.0%	142

* N=4353, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 228: How important are the following motivational reasons for your mobility? Better research facilities abroad... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not important at all	2	3	4	5 Very important	Total
Austria	Female	1.4%	5.6%	15.3%	29.2%	48.6%	144
	Male	4.4%	6.4%	20.6%	28.9%	39.7%	204
Belgium	Female	5.3%	6.7%	18.7%	30.7%	38.7%	75
	Male	5.1%	7.6%	13.9%	40.5%	32.9%	79
Croatia	Female	1.1%	.0%	2.2%	12.0%	84.8%	92
	Male	.0%	3.0%	4.5%	16.4%	76.1%	67
Finland	Female	5.8%	8.0%	21.4%	34.8%	30.1%	276
	Male	9.2%	6.9%	19.0%	35.6%	29.3%	174
France	Female	2.2%	5.3%	13.2%	28.0%	51.3%	318
	Male	4.5%	5.9%	9.7%	34.6%	45.3%	289
Germany	Female	5.7%	10.0%	16.9%	31.4%	36.0%	350
	Male	6.0%	12.1%	18.9%	34.9%	28.1%	281
Netherlands	Female	12.4%	4.5%	21.4%	27.9%	33.8%	201
	Male	9.4%	8.1%	20.1%	32.9%	29.5%	149
Norway	Female	7.6%	5.9%	21.1%	35.9%	29.5%	237
	Male	10.1%	5.8%	18.4%	32.9%	32.9%	207
Portugal	Female	1.3%	3.9%	5.8%	27.6%	61.4%	308
	Male	.5%	.5%	12.0%	30.2%	56.8%	192
Slovenia	Female	3.1%	1.5%	10.8%	13.8%	70.8%	65
	Male	.0%	2.7%	12.0%	29.3%	56.0%	75
Spain	Female	.0%	1.6%	4.9%	28.7%	64.8%	122
	Male	.9%	3.5%	10.5%	30.7%	54.4%	114
Sweden	Female	6.3%	5.6%	21.3%	30.0%	36.9%	160
	Male	9.4%	7.9%	24.5%	28.1%	30.2%	139

* N=4318, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 229: How important are the following motivational reasons for your mobility? Better career prospects... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not important at all	2	3	4	5 Very important	Total
Austria	Female	2.0%	4.8%	12.9%	22.4%	57.8%	147
	Male	2.5%	5.9%	13.7%	28.4%	49.5%	204
Belgium	Female	5.4%	9.5%	9.5%	25.7%	50.0%	74
	Male	6.5%	2.6%	16.9%	29.9%	44.2%	77
Croatia	Female	2.2%	3.3%	7.7%	22.0%	64.8%	91
	Male	1.5%	.0%	13.6%	25.8%	59.1%	66
Finland	Female	2.2%	5.8%	15.6%	35.3%	41.1%	275
	Male	4.0%	5.1%	12.5%	37.5%	40.9%	176
France	Female	3.1%	5.0%	12.2%	27.6%	52.0%	319
	Male	2.7%	4.7%	12.5%	31.5%	48.5%	295
Germany	Female	3.1%	5.6%	16.0%	32.5%	42.9%	357
	Male	4.2%	5.3%	17.3%	32.7%	40.5%	284
Netherlands	Female	7.9%	3.0%	15.3%	35.1%	38.6%	202
	Male	7.4%	4.7%	8.8%	43.2%	35.8%	148
Norway	Female	5.1%	7.2%	17.4%	35.3%	34.9%	235
	Male	8.9%	4.7%	20.2%	34.3%	31.9%	213
Portugal	Female	.7%	2.6%	4.3%	25.2%	67.2%	305
	Male	1.0%	1.0%	6.2%	33.2%	58.5%	193
Slovenia	Female	3.1%	3.1%	10.8%	16.9%	66.2%	65
	Male	.0%	1.3%	13.3%	41.3%	44.0%	75
Spain	Female	.0%	1.6%	5.6%	27.8%	65.1%	126
	Male	1.7%	2.6%	13.9%	32.2%	49.6%	115
Sweden	Female	3.7%	4.3%	13.0%	29.2%	49.7%	161
	Male	5.7%	9.3%	12.9%	37.9%	34.3%	140

* N=4343, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 230: How important are the following motivational reasons for your mobility? Better recognition of profession... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not important at all	2	3	4	5 Very important	Total
Austria	Female	6.8%	7.5%	30.1%	21.9%	33.6%	146
	Male	7.0%	11.9%	23.9%	29.4%	27.9%	201
Belgium	Female	13.5%	12.2%	18.9%	27.0%	28.4%	74
	Male	11.5%	12.8%	24.4%	30.8%	20.5%	78
Croatia	Female	2.2%	5.5%	7.7%	28.6%	56.0%	91
	Male	1.5%	4.6%	16.9%	27.7%	49.2%	65
Finland	Female	5.1%	12.6%	28.5%	28.2%	25.6%	277
	Male	9.2%	12.1%	24.1%	34.5%	20.1%	174
France	Female	3.8%	7.8%	13.2%	26.6%	48.6%	319
	Male	3.8%	8.2%	18.4%	22.5%	47.1%	293
Germany	Female	9.6%	11.6%	24.6%	26.3%	27.8%	353
	Male	7.4%	13.8%	30.4%	25.8%	22.6%	283
Netherlands	Female	15.0%	10.5%	31.5%	23.5%	19.5%	200
	Male	10.8%	15.5%	23.0%	30.4%	20.3%	148
Norway	Female	12.3%	11.0%	24.6%	26.7%	25.4%	236
	Male	12.1%	9.8%	25.6%	27.0%	25.6%	215
Portugal	Female	2.6%	5.9%	14.7%	24.2%	52.6%	306
	Male	2.6%	2.6%	16.6%	35.2%	43.0%	193
Slovenia	Female	4.7%	4.7%	14.1%	26.6%	50.0%	64
	Male	2.6%	5.3%	25.0%	31.6%	35.5%	76
Spain	Female	1.6%	2.4%	15.3%	26.6%	54.0%	124
	Male	4.3%	3.5%	20.9%	33.0%	38.3%	115
Sweden	Female	7.9%	11.6%	21.3%	25.0%	34.1%	164
	Male	10.9%	16.1%	27.0%	26.3%	19.7%	137

* N=4332, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 231: How important are the following motivational reasons for your mobility? Better social security ... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not important at all	2	3	4	5 Very important	Total
Austria	Female	19.5%	18.1%	27.5%	24.8%	10.1%	149
	Male	25.0%	22.5%	31.4%	12.7%	8.3%	204
Belgium	Female	33.3%	20.8%	23.6%	12.5%	9.7%	72
	Male	37.2%	29.5%	19.2%	10.3%	3.8%	78
Croatia	Female	5.4%	12.9%	24.7%	26.9%	30.1%	93
	Male	6.0%	11.9%	25.4%	25.4%	31.3%	67
Finland	Female	29.6%	26.6%	27.0%	9.0%	7.9%	267
	Male	32.2%	23.0%	20.1%	17.2%	7.5%	174
France	Female	19.5%	26.1%	25.7%	15.6%	13.0%	307
	Male	24.9%	27.0%	27.0%	13.5%	7.6%	289
Germany	Female	16.6%	24.7%	30.9%	14.0%	13.8%	356
	Male	18.9%	26.9%	26.2%	16.1%	11.9%	286
Netherlands	Female	27.5%	21.0%	22.0%	18.5%	11.0%	200
	Male	27.2%	21.1%	25.9%	13.6%	12.2%	147
Norway	Female	31.4%	21.4%	20.5%	17.0%	9.6%	229
	Male	37.1%	22.4%	19.0%	12.9%	8.6%	210
Portugal	Female	4.3%	7.4%	23.1%	28.1%	37.1%	299
	Male	3.7%	9.4%	24.1%	33.5%	29.3%	191
Slovenia	Female	12.5%	3.1%	18.8%	35.9%	29.7%	64
	Male	8.0%	17.3%	22.7%	30.7%	21.3%	75
Spain	Female	5.0%	16.0%	30.3%	21.0%	27.7%	119
	Male	11.4%	17.5%	31.6%	21.1%	18.4%	114
Sweden	Female	33.5%	17.7%	22.2%	15.8%	10.8%	158
	Male	28.1%	22.3%	19.4%	20.9%	9.4%	139

* N=4287, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 232: How important are the following motivational reasons for your mobility? Cooperation with prominent scientists... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not important at all	2	3	4	5 Very important	Total
Austria	Female	2.1%	11.2%	21.0%	28.7%	37.1%	143
	Male	10.0%	11.0%	19.0%	29.0%	31.0%	200
Belgium	Female	4.0%	2.7%	17.3%	30.7%	45.3%	75
	Male	6.4%	6.4%	10.3%	32.1%	44.9%	78
Croatia	Female	1.1%	1.1%	2.2%	26.1%	69.6%	92
	Male	1.5%	.0%	7.5%	17.9%	73.1%	67
Finland	Female	2.2%	2.6%	13.0%	35.2%	47.0%	270
	Male	3.4%	7.5%	13.2%	38.5%	37.4%	174
France	Female	3.2%	8.4%	16.2%	30.2%	41.9%	308
	Male	5.5%	8.0%	14.9%	30.1%	41.5%	289
Germany	Female	11.6%	12.8%	23.3%	22.4%	29.8%	352
	Male	10.8%	14.8%	20.9%	27.8%	25.6%	277
Netherlands	Female	4.5%	3.5%	19.7%	33.3%	38.9%	198
	Male	4.1%	4.7%	17.6%	39.9%	33.8%	148
Norway	Female	2.2%	5.3%	13.2%	31.6%	47.8%	228
	Male	4.9%	3.9%	16.6%	35.6%	39.0%	205
Portugal	Female	1.3%	1.6%	6.5%	23.8%	66.8%	307
	Male	.5%	1.0%	9.2%	30.3%	59.0%	195
Slovenia	Female	3.2%	1.6%	9.7%	21.0%	64.5%	62
	Male	2.6%	9.2%	11.8%	34.2%	42.1%	76
Spain	Female	.8%	3.4%	14.3%	19.3%	62.2%	119
	Male	.9%	3.6%	11.6%	37.5%	46.4%	112
Sweden	Female	3.7%	5.6%	8.1%	34.2%	48.4%	161
	Male	8.0%	8.0%	26.1%	29.0%	29.0%	138

* N=4274, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 233: How important are the following motivational reasons for your mobility? Better training process... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not important at all	2	3	4	5 Very important	Total
Austria	Female	5.0%	10.6%	22.0%	29.8%	32.6%	141
	Male	8.6%	13.2%	26.9%	29.4%	21.8%	197
Belgium	Female	8.1%	9.5%	21.6%	24.3%	36.5%	74
	Male	7.9%	21.1%	27.6%	26.3%	17.1%	76
Croatia	Female	2.2%	2.2%	3.3%	22.0%	70.3%	91
	Male	1.5%	.0%	7.4%	23.5%	67.6%	68
Finland	Female	4.8%	12.6%	30.9%	28.6%	23.0%	269
	Male	8.7%	15.1%	27.9%	30.8%	17.4%	172
France	Female	6.3%	14.7%	25.0%	29.3%	24.7%	300
	Male	13.2%	14.6%	28.6%	25.1%	18.5%	287
Germany	Female	9.5%	14.1%	24.7%	27.3%	24.4%	348
	Male	13.5%	18.8%	24.1%	27.0%	16.7%	282
Netherlands	Female	11.5%	6.5%	30.5%	28.5%	23.0%	200
	Male	11.8%	20.8%	31.9%	20.1%	15.3%	144
Norway	Female	5.2%	12.2%	26.2%	25.8%	30.6%	229
	Male	10.4%	13.3%	24.6%	30.3%	21.3%	211
Portugal	Female	1.7%	3.0%	13.0%	27.1%	55.2%	299
	Male	1.0%	4.7%	15.7%	34.0%	44.5%	191
Slovenia	Female	3.2%	1.6%	14.3%	23.8%	57.1%	63
	Male	1.3%	5.3%	19.7%	38.2%	35.5%	76
Spain	Female	.0%	4.2%	14.4%	22.9%	58.5%	118
	Male	4.4%	3.5%	18.4%	39.5%	34.2%	114
Sweden	Female	8.1%	9.3%	23.6%	29.8%	29.2%	161
	Male	14.7%	10.3%	30.9%	27.9%	16.2%	136

* N=4247, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 234: How important are the following motivational reasons for your mobility? Professional plans of my family members... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not important at all	2	3	4	5 Very important	Total
Austria	Female	26.8%	16.7%	17.4%	17.4%	21.7%	138
	Male	24.1%	16.8%	19.9%	16.8%	22.5%	191
Belgium	Female	13.4%	26.9%	11.9%	19.4%	28.4%	67
	Male	30.1%	15.1%	19.2%	13.7%	21.9%	73
Croatia	Female	31.8%	13.6%	13.6%	17.0%	23.9%	88
	Male	19.0%	15.9%	17.5%	19.0%	28.6%	63
Finland	Female	29.2%	10.8%	19.2%	15.6%	25.2%	250
	Male	24.5%	25.2%	17.2%	16.6%	16.6%	163
France	Female	25.5%	15.0%	16.1%	16.4%	26.9%	286
	Male	31.5%	17.9%	13.9%	16.1%	20.5%	273
Germany	Female	26.2%	14.8%	17.2%	18.1%	23.8%	332
	Male	29.2%	12.5%	25.0%	12.9%	20.5%	264
Netherlands	Female	18.7%	13.5%	20.2%	21.8%	25.9%	193
	Male	27.0%	13.9%	14.6%	20.4%	24.1%	137
Norway	Female	26.4%	11.6%	20.8%	13.4%	27.8%	216
	Male	26.9%	12.7%	17.8%	16.8%	25.9%	197
Portugal	Female	27.4%	11.6%	17.3%	17.0%	26.7%	277
	Male	20.0%	18.9%	21.7%	20.0%	19.4%	180
Slovenia	Female	20.3%	6.8%	16.9%	16.9%	39.0%	59
	Male	21.3%	16.0%	10.7%	32.0%	20.0%	75
Spain	Female	21.1%	17.4%	15.6%	14.7%	31.2%	109
	Male	24.8%	13.8%	21.1%	18.3%	22.0%	109
Sweden	Female	23.4%	15.6%	16.2%	18.2%	26.6%	154
	Male	23.3%	12.4%	21.7%	20.2%	22.5%	129

* N=4023, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 235: How important are the following motivational reasons for your mobility? Wanting to live/work in another culture... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not important at all	2	3	4	5 Very important	Total
Austria	Female	7.0%	12.7%	21.8%	17.6%	40.8%	142
	Male	8.5%	11.4%	21.4%	21.9%	36.8%	201
Belgium	Female	9.2%	13.2%	11.8%	31.6%	34.2%	76
	Male	14.5%	14.5%	19.7%	19.7%	31.6%	76
Croatia	Female	25.5%	12.8%	25.5%	18.1%	18.1%	94
	Male	21.9%	12.5%	17.2%	28.1%	20.3%	64
Finland	Female	5.3%	12.5%	15.2%	29.9%	37.1%	264
	Male	10.6%	11.2%	14.7%	24.1%	39.4%	170
France	Female	6.2%	9.9%	16.8%	28.8%	38.4%	292
	Male	6.9%	12.0%	16.5%	25.4%	39.2%	291
Germany	Female	5.5%	8.1%	17.9%	22.5%	46.0%	346
	Male	7.1%	6.4%	21.1%	30.8%	34.6%	266
Netherlands	Female	6.0%	6.5%	18.6%	32.7%	36.2%	199
	Male	9.2%	10.6%	26.1%	23.2%	31.0%	142
Norway	Female	5.2%	4.4%	21.4%	28.8%	40.2%	229
	Male	5.9%	9.4%	17.3%	25.7%	41.6%	202
Portugal	Female	8.5%	12.6%	27.6%	22.8%	28.6%	294
	Male	5.3%	11.6%	24.2%	32.6%	26.3%	190
Slovenia	Female	1.7%	15.0%	30.0%	16.7%	36.7%	60
	Male	8.1%	24.3%	23.0%	23.0%	21.6%	74
Spain	Female	5.6%	12.8%	27.2%	16.8%	37.6%	125
	Male	8.2%	8.2%	22.7%	30.9%	30.0%	110
Sweden	Female	5.1%	9.0%	17.9%	34.0%	34.0%	156
	Male	11.0%	12.5%	19.9%	30.1%	26.5%	136

* N=4199, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 236: To what extent are the following barriers significant for your mobility? Low funding... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	34.1%	25.3%	21.2%	10.6%	8.8%	170
	Male	32.7%	24.5%	19.2%	11.4%	12.2%	245
Belgium	Female	20.5%	25.2%	20.5%	21.3%	12.6%	127
	Male	26.0%	26.9%	21.2%	12.5%	13.5%	104
Croatia	Female	51.8%	18.4%	14.9%	7.1%	7.8%	141
	Male	38.3%	19.8%	19.8%	8.6%	13.6%	81
Finland	Female	29.7%	27.9%	18.9%	15.9%	7.5%	333
	Male	24.7%	26.5%	21.9%	18.1%	8.8%	215
France	Female	35.2%	29.5%	16.1%	8.7%	10.4%	366
	Male	30.0%	27.5%	15.6%	14.7%	12.2%	320
Germany	Female	30.8%	23.8%	22.8%	12.2%	10.4%	425
	Male	26.4%	29.1%	15.6%	14.1%	14.7%	326
Netherlands	Female	27.0%	26.3%	21.6%	12.7%	12.4%	259
	Male	20.0%	30.0%	17.1%	13.5%	19.4%	170
Norway	Female	24.3%	24.3%	20.4%	15.3%	15.9%	334
	Male	20.3%	19.6%	18.1%	15.7%	26.3%	281
Portugal	Female	52.7%	23.0%	11.9%	9.3%	3.1%	387
	Male	40.8%	29.8%	17.2%	7.1%	5.0%	238
Slovenia	Female	38.1%	21.0%	20.0%	5.7%	15.2%	105
	Male	26.7%	26.7%	25.7%	10.9%	9.9%	101
Spain	Female	48.6%	23.9%	14.8%	2.8%	9.9%	142
	Male	34.1%	31.7%	21.4%	7.9%	4.8%	126
Sweden	Female	34.4%	19.5%	25.1%	7.9%	13.0%	215
	Male	20.8%	26.2%	20.8%	15.3%	16.9%	183

* N=5394, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 237: To what extent are the following barriers significant for your mobility? Visa regime... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	10.2%	13.2%	18.6%	13.2%	44.9%	167
	Male	11.0%	12.2%	16.5%	15.2%	45.1%	237
Belgium	Female	5.3%	7.9%	14.0%	21.9%	50.9%	114
	Male	3.2%	10.5%	12.6%	22.1%	51.6%	95
Croatia	Female	5.8%	12.2%	20.9%	19.4%	41.7%	139
	Male	3.7%	7.3%	18.3%	26.8%	43.9%	82
Finland	Female	3.5%	8.0%	10.6%	18.3%	59.5%	311
	Male	4.7%	8.5%	11.8%	23.6%	51.4%	212
France	Female	11.8%	13.5%	17.0%	20.7%	37.1%	348
	Male	12.7%	14.4%	20.6%	18.6%	33.7%	306
Germany	Female	7.6%	9.6%	14.3%	20.1%	48.4%	407
	Male	8.3%	9.8%	15.0%	19.6%	47.4%	327
Netherlands	Female	12.4%	14.4%	17.6%	16.0%	39.6%	250
	Male	10.4%	10.4%	15.0%	20.2%	43.9%	173
Norway	Female	7.5%	5.6%	11.3%	21.6%	53.9%	319
	Male	6.8%	5.7%	13.3%	15.1%	59.1%	279
Portugal	Female	12.0%	11.7%	17.2%	16.6%	42.6%	326
	Male	7.0%	12.6%	21.4%	19.5%	39.5%	215
Slovenia	Female	5.6%	6.5%	14.0%	7.5%	66.4%	107
	Male	1.0%	9.0%	10.0%	21.0%	59.0%	100
Spain	Female	13.0%	7.3%	22.0%	16.3%	41.5%	123
	Male	9.1%	10.7%	22.3%	14.9%	43.0%	121
Sweden	Female	7.9%	7.4%	13.9%	17.3%	53.5%	202
	Male	13.3%	8.9%	12.2%	18.3%	47.2%	180

* N=5140, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

**Table II - 238: To what extent are the following barriers significant for your mobility? Language skills...
(By Country and Gender)**

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	8.4%	14.6%	18.5%	24.7%	33.7%	178
	Male	8.5%	10.1%	23.9%	24.7%	32.8%	247
Belgium	Female	2.4%	12.7%	16.7%	27.0%	41.3%	126
	Male	1.0%	15.7%	14.7%	31.4%	37.3%	102
Croatia	Female	3.5%	8.4%	16.8%	21.0%	50.3%	143
	Male	2.4%	14.3%	19.0%	22.6%	41.7%	84
Finland	Female	6.0%	8.7%	21.3%	27.9%	36.0%	333
	Male	6.0%	9.7%	18.5%	34.3%	31.5%	216
France	Female	10.4%	16.4%	19.8%	21.4%	31.9%	383
	Male	6.2%	14.6%	24.1%	25.7%	29.4%	323
Germany	Female	6.7%	12.8%	16.8%	23.5%	40.1%	446
	Male	8.5%	13.7%	19.9%	28.1%	29.8%	342
Netherlands	Female	3.4%	16.0%	17.1%	27.4%	36.1%	263
	Male	5.0%	12.3%	14.0%	32.4%	36.3%	179
Norway	Female	3.5%	11.7%	13.7%	25.7%	45.5%	343
	Male	5.0%	13.6%	17.1%	23.6%	40.7%	280
Portugal	Female	7.5%	16.5%	15.2%	23.7%	37.3%	389
	Male	3.8%	10.5%	18.1%	30.0%	37.6%	237
Slovenia	Female	10.3%	14.0%	15.0%	17.8%	43.0%	107
	Male	5.9%	16.7%	18.6%	28.4%	30.4%	102
Spain	Female	6.4%	12.8%	20.6%	21.3%	39.0%	141
	Male	7.9%	15.0%	20.5%	26.0%	30.7%	127
Sweden	Female	4.6%	13.7%	14.6%	24.7%	42.5%	219
	Male	5.3%	12.8%	16.0%	22.5%	43.3%	187

* N=5497, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 239: To what extent are the following barriers significant for your mobility? Family/partnership reasons... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	45.1%	21.1%	13.7%	5.1%	14.9%	175
	Male	36.6%	21.8%	16.5%	9.9%	15.2%	243
Belgium	Female	48.4%	25.8%	10.9%	7.0%	7.8%	128
	Male	38.6%	23.8%	9.9%	14.9%	12.9%	101
Croatia	Female	39.9%	22.4%	9.1%	9.8%	18.9%	143
	Male	27.7%	25.3%	20.5%	10.8%	15.7%	83
Finland	Female	45.7%	21.5%	13.9%	8.8%	10.1%	317
	Male	27.8%	19.9%	18.5%	17.6%	16.2%	216
France	Female	38.7%	18.6%	18.6%	8.6%	15.4%	382
	Male	27.7%	23.2%	19.6%	11.3%	18.3%	311
Germany	Female	38.4%	24.5%	14.4%	9.7%	13.0%	445
	Male	33.0%	27.0%	14.2%	10.3%	15.5%	330
Netherlands	Female	40.4%	26.6%	18.7%	6.7%	7.5%	267
	Male	33.1%	26.9%	17.7%	9.1%	13.1%	175
Norway	Female	45.8%	23.1%	12.6%	8.1%	10.5%	334
	Male	36.5%	24.1%	13.9%	8.8%	16.8%	274
Portugal	Female	45.5%	21.6%	14.5%	8.7%	9.7%	393
	Male	33.2%	24.7%	19.1%	12.8%	10.2%	235
Slovenia	Female	46.7%	18.1%	13.3%	9.5%	12.4%	105
	Male	28.4%	22.5%	20.6%	10.8%	17.6%	102
Spain	Female	37.8%	29.4%	12.6%	6.3%	14.0%	143
	Male	28.6%	25.4%	19.0%	14.3%	12.7%	126
Sweden	Female	45.1%	19.2%	14.6%	6.1%	15.0%	213
	Male	31.8%	19.6%	20.7%	11.2%	16.8%	179

* N=5420, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 240: To what extent are the following barriers significant for your mobility? Childcare facilities... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	21.2%	12.3%	11.0%	6.2%	49.3%	146
	Male	16.3%	12.2%	13.6%	14.0%	43.9%	221
Belgium	Female	22.1%	19.2%	16.3%	14.4%	27.9%	104
	Male	12.3%	14.8%	14.8%	16.0%	42.0%	81
Croatia	Female	28.2%	10.7%	10.7%	6.9%	43.5%	131
	Male	13.2%	9.2%	11.8%	17.1%	48.7%	76
Finland	Female	28.1%	13.7%	12.9%	6.5%	38.8%	263
	Male	12.3%	19.3%	8.6%	12.3%	47.6%	187
France	Female	19.8%	11.1%	13.8%	11.4%	44.0%	298
	Male	9.4%	11.3%	14.8%	15.6%	48.8%	256
Germany	Female	15.6%	15.9%	13.0%	11.8%	43.8%	347
	Male	10.1%	12.3%	19.2%	10.5%	47.8%	276
Netherlands	Female	15.0%	15.4%	13.1%	15.0%	41.6%	214
	Male	10.1%	10.1%	14.8%	17.4%	47.7%	149
Norway	Female	32.6%	18.1%	13.9%	11.1%	24.3%	288
	Male	20.3%	19.1%	14.7%	7.6%	38.2%	251
Portugal	Female	23.3%	12.3%	12.9%	11.3%	40.1%	309
	Male	12.7%	9.6%	12.7%	19.3%	45.7%	197
Slovenia	Female	30.8%	6.6%	14.3%	6.6%	41.8%	91
	Male	16.3%	14.1%	21.7%	10.9%	37.0%	92
Spain	Female	11.4%	13.3%	18.1%	13.3%	43.8%	105
	Male	6.5%	9.3%	17.8%	15.9%	50.5%	107
Sweden	Female	33.9%	18.9%	9.4%	5.0%	32.8%	180
	Male	18.0%	18.0%	13.8%	13.8%	36.5%	167

* N=4536, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 241: To what extent are the following barriers significant for your mobility? Reduced career opportunities back home... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	14.6%	15.8%	16.4%	21.1%	32.2%	171
	Male	13.9%	16.7%	12.7%	18.8%	38.0%	245
Belgium	Female	6.8%	13.6%	11.9%	23.7%	44.1%	118
	Male	10.0%	14.0%	15.0%	24.0%	37.0%	100
Croatia	Female	25.0%	15.7%	20.0%	17.1%	22.1%	140
	Male	18.3%	19.5%	22.0%	19.5%	20.7%	82
Finland	Female	12.1%	15.4%	19.9%	18.4%	34.1%	331
	Male	8.4%	10.7%	18.1%	24.2%	38.6%	215
France	Female	22.1%	16.9%	19.6%	15.5%	25.9%	367
	Male	17.7%	19.6%	18.3%	16.7%	27.7%	311
Germany	Female	9.3%	16.2%	19.6%	21.2%	33.7%	419
	Male	10.2%	14.6%	21.7%	17.4%	36.0%	322
Netherlands	Female	13.7%	13.7%	19.4%	15.3%	37.9%	248
	Male	11.7%	17.5%	11.1%	22.2%	37.4%	171
Norway	Female	8.5%	10.3%	17.6%	20.7%	42.9%	329
	Male	6.7%	12.1%	12.1%	18.4%	50.7%	282
Portugal	Female	35.8%	19.6%	17.7%	10.2%	16.7%	372
	Male	26.4%	23.0%	23.0%	16.6%	11.1%	235
Slovenia	Female	25.0%	21.2%	14.4%	19.2%	20.2%	104
	Male	15.0%	19.0%	22.0%	19.0%	25.0%	100
Spain	Female	30.4%	21.0%	14.5%	15.9%	18.1%	138
	Male	25.4%	28.6%	11.9%	14.3%	19.8%	126
Sweden	Female	13.2%	11.8%	21.2%	17.0%	36.8%	212
	Male	4.9%	10.9%	17.5%	20.2%	46.4%	183

* N=5321, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 242: To what extent are the following barriers significant for your mobility? Loss of professional networking in the home country... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	12.2%	25.0%	20.3%	21.5%	20.9%	172
	Male	12.3%	14.8%	21.4%	22.6%	28.8%	243
Belgium	Female	5.1%	14.5%	15.4%	25.6%	39.3%	117
	Male	6.9%	13.9%	20.8%	17.8%	40.6%	101
Croatia	Female	20.3%	14.5%	18.1%	15.9%	31.2%	138
	Male	14.5%	14.5%	32.5%	15.7%	22.9%	83
Finland	Female	6.5%	14.6%	18.7%	23.7%	36.4%	321
	Male	3.7%	14.0%	17.2%	27.0%	38.1%	215
France	Female	20.3%	21.7%	20.3%	17.6%	20.1%	364
	Male	13.6%	22.7%	22.0%	21.7%	20.1%	309
Germany	Female	8.5%	17.6%	22.1%	25.2%	26.6%	425
	Male	8.0%	20.7%	22.2%	20.7%	28.4%	324
Netherlands	Female	9.2%	16.5%	18.1%	20.5%	35.7%	249
	Male	7.7%	11.8%	24.9%	27.8%	27.8%	169
Norway	Female	5.4%	12.4%	21.5%	26.9%	33.8%	331
	Male	5.3%	13.1%	22.0%	20.2%	39.4%	282
Portugal	Female	26.0%	21.3%	23.0%	12.3%	17.5%	366
	Male	16.8%	19.8%	24.1%	22.4%	16.8%	232
Slovenia	Female	20.0%	14.3%	19.0%	16.2%	30.5%	105
	Male	10.2%	17.3%	24.5%	21.4%	26.5%	98
Spain	Female	24.4%	26.7%	16.0%	13.7%	19.1%	131
	Male	20.5%	23.0%	19.7%	16.4%	20.5%	122
Sweden	Female	6.1%	15.6%	23.1%	18.9%	36.3%	212
	Male	4.3%	10.3%	25.5%	23.9%	35.9%	184

* N=5293, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 243: To what extent are the following barriers significant for your mobility? Partners job opportunities... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	36.7%	22.9%	13.9%	10.8%	15.7%	166
	Male	26.8%	20.0%	17.4%	12.8%	23.0%	235
Belgium	Female	33.6%	30.3%	16.4%	6.6%	13.1%	122
	Male	26.1%	30.4%	13.0%	10.9%	19.6%	92
Croatia	Female	32.8%	15.3%	16.1%	13.9%	21.9%	137
	Male	23.8%	17.5%	17.5%	13.8%	27.5%	80
Finland	Female	34.9%	21.4%	15.6%	11.5%	16.6%	295
	Male	17.7%	22.7%	17.2%	15.8%	26.6%	203
France	Female	28.3%	18.1%	21.6%	12.5%	19.5%	343
	Male	21.5%	20.4%	22.9%	13.3%	21.9%	279
Germany	Female	33.5%	26.8%	14.5%	7.6%	17.6%	421
	Male	27.6%	27.3%	14.3%	10.2%	20.6%	315
Netherlands	Female	32.9%	27.1%	16.7%	6.3%	17.1%	240
	Male	25.7%	33.5%	8.4%	7.2%	25.1%	167
Norway	Female	44.2%	22.4%	13.2%	6.9%	13.2%	317
	Male	33.3%	23.9%	15.5%	6.1%	21.2%	264
Portugal	Female	31.8%	19.9%	19.4%	11.6%	17.3%	346
	Male	22.1%	22.6%	28.1%	11.5%	15.7%	217
Slovenia	Female	38.4%	15.2%	18.2%	12.1%	16.2%	99
	Male	20.8%	21.9%	19.8%	17.7%	19.8%	96
Spain	Female	28.0%	22.7%	24.2%	8.3%	16.7%	132
	Male	23.7%	27.2%	21.1%	9.6%	18.4%	114
Sweden	Female	39.6%	23.2%	15.5%	5.3%	16.4%	207
	Male	23.3%	26.7%	17.0%	13.1%	19.9%	176

* N=5063, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 244: To what extent are the following barriers significant for your mobility? Lack of information... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	14.0%	17.4%	28.5%	18.0%	22.1%	172
	Male	8.3%	19.7%	23.6%	24.0%	24.5%	229
Belgium	Female	14.3%	23.5%	21.0%	16.8%	24.4%	119
	Male	10.1%	11.1%	30.3%	20.2%	28.3%	99
Croatia	Female	15.7%	13.6%	22.9%	21.4%	26.4%	140
	Male	9.8%	19.5%	31.7%	15.9%	23.2%	82
Finland	Female	5.9%	17.6%	25.7%	23.5%	27.2%	323
	Male	5.6%	18.5%	26.9%	28.7%	20.4%	216
France	Female	19.2%	23.6%	24.4%	14.5%	18.4%	365
	Male	15.0%	25.1%	26.4%	16.6%	16.9%	307
Germany	Female	8.3%	18.5%	32.6%	19.7%	20.8%	432
	Male	7.7%	14.4%	27.9%	24.5%	25.5%	326
Netherlands	Female	7.6%	18.5%	30.1%	14.1%	29.7%	249
	Male	5.3%	14.7%	21.2%	28.8%	30.0%	170
Norway	Female	11.2%	18.8%	28.2%	19.7%	22.1%	330
	Male	6.5%	17.7%	32.9%	19.5%	23.5%	277
Portugal	Female	16.8%	16.2%	26.0%	19.0%	22.1%	358
	Male	9.4%	16.6%	34.5%	22.0%	17.5%	223
Slovenia	Female	13.9%	13.9%	37.0%	16.7%	18.5%	108
	Male	6.0%	22.0%	37.0%	15.0%	20.0%	100
Spain	Female	14.9%	17.2%	29.9%	17.9%	20.1%	134
	Male	11.5%	27.0%	27.9%	16.4%	17.2%	122
Sweden	Female	12.0%	15.3%	28.7%	19.6%	24.4%	209
	Male	3.9%	21.7%	28.3%	22.2%	23.9%	180

* N=5270, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 245: To what extent are the following barriers significant for your mobility? Transfer of qualification... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	12.5%	14.3%	23.8%	20.8%	28.6%	168
	Male	6.8%	12.3%	24.7%	26.4%	29.8%	235
Belgium	Female	11.4%	7.0%	26.3%	23.7%	31.6%	114
	Male	4.0%	12.1%	26.3%	26.3%	31.3%	99
Croatia	Female	15.2%	13.0%	31.9%	20.3%	19.6%	138
	Male	11.4%	8.9%	30.4%	31.6%	17.7%	79
Finland	Female	4.7%	8.1%	25.3%	29.4%	32.5%	320
	Male	4.7%	8.5%	24.5%	35.8%	26.4%	212
France	Female	11.2%	13.8%	26.5%	22.4%	26.2%	340
	Male	8.9%	9.9%	28.0%	24.2%	29.0%	293
Germany	Female	6.6%	16.3%	24.3%	25.7%	27.1%	424
	Male	5.0%	12.9%	26.6%	25.4%	30.1%	319
Netherlands	Female	8.8%	14.1%	23.3%	20.1%	33.7%	249
	Male	4.7%	9.4%	19.4%	25.9%	40.6%	170
Norway	Female	6.7%	11.0%	28.1%	22.9%	31.2%	327
	Male	6.6%	9.6%	22.5%	23.2%	38.0%	271
Portugal	Female	12.9%	17.4%	27.0%	17.4%	25.3%	356
	Male	10.9%	19.1%	29.1%	20.5%	20.5%	220
Slovenia	Female	14.6%	11.7%	35.9%	17.5%	20.4%	103
	Male	5.1%	25.5%	33.7%	17.3%	18.4%	98
Spain	Female	16.0%	18.4%	27.2%	15.2%	23.2%	125
	Male	9.2%	20.8%	20.0%	22.5%	27.5%	120
Sweden	Female	5.8%	11.1%	26.9%	24.0%	32.2%	208
	Male	5.1%	12.9%	23.0%	27.5%	31.5%	178

* N=5166, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 246: To what extent are the following barriers significant for your mobility? Transferability of social security... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	17.1%	20.1%	25.6%	18.3%	18.9%	164
	Male	14.5%	18.4%	29.9%	13.2%	23.9%	234
Belgium	Female	11.8%	13.4%	26.1%	25.2%	23.5%	119
	Male	16.3%	17.3%	21.4%	19.4%	25.5%	98
Croatia	Female	12.7%	14.9%	38.1%	19.4%	14.9%	134
	Male	11.4%	12.7%	29.1%	24.1%	22.8%	79
Finland	Female	11.7%	17.0%	25.6%	22.1%	23.7%	317
	Male	8.9%	15.9%	26.2%	27.1%	22.0%	214
France	Female	15.1%	23.1%	26.3%	18.0%	17.4%	350
	Male	14.5%	16.8%	25.9%	20.2%	22.6%	297
Germany	Female	11.1%	26.0%	27.0%	19.1%	16.8%	423
	Male	12.1%	18.3%	30.7%	17.3%	21.7%	323
Netherlands	Female	10.6%	15.9%	26.8%	19.5%	27.2%	246
	Male	9.6%	15.0%	25.7%	18.0%	31.7%	167
Norway	Female	15.1%	18.2%	24.1%	14.5%	28.1%	324
	Male	12.0%	16.1%	27.0%	15.0%	29.9%	274
Portugal	Female	10.1%	14.2%	27.7%	21.1%	26.9%	346
	Male	11.9%	16.1%	25.2%	25.2%	21.6%	218
Slovenia	Female	17.8%	23.8%	30.7%	12.9%	14.9%	101
	Male	8.3%	15.6%	35.4%	20.8%	19.8%	96
Spain	Female	15.7%	17.3%	28.3%	16.5%	22.0%	127
	Male	15.4%	19.7%	26.5%	17.1%	21.4%	117
Sweden	Female	19.4%	22.3%	25.1%	13.3%	19.9%	211
	Male	16.0%	22.3%	26.9%	16.0%	18.9%	175

* N=5154, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 247: To what extent are the following barriers significant for your mobility? Institutional reasons (i.e. approval of supervisor)... (By Country and Gender)

		1 Not at all	2	3	4	5 To a very high extent	Total
Austria	Female	9.1%	15.6%	24.0%	18.2%	33.1%	154
	Male	6.5%	12.6%	16.7%	21.4%	42.8%	215
Belgium	Female	4.5%	8.0%	25.0%	20.5%	42.0%	112
	Male	7.0%	6.0%	23.0%	26.0%	38.0%	100
Croatia	Female	21.5%	10.4%	28.9%	11.9%	27.4%	135
	Male	10.0%	16.3%	23.8%	22.5%	27.5%	80
Finland	Female	2.9%	7.1%	18.1%	20.1%	51.8%	309
	Male	2.4%	7.7%	15.4%	26.0%	48.6%	208
France	Female	6.4%	7.4%	17.9%	23.4%	44.9%	312
	Male	7.6%	9.5%	15.3%	19.6%	48.0%	275
Germany	Female	6.6%	12.9%	24.5%	23.5%	32.5%	379
	Male	6.2%	13.5%	21.5%	22.1%	36.7%	289
Netherlands	Female	8.3%	11.7%	23.5%	21.3%	35.2%	230
	Male	3.7%	7.5%	13.0%	21.7%	54.0%	161
Norway	Female	3.9%	7.7%	22.2%	20.9%	45.3%	311
	Male	5.4%	7.3%	18.8%	20.4%	48.1%	260
Portugal	Female	11.1%	11.4%	15.3%	21.6%	40.5%	333
	Male	10.0%	14.2%	22.3%	23.7%	29.9%	211
Slovenia	Female	14.7%	11.8%	21.6%	14.7%	37.3%	102
	Male	9.8%	10.9%	18.5%	26.1%	34.8%	92
Spain	Female	14.4%	8.8%	19.2%	16.8%	40.8%	125
	Male	5.4%	8.9%	20.5%	22.3%	42.9%	112
Sweden	Female	6.7%	7.2%	16.0%	21.1%	49.0%	194
	Male	3.6%	10.7%	13.6%	20.7%	51.5%	169

* N=4868, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 248: How many children do you have? (By Country and Gender)

		No children	One child	Two children	Three children or more	Total
Austria	Female	88.1%	7.4%	4.0%	.5%	202
	Male	81.0%	9.9%	6.9%	2.2%	274
Belgium	Female	77.9%	13.2%	6.6%	2.2%	136
	Male	78.8%	8.0%	10.6%	2.7%	113
Croatia	Female	75.7%	14.5%	9.2%	.7%	152
	Male	85.6%	6.7%	6.7%	1.1%	90
Finland	Female	67.3%	13.6%	13.9%	5.1%	352
	Male	75.0%	12.3%	9.6%	3.1%	228
France	Female	90.8%	6.9%	1.9%	.5%	422
	Male	92.0%	7.2%	.6%	.3%	349
Germany	Female	90.5%	5.3%	3.4%	.8%	473
	Male	88.9%	5.8%	3.6%	1.7%	361
Netherlands	Female	87.6%	8.6%	3.1%	.7%	291
	Male	85.3%	7.1%	5.6%	2.0%	197
Norway	Female	60.2%	14.3%	15.4%	10.1%	357
	Male	60.0%	17.7%	15.1%	7.2%	305
Portugal	Female	77.4%	12.0%	9.5%	1.2%	433
	Male	80.2%	14.3%	4.3%	1.2%	258
Slovenia	Female	78.4%	17.1%	2.7%	1.8%	111
	Male	79.4%	12.7%	4.9%	2.9%	102
Spain	Female	93.3%	5.4%	1.3%	.0%	149
	Male	95.5%	3.0%	1.5%	.0%	134
Sweden	Female	69.9%	11.8%	14.4%	3.9%	229
	Male	68.5%	12.7%	12.2%	6.6%	197

* N=5850, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 249: What is the highest school qualification of your father? (By Country and Gender)

		Higher education entrance qualification	Secondary qualification	Primary education	I don't know	Total
Austria	Female	51.0%	28.0%	20.0%	1.0%	200
	Male	54.0%	22.3%	22.6%	1.1%	265
Belgium	Female	63.0%	27.4%	8.1%	1.5%	135
	Male	67.0%	22.0%	9.2%	1.8%	109
Croatia	Female	52.0%	45.9%	1.4%	.7%	148
	Male	64.4%	32.2%	2.2%	1.1%	90
Finland	Female	47.0%	28.5%	22.5%	2.0%	351
	Male	42.5%	29.6%	26.5%	1.3%	226
France	Female	63.2%	24.6%	11.0%	1.2%	418
	Male	53.4%	28.6%	16.3%	1.7%	343
Germany	Female	64.5%	21.1%	13.5%	.9%	459
	Male	58.7%	23.8%	16.3%	1.1%	349
Netherlands	Female	68.9%	23.4%	6.6%	1.0%	286
	Male	71.5%	18.7%	8.3%	1.6%	193
Norway	Female	66.9%	19.0%	12.7%	1.4%	353
	Male	60.1%	19.8%	17.8%	2.3%	298
Portugal	Female	39.2%	34.7%	25.9%	.2%	429
	Male	31.5%	35.0%	32.7%	.8%	254
Slovenia	Female	50.0%	39.8%	8.3%	1.9%	108
	Male	50.0%	39.0%	9.0%	2.0%	100
Spain	Female	49.3%	28.1%	21.9%	.7%	146
	Male	46.2%	28.0%	24.2%	1.5%	132
Sweden	Female	50.0%	25.0%	20.6%	4.4%	228
	Male	50.0%	19.9%	27.0%	3.1%	196

* N=5879, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 250: What is the highest school qualification of your mother? (By Country and Gender)

		Higher education entrance qualification	Secondary qualification	Primary education	I don't know	Total
Austria	Female	45.8%	30.3%	23.9%	.0%	201
	Male	42.9%	31.2%	25.6%	.4%	266
Belgium	Female	66.2%	25.0%	8.1%	.7%	136
	Male	46.4%	45.5%	7.3%	.9%	110
Croatia	Female	47.3%	44.0%	8.0%	.7%	150
	Male	49.4%	42.7%	6.7%	1.1%	89
Finland	Female	43.8%	33.3%	21.8%	1.1%	354
	Male	38.3%	37.0%	22.9%	1.8%	227
France	Female	54.8%	31.3%	13.4%	.5%	418
	Male	46.0%	33.4%	19.9%	.6%	341
Germany	Female	53.1%	30.6%	15.7%	.7%	458
	Male	42.9%	36.9%	19.6%	.6%	347
Netherlands	Female	59.2%	32.8%	8.0%	.0%	287
	Male	55.9%	31.8%	10.8%	1.5%	195
Norway	Female	57.8%	25.5%	16.1%	.6%	353
	Male	55.3%	24.7%	17.7%	2.3%	300
Portugal	Female	40.4%	30.4%	29.2%	.0%	428
	Male	33.9%	27.1%	38.6%	.4%	251
Slovenia	Female	38.5%	49.5%	11.9%	.0%	109
	Male	45.5%	42.6%	9.9%	2.0%	101
Spain	Female	43.2%	27.0%	29.7%	.0%	148
	Male	45.0%	24.4%	29.8%	.8%	131
Sweden	Female	53.5%	22.2%	21.7%	2.6%	230
	Male	46.5%	25.3%	25.3%	3.0%	198

* N=5915, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 251: What is the highest vocational qualification of your father? (By Country and Gender)

		Doctorate	Higher education degree (like Bachelor, Master)	No higher education degree	I don't know	Total
Austria	Female	14.0%	22.5%	61.5%	2.0%	200
	Male	13.6%	30.7%	54.2%	1.5%	264
Belgium	Female	8.9%	50.4%	36.3%	4.4%	135
	Male	5.5%	56.4%	34.5%	3.6%	110
Croatia	Female	7.5%	40.1%	51.7%	.7%	147
	Male	11.1%	47.8%	41.1%	.0%	90
Finland	Female	7.7%	38.3%	52.6%	1.4%	350
	Male	5.8%	36.2%	57.6%	.4%	224
France	Female	14.8%	49.8%	32.6%	2.9%	420
	Male	13.0%	42.5%	39.2%	5.3%	339
Germany	Female	15.8%	43.8%	39.5%	.9%	461
	Male	14.0%	43.0%	41.9%	1.1%	351
Netherlands	Female	9.4%	53.8%	35.3%	1.4%	286
	Male	14.0%	54.4%	29.5%	2.1%	193
Norway	Female	12.3%	52.9%	33.7%	1.1%	350
	Male	7.3%	49.0%	41.7%	2.0%	300
Portugal	Female	5.0%	31.5%	61.1%	2.4%	422
	Male	2.4%	27.1%	66.1%	4.4%	251
Slovenia	Female	3.7%	39.4%	54.1%	2.8%	109
	Male	2.0%	41.6%	53.5%	3.0%	101
Spain	Female	6.2%	43.4%	42.1%	8.3%	145
	Male	9.8%	37.9%	47.7%	4.5%	132
Sweden	Female	8.4%	38.8%	51.1%	1.8%	227
	Male	9.2%	40.3%	48.5%	2.0%	196

* N=5816, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Table II - 252: What is the highest vocational qualification of your mother? (By Country and Gender)

		Doctorate	Higher education degree (like Bachelor, Master)	No higher education degree	I don't know	Total
Austria	Female	5.5%	24.0%	70.0%	.5%	200
	Male	4.5%	25.5%	69.3%	.7%	267
Belgium	Female	1.5%	57.4%	37.5%	3.7%	136
	Male	1.8%	43.2%	52.3%	2.7%	111
Croatia	Female	2.0%	40.3%	57.7%	.0%	149
	Male	5.7%	34.1%	60.2%	.0%	88
Finland	Female	4.5%	34.8%	59.5%	1.1%	353
	Male	2.2%	31.6%	65.8%	.4%	228
France	Female	7.9%	47.8%	41.6%	2.6%	418
	Male	7.6%	41.5%	47.1%	3.8%	340
Germany	Female	5.2%	42.0%	52.4%	.4%	460
	Male	4.0%	34.0%	61.7%	.3%	350
Netherlands	Female	3.1%	46.0%	49.8%	1.0%	289
	Male	3.1%	51.5%	43.8%	1.5%	194
Norway	Female	4.2%	49.0%	46.2%	.6%	355
	Male	1.3%	49.3%	47.3%	2.0%	300
Portugal	Female	4.2%	37.1%	56.6%	2.1%	426
	Male	1.6%	33.9%	60.2%	4.4%	251
Slovenia	Female	2.8%	30.3%	66.1%	.9%	109
	Male	2.0%	40.2%	53.9%	3.9%	102
Spain	Female	5.4%	42.3%	46.3%	6.0%	149
	Male	8.3%	40.9%	47.0%	3.8%	132
Sweden	Female	2.6%	46.1%	50.4%	.9%	228
	Male	6.1%	41.9%	50.5%	1.5%	198

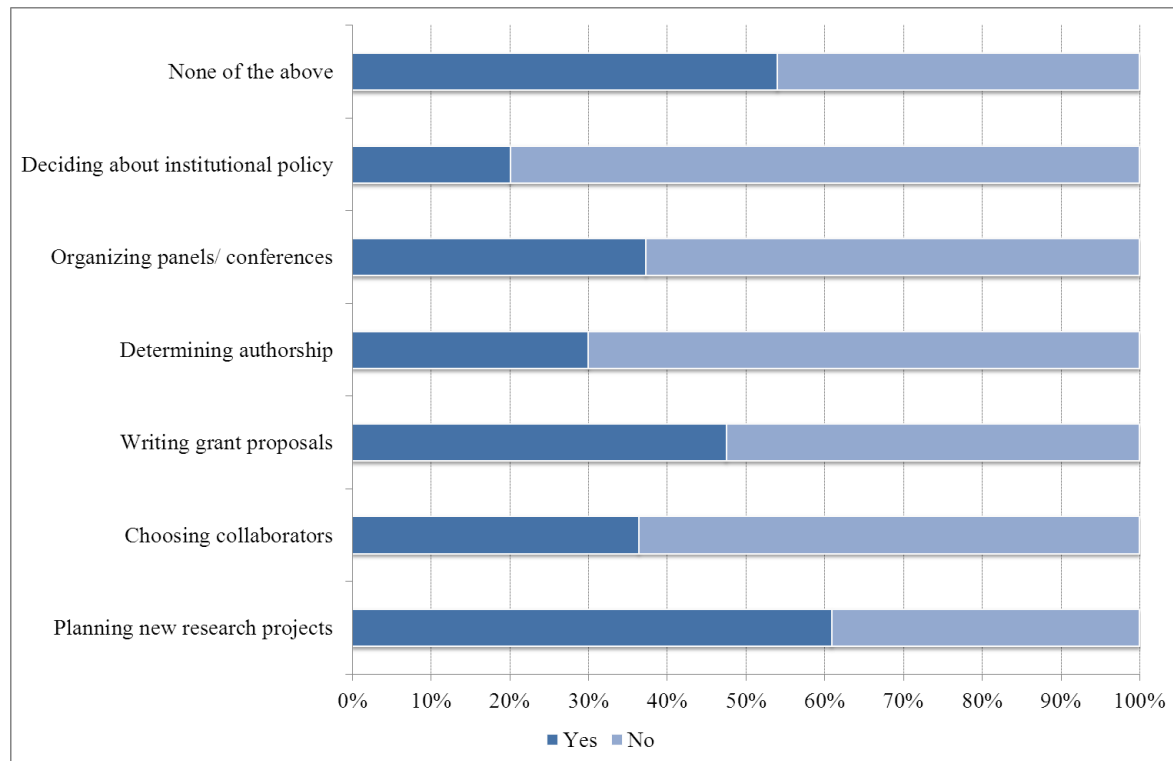
* N=5828, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Appendix D

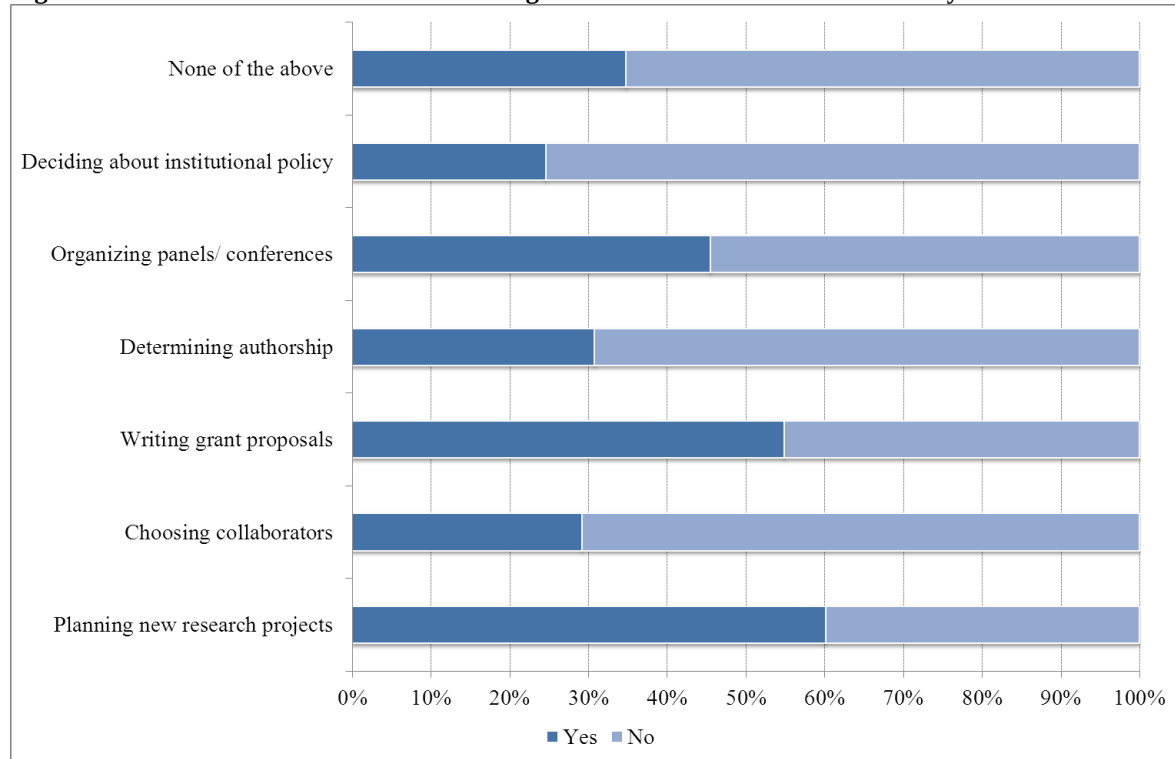
Doctoral candidates' involvement in some university related activities

Figure II - 1: Have doctoral candidates in Austria been involved in some university related activities



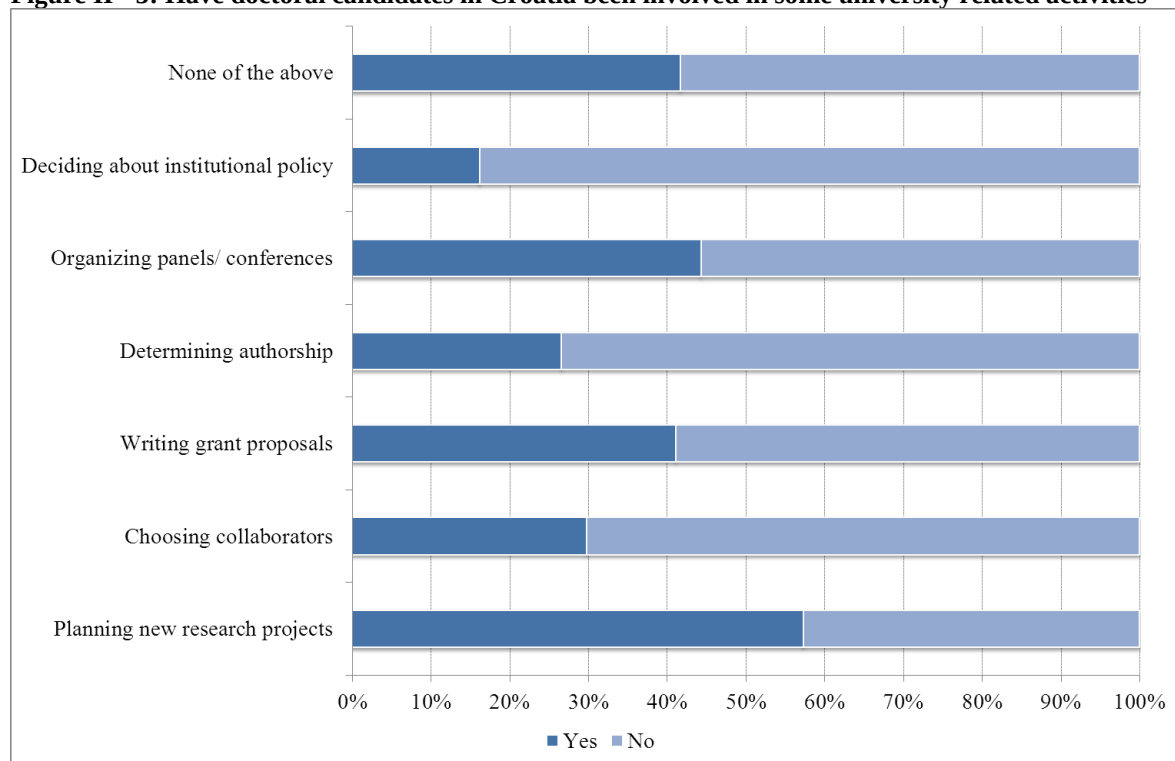
* N=7930, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Figure II - 2: Have doctoral candidates in Belgium been involved in some university related activities

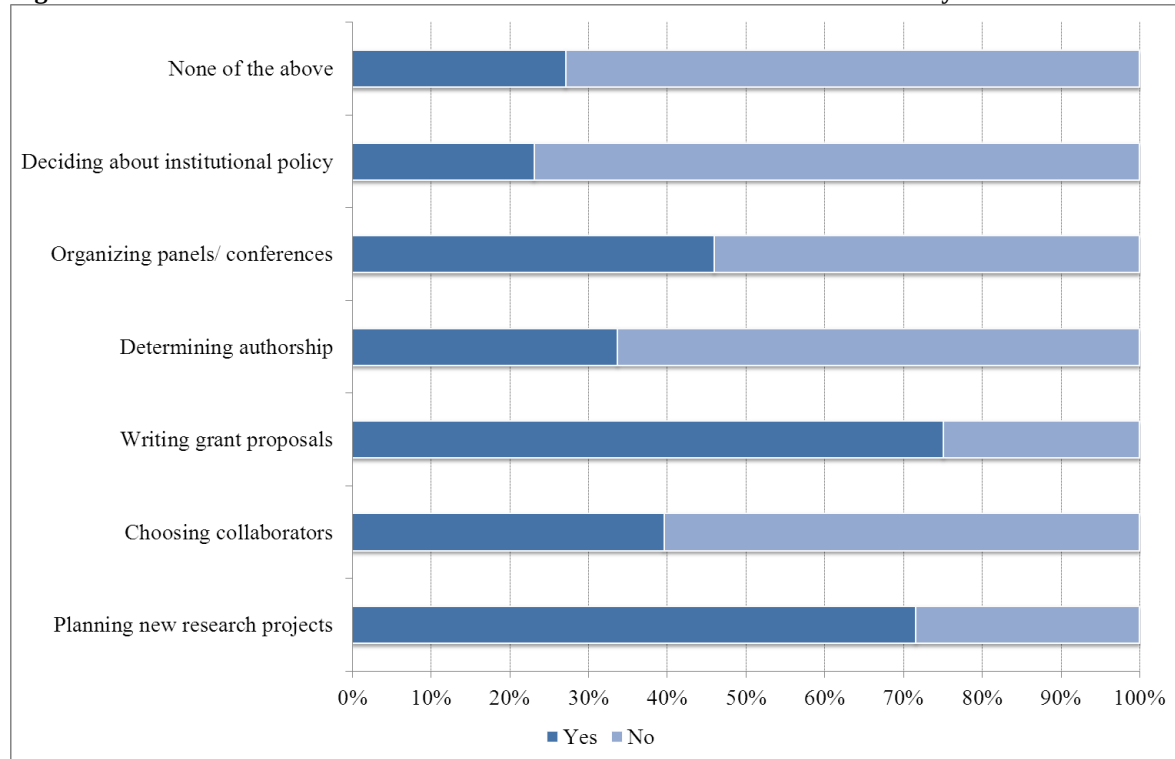
* N=3913, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Figure II - 3: Have doctoral candidates in Croatia been involved in some university related activities

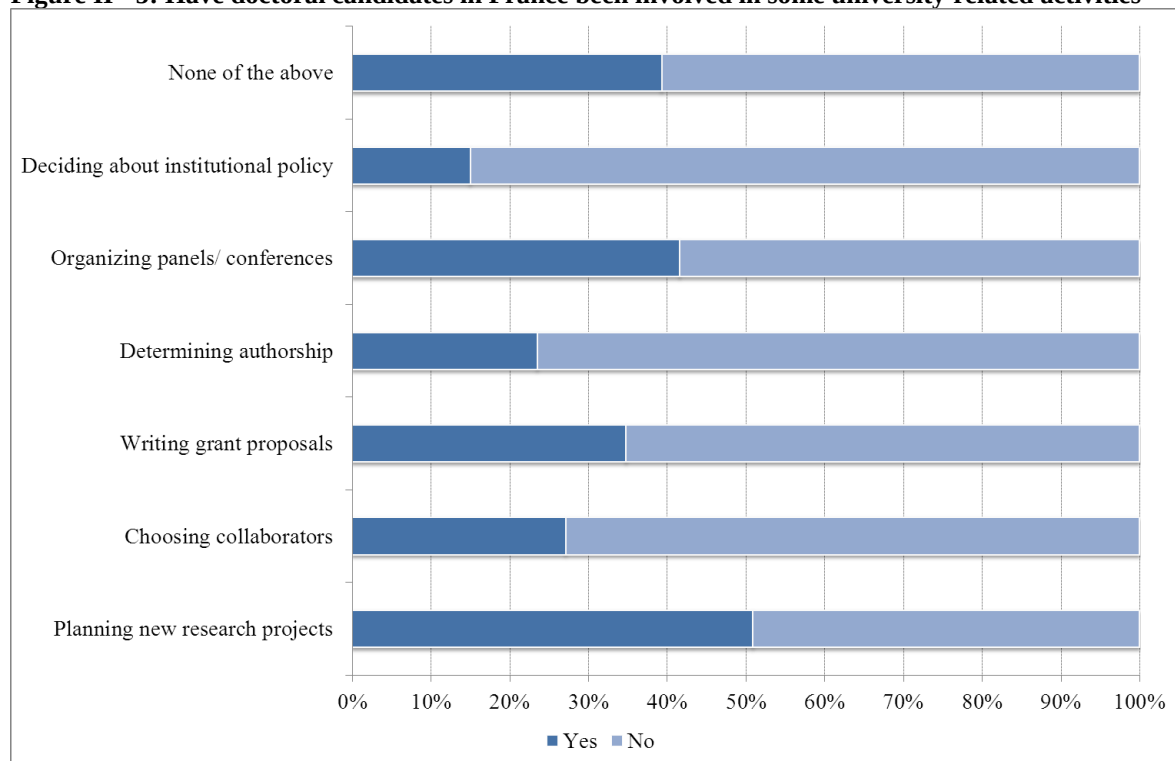
* N=4212, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Figure II - 4: Have doctoral candidates in Finland been involved in some university related activities

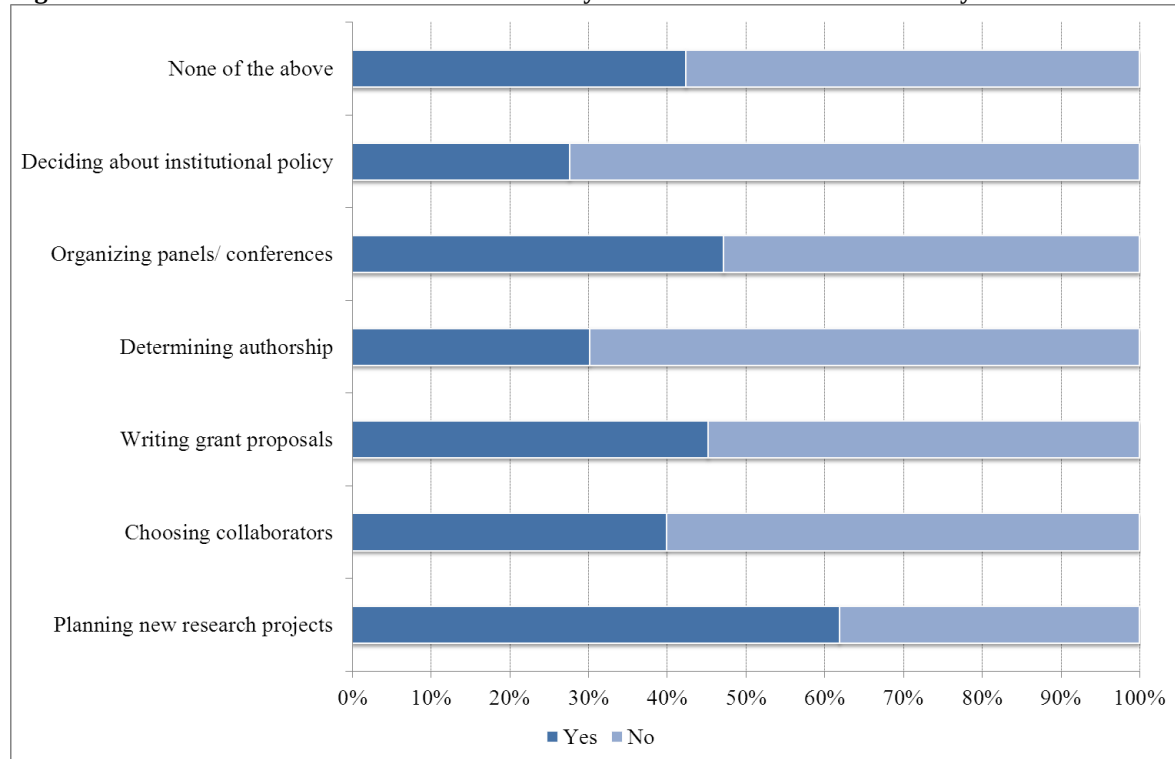
* N=8502, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Figure II - 5: Have doctoral candidates in France been involved in some university related activities

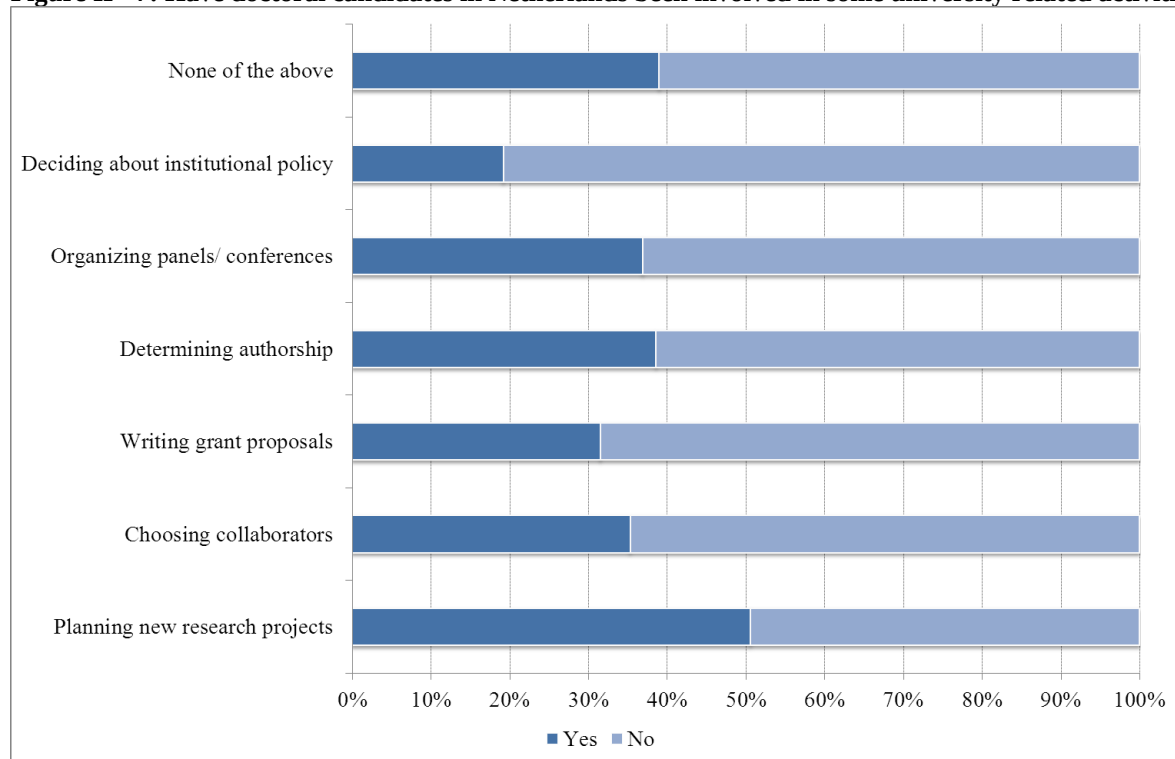
* N=14632, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Figure II - 6: Have doctoral candidates in Germany been involved in some university related activities

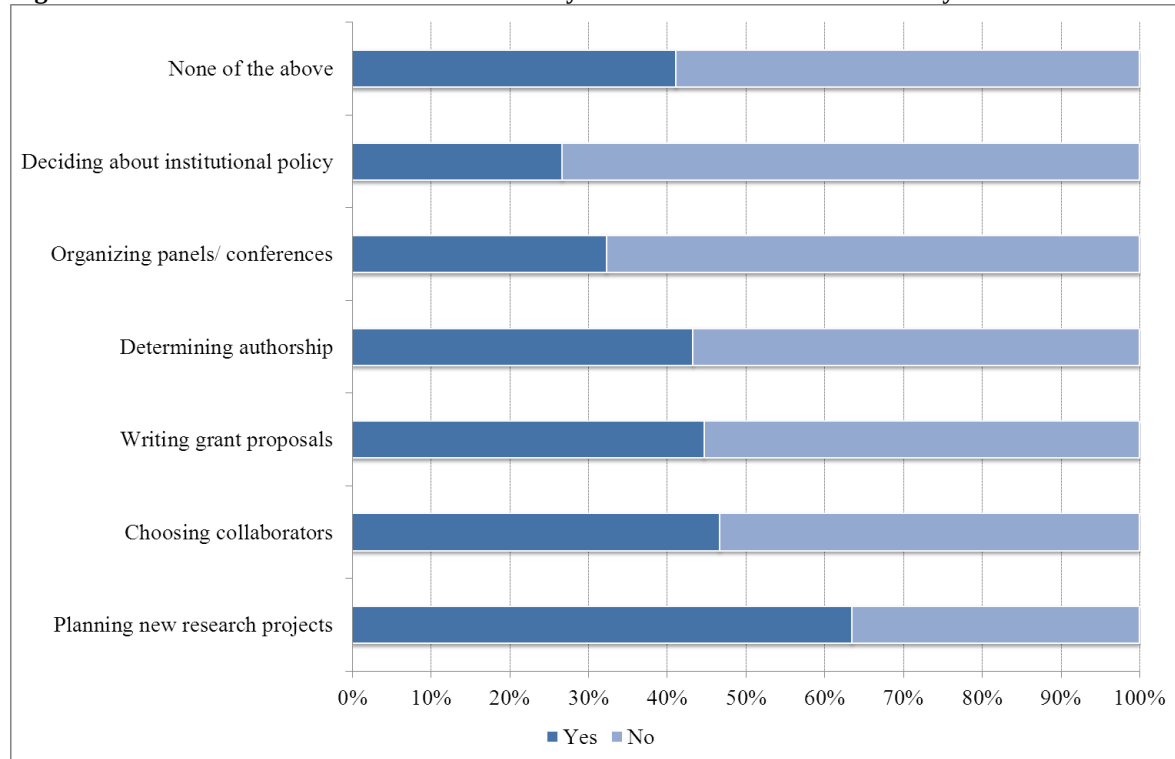
* N=15145, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Figure II - 7: Have doctoral candidates in Netherlands been involved in some university related activities

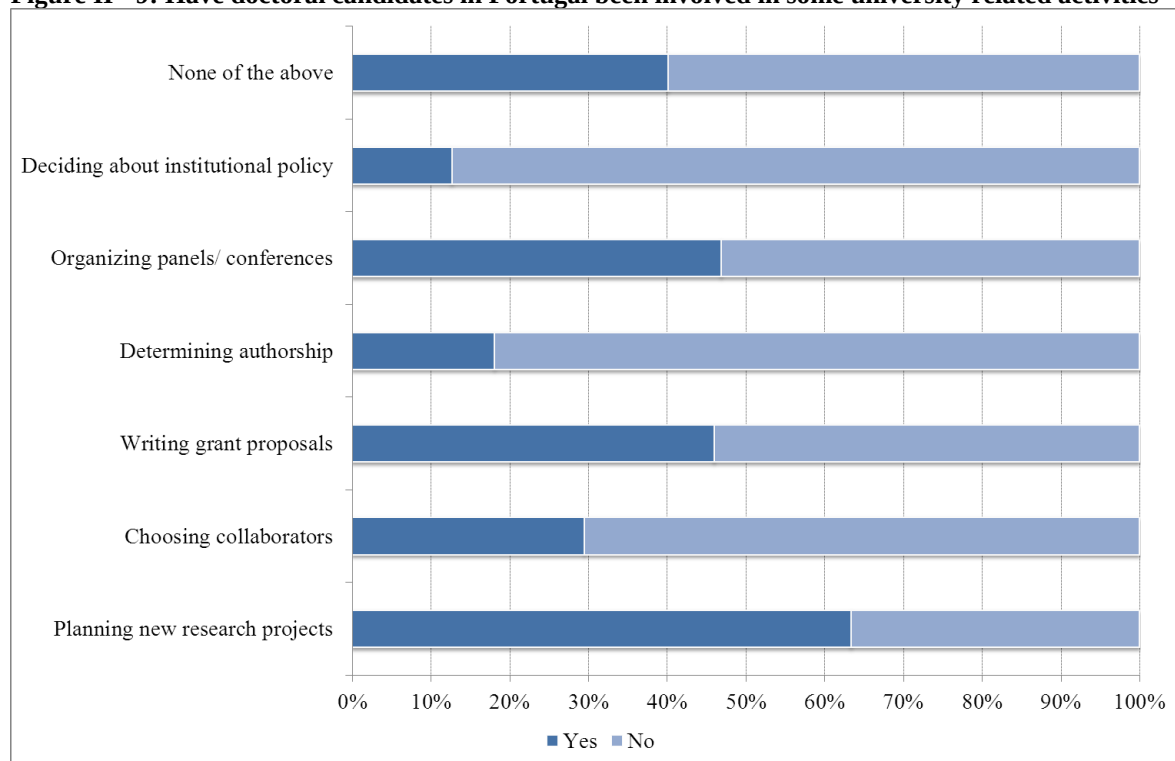
* N=7579, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Figure II - 8: Have doctoral candidates in Norway been involved in some university related activities

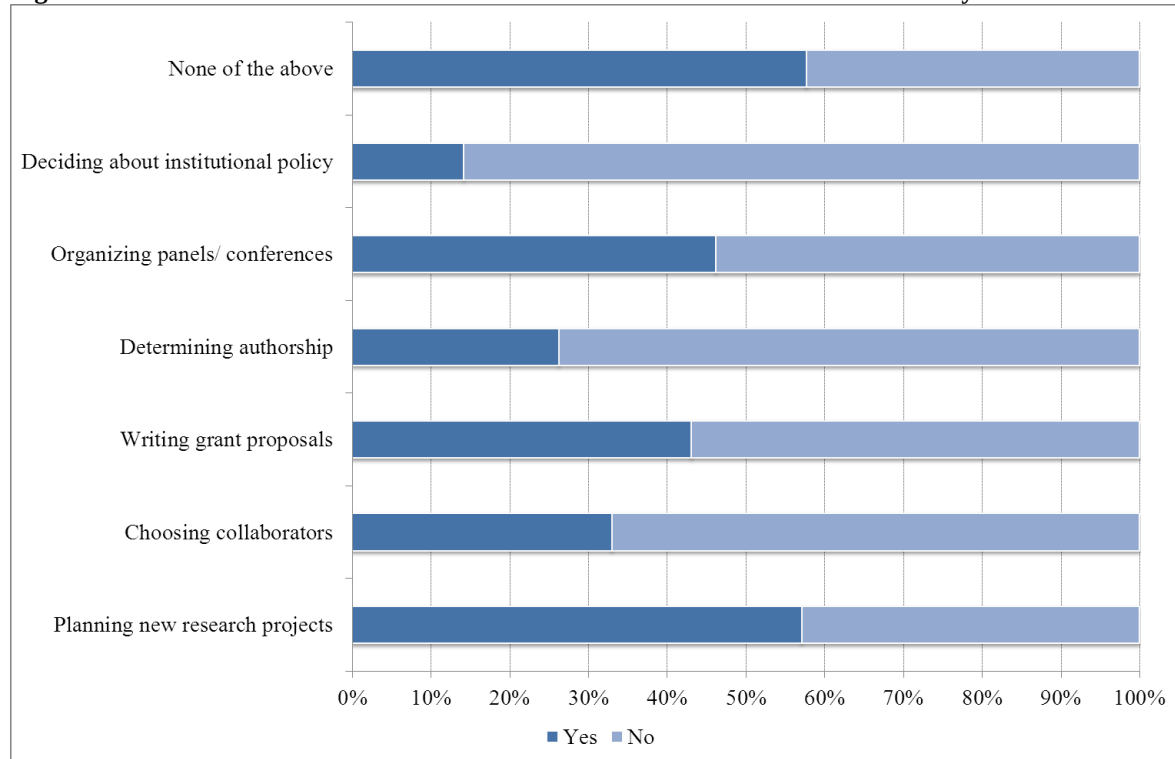
* N=9815, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Figure II - 9: Have doctoral candidates in Portugal been involved in some university related activities

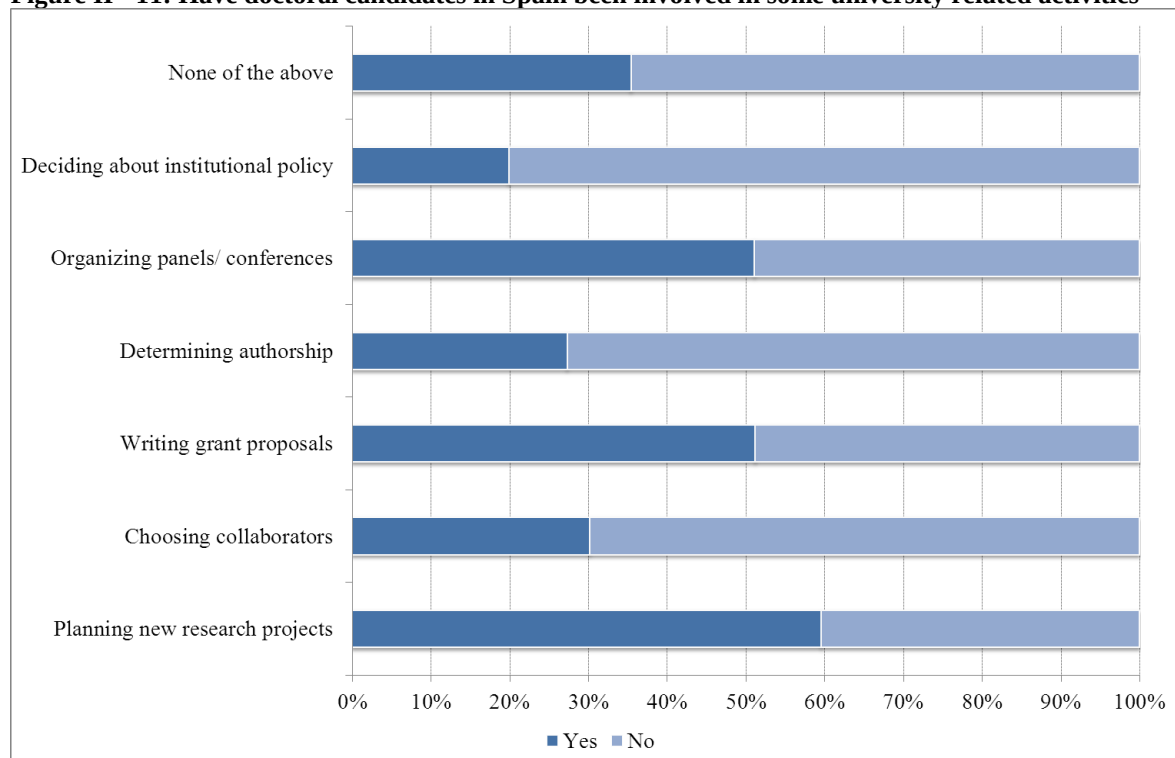
* N=11791, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Figure II - 10: Have doctoral candidates in Slovenia been involved in some university related activities

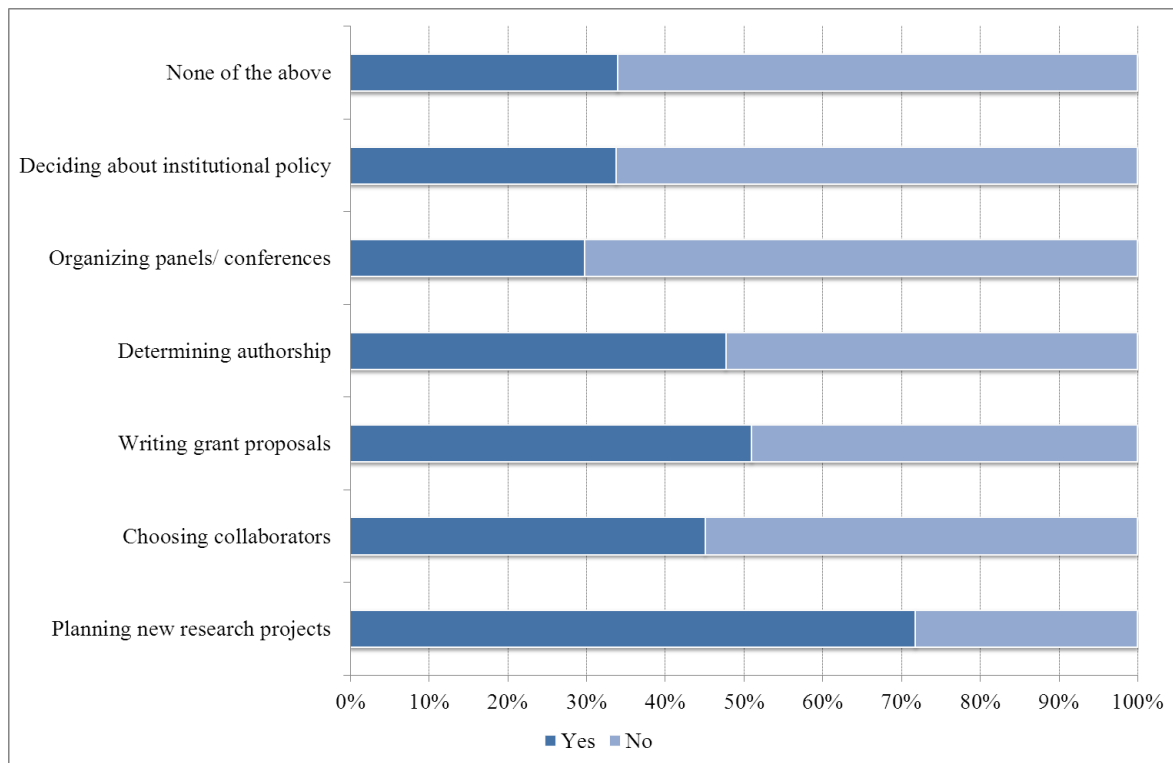
* N=3198, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Figure II - 11: Have doctoral candidates in Spain been involved in some university related activities

* N=5187, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

Figure II - 12: Have doctoral candidates in Sweden been involved in some university related activities

* N=6383, valid percentages, valid n.

Source: Eurodoc data set (December 2010)

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