The Impact of AHRC Research 2011/12
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The AHRC makes a vital contribution to world leading research and postgraduate training and development in the UK. Support for collaborative, interdisciplinary and innovative projects increases knowledge and understanding and pushes at research boundaries. Themed research and knowledge exchange initiatives enable researchers to work with policymakers and industry to improve wellbeing and public services. Nurturing research excellence – from postgraduates and early career researchers to established researchers – ensures that the sustainability of human capital and knowledge power is promoted across higher education and the creative and cultural sectors. Connections with the Creative Economy also contribute to economic growth.

**Our human capital is our strongest asset**

The AHRC is committed to supporting researchers in all phases of their careers and enabling excellent research and training. The skills developed by postgraduates are vital for driving innovation and growth. Block Grant Partnerships, our main mode of delivery for postgraduate funding, provide a quality ‘kite mark’ for institutions. They encourage improvements in training and development portfolios and can help leverage additional funding.

Collaborative Doctoral Awards build employment-related skills. They also provide professional development opportunities to postgraduates working in the wider economy. International placements provide exciting opportunities to access collections and make connections with researchers. Collaborative Research Training and initiatives such as the partnership with Radio 3 on New Generation Thinkers build skills in key areas such as public engagement. A flexible portfolio supporting Fellowships, speculative research, large-scale multidisciplinary projects and themed programmes provides a dynamic responsive and strategic environment for influence, innovation and impact.

**Knowledge exchange and policy connections bring wide benefits**

The AHRC supports collaborations, multidisciplinary research and KE to bring innovation and stimulate new partnerships in the UK and overseas. Collaborations in the UK and overseas bring new skills and knowledge. The majority of AHRC awards are collaborative: 76% in 2011/12. International collaborations have brought access to new funding opportunities. AHRC involvement in international projects and initiatives has leveraged significant additional funding for UK researchers far beyond the original investment.

Themed research supports developmental and partnership-based research, and innovative approaches to address issues of social and economic significance. AHRC support for policy connections also enables researchers to bring new perspectives and evidence to shed light on key policy issues and debates.
Investment in People

Block Grant Partnerships for postgraduate research have encouraged stronger training and development portfolios in Research Organisations; Collaborative Doctoral Awards build real-world employment skills and continuing professional development for non-academic organisations; and placements provide access to resources and contacts.

Public engagement training for postgraduates through the Collaborative Research Training scheme, and for early-career researchers through the New Generation Thinkers initiative bring new skills, access to wide audiences and potential future partners.

Support for early-career Fellowships, for speculative research, large-scale multidisciplinary projects and themed programmes provide a dynamic responsive and strategic environment for influence, innovation and impact.

Our human capital is our strongest asset. The world-leading reputation of UK research attracts overseas students and researchers. Our HEIs and our vibrant Creative Economy help to develop and retain home-grown talent. The quality, diversity and multidisciplinary nature of their work sustains our position at the cutting edge of research and development, and brings social, cultural and economic benefits to the UK.

This world-leading status is not sustained in a vacuum. It is underpinned by training and support, skills development and opportunities for speculative or large-scale multi-disciplinary projects. It is developed by nurturing research excellence from postgraduates and early career research to established researchers. The AHRC addresses these needs through its commitment to supporting ‘the development of researchers in all phases of their careers’ and by ‘focussing its resources to generate excellent research and training’.

Support for postgraduates

High quality students working in the best research and training environments are supported by the AHRC. It funded 618 new doctoral starters and 335 new Masters students to begin research on 1st October 2011. These students will form the next generation of researchers and skilled professionals. Their skills are critical for tackling major business challenges and driving innovation and growth.

The AHRC’s Block Grant Partnerships (BGPs) help Research Organisations (ROs) to attract high quality students because they provide a quality ‘kite mark’ that is recognised across the sector. There are also examples of additional funding or student support as a result of the BGP from either institutional or external leverage. One RO, for example, reports that the stability of the BGP contributed to their success in gaining additional project funding worth around £1million, enabling the appointment of early career researchers and increasing contact with external partners.

BGPs enable postgraduate funding in the arts and humanities to become part of wider research strategies within ROs. Many organisations have made improvements to their training and development portfolio stimulated by the BGP process. One RO comments that BGP funding provided the impetus for coordinated developments for skills training across the School. Another RO reports that it was instrumental in the HEI’s decision to establish a Doctoral School to oversee research and professional training of doctoral candidates and supervisors.

2 BIS, One Step Beyond: Making the most of postgraduate education (2010).
4 Ibid.
5 Ibid.
Collaborative Doctoral Awards

Collaborative Doctoral Awards (CDAs) enable students to gain experience of working outside academia and build employment-related skills. The AHRC has supported 352 awards since 2007/08. A review of the scheme found that 78% of CDA students in 2011 felt that it had already contributed to their career development. Further to this, 80% valued the new contacts it had brought them and 67% believed it had contributed to their personal development.

CDAs bring career development opportunities for individuals working outside of academia

When Dr Rebecca Jones began her CDA she was already employed by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS). The project not only developed her own skills and knowledge, but also brought the RCAHMS collections to a wider European audience and strengthened their relationship with Glasgow University to bring further collaborations. Her supervisor and line manager at RCAHMS commented that the organisation relies on the quality and training of its staff, and welcomes such opportunities to develop their Continuing Professional Development offer. Rebecca is now Head of Archaeology Strategy at Historic Scotland. A monograph of her PhD has been bought by libraries across the world, and a more accessible version has also been published to bring the subject to wider audiences.

Adam Strickson was working as a freelance scriptwriter, poet and theatre director before his CDA with Leeds University and Opera North. The project has given his work a higher profile and provided many important contacts. He received a major commission from the Wingbeats Cultural Olympiad project in Yorkshire, working with composer Stephen Kilpatrick and the New York Vortex Quartet. The collaboration attracted funding from sources including Arts Council England, the Legacy Trust, Leader and Leeds University. The CDA has also helped Opera North move to a more structural commitment to research. Dominic Gray, project supervisor from Opera North, comments that: “We always knew that to get real transfer of knowledge and experience we needed people researching at quite a high level.”

CDAs involve research students, supervisors and institutions working in partnership across a range of sectors. Of the 352 awards funded to date, 27% have been with local/public authorities, 24% with Independent Research Organisations (IROs), 20% with charities and 13% with industrial/commercial partners. An important benefit of the scheme is its openness to applicants: only 18% of supervisors at RIOs had a student in mind for the CDA, and 70% of students holding awards responded to national advertising of the post.

Placements bring benefits to students and partner institutions

Gemma Mitchell’s placement at the Library of Congress has enabled her to utilise unique equipment not available in the UK, and she is now a highly-skilled UK-based researcher in this small but vital field. Her PhD uses ‘the science of smell’ to analyse and ultimately reduce the degradation of heritage items containing natural and synthetic plastics and rubbers. The placement enabled her to use equipment not available in the UK to analyse smells to understand the chemical degradation pathways that occur as polymers age. Gemma comments: “The scholarship has gone a long way in driving my research forward and I have no doubt that I will be reaping the reward for years to come.”

The placement will allow for further collaborations between the University of Strathclyde and the scientific team at the Library, who are world leaders in this field.

The research results created by this project will help identify degradation risks to important cultural artefacts. This has internationally wide-reaching impact possibilities for culturally important heritage items. Gemma is the first chemist funded by the AHRC on a scholarship scheme that usually supports arts and humanities research. Her work bridges the gap between the physical sciences and the arts and humanities and shows the importance of multidisciplinary approaches to research.
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Student-led public engagement delivers wide-ranging impact on a small budget

‘Sensory Stories’ was an innovative CRT project led by Dr Claire Wood at the University of York that achieved an impressive range of outputs for a modest budget. It trained 60 postgraduates, involved 50 researchers and performers and engaged more than 250 public participants with an age range of 5-90 years. Commenting on the scale of achievements, Dr Wood said: “For me this proves that with the efforts of an amazing team, imagination and a lot of creativity, money should be no object to taking your ideas out to the wider public.”

The ‘Sensory Opportunities’ events have developed lasting connections with community and heritage partners including York Art Gallery, Shandy Hall, St Oswald’s Primary School and York Museums Trust. ‘Life Stories’, a project recording memories of elderly people in early stages of dementia and transforming them into performances, has been cited as a ‘best practice’ case by the care home authorities. The project team conducted oral history interviews with residents to document and record their stories. This led to an event for residents, their carers, local schools and students, that included dance choreographed around residents’ life stories, specially composed music and talks. A follow-up session at the Oaks residential home was requested, signalling the development of a new relationship with the University.

Support for training and development

The Collaborative Research Training scheme supports training and development for postgraduates and early career researchers. In 2010 the scheme had two targeted categories of Public Engagement and Language skills, and two routes: student-led or specialist (organisation-led). In 2011, the AHRC also ran a Skills Development call with an emphasis on Languages, Heritage, Design and the emerging themes. This call supported a wider range of activities including placements and exchanges.

International placements provide students and early career researchers with exciting opportunities to access collections and make new connections with international researchers. The AHRC supports placements in the USA, Japan and India. A total of 58 placements were funded across the four locations in 2012.

Enhancing Public Engagement

With a focus on human culture and creativity, arts and humanities research often directly connects with audiences outside academia. Public engagement is an essential element of many of the 3,286 outputs recorded for AHRC projects in 2011/12, including exhibitions and performances. The AHRC provides training and development opportunities to help strengthen that engagement, with initiatives such as the Public Engagement strand of the CRT scheme for postgraduates, and New Generation Thinkers for early career researchers.

The New Generation Thinkers (NGT) programme with BBC Radio 3 provides broadcast media training for early-career researchers and brings them to public audiences. Following the success of the first round in 2011, a new call was launched and the ten New Generation Thinkers were announced in June 2012. Over the next twelve months they will make regular appearances on Radio 3’s Night Waves, writing and presenting their own edition of The Essay, and appearing at Radio 3’s festival of ideas, Free Thinking. They will also develop ideas for...
AHRC support enables flagship heritage project to bring widespread benefits

The scale and duration of the Stonehenge Riverside Project and the projects that followed from it would not have been possible without AHRC support, both in terms of major grants and the benefits of endorsement. A collaboration between the Universities of Sheffield, Bristol, Manchester and Bournemouth, the projects have changed our understanding of Stonehenge, bringing new information on its use and the lives of the people who built it. A recent project in 2011-12, co-funded by the AHRC and Google Research Awards, is making these findings more accessible than ever before. Google Under-the-Earth: Seeing Beneath Stonehenge is the first application of its kind to transport users around a virtual prehistoric landscape to explore this internationally important monument.

Professor Mike Parker-Pearson was Principal Investigator (PI) for three successive projects, beginning with the Stonehenge Riverside Project which received £500k from AHRC in 2006 and was named Archaeological Research Project of the Year at the Archaeology 2010 Festival. This was followed by the Beaker People project, which received £500k, and the more recent Feeding Stonehenge project, which received £750k and ran from 2010-12. Professor Parker-Pearson comments that “the Stonehenge Riverside Project’s results were well beyond anyone’s expectations – archaeologists and general public alike. It has allowed us to completely rewrite the history of Stonehenge.”

The continuity in funding has moved the research forward and created a virtual centre of excellence in England linked with Stonehenge. The project has generated huge interest, attracting worldwide media coverage and helping to attract nearly 1 million people per annum to the visitor centre, 40% from outside the UK. The project team have trained 1,000 students and volunteers during the project lifetime, many of whom are now archaeologists themselves. The project has been the subject of documentaries across the world, featured in many magazines, and led to hundreds of lectures and presentations. It has also produced a children’s book If Stones Could Speak, published by National Geographic and aimed at 10-14 year-olds.

Professor Parker-Pearson flags the importance of the AHRC large grant requirement for partnerships and collaboration, which is hugely significant in this area of heritage science. He comments that the project is a great example of what a Research Council should do: providing the scale of investment required for the research community to undertake difficult and game-changing science; and insisting that they devote their best efforts to translating this knowledge into a form that is relevant to and accessible by the public and other non-academic audiences.
television with BBC Television Arts, as this year the initiative was expanded to include them. The range of specialist subjects covered by the Thinkers is wide; from the ethics of deception in medical practice, through the Age of Discovery to debates over evidence for life on Mars.

Laurence Scott, one of the 2011 Thinkers, hosted a Sunday Feature about the Victorian writer George Reynolds in July 2012. It was the first full length documentary to be presented by a New Generation Thinker. Dr Philip Roscoe, another 2011 Thinker, comments that: “I found the NGT experience to be really extraordinary and potentially career changing… For someone already established on an academic career, the NGT was invaluable in opening up the possibility of developing into a ‘broadcast intellectual’.”

Sustained support: research careers

The AHRC is committed to supporting researchers through all phases of their careers, and it does so with a flexible portfolio of funding and initiatives. This support includes targeted funding such as Early Career Fellowships. The AHRC supported 47 awards in 2011/12, accounting for around 30% of all Research Fellowships awarded in this period.

The AHRC also provides a balanced portfolio of responsive and themed initiatives to meet the varied, often speculative, needs of researchers across their careers. In 2011/12 the split was 70/30 between responsive and themed funding. Responsive funding ensures that high-quality research is supported to connect with large projects or exploratory research. Sustained support across large projects or bodies of work can bring real benefits in terms of both skills and research development. Often our most ambitious researchers build large scale projects through the support provided across a range of schemes. They build teams of researchers and improve skills, experience and research leadership within and across disciplines in the process.

Themed programmes and highlight calls focus on identified issues and can draw together a range of projects in the same area to add value. A survey across two of the AHRC’s Strategic Programmes found that 85% of award holders reported that they had felt part of a larger community and 86% of other interested parties reported that the programmes had fostered a community of academics and non-academics.

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9 A full list of NGTs and specialist subjects is available here: www.bbc.co.uk/mediacentre/latestnews/2012/ngt2012.html

10 AHRC, Review of Strategic Programmes (2012).
Knowledge Exchange Partnerships and Public Policy

- Collaborations with UK and international partners bring access to new skills and knowledge and can open new funding opportunities for researchers.
- Knowledge exchange can bring tangible benefits to organisations and stimulate innovation.
- Themed research supports developmental and partnership-based research, and encourages innovative approaches to address identified issues of social and economic significance.
- Arts and humanities research brings new perspectives and evidence to shed light on key policy issues and debates.

There are more than 14,000 active arts and humanities researchers in over 50 disciplines working in UK universities\(^1\). A recent report indicates that many of them are highly connected with the private, public and third sectors: around a third of arts and humanities academics engage with private sector businesses, rising to nearly half in the Creative Arts and Media. Around two-fifths engage with the public sector and around a half engage with the third sector\(^2\).

These engagements bring important benefits to the UK economy. Nearly three-quarters of businesses with an arts and humanities interaction are engaged in innovation activities\(^3\). The AHRC plays an important role in this by supporting collaborations and multidisciplinary research, and by ‘stimulat[ing] partnerships across disciplines, providers, agencies and countries.’\(^4\)

Collaboration

Innovation is a shared activity relying on collaborations and interactions, both formal and informal. Sharing information, pooling knowledge and adopting new approaches can bring new perspectives on pressing or complex challenges. The majority of AHRC research awards are collaborative: Principal Investigators leading collaborative projects numbered 503, or 76%, of active awards on 31 March 2012. Of these, 59 were smaller, exploratory networking grants.

The AHRC provides support for researchers to collaborate with colleagues in other countries and access new funding opportunities. This raises the international profile of UK research, and brings new knowledge and skills to the UK. For example, the AHRC committed £400k to the overall £3.1m ‘Digging into Data Challenge’ also supported by funding agencies from the USA, Canada and the Netherlands. The project aimed to encourage collaborations across research boundaries and national borders to explore and develop innovative research techniques in large-scale data analysis. This opened the initiative to UK research teams, who were involved in 11 of the 14 projects funded by the initiative. Dr Chad Gaffield, President of the Canadian Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, comments: “The Digging into Data initiative is offering unprecedented opportunities to address these questions [of meaning, significance and change in human thought and behaviour] by embracing international collaboration that transcends borders and integrates diverse ways of knowing.”

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\(^{1}\) Figures taken from RAE 2008.
\(^{2}\) Hughes et al, Hidden Connections: Knowledge exchange between the arts and humanities and the private, public and third sectors (2011).
\(^{3}\) Ibid.
\(^{4}\) AHRC (2010) op.cit.
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Above: Students exploring the 'Beyond the Frame' project exhibition at a school workshop at the British Council Library, Hyderabad, February 2012.

Collaborative, multidisciplinary project brings new focus on India’s role in Britain

AHRC funding supported two exciting projects that examine the major contribution of South Asians to Britain’s cultural, literary and political life in the period 1858-1950. One of its many outputs was the database, ‘Making Britain: How South Asians shaped the nation’. Sanjay Wadvani, the British Deputy High Commissioner for Eastern India, comments: ‘The Asians in Britain website and the database should be required reading for anyone joining the Foreign and Commonwealth Office’s South Asia team.’

A collaborative research project led by Professor Sushelia Nasta MBE led to a successful panel exhibition, launched at the British Library in 2010 and touring UK regional venues throughout 2010-12. A revised and expanded exhibition for Indian audiences stemmed from follow-on funding activities. Launched at the British Council’s Delhi office and the National Archives of India in November 2011, it toured to British Council libraries across India, attracting extensive media coverage. The exhibition, along with the accompanying lectures, seminars, school workshops, teaching packs, websites, and online database, brought the project to wide and diverse audiences in Britain and India.

15 More information is available at: www.open.ac.uk/Arts/south-asians-making-britain/index.shtml. The database is available here: www.open.ac.uk/makingbritain

16 The initial research project was a collaboration between The Open University, Oxford University, Kings College London and the British Library. Follow-on funding awarded solely to The Open University extended the partnership with the British Library and enabled the second project to extend its international impact with the support of the British Council (India), British Museum, National Archives of India, RCUK India, Southbank Centre and the Victoria and Albert Museum.
AHRC involvement in the Humanities in the European Research Area (HERA) also brought opportunities for collaboration and access to funding. The Joint Research Programme supported research in two areas: ‘Cultural Dynamics’ and ‘Humanities as a Source of Creativity and Innovation.’ UK-based arts and humanities researchers are included in 15 of the 16 transnational projects funded, and lead on 11 of them. This accounts for €15.5m of the total €16.5m pooled by the European and individual national funders. The initiative has led to some interesting projects, such as the recently completed PhotoCLEC project led by Professor Elizabeth Edwards of De Montfort University.

The project explored the ways in which photographs from the colonial past have been used by museums across Europe to communicate and interpret the past. It showed differences in approaches and interpretations of colonial photographs which point to the different contemporary politics in public narratives of history: some avoided such images as too difficult to interpret, whilst others in the Netherlands collected and displayed them as a strategy to empower the immigrant minority groups. The project included an exhibition of colonial albums at the Pitt Rivers Museum and work on exhibitions at Leicester and Newcastle, and the website provides a tool for practitioners and students in the field.

Knowledge Exchange

The AHRC supports Knowledge Exchange (KE) across all the activities it funds. It also provides bespoke funding for initiatives such as the new KE Hubs and Follow-on funding, and supports Knowledge Transfer Partnerships (KTPs) with the Technology Strategy Board (TSB). In 2011/12, the AHRC contributed £675k to KTPs, bringing the diverse knowledge and skills of partners together to deliver innovative solutions to identified issues.

A key commitment to KE in the vibrant and diverse Creative Economy is demonstrated with AHRC’s support for four KE Hubs. A total of £16m has been committed over four years to connect arts and humanities research with creative and cultural organisations. Each of the four Hubs is leading a consortium that includes other universities, creative businesses (including SMEs), arts and cultural organisations, and other agencies. They aim to generate new and exciting KE opportunities, foster entrepreneurial talent and stimulate innovation in this vital sector of the economy. Partners range from Microsoft and SAGE Gateshead to IBM and Bellemedia.

REACT, one of the four Hubs, launched its Heritage Sandbox in February 2012 in an investment totalling over £300,000 to support development in the Creative Economy. It funded six projects bringing new ways to experience heritage attractions through the use of cutting edge technologies. Projects include ‘Future Cemetery’, aiming to build a future cemetery model ‘where the Victorian past and digital present are woven together.’ A free-to-attend public event was held in June with four performance pieces combining new technologies and stories. Felicia Smith, Public Engagement Manager at Arnos Vale Cemetery comments: “We hope that the lessons learned from this project will help other heritage cemeteries to attract people to visit and support them – and so help build a sustainable future for these beautiful places of remembrance.”

Cross-Council research

Themed research addresses identified issues of social and economic importance requiring robust academic engagement. Themes, Highlight notices and cross-Council programmes can also bring a series of projects together to share ideas and add value. Themed funding calls can be particularly supportive of developmental and partnership-based activities, and of innovative approaches to identified issues.

The AHRC is involved in a number of cross-Council programmes, including Global Uncertainties and Living With Environmental Change. They give arts and humanities researchers the opportunity to engage in collaborative and multidisciplinary projects to address pressing social and economic issues. The AHRC is leading on the Connected Communities programme, designed to help us understand the changing nature of communities and their role in sustaining and enhancing quality of life.

A recent Connected Communities event at the Bristol Festival of Nature attracted 2,795 visitors over two days, taking part in interactive activities, viewing displays and talking to researchers. A showcase public debate fostered direct dialogue with local audiences on the future of food. The event also brought new connections and collaborations with community organisations for the project teams involved.

For more information, see: http://photoclec.dmu.ac.uk

For more information, see: www.arnosvale.org.uk/index.php/news/408-future-cemetery. Pictures from the event are available here: www.walkered.com/epitaph-at-the-future-cemetery

AHRC-funded KTP helps significantly increase Hampton Court Palace’s income

A KTP supported by the AHRC helped to attract an additional 115,000 visitors to Hampton Court Palace in just six months in 2009, increasing the year-on-year numbers by 43% and far exceeding the project aim of a 10% increase. The project redesigned the way that visitors experience the Tudor sections of Hampton Court; bringing new displays, publications, audio guides, the website and a Twitter feed called ‘I am Henry VIII’ to immerse visitors in the Tudor world. The number of domestic visitors increased sharply, which is significant as local and domestic repeat visitors are considered crucial for community engagement and stable income streams. Visitor numbers have been sustained since 2009. The project has continued to influence other activities across the Historic Royal Palaces organisation, including a redesigned visitors experience at Kensington Palace and a similar KTP to revitalise the Baroque Palace at Hampton Court.

Dr Suzannah Lipscombe, KTP Associate for the project, wrote text for a range of media and enhanced the public profile of Historic Royal Palaces (HRP) through her appearances on radio and TV. She also contributed to a new Henry VIII website, used by 42% of visitors. For public audiences, a well-attended series of talks featured specialists such as David Starkey, Hilary Mantel and Philippa Gregory. Dr Lucy Worsley, Chief Curator for HRP, said that the innovative KTP and resulting exhibition had been “a huge success economically and culturally. It has helped to boost our visitor numbers to the highest level for a decade, and that income is crucial to ensuring HCP is looked after and kept open for people all over the world to visit.”
Above: Openness and accountability present special challenges for intelligence agencies, Image courtesy of DoD defense-link

History of secret service brings lessons for current strategies

An AHRC-funded research project exploring the history of the CIA’s public image has led to wide engagement and follow-on work with government departments. Professor Richard Aldrich from University of Warwick partnered with the Industry and Parliamentary Trust during the project, which has led to a small networking dinner at the Houses of Parliament attended by MPs and people from the security industry. Follow-on funding has enabled the project to work with the Cabinet Office, Ministry of Defence, Foreign Office, SOCA and GCHQ. It has also supported a partnership with a Swedish think tank to produce a multi language policy handbook on running intelligence services in a democratic and accountable way for new countries that did not exist 20 years ago.

The original project culminated in a public conference which attracted 300 delegates, 50% of whom came from outside academia and paid £250 to attend. Audio recordings of the conference are available free of charge, and have so far attracted 16,000 downloads. Dr Chris Moran, an early career researcher from the project, is now advising the Spy Museum in Washington and all three project researchers now have permanent lectureships.

AHRC and Human Rights Policymaking

June 2005
AHRC awards Professor Rachel Murray (Bristol) £456k research grant investigating the effectiveness of national institutions working under the optional UN torture convention protocol.

October 2008
AHRC awards Professor Rachel Murray and Professor Malcolm Evans £500k research grant to examine the role of soft law in international human rights law (specifically the Robben Island Guidelines on the Prevention of Torture in Africa).

September 2009
AHRC/Moj seminar on building networks in Human Rights policy-making, attended by then Prime Minister’s adviser WI Stevenson and Legal Advisor to the Joint Committee on Human Rights (JCHR), Murray Hunt.

March 2010
AHRC/British Academy roundtable on a British Bill of Rights. Dominic Grieve MP speaks.

September 2010
AHRC/FCO seminar on Torture Prevention.

December 2010
Parliament and Human Rights: AHRC Commissioned research project starts with Murray Hunt as lead investigator. This research will be the first systematic analysis of the work of the JCHR over the course of two Parliaments.

March 2011
Professor Malcolm Evans is appointed chair of the UN Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture (SPT).

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The (AHRC/FCO) seminar (in September 2010) generated crucial discussion between policy officials, academics and the NGO community about how the FCO could take forward a priority area of work – torture prevention. The subject expertise and varied experience of the participants helped us to identify realistic objectives, criteria for prioritising our efforts and activities which would contribute to achieving our objectives. This has come together to form the FCO’s Strategy for the Prevention of Torture 2011–2015. “Handbook on Preventing Torture: Tackling the Sensitive Issue.”

March 2005
AHRC awards Professor Malcolm Evans (Oxford) £520k research grant investigating the human rights implications of the government current strategies.

September 2011
AHRC/Oxford University seminar on a stronger international framework for corporate compliance.

October 2011
FCO publishes its new Strategy for the Prevention of Torture.

January 2012
AHRC co-hosts a seminar with the Commission on a Bill of Rights, asking whether the UK should have a Bill of Rights and, if so, what it should contain.

February 2012 – March 2012
AHRC/FCO hold 4 seminars on business and Human Rights. Attended by officials from across government, multinational, SME’s, academics and civil society groups. Follows a request from the Foreign Secretary to create a cross-government strategy in this area.

April 2012
AHRC conference to disseminate the results of the Parliaments and Human Rights research project. Lord McNally gives the keynote address. Speakers include the Chair of the JCHR, the Chair of the Commons Justice Committee, leading academics, parliamentarians, NGO’s, lawyers, officials from international governments and representatives from the Council of Europe.

The aim of the conference is to initiate a process leading to the adoption of an internationally agreed set of Principles and Guidelines on the Role of Parliaments in the Protection and Realisation of Human Rights.

“Ministers from all 47 of the Council of Europe States will be meeting in Brighton tomorrow (18th April) to discuss the future of the European Court of Human Rights. They would do well to take note of the findings of this report, and in particular the message that there is a great deal more that parliaments can do to secure better democratic scrutiny of their governments’ records in protecting and realising human rights.”

Dr. Hywel Frances MP Chair of the JCHR
Interactions with policymakers

Arts and humanities researchers play an important role in public policy across a wide range of disciplines and government activities. The AHRC supports these links and works to increase the exposure of cutting-edge research to policymakers. It does this in two key ways: by connecting researchers with policymakers in seminars and workshops held in government departments; and through policy fellowships that place a researcher in a policymaking organisation to work directly on a live topic.

Individual projects also connect with policy issues and can have important outcomes. For example, Professor Robert Bickers from the University of Bristol is a leading specialist in modern China and the history of colonialism. Following publication of his recent book, described by Lord Patten in a lead review for the Financial Times as a ‘fascinating account’ of the scramble for China, Professor Bickers has been invited by the FCO Asia team to give talks at their offices to give them a better sense of the history of the relationship between the two countries.

The AHRC has recently launched a new initiative to provide training and support for researchers in connecting with policymakers. The new ‘Engaging with Government’ programme will enable up to 20 early career researchers to gain insight into the policymaking process and explore ways in which their own research can contribute to public policy. It is important that the AHRC provides these opportunities, as arts and humanities research is vital to provide evidence and understanding. Lord McNally, in introducing a recent AHRC conference on Human Rights, comments that the arts and humanities brings evidence that inspires debates and helps resolve disputes, underpins policies and challenges fallacies: "This is the key: less heat, more light."22

22 Keynote address by Lord McNally, Minister of State for Justice, at the AHRC Conference Redressing the Democratic Deficit in Human Rights. For the full transcript, see: www.ahrc.ac.uk/What-We-Do/Extend-engagement/Inform-public-policy/Documents/Lord-McNally-speech-transcript.pdf
A Creative Economy

- AHRC support for excellence in research helps enhance the international standing of arts and humanities research which brings inward investment, attracts highly skilled people to the UK and retains home-grown talent.
- Highly skilled creative graduates help to sustain a vibrant research base and the Creative Economy.
- AHRC provides the focus and concentration of resource to support creative clusters, and its support for collaboration and KE provides an environment ripe for innovation and impact which is vital for economic growth.
- Cultural institutions are an integral part of the Creative Economy. Their work is supported by AHRC funding of collaborative research with HEIs and direct funding of IROs. Seven of the top ten visitor attractions to the UK are IROs, contributing to the tourism industry worth £115.4bn to the UK economy.

Arts and humanities research contributes to economic growth in multiple ways, from tangible financial benefits to improving wellbeing and quality of life in the UK. The international standing of the arts and humanities research base brings inward investment, attracting highly skilled people to the UK and retaining home-grown talent. It brings overseas students to study in the UK and leading researchers to collaborate, extending our access to skills and knowledge and enhancing our international reputation for research.

AHRC-funded researchers participate in the Creative Economy, which embraces the multiple sectors of the Creative Industries and cultural institutions. The Creative Economy promotes economic diversification, revenues, trade and innovation, while also fostering social cohesion and community interaction. It accounts for around 5% of the UK’s employment, and 5% of all companies on the Inter-Departmental Business Register in 2011. Creative industries contributed 2.9% of Gross Value Added in 2009 and 10.6% of the UK’s export of services.

The close connections between arts and humanities research and the Creative Economy have led the AHRC to focus its impact strategy on this sector ‘alongside other activities to enhance value in translating research into economic and societal impact.’ This focus does not overlook the importance of highly skilled people: the AHRC acknowledges that ‘a primary resource for research impact is the researchers we train and develop.’

A creative economy

Highly skilled arts and humanities graduates are vital to sustain a vibrant research base and Creative Economy. An estimated one in three of all those working in the UK’s Creative Industries hold a postgraduate qualification. Creative graduates can also be considered as the intersection between the creative class, creative industries and human capital. They support cultural production as both creators and users of cultural services, helping to enhance the creative and cultural offer of regions. The AHRC is committed to developing the skills of PhD students through BGPs and Collaborative Research Training, and by providing opportunities for engagement with real world challenges through Collaborative Doctoral Awards. These activities help to develop the highly skilled, entrepreneurial and innovative workforce needed for the future growth of our economy.

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24 Figures taken from DCMS website: www.culture.gov.uk/what_we_do/creative_industries/default.aspx
26 Ball, L et al, Creative Graduates, Creative Futures (2010)
27 Comunian, R., Faggian, A., Higher Education and the Creative City, Creative Industries Research Unit (2011)
AHRC speculative and follow-on funding enables game development from research project to commercialisation

‘Dear Esther’ is the first game to start life as an academic research project and end up as a successful commercial product. An ‘interactive ghost story’, it strips away many of the elements traditionally associated with games to leave the narrator’s voice, the musical score and the landscape. It has developed a cult following with forums dedicated to analysing its meaning, and it has been described as a “virtual art installation” by fans. AHRC funding has enabled the company established from the research project to fully commercialise their product. They are now in talks with Sony to sell the IP: something that has only come about due to the early success and demonstrated market traction of the game.

The original version, released as an output from the research project, received 100,000 downloads and won the ‘Best World/Story’ category at the IndieCade festival in 2009. The remastered version, supported with an additional $55,000 from the Indie Fund, was released in 2012 to wide critical acclaim. Within six hours of its release over 16,000 units had been sold, allowing the developers to pay back the Fund’s investment. As of May 2012, over 100,000 units had been sold. One critic commented that: ‘Esther’s particular appeal is that it combines a thoughtful pace and an open-ended tale with the kind of production values usually only seen in morally bankrupt odysseys of violence.’

29 Alec Meer, founder of the leading PC games site ‘Rock, Paper, Shotgun’. For more information see: www.ahrc.ac.uk/News-and-Events/Features/Pages/Dear-Esther.aspx
The Impact of AHRC Research 2011/12

Research brings exhibition to wide public audience and inspires a three-part TV series

A project funded by the AHRC led to a hugely successful exhibition at the British Library opened by the Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh. Attracting nearly 70,000 visitors in the four months it ran – 16% more than the target figures – the Royal Manuscripts: The Genius of Illumination exhibition was rated as ‘excellent’ or ‘good’ by 98% of visitors, and the £9 entry fee was considered good value. It is the first exhibition to display richly illuminated manuscripts from the Royal collection of the British Library in such large numbers and includes 154 colourful and gilded handwritten books, dating between the 9th and 16th centuries. Comments from visitors include "The exhibition is just incredible – I will spread the word, everyone should see it" and "A wonderful exhibition, one of the best I have seen in London for years." The Library shop took £320,000 in merchandise sales, 70% of which was for the books associated with the exhibition – including over 8,000 copies of the exhibition catalogue presenting the research results. This equates to an average spend per visitor of £4.62, the highest recorded for an exhibition at the Library.
Digital archive from scholarly research continues to connect with audience of millions

The Old Bailey Proceedings Online, funded by the AHRC, continues to reach wide audiences. As a scholarly and public resource, it attracts millions of users to its searchable archive. It reaches many more as the inspiration for the BBC One award-winning drama Garrow’s Law, now in its third series, and through the link on the BBC website connected with the series. Two new sites have been developed in 2010 and 2011, widening the information available to audiences. In January 2011 co-director Tim Hitchcock and Robert Shoemaker were awarded the Longman-History Today Trustees Award for their “major contribution to history.” The award was given for the groundbreaking Old Bailey and follow-up London Lives projects “that point the way to the future of the discipline.”

Minister for Universities and Science David Willetts commented that the archive “provides a valuable resource to academics and researchers as well as source material for creative industries. Garrow’s Law has used Old Bailey Online to bring to life a fascinating aspect of our history.” It continues to do so, returning for a third series in November 2011 and still drawing on what Garrow’s Law co-creator Tony Marchant calls the “fantastic oral and written history” of the archive for inspiration. Two new resources widen the reach of the archive: London Lives, released in 2010 contains records relating to crime, poverty and social policy in eighteenth-century London and is fully searchable, giving access to 3.4 million names; Locating London’s Past, launched in December 2011 allows place names from the Old Bailey Proceedings to be mapped onto John Rocque’s 1746 map of London and the first accurate modern Ordnance Survey Map (1869-80).

Above: William Garrow Intimidating a Witness. “Being nervous and cross examined by Mr Garrow. – 1 April 1807; volume published 1808.”
Evidence suggests that significant developments in the relationship between HEIs and the creative industries occur where there are sectoral or local clusters of activity to build synergy; where there is a high level of interdisciplinary interaction; and when there is well-targeted brokerage and investment by regional bodies, Research Councils and HEIs\(^3\). The AHRC provides the focus and concentration of resource to support this in ventures such as its Knowledge Exchange Hubs for the Creative Economy, and in the new cross-Council Centre for Copyright and New Business Models in the Creative Economy (CREATe)\(^3\). By supporting collaborations, interdisciplinary research and knowledge exchange, the AHRC provides an environment that is ripe for innovation and impact, and vital to support economic growth.

**Cultural institutions**

Cultural institutions – such as museums, galleries, theatres, music venues and heritage sites – are an integral part of the creative economy. They encourage tourism, promote social cohesion and foster cultural diversity. The cross-fertilisation of cultural institutions and creative industries is vital for a vibrant creative economy\(^3\).

Arts and humanities research has strong connections with cultural institutions. This is enhanced by AHRC funding for research, both collaboratively with HEIs and directly to cultural institutions. The AHRC’s support for Independent Research Organisations (IROs) – research-intensive cultural organisations such as the British Museum and the Tate -improves research and collaborative capacity. It can also provide a badge of quality to help leverage additional funding: for example, the British Museum found that the assurance of quality provided by the AHRC’s support for the research project helped the museum leverage sponsorship for the highly acclaimed Shah ‘Abbas exhibition.

AHRC-funded research at IROs also leads to exhibitions on previously under-researched areas, creating new experiences for visitors. A recent project involving the Scottish Oral History Centre (SOHC) at Strathclyde University and Glasgow Museums is digitising an oral history collection to make it widely accessible. The project is opening access to the collection for the wider public, and they are also adding new material to address gaps in the collection. The collection will also grow through its use as a teaching resource: fourth year honours students will study the collection and contribute their own oral history interviews from the local community\(^4\).

Tourism is one of the largest industries in the UK. It was worth £115.4bn to the economy in 2009, equivalent to 8.9% of GDP\(^5\). Visiting world famous museums and galleries is one of the main reasons people visit Britain and the AHRC’s support for IROs helps keep them exciting and vibrant places to visit\(^6\). Seven of the top ten visitor attractions in 2011 were IROs, including the top three: British Museum, National Gallery and Tate Modern, who brought 16 million visitors between them.

**Sustaining world-class research**

Arts and humanities research in the UK is world-class. It can be seen as the most successful part of the UK research base in terms of its quality. In the RAE 2008 it secured the highest percentage in the 4* category, denoting ‘quality that is world-leading in terms of originality, significance and rigour.’\(^7\)

The AHRC makes an important contribution to this ‘world leading’ quality. Competitive, peer-reviewed programmes ensure that only the best research is funded. Of the 1,077 applications made to research schemes in 2011/12, 432 awards were made, producing a success rate of 40%.

**The importance of an international research profile**

UK research has a strong international standing. A recent report by Elsevier notes that researchers tend to be fluid, dynamic and internationally collaborative and comments: ‘The prestige of individual researchers or laboratories, historic centres of research and top-ranking universities has served not only to develop the next generation of researchers but also attract excellent researchers from abroad.’\(^8\) The report notes that the UK is seen as an attractive place to be, and attracts an inward flow of short-term ‘transitory’\(^9\) and productive researchers from overseas.

The international standing of research and top-ranking institutions also attracts businesses and overseas students to the UK. A survey conducted by the Council for Industry and Higher Education found that leaders of international businesses favour the UK as a location for its rich cultural heritage, its willingness to embrace
other cultures, and the strength of its multidisciplinary approach to research across the arts, social and natural sciences.\textsuperscript{40}

The strength of the arts and humanities research base feeds into research-led teaching of both undergraduate and postgraduate students and makes the UK an attractive place to study. We can estimate that the 97,000 non-UK arts and humanities undergraduate and postgraduate students studying in the UK will make a direct contribution to the economy of approximately £1.9billion in 2012/13 (around £983million in tuition fees and £934million in living expenses)\textsuperscript{41}.

\textsuperscript{40} Brown, Richard and Philip Ternouth. International Competitiveness (2006)

\textsuperscript{41} Student numbers are not available for 2011/12 or 2012/13 yet, so 2010/11 numbers have been used based on HESA student statistics. Tuition fee figures for 2011/12 are no longer available, so we have used an average of the 2012/13 rates for the 10 HEIs with the largest number of overseas students. Living costs for undergraduates cover 9 months, and PGs cover 12 months.
The AHRC is committed to realising the impact of arts and humanities research. Working with the arts and humanities research community, and with related organisations and sectors, it aims to increase opportunities for impact and bring greater understanding of the results of investments, interactions and activities.

**Access to research outcomes**

Impact evidence is now systematically collected through the new web-based Research Outcomes System (ROS), a collaboration involving five Research Councils. ROS presents a common approach to gathering quantitative and qualitative data. This will help with strategy development, and will demonstrate the benefits of funded research.

The Research Councils are also working to develop the new Gateway to Research project, bringing wide public access to information on researchers and research funded across the Councils. The Gateway aims to provide a mechanism to enable non-academics to identify potential partners and to make research information public in a consistent and usable format.

**Evaluation reports and studies**

The AHRC recognises that the impact of arts and humanities research is complex. It works with researchers, HEIs and related sectors to build awareness, methods and opportunities for engagement. In 2011/12, work was undertaken in four key areas:

**Reports and studies on impact**

- A series of timelines reflecting the impact of arts and humanities impact have been developed. A policy timeline on human rights is the first of these to be completed. Further studies are in progress for other policy areas, international activities and five key areas of arts and humanities research. These will be published in January 2013.

- Desk research and case studies have been conducted to inform the development of three impact reports reflecting the value and impact of the AHRC and the research it funds. These will also be published in January 2013.

**Commissioned research in key areas**

- DTZ is delivering a commissioned research project on the career pathways of AHRC-funded PhD students, with the final report delivered in September 2012. A published version will follow.

- The Centre for Business Research at the University of Cambridge is conducting a follow-on study from their previous report for AHRC, *Hidden Connections* published in 2011. The second report is looking at knowledge exchange between the arts and humanities and cultural institutions.

**Developing approaches and methodologies for valuing impact, and sharing good practice**

- Addressing gaps in the understanding of impact evaluation is an important element of the AHRC’s work. A new Cultural Value Project launched in August 2012 to address central questions concerning the value of arts and culture to individuals and society. Directed by Professor Geoffrey Crossick, the project will run for two years and engage with a wide range of academics and cultural organisations in the UK and overseas.

- The AHRC is recognised as a sector leader in understanding the impact of arts and humanities research. It has given advice to HEFCE on the development of the impact element of the Research Excellence Framework (REF) and continues to work with them on this. The AHRC will represent RCUK on the steering group for HEFCE’s developmental evaluation of impact in the REF.

- The AHRC’s expertise in impact evaluation is recognised in Europe. It has led on the development of a series of impact case studies for the HERA Joint Research Programme. Guidance has also been given to colleagues in agencies across Europe on impact evaluation methodologies and approaches.

**Strategic evaluations supporting evidence-based decision making**

- A strategic review considered previous funding of large ventures by the AHRC and other Research Councils to inform future developments. Findings from the review have shaped the development of performance management frameworks for each of AHRC’s thematic programmes and large ventures. Regular reports will enhance the evidence base and align with the AHRC’s own reporting requirements to the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills.

- A strategic review of CDAs provided evidence to support the AHRC’s decision to introduce a new route for funding: Collaborative Doctoral Partnerships. Introduced from 2012-13, they will enable non-HEI organisations with a strong track record in the scheme to bid for a cohort of CDA studentships for three years.

- A strategic review of AHRC’s Strategic Programmes is in progress, but interim findings have helped shape the development of the new Theme Leadership Fellows.
The AHRC made a commitment in its Delivery Plan 2011-2015 to maximise its resources through ‘efficiencies, prioritisation and new methods.’ These measures have been maintained in 2011/12. Key achievements include:

- Applications to research schemes have reduced in number but increased in quality leading to greater efficiency and a higher success rate.
- Reducing the administrative budget year on year and reducing head count in line with Delivery Plan commitments.
- Using cross-Council facilities to reduce costs and increase overall economies of scale, and using the SSC for all back office functions.
- Applying the Wakeham efficiency factors on grants, bringing a saving of £0.82million in 2011/12.

Quality is a primary requirement for AHRC funding. Competitive, peer-reviewed schemes ensure that only the best research is funded. The move to open deadlines has reduced application volumes and raised success rate. Fewer applications of higher quality bring greater efficiency and a higher success rate.

The AHRC’s BGPs ensure that quality and critical mass are key factors in postgraduate support. A focus on supporting high-quality postgraduates in the best research and training environments helps to sustain the research base. The new BGP Capacity-Building scheme allows HEIs with limited AHRC postgraduate funding to form consortia and build collaborative critical mass in emerging disciplines. This helps to develop a strong base for research, and reduces the number of applications annually.

Economies and efficiencies

The AHRC continues to keep within a reducing administrative budget year on year. It has achieved this by applying governmental spending controls through staffing, use of consultants and other procurement measures.

The AHRC has reduced headcount in line with the commitment made in the Delivery Plan. The relocation from Bristol to Swindon in 2010 has enabled the AHRC to maximise the use of cross-Council facilities such as JBOS, JRS and RCIA. This has reduced the costs of the services by increasing the overall economies of scale.

The AHRC is using the SSC for all back office functions including procurement, with grants going live on 1 April 2011. SSC will show a 33% cost reduction over the CSR period in line with the reductions in Research Council administration budgets.

The AHRC is implementing the Wakeham recommendations on indirect costs and indexation for Full Economic Cost (fEC) on grants. In the 2011/12 period, this has delivered a saving of £0.82million.
Research Performance and Economic Impact Metrics

AHRC Total Funds Available

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>£mil</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>£mil</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>£mil</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget Allocation</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>109</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leverage</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from other Research Councils</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from other sources*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The largest component of other sources is from HEFCE income for the Museums and Galleries Fund.

AHRC Total Expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>£mil</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>£mil</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>£mil</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responsive Mode Grants</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Themed Grants</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postgraduate Awards</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other components*</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The largest other components are staff and Council member costs.

Human Capital in AHRC Research Awards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Applications received: Responsive Mode</td>
<td>1645</td>
<td>1476</td>
<td>1195</td>
<td>725</td>
<td>780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awards made: Responsive Mode</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applications received: Thematic Mode</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awards made: Thematic Mode</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Human Capital: Principal Investigators on Projects

The table contains the number of current Principal Investigators (PI) on 31st March of each year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Principal Investigators on Collaborative projects</td>
<td>619</td>
<td>617</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which Network awards</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Fellowships</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which Early Career Fellowships</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Principal Investigators</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>742</td>
<td>642</td>
<td>735</td>
<td>666</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Human Capital in new AHRC Postgraduate Awards

The table contains the number of new postgraduate students on 1st October for each year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Doctoral</th>
<th>Masters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007/08</td>
<td>811</td>
<td>736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/09</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009/10</td>
<td>742</td>
<td>583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011/12</td>
<td>618</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Masters figures for years before 2010/11 are for total new students each year.

AHRC Knowledge Generation

The table contains output numbers taken from Final Reports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Journal articles</th>
<th>Books</th>
<th>Conference papers</th>
<th>Other publications</th>
<th>Creative</th>
<th>Electronic</th>
<th>Physical</th>
<th>IP and exploitation</th>
<th>Dissemination/communication activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007/08</td>
<td>847</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/09</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>546</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009/10</td>
<td>961</td>
<td>1158</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>568</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>816</td>
<td>945</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>479</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011/12</td>
<td>668</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1424</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AHRC Doctoral Finishing Rate

The AHRC conducts an annual submission survey on its doctoral awards after four years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Finishing Rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007/08</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/09</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009/10</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011/12</td>
<td>81*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Some Research Offices have not yet submitted information, so the real return is likely to be higher than this and closer to the 2010/11 return.
Number of AHRC Collaborative Doctoral Awards

The number of awards is shown by Partner Organisation Type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Independent Research Organisation*</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charity</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local/Public Authority</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial/Commercial</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Institute</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional Institution</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Govt Dept/Research establishment</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital/NHS Trust</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>74</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Independent Research Organisations (IRO) can apply directly for AHRC Research Grants, but can only apply for a Collaborative Doctoral Award as the non-academic partner.

First Destination of AHRC Doctoral Students

Data is taken from the HESA DLHE survey.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wider Public sector</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third sector</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private sector</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown/other</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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