

Increasing the number of PhD researchers in industry

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The starting point

- In Romania most PhDs are working in universities and few PhDs in companies
- A new Industry-Academia partnership scheme, with flexible rules concerning the criteria for the eligibility of researchers to be recruited.

Survey response of UK PhDs

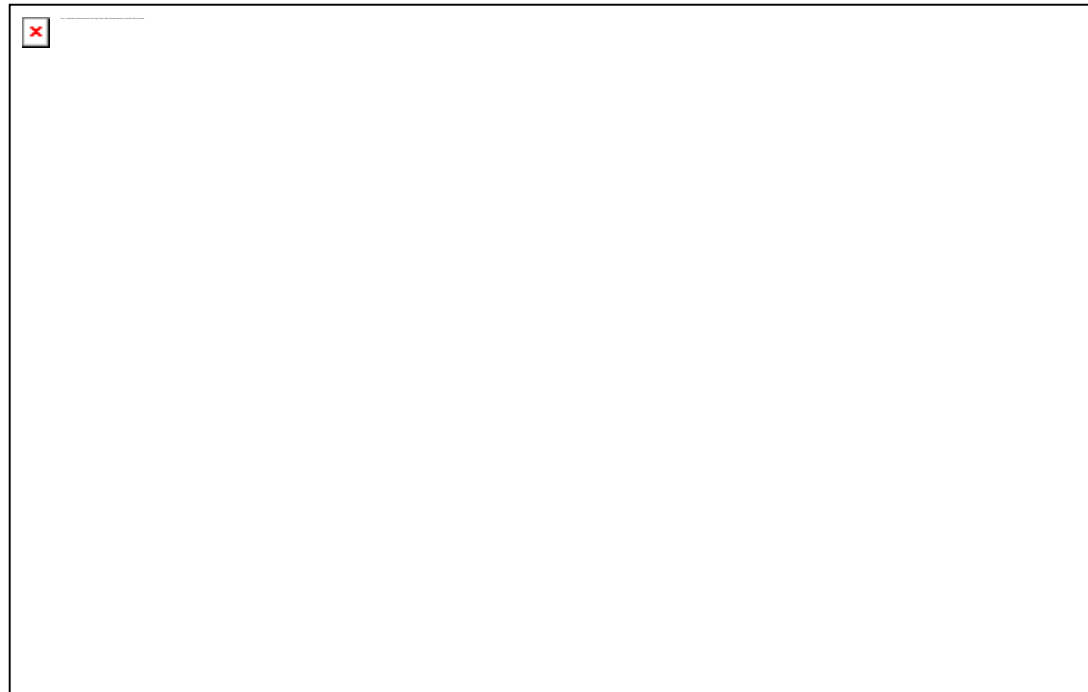
73% of UK domiciled PhD graduates have entered the workplace. A further 8% are engaged in work and study simultaneously including those studying for professional qualifications whilst working, those working to fund further study, and those studying for non-professional reasons.



Survey response of UK-domiciled PhD graduates for all subjects from 2004 DLHE survey responses.

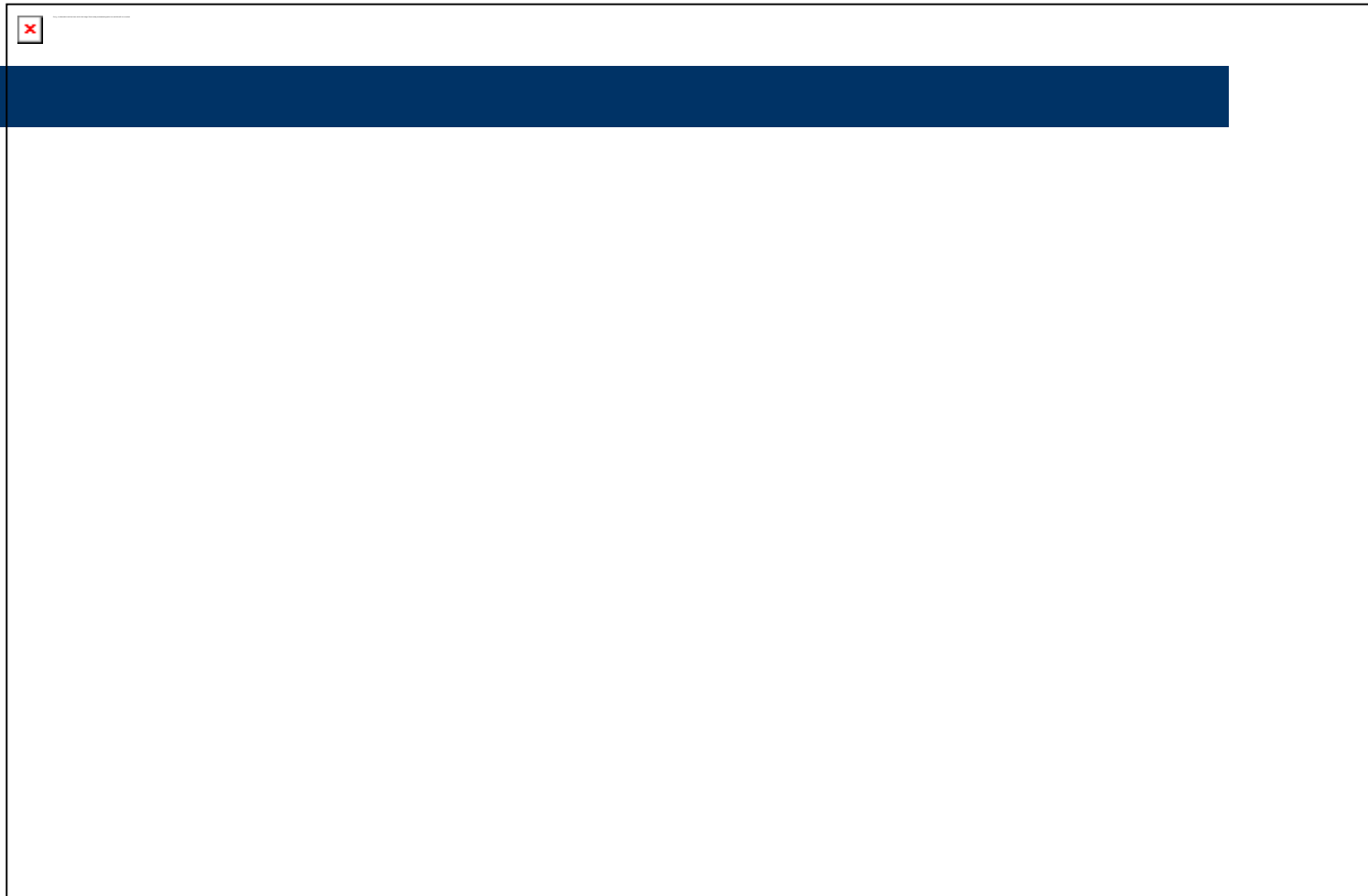
Sectors entered

Slightly fewer than half of PhD graduates working in the UK (48%) remain in the education sector (See [Figure Three](#)). The majority of these (83%) are working in higher education and universities. 6% are working in schools and only 2% are working in further education.



Employment sectors entered by UK domiciled doctoral graduates, based on Standard Industrial Classifications returned in 2004 DLHE survey.

Types of work entered by doctoral graduates. As expected, the most popular occupations are scientific research and teaching positions. PhD graduates who have chosen to continue in roles related to their PhD training - chemists, biochemists, biologist, physicists and other natural scientists - dominate the scientific research and development figures. The popularity of Other professional, associate professional and technical occupations owes much to the inclusion of clinical psychologists (8%) and any unspecified research positions (25%) in this category. Also included here are librarians, archivists and social welfare professionals.



Types of Work entered by doctoral graduates

The Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu case

- PhD graduates: 252
 - working in university: 188
 - working in the industry: 64

PhD students working in university

Strenghts:

- acces to research infrastructures;
- close to the coordinator;
- colleagues could help;
- motivated by the didactic process

PhD students working in university

Weaknesses:

- no practical background
- no up-dated equipment for some experiments

PhD students working in industry

Strengths:

- practical background
- up-dated equipment for experiments

PhD students working in industry

Weaknesses:

- not enough time for research;
- communication with the coordinator is difficult;