Doctors in the Finnish labour market

Seili, 19.5.2006

Jan Kraufvelin

References

- "Tohtorit ja lisensiaatit työmarkkinoilla"
 - Jyri Manninen & Saara Luukannel
 - situation 3 years after examination (University of Helsinki)
 - http://www.helsinki.fi/rekry/materiaalit/tohtorit_tyomarkkinoilla.pdf
- "Kutsumusta, työtä vai työntöä?"
 - Päivi Tyni
 - all who got their doctor's degree 1990-2003
 (7 universities) in the field of natural science
 - http://www.luonnontieteilijat.fi/attachments/Tohtoritutkimus.pdf

Situation at the time of graduation...

84,0% working with a relevant job

7,2% working with a job that doesn't

correspond to the education

2,6% unemployed

6,2% outside the workforce

...and 3 years later

85,7% working

1,5% unemployed

0,5% studying

7,1% home (e.g. maternity leave)

5,1% other (e.g. freelancer, retired)

Where do doctors find a job?

43,1% 37,5%	university or similar other public sector (including
	municipalities)

8,3% organization or congregation

8,3% private companies

2,2% self-employed or freelance

0,6% other

What kind of employment?

50,3% permanent

48,0% temporary

1,7% own company or freelance

Most doctors (~75%) work as an expert or specialist in their field of knowledge

Factors that affect your possibility to recieve a job

- Major subject
- Previous work experience in that field
- Previous relationship to the employer
- Personality and characteristics
- Specific know-how
- Subject of your thesis
- Activ job-searching
- Writing the thesis for the employer
- Language-skills
- Success in your studies
- Networking
- Luck

Income

- Mean salary for doctors at full-time jobs is 3483 € (natural science 3064 € [J.M.], 3462 € [P.T.])
- Women generally earn 300 € less than men
- Private companies 4276 €, municipalities 4165 €, universities 3182 €

Job-quality

- Over 50% consider their job to be dependent on their degree as well as the knowledge they have accumulated through their studies at the university
- 15% feel their job don't require a doctor's degree nor the knowledge they have accumulated
- Doctors in the field of natural science seems to have a job that relates to their field of expertise even more than other doctors

Perceived advantage of a doctor's degree on the labour market

34% Degree necessary for the job
14% Added to know-how and expertise
10% No advantage
9% Gives an edge in the competition
8% Gives more appreciation

Perceived disadvantage of a doctor's degree on the labour market

- 36% No disadvantage
- 23% Over-educated
- 16% Considered to be too theoretical and not capable to do normal work
- 6% Undefined disadvantage
- 6% Envy and discrimination
- 4% Too expensive employee

The contemporary debate - Facts and myths

- People don't usually start to study for a doctor's degree only because they don't get another job but rather because of a will to improve their knowledge or because of a general interest in the field
- Doctors in general are less unemployed than other people with an academic degree (but doctors in the field of natural science show ~0.5-1% higher unemployment figures compared to doctors from other fields)
- Doctors mostly work in the public sector and particularly in an academic environment
- About half of the places where doctors get a job are either a new position (no earlier employee) or a position that didn't previously require a doctors degree
- Students in the field of natural sciences starts to doctorate at an increasingly younger age, mean age is 27 years, and get their doctor's degree at an age of 30.
- Big difference in wage and working-terms between men and women

Doctor's degree – strengths and weaknesses

- Form groups of 4-5 persons
 - Make a list of strengths and weaknesses of a doctor's degree compared to a master's degree in your field of expertise
 - Focus on strengths!
 - In what way could these strengths be interesting for a possible future employer and how can we market these strengths?
 - Anything we can do about the weaknesses?