#### **SURVEY FINDINGS**

## 1. <u>Employment Situation</u>

**1.1** Among the 291 **PhD** respondents, 182 graduates (62.5%) were *full-time employed*. The distribution of graduates by Employment Status is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Distribution of PhD Graduates by Employment Status in 2017-2021

Year	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
No. of Respondents	291	261	282	262	273
Full-time employed	62.5%	57.9%	57.4%	65.2%	68.5%
Further studies	2.7%	2.3%	1.1%	2.3%	2.2%
Self-employed	1.0%	0%	1.8%	0.4%	1.8%
Temporarily employed	2.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%
Part-time employed	0.3%	0.8%	0.4%	0.8%	0.0%
Not seeking employment	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.8%	0.4%
Still seeking employment	0.3%	1.9%	0.7%	0.8%	0.4%
Others (e.g., emigrated or returned to homeland)	30.2%	36.8%	37.9%	29.4%	26.7%

**1.2** Among the 191 **MPhil** respondents, 52 graduates (27.2%) were *full-time employed*. The distribution of graduates by Employment Status is shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Distribution of MPhil Graduates by Employment Status in 2017-2021

Year	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
No. of Respondents	191	202	212	217	197
Full-time employed	27.2%	21.8%	28.3%	35.9%	32.5%
Further studies	46.6%	47.0%	43.9%	40.1%	41.1%
Self-employed	2.1%	1.5%	3.8%	1.8%	0.5%
Temporarily employed	1.0%	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Part-time employed	1.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.5%	1.0%
Not seeking employment	2.6%	0.0%	0.5%	1.4%	1.5%
Still seeking employment	1.6%	0.0%	2.8%	0.5%	0.5%
Others (e.g., emigrated or returned to homeland)	17.8%	28.7%	18.0%	19.3%	22.3%

**1.3** The employment status of **PhD** and **MPhil** graduates by program is shown in Appendices 1a and 1b respectively.

### 2. <u>Employment Sector</u>

2.1 Among the 155 full-time employed or self-employed **PhD** respondents with reported employment sector, *Education* sector remained the largest sector employing 120 graduates (77.4%). (Table 3)

Table 3: Distribution of Full-time and Self-employed PhD Graduates by Employment Sector

Employment Coster	20	21	2020	
Employment Sector	No.	%	No.	%
Education	120	77.4%	116	80.0%
Engineering and Industry	20	12.9%	17	11.7%
Commerce and Business	14	9.0%	9	6.2%
Community and Social Services	0	0.0%	2	1.4%
Government and Related Organizations	1	0.6%	1	0.7%
Total Respondents	155	100%	148	100%

2.2 Of those 50 full-time employed or self-employed MPhil respondents with reported employment sector, most of them (22 graduates or 44.0%) were working in the *Commerce and Business* sector. (Table 4)

Table 4: Distribution of Full-time and Self-employed MPhil Graduates by Employment Sector

Familian and Caston	20	21	2020	
Employment Sector	No.	%	No.	%
Commerce and Business	22	44.0%	6	13.6%
Education	13	26.0%	26	59.1%
Engineering and Industry	11	22.0%	8	18.2%
Government and Related Organizations	2	4.0%	1	2.3%
Community and Social Services	1	2.0%	3	6.8%
Others	1	2.0%	0	0.0%
Total Respondents	50	100%	44	100%

2.3 The distributions of Employment Sector of **PhD** and **MPhil** graduates by program are shown in Appendices 2a and 2b respectively.

### 3. Job Nature

**3.1** Among the 155 full-time employed or self-employed **PhD** respondents with reported job nature, the two most popular types of job were *Scientific and Research Work* (119 graduates or 76.8%), and *Engineering* (13 graduates or 8.4%).

- 3.2 Among the 49 full-time employed or self-employed **MPhil** respondents with reported job nature, the two most popular types of job were *Engineering* (16 graduates or 32.7%), and *Scientific and Research Work* (13 graduates or 26.5%).
- 3.3 The distributions of job nature of **PhD** and **MPhil** graduates by program are shown in Appendices 3a and 3b respectively.

# 4. **Gross Monthly Income**

**4.1** The calculation of gross monthly income takes into account basic monthly salary as well as the commission, bonuses and allowances (e.g. meal and transportation allowances). (Tables 5, 6 and 7)

Table 5: Gross Monthly Income of Higher Degree Graduates by Research Programs (HKD)

School	IP	<b>20</b>	SB	вм	SE	NG	SH	ISS	SS	CI	Ove	erall
Degree	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
PhD	#	#	62,179	51,158	41,894	32,000	26,475	28,000	34,838	29,000	39,981	31,800
MPhil	24,091	24,167	*	*	32,911	26,000	#	#	27,490	24,921	30,340	24,667

IPO: Interdisciplinary Programs OfficeSBM: School of Business and Management

SENG: School of Engineering

SHSS: School of Humanities and Social Science

SSCI: School of Science

Remarks:

- \* No graduate from the Schools/Office was reported full-time employed or self-employed.
- # Salary figures are suppressed for confidential reasons as there are three or fewer persons in the category.

Table 6: Gross Monthly Income of Full-time and Self-employed PhD and MPhil Graduates by Employment Sector (HKD)

Degree	Pl	PhD		Phil
Employment Sector	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Commerce and Business	81,464	58,167	38,480	32,500
Education	33,119	30,000	21,264	20,500
Engineering and Industry	53,389	32,000	26,095	24,333
Government and Related Organizations	#	#	#	#
Community and Social Services	*	*	#	#
Overall	39,981	31,800	30,340	24,667

Remarks:

- \* No graduate was reported full-time employed or self-employed in the category.
- # Salary figures are suppressed for confidential reasons as there are three or fewer persons in the category.

Table 7: Gross Monthly Income of Full-time and Self-employed PhD and MPhil Graduates by Major Job Nature (HKD)

Degree	PhD		MPhil	
Job Nature	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Accounting / Auditing / Taxation	#	#	*	*
Administration / Management	33,200	32,000	39,798	35,000
Author / Journalist	*	*	#	#
Banking / Finance	104,542	108,250	#	#
Engineering	71,685	42,333	34,515	26,000
Marketing / Sales	*	*	#	#
Scientific / Research Work	32,157	30,000	21,696	21,000
Service Work	*	*	#	#
System Analysis & Computer Programming	#	#	#	#
Teaching / Lecturing	60,956	41,675	#	#
Overall	39,981	31,800	30,622	25,000

Remarks:

- \* No graduate was reported full-time employed or self-employed in the category.
- # Salary figures are suppressed for confidential reasons as there are three or fewer persons in the category.
- 4.2 A list of employers of the **PhD** and **MPhil** respondents by program is shown in Appendices 4a and 4b respectively.
- 4.3 The gross monthly income distributions of the PhD and MPhil respondents by program, by employment sector and by job nature are shown in Appendices 5a, 5b, 6a, 6b, 7a and 7b respectively.

### 5. Work Base and Frequent Travel Location

5.1 Among the 154 full-time or self-employed **PhD** respondents who reported their work base location, 122 graduates (79.2%) reported that they were based in Hong Kong, whereas the rest (32 graduates or 20.8%) reported that they were based outside Hong Kong. (Table 8)

Table 8: Work Locations and Frequently Travel Destinations for Work of Full-time and Selfemployed PhD Respondents

Number of PhD respondents reported their work base location	154 (100%)
Based in Hong Kong	122 (79.2%)
Based outside Hong Kong	32 (20.8%)
Number of PhD respondents who were based in Hong Kong	122 (100%)
Not required to travel frequently outside Hong Kong for work	120 (98.4%)
Required to travel frequently outside Hong Kong for work	2 (1.6%)
The major travel destination is:	2 (100%)
Mainland China	1 (50.0%)
USA	1 (50.0%)
Number of PhD respondents who were based outside Hong Kong	32 (100%)
The major work base locations include:	21 (65.6%)
USA	13
Switzerland	5
UK	3
Others	11 (34.4%)

5.2 Among the 47 full-time or self-employed **MPhil** respondents who reported their work base location, 47 graduates (100%) reported that they were based in Hong Kong, whereas no graduates reported that they were *based outside Hong Kong*. (Table 9)

Table 9: Work Locations and Frequently Travel Destinations for Work of Full-time and Selfemployed MPhil Respondents

Number of MPhil respondents reported their work base location	50 (100%)
Based in Hong Kong	44 (88.0%)
Based outside Hong Kong	6 (12.0%)
Number of MPhil respondents who were based in Hong Kong	44 (100%)
Not required to travel frequently outside Hong Kong for work	40 (90.9%)
Required to travel frequently outside Hong Kong for work	4 (9.1%)
The major travel destination is:	4 (100%)
Mainland China	2 (50.0%)
Indonesia	1 (25.0%)
Philippines	1 (25.0%)
Number of MPhil respondents who were based outside Hong Kong	6 (100%)
The major work base locations include:	6 (100%)
Mainland China	3 (50.0%)
Canada	2 (33.3%)
Singapore	1 (16.7%)

### 6. Relevance of Study to Present Job

Respondents were also asked to indicate on a five-point scale the extent of relevance of the research skills acquired in their postgraduate study to their job. (Table 10)

Table 10: Relevance of Study to Present Job for Full-time and Self-employed PhD and MPhil Respondents

	No. of Respondents	Most Relevant	Very Relevant	Relevant	Slightly Relevant	Least Relevant	Not Applicable
	136	95	22	17	2	0	0
PhD	(100%)	(69.9%)	(16.2%)	(12.5%)	(1.5%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)
NADI:	47	17	14	9	5	2	0
MPhil	(100%)	(36.2%)	(29.8%)	(19.1%)	(10.6%)	(4.3%)	(0.0%)

### 7. Number of Job Offers

- 7.1 Among the 137 full-time employed or self-employed **PhD** respondents who reported their *number of job offer*, 83 graduates (60.6%) received one job offer, 33 graduates (24.1%) received two, and 13 graduates (9.5%) received three.
- 7.2 Among the 48 full-time employed or self-employed **MPhil** respondents who reported their *number of job offer*, 18 graduates (37.5%) received one job offer, 19 graduates (39.6%) received two, and 7 graduates (14.6%) received three.

## 8. <u>Time of Obtaining First Job Offer</u>

- **8.1** Among the 143 full-time employed or self-employed **PhD** respondents who reported the *time of obtaining their first job offer*, the majority (81 graduates or 56.6%) had obtained their first job offer on or before *June*. The percentage rose to 100% by *December*.
- **8.2** Among the 48 full-time employed or self-employed **MPhil** respondents who reported the *time of obtaining their first job offer*, the majority (20 graduates or 41.7%) had obtained their first job offer on or before *June*. The percentage rose to 85.4% (41 graduates) by *October*, and 100% by *December*.

# 9. **Graduates Pursuing Full-time Further Studies**

**9.1** Among the 291 **PhD** respondents, 8 graduates (2.7%) *pursued further studies*, in which 3 of them studied in a local education institution, and 5 graduates in overseas institutions. (Table 11)

**Table 11: PhD Graduates Pursuing Further Studies** 

Total number of PhD respondents pursuing further studies	8 (100%)
SENG	3 (37.5%)
SHSS	1 (12.5%)
SSCI	4 (50.0%)
Number of PhD respondents pursuing further studies in Hong Kong	3 (100%)
Number of PhD respondents pursuing further studies outside Hong Kong	5 (100%)
The major destination includes:	2 (100%)
USA	2

9.2 Among the 191 MPhil respondents, 70 graduates (78.7%) pursued further studies in Hong Kong and 19 graduates (21.3%) pursued full-time further studies outside Hong Kong. (Table 12)

**Table 12: MPhil Graduates Pursuing Further Studies** 

Total number of MPhil respondents pursuing further studies	89 (100%)
IPO	8 (9.0%)
SBM	12 (13.5%)
SENG	35 (39.3%)
SHSS	8 (9.0%)
SSCI	26 (29.2%)
Number of MPhil respondents pursuing further studies in Hong Kong	70 (100%)
The major education institution includes:	65 (92.9%)
The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	61
The University of Hong Kong	4
Others:	5 (7.1%)
Number of MPhil respondents pursuing further studies outside Hong Kong	19 (100%)
The major destinations include:	16 (84.2%)
USA	11 (57.9%)
Canada	3 (15.8%)
UK	2 (10.5%)
Others:	3 (15.8%)

Number of MPhil respondents with reported fields of studies	82 (100%)
The most popular fields of studies are:	70 (85.4%)
Engineering & Technology	31 (37.8%)
Science	27 (32.9%)
Business & Management	12 (14.6%)
Others:	12 (14.6%)
Number of MPhil respondents with reported levels of degree of programs	84 (100%)
Doctoral Degree (by Research)	82 (97.6%)
Doctoral Degree (not by research)	1(1.2%)
Master's Degree (by Research)	1(1.2%)

## 10. Internship Experience

- 10.1 Out of the 215 **PhD** respondents, 37 graduates (17.2%) *had internship experience* during their study in the University. The remaining 178 graduates (82.2%) *had no internship experience*.
- 10.2 Out of the 135 **MPhil** respondents, 68 graduates (50.4%) *had internship experience* during their study in the University. The remaining 67 graduates (49.6%) *had no internship experience*.
- 10.3 Respondents with internship experience were asked to indicate the internship mode and the number of internship that they had taken. (Tables 13 and 14)

**Table 13: Internship Experience of PhD Graduates** 

Number of PhD respondents who reported their internship experience	215 (100%)
Had taken internships during their studies	37 (17.2%)
IPO	1 (2.7%)
SBM	1 (2.7%)
SENG	24 (64.9%)
SHSS	2 (5.4%)
SSCI	9 (24.3%)
Had not taken internships during their studies	178 (82.8%)
Number of PhD respondents who had taken internships during their studies	37
Had full-time internship experience	28 (100%)
With 1 internship / job	18 (64.3%)
With 2 internships / jobs	10 (35.7%)
Had part-time internship experience	30 (100%)
With 1-3 internships / jobs	27 (90.0%)
With 4-6 internships / jobs	2 (6.7%)
With 7 or more internships / jobs	1 (3.3%)

**Table 14: Internship Experience of MPhil Graduates** 

Number of MPhil respondents who reported their internship experience	135 (100%)
Had taken internships during their studies	68 (50.4%)
IPO	4 (5.9%)
SBM	7 (10.3%)
SENG	33 (48.5%)
SHSS	6 (7.4%)
SSCI	19 (27.9%)
Had not taken internships during their studies	67 (49.6%)
Number of MPhil respondents who had taken internships during their studies	68
Had full-time internship experience	57 (100%)
With 1 internship / job	36 (43.4%)
• • •	30 (43.470)
With 2 internships / jobs	16 (38.6%)
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With 2 internships / jobs	16 (38.6%)
With 2 internships / jobs With 3 or more internships / jobs	16 (38.6%) 5 (18.1%)
With 2 internships / jobs  With 3 or more internships / jobs  Had part-time internship experience	16 (38.6%) 5 (18.1%) 36 (100%)

10.4 Details of internship experience by program are shown in Appendices 8a and 8b.

**Note:** Due to rounding of data, percentages in above tables may not add up exactly to 100% or equivalent total percentage of a sub-category.