

GRADUATE EMPLOYMENT SURVEY 2017

The analysis is based on information provided by the respondents, and the Career Centre should not be held responsible for any errors arising therefrom.

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Introduction

The Graduate Employment Survey is conducted annually by the Career Centre of the Office of Student Affairs. Its purpose is to find out the general employment situation of the full-time graduates for the year. The survey reveals the graduates' first career destination, remuneration information, job searching process and career preparation and development.

Methodology

Graduates are required to fill in the online questionnaires when they enroll for the Commencement Ceremony. Follow-up phone calls are made to non-respondents. Following the University Grant Committee's (UGC) guidelines, information on employment status was gathered up to 31 December 2017.

The bulk of the analysis is concentrated on the graduates engaged in full-time employment. The classification on job nature and employment field was derived from the classification systems provided by UGC. Details of the classification on employment sector, employment field and job nature are shown in the Glossary.

Response

The survey targeted all 2017 full-time graduates of the University. As shown in Appendix 1, this year, a total of 2,660 graduates completed their undergraduate studies and among courses/majors/options of the three Faculties, one Academy and four Schools. There are 1,435 full-time taught postgraduates and 80 full-time research postgraduates. For the ease of report reading, courses/majors/options are grouped under their respective Faculties/Schools/Academies.

Out of the 2,660 undergraduates, 2,523 valid responses were received, representing a response rate of 94.85% (95.85% in 2016). Besides, a total of 1,359 valid questionnaires were collected from full-time postgraduates.



Executive Summary



SECTION A : FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATES

Overall Employment Status

At the close of the survey, 83.91% graduates were in employment. Similar to last year, the percentage of graduates in full-time employment and self-employment are 75.78% (76.60% in 2016) and 3.57% (3.13% in 2016) respectively. The percentage of graduates pursuing further studies is 11.69% (11.51% in 2016). The unemployment rate is 0.99% (0.97% in 2016).

Employment Sector and Job Nature

Similar to last year, the percentage of graduates employed in the Education sector was 22.09% (21.63% in 2016). There was a decrease in the number of graduates employed in the two sectors: 2.35% were employed in the Government sector (3.54% in 2016) and 9.73% in the Community / Social Service organizations (11.70% in 2016). On the contrary, percentage of graduates employed in the Commerce / Industry sector has increased to 65.83% (63.13% in 2016).

Administration / Management (18.66%) continues to rank the most frequent job nature. The other top five job natures are distributed among the categories of Marketing / Sales (10.43%), Teaching / Lecturing (Others) (9.71%), Accounting / Auditing / Taxation / Secretarial Work (6.86%), Editorial / Journalism (5.10%) and Teaching / Lecturing (Assistant) (4.94%).

Remuneration

The average monthly salary (including commission, allowances and any year-end bonuses) is \$15,270.81, an increase of 4.62% (\$14,596.09 in 2016). There is a rise in the salary among the four sectors, namely Government, Education, Community / Social Services and Commerce / Industry (increase of 14.70%, 9.73%, 6.31% and 2.69% respectively).

Further Studies

295 graduates pursued further studies, which accounts for 11.69% of our graduates (11.51% in 2016). Among those graduates, 91.32% continued their study in postgraduate / master or above level of studies. Hong Kong Baptist University and The Chinese University of Hong Kong are the most popular local institutions for graduates to further their studies, enrolling 21.13% and 30.93% of our graduates respectively.

SECTION B : FULL-TIME TAUGHT / RESEARCH POSTGRADUATES

Overall Employment Status

94.99% of the taught postgraduates (95.14% in 2016) who were seeking local opportunities were in employment with 89.97% working full-time or self-employed, 2.51% engaging in part-time employment, and 2.51% being temporarily employed. For research postgraduates, 84.85% were engaging in full-time or self-employment (84.21% in 2016), with 12.12% being employed part time, adding up to 96.97% in employment (94.74% in 2016).

The percentages of non-local taught postgraduates and research postgraduates emigrated or return to home country increased by 2.63% and decreased by 3.62% respectively.

Employment Sector and Job Nature

The Commercial / Industrial sector has absorbed the majority (75.30%) of the taught postgraduates (79.16% in 2016), followed by the Education sector, capturing 19.58% of them (16.63% in 2016).

Among the research postgraduates, 86.36% of graduates were employed in the Education sector (80.00% in 2016). The remaining 13.64% were in the Commercial / Industrial sector (20.00% in 2016).

Remuneration

The average monthly salary (including commission, allowances and any year-end bonuses) is \$18,464.64 for taught postgraduates, an explicit increase from 2016 (\$15,335.96). Meanwhile, the average monthly salary of research postgraduates has decreased from \$23,046.67 in 2016 to \$20,889.47.

Further Studies

More taught postgraduates (8.05% in 2017 and 5.09% in 2016) have chosen to pursue further studies, while fewer of the research postgraduates (2.50% in 2017 and 8.62% in 2016) have opted to do so.



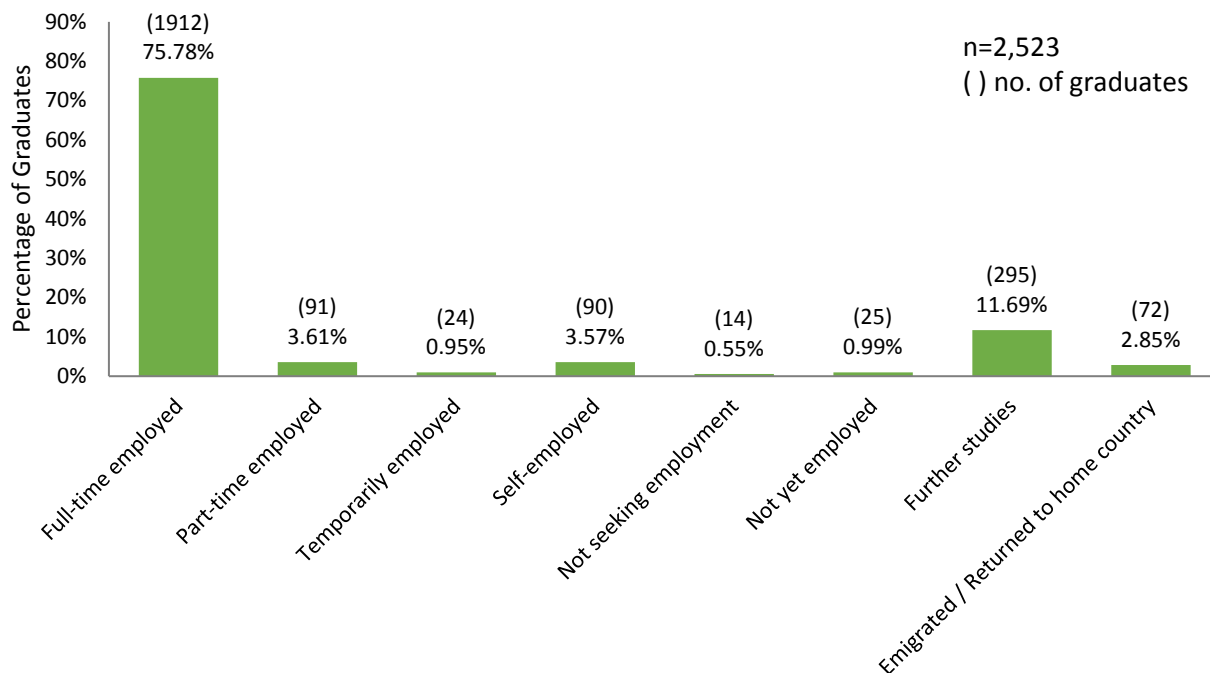
Section A

Full-time Undergraduates



A.1. Overall Employment Status

Figure 1: Distribution of Respondents by Employment Status (Percentage)



A.1.1 Employment Status by Programme

Appendix 2 illustrates the employment status of graduates by programme/major/option.

A.1.2 Analysis by Employment Sector

Figure 2: Percentage of Full-time Employed Graduates by Employment Sector

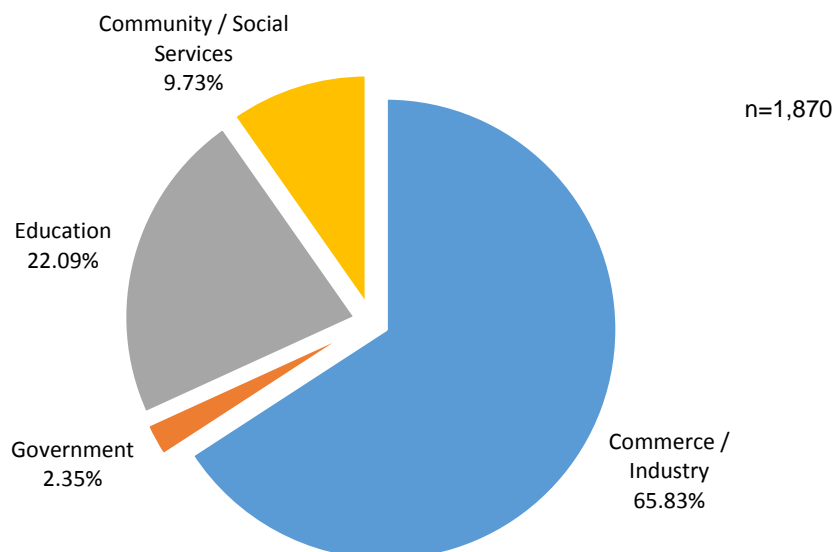
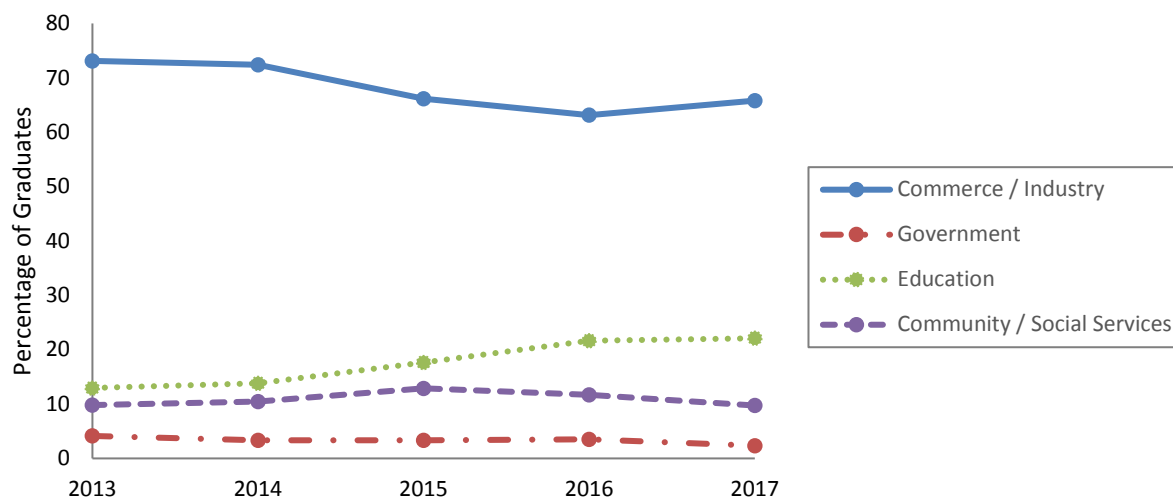


Table 1: Comparison of the Distribution of Full-time Employed Graduates by Employment Sector for the Years of 2013 to 2017 (in Percentage)

Employment Sector	2017 n=1870	2016 n=1923	2015 n=1815	2014 n=1651	2013 n=1428
Commerce / Industry	65.83	63.13	66.17	72.38	73.11
Government	2.35	3.54	3.31	3.33	4.13
Education	22.09	21.63	17.63	13.81	12.96
Community / Social Services	9.73	11.70	12.89	10.48	9.80

* 42 full-time employed graduates did not indicate Employment Sector.

Figure 3: Distribution of Full-time Employed Graduates by Employment Sector for the Years of 2013 to 2017



Appendix 3 shows the number of full-time employed respondents in each employment sector by programme/major/option.

A.1.3 Analysis by Employment Field

Table 2: Distribution of Full-time Employed Graduates by Employment Field

Employment Field	No. of Employed Graduates	
	n	(%)
Community, Social, Medical & Personal Services	416	(23.44)
Business Services	377	(21.24)
Education	326	(18.37)
Manufacturing	160	(9.01)
Financial Institutions	99	(5.58)
Transport, Storage & Communication	83	(4.68)
Trading	81	(4.56)
Engineering, Architectural & Technical Services	74	(4.17)
Hospitality & Tourism Services	44	(2.48)
Government	39	(2.20)
Insurance	28	(1.58)
Real Estate	27	(1.52)
Construction	11	(0.62)
Multi-nature / Others	8	(0.45)
Electricity, Gas and Water	2	(0.11)
Total	1775	(100.00)

* 137 full-time employed graduates did not indicate Employment Field.

A.1.4 Analysis by Job Nature

Table 3: Comparison of the Distribution of Full-time Employed Graduates by Job Nature in 2016 and 2017

Job Nature	No. of Employed Graduates			
	2017		2016	
	n	(%)	n	(%)
Administration / Management	340	(18.66)	221	(11.65)
Marketing / Sales	190	(10.43)	158	(8.33)
Teaching / Lecturing (Others)	177	(9.71)	185	(9.75)
Accounting / Auditing / Taxation / Secretarial Work	125	(6.86)	160	(8.43)
Editorial / Journalism	93	(5.10)	109	(5.75)
Teaching / Lecturing (Assistant)	90	(4.94)	74	(3.90)
Human Resources	89	(4.88)	93	(4.90)
Scientific & Research Work	71	(3.90)	61	(3.22)
Banking	58	(3.18)	50	(2.64)
Clerical Work & Office Support	55	(3.02)	8	(0.42)
Art & Design	55	(3.02)	36	(1.90)
Public Relations & Advertising	51	(2.80)	112	(5.90)
System Analysis / Computer Programming	50	(2.74)	43	(2.27)
Customer Services	50	(2.74)	90	(4.74)
Social / Community Services	40	(2.20)	127	(6.69)
Teaching / Lecturing (Primary School)	36	(1.98)	25	(1.32)
Media / Communications	33	(1.81)	22	(1.16)
Medical & Health Services (Chinese Medicine)	29	(1.59)	30	(1.58)
Finance	24	(1.32)	41	(2.16)
Teaching / Lecturing (Secondary School)	19	(1.04)	28	(1.48)
Sports and Recreation Services	16	(0.88)	49	(2.58)
Insurance Services	14	(0.77)	15	(0.79)
Protective Services	13	(0.71)	13	(0.69)
Medical & Health Services (Others)	12	(0.66)	14	(0.74)
Engineering	8	(0.44)	10	(0.53)
Merchandising / Purchasing	6	(0.33)	13	(0.69)
Interpretation / Translation	5	(0.27)	5	(0.26)
Legal Services	3	(0.16)	5	(0.26)
Tourism	2	(0.11)	25	(1.32)
Logistics / Transportation	2	(0.11)	17	(0.90)
Religious Work	1	(0.05)	1	(0.05)
Economic, Statistical & Mathematical Work	1	(0.05)	15	(0.79)
Architecture / Surveying	0	(0.00)	4	(0.21)
Others	64	(3.51)	38	(2.00)
Total	1822	(100.00)	1897	(100.00)

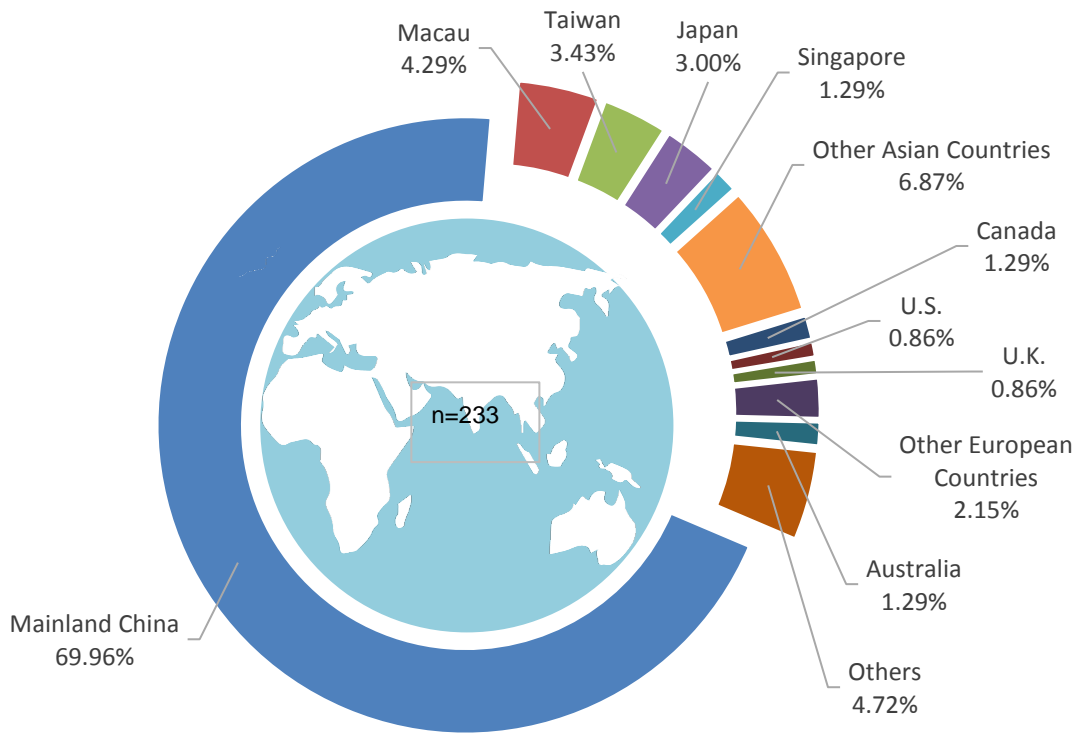
* 90 full-time employed graduates did not indicate Job Nature.

Appendix 4 shows the number of full-time employed respondents in each employment field by job nature.

Analysis of full-time employed graduates by job nature and programme of study is shown in Appendix 5.

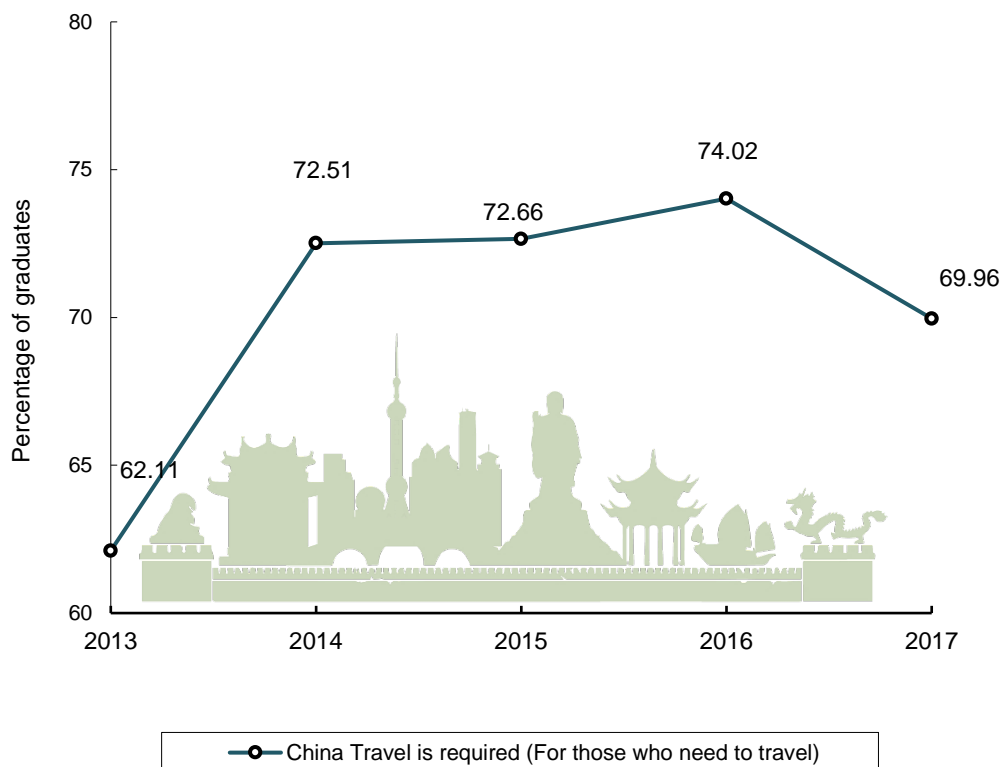
A.1.5 Global Working Destination

Figure 4: Working Destinations of Full-time Employed Graduates Who Needed to Work Outside Hong Kong



A.1.6 China Related Employment

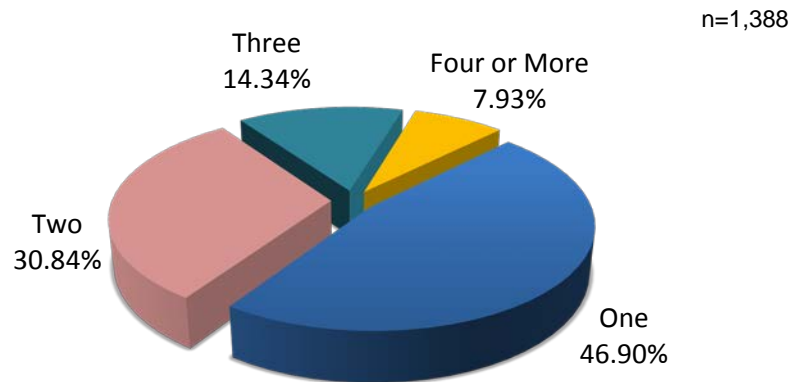
Figure 5: Distribution of Full-time Employed Graduates with China Related Employment for the Years of 2013 to 2017



A.2. Job Search

A.2.1 Number of Job Offers

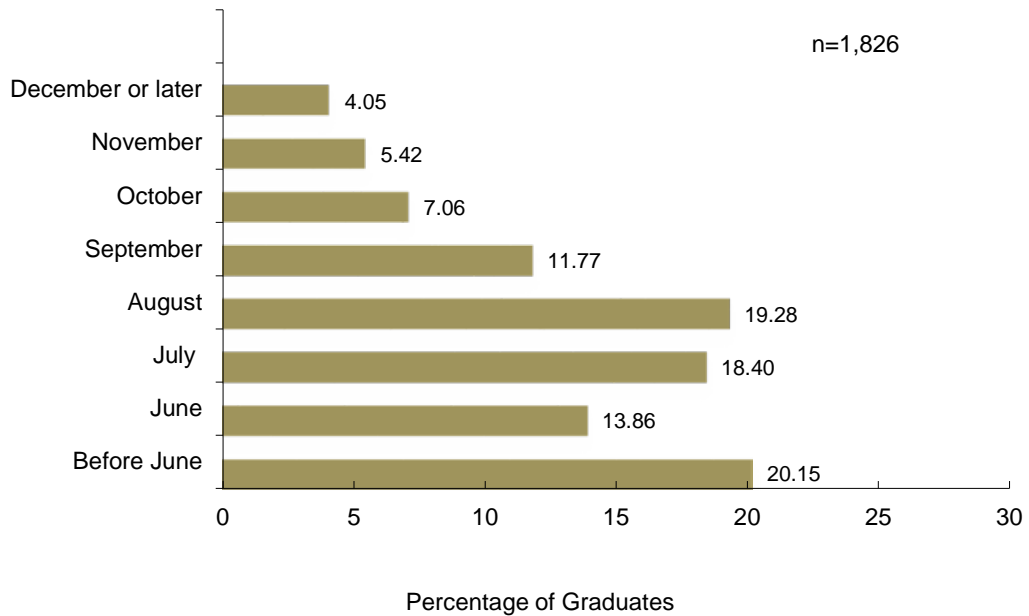
Figure 6: Number of Job Offers Received by Full-time Employed Graduates



A.2.2 Month of Securing First Job

Appendix 6 shows the distribution of the month of securing first job by programme of study.

Figure 7: Month of Getting First Job Offer by Full-time Employed Graduates



A.3. Career Development

A.3.1 Future Career Development Opportunity

Table 4: Perception on Future Career Development Opportunity of Full-time Employed Graduates

Future Career Development Opportunity	No. of Employed Graduates	
	n	(%)
Excellent	182	(14.09)
Good	643	(49.77)
Fair	410	(31.73)
Not Good	57	(4.41)
Total	1292	(100.00)

Table 5: Perception on Career Development Opportunity by Employment Sector of Full-time Employed Graduates

Employment Sector	Excellent	Good	Fair	Not Good	Total
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Commerce / Industry	121 (14.63)	399 (48.25)	273 (33.01)	34 (4.11)	827 (100.00)
Government	4 (16.67)	9 (37.50)	9 (37.50)	2 (8.33)	24 (100.00)
Education	32 (10.19)	177 (56.37)	92 (29.30)	13 (4.14)	314 (100.00)
Community / Social Services	25 (19.84)	58 (46.03)	35 (27.78)	8 (6.35)	126 (100.00)

A.3.2 Job Satisfaction

Table 6: Perception on Job Satisfaction of Full-time Employed Graduates

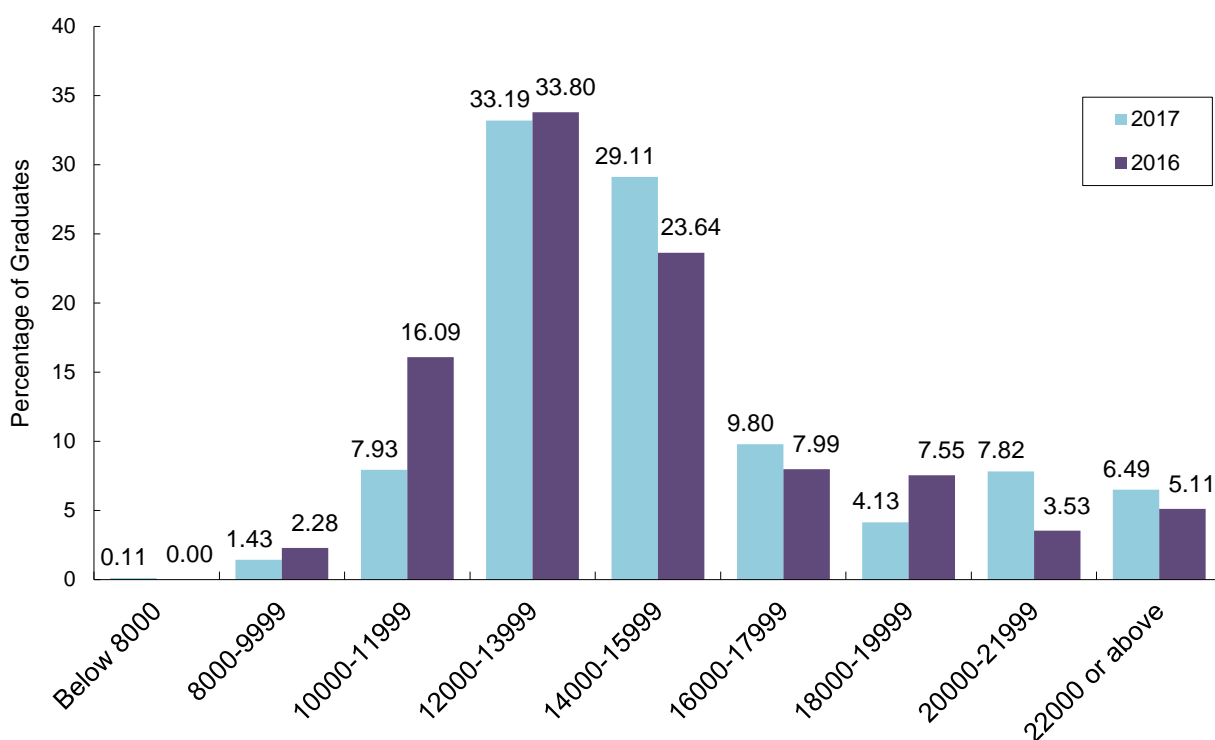
Level of Job Satisfaction	No. of Employed Graduates	
	n	(%)
Very Satisfied	204	(16.24)
Quite Satisfied	859	(68.39)
Not Satisfied	193	(15.37)
Total	1256	(100.00)

A.4. Remuneration

Respondents were requested to indicate their basic monthly salary, monthly commissions and other fixed cash allowances, if any. Commissions and cash allowances were included in the analysis of overall average monthly salary, because they might represent a large portion of the total remuneration package.

A.4.1 Overall Average Monthly Salary

Figure 8: A Comparison of Full-time Employed Graduates' Salary Range in 2016 and 2017



A.4.2 By Employment Sector

Table 7: Full-time Employed Graduates' Average Monthly Salary by Employment Sector in 2016 and 2017

Employment Sector	2017	2016	% Increase or Decrease over last year
Commerce / Industry	\$14,375.59	\$13,998.51	2.69
Government	\$19,776.18	\$17,241.06	14.70
Education	\$17,220.16	\$15,693.87	9.73
Community / Social Services	\$15,774.78	\$14,837.96	6.31

Details of the monthly salary statistics and monthly salary intervals of full-time employed graduates by employment sector are shown in Appendices 7 and 8.

A.4.4 By Job Nature

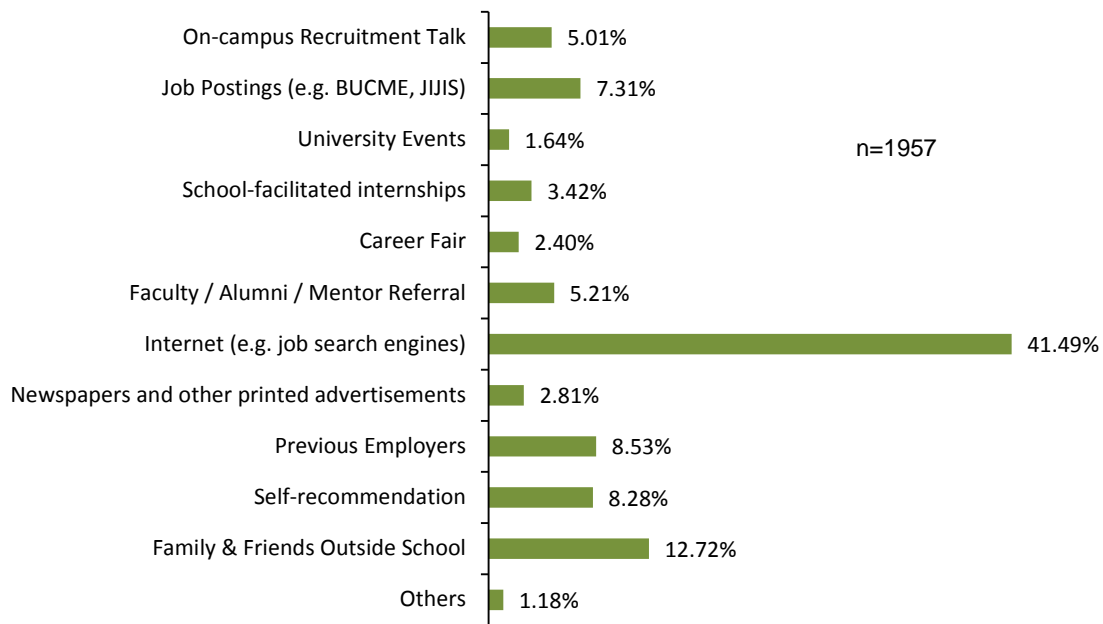
Table 9: Full-time Employed Graduates' Average Monthly Salary by Job Nature in 2016 and 2017

Job Nature	2017	2016	% Increase or Decrease over last year
	(n=1772) HK\$	(n=1807) HK\$	
Accounting / Auditing / Taxation / Secretarial Work	14167.52	13299.13	6.53
Administration / Management	14642.98	14000.13	4.59
Architecture / Surveying	-	13031.25	-
Art and Design	14128.43	11942.11	18.31
Banking	15131.64	15611.98	-3.08
Clerical Work and Office Support	12746.18	12322.29	3.44
Customer Services	13896.08	13324.04	4.29
Economic, Statistical and Mathematical Work	13000.00	15000.00	-13.33
Editorial / Journalism	13382.87	14079.62	-4.95
Engineering	13402.08	14211.67	-5.70
Finance	17746.03	17050.68	4.08
Human Resources	13988.78	13622.10	2.69
Insurance Services	19176.19	19391.03	-1.11
Interpretation / Translation	14150.00	14680.00	-3.61
Legal Services	13388.89	12816.67	4.46
Logistics / Transportation	14348.33	16263.50	-11.78
Marketing / Sales	13708.53	13549.62	1.17
Media / Communications	12826.61	12857.20	-0.24
Medical and Health Services (Chinese Medicine)	20290.67	17634.52	15.06
Medical and Health Services (Others)	14256.67	14130.67	0.89
Merchandising / Purchasing	13437.50	13160.26	2.11
Protective Services	33473.75	28889.86	15.87
Public Relations and Advertising	13602.94	13235.28	2.78
Religious Work	13000.00	10100.00	28.71
Scientific and Research Work	13547.56	12799.00	5.85
Social / Community Services	18344.52	15147.83	21.10
Sports and Recreation Services	16231.44	13742.59	18.11
System Analysis / Computer Programming	16927.35	16729.98	1.18
Teaching / Lecturing (Assistant)	13334.39	12624.51	5.62
Teaching / Lecturing (Others)	17898.58	15523.94	15.30
Teaching / Lecturing (Primary School)	25930.56	25786.60	0.56
Teaching / Lecturing (Secondary School)	26081.13	24427.47	6.77
Tourism	12260.00	14910.94	-17.78
Others	15245.71	13301.26	14.62

Details of monthly salary statistics and monthly salary intervals of full-time employed graduates by job nature are shown in Appendices 12 and 13.

A.4.5 Sources that Contribute to Receiving the Current Job Offer

Figure 9: Percentage of Sources that Contribute to Receiving the Current Job Offer



(Respondents can choose more than 1 option)

A.5. Other Career Destinations

A.5.1 Part-time Employment

58.02% of the part-time employed graduates were employed in the Commercial / Industrial sector and 24.69% of them were hired by the Education sector. The remaining respondents chose to work in the field of Community / Social Services sector (9.88%) and the Government sector (7.41%).

A.5.2 Temporary Employment

Among the 24 respondents, 19 were hired by various Commercial / Industrial companies (79.17%); 2 chose to work in the Education sector (8.33%); and 1 in the Government Sector (4.17%). 2 of them did not indicate their employment sector (8.33%).

A.5.3 Self-Employed

Table 10: Distribution of Self-employed Graduates by Programme of Study

Programme/Major/Option	No. of Graduates
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Chinese Language and Literature #	1
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Creative and Professional Writing	1
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Creative Writing for Film, Television and New Media	1
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in English Language and Literature	1
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in English Language and Literature and Bachelor of Education (Hons) in English Learning Teaching	1
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in History #	1
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Humanities - No Concentration	2
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Music - Composition / Music Production	3
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Music - Directed Studies	7
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Music - Music Education #	2
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Music - Performance / Pedagogy	2
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Music Studies	11
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Physical Education and Recreation Management #	3
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Religious Studies - Christian Studies	1
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Translation	4
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Visual Arts	13
Bachelor of Business Administration (Hons) in Accounting	1
Bachelor of Business Administration (Hons) in Applied Economics	1
Bachelor of Business Administration (Hons) in Marketing	2
Bachelor of Commerce (Hons) in Marketing	3
Bachelor of Education (Hons) in Early Childhood Education	2
Bachelor of Pharmacy (Hons) in Chinese Medicine	1
Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Computer Science	4
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in China Studies (Hons) in Sociology	1
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Communication - Film and Media Arts (Film)	7
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Communication - Film and Media Arts (Media Arts)	3
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Communication - Journalism (Broadcast)	1
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Communication - Journalism (International)	1

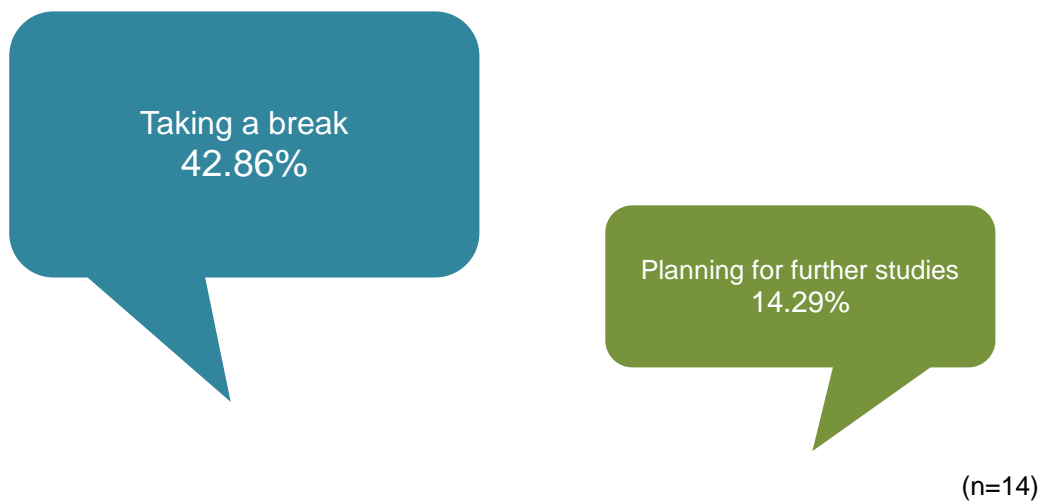
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Communication - Public Relations and Advertising (Advertising)	1
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Communication - Public Relations and Advertising (PR)	2
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Psychology	1
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Social Policy	2
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Sport and Recreation Leadership	1
Bachelor of Social Work (Hons)	2
Total	90

Out of the 90 respondents, 87 indicated their employment sector. 51.72% worked in the Education sector and 44.83% worked in the Commercial / Industrial companies. The remaining chose to work for Community / Social Service organizations (3.45%).

A.5.4 Not Seeking Employment

14 graduates did not intend to seek employment in the near future and indicated the reasons.

Figure 10: Reasons for Not Seeking Employment



A.5.5 Not Yet Employed

25 graduates (0.99%) were unemployed at the time of survey. The major perceived reasons of their unemployment were relatively late start of job search and keen job market competition.

A.6. Further Studies

Among the 295 graduates who pursued further studies, 67.94% of the respondents studied in Hong Kong. 91.32 % of the respondents were pursuing postgraduates/master or above level of studies.

A.6.1 By Programme of Study

Table 11: Percentages of Graduates Pursuing Further Studies by Programme of Study

Programme/Major/Option	No. of Graduates	
	n	(%)
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Chinese Language and Literature #	15	(5.08)
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Creative and Professional Writing	2	(0.68)
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Creative Writing for Film, Television and New Media	2	(0.68)
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in English Language and Literature	7	(2.37)
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in English Language and Literature and BEd (Hons) in English Learning Teaching	3	(1.02)
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in History #	9	(3.05)
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Humanities	5	(1.69)
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Liberal and Cultural Studies	6	(2.03)
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Music	23	(7.80)
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Music Studies	3	(1.02)
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Physical Education and Recreation Management #	8	(2.71)
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Religious Studies	3	(1.02)
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Translation	5	(1.69)
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Visual Arts	3	(1.02)
Bachelor of Business Administration (Hons) in Accounting	8	(2.71)
Bachelor of Business Administration (Hons) in Applied Economics	7	(2.37)
Bachelor of Business Administration (Hons) in Finance	9	(3.05)
Bachelor of Business Administration (Hons) in Global and China Business Studies	2	(0.68)
Bachelor of Business Administration (Hons) in Human Resources Management	3	(1.02)
Bachelor of Business Administration (Hons) in Information Systems and e-Business Management	1	(0.34)
Bachelor of Business Administration (Hons) in Marketing	2	(0.68)
Bachelor of Chinese Medicine and Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Biomedical Science	4	(1.36)
Bachelor of Commerce (Hons) in Accountancy	5	(1.69)
Bachelor of Commerce (Hons) in Marketing	4	(1.36)
Bachelor of Education (Hons) in Early Childhood Education	3	(1.02)
Bachelor of Pharmacy (Hons) in Chinese Medicine	2	(0.68)
Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Analytical and Testing Sciences	10	(3.39)
Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Applied and Computational Mathematics	5	(1.69)
Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Applied Biology	11	(3.73)
Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Chemistry	9	(3.05)
Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Computer Science	3	(1.02)
Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Green Energy Science	5	(1.69)
Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Mathematical Science #	1	(0.34)
Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Statistics and Operations Research #	13	(4.41)
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Communication - Film and Media Arts	5	(1.69)
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Communication - Journalism	15	(5.08)
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Communication - Organizational Communication	6	(2.03)
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Communication - Public Relations and Advertising	2	(0.68)
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Environment and Resources Management	5	(1.69)
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in European Studies	4	(1.36)
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Geography #	5	(1.69)
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Government and International Studies	6	(2.03)
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Integrated Communication Management	5	(1.69)
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Media and Social Communication	2	(0.68)
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Psychology	5	(1.69)
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Social Policy	1	(0.34)
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Sociology	4	(1.36)
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Sport and Recreation Leadership	12	(4.07)
Bachelor of Social Sciences in China Studies (Hons)	8	(2.71)
Bachelor of Social Sciences in China Studies (Hons) in Economics	7	(2.37)
Bachelor of Social Work (Hons)	2	(0.68)
Total	295	(100.00)

A.6.2 Destination of Further Studies

Figure 11: Destination of Further Studies

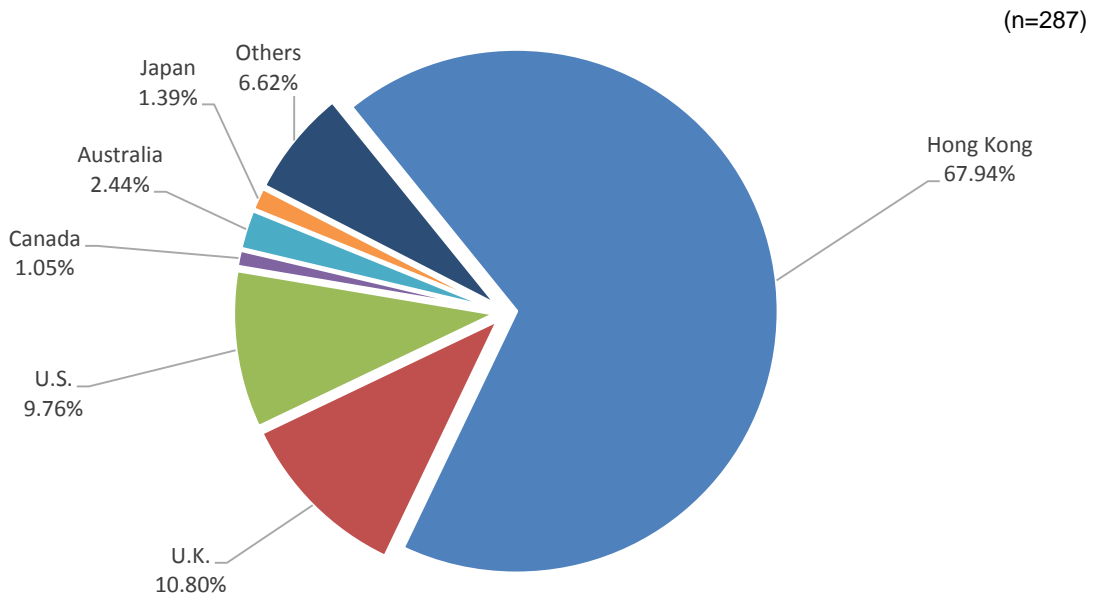
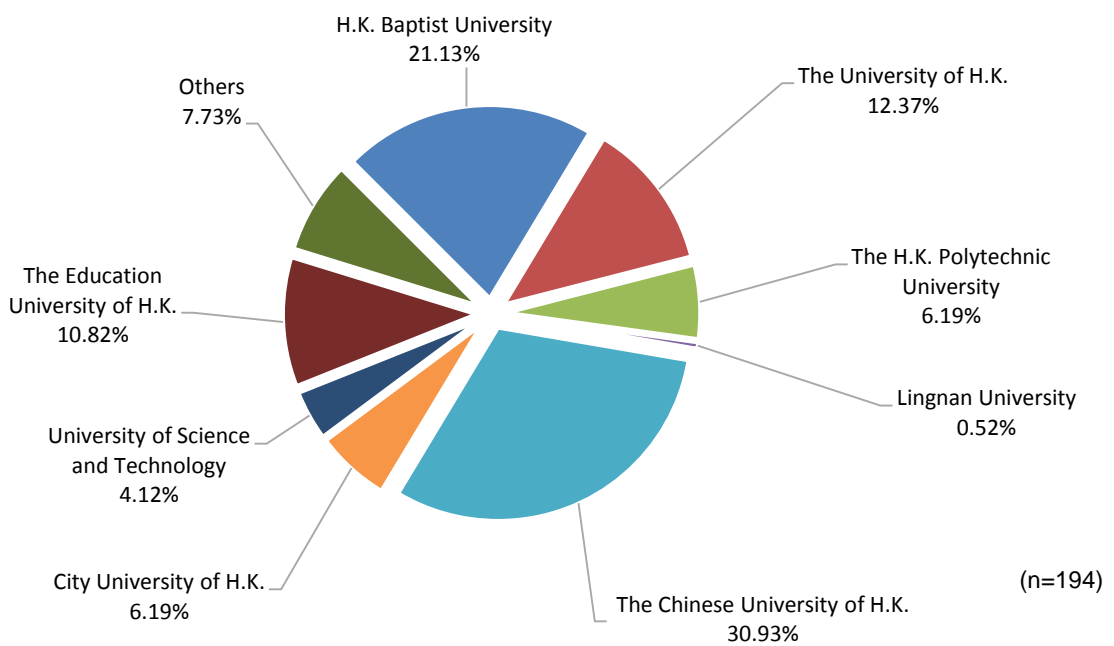
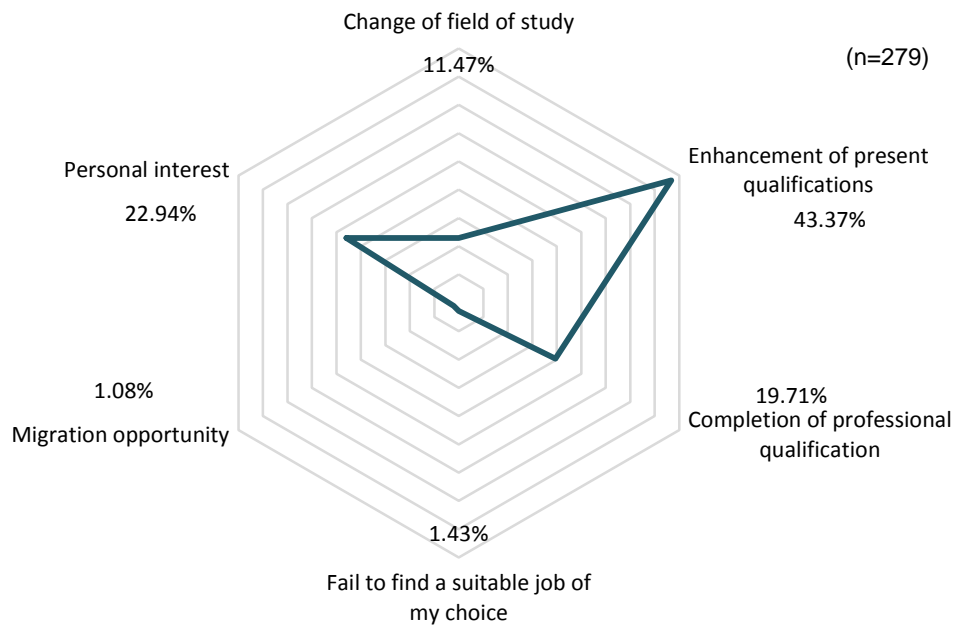


Figure 12: Local Institutions for Further Studies



A.6.3 Reasons of Pursuing Further Studies

Figure 13: Reasons of Pursuing Further Studies



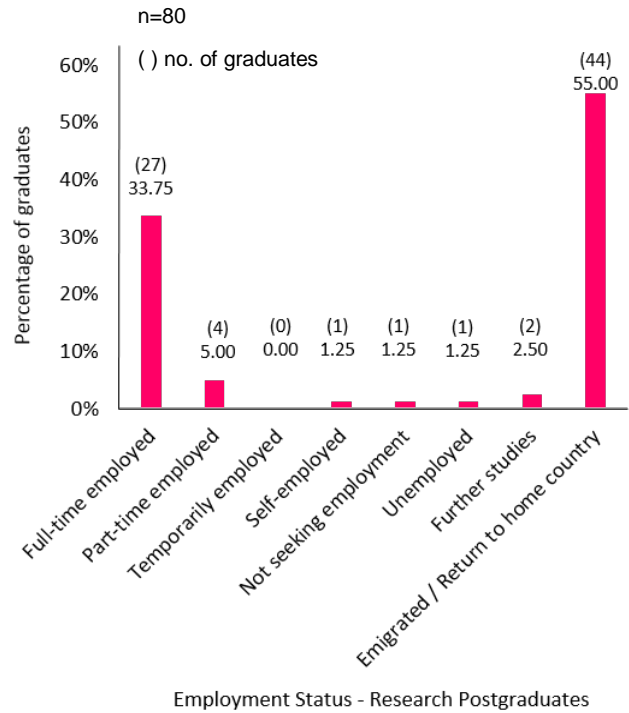
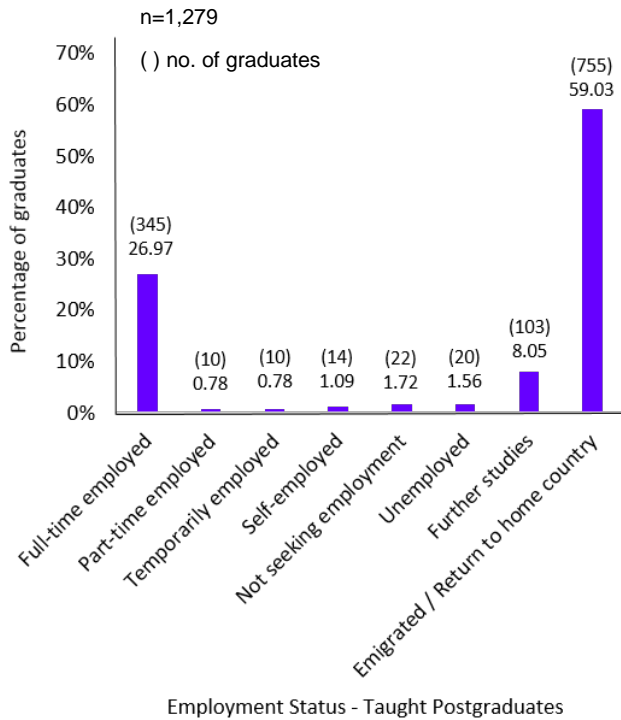
Section B

FULL-TIME TAUGHT / RESEARCH POSTGRADUATES



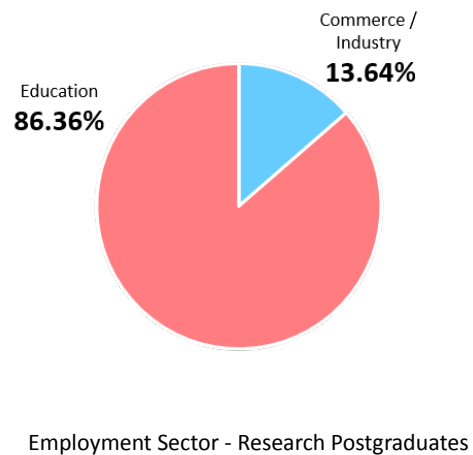
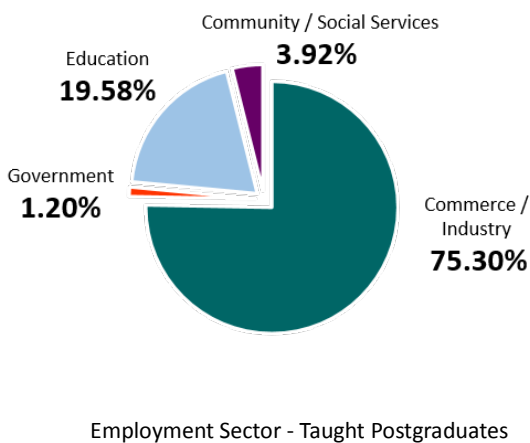
B.1. Overall Employment Status

Figure 14: Distribution of Respondents by Employment Status – Taught Postgraduates and Research Postgraduates



B.2. Analysis by Employment Sector

Figure 15: Percentages of Postgraduates by Employment Sector



* 13 Taught Postgraduates and 5 Research Postgraduates did not indicate the Employment Sector respectively.

B.3. Analysis by Job Nature

Table 13: Percentages of Postgraduates by Job Nature

Job Nature	Taught Postgraduate		Research Postgraduate	
	n	(%)	n	(%)
Accounting / Auditing / Taxation / Secretarial Work	18	(5.22)		
Administration / Management	58	(16.81)	1	(3.70)
Banking	15	(4.35)	1	(3.70)
Clerical Work & Office Support	1	(0.29)		
Customer Services	6	(1.74)		
Editorial / Journalism	14	(4.06)	1	(3.70)
Finance	19	(5.51)		
Human Resources	4	(1.16)		
Insurance Services	20	(5.80)		
Interpretation / Translation	3	(0.87)		
Legal Services	1	(0.29)		
Logistics / Transportation	2	(0.58)		
Marketing / Sales	23	(6.67)		
Media / Communications	12	(3.48)		
Medical & Health Services (Chinese Medicine)	7	(2.03)		
Medical & Health Services (Others)	5	(1.45)		
Merchandising / Purchasing	4	(1.16)		
Public Relations & Advertising	18	(5.22)		
Scientific & Research Work	17	(4.93)	12	(44.44)
Social / Community Services	3	(0.87)	1	(3.70)
Sports & Recreation Services	2	(0.58)		
System Analysis / Computer Programming	21	(6.09)		
Teaching / Lecturing (Assistant)	12	(3.48)		
Teaching / Lecturing (Others)	24	(6.96)	5	(18.52)
Teaching / Lecturing (Primary School)	3	(0.87)		
Tourism	1	(0.29)		
Others	32	(9.28)	6	(22.22)
Total	345	(100.00)	27	(100.00)

B.4. Remuneration

Table 14: Overall Average Monthly Salary of Postgraduates

Job Nature	2017	2016	% Increase or Decrease over last year
Taught Postgraduate			
- Mean	\$18,464.64	\$15,355.96	20.24%
- Median	\$16,000.00	\$14,000.00	14.29%
Research Postgraduate			
- Mean	\$20,889.47	\$23,046.67	-9.36%
- Median	\$19,500.00	\$20,000.00	-2.50%