

GRADUATE EMPLOYMENT SURVEY 2016

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

No part of this survey report may be reproduced, in any form or by whatever means, without written permission from the Director of Student Affairs, Hong Kong Baptist University.

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 2016.

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 2016 full-time graduates of the University. As shown in Appendix 1, this year, a total of 2,702 graduates completed their undergraduate studies and among courses/majors/options of the three Faculties, two Academies and three Schools. There are 1,669 full-time taught postgraduates and 59 full-time research postgraduates. For the ease of report reading, courses/majors/options are grouped under their respective Faculties/Schools/Academies.

Out of the 2,702 undergraduates, 2,590 valid responses were received, representing a response rate of 95.85% (96.19% in 2015). Besides, a total of 1,454 valid questionnaires were collected from full-time postgraduates.



Executive Summary



SECTION A : FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATES

Overall Employment Status

At the close of the survey, 84.83% graduates were in employment. With the rise in graduates engaging in multiple part-time jobs or pursuing further studies, the number of graduates in full-time employment has decreased from 81.26% in 2015 to 76.60% in 2016. The percentage of graduates pursuing further studies is 11.51% (10.24% in 2015). The unemployment rate is 0.97% (0.22% in 2015).

Employment Sector and Job Nature

Similar to last year, the percentage of graduates employed in the Government sector was 3.54% (3.31% in 2015). There was a decrease in the number of graduates employed in the two sectors: 63.13% were employed in the Commercial / Industrial sector (66.17% in 2015) and 11.70% in the Community / Social Service organizations (12.89% in 2015). On the contrary, percentage of graduates employed in the Education sector has increased to 21.63% (17.63% in 2015).

Administration / Management (11.65%) continues to rank the most frequent job nature. The other top five job natures are distributed among the categories of Teaching / Lecturing (Others) (9.75%), Accounting / Auditing / Taxation / Secretarial Work (8.43%), Marketing / Sales (8.33%), Social / Community Services (6.69%) and Public Relations & Advertising (5.90%).

Remuneration

The average monthly salary (including commission, allowances and any year-end bonuses) is \$14,596.09, an increase of 3.07% (\$14,160.68 in 2015). There is a rise in the salary among the four sectors, namely Government, Education, Community / Social Services and Commerce / Industry (increase of 19.45%, 6.88%, 2.75% and 0.40% respectively).

Further Studies

298 graduates pursued further studies, which accounts for 11.51% of our graduates (10.24% in 2015). Among those graduates, 94.76% 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 24.65% and 26.06% of our graduates respectively.

Overall Employment Status

95.14% of the taught postgraduates (95.91% in 2015) who were seeking local opportunities were in employment with 91.21% working full-time or self-employed, 2.43% engaging in part-time employment, and 1.50% being temporarily employed. For research postgraduates, 84.21% were engaging in full-time or self-employment (85.71% in 2015), with 10.53% being employed part time, adding up to 94.74% in employment (96.43% in 2015).

The percentages of non-local taught postgraduates and research postgraduates emigrated or returned to home country increased by 2.82% and 35.09% respectively.

Employment Sector and Job Nature

The Commercial / Industrial sector has absorbed the majority (79.16%) of the taught postgraduates (78.16% in 2015), followed by the Education sector, capturing 16.63% of them (17.09% in 2015).

Among the research postgraduates, 80.00% of graduates were employed in the Education sector (87.50% in 2015). The remaining 20% were in the Commercial / Industrial sector (8.33% in 2015).

Remuneration

The average monthly salary (including commission, allowances and any year-end bonuses) is \$15,335.96 for taught postgraduates, lower than 2015 (\$17,320.45). Meanwhile, the average monthly salary of research postgraduates has decreased by 4.21% to \$23,046.67 (\$24,058.33 in 2015).

Further Studies

More taught postgraduates (5.09% in 2016 and 3.40% in 2015) have chosen to pursue further studies, while fewer of the research postgraduates (8.62% in 2016 and 17.65% in 2015) have opted to do so.



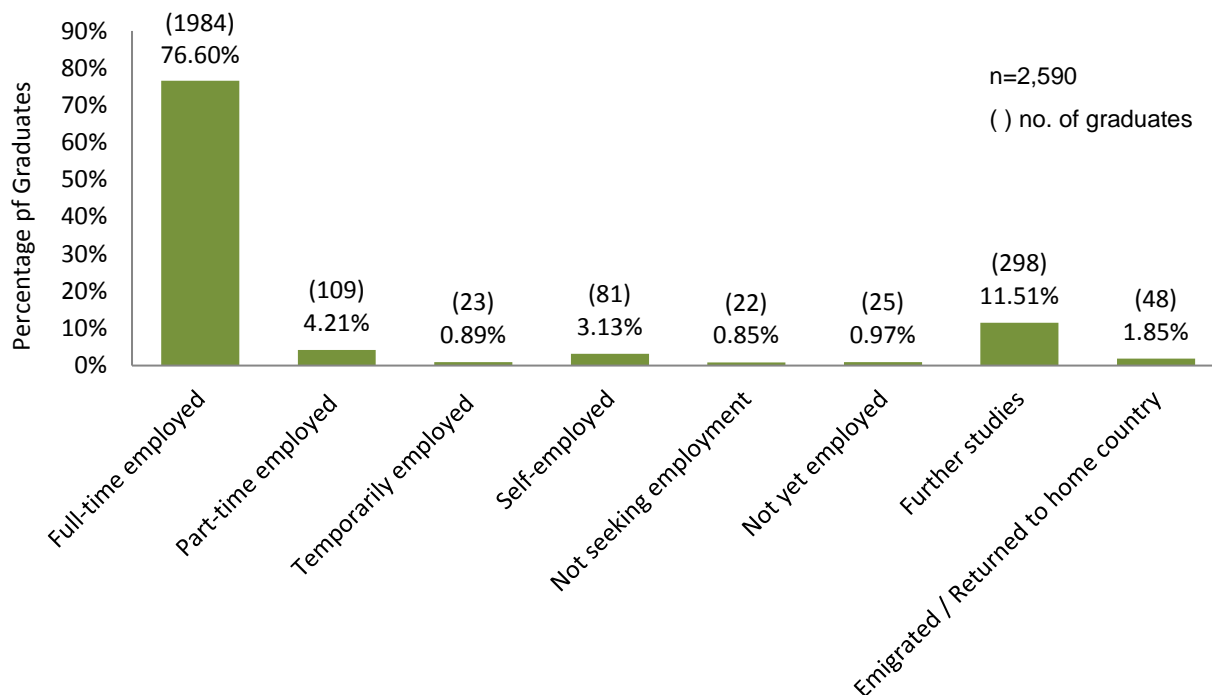
Section A

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

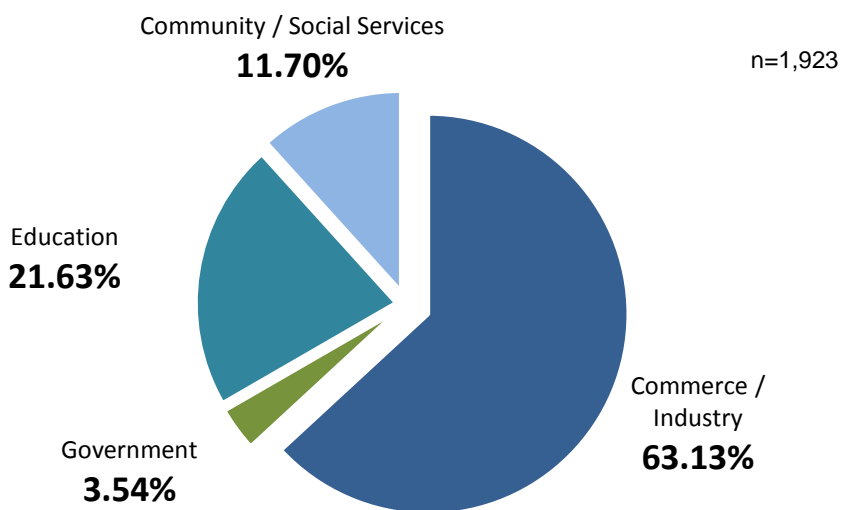
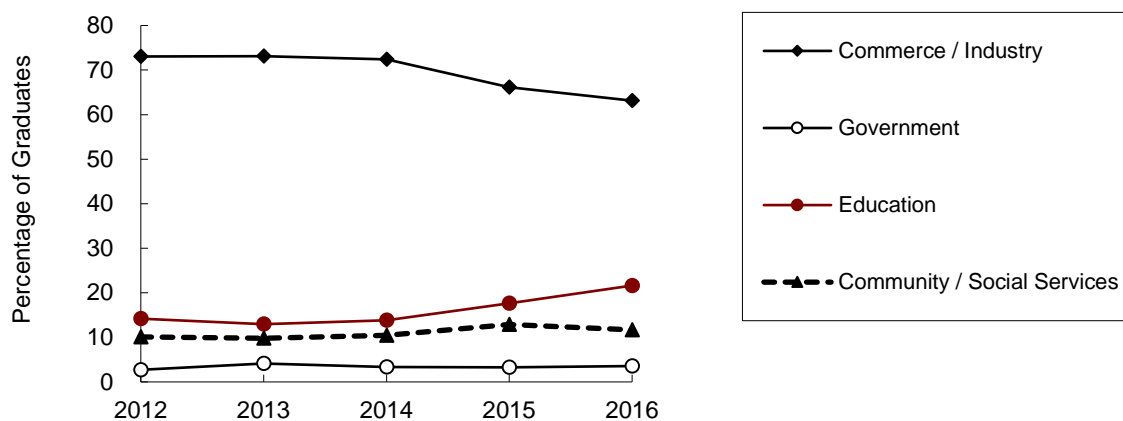


Table 1: Comparison of the Distribution of Full-time Employed Graduates by Employment Sector for the Years of 2012 to 2016 (in Percentage)

Employment Sector	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
	n=1923	n=1815	n=1651	n=1428	n=1469
Commerce / Industry	63.13	66.17	72.38	73.11	73.04
Government	3.54	3.31	3.33	4.13	2.72
Education	21.63	17.63	13.81	12.96	14.16
Community / Social Services	11.70	12.89	10.48	9.80	10.07

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

Figure 3: Distribution of Full-time Employed Graduates by Employment Sector for the Years of 2012 to 2016



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	(%)
Business Services	446	23.72%
Education	399	21.22%
Community, Social, Medical and Personal Services	329	17.50%
Financial Institutions	129	6.86%
Manufacturing	107	5.69%
Trading	100	5.32%
Transport, Storage and Communication	79	4.20%
Engineering, Architectural and Technical Services	65	3.46%
Government	61	3.24%
Hospitality and Tourism Services	50	2.66%
Real Estate	42	2.23%
Insurance	38	2.02%
Construction	8	0.43%
Agriculture & Fishery	2	0.11%
Electricity, Gas and Water	1	0.05%
Multi-nature / Others	24	1.28%
Total	1880	(100.00)

* 104 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 2015 and 2016

Job Nature	No. of Employed Graduates			
	2016		2015	
	n	(%)	n	(%)
Administration / Management	221	(11.65)	252	(14.19)
Teaching / Lecturing (Others)	185	(9.75)	84	(4.73)
Accounting / Auditing / Taxation / Secretarial Work	160	(8.43)	126	(7.09)
Marketing / Sales	158	(8.33)	143	(8.05)
Social / Community Services	127	(6.69)	106	(5.97)
Public Relations & Advertising	112	(5.90)	62	(3.49)
Editorial / Journalism	109	(5.75)	100	(5.63)
Human Resources	93	(4.90)	106	(5.97)
Customer Services	90	(4.74)	88	(4.95)
Teaching / Lecturing (Assistant)	74	(3.90)	101	(5.69)
Scientific & Research Work	61	(3.22)	51	(2.87)
Banking	50	(2.64)	61	(3.43)
Recreation Services	49	(2.58)	39	(2.20)
System Analysis / Computer Programming	43	(2.27)	58	(3.27)
Finance	41	(2.16)	29	(1.63)
Art & Design	36	(1.90)	40	(2.25)
Medical & Health Services (Chinese Medicine)	30	(1.58)	24	(1.35)
Teaching / Lecturing (Secondary School)	28	(1.48)	35	(1.97)
Teaching / Lecturing (Primary School)	25	(1.32)	12	(0.68)
Tourism	25	(1.32)	31	(1.75)
Media / Communications	22	(1.16)	32	(1.80)
Logistics / Transportation	17	(0.90)	18	(1.01)
Economic, Statistical & Mathematical Work	15	(0.79)	11	(0.62)
Insurance Services	15	(0.79)	14	(0.79)
Medical & Health Services (Others)	14	(0.74)	8	(0.45)
Merchandising / Purchasing	13	(0.69)	18	(1.01)
Protective Services	13	(0.69)	10	(0.56)
Engineering	10	(0.53)	21	(1.18)
Clerical Work and Office Support	8	(0.42)	8	(0.45)
Interpretation / Translation	5	(0.26)	3	(0.17)
Legal Services	5	(0.26)	4	(0.23)
Architecture / Surveying	4	(0.21)	4	(0.23)
Religious Work	1	(0.05)	0	-
Others	38	(2.00)	77	(4.34)
Total	1897	(100.00)	1776	(100.00)

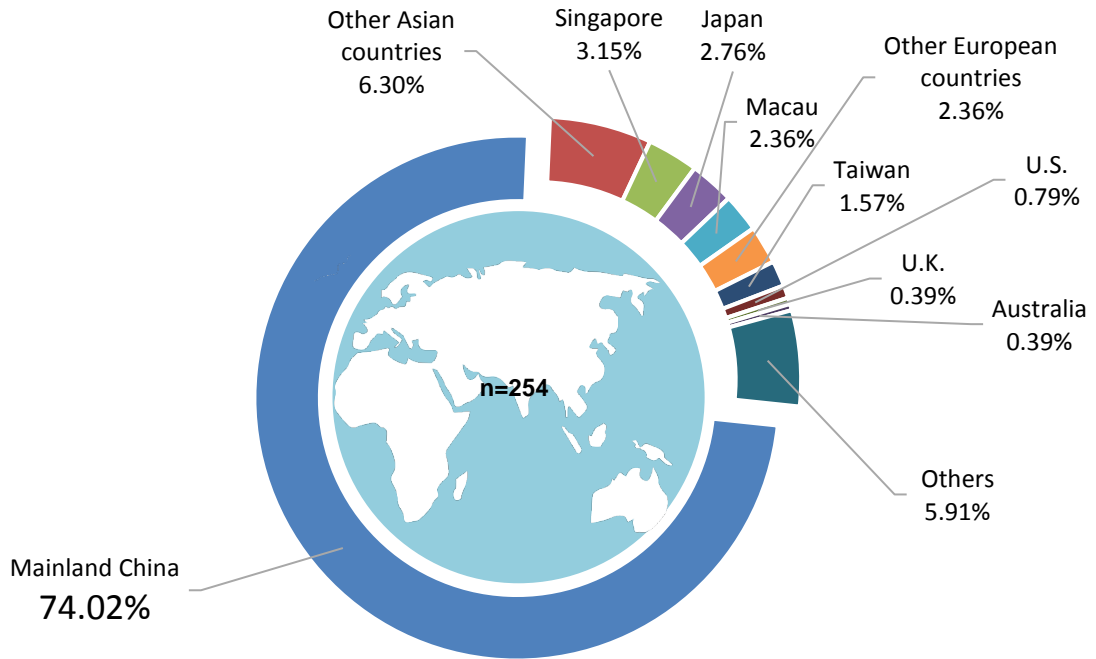
* 87 full-time employed graduates did not indicate Job Nature.

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.

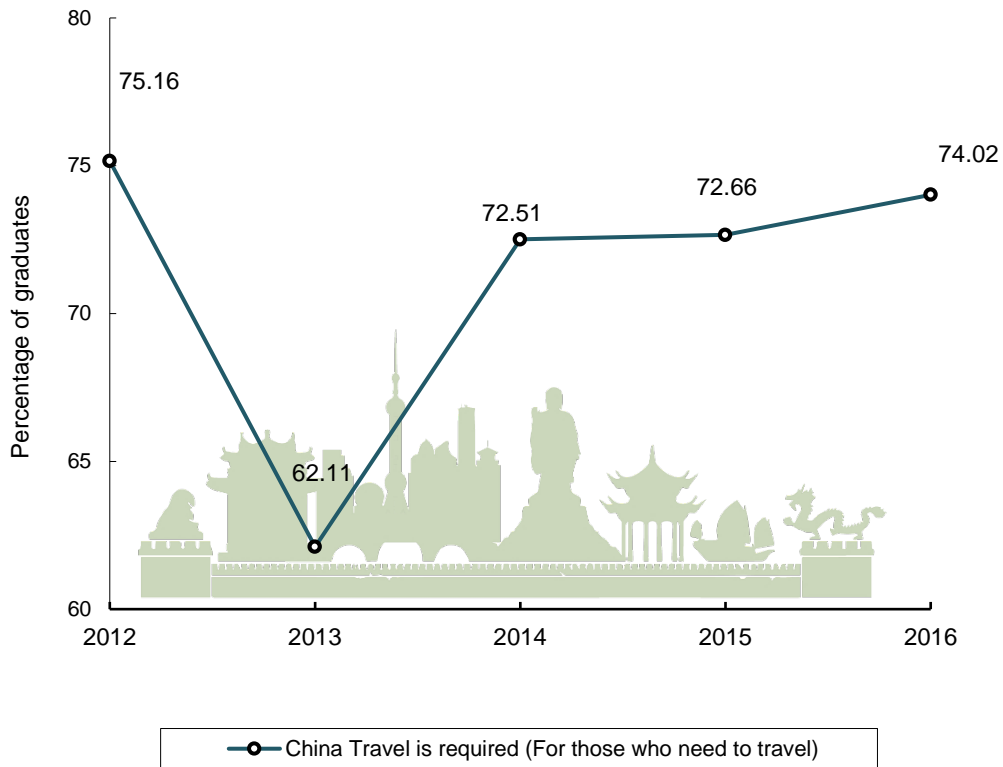
A.1.5 Global Working Destination

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



A.1.6 China Related Employment

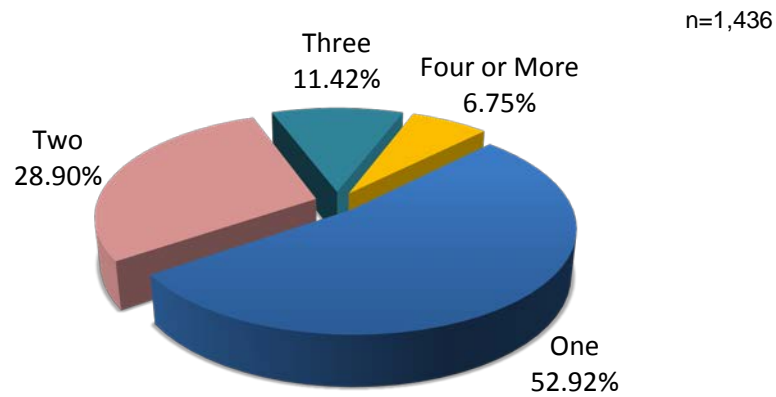
Figure 5: Distribution of Full-time Employed Graduates with China Related Employment for the Years of 2012 to 2016



A.2. Job Search

A.2.1 Number of Job Offers

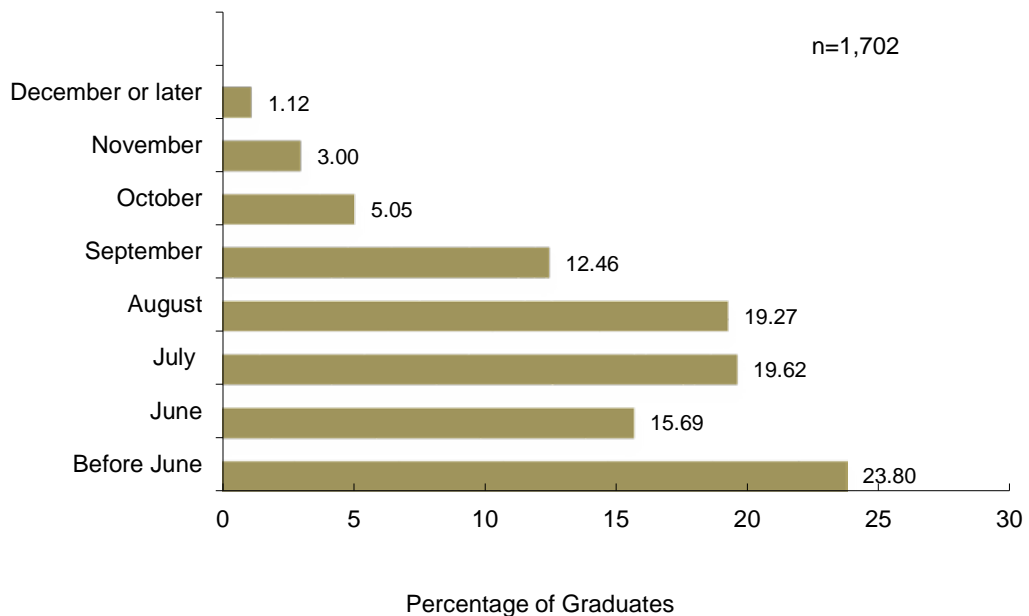
Figure 6: Number of Job Offers Received by Full-time Employed Graduates



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	148	(11.14)
Good	660	(49.70)
Fair	443	(33.36)
Not Good	77	(5.80)
Total	1328	(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	97 (11.09)	430 (49.14)	293 (33.49)	55 (6.29)	875 (100.00)
Government	8 (19.51)	18 (43.90)	11 (26.83)	4 (9.76)	41 (100.00)
Education	27 (9.96)	145 (53.51)	86 (31.73)	13 (4.80)	271 (100.00)
Community / Social Services	16 (11.35)	67 (47.52)	53 (37.59)	5 (3.55)	141 (100.00)

A.3.2 Job Satisfaction

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

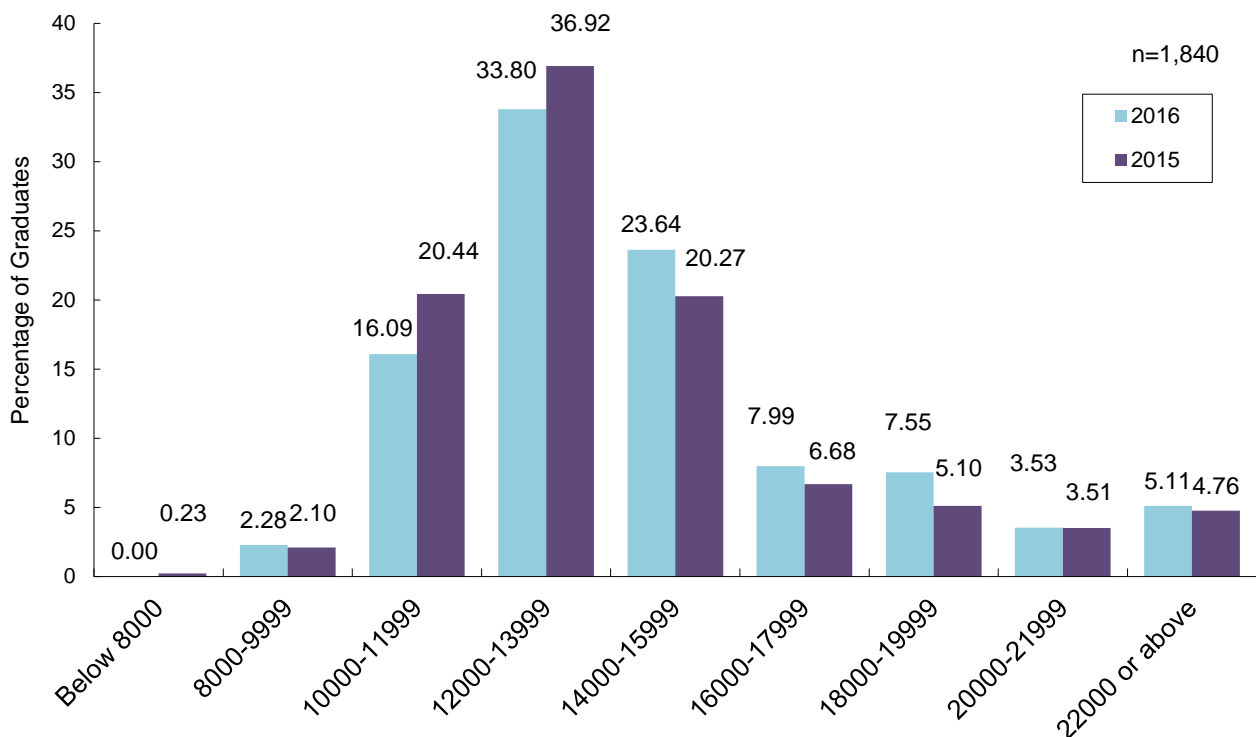
Level of Job Satisfaction	No. of Employed Graduates	
	n	(%)
Very Satisfied	224	(17.61)
Quite Satisfied	820	(64.47)
Not Satisfied	228	(17.92)
Total	1272	(100.00)

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 2015 and 2016



A.4.2 By Employment Sector

Table 7: Full-time Employed Graduates' Average Monthly Salary by Employment Sector in 2015 and 2016

Employment Sector	2016	2015	% Increase or Decrease over last year
Commerce / Industry	\$13,998.51	\$13,942.60	0.40
Government	\$17,241.06	\$14,433.62	19.45
Education	\$15,693.87	\$14,684.22	6.88
Community / Social Services	\$14,837.96	\$14,441.15	2.75

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

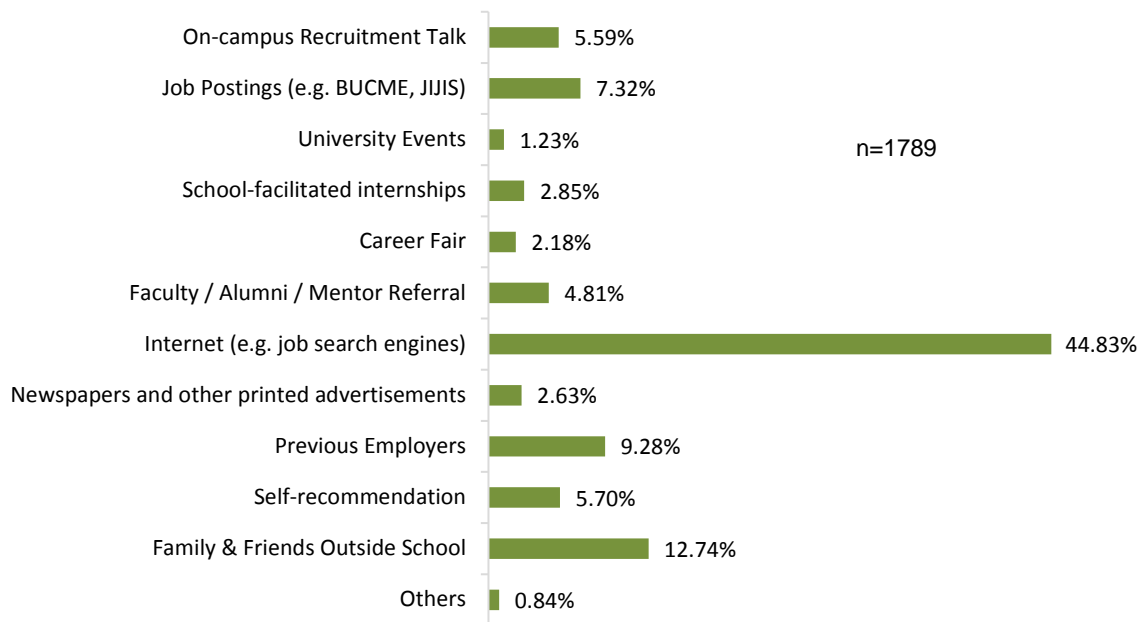
Table 9: Full-time Employed Graduates' Average Monthly Salary by Job Nature in 2015 and 2016

Job Nature	2016	2015	% Increase or Decrease over last year
	(n=1807) HK\$	(n=1750) HK\$	
Accounting / Auditing / Taxation / Secretarial Work	13299.13	12897.80	3.11
Administration / Management	14000.13	14453.46	-3.14
Architecture / Surveying	13031.25	12750.00	2.21
Art and Design	11942.11	12565.17	-4.96
Banking	15611.98	15562.14	0.32
Clerical Work and Office Support	12322.29	12000.00	2.69
Customer Services	13324.04	13733.12	-2.98
Economic, Statistical and Mathematical Work	15000.00	13491.06	11.18
Editorial / Journalism	14079.62	12372.83	13.79
Engineering	14211.67	14277.86	-0.46
Finance	17050.68	17508.93	-2.62
Human Resources	13622.10	13275.01	2.61
Insurance Services	19391.03	15266.67	27.02
Interpretation / Translation	14680.00	11833.33	24.06
Legal Services	12816.67	13616.67	-5.88
Logistics / Transportation	16263.50	13396.82	21.40
Marketing / Sales	13549.62	13313.38	1.77
Media / Communications	12857.20	12210.75	5.29
Medical and Health Services (Chinese Medicine)	17634.52	18849.17	-6.44
Medical and Health Services (Others)	14130.67	14000.00	0.93
Merchandising / Purchasing	13160.26	13917.20	-5.44
Protective Services	28889.86	19466.67	48.41
Public Relations and Advertising	13235.28	14827.64	-10.74
Recreation Services	13742.59	12564.23	9.38
Religious Work	10100.00	-	-
Scientific and Research Work	12799.00	13133.03	-2.54
Social / Community Services	15147.83	15059.56	0.59
System Analysis / Computer Programming	16729.98	15998.04	4.58
Teaching / Lecturing (Assistant)	12624.51	12561.71	0.50
Teaching / Lecturing (Others)	15523.94	13597.32	14.17
Teaching / Lecturing (Primary School)	25786.60	20490.14	25.85
Teaching / Lecturing (Secondary School)	24427.47	23891.67	2.24
Tourism	14910.94	16826.38	-11.38
Others	13301.26	13310.84	-0.07

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

47.57% of the part-time employed graduates were employed in the Commercial / Industrial sector and 33.01% of them were hired by the Education sector. The remaining respondents chose to work in the field of Community / Social Services sector (13.59%) and the Government sector (5.83%).

A.5.2 Temporary Employment

Among the 23 respondents, 12 were hired by various Commercial / Industrial companies (52.17%); 4 chose to work in the Community / Social Service organizations (17.39%); and one in the Education sector (4.35%). 6 of them reported having working holiday in overseas countries and did not indicate their employment sector (26.09%).

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	3
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Creative Writing for Film, Television and New Media	3
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in English Language and Literature	1
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in History	1
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Humanities	3
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Liberal and Cultural Studies	2
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Music - Composition / Music Production	7
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Music - General	2
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Music - Music Education	3
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Music Studies	13
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Physical Education and Recreation Management	1
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Translation	1
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Visual Arts	5
Bachelor of Business Administration (Hons) in Accounting	1
Bachelor of Business Administration (Hons) in Applied Economics	1
Bachelor of Business Administration (Hons) in Global and China Business Studies	1
Bachelor of Business Administration (Hons) in Human Resources Management	2
Bachelor of Business Administration (Hons) in Information Systems and e-Business Management	1
Bachelor of Business Administration (Hons) in Marketing	1
Bachelor of Commerce (Hons) in Accountancy	1
Bachelor of Commerce (Hons) in Human Resources Management	2
Bachelor of Commerce (Hons) in Marketing	2
Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Computer Science	1
Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Computing and Information Systems	1
Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Statistics and Operations Research	1
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Communication - Film and Media Arts (Film)	6
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Communication - Film and Media Arts (Media Arts)	1
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Communication - Journalism (Chinese)	1
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Communication - Journalism (Financial)	1
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Communication - Organizational Communication	1
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Government and International Studies	3
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Integrated Communication Management	4
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Media and Social Communication	2

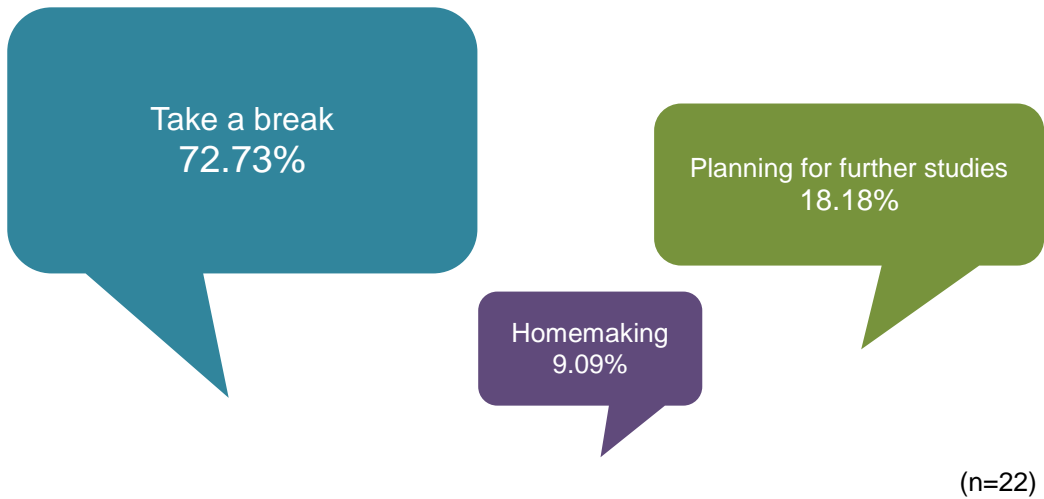
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Social Policy	1
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Sport and Recreation Leadership	4
Bachelor of Social Work (Hons)	1
Total	81

Out of the 81 respondents, 71 indicated their employment sector. 52.11% worked in the Education sector and 39.44% worked in the Commercial / Industrial companies. The remaining chose to work for Community / Social Service organizations (8.45%).

A.5.4 Not Seeking Employment

22 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 (0.97%) 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 298 graduates who pursued further studies, 72.26% of the respondents studied in Hong Kong. 94.76% 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	16	(5.37)
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Creative and Professional Writing	3	(1.01)
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in English Language and Literature	11	(3.69)
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in English Language and Literature and BEd (Hons) in English Learning Teaching	10	(3.36)
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in History	9	(3.02)
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in History and Bachelor of Education (Hons) in Liberal Studies Teaching	1	(0.34)
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Humanities	10	(3.36)
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Liberal and Cultural Studies	13	(4.36)
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Music	7	(2.35)
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Music Studies	5	(1.68)
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Physical Education and Recreation Management	6	(2.01)
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Religious Studies	1	(0.34)
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Translation	4	(1.34)
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Visual Arts	4	(1.34)
Bachelor of Business Administration (Hons) in Accounting	4	(1.34)
Bachelor of Business Administration (Hons) in Applied Economics	7	(2.35)
Bachelor of Business Administration (Hons) in Finance	9	(3.02)
Bachelor of Business Administration (Hons) in Global and China Business Studies	1	(0.34)
Bachelor of Business Administration (Hons) in Human Resources Management	3	(1.01)
Bachelor of Business Administration (Hons) in Marketing	3	(1.01)
Bachelor of Chinese Medicine and Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Biomedical Science	3	(1.01)
Bachelor of Commerce (Hons) in Accountancy	1	(0.34)
Bachelor of Commerce (Hons) in Human Resources Management	2	(0.67)
Bachelor of Commerce (Hons) in Marketing	8	(2.68)
Bachelor of Education (Hons) in Early Childhood Education	1	(0.34)
Bachelor of Pharmacy (Hons) in Chinese Medicine	10	(3.36)
Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Analytical and Testing Sciences	10	(3.36)
Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Applied and Computational Mathematics	3	(1.01)
Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Applied Biology	6	(2.01)
Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Chemistry	7	(2.35)
Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Computer Science	6	(2.01)
Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Green Energy Science	3	(1.01)
Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Mathematical Science	1	(0.34)
Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Physics - Applied Physics	1	(0.34)
Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Statistics and Operations Research	8	(2.68)
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Communication - Film and Media Arts	5	(1.68)
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Communication - Journalism	6	(2.01)
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Communication - Organizational Communication	5	(1.68)
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Communication - Public Relations and Advertising	1	(0.34)
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Environment and Resources Management	12	(4.03)
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in European Studies	8	(2.68)
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Geography	10	(3.36)
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Government and International Studies	11	(3.69)
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Integrated Communication Management	2	(0.67)
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Media and Social Communication	3	(1.01)
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Psychology	10	(3.36)
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Social Policy	1	(0.34)
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Sociology	4	(1.34)
Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Sport and Recreation Leadership	9	(3.02)
Bachelor of Social Sciences in China Studies (Hons) in Economics	3	(1.01)
Bachelor of Social Sciences in China Studies (Hons) in Geography	2	(0.67)

Bachelor of Social Sciences in China Studies (Hons) in History	3	(1.01)
Bachelor of Social Sciences in China Studies (Hons) in Sociology	3	(1.01)
Bachelor of Social Work (Hons)	3	(1.01)
Total	298	(100.00)

A.6.2 Destination of Further Studies

Figure 11: Destination of Further Studies

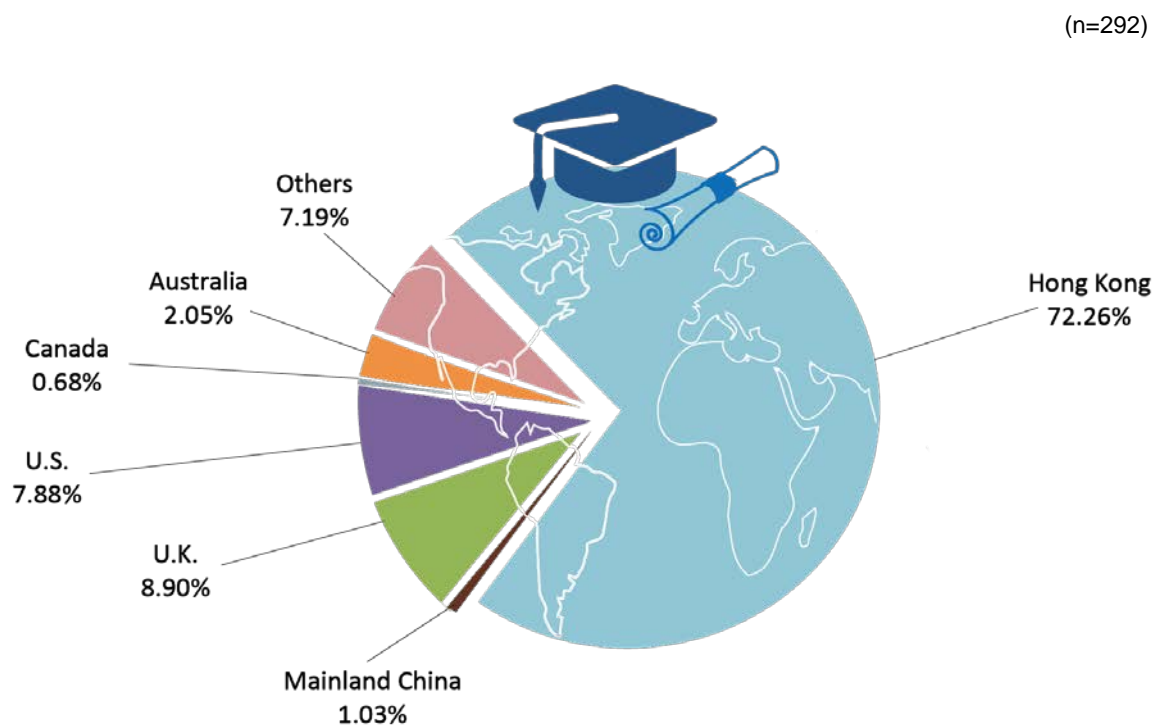
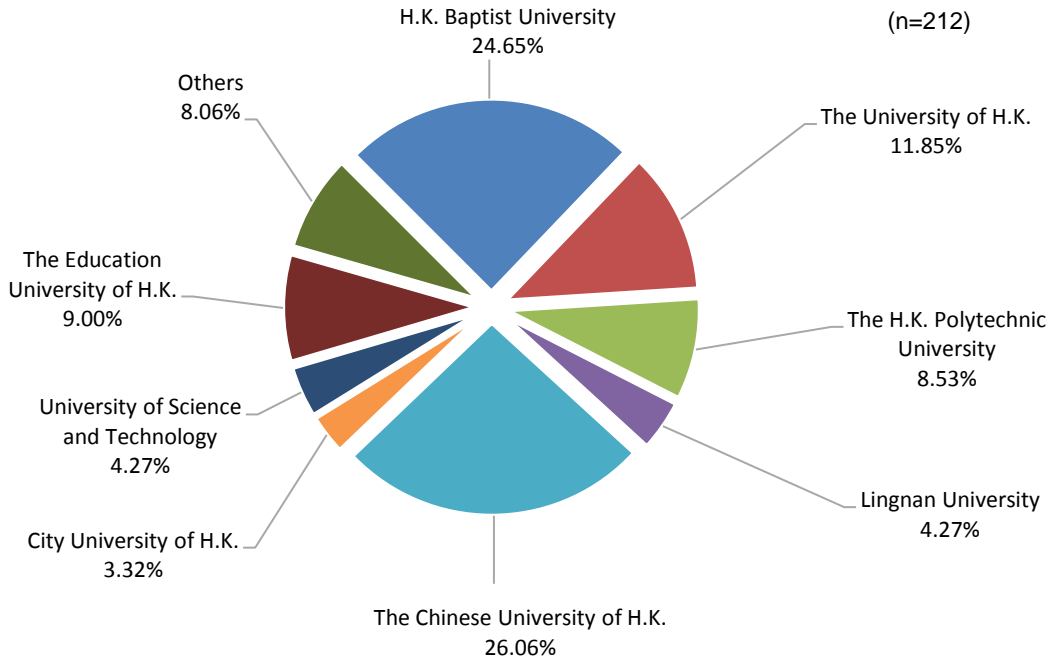
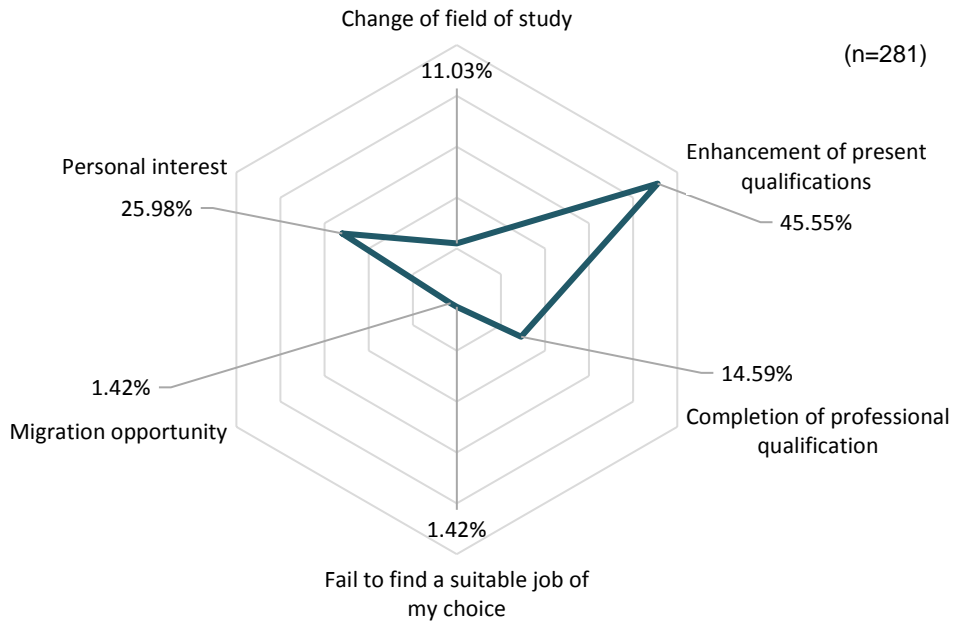


Figure 12: Local Institutions for Further Studies



A.6.3 Reasons of Pursuing Further Studies

Figure 13: Reasons of Pursuing Further Studies



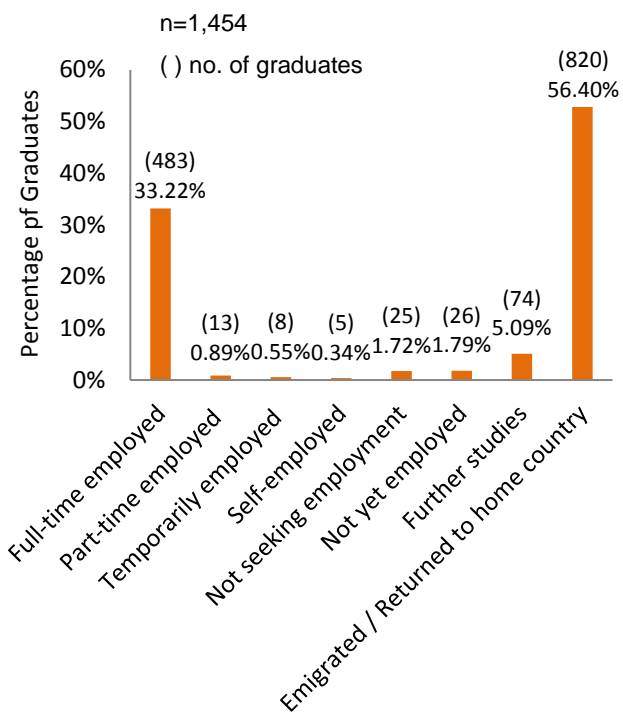
Section B

FULL-TIME TAUGHT / RESEARCH POSTGRADUATES

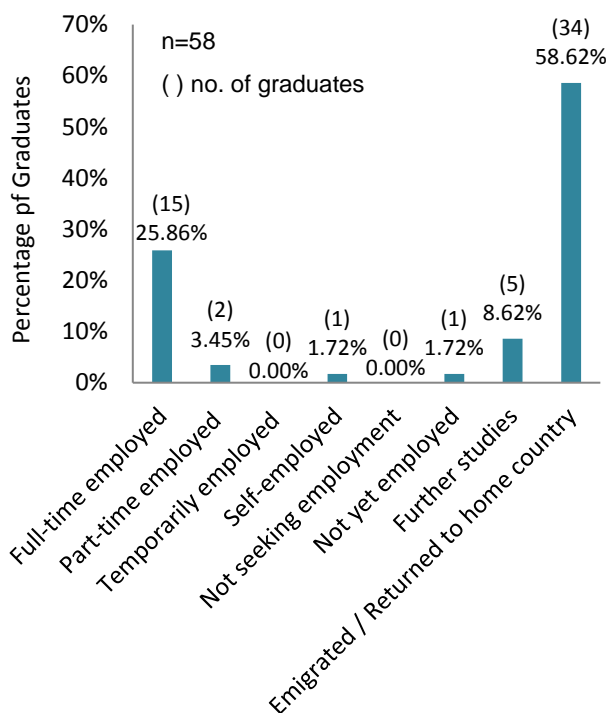


B.1. Overall Employment Status

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



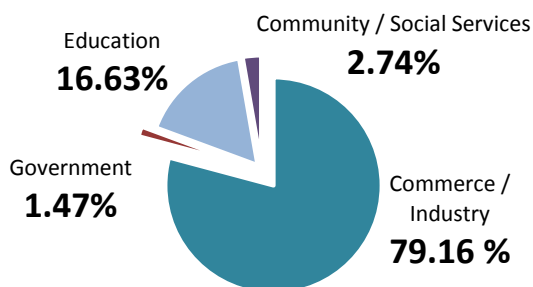
Employment Status - Taught Postgraduates



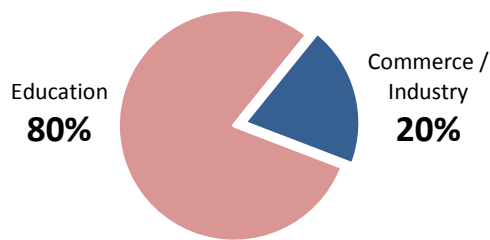
Employment Status - Research Postgraduates

B.2. Analysis by Employment Sector

Figure 15: Percentages of Postgraduates by Employment Sector



Employment Status - Taught Postgraduates



Employment Status - Research Postgraduates

* 8 Taught Postgraduates did not indicate the Employment Sector.

B.3. Analysis by Job Nature

Table 15: Percentages of Postgraduates by Job Nature

Job Nature	Taught Postgraduate		Research Postgraduate	
	n	(%)	n	(%)
Accounting / Auditing / Taxation / Secretarial Work	49	(10.32)		
Administration / Management	43	(9.05)		
Architecture / Surveying	1	(0.21)		
Banking	19	(4.00)		
Clerical Work & Office Support	2	(0.42)		
Customer Services	4	(0.84)		
Economic, Statistical & Mathematical Work	11	(2.32)		
Editorial / Journalism	44	(9.26)		
Engineering	1	(0.21)		
Finance	14	(2.95)		
Human Resources	5	(1.05)		
Insurance Services	43	(9.05)		
Interpretation / Translation	3	(0.63)		
Legal Services	2	(0.42)		
Logistics / Transportation	2	(0.42)		
Marketing / Sales	30	(6.32)		
Media / Communications	16	(3.37)		
Medical & Health Services (Chinese Medicine)	15	(3.16)	1	(6.67)
Medical & Health Services (Others)	15	(3.16)		
Merchandising / Purchasing	3	(0.63)		
Protective Services	1	(0.21)		
Public Relations & Advertising	27	(5.68)		
Recreation Services	1	(0.21)		
Religious Work	4	(0.84)		
Scientific & Research Work	36	(7.58)	11	(73.33)
Social / Community Services	8	(1.68)		
System Analysis / Computer Programming	30	(6.32)		
Teaching / Lecturing (Assistant)	7	(1.47)		
Teaching / Lecturing (Others)	31	(6.53)	3	(20.00)
Teaching / Lecturing (Primary School)	1	(0.21)		
Teaching / Lecturing (Secondary School)	4	(0.84)		
Tourism	2	(0.42)		
Others	1	(0.21)		
Total	475	(100.00)	15	(100.00)

* 8 Taught Postgraduates did not indicate their Job Nature.

B.4. Remuneration

Table 16: Overall Average Monthly Salary of Postgraduates

Job Nature	2016	2015	% Increase or Decrease over last year
Taught Postgraduate			
- Mean	\$15,355.96	\$17,320.45	-11.34%
- Median	\$14,000.00	\$14,637.50	-4.36%
Research Postgraduate			
- Mean	\$23,046.67	\$24,058.33	-4.21%
- Median	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	0.00%