

# GRADUATE EMPLOYMENT SURVEY 2021

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# Report Outline

## JAMES COOK UNIVERSITY GRADUATE EMPLOYMENT SURVEY 2021

01	02	03	04	05
	 OVERVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT STATUS		 FURTHER EDUCATION	
OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY		EXPERIENCE WITH JCU		SUMMARY AND SUGGESTIONS
				



# Objectives & Methodology



## Research Objectives

- Understand **employment expectations** and **current employment status**
- Gain insights on graduates' **plans** on **further studies**.
- Understand graduate's JCU experience



## Questionnaire

Questionnaire was jointly developed by Beacon Consulting and JCU Career Services Office.



## Target Audience

- 3 Cohorts were surveyed in the Graduate Employment Survey 2021:
  1. **April 2021 Graduates:**  
121 responses
  2. **August 2021 Graduates:**  
124 responses
  3. **December 2021:**  
122 responses
- Graduates were sent an invitation to complete the survey **at least 6 months after their graduations.**

Note:

1. This report comprises findings from the Apr 2021, Aug 2021 and Dec 2021 cohorts.



# Objectives & Methodology



## Methodology

### Mode:

The primary mode of survey employed was an Online Self-administered methodology.

### Period of Survey:

- 1. April 2021 Graduates:**  
18<sup>th</sup> Feb 2022 to 10<sup>th</sup> Apr 2022
- 2. August 2021 Graduates :**  
18<sup>th</sup> Feb 2022 to 10<sup>th</sup> Apr 2022
- 3. December 2021 Graduates:**  
1<sup>st</sup> Jul 2022 to 21<sup>st</sup> Aug 2022

### Boosting Response Rates:

The following methods were used to boost the response rate:

- Email Reminders
- SMS Reminders
- Phone Reminders

# Graduate Profile

(Type of Programme)



Response Rate		Apr 2021 Cohort		Aug 2021 Cohort		Dec 2021 Cohort	
S/N	Programme Types	n	%	n	%	n	%
1	UG Psychology	48	39.7%	22	17.7%	29	23.8%
2	UG Business	34	28.1%	41	33.1%	47	38.5%
3	Diploma	15	12.4%	22	17.7%	11	9.0%
4	PG all except MBA	7	5.8%	14	11.3%	13	10.7%
5	Bachelor Of Education (Early Childhood Education)	1	0.8%	5	4.0%	0	0.0%
6	Bachelor Of Information Technology	9	7.4%	9	7.3%	7	5.7%
7	Master Of Business Administration	7	5.8%	11	8.9%	15	12.3%
Total:		121	100%	124	100%	122	100%

Note:

1. Base: All graduates from Apr 2021 to Dec 2021 cohorts, n=367.

2. : Top 3 programme types with the largest proportion of graduates in the sample collected for each cohort.

# Graduate Profile

(Course of Study)



Response Rate		Apr 2021 Cohort		Aug 2021 Cohort		Dec 2021 Cohort	
S/N	Course Types	n	%	n	%	n	%
1	Bachelor of Arts	8	6.6%	1	0.8%	3	2.5%
2	Bachelor of Business	28	23.1%	34	27.4%	41	33.6%
3	Bachelor of Business and Environmental Science	6	5.0%	7	5.6%	6	4.9%
4	Bachelor of Education (Early Childhood Education)	1	0.8%	5	4.0%	0	0.0%
5	Bachelor of Information Technology	9	7.4%	9	7.3%	7	5.7%
6	Bachelor of Psychological Science	31	25.6%	17	13.7%	22	18.0%
7	Bachelor of Psychological Science (Honours)	9	7.4%	4	3.2%	4	3.3%
8	Diploma of Higher Education	10	8.3%	17	13.7%	10	8.2%
9	Diploma of Tertiary Studies	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10	Graduate Diploma of Psychology	4	3.3%	5	4.0%	1	0.8%

Note:

1. Base: All graduates from Apr 2021 to Dec 2021 cohorts, n=367.
2.  : Top 3 courses with the largest proportion of graduates in the sample collected for each cohort.

# Graduate Profile

(Course of Study)



Response Rate		Apr 2021 Cohort		Aug 2021 Cohort		Dec 2021 Cohort	
S/N	Course Types	n	%	n	%	n	%
11	Graduate Diploma of Research Methods	1	0.8%	1	0.8%	0	0.0%
12	Graduate Certificate of Research Methods	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	15	12.3%
13	Master of Business Administration	7	5.8%	11	8.9%	7	5.7%
14	Master of Guidance and Counselling	0	0.0%	2	1.6%	5	4.1%
15	Master of Information Technology	3	2.5%	4	3.2%	0	0.0%
16	Master of Information Technology - Master of Business Administration	1	0.8%	1	0.8%	0	0.0%
17	Master of International Tourism and Hospitality Management	0	0.0%	1	0.8%	1	0.8%
18	Master of International Tourism and Hospitality Management - Master of Business Administration	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19	Master of Planning and Urban Design	1	0.8%	1	0.8%	0	0.0%
20	Master of Psychology (Clinical)	1	0.8%	4	3.2%	15	12.3%

Note:

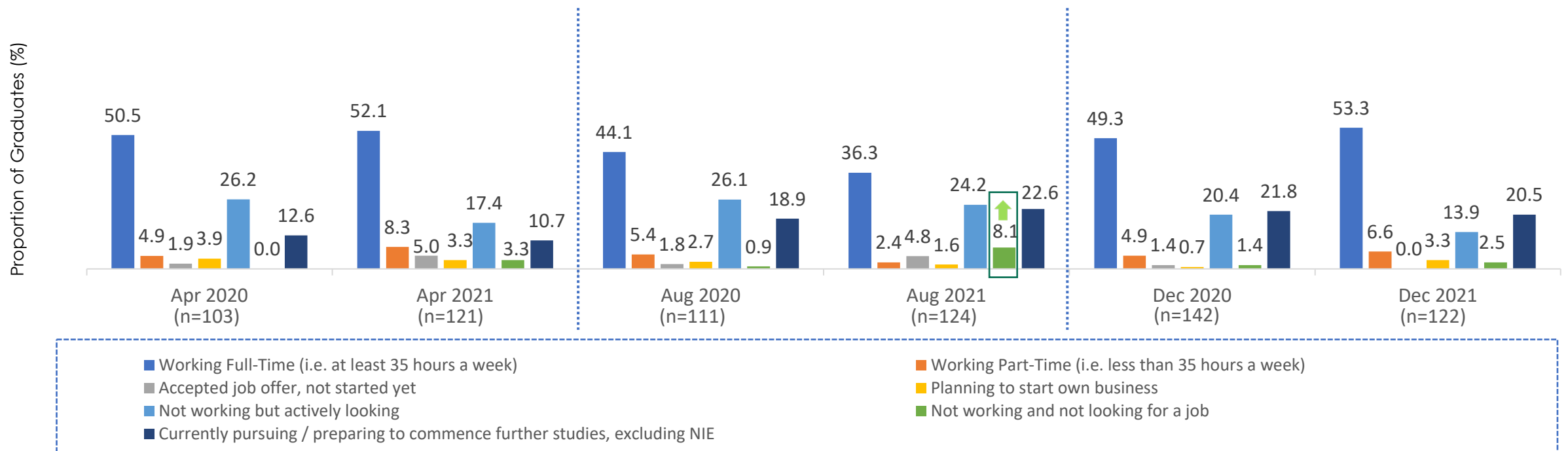
1. Base: All graduates from Apr 2021 to Dec 2021 cohorts, n=367.
2.  : Top 3 courses with the largest proportion of graduates in the sample collected for each cohort.



# Employment Status

The proportion of graduates from the Aug cohort who were working full-time declined as compared to the past survey. The Aug cohort in 2021 saw a **significant increase in graduates who were “Not working and not looking for a job”** (up 7.2% from 0.9% in 2020).

**Q1. Which of the following best describes your Activity Status approximately 6 months after your final examinations?**



Note:

1. Base: All graduates from Apr 2021 to Dec 2021 cohorts, n=367.
2. ↑/↓: denotes a statistically higher / lower proportion of graduates within cohorts year-on-year at 95% confidence level.
3. □: key narrative marker



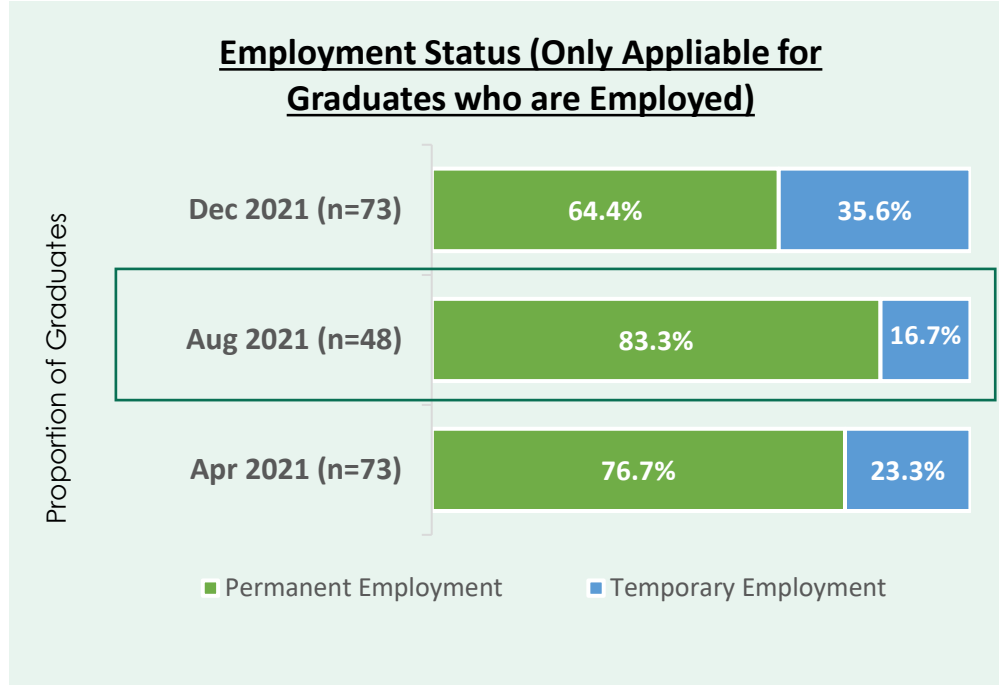
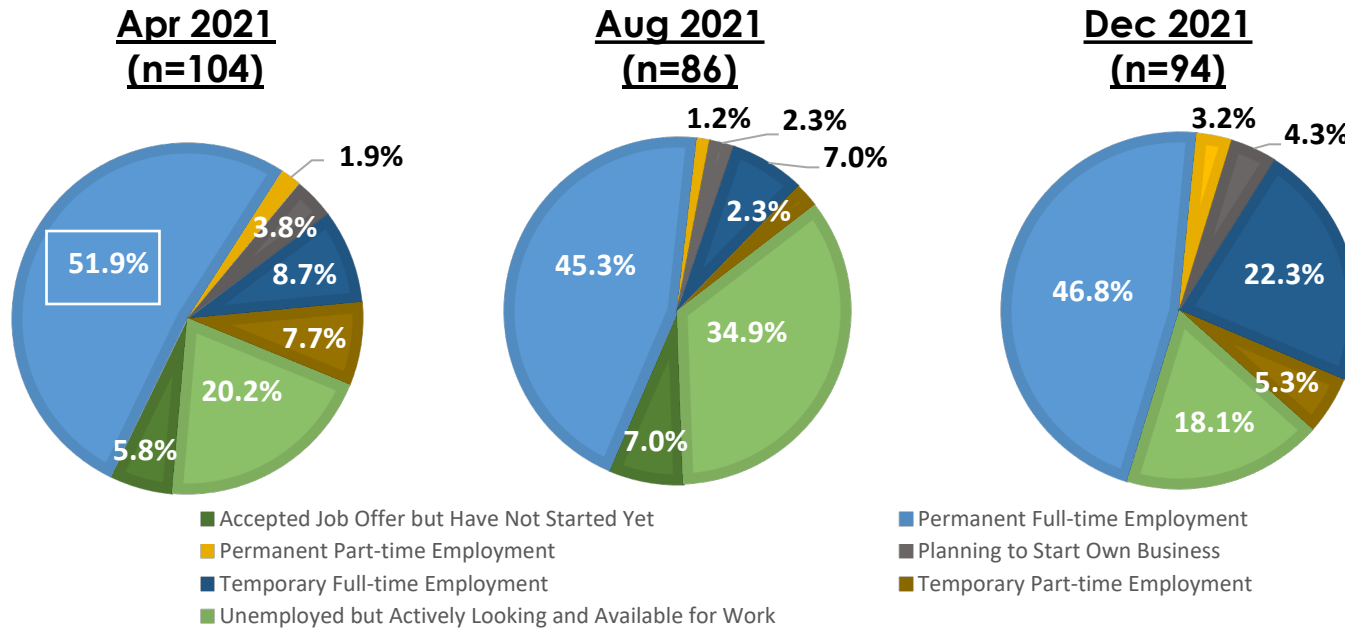
# Type of Employment Amongst the Economically Active



Amongst graduates who were **economically active**, the majority of graduates were in permanent full-time positions. The Aug 2021 cohort saw about **3 in 10 graduates “unemployed but actively looking for work”**. The proportion of graduates in **Permanent Full-time positions were the highest for the Apr 2021 cohort**.

Q1. Which of the following best describes your Activity Status approximately 6 months after your final examinations?  
(Amongst economically active individuals)

Q2a. Which best describes your employment status?



Note:

1. Base: All Economically Active graduates from Apr 2021 to Dec 2021 cohorts, n=284.
2. 51.9% : key narrative marker
3. Economically Active = Working Full-Time, Working Part-Time, Accepted job offer, Starting Own Business, Unemployed but actively looking for job

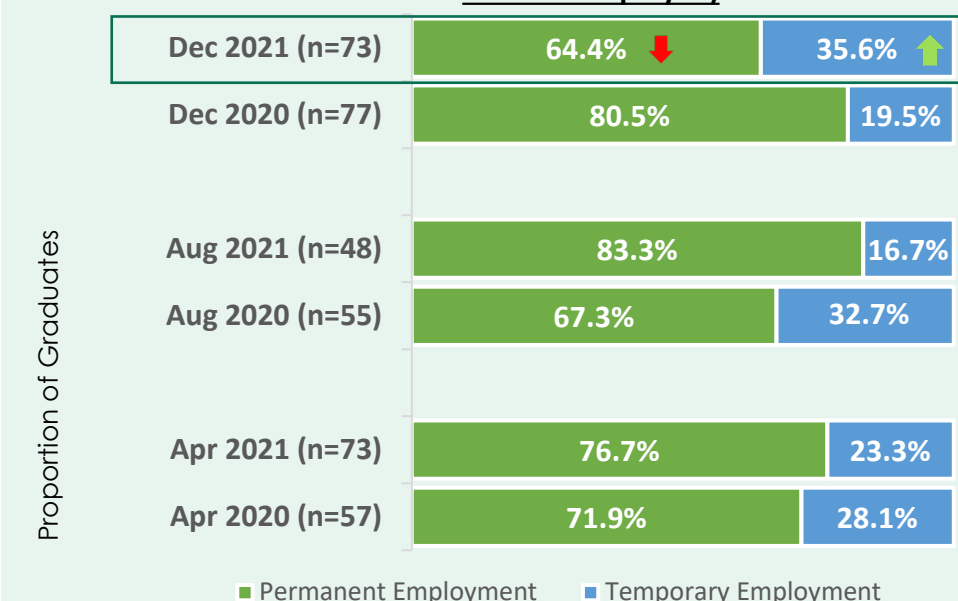
# Type of Employment Amongst the Economically Active Across Year of Survey



The proportion of graduates who were in Permanent Full-time positions rose in 2021 as compared to 2020. The proportion of those “Unemployed but Actively Looking and Available for Work” saw an improvement (decline by 9.8%) for the Apr 2021 cohort. The Dec 2021 cohort saw a significant decline in the proportion of graduates with permanent employment.

Employment Types across Economically Active Graduates		Apr 2020 (n=90)	Apr 2021 (n=104)	Aug 2020 (n=89)	Aug 2021 (n=86)	Dec 2020 (n=109)	Dec 2021 (n=94)
S/N	Employment Types						
1	Accepted Job Offer but Have Not Started Yet	2.2%	5.8%	2.2%	7.0%	1.8%	0.0%
2	Permanent Full-time Employment	44.4%	51.9%	39.3%	45.3%	55.0%	46.8%
3	Permanent Part-time Employment	1.1%	1.9%	2.2%	1.2%	1.8%	3.2%
4	Planning to Start Own Business	4.4%	3.8%	3.4%	2.3%	0.9%	4.3%
5	Temporary Full-time Employment	13.3%	8.7%	15.7%	7.0%	9.2%	22.3% ↑
6	Temporary Part-time Employment	4.4%	7.7%	4.5%	2.3%	4.6%	5.3%
7	Unemployed but Actively Looking and Available for Work	30.0%	20.2%	32.6%	34.9%	26.6%	18.1%
Total*:		99.8%	100.0%	99.9%	100.0%	99.9%	100.0%

**Employment Status (Only Applicable for Graduates who are Employed)**



**Note:**

1. Base: All Economically Active graduates (Apr 2021 to Dec 2021 n=284) (Apr 2020 to Dec 2020 n=288).
2. ↑ / ↓: denotes a statistically higher / lower proportion of graduates within cohorts year-on-year at 95% confidence level.
3. □: key narrative marker
4. Economically Active = Working Full-Time, Working Part-Time, Accepted job offer, Starting Own Business, Unemployed but actively looking for job
5. \* Total may not add up to 100% due to rounding.



# Employment Status (All Graduates)

## Employment Rate and Salary of Economically Active JCU Graduates

Employment Indicators	Apr 2020 (n=90)	Apr 2021 (n=104)	Aug 2020 (n=89)	Aug 2021 (n=86)	Dec 2020 (n=109)	Dec 2021 (n=94)	2020 Average (Apr to Dec)	2021 Average (Apr to Dec)
<b>Overall Employment Rate</b> (Employed / Economically Active)	63.3%	70.2%	61.8%	55.8%	70.6%	77.7%	65.2%	68.3%
<b>Permanent Full-time Employment Rate</b> (Full-time Permanently Employed / Economically Active)	45.5%	51.9%	41.6%	45.3%	54.1%	46.8%	47.1%	48.2%
<b>Gross Median Monthly Salary(SGD)</b> (Full-time Permanently Employed)	\$2,700 (n=40)	\$2,750 (n=54)	\$2,950 (n=35)	\$2,800 (n=39)	\$2,700 (n=60)	\$2,950 (n=44)	\$2,783 (n=135)	\$2,830 (n=137)

Note:

1. Base: All Economically Active graduates (Apr 2021 to Dec 2021 n=284) (Apr 2020 to Dec 2020 n=288).
2. ▲ / ▼: denotes a statistically higher / lower proportion of graduates within cohorts year-on-year at 95% confidence level.
3.  : key narrative marker
4. Employed = Working Full-Time and Working Part-Time.
5. Economically Active = Working Full-Time, Working Part-Time, Accepted job offer, Starting Own Business, Unemployed but actively looking for job
6. Overall Employment Rate = Employed / Economically Active.
7. Full-time Permanent Employed Rate = Full-time Permanently Employed / Economically Active.
8. Purchasing Power Parity was taken into consideration when comparing salaries across nationalities / countries. Source: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development: <https://data.oecd.org/>. PPP was not available for New Taiwan Dollar as such the typical exchange rate was used.



# Employment Status (Business Programme Graduates)

## Employment Rate and Salary of All JCU Graduates who had Graduated from a Business Programme

Employment Indicators	Apr 2020 (n=57)	Apr 2021 (n=42)	Aug 2020 (n=52)	Aug 2021 (n=54)	Dec 2020 (n=72)	Dec 2021 (n=75)	2020 Average (Apr to Dec)	2021 Average (Apr to Dec)
<b>Overall Employment Rate</b> (Employed / Economically Active)	57.8%	76.3%	46.1%	50.0%	45.9%	85.2% ↑	49.9%	73.3% ↑
<b>Full-time Permanent Employment Rate</b> (Full-time Permanently Employed / Economically Active)	44.4%	57.9%	39.3%	41.7%	55.0%	57.4%	46.2%	53.3%
<b>Gross Median Monthly Salary (SGD)</b> (Full-time Permanently Employed)	\$2,500 (n=22)	\$2,000 (n=22)	\$2,446 (n=18)	\$2,500 (n=15)	\$2,500 (n=26)	\$2,690.04 (n=35)	\$2,500 (n=66)	\$2,506.60 (n=72)

Note:

1. Base: All Economically Active graduates from a business programme (Apr 2021 to Dec 2021 n=171) (Apr 2020 to Dec 2020 n=181).
2. ↑ / ↓: denotes a statistically higher / lower proportion of graduates within cohorts year-on-year at 95% confidence level.
3. □: key narrative marker
4. Employed = Working Full-Time and Working Part-Time.
5. Economically Active = Working Full-Time, Working Part-Time, Accepted Job Offer, Starting Own Business, Unemployed but Actively Looking for Job
6. Overall Employment Rate = Employed / Economically Active.
7. Full-time Permanent Employed Rate = Full-time Permanently Employed / Economically Active.
8. Purchasing Power Parity was taken into consideration when comparing salaries across nationalities / countries. Source: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development: <https://data.oecd.org/>. PPP was not available for New Taiwan Dollar as such the typical exchange rate was used.



# Employment Status (All with Bachelor's / Master's Deg.)

## Employment Rate and Salary of all JCU Graduates with a Bachelor's or Master's Degree

Employment Indicators	Apr 2020 (n=79)	Apr 2021 (n=105)	Aug 2020 (n=84)	Aug 2021 (n=101)	Dec 2020 (n=103)	Dec 2021 (n=111)	2020 Average (Apr to Dec)	2021 Average (Apr to Dec)
<b>Overall Employment Rate</b> (Employed / Economically Active)	64.5%	72.0%	64.3%	58.9%	68.9%	81.4% ↑	66.2%	71.4%
<b>Full-time Permanent Employment Rate</b> (Full-time Permanently Employed / Economically Active)	45.6%	52.7%	40.5%	47.9%	54.4%	51.2%	47.4%	50.8%
<b>Gross Median Monthly Salary (SGD)</b> (Full-time Permanently Employed)	\$2,650 (n=36)	\$2,800 (n=49)	\$3,000 (n=34)	\$2,800 (n=35)	\$2,700 (n=56)	\$2,950 (n=44)	\$2,800 (n=126)	\$2,815 (n=128)

Note:

1. Base: All Economically Active graduates with a Bachelor's or Master's degree (Apr 2021 to Dec 2021 n=317) (Apr 2020 to Dec 2020 n=266).
2. ↑ / ↓: denotes a statistically higher / lower proportion of graduates within cohorts year-on-year at 95% confidence level.
3. □: key narrative marker
4. Employed = Working Full-Time and Working Part-Time.
5. Economically Active = Working Full-Time, Working Part-Time, Accepted Job Offer, Starting Own Business, Unemployed but Actively Looking for Job
6. Overall Employment Rate = Employed / Economically Active.
7. Full-time Permanent Employed Rate = Full-time Permanently Employed / Economically Active.
8. Purchasing Power Parity was taken into consideration when comparing salaries across nationalities / countries. Source: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development: <https://data.oecd.org/>. PPP was not available for New Taiwan Dollar as such the typical exchange rate was used.






# Employment Status (Locals with Bachelor's / Master's Deg.)

## Employment Rate and Salary of Local JCU Graduates with a Bachelor's or Master's Degree

Employment Indicators	Apr 2020 (n=37)	Apr 2021 (n=44)	Aug 2020 (n=35)	Aug 2021 (n=38)	Dec 2020 (n=53)	Dec 2021 (n=37)	2020 Average (Apr to Dec)	2021 Average (Apr to Dec)
<b>Overall Employment Rate</b> (Employed / Economically Active)	84.8%	67.5%	90.0%	69.7%	79.5%	90.9%	84.1%	75.5%
<b>Full-time Permanent Employment Rate</b> (Full-time Permanently Employed / Economically Active)	57.6%	42.5%	43.3%	45.5%	61.4%	54.5%	55.1%	47.2%
<b>Gross Median Monthly Salary (SGD)</b> (Full-time Permanently Employed)	\$2,900 (n=19)	\$3,200 (n=17)	\$3,000 (n=13)	\$3,100 (n=15)	\$2,900 (n=27)	\$3,500 (n=18)	\$3,000 (n=59)	\$3,200 (n=50)

Note:

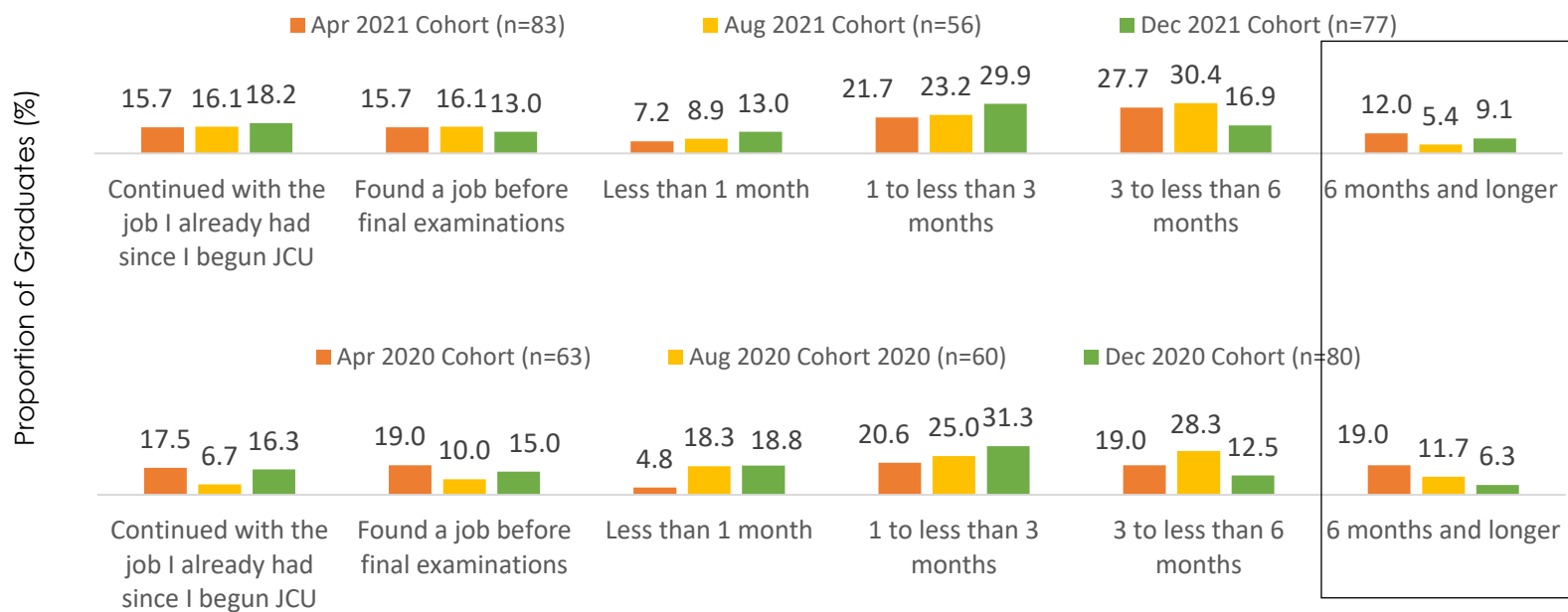
1. Base: All Economically Active Singaporean / PR graduates with a Bachelor's or Master's degree (Apr 2021 to Dec 2021 n=119) (Apr 2020 to Dec 2020 n=125).
2.  / : denotes a statistically higher / lower proportion of graduates within cohorts year-on-year at 95% confidence level.
3. : key narrative marker
4. Employed = Working Full-Time and Working Part-Time.
5. Economically Active = Working Full-Time, Working Part-Time, Accepted Job Offer, Starting Own Business, Unemployed but Actively Looking for Job
6. Overall Employment Rate = Employed / Economically Active.
7. Full-time Permanent Employed Rate = Full-time Permanently Employed / Economically Active.
8. Purchasing Power Parity was taken into consideration when comparing salaries across nationalities / countries. Source: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development: <https://data.oecd.org/>. PPP was not available for New Taiwan Dollar as such the typical exchange rate was used.



# Job Search Duration

In 2021, there were **more JCU graduates who were economically active** as compared to 2020. It was noted that the proportion of graduates who took **3 to 6 months to look for a job increased from 2020**. The **Dec 2021 cohort in particular saw more graduates spending more time** to search for a job at an overall level.

## Q4 How long were you looking for a job before becoming employed (after your final examinations)?



Economically active respondents who took 6 months or less to find a job (%)	2020 (%)	2021 (%)
Overall (all cohorts)*	87.7	90.6
Apr Cohort	81.0	88.0
Aug Cohort	88.3	94.6
Dec Cohort	93.8	91.0

Note:

1. Base: All graduates who were economically active and had secured a job, planning to start their job or were starting their own business.
2. ↑ / ↓: denotes a statistically higher / lower proportion of graduates in their respective activity status within cohorts year-on-year at 95% confidence level.
3. □: key narrative marker
4. \*% of all who are employed from all 3 cohorts and took 6 months or less to find a job.

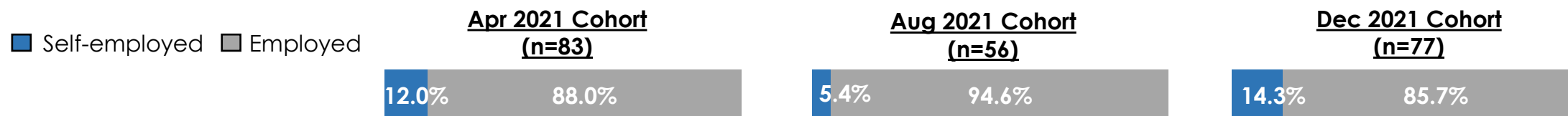
# Type of Employment and Organisation

Currently Employed / Working

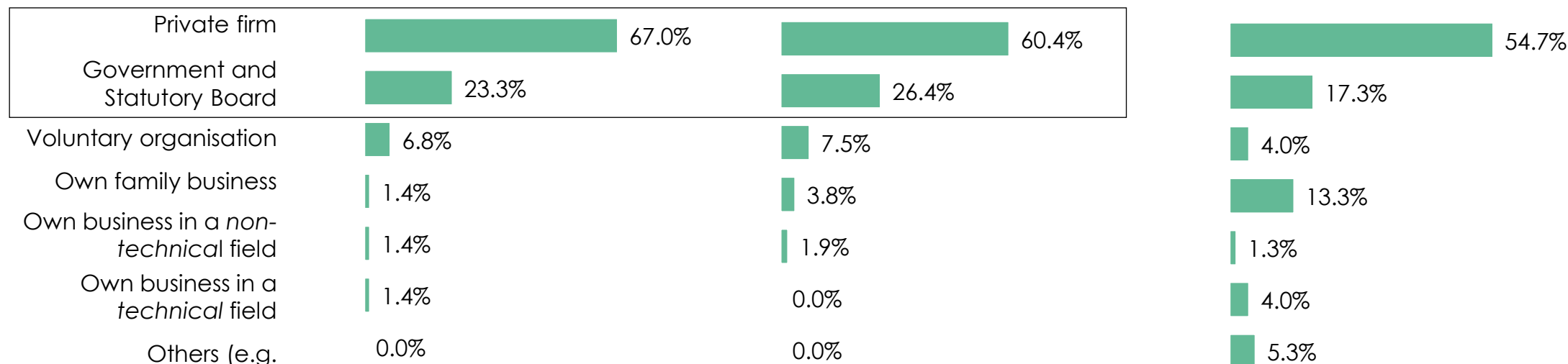


For all cohorts, the **majority of the graduates were employees of private entities with at least 6 in 10 being employed in 1**. Private firms, followed by **Government and Statutory Boards** were the top 2 employers of the graduates for all cohorts.

Q6 Which of the following best describes your employment status approximately 6 months after your final examinations?



Q10. What is the type of organisation you were working in approximately 6 months after your final examinations?



Note:

1. Base: All graduates who were currently working, accepted job offer or planning to start their own business.
2.  : key narrative marker



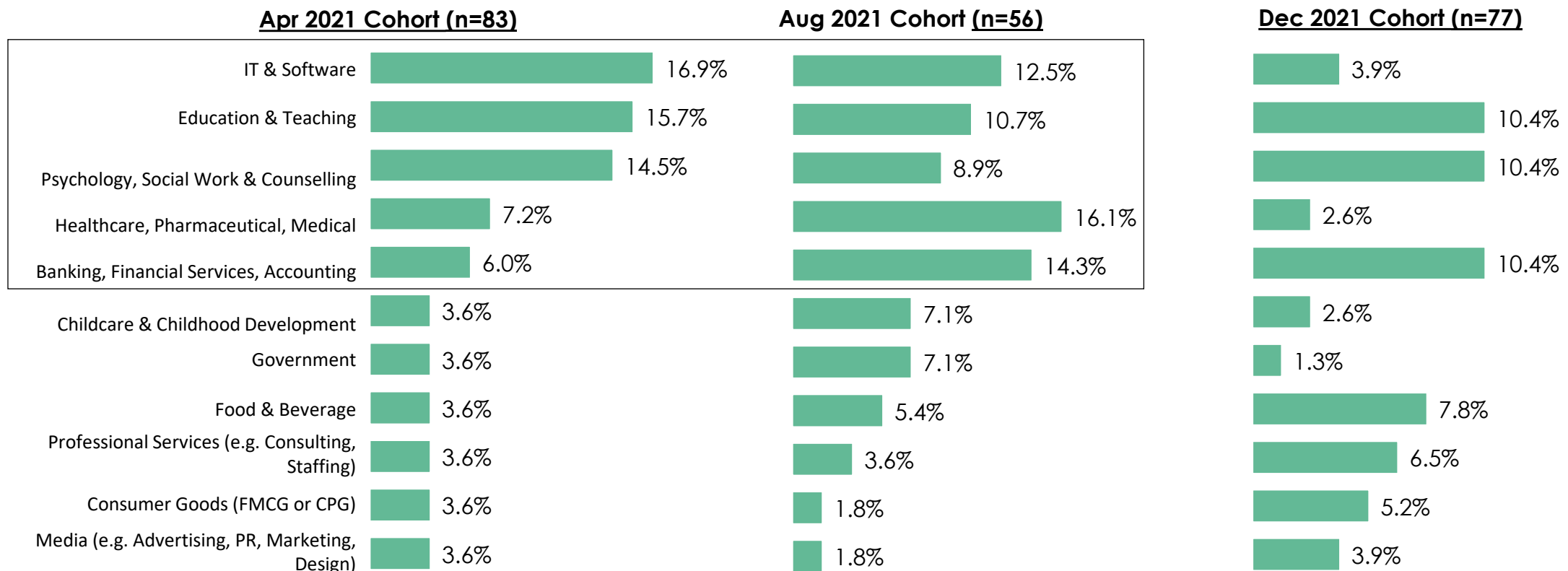
# Top 10 Industries of Employment

Currently Employed / Working



Graduates from the Apr 2021 cohort commonly selected “**IT and Software**” as the industry of their employment. For the Aug 2021 cohort on the other hand, “**Healthcare, Pharmaceutical, Medical**” was the top industry.

## Q11. Which industry were you working in approximately 6 months after your final examinations?



Note:

1. Base: All graduates who were currently working, accepted job offer or planning to start their own business.
2.  : key narrative marker

# Roles Employed

Currently Employed / Working

**OVERVIEW OF  
EMPLOYMENT  
STATUS**



The common roles that graduates held were in areas of “**Project Management**”, “**Teaching / Training**” and “**Sales**”. In contrast, “**Consultant**” was the least common roles among graduates across the Apr 2021 and Aug 2021 cohorts.

## Q12. What was your role in this organisation?

Types of Roles in Organisation		Apr 2021 Cohort (n=83)		Aug 2021 Cohort (n=56)		Dec 2021 Cohort (n=77)	
S/N	Roles	n	%	n	%	n	%
1	Project Management / Operations / Specialist	37	44.6%	26	46.4%	14	18.2%
2	Teaching / Training	14	16.9%	9	16.1%	5	6.5%
3	Sales	8	9.6%	2	3.6%	6	7.8%
4	Administrative / Secretarial	5	6.0%	4	7.1%	10	13.0%
5	Engineering	4	4.8%	1	1.8%	3	3.9%
6	Marketing / Advertising	3	3.6%	2	3.6%	13	16.9%
7	Finance / Accounting	3	3.6%	6	10.7%	4	5.2%
8	Human Resources	3	3.6%	2	3.6%	4	5.2%
9	Executive / Manager / Management	2	2.4%	2	3.6%	8	10.4%
10	Infocomm Technology	2	2.4%	0	0.0%	1	1.3%
11	Logistics	1	1.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
12	Others (e.g. Refused)	1	1.2%	0	0.0%	1	1.3%
13	Corporate Communications	0	0.0%	1	1.8%	1	1.3%
14	Legal	0	0.0%	1	1.8%	1	1.3%
15	Consultant	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	7.8%

Note:

1. Base: All graduates who were currently working, accepted job offer or planning to start their own business.
2.  : key narrative marker

# Positions / Job Levels Employed

Currently Employed / Working



The majority of the graduates across all cohorts held **non-managerial positions**, followed by **junior management level roles** within the organisation. This **finding was consistent** with that of the previous cycle.

## Q13 Which of the following best describes your latest job level within that organisation?

Types of Positions / Job Levels Employed		Apr 2021 Cohort (n=83)		Aug 2021 Cohort (n=56)		Dec 2021 Cohort (n=77)	
S/N	Job Levels	n	%	n	%	n	%
1	Top Management (e.g. C-Suite Executives)	4	4.8%	0	0.0%	3	3.9%
2	Senior Management	1	1.2%	4	7.1%	3	3.9%
3	Middle Management	10	12.0%	1	1.8%	12	15.6%
4	Junior Management	15	18.1%	9	16.1%	23	29.9%
5	Non-Managerial (e.g. Entry Level)	48	57.8%	32	57.1%	31	40.3%
6	Administrative	2	2.4%	5	8.9%	2	2.6%
7	Sole Proprietor	0	0.0%	2	3.6%	2	2.6%
8	Others (e.g. professionals / specialised roles)	3	3.6%	3	5.4%	1	1.3%

Note:

1. Base: All graduates who were currently working, accepted job offer or planning to start their own business.
2.  : key narrative marker

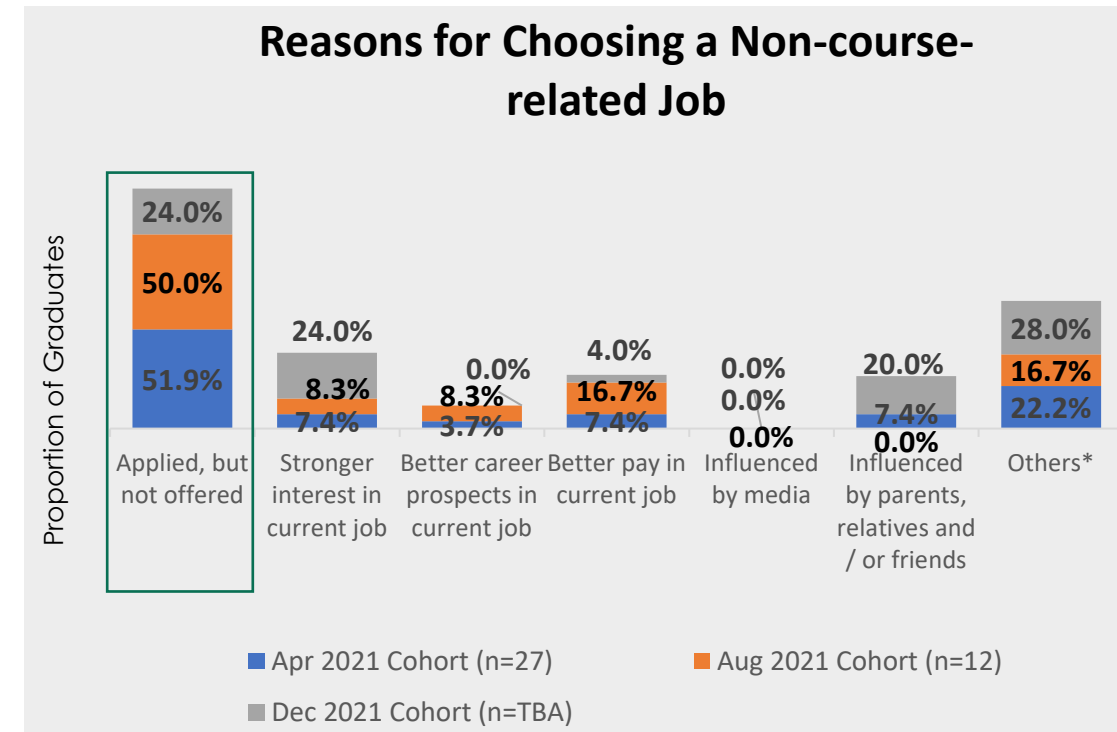
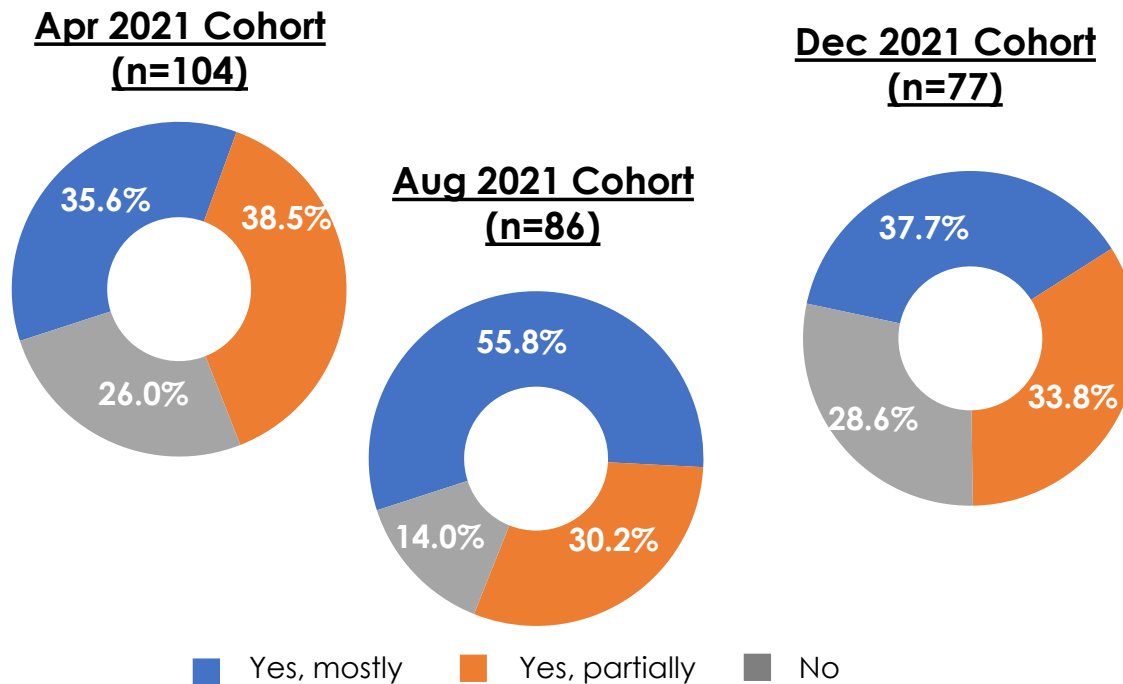
# Relatedness of Course of Study

Currently Employed / Working / Looking for Employment



There was a **larger proportion of graduates from the Aug 2021 cohort who were employed / looking for employment related to their course of study**. Graduates who had been employed / looking for employment unrelated to their course of study shared that they **had applied for a relevant job but was not offered**.

**Q16a and Q16b** Is the nature of your job that you are working / most likely to work in related to your course of study at JCU?  
**Q17** What is the MAIN REASON for working in a job that is not related to your course of study?



Note:

1. Base: All graduates who are currently working or "not working but actively looking and available for work".
2.  : key narrative marker \* Others included reasons such as "just want a job fast", "just exploring", "trying new things", "planning to further studies".

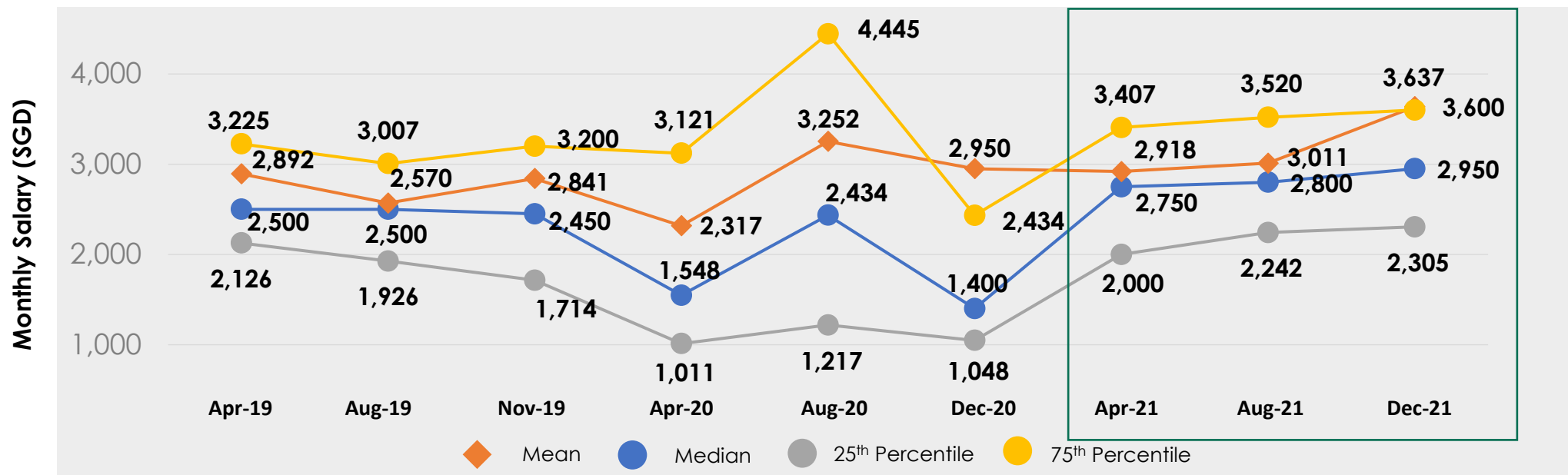
# Gross Monthly Salary

Currently Employed / Working in Full-time Permanent Positions



A year-on-year comparison (within cohorts) revealed that the **gross monthly salaries of JCU graduates from the Apr cohorts had increased over the past 12 months**. Mean salaries of graduates have been relatively consistent since Dec 2020.

**Q14b Please indicate your gross monthly salary excluding bonuses\* in the currency you receive your salary in approximately 6 months after your final examinations.**



Note:

1. Base: All Economically Active graduates who were currently working in full-time permanent positions. (2021 n=137) (2020 n=135)
2.    : key narrative marker
3. Purchasing Power Parity was taken into consideration when comparing salaries across nationalities / countries. Source: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development: <https://data.oecd.org/>. PPP was not available for New Taiwan Dollar as such the typical exchange rate was used.

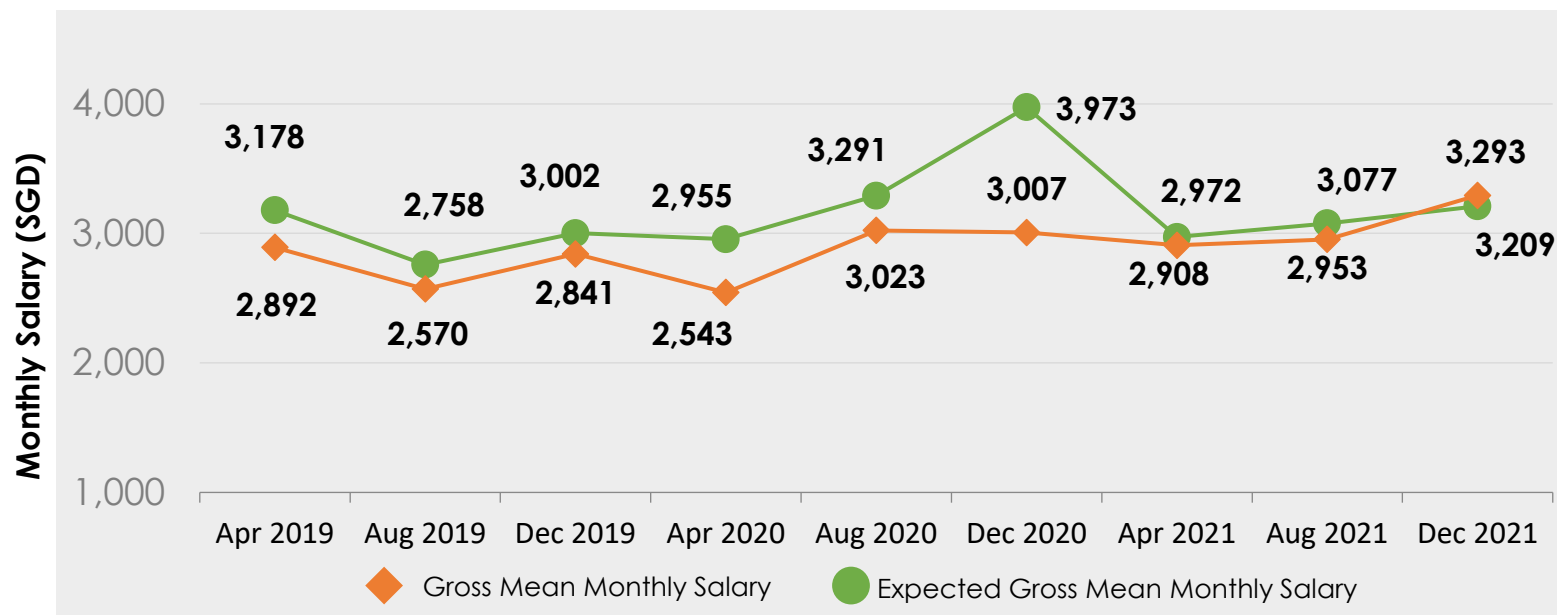
# Expected Monthly Salary

Currently Employed / Working in Full-time Positions



Similar to previous cycle's findings, graduates from all cohorts received a monthly salary that was lower than their expected. **Gaps between expected and actual salaries across the cohorts had declined** as compared to the past survey.

**Q15 What is the minimum gross monthly salary excluding bonuses\* would you expect for a full-time job requiring your degree qualification?**



Cohort	Expected Gross Salary	Gross Mean Monthly Salary	Difference	%(Actual - Expected Salary)
Apr 2019	SGD \$3,178	SGD \$2,892	SGD \$286	-9.9%
Aug 2019	SGD \$2,758	SGD \$2,570	SGD \$188	-7.3%
Dec 2019	SGD \$3,002	SGD \$2,841	SGD \$161	-5.7%
Apr 2020	SGD \$2,955	SGD \$2,543	SGD \$412	-16.2%
Aug 2020	SGD \$3,291	SGD \$3,023	SGD \$268	-8.9%
Dec 2020	SGD \$3,973	SGD \$3,007	SGD \$966	-32.1%
Apr 2021	SGD \$2,972	SGD \$2,908	SGD \$64	-2.2% ↑
Aug 2021	SGD \$3,077	SGD \$2,953	SGD \$124	-4.2%
Dec 2021	SGD \$3,209	SGD \$3,293	SGD \$84	+2.6% ↑

Note:

1. Base: All Economically Active graduates who were currently working in full-time positions. (2021 n=173) (2020 n=171)
2. ↑ / ↓ : denotes a statistically higher / lower proportion of graduates within cohorts year-on-year at 95% confidence level.
3. □ : key narrative marker
4. Purchasing Power Parity was taken into consideration when comparing salaries across nationalities / countries. Source: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development: <https://data.oecd.org/>



# Top 3 Most Sought After Industries for Employment

## Job Seekers

Job Seekers from both the Apr and Aug 2021 cohorts preferred to be employed in the “Banking, Financial Services, Accounting” industry. There were more graduates from the Dec 2021 cohort who preferred roles in IT & Software.

**Q11 Which industry are you most likely to work in for your next job?**



Note:

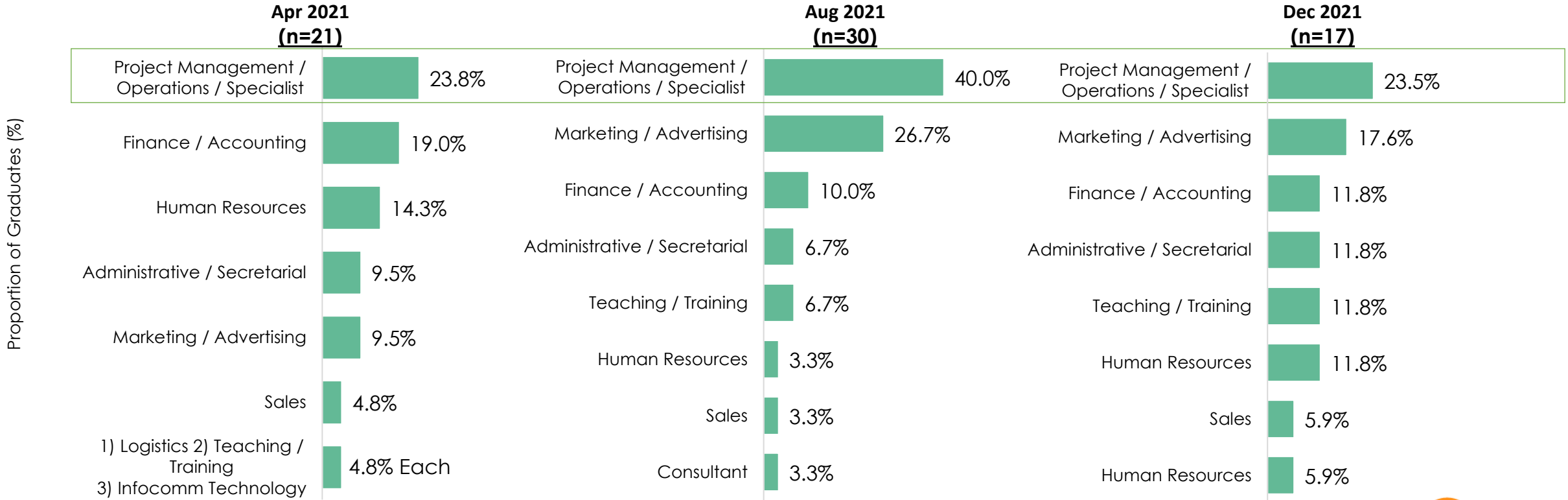
1. Base: All respondents who were not employed but actively looking and available for work. (n=68)
2. Only the top 3 industries were presented.
3. : key narrative marker



# Top 7 Roles Most Likely to be Employed in Job Seekers

Job Seekers typically envisioned **themselves being employed in “Project Management” roles.**

**Q12 What was the role that you are most likely to take for your next job?**



Note:

1. Base: All respondents who were not employed but actively looking and available for work. (2021 n=68).
2. Only top 7 roles were presented.
3.  : key narrative marker

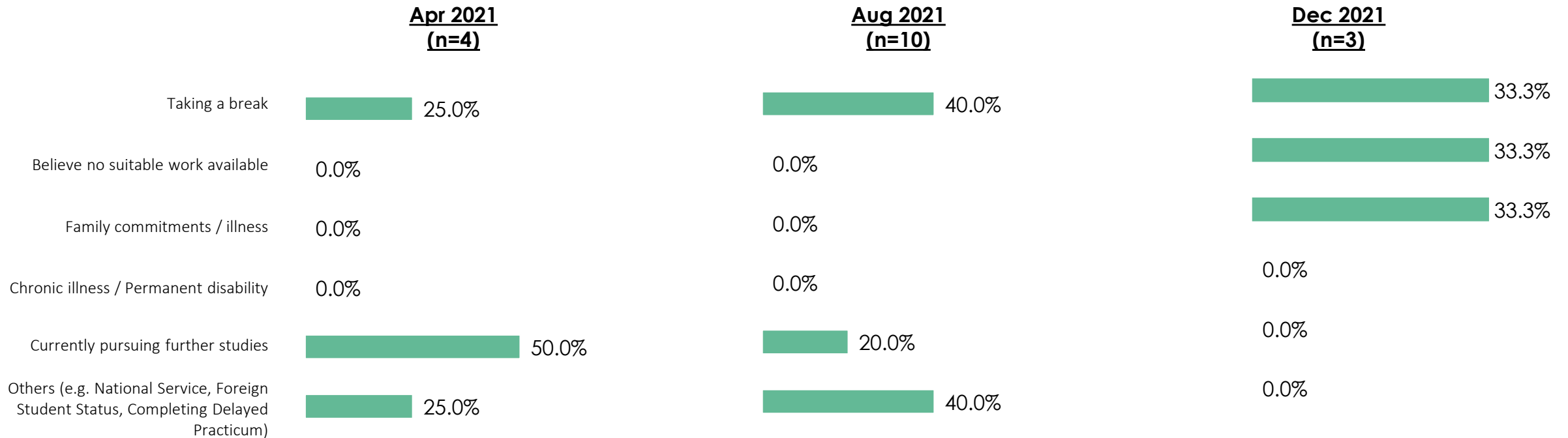


# Unemployed and not Actively Seeking Employment



Graduates who were unemployed and not actively seeking employment indicated various reasons, including Taking a Break, Currently Pursuing Further Studies, National Service etc.

## Q5 What was your main reason for not working and not looking for a job?



Note:

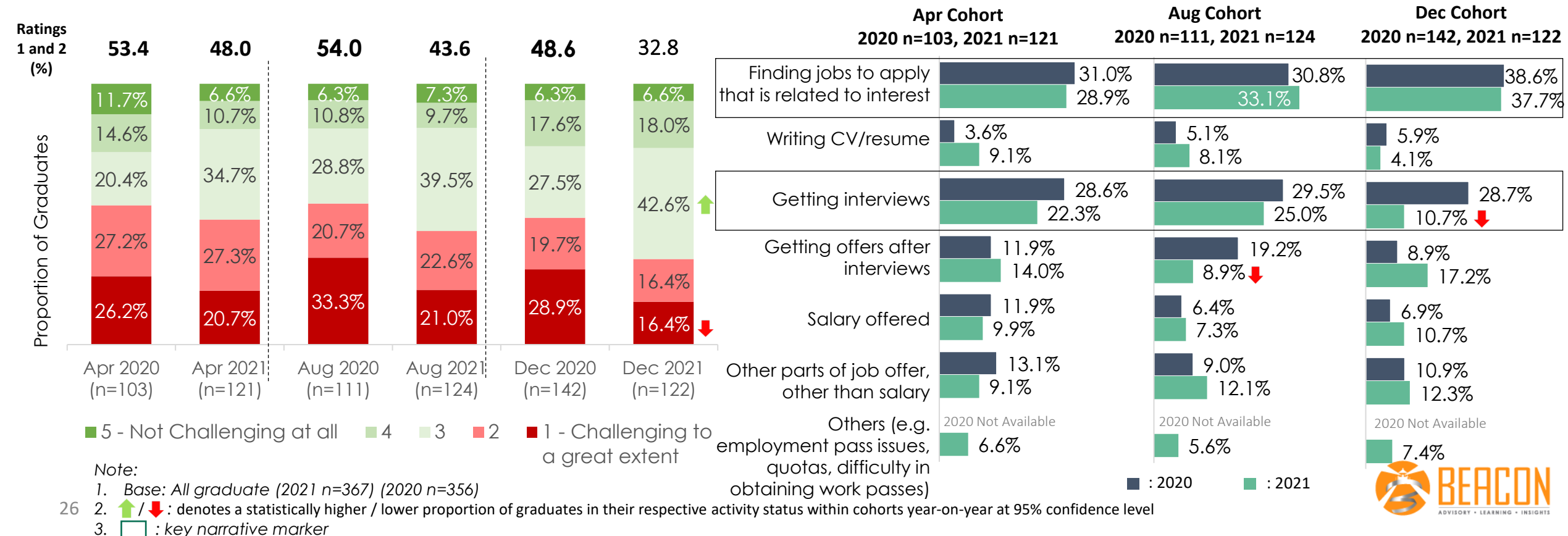
1. Base: All respondents who were unemployed and not actively looking for a job. (2021 n=17)
2.  : key narrative marker



# Challenge in Job Search

The proportion of graduates who felt that it was challenging (i.e. ratings 1 and 2) to look for a job declined as compared to 2020. The main challenges that graduates faced was “Finding jobs to apply that is related to interest” (avg. 33.4%) followed by “Getting interviews” (avg. 28.9%). This was common across the cohorts. Getting offers after interviews was of a lesser challenge for the Aug 2021 cohort as compared to 2020.

**Q24. On a scale of 1 to 5, how challenging was it for you when looking for a job?**  
**Q25. What is the main challenge/difficulty you face when looking for a job?**





# For Consideration

## BACKGROUND

By and large, JCU graduates in 2021 felt that they had **benefitted from their course / school in all fronts** (e.g. significant improvements in the proportion who had benefitted in “Developing New Job Skills”, “Given Pay Rise” and “Given Promotions”, “Written Communication”, “Oral Communication / Presentation Skills” etc).

There were **areas / skills / benefits which had relatively strong influence on the level of graduates’ satisfaction but did not score as well** as the other aspects in relative comparison.

## SUGGESTION

JCU may wish to develop action plans to engage the graduates / undergrads on the following aspects / skills:

### Aspects / Skills Desired by Graduates

1. More Productive on Job
2. Able to Deliver Better Service
3. Taking This Course Made Me More Employable
4. International Outlook and Global Adaptability
5. Enhance Employability
6. Prepare Me for the Workforce
7. Career Search

### Aspects / Skills Which Registered a Marginal Decline

1. International Outlook and Global Adaptability (T3B down by 0.5% from 88.5%).