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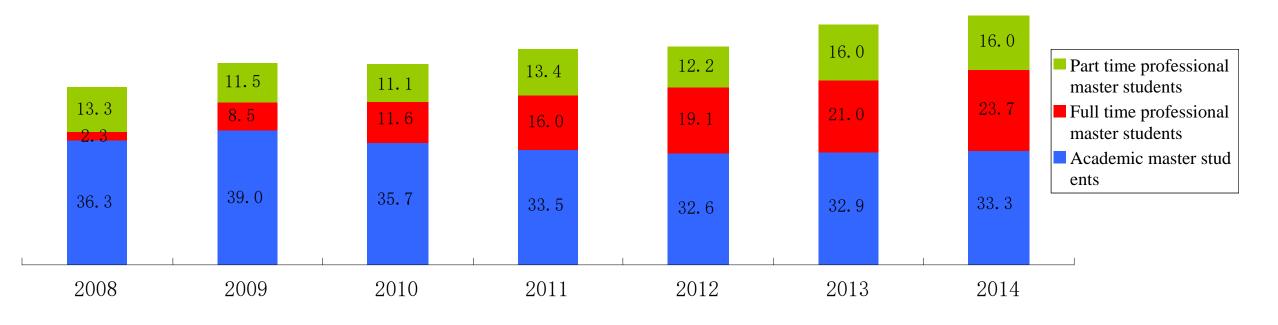


1. Background Introduction

♦ The first profession degree program, Master of Business Administration, was established in 1990 in China. And the professional degree education has experienced a remarkable development since then. A three-level professional degree system has been established, including Bachelor, Master and Doctor in China. Currently there are 39 categories of professional degrees, including 39 types' professional Master degrees, 5 types' professional Doctoral degrees and only one type professional Bachelor degree in Architecture. So the development of professional graduate education, especially in master degree level, is the main body of China's professional degree education.



♦ Chart 1: Changing recruitment numbers of Master degree students from year 2008 to 2014 (in 10,000)





2. Research Methodology and Sample Description

♦ (1) Research Methodology

- ♦ This research is part of a key research project supported by the Ministry of Education-"Innovative Training Practices of Professional Master Degree Education", which is undertaken by the Institute of Higher Education, Beihang University (2014-2016). Professional master degree graduates' employment is one of the research themes.
- ♦ Web-based questionnaire survey (graduates from year 2011 to 2014) and address the following questions mainly:
 - -current employment, including employment status, employer/institution, job types, working positions ect.;
- -job-search methods;
- -income;
- -relevance of the field of study;
- -self-evaluation;

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-ioh satisfaction:



♦ (2) Sample Description

Attribute	Туре	Number	Percent
	Male	514	52.4%
Gender	Female	466	47.6%
	Total	980	100.0%
	Universities of "985 Project"	407	41.2%
Type of university	Universities of "211 Project"	133	13.5%
	Local Universities	448	45.3%
	Total	988	100.0%
	Traditional Profession Master Programs	261	27.0%
	Master of Engineering	423	43.7%
Major	Master of Finance and Managemen	148	15.3%
	Other	136	14.0%
	Total	968	100.0%



⋄ 3. Research results

♦ (1) Current employment Status

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Employed inside of China	832	84.2	85	85
	Further Study domestic	50	5.1	5.1	90.1
	unemployed	32	3.2	3.3	93.4
	Employed flexibly	26	2.6	2.7	96.1
	Self-employed	21	2.1	2.1	98.2
	Employed abroad	10	1.0	1.0	99.2
	Further study abroad	5	.5	.5	99.7
	Join the Army	3	.3	.3	100
	Missing System	9	.9		
	Total	988	100.0		



♦ (2) **Employment locations**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	East China around Shanghai	377	38.2	38.5
	North China around Beijing	338	34.2	34.6
	North-west China	78	7.9	8.0
	North-east China	65	6.6	6.6
	Central China	46	4.7	4.7
	South China	40	4.0	4.1
	South-west China	27	2.7	2.8
	Abroad	7	0.7	0.7
	Total	978	99.0	100
	Missing System	10	1.0	
Total		988	100.0	



♦ (3) Employers

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	State-owned Enterprises	297	30.1	32.8	32.8
	Government Institutions	233	23.5	25.8	58.6
	Private Enterprises	224	22.7	24.8	83.4
	Foreign Enterprises	105	10.6	11.6	95.0
	Others	45	4.6	5.0	100.0
	Total	904	91.5	100.0	
Missing	System	84	8.5		
Total		988	100.0		



♦ (4) Economic sectors

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Research and Development	129	13.1	14.3	14.3
	Manufacture	105	10.6	11.7	26.0
	Information System/Internet Service/E-Business	100	10.1	11.1	37.1
	Bank/Finance/Investment	76	7.7	8.4	45.5
	Government Institution	60	6.1	6.7	52.2
	Others	430	43.5	47.8	100
	Missing System	88	8.9		
Total		988	100.0		



⋄ (5) Working positions

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Research and Development	302	30.6	33.7	33.7
	Sales and Trade	184	18.7	20.6	54.3
	Finance/Accounting	74	7.5	8.3	62.6
	Public Administration	73	7.4	8.2	70.8
	Information System/ Technology Management	49	5.0	5.5	76.3
	Law	36	3.6	4.0	80.3
	Human Resource Management	21	2.1	2.3	82.6
	Others	156	15.8	17.4	100
	Missing System	93	9.4		
Total		988	100.0	100.0	

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♦ (6) Job-search methods

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Job advertisement through internet	255	25.8	28.8	28.8
	Career Services by University	140	14.2	15.8	44.6
	Job Fair on Campus	138	14.0	15.6	60.2
	Recommendation by University/ Supervisor/ Alumnus	121	12.2	13.7	73.9
	Job Fair outside University	81	8.2	9.2	83.1
	Recommendation by Relatives	68	6.9	7.7	90.8
	Job Service Organization	15	1.5	1.7	92.5
	Others	66	6.7	7.5	100.0
	Total	884	89.5	100.0	
	Missing System	104	10.5		
Total		988	100.0		

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⋄ (7) **Income**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Less than 3000RMB	92	9.3	10.3	
	3001-5000RMB	274	27.7	30.7	41.0
	5001-7000RMB	218	22.1	24.4	65.5
	7001-9000RMB	121	12.2	13.6	79.0
	More than 9000RMB	187	18.9	21,0	100.0
	Total	892	90.3	100.0	
Missing	System	96	9.7		
Total		988	100.0		



⋄ (8) Relevance of the field of study

	-	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	very relevant	205	20.7	22.8	22.8
	relevant	307	31.1	34.2	57.0
	middle	230	23.3	25.6	82.6
	little	87	8.8	9.7	92.3
	Not at all	69	7.0	7.7	100
	Total	898	90.9	100.0	
Missing	System	90	9.1		
Total		988	100.0		



♦ (9) Self evaluation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Satisfied	59	6.0	6.0	6.0
	Satisfied	382	38.7	38.9	44.9
	Middle	419	42.4	42.6	87.5
	Little	103	10.4	10.5	98.0
	Not at all	20	2.0	2.0	100
	Missing System	5	.5		
Total		988	100.0	100.0	



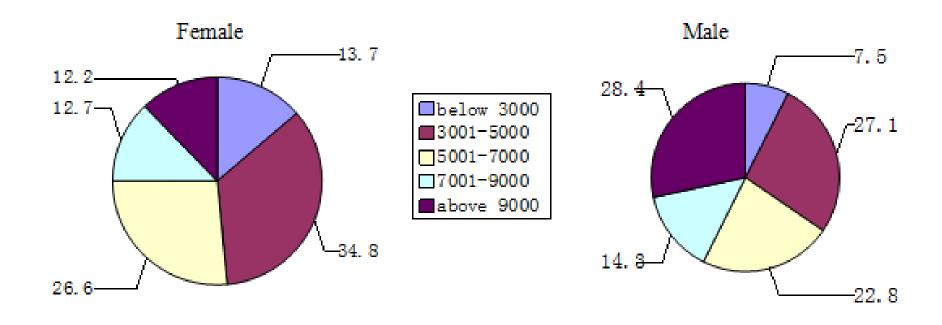
\diamondsuit (10) Job satisfaction

	-	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very Satisfied	85	8.6	9.5	9.5
	Satisfied	346	35.0	38.6	48.0
	Middle	380	38.5	42.4	90.4
	Little	64	6.5	7.1	97.5
	Not at all	22	2.2	2.5	100.0
	Total	897	90.8	100.0	
Missing	System	91	9.2		
Total		988	100.0		



♦4. Findings

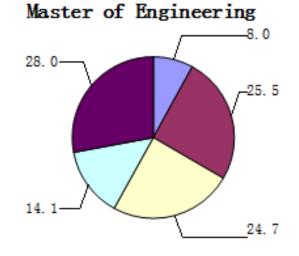
(1) Gender differences in the employment market



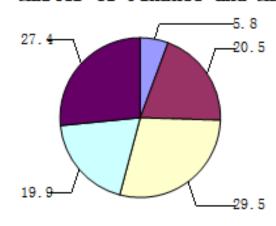


(2) Major differences in the employment market

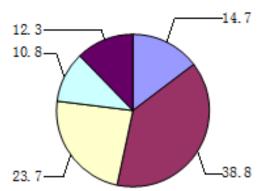
Waster of Facilities

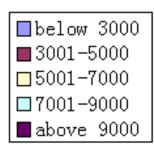


Master of Finance and Management



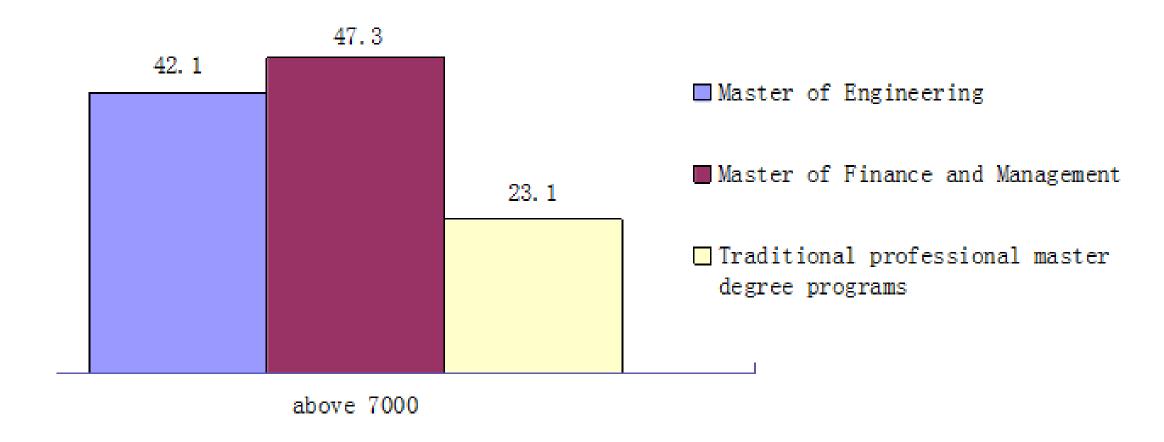
Traditional Master





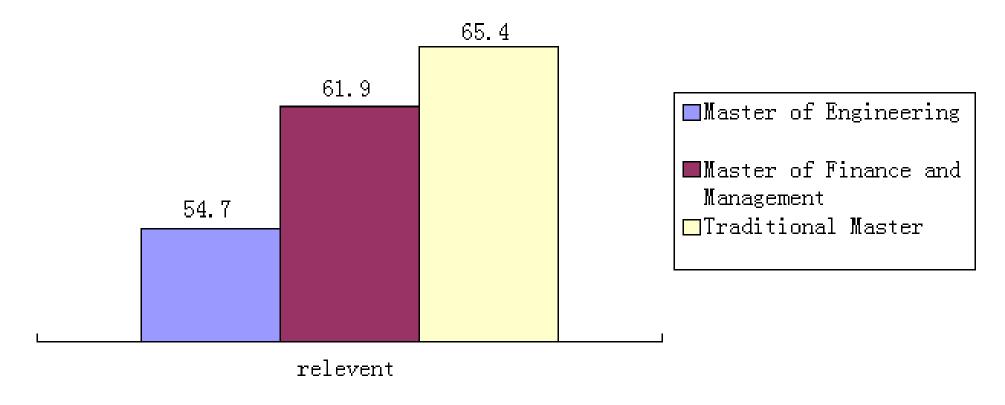
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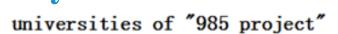


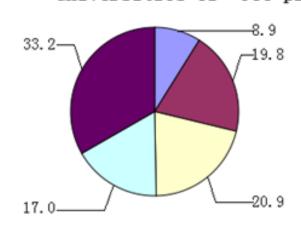
⋄ (3) Relevance of the field of study

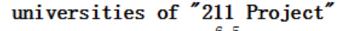


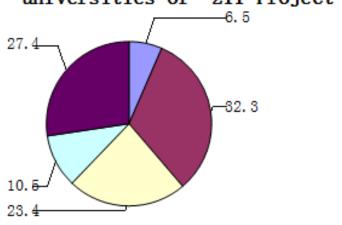


(4) University differences in the employment market

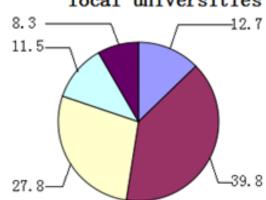


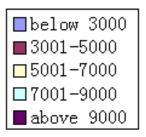




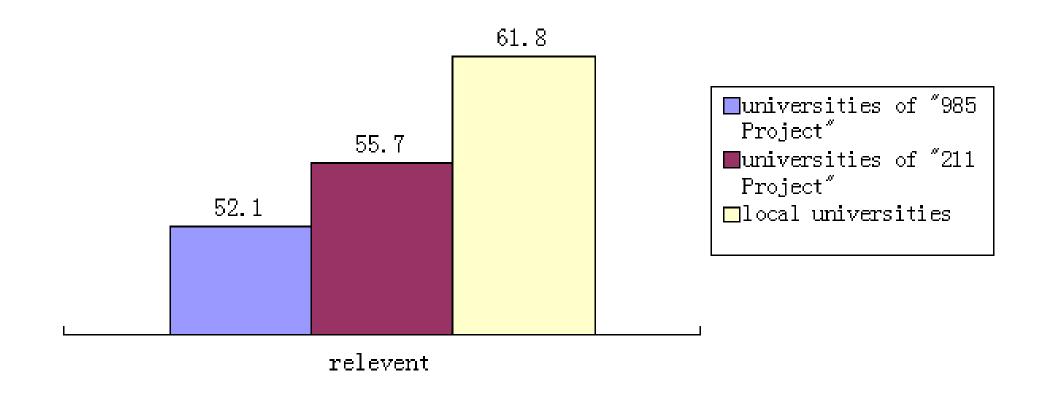


local universities











♦5. Conclusion

♦ The development of full-time professional master education is still a new thing in China. And this survey is just a small part of the whole project. Based on the survey results, the graduates' employment and work situation can be shown to some extent.