SURVEY FINDINGS

1. <u>Employment Situation</u>

1.1 Among the 2,319 respondents, 1,608 graduates (69.3%) were *full-time employed*. The distribution of graduates by Employment Status is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Distribution of Graduates by Employment Status in 2018-2022

Year	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
No. of Respondents	2319	2,366	2,155	2,240	2,207
Full-time employed	69.3%	71.9%	68.1%	76.1%	79.3%
Further studies	19.7%	17.5%	19.9%	13.7%	12.6%
Self-employed	1.1%	1.1%	1.6%	1.1%	0.6%
Temporarily employed	1.0%	1.4%	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%
Part-time employed	2.0%	1.3%	2.6%	2.5%	2.6%
Not seeking employment	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%	1.3%	1.2%
Still seeking employment	1.6%	1.6%	1.8%	1.2%	1.0%
Others (e.g., emigrated or returned to homeland)	4.5%	4.6%	4.5%	3.7%	2.2%

1.2 The overall still seeking employment rate was 1.6%, same as last year. Among these 38 graduates, the main reasons for still seeking employment were:

Reasons for unemployment	No. of graduates
Still looking for a job of choice	21
Started applying for jobs only recently	16
Health Issue	1

1.3 The distribution of employment situation by school is shown in Table 2. Details of employment situation by program are shown in Appendix 1.

Table 2: Distribution of Employment Situation by School in 2022

School	IPO	SBM	SENG	SHSS	SSCI
No. of Respondents	59	836	784	70	570
Full-time employed	79.7%	77.0%	71.4%	60.0%	55.3%
Further studies	15.3%	10.2%	19.6%	27.1%	33.2%
Self-employed	0.0%	1.6%	0.8%	0.0%	1.1%
Temporarily employed	0.0%	0.6%	1.1%	0.0%	1.8%
Part-time employed	1.7%	1.2%	1.7%	4.3%	3.5%
Not seeking employment	1.7%	0.4%	1.0%	1.4%	0.5%
Still seeking employment	0.0%	1.2%	1.7%	2.9%	2.3%
Others (e.g., emigrated or returned to homeland)	1.7%	7.9%	2.7%	4.3%	2.5%

IPO: Interdisciplinary Programs OfficeSBM: School of Business and Management

SENG: School of Engineering

SHSS: School of Humanities and Social Science

SSCI: School of Science

1.4 The distribution of employment situation by program is shown in Appendix 1.

2. <u>Employment Sector</u>

2.1 Among the five employment sectors, *Commerce and Business* remained the largest sector employing 818 graduates (61.0%). (Tables 3 and 4)

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

Employment Sector	20	22	2021		
Employment Sector	No.	%	No.	%	
Commerce and Business	818	61.0	855	62.9	
Engineering and Industry	348	25.9	316	23.3	
Education	112	8.4	105	7.7	
Community and Social Services	34	2.5	39	2.9	
Government and Related Organizations	30	2.2	44	3.2	
Total Respondents	1342	100	1359	100	

Table 4: Distribution of Employment Sector by School in 2022

Employment Sector	IF	PO SBM		3M	SENG		SHSS		SSCI	
Employment Sector	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Commerce and Business	28	68.3	488	88.9	193	40.5	22	62.9	87	36.3
Engineering and Industry	10	24.4	32	5.8	251	52.6	1	2.8	54	22.5
Education	0	0	12	2.2	21	4.4	4	11.4	75	31.2
Community and Social Services	0	0	8	1.5	4	0.8	5	14.3	17	7.1
Government and Related Organizations	3	7.3	9	1.6	8	1.7	3	8.6	7	2.9
Total Respondents	41	100	549	100	477	100	35	100	240	100

2.2 The distribution of employment sector by program is shown in Appendix 2.

3. <u>Job Nature</u>

3.1 Of those in full-time employment, the three most popular types of job nature were *Engineering* (20.1%), *Administration / Management* (17.8%) and *Banking / Finance* (16.8%). Table 5 illustrates the distribution of the job nature from 2018 to 2022.

Table 5: Distribution of Full-time and Self-employed Graduates by Job Nature 2018-2022

Job Nature	20	22	20	21	20	20	20	19	20	18
Job Nature	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Engineering	275	20.1	288	20.7	272	21.8	352	21.9	393	23.1
Administration / Management	244	17.8	265	19.1	212	17.0	255	15.8	263	15.5
Banking / Finance	231	16.8	214	15.4	187	15.0	216	13.4	289	17
System Analysis & Computer Programming	230	16.8	188	13.5	185	14.8	235	14.6	193	11.3
Accounting / Auditing / Taxation	94	6.9	138	9.9	115	9.2	189	11.7	140	8.2
Marketing / Sales	85	6.2	82	5.9	72	5.8	92	5.7	101	5.9
Teaching / Lecturing	70	5.1	59	4.2	71	5.7	73	4.5	91	5.3
Scientific / Research Work	65	4.7	50	3.6	54	4.3	54	3.4	55	3.2
Clerical Work	21	1.5	14	1	11	0.9	13	0.8	20	1.2
Health / Medical Services	15	1.1	30	2.2	19	1.5	22	1.4	21	1.2
Economic, Statistical & Mathematical Work	13	1	7	0.5	5	0.4	11	0.7	14	0.8
Service Work	10	0.7	16	1.2	13	1.0	42	2.6	38	2.2
Art & Design	5	0.4	1	0.1	3	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.1
Merchandising / Purchasing	4	0.3	10	0.7	8	0.6	7	0.4	11	0.6
Architecture / Surveying	2	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0
Aircraft & Marine	2	0.1	5	0.4	4	0.3	8	0.5	20	1.2
Author / Journalist	2	0.1	2	0.1	3	0.2	7	0.4	4	0.2
Insurance / Real Estate Services	1	0.1	9	0.6	7	0.6	16	1	18	1.1
Work in Religion	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.2	4	0.3	15	0.9
Advertising / Public Relations	0	0	1	0.1	2	0.2	7	0.4	4	0.2
Legal Services	0	0	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.1	3	0.2
Social Services	0	0	0	0	1	0.1	0	0	2	0.1
Protective Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.2	0	0
Media & Communication	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.2
Interpretation & Translation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	1	0.1	7	0.5	1	0.1	0	0	3	0.2
Total	1371	100	1389	100	1249	100	1,610	100	1,702	100

3.2 The major job nature categories among the five Schools/Office are shown below. (Table 6)

Table 6: Distribution of Job Nature by School in 2022

Job Nature	IPO		SE	SBM		SENG		ISS	SSCI	
Job Nature	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Engineering	8	19	2	0.4	251	52.1	1	2.8	13	5.2
Administration/Management	12	28.6	148	26.3	37	7.7	14	38.9	33	13.3
Banking/Finance	8	19	196	34.9	9	1.9	7	19.4	11	4.4
System Analysis & Computer Programming	11	26.2	45	8	142	29.5	2	5.6	30	12.0
Accounting/Auditing/Taxation	1	2.4	86	15.3	0	0	0	0	7	2.8
Marketing/Sales	2	4.8	60	10.7	2	0.4	4	11.1	17	6.8
Teaching/Lecturing	0	0	11	2	12	2.5	5	13.9	42	16.9
Scientific/Research Work	0	0	0	0	15	3.1	0	0	50	20.1
Clerical Work	0	0	2	0.4	4	0.8	1	2.8	14	5.6
Others	0	0	12	2.1	10	2.1	2	5.6	32	12.9
Total	42	100	562	100	482	100	36	100	249	100

3.3 The distribution of job nature by program is shown in Appendix 3.

4. **Gross Monthly Income**

4.1 The calculation of gross monthly income takes into account basic monthly salary as well as the commission, bonuses and allowances (e.g. meal and transportation allowances). (Tables 7, 8 and 9)

Table 7: Gross Monthly Income of Full-time and Self-employed Graduates by School (HKD)

School	IPO	SBM	SENG	SHSS	SSCI	Overall
Mean	42,020	31,875	22,933	22,674	22,142	26,859
Median	24,896	23,833	22,000	20,270	18,971	21,667
Minimum	16,000	10,800	12,500	15,000	11,500	10,800
Maximum	350,372	270,833	92,083	50,000	116,667	350,372

Table 8: Gross Monthly Income of Full-time and Self-employed Graduates by Employment Sector (HKD)

Employment Sector	Mean	Median
Commerce and Business	30,217	22,708
Engineering and Industry	22,159	21,400
Education	22,040	18,290
Government and Related Organizations	23,863	22,750
Community and Social Services	19,521	18,000
Overall	26,859	21,667

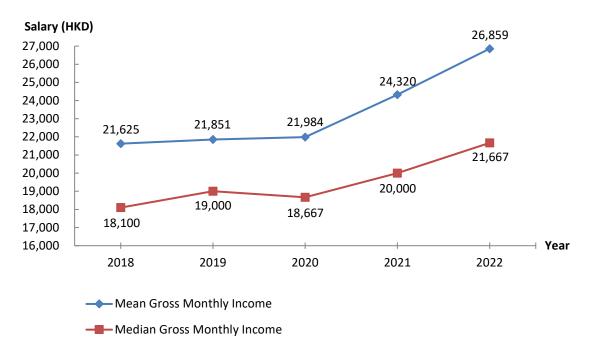
Table 9: Gross Monthly Income of Full-time and Self-employed Graduates by Major Job Nature (HKD)

Job Nature	Mean	Median
Engineering	22,332	22,000
Administration / Management	23,862	21,558
Banking / Finance	47,263	35,000
System Analysis & Computer Programming	28,323	23,000
Accounting / Auditing / Taxation	19,869	19,200
Overall	26,859	21,667

- **4.2** A list of employers of respondents by program is shown in Appendix 4.
- 4.3 The gross monthly income distributions of the respondents by program / by employment sector / by job nature are shown in Appendix 5a, 5b and 5c.

4.4 Figure 1 shows the distribution of the gross monthly income of full-time and self-employed graduates from 2018 to 2022.

Figure 1: Gross Monthly Income of Full-time and Self-employed Graduates in 2018-2022



No. of Respondents: 1,663 (2018) 1,520 (2019) 1,170 (2020) 1,263 (2021) 1,187 (2022)

5. Work Base and Frequent Travel Location

5.1 Among the 1,362 full-time and self-employed respondents who reported their work base location, 1,304 graduates (95.7%) reported that they were based in Hong Kong, whereas the rest (58 graduates or 4.3%) reported that they were based outside Hong Kong. (Table 10)

Table 10: Work Locations and Travel Destinations of Full-time and Self-employed Respondents

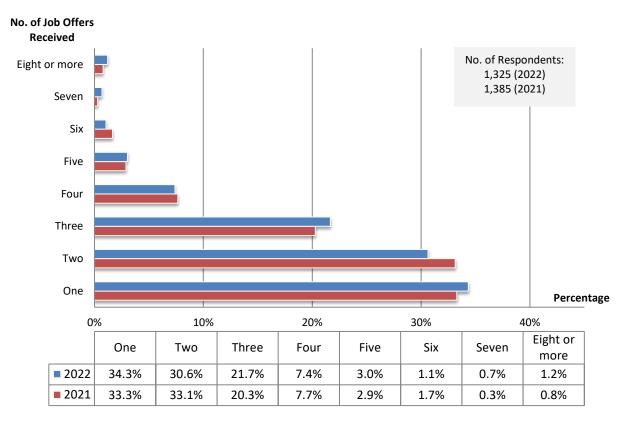
Number of respondents reported their work base location	1,362	(100%)
Based in Hong Kong	1,304	(95.7%)
Based outside Hong Kong	58	(4.3%)
Number of respondents who were based in Hong Kong	1,304	(100%)
Not required to travel frequently outside Hong Kong for work	1,278	(98.0%)
Required to travel frequently outside Hong Kong for work	26	(2.0%)
The major travel destinations include:	19	
Mainland China	14	
Singapore	3	
USA	2	
Others:	7	
Number of respondents who were based outside Hong Kong	58	(100%)
The major work base locations include:	42	(72.4%)
UK	14	
Mainland China	13	
USA	6	
Singapore	5	
Canada	4	
Others:	16	(27.6%)

6. Number of Job Offers

6.1 Out of the 1,325 respondents, 65.7% had more than one, 35.1% had more than two, 13.4% had more than three and 1.9% had seven or more offers. (Figure 2)

Figure 2: Number of Job Offers

Number of Job Offers (2022 vs 2021)

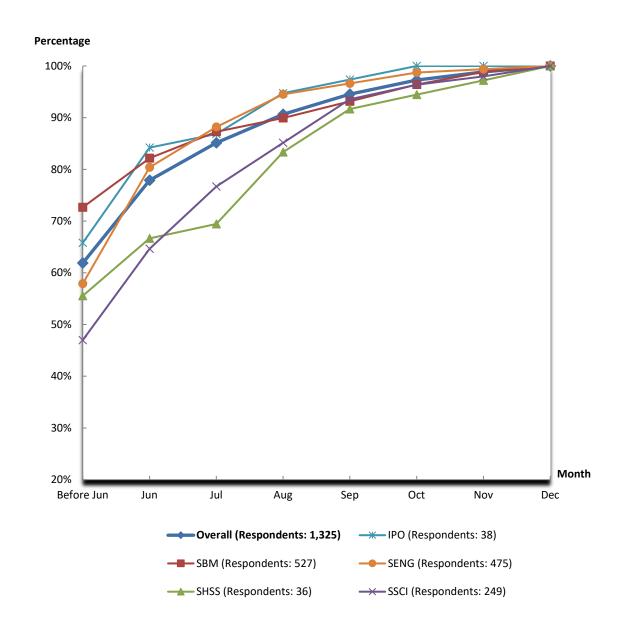


6.2 Details of number of job offers by program are shown in Appendix 6.

7. <u>Time of Obtaining First Job Offer</u>

7.1 By *June* 2022, 77.9% of the 1,325 respondents had received the first job offer. The percentage rose to 90.6% by *August* and 97.3% by *October*. (Figure 3)

Figure 3: Cumulative Percentage of Full-time and Self-employed Graduates Already Having Job Offers by Month



7.2 Details of time of obtaining first job offer by program are shown in Appendix 7.

8. **Graduates Pursuing Further Studies**

8.1 Among the 2,319 respondents, 456 (19.7%) decided to pursue further studies leading to a formal qualification. (Table 11)

Table 11: Graduates Pursuing Further Studies

Total number of respondents pursuing further studies	456	(100%)
IPO	9	(2.0%)
SBM	85	(18.6%)
SENG	154	(33.8%)
SHSS	19	(4.2%)
SSCI	189	(41.4%)
Number of respondents pursuing further studies in Hong Kong	251	(100%)
The major education institutions include:	217	(86.5%)
The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	155	(61.8%)
The University of Hong Kong	35	(13.9%)
The Chinese University of Hong Kong	16	(6.4%)
The Hong Kong Polytechnic University	11	(4.4%)
Others:	34	(13.5%)
Number of respondents pursuing further studies outside Hong Kong	205	(100%)
The major destinations include:	170	(82.9%)
UK	61	(29.8%)
USA	56	(27.3%)
Canada	19	(9.3%)
Singapore	12	(5.9%)
Germany	8	(3.9%)
Australia	6	(2.9%)
Mainland China	5	(2.4%)
Sweden	3	(1.5%)
Others:	35	(17.1%)
Number of respondents with reported fields of studies	400	(100%)
The most popular fields of studies are:	327	(81.8%)
Engineering & Technology	149	(37.3%)
Science	120	(30.0%)
Business & Management	58	(14.5%)
Others:	73	(18.2%)

Number of respondents with reported levels of degree of programs	401	(100%)
The levels of degree of the programs they enrolled in are:		
Postgraduate Diploma/Certificate	13	(3.2%)
Sub-degree	1	(0.3%)
Bachelor's Degree	9	(2.2%)
Master's Degree (Not by Research)	240	(59.9%)
Master's Degree (by Research)	77	(19.2%)
Doctoral Degree (Not by Research)	3	(0.8%)
Doctoral Degree (by Research)	51	(12.7%)
Others	7	(1.7%)

9. <u>Internship Experience</u>

- 9.1 Out of the 1,930 respondents, 1,625 graduates (84.2%) had internship experience during their study in the University. The remaining 305 graduates (15.8%) had no internship experience.
- **9.2** Respondents with internship experience were asked to indicate the internship mode and the number of internships that they had taken. (Table 12)

Table 12: Internship Experience

Number of respondents who reported their internship experience	1,930 (100%)
Had taken internships during their studies	1,625 (84.2%)
IPO	47 (2.9%)
SBM	628 (38.7%)
SENG	554 (34.1%)
SHSS	51 (3.1%)
SSCI	345 (21.2%)
Had not taken internships during their studies	305 (15.8%)
Number of respondents who had taken internships during their studies	1,625
Had full-time internship experience	1,273 (100%)
With 1 internship / job	440 (34.6%)
With 2 internships / jobs	357 (28.0%)
With 3 or more internships / jobs	476 (37.4%)
Had part-time internship experience	909 (100%)
With 1-3 internships / jobs	802 (88.2%)
With 4-6 internships / jobs	88 (9.7%)
With 7 or more internships / jobs	19 (2.1%)

9.3 Details of internship experience by program are shown in Appendix 8.

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