

SURVEY FINDINGS

1. Employment Situation

1.1 Among the 2,205 respondents, 1,512 graduates (68.6%) 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 2019-2023

Year	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
No. of Respondents	2205	2319	2,366	2,155	2,240
Full-time employed	68.6%	69.3%	71.9%	68.1%	76.1%
Further studies	19.8%	19.7%	17.5%	19.9%	13.7%
Self-employed	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%	1.6%	1.1%
Temporarily employed	0.8%	1.0%	1.4%	0.8%	0.5%
Part-time employed	2.3%	2.0%	1.3%	2.6%	2.5%
Not seeking employment	1.2%	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%	1.3%
Still seeking employment	2.2%	1.6%	1.6%	1.8%	1.2%
Others (e.g., emigrated or returned to homeland)	3.9%	4.5%	4.6%	4.5%	3.7%

1.2 The overall still seeking employment rate was 2.2%, 0.6 percentage point higher than 1.6% of last year. Among these 48 graduates, the main reasons for still seeking employment were:

<u>Reasons for unemployment</u>	<u>No. of graduates</u>
<i>Still looking for a job of choice</i>	30
<i>Started applying for jobs only recently</i>	18

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 2023

School	AIS	SBM	SENG	SHSS	SSCI
No. of Respondents	75	798	751	72	509
Full-time employed	65.3%	77.2%	68.3%	56.9%	57.6%
Further studies	25.3%	12.3%	20.9%	30.6%	27.5%
Self-employed	1.3%	1.8%	0.8%	0.0%	1.4%
Temporarily employed	0.0%	0.6%	0.9%	1.4%	1.0%
Part-time employed	1.3%	1.0%	1.9%	4.2%	4.7%
Not seeking employment	2.7%	0.5%	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%
Still seeking employment	1.3%	1.3%	2.7%	2.8%	2.9%
Others (e.g., emigrated or returned to homeland)	2.7%	5.4%	2.9%	2.8%	3.5%

AIS: Academy of Interdisciplinary Studies
 SBM: 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. Employment Sector

2.1 Among the five employment sectors, *Commerce and Business* remained the largest sector employing 694 graduates (56.6%). (Tables 3 and 4)

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

Employment Sector	2023		2022	
	No.	%	No.	%
Commerce and Business	694	56.6	818	61.0
Engineering and Industry	341	27.8	348	25.9
Education	130	10.6	112	8.4
Government and Related Organizations	34	2.8	30	2.2
Community and Social Services	28	2.3	34	2.5
Total Respondents	1227	100	1342	100

Table 4: Distribution of Employment Sector by School in 2023

Employment Sector	AIS		SBM		SENG		SHSS		SSCI	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Commerce and Business	26	60.5	414	83.1	163	37.4	16	50.0	75	34.4
Engineering and Industry	10	23.3	40	8.0	238	54.6	4	12.5	49	22.5
Education	3	7.0	21	4.2	24	5.5	6	18.8	76	34.9
Government and Related Organizations	2	4.7	16	3.2	9	2.1	2	6.3	5	2.3
Community and Social Services	2	4.7	7	1.4	2	0.5	4	12.5	13	6.0
Total Respondents	43	100	498	100	436	100	32	100	218	100

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

3. Job Nature

3.1 Of those in full-time employment, the three most popular types of job nature were *Engineering* (19.5%), *Banking / Finance* (17.0%) and *System Analysis & Computer Programming* (14.9%). Table 5 illustrates the distribution of the job nature from 2019 to 2023.

Table 5: Distribution of Full-time and Self-employed Graduates by Job Nature 2019-2023

Job Nature	2023		2022		2021		2020		2019	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Engineering	248	19.5	275	20.1	288	20.7	272	21.8	352	21.9
Banking / Finance	216	17.0	231	16.8	214	15.4	187	15.0	216	13.4
System Analysis & Computer Programming	190	14.9	230	16.8	188	13.5	185	14.8	235	14.6
Administration / Management	188	14.8	244	17.8	265	19.1	212	17.0	255	15.8
Accounting / Auditing / Taxation	102	8.0	94	6.9	138	9.9	115	9.2	189	11.7
Teaching / Lecturing	92	7.2	70	5.1	59	4.2	71	5.7	73	4.5
Marketing / Sales	75	5.9	85	6.2	82	5.9	72	5.8	92	5.7
Scientific / Research Work	50	3.9	65	4.7	50	3.6	54	4.3	54	3.4
Economic, Statistical & Mathematical Work	25	2.0	13	1	7	0.5	5	0.4	11	0.7
Clerical Work	19	1.5	21	1.5	14	1	11	0.9	13	0.8
Health / Medical Services	17	1.3	15	1.1	30	2.2	19	1.5	22	1.4
Aircraft & Marine	11	0.9	2	0.1	5	0.4	4	0.3	8	0.5
Service Work	11	0.9	10	0.7	16	1.2	13	1.0	42	2.6
Merchandising / Purchasing	7	0.6	4	0.3	10	0.7	8	0.6	7	0.4
Insurance / Real Estate Services	5	0.4	1	0.1	9	0.6	7	0.6	16	1
Social Services	5	0.4	0	0	0	0	1	0.1	0	0
Protective Services	3	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.2
Art & Design	2	0.2	5	0.4	1	0.1	3	0.2	1	0.1
Advertising / Public Relations	1	0.1	0	0	1	0.1	2	0.2	7	0.4
Author / Journalist	1	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1	3	0.2	7	0.4
Work in Religion	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.2	4	0.3
Architecture / Surveying	0	0	2	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1
Legal Services	0	0	0	0	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.1
Media & Communication	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interpretation & Translation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	3	0.2	1	0.1	7	0.5	1	0.1	0	0
Total	1272	100	1371	100	1389	100	1249	100	1610	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 2023

Job Nature	AIS		SBM		SENG		SHSS		SSCI	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Engineering	4	9.5	3	0.6	227	50.4	2	6.3	12	5.1
Banking / Finance	5	11.9	177	34.6	13	2.9	6	18.8	15	6.4
System Analysis & Computer Programming	7	16.7	27	5.3	136	30.2	1	3.1	19	8.1
Administration / Management	18	42.9	112	21.9	27	6.0	6	18.8	25	10.6
Accounting / Auditing / Taxation	3	7.1	93	18.2	2	0.4	1	3.1	3	1.3
Teaching / Lecturing	1	2.4	16	3.1	14	3.1	3	9.4	58	24.6
Marketing / Sales	0	0	57	11.1	2	0.4	2	6.3	14	5.9
Scientific / Research Work	3	7.1	0	0	9	2.0	1	3.1	37	15.7
Economic, Statistical & Mathematical Work	0	0	5	1.0	3	0.7	3	9.4	14	5.9
Others	1	2.4	22	4.3	17	3.8	7	21.9	39	16.5
Total	42	100	512	100	450	100	32	100	236	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	AIS	SBM	SENG	SHSS	SSCI	Overall
Mean	29,539	30,357	25,035	23,332	22,470	26,772
Median	24,500	24,000	23,917	20,000	20,000	23,208
Minimum	15,000	12,100	11,000	13,496	11,190	11,000
Maximum	81,688	327,800	55,833	60,000	71,500	327,800

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

Employment Sector	Mean	Median
Commerce and Business	29,024	23,833
Engineering and Industry	23,890	23,400
Education	22,344	20,000
Government and Related Organizations	34,840	29,008
Community and Social Services	20,966	19,917
Overall	26,772	23,208

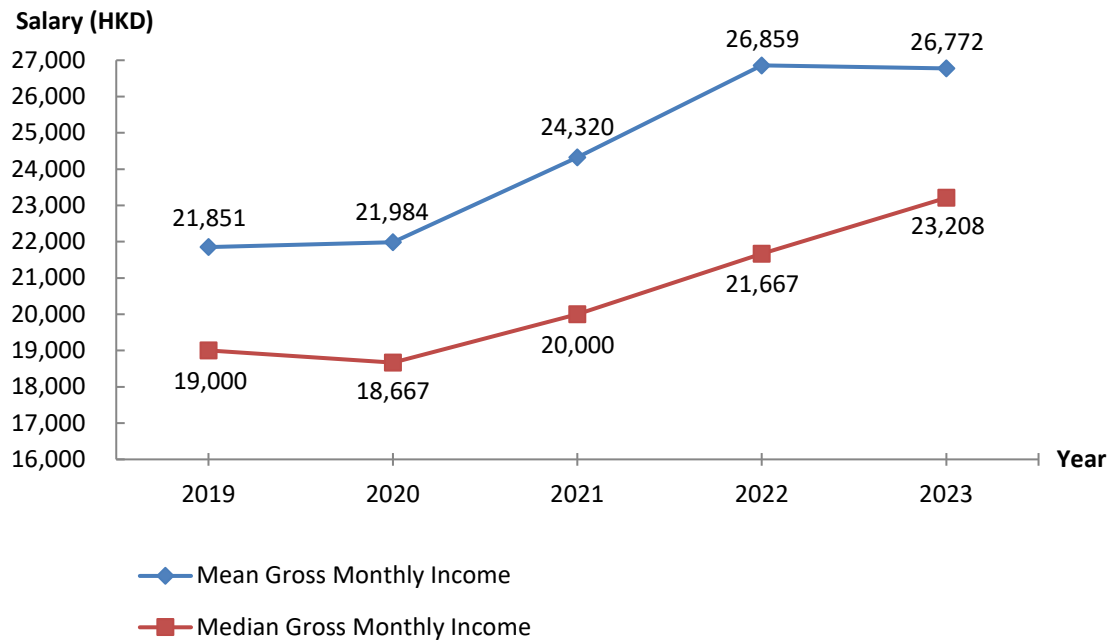
Table 9: Gross Monthly Income of Full-time and Self-employed Graduates by Major Job Nature (HKD)

Job Nature	Mean	Median
Engineering	24,479	24,000
Banking / Finance	40,876	33,653
System Analysis & Computer Programming	26,548	24,000
Administration / Management	26,272	23,000
Accounting / Auditing / Taxation	19,742	19,200
Overall	26,772	23,208

- 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 2019 to 2023.

Figure 1: Gross Monthly Income of Full-time and Self-employed Graduates in 2019-2023



No. of Respondents:
1,520 (2019)
1,170 (2020)
1,263 (2021)
1,187 (2022)
1,119 (2023)

5. Work Base and Frequent Travel Location

- 5.1 Among the 1,277 full-time and self-employed respondents who reported their work base location, 1,238 graduates (96.9%) reported that they *were based in Hong Kong*, whereas the rest (39 graduates or 3.1%) reported that they *were based outside Hong Kong*. (Table 10)

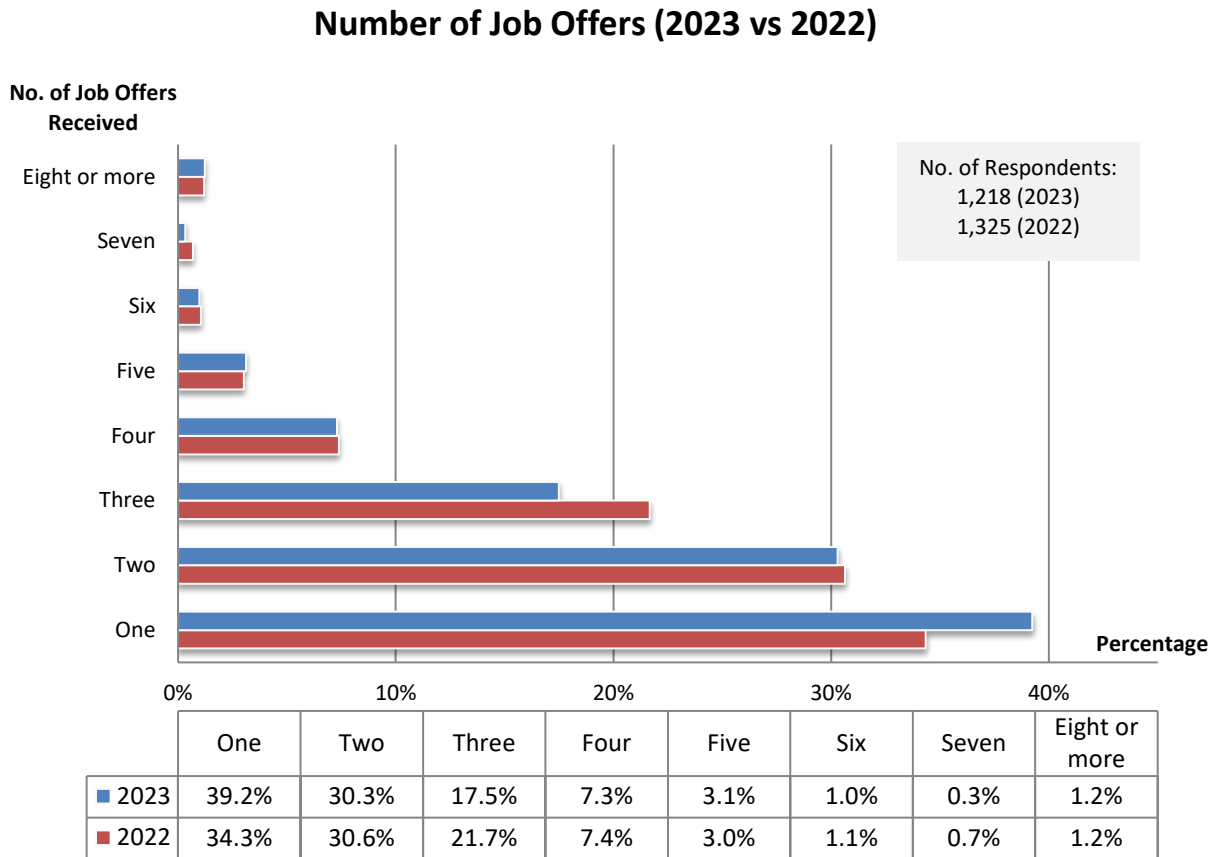
Table 10: Work Locations and Travel Destinations of Full-time and Self-employed Respondents

Number of respondents reported their work base location	1,277 (100%)
Based in Hong Kong	1,238 (96.9%)
Based outside Hong Kong	39 (3.1%)
Number of respondents who were based in Hong Kong	1,238 (100%)
Not required to travel frequently outside Hong Kong for work	1,180 (95.3%)
Required to travel frequently outside Hong Kong for work	58 (4.7%)
The major travel destinations include:	39
Mainland China	22
Macau	10
Taiwan	7
Others:	19
Number of respondents who were based outside Hong Kong	39 (100%)
The major work base locations include:	29 (74.4%)
Mainland China	8
USA	7
UK	6
Singapore	4
Canada	4
Others:	10 (25.6%)

6. Number of Job Offers

6.1 Out of the 1,218 respondents, 60.8% had more than one, 30.5% had more than two, 13.0% had more than three and 1.6% had seven or more offers. (Figure 2)

Figure 2: Number of Job Offers

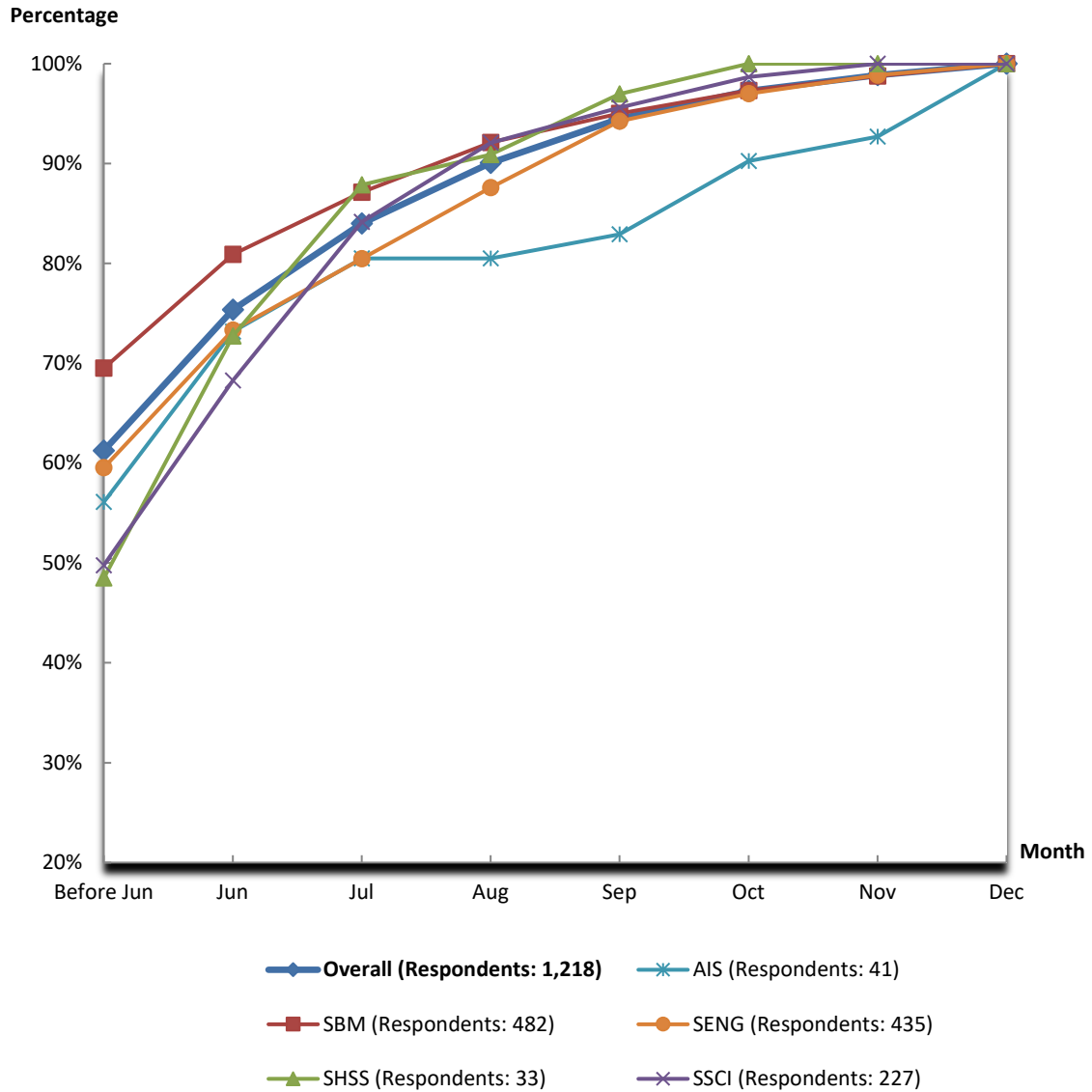


6.2 Details of number of job offers by program are shown in Appendix 6.

7. Time of Obtaining First Job Offer

7.1 By *June* 2023, 75.4% of the 1,218 respondents had received the first job offer. The percentage rose to 90.1% 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 2,205 respondents, 436 (19.8%) 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	436 (100%)
AIS	19 (4.4%)
SBM	98 (22.5%)
SENG	157 (36.0%)
SHSS	22 (5.0%)
SSCI	140 (32.1%)
Number of respondents pursuing further studies in Hong Kong	211 (100%)
The major education institutions include:	175 (82.9%)
The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	126 (59.7%)
The University of Hong Kong	35 (16.6%)
The Chinese University of Hong Kong	8 (3.8%)
The Hong Kong Polytechnic University	6 (2.8%)
Others:	36 (17.1%)
Number of respondents pursuing further studies outside Hong Kong	225 (100%)
The major destinations include:	166 (73.8%)
USA	57 (25.3%)
UK	53 (23.6%)
Singapore	13 (5.8%)
Canada	12 (5.3%)
Australia	11 (4.9%)
France	7 (3.1%)
Switzerland	7 (3.1%)
Germany	3 (1.3%)
Mainland China	3 (1.3%)
Others:	59 (26.2%)
Number of respondents with reported fields of studies	356 (100%)
The most popular fields of studies are:	300 (84.3%)
Engineering & Technology	150 (42.1%)
Science	97 (27.2%)
Business & Management	53 (14.9%)
Others:	56 (15.7%)

Number of respondents with reported levels of degree of programs	358 (100%)
The levels of degree of the programs they enrolled in are:	
Postgraduate Diploma/Certificate	8 (2.2%)
Sub-degree	2 (0.6%)
Bachelor's Degree	6 (1.7%)
Master's Degree (Not by Research)	200 (55.9%)
Master's Degree (by Research)	80 (22.3%)
Doctoral Degree (Not by Research)	8 (2.2%)
Doctoral Degree (by Research)	50 (14.0%)
Others	4 (1.1%)

9. Internship Experience

- 9.1 Out of the 1,902 respondents, 1,634 graduates (85.9%) *had internship experience* during their study in the University. The remaining 268 graduates (14.1%) *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	1,902 (100%)
Had taken internships during their studies	1,634 (85.9%)
AIS	64 (3.9%)
SBM	615 (37.6%)
SENG	567 (34.7%)
SHSS	52 (3.2%)
SSCI	336 (20.6%)
Had not taken internships during their studies	268 (14.1%)
Number of respondents who had taken internships during their studies	1,634
Had full-time internship experience	1,297 (100%)
With 1 internship / job	543 (41.9%)
With 2 internships / jobs	360 (27.8%)
With 3 or more internships / jobs	394 (30.4%)
Had part-time internship experience	889 (100%)
With 1-3 internships / jobs	787 (88.5%)
With 4-6 internships / jobs	82 (9.2%)
With 7 or more internships / jobs	20 (2.2%)

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.