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背景

1.1. 隨着於 2009/10 學年在中四級實施三年制新高中課程後，首屆中六學生已於 2012 年應考首屆香港中學文憑考試。此外，新高中學制亦於 2012/13 學年全面進行，本地課程自該學年起沒有中七津貼學額。為了優化本局對實施新高中課程的支援，並幫助學生透過多元出路實踐抱負，本局進行了首次中六學生出路統計調查，搜集有關中六畢業生在升學方面的基本資料，以供在籌劃教育服務作參考之用。

目的

1.2. 是項統計調查的主要目的，在於了解 2011/12 學年中六畢業生的升學及就業情況（包括全日制求學、全職工作、部分時間求學或工作、既非求學亦非工作），而統計的參照期為 2012 年 9 月。本調查同時搜集中六畢業生就讀全日制課程的資料，以作分析之用。

Background

1.1. With the implementation of the three-year New Senior Secondary (NSS) curriculum at Secondary 4 as from the 2009/10 school year, the first cohort of Secondary 6 (S6) students sat for the first Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education (HKDSE) Examination in 2012. Furthermore, upon the full implementation of NSS academic structure in 2012/13 school year, there were no subsidised Secondary 7 places under local curriculum starting from that school year. To improve the support for the implementation of the NSS curriculum and help students meet their aspirations via multiple pathways, this Bureau launched the first round of S6 Students' Pathway Survey to collect basic information on the educational status of S6 graduates for reference in the planning of education services.

Objective

1.2. The primary objective of the present round of the survey is to understand the activity status (including studying or working full-time; studying or working part-time; neither studying nor working) of S6 graduates of the 2011/12 school year as at September 2012. Information on the type of full-time courses being taken by S6 graduates was also collected for analyses.

統計調查的涵蓋範圍

1.3. 是項統計調查涵蓋2011/12學年全港所有本地普通中學日校(包括官立、資助及按位津貼學校、直接資助計劃下的學校及提供本地課程的私立學校)的中六畢業生，但不包括英基學校協會屬下學校、其他國際學校和提供非本地課程(例如國際文憑課程)的學校，原因是國際學校及就讀以上提及課程的學生的升學及就業情況，與本地普通學校的學生有顯著分別，他們的升學計劃對本地普通學校學位的供應並不相關。

資料搜集

1.4. 為方便資料搜集及輸入，本局引入電子問卷予所有學校填報有關該校整體中六學生的出路資料。在476所有2011/12學年中六畢業生的普通中學日校中，共有432所回應了這項統計調查。回應率約為90.8%。然而，在回應的學校中有約5300名畢業生沒有提供資料。由於沒有關於這5300名畢業生及44所無回應的學校的所有中六畢業生的升學及就業情況資料，本報告只涵蓋總數約為69600名

Survey coverage

1.3. The present round of the survey covered all S6 graduates of the 2011/12 school year in all local ordinary secondary day schools in Hong Kong (including government, aided and Caput schools, schools under the Direct Subsidy Scheme and private schools offering local curriculum), with the exception of schools under the English Schools Foundation, other international schools and schools offering non-local curricular courses (e.g. International Baccalaureate (IB) Diploma Programme). This is because the activity status of students in international schools and those studying the above-mentioned courses may be quite different from those of local ordinary schools and their study plans bear little relevance to the provision of school places in local ordinary schools.

Data collection method

1.4. To facilitate data collection and input, this Bureau introduced an e-questionnaire for all schools to report information on their S6 students' pathways at school level. Amongst 476 local ordinary secondary day schools with S6 graduates of the 2011/12 school year, a total of 432 schools responded to this survey. The response rate was about 90.8%. However, some 5300 graduates in the responded schools did not provide information. Since no information on the activity status of these 5300 graduates and all S6 graduates of those 44 non-responded

為調查對象的 2011/12 學年中六畢業生中的約 59 900 名有回應的畢業生。請參閱第 3 頁有關這項統計調查結果的局限。因此，我們完全倚賴學校和老師的合作，填寫有關中六畢業生出路情況的問卷。

素質控制

1.5. 為確保統計調查結果準確可靠，我們已對統計調查工作作出嚴格監控，並在調查過程及數據處理程序中採取各項素質控制措施。

1.6. 電子問卷已加入即時資料審核。而所採用的一套資料審核規則是經嚴格制訂而成，更是數據處理程序中素質控制的重要一環。這套資料審核程式可剔除重複遞交及前後矛盾或不合邏輯的答覆。此外，統計員會就含糊的答案致電有關學校進行跟進，以減少資料誤報及確保資料的有效性。

統計調查結果的局限

1.7. 在闡述本報告內的數字時須留意該約 9 700 名無回應的學生的升學及就業情況很可能與回應的學生的情況

schools, this report covers only some 59 900 responded S6 graduates out of a total of some 69 600 target graduates of the 2011/12 school year. Please refer to the limitations of survey findings on page 3. In this regard, we had relied entirely on the co-operation of the schools and teachers in completing the questionnaire on the pathways of S6 graduates.

Quality control

1.5. To ensure the production of accurate and reliable findings, the survey was subject to rigorous scrutiny. Quality control measures were carried out during the survey operation and data processing phases.

1.6. Instant validation checks were applied in the e-questionnaire. The validation rules were strictly set and constituted the major part of quality control in the data processing stage. These validation checks could eliminate duplicated returns of individual school data and inconsistent and illogical responses to the survey. Besides, any dubious answers were clarified through telephone follow-up with the schools concerned. In this way, mis-reporting errors were minimised and the validity of data could be ensured.

Limitation of survey findings

1.7. Caution should be taken in interpreting the figures in this report as the activity status of some 9 700 non-responded students were likely to be totally different

截然不同。

1.8. 我們參考了 2012/13 學年的學生人數統計數字(一項全面的學生點算工作)及部分教育院校的學生人數行政記錄,估計無回應中六畢業生大多數從事全職或兼職工作。所以,本報告內有關中六畢業生從事全職或部分時間工作的人數及百分比很可能被低估了。此外,到外地升學的畢業生人數亦可能被低估了。

from that of the responded students.

1.8. After referring to the enrolment statistics (a full coverage enumeration) and administrative records of some educational institutions of the 2012/13 academic year, it was estimated that the non-responded S6 graduates were “most likely” engaged in full-time/part-time employment. Therefore, the number and percentage of S6 graduates who were working full-time/part-time shown in this report was likely under-estimated. Besides, the number of graduates pursuing study overseas was also likely under-estimated.

升學及就業情況

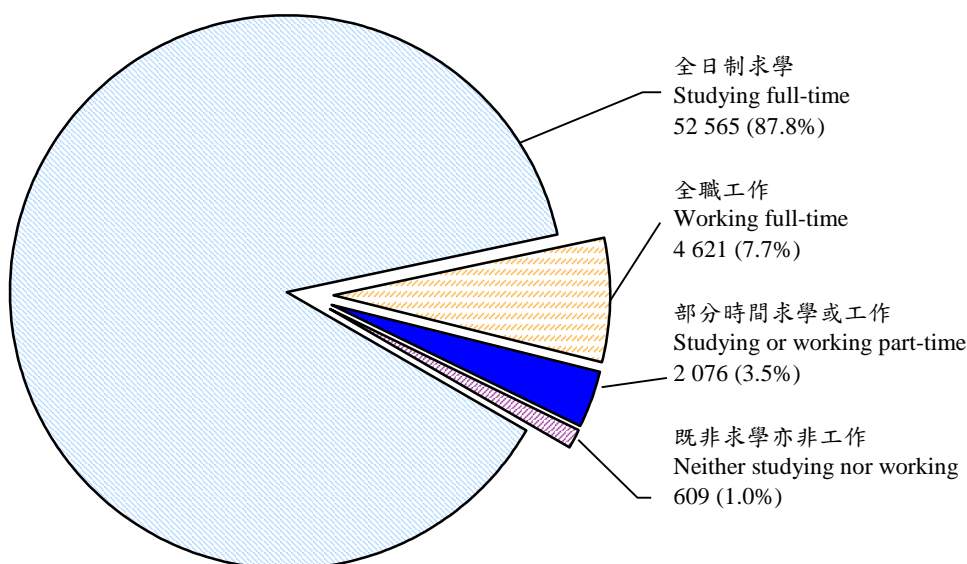
2.1. 在 2012 年 9 月時，在 2011/12 學年的 59 871 名有回應是項統計調查的中六畢業生中，87.8% 繼續修讀全日制課程，7.7% 從事全職工作，另有 3.5% 部分時間求學或工作，餘下的 1.0% 則既非求學亦非工作。（圖 2.1）

Activity Status

2.1. In September 2012, among the 59 871 S6 graduates of the 2011/12 school year who responded to the survey, 87.8% were studying full-time. 7.7% were working full-time and 3.5% were studying or working part-time. The remaining 1.0% were neither studying nor working. (Chart 2.1)

圖2.1： 2011/12 學年中六畢業生在 2012 年 9 月時的各升學及就業情況的人數及百分比分布

Chart 2.1 : Number and Percentage Distribution of S6 Graduates of the 2011/12 School Year by Activity Status, September 2012



有回應的中六畢業生總人數: 59 871

Total number of responded S6 graduates: 59 871

註： 2011/12 學年中六畢業生的總人數約為 69 600 人。

Note: Total number of S6 graduates of the 2011/12 school year was some 69 600.

2.2. 按畢業學校類別分析，官立(89.5%)及資助/按位津貼(87.8%)學校的2011/12學年中六畢業生在2012年9月時修讀全日制課程的百分比相對較高。另一方面，就直接資助計劃及本地私立學校整體而言，其中六畢業生在2012年9月從事全職工作(10.3%)的百分比則為所有畢業學校類別中最高。(表2.1)

2.2. Analysed by graduation school sector, government (89.5%) and aided/Caput (87.8%) schools recorded relatively higher percentages of S6 graduates of the 2011/12 school year who were studying full-time in September 2012. On the other hand, Direct Subsidy Scheme and local private schools as a whole had the highest percentage of S6 graduates who were working full-time (10.3%) in September 2012 among all graduation school sectors. (Table 2.1)

表2.1：2012年9月按升學和就業情況及畢業學校類別劃分的2011/12學年中六畢業生人數及百分比分布⁽¹⁾

Table 2.1 : Number and Percentage Distribution of S6 Graduates of the 2011/12 School Year by Activity Status and Graduation School Sector, September 2012⁽¹⁾

情況 Status	官立 Government		資助/按位津貼 Aided/Caput		其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾		合計 All	
	人數 No.	百分比 %	人數 No.	百分比 %	人數 No.	百分比 %	人數 No.	百分比 %
全日制求學 Studying full-time	4 085	89.5	43 394	87.8	5 086	86.4	52 565	87.8
全職工作 Working full-time	265	5.8	3 752	7.6	604	10.3	4 621	7.7
部分時間求學或工作 Studying or working part-time	169	3.7	1 777	3.6	130	2.2	2 076	3.5
既非求學亦非工作 Neither studying nor working	43	0.9	502	1.0	64	1.1	609	1.0
總數 Total	4 562	100.0	49 425	100.0	5 884	100.0	59 871	100.0

註：(1) 數字只涵蓋總數約為69 600名為調查對象的2011/12學年中六畢業生中的約59 900名有回應的畢業生。請參閱第3頁的統計調查結果的局限。

(2) 其他類別學校包括直接資助計劃及本地私立學校。

(3) 由於四捨五入的關係，上表內個別項目的數字加起來可能與總數略有出入。

Note: (1) Figures cover only some 59 900 responded S6 graduates out of a total of some 69 600 target graduates of the 2011/12 school year. Please see the limitations of the survey findings on page 3.

(2) Schools classified under "Others" include Direct Subsidy Scheme and local private schools.

(3) There may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of figures for individual items and the respective totals as shown in the above table due to rounding.

修讀的課程

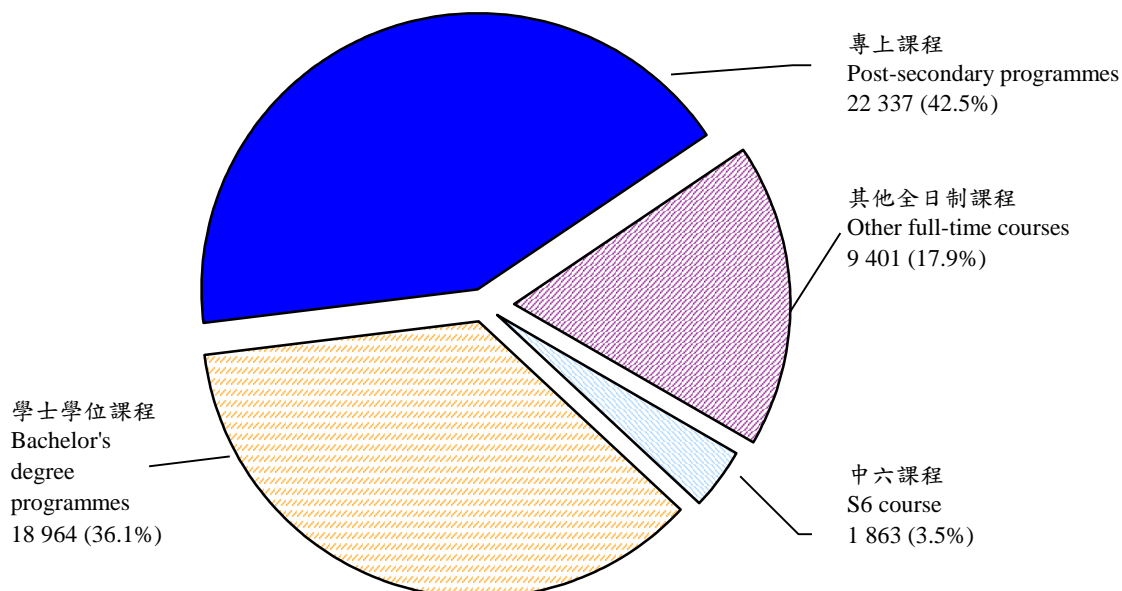
2.3. 在 52 565 名於 2012 年 9 月時繼續修讀全日制課程的 2011/12 學年中六畢業生中，超過三分之一(即 18 964 人或 36.1%)修讀學士學位課程，另有 22 337 人(42.5%)修讀專上課程及 9 401 人(17.9%)修讀其他全日制課程，餘下的 1 863 人(3.5%)則重讀中六。(圖 2.2)

Course of Study

2.3. Among the 52 565 S6 graduates of the 2011/12 school year who were studying full-time in September 2012, more than one-third (i.e. 18 964 or 36.1%) were studying Bachelor's degree programmes. 22 337 (42.5%) were taking post-secondary programmes and 9 401 (17.9%) were studying other full-time courses. The remaining 1 863 (3.5%) were repeating S6. (Chart 2.2)

圖2.2：按修讀的課程類別劃分的在 2012 年 9 月修讀全日制課程的 2011/12 學年中六畢業生人數及百分比分布

Chart 2.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of S6 Graduates of the 2011/12 School Year who were Studying Full-time by Type of Course, September 2012



有修讀全日制課程的中六畢業生人數: 52 565

Number of S6 graduates who were studying full-time: 52 565

2.4. 按修讀的課程及畢業學校類別分析，在 2012 年 9 月時修讀全日制課程的 2011/12 學年中六畢業生中，官立學校 (43.0%) 及直接資助計劃及本地私立學校 (42.5%) 的中六畢業生修讀學士學位課程的百分比比較資助/按位津貼學校 (34.7%) 的中六畢業生的百分比為高。另一方面，資助/按位津貼學校 (43.3%) 的中六畢業生修讀專上課程的百分比，則較直接資助計劃及本地私立學校 (39.2%) 及官立學校 (37.7%) 的為高。(表 2.2)

2.4. Analysed by type of full-time courses taken and by graduation school sector, among S6 graduates of the 2011/12 school year who were studying full-time in September 2012, graduates of government schools (43.0%) and Direct Subsidy Scheme and local private schools (42.5%) recorded relatively higher rates of studying Bachelor's degree programmes than those of aided/Caput schools (34.7%). On the other hand, the percentage of taking post-secondary programmes was higher among graduates of aided/Caput schools (43.3%) than those of Direct Subsidy Scheme and local private schools (39.2%) and government schools (37.7%). (Table 2.2)

表2.2：按修讀的課程及畢業學校類別劃分的在2012年9月修讀全日制課程的2011/12學年中六畢業生人數及百分比分布

Table 2.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of S6 Graduates of the 2011/12 School Year who were Studying Full-time by Type of Course and Graduation School Sector, September 2012

課程 Course	官立 Government		資助/按位津貼 Aided/Caput		其他 ⁽¹⁾ Others ⁽¹⁾		合計 All	
	人數 No.	百分比 %	人數 No.	百分比 %	人數 No.	百分比 %	人數 No.	百分比 %
中六課程 Secondary 6 course	134	3.3	1 475	3.4	254	5.0	1 863	3.5
學士學位課程 ⁽²⁾ Bachelor's degree programmes ⁽²⁾	1 756	43.0	15 047	34.7	2 161	42.5	18 964	36.1
專上課程 ⁽³⁾ Post-secondary programmes ⁽³⁾	1 539	37.7	18 802	43.3	1 996	39.2	22 337	42.5
其他全日制課程 ⁽⁴⁾ Other full-time courses ⁽⁴⁾	656	16.1	8 070	18.6	675	13.3	9 401	17.9
總數 Total	4 085	100.0	43 394	100.0	5 086	100.0	52 565	100.0

- 註： (1) 其他類別學校包括直接資助計劃及本地私立學校。
(2) 學士學位課程的數字包括修讀由提供政府資助課程的院校、提供自資課程的院校及其他海外院校提供的學士學位課程的學生人數。
(3) 專上課程的數字包括修讀由提供政府資助課程的院校、提供自資課程的院校及其他海外院校提供的副學士學位課程及高級文憑課程的學生人數。
(4) 其他全日制課程的數字包括修讀毅進文憑課程、基礎文憑課程、中專教育文憑課程、職業課程 (例如：證書課程、就業掛鈎課程或「展翅青見計劃」等)以及並未在註(2)及註(3)提及的在本港或本港以外地方開辦的課程的學生人數。
(5) 由於四捨五入的關係，上表內個別項目的數字加起來可能與總數略有出入。

- Notes: (1) Schools classified under "Others" include Direct Subsidy Scheme and local private schools.
(2) Figures for "Bachelor's degree programmes" include students attending Bachelor's degree programmes offered by providers of the publicly-funded programmes, providers of self-financing programmes and other overseas institutions.
(3) Figures for "Post-secondary programmes" include students attending Associate Degree programmes and Higher Diploma programmes offered by providers of the publicly-funded programmes, providers of self-financing programmes and other overseas institutions.
(4) Figures for "Other full-time courses" include students attending Yi Jin Diploma programme, Foundation Diploma programme, Diploma in Vocational Education programmes, Vocational programmes (e.g. certificates, placement-tied courses or Youth Pre-employment Training Programme and Youth Work Experience and Training Scheme, etc.) and local/non-local courses not mentioned in Note (2) and Note (3).
(5) There may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of figures for individual items and the respective totals as shown in the above table due to rounding.

升學地點

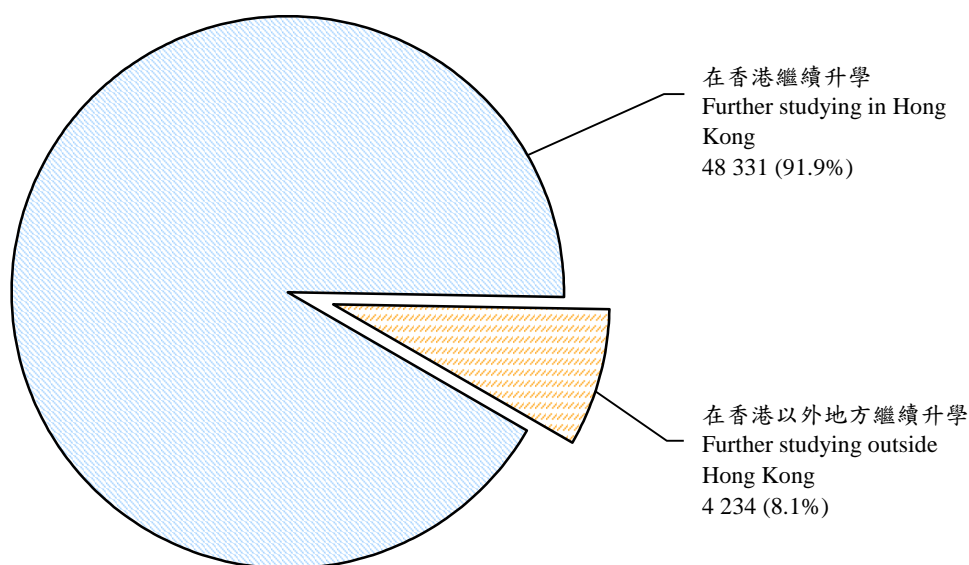
2.5. 在 52 565 名於 2012 年 9 月時繼續修讀全日制課程的 2011/12 學年中六畢業生中，91.9% (即 48 331 人) 在香港繼續升學，只有 8.1% (即 4 234 人) 選擇在香港以外地方繼續升學。(圖 2.3)

Location of Further Study

2.5. Among the 52 565 S6 graduates of the 2011/12 school year who were studying full-time in September 2012, 91.9% (i.e. 48 331) continued studying in Hong Kong. Only 8.1% (i.e. 4 234) continued studying outside Hong Kong. (Chart 2.3)

圖2.3：按升學地區劃分的在 2012 年 9 月修讀全日制課程的 2011/12 學年中六畢業生人數及百分比分布

Chart 2.3 : Number and Percentage Distribution of S6 Graduates of the 2011/12 School Year who were Studying Full-time by Place of Study, September 2012



有修讀全日制課程的中六畢業生人數: 52 565

Number of S6 graduates who were studying full-time: 52 565

在香港以外地方繼續進修的
課程類別

2.6. 在 2012 年 9 月於香港以外地方升學的 4 234 名中六畢業生中，約三分之二(即 2 827 人或 66.8%)修讀學士學位課程，餘下的 1 407 人(33.2%)則修讀專上課程。按升學地區分析，有 1 081 名(25.5%)中六畢業生在英國繼續進修，其次為中國內地有 929 人(21.9%)、澳洲有 579 人(13.7%)、台灣有 565 人(13.3%)、美國有 551 人(13.0%)及加拿大有 201 人(4.7%)。(表 2.3)

Type of Course for Further Studying outside
Hong Kong

2.6. For the 4 234 S6 graduates studying outside Hong Kong in September 2012, about two-thirds (i.e. 2 827 or 66.8%) were studying Bachelor's degree programmes. The remaining 1 407 (33.2%) were taking post-secondary programmes. Analysed by place of study, 1 081 (25.5%) S6 graduates were studying in United Kingdom, followed by 929 (21.9%) in Mainland China, 579 (13.7%) in Australia, 565 (13.3%) in Taiwan, 551 (13.0%) in United States of America and 201 (4.7%) in Canada. (Table 2.3)

表2.3：按升學地區及修讀的課程類別劃分的在2012年9月在香港以外地方修讀專上或以上課程的2011/12學年中六畢業生人數及百分比分布

Table 2.3 : Number and Percentage Distribution of S6 Graduates of the 2011/12 School Year who were Studying Post-secondary or above Programmes Outside Hong Kong by Place of Study and Type of Course, September 2012

升學地區 Place of Study	學士學位課程 Bachelor's degree programmes		專上課程 Post-secondary programmes		合計 All	
	人數 No.	百分比 %	人數 No.	百分比 %	人數 No.	百分比 %
英國 United Kingdom	613	21.7	468	33.3	1 081	25.5
中國內地 Mainland China	757	26.8	172	12.2	929	21.9
澳洲 Australia	346	12.2	233	16.6	579	13.7
台灣 Taiwan	456	16.1	109	7.7	565	13.3
美國 United States of America	302	10.7	249	17.7	551	13.0
加拿大 Canada	125	4.4	76	5.4	201	4.7
其他 Others	228	8.1	100	7.1	328	7.7
總數 Total	2 827	100.0	1 407	100.0	4 234	100.0

註：由於四捨五入的關係，上表內個別項目的數字加起來可能與總數略有出入。

Note: There may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of figures for individual items and the respective totals as shown in the above table due to rounding.

