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背景

1.1. 隨着新高中學制於 2012/13 學年全面進行，以及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，本局於 2012 年 9 月進行了首次中六學生出路統計調查，以搜集有關中六畢業生在升學方面的基本資料。第二輪的統計調查已於 2013 年 10 月進行。

目的

1.2. 是項統計調查的主要目的，在於了解 2012/13 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、部分時間工作或部分時間求學、既非工作亦非求學），而統計的參照期為 2013 年 10 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。

統計調查的涵蓋範圍

1.3. 是項統計調查涵蓋 2012/13 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

Background

1.1. Upon the full implementation of the New Senior Secondary (NSS) academic structure in the 2012/13 school year, and with the aims of enhancing the support for the implementation of the NSS curriculum and helping students meet their aspirations via multiple pathways, this Bureau launched the first round of Secondary 6 (S6) Students' Pathway Survey in September 2012 to collect basic information on the educational status of S6 graduates. The second round of the survey was conducted in October 2013.

Objective

1.2. The primary objective of the survey is to understand the activity status (including pursuing full-time study; full-time employment; part-time employment or part-time study; neither employment nor study) of 2012/13 S6 graduates as at the reference date of October 2013. Information on the type of full-time courses being taken by S6 graduates was also collected in the survey for analyses.

Survey coverage

1.3. The survey covered all 2012/13 S6 graduates in all local ordinary secondary day schools in Hong Kong (including government, aided and Caput schools, schools

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，原因是就讀這些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，其升學計劃對本地普通學校學額供應並不相關。

數據蒐集方法

1.4. 為方便數據蒐集及輸入，本局引入電子問卷予所有本地普通中學日校填報有關該校整體中六學生的出路資料。在467所有2012/13學年中六畢業生的本地普通中學日校中(涵蓋總數約為69 900名為調查對象的2012/13學年中六畢業生)，462所學校回應了這項統計調查，回應率約為98.9%。然而，在回應的學校中，約有4 100名畢業生沒有提供資料。由於沒有關於這4 100名畢業生及5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，因此，本報告只涵蓋約65 400名有回應的2012/13學年中六畢業生。請參閱第1.7段及第1.8段有關這項統計調查結果的局限。

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 the students in these courses may be quite different from that of local ordinary school students; 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 local ordinary secondary day schools to report information on their S6 students' pathways at school level. Amongst the 467 local ordinary secondary day schools with 2012/13 S6 graduates (covering a total of some 69 900 target graduates), 462 schools responded to the survey, with a response rate of about 98.9%. However, some 4 100 graduates in the responded schools did not provide any information. Since information on the activity status of these 4 100 graduates and all S6 graduates of the 5 non-responded schools was not available, this report covers only some 65 400 responded 2012/13 S6 graduates. Please refer to the limitations of survey findings in paragraphs 1.7 and 1.8.

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 4 500 名無回應的學生的升學及就業情況會很可能與回應的畢業生的情況截然不同。

1.8. 我們參考了 2013/14 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，估計無回應的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

Quality control

1.5. To ensure the accuracy and reliability of the 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 or illogical responses to the survey. Besides, any dubious answers were clarified by the survey officers through telephone follow-ups 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 4 500 non-responded graduates was likely to be totally different from that of the responded graduates.

1.8. After referring to the student enrolment statistics (a full coverage of student enumeration) of the 2013/14 school year and the administrative records of student enrolment provided by some educational institutions, it was estimated that the non-responded S6 graduates were “most

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。

likely” to be engaged in full-time/part-time employment. Therefore, the number and percentage of S6 graduates who were engaging in full-time/part-time employment shown in this report were likely to be under-estimated. Besides, the number of graduates pursuing overseas studies was also likely to be under-estimated.

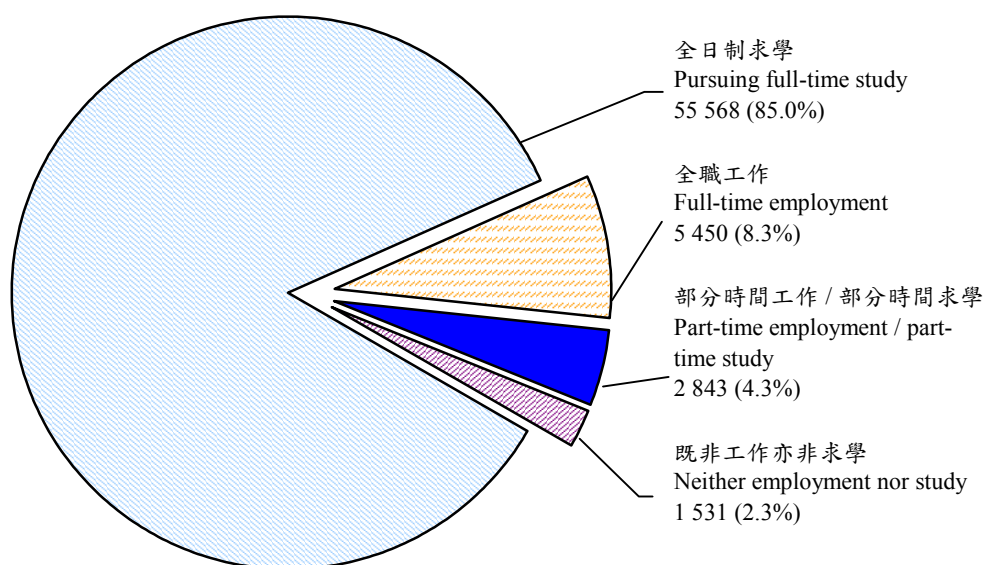
升學及就業情況Activity Status

2.1. 在 65 392 名有回應是項統計調查的 2012/13 學年中六畢業生中，85.0%繼續修讀全日制課程，8.3%從事全職工作，4.3%部分時間工作或部分時間求學，而餘下的 2.3%則既非工作亦非求學。（圖 2.1）

2.1. Among the 65 392 2012/13 S6 graduates who responded to the survey, 85.0% were pursuing full-time study. 8.3% were engaging in full-time employment and 4.3% were engaging in part-time employment or part-time study. The remaining 2.3% were neither being employed nor pursuing any study.

(Chart 2.1)

圖 2.1： 2012/13 學年中六畢業生在 2013 年 10 月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 2012/13 S6 Graduates by Activity Status, October 2013



有回應的中六畢業生總人數: 65 392

Total number of responded S6 graduates: 65 392

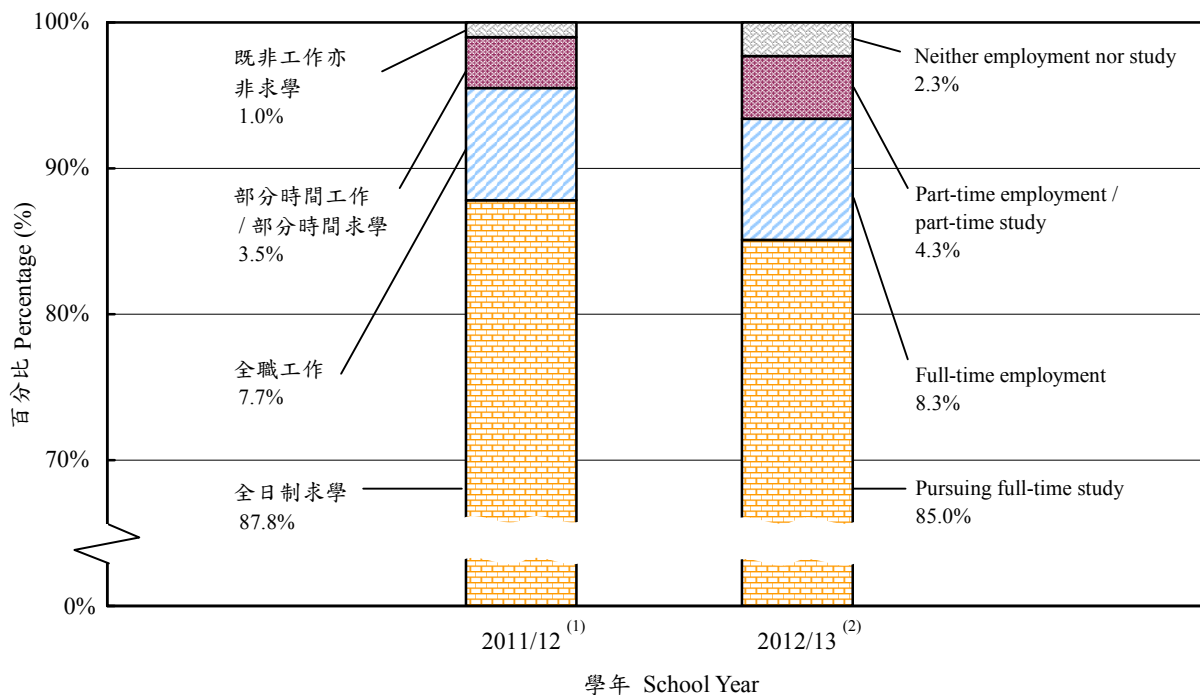
註： (1) 2012/13 學年中六畢業生的總人數約為 69 900 人。
(2) 由於四捨五入的關係，上圖內個別項目的百分比加起來與總數略有出入。

Notes: (1) Total number of 2012/13 S6 graduates was some 69 900.
(2) There is a slight discrepancy between the sum of percentages for individual items and the respective total as shown in the above chart due to rounding.

2.2. 繼續修讀全日制課程的2012/13學年中六畢業生的比例(85.0%)較2011/12學年中六畢業生的比例(87.8%)為低。另一方面,在2012/13學年中六畢業生中,分別從事全職工作(8.3%)、部分時間工作或部分時間求學(4.3%)及既非工作亦非求學(2.3%)的比例均較2011/12學年中六畢業生的比例(7.7%、3.5%及1.0%)為高。(圖2.2)

2.2. There was a lower proportion of 2012/13 S6 graduates who were pursuing full-time study (85.0%) when compared with that of 2011/12 S6 graduates (87.8%). On the other hand, the proportions among the 2012/13 graduates who were engaging in full-time employment (8.3%), part-time employment/study (4.3%) and neither being employed nor pursuing any study (2.3%) respectively were all higher than those of 2011/12 S6 graduates (7.7%, 3.5% and 1.0%). (Chart 2.2)

圖2.2：2011/12及2012/13學年中六畢業生在畢業年份的各升學及就業情況的百分比分布
Chart 2.2：Percentage Distribution of 2011/12 and 2012/13 S6 Graduates by Activity Status in the Year of Graduation



註：(1) 數字反映在畢業年份9月時的情況。
(2) 數字反映在畢業年份10月時的情況。
(3) 由於四捨五入的關係,上圖內個別項目的數字加起來可能與總數略有出入。

Notes: (1) Figures refer to the position as at September of the year of graduation.
(2) Figures refer to the position as at October of the year of graduation.
(3) There may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of figures for individual items and the respective totals as shown in the above chart due to rounding.

2.3. 按畢業生的學校類別分析，官立學校的 2012/13 學年中六畢業生繼續修讀全日制課程的百分比 (85.9%) 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，其中六畢業生從事全職工作的百分比 (9.5%) 則為所有學校類別中最高。(表 2.1)

2.3. Analysed by school sector of graduates, government schools (85.9%) recorded a relatively higher percentage of 2012/13 S6 graduates who were pursuing full-time study. On the other hand, Direct Subsidy Scheme and local private schools as a whole had the highest percentage of S6 graduates who were engaging in full-time employment (9.5%). (Table 2.1)

表2.1： 2013年10月按升學和就業情況及畢業生的學校類別劃分的2012/13學年中六畢業生人數及百分比分布⁽¹⁾

Table 2.1 : Number and Percentage Distribution of 2012/13 S6 Graduates by Activity Status and School Sector of Graduates, October 2013⁽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 Pursuing full-time study	3 916	85.9	45 385	84.9	6 267	85.0	55 568	85.0
全職工作 Full-time employment	280	6.1	4 466	8.4	704	9.5	5 450	8.3
部分時間工作/部分時間求學 Part-time employment / part-time study	220	4.8	2 347	4.4	276	3.7	2 843	4.3
既非工作亦非求學 Neither employment nor study	141	3.1	1 265	2.4	125	1.7	1 531	2.3
總數 Total	4 557	100.0	53 463	100.0	7 372	100.0	65 392	100.0

註： (1) 數字只涵蓋總數約為 69 900 名為調查對象的 2012/13 學年中六畢業生中的約 65 400 名有回應的畢業生。請參閱第 1.7 段及第 1.8 段有關這項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，上表內個別項目的百分比加起來與總數略有出入。

Notes: (1) Figures cover only some 65 400 responded graduates out of a total of some 69 900 target 2012/13 S6 graduates. Please refer to the limitations of survey findings in paragraphs 1.7 and 1.8.

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

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

修讀的課程

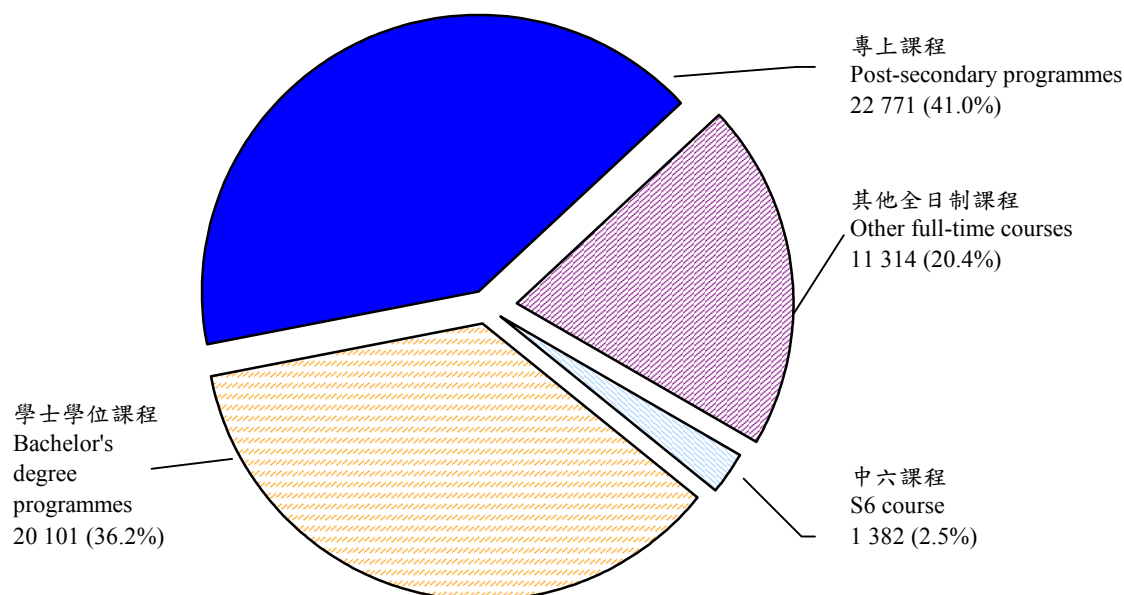
2.4. 在 55 568 名繼續修讀全日制課程的 2012/13 學年中六畢業生中，超過三分之一（即 20 101 人或 36.2%）修讀學士學位課程，22 771 人（41.0%）修讀專上課程及 11 314 人（20.4%）修讀其他全日制課程，餘下的 1 382 人（2.5%）則重讀中六。（圖 2.3）

Course of Study

2.4. Among the 55 568 2012/13 S6 graduates who were pursuing full-time study, more than one-third (i.e. 20 101 or 36.2%) were studying Bachelor's degree programmes. 22 771 (41.0%) were taking post-secondary programmes and 11 314 (20.4%) were studying other full-time courses. The remaining 1 382 (2.5%) were repeating S6. (Chart 2.3)

圖2.3： 2013年10月按修讀的課程類別劃分的繼續修讀全日制課程的2012/13學年中六畢業生人數及百分比分布

Chart 2.3 : Number and Percentage Distribution of 2012/13 S6 Graduates who were Pursuing Full-time Study by Type of Course, October 2013



繼續修讀全日制課程的中六畢業生人數: 55 568

Number of S6 graduates who were pursuing full-time study: 55 568

註： 由於四捨五入的關係，上圖內個別項目的百分比加起來與總數略有出入。

Note: There is a slight discrepancy between the sum of percentages for individual items and the respective total as shown in the above chart due to rounding.

2.5. 按修讀的課程及畢業生的學校類別分析，在繼續修讀全日制課程的2012/13學年中六畢業生中，修讀學士學位課程的官立學校(45.1%)及直接資助計劃和本地私立學校(44.9%)畢業生的百分比相對較資助/按位津貼學校畢業生(34.2%)為高。另一方面，修讀專上課程的資助/按位津貼學校畢業生的百分比(41.9%)，則分別較官立學校(38.7%)及直接資助計劃及本地私立學校(35.9%)的為高。(表 2.2)

2.5. Analysed by type of courses being taken and school sector of graduates, among the 2012/13 S6 graduates who were pursuing full-time study, graduates of government schools (45.1%) and Direct Subsidy Scheme and local private schools (44.9%) recorded relatively higher proportions of studying Bachelor's degree programmes than those of aided/Caput schools (34.2%). On the other hand, the proportion of taking post-secondary programmes among the graduates of aided/Caput schools (41.9%) was higher than those of the graduates of government schools (38.7%) and Direct Subsidy Scheme and local private schools (35.9%) respectively. (Table 2.2)

表2.2： 2013年10月按修讀的課程及畢業生的學校類別劃分的繼續修讀全日制課程的2012/13學年中六畢業生人數及百分比分布

Table 2.2 : Number and Percentage Distribution of 2012/13 S6 Graduates who were Pursuing Full-time Study by Type of Course and School Sector of Graduates, October 2013

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	82	2.1	1 037	2.3	263	4.2	1 382	2.5
學士學位課程 ⁽²⁾ Bachelor's degree programmes ⁽²⁾	1 765	45.1	15 522	34.2	2 814	44.9	20 101	36.2
專上課程 ⁽³⁾ Post-secondary programmes ⁽³⁾	1 517	38.7	19 007	41.9	2 247	35.9	22 771	41.0
其他全日制課程 ⁽⁴⁾ Other full-time courses ⁽⁴⁾	552	14.1	9 819	21.6	943	15.0	11 314	20.4
總數 Total	3 916	100.0	45 385	100.0	6 267	100.0	55 568	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文憑課程、基礎文憑課程、中專教育文憑課程、職業課程（包括證書課程及「展翅青見計劃」）、毅進文憑課程以及並未在註(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，上表內個別項目的百分比加起來可能與總數略有出入。

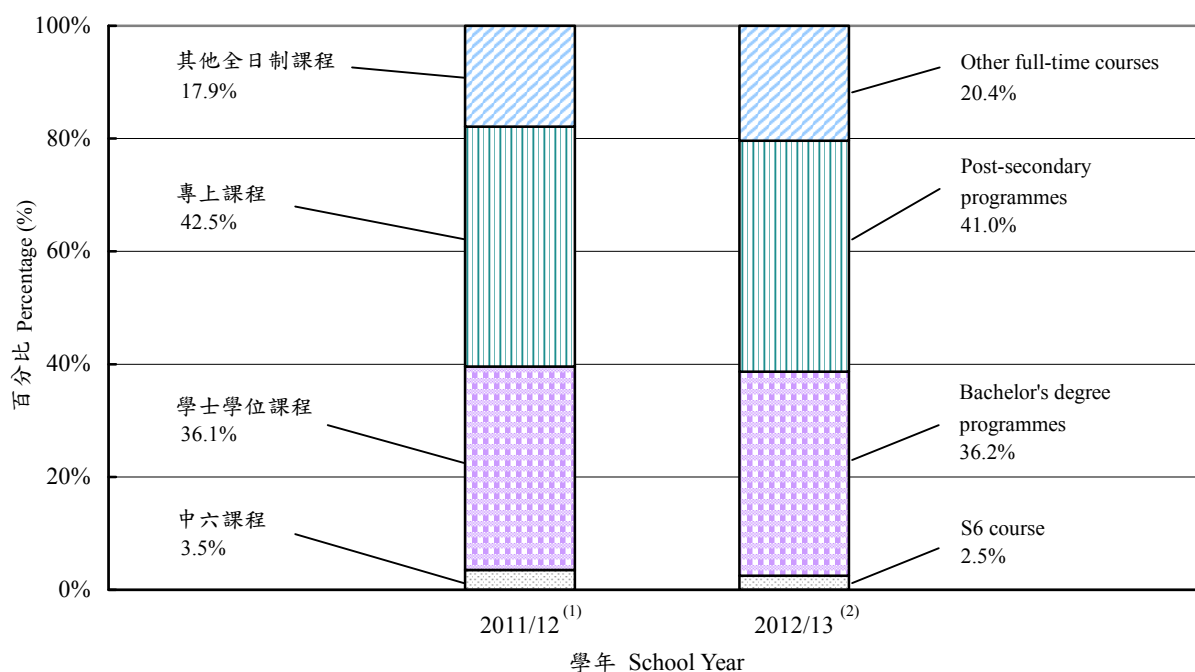
- Notes: (1) Schools classified under "Others" include Direct Subsidy Scheme and local private schools.
(2) Figures for "Bachelor's degree programmes" include students attending Bachelor's degree programmes offered by providers of the publicly-funded programmes, providers of self-financing programmes 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 Diploma programmes, Foundation Diploma programmes, Diploma in Vocational Education programmes, Vocational programmes (including certificate courses and Youth Employment and Training Programme), Yi Jin Diploma programme and local/non-local courses not mentioned in Note (2) and Note (3).
(5) There may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of percentages for individual items and the respective totals as shown in the above table due to rounding.

2.6. 修讀學士學位課程的2012/13學年中六畢業生的比例(36.2%)與2011/12學年中六畢業生的比例(36.1%)相若。另一方面,在2012/13學年中六畢業生中,修讀專上課程的比例(41.0%)則較2011/12學年中六畢業生(42.5%)為低。然而,修讀其他全日制課程的2012/13學年中六畢業生的比例(20.4%)則較2011/12學年畢業生(17.9%)為高。(圖2.4)

2.6. The proportion of 2012/13 S6 graduates (36.2%) who were studying Bachelor's degree programmes was similar to that of the 2011/12 S6 graduates (36.1%). On the other hand, there was a lower proportion of studying post-secondary programmes (41.0%) but a higher proportion of studying other full-time courses (20.4%) among the 2012/13 graduates when compared with respective proportions (42.5% and 17.9%) of the 2011/12 graduates. (Chart 2.4)

圖2.4：按修讀的課程類別劃分的在畢業年份繼續修讀全日制課程的2011/12及2012/13學年中六畢業生的百分比分布

Chart 2.4: Percentage Distribution of 2011/12 and 2012/13 S6 Graduates who were Pursuing Full-time Study in the Year of Graduation by Type of Course



註：(1) 數字反映在畢業年份9月時的情況。
 (2) 數字反映在畢業年份10月時的情況。
 (3) 由於四捨五入的關係,上圖內個別項目的數字加起來可能與總數略有出入。

Notes: (1) Figures refer to the position as at September of the year of graduation.
 (2) Figures refer to the position as at October of the year of graduation.
 (3) There may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of figures for individual items and the respective totals as shown in the above chart due to rounding.

升學地點

2.7. 在 55 568 名繼續修讀全日制課程的 2012/13 學年中六畢業生中，90.0%(即 49 986 人)在香港繼續升學，只有 10.0%(即 5 582 人)選擇在香港以外地方繼續升學。

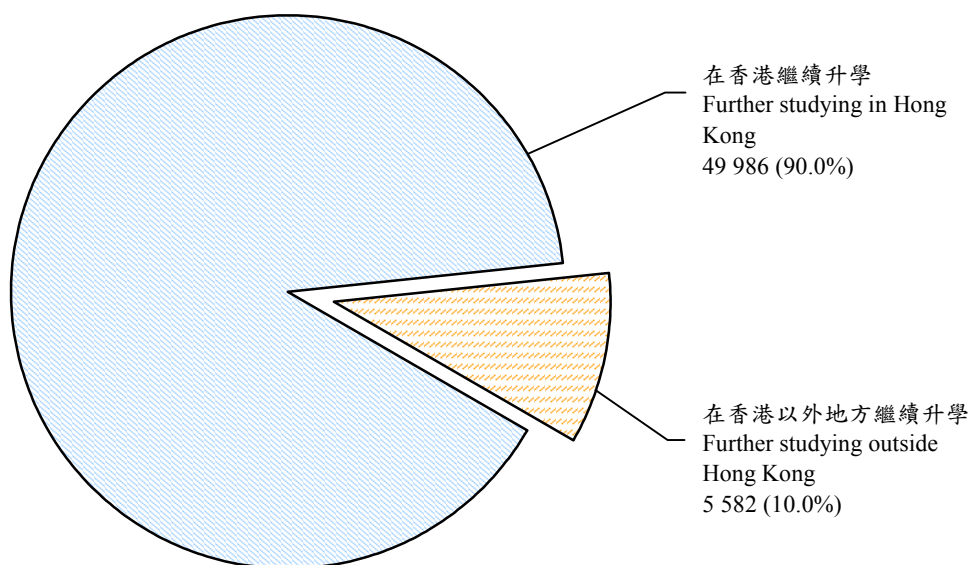
(圖 2.5)

Location of Further Study

2.7. Among the 55 568 2012/13 S6 graduates who were pursuing full-time study, 90.0% (i.e. 49 986) continued studying in Hong Kong. Only 10.0% (i.e. 5 582) were pursuing full-time study outside Hong Kong. (Chart 2.5)

圖2.5： 2013年10月按升學地區劃分的繼續修讀全日制課程的2012/13學年中六畢業生人數及百分比分布

Chart 2.5 : Number and Percentage Distribution of 2012/13 S6 Graduates who were Pursuing Full-time Study by Place of Study, October 2013



繼續修讀全日制課程的中六畢業生人數：55 568

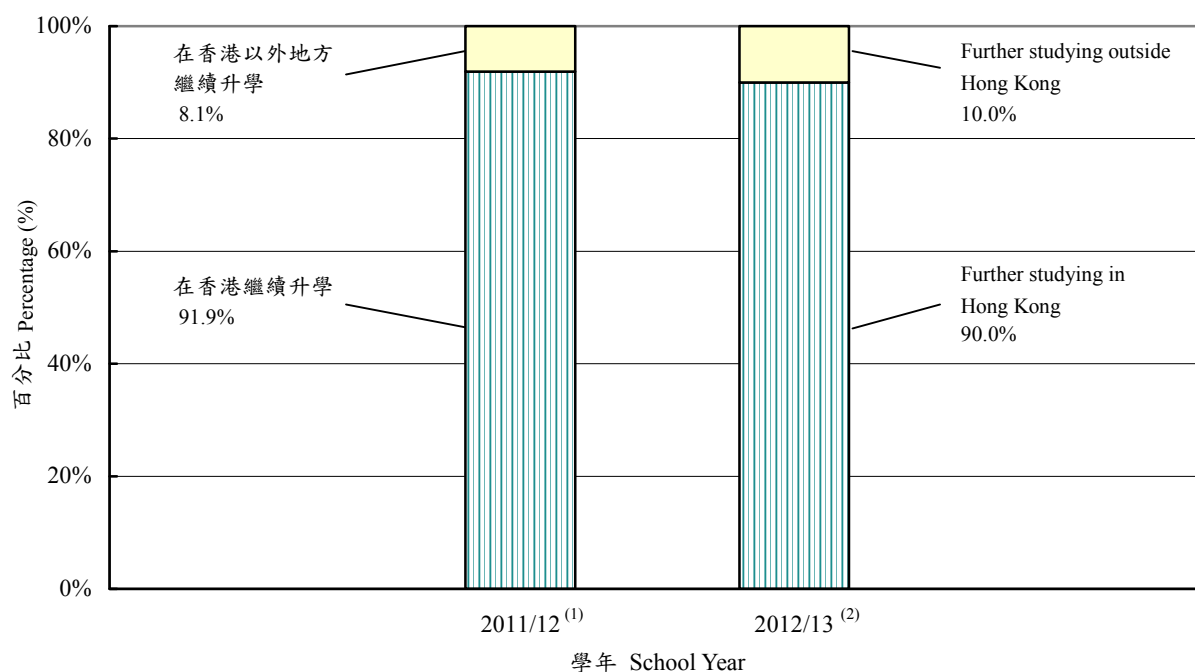
Number of S6 graduates who were pursuing full-time study: 55 568

2.8. 在繼續修讀全日制課程的 2012/13 學年中六畢業生中，在港就讀的比例 (90.0%) 較 2011/12 學年中六畢業生的相應比例 (91.9%) 為低。
(圖 2.6)

2.8. The proportion of graduates studying in Hong Kong among the 2012/13 S6 graduates who were pursuing full-time study (90.0%) was lower than that (91.9%) among the corresponding 2011/12 S6 graduates. (Chart 2.6)

圖2.6：按升學地區劃分的在畢業年份繼續修讀全日制課程的 2011/12 及 2012/13 學年中六畢業生的百分比分布

Chart 2.6 : Percentage Distribution of 2011/12 and 2012/13 S6 Graduates who were Pursuing Full-time Study in the Year of Graduation by Place of Study



註： (1) 數字反映在畢業年份 9 月時的情況。

(2) 數字反映在畢業年份 10 月時的情況。

Notes: (1) Figures refer to the position as at September of the year of graduation.

(2) Figures refer to the position as at October of the year of graduation.

在香港以外地方繼續進修的 課程類別

2.9. 在 5 582 名於香港以外地方升學的 2012/13 學年中六畢業生中，約四分之三（即 4 194 人或 75.1%）修讀學士學位課程，餘下的 1 149 人（20.6%）及 239 人（4.3%）則分別修讀專上課程及其他課程。按升學地區分析，在 5 582 名中六畢業生中，1 382 人（24.8%）在英國繼續進修，1 154 人（20.7%）在台灣升學，983 人（17.6%）在中國內地升學，772 人（13.8%）在澳洲升學，529 人（9.5%）在美國升學及 277 人（5.0%）在加拿大升學。（表 2.3）

Type of Course for Further Studying outside Hong Kong

2.9. About three-quarters of the 5 582 2012/13 S6 graduates who were studying outside Hong Kong (i.e. 4 194 or 75.1%) were pursuing Bachelor's degree programmes. The remaining 1 149 (20.6%) and 239 (4.3%) were taking post-secondary programmes and other courses respectively. Analysed by place of study, 1 382 (24.8%) of the 5 582 S6 graduates were studying in the United Kingdom, followed by 1 154 (20.7%) in Taiwan, 983 (17.6%) in Mainland China, 772 (13.8%) in Australia, 529 (9.5%) in the United States of America and 277 (5.0%) in Canada. (Table 2.3)

表2.3： 2013年10月按升學地區及修讀的課程類別劃分的在香港以外地方繼續修讀全日制課程的2012/13學年中六畢業生人數及百分比分布

Table 2.3 : Number and Percentage Distribution of 2012/13 S6 Graduates who were Pursuing Full-time Study Outside Hong Kong by Place of Study and Type of Course, October 2013

升學地區 Place of Study	學士學位課程 Bachelor's degree programmes		專上課程 Post-secondary programmes		其他全日制課程 Other full-time courses		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 %
英國 The United Kingdom	915	21.8	403	35.1	64	26.8	1 382	24.8
台灣 Taiwan	1 008	24.0	132	11.5	14	5.9	1 154	20.7
中國內地 Mainland China	859	20.5	73	6.4	51	21.3	983	17.6
澳洲 Australia	513	12.2	225	19.6	34	14.2	772	13.8
美國 The United States of America	342	8.2	172	15.0	15	6.3	529	9.5
加拿大 Canada	195	4.6	65	5.7	17	7.1	277	5.0
其他 Others	362	8.6	79	6.9	44	18.4	485	8.7
總數 Total	4 194	100.0	1 149	100.0	239	100.0	5 582	100.0

註： 由於四捨五入的關係，上表內個別項目的百分比加起來可能與總數略有出入。

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

