

SOCIAL WORK MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS SYSTEM

**Annual Report
2022**

**JOINT COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL WORK MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS
DECEMBER 2023**

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Social Work Manpower Requirements System Annual Report 2022

Executive Summary

1. Introduction

1.1 To keep track of the manpower situation in the social work field and facilitate manpower planning, a **Social Work Manpower Requirements System** (*abbreviated as SWMRS or the System throughout this report*) has been established under the Joint Committee on Social Work Manpower Requirements (the Joint Committee) for systematic collection of the employment information of the social work personnel (SWP).

1.2 The SWMRS involves local organisations which employ SWP in different sectors. To acquire up-to-date information for the SWMRS, comprehensive updating exercises are conducted annually by requesting each of these organisations to provide updated information on all SWP working in it and report any staff movement during the reference year (i.e. 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022 for the latest updating exercise). Among the 1 236 organisations approached in this updating exercise, 1 012 replies were received with a response rate of 81.9%. Among the responses received, a total of 611 organisations confirmed that they had employed SWP in the reference year (i.e. 60.4% responding organisations have employed SWP in the reference year).

2. Profile and Movement of SWP in 2021/22

2.1 Strength⁽¹⁾ as at 31 March 2022

2.1.1 The SWMRS has recorded **18 146 filled posts** as at 31 March 2022, including 10 955 Social Work Degree Posts (including SWP in local training institutions (TIs)) and 7 191 Social Work Diploma Posts.

2.1.2 When compared with the strength as at 31 March 2021, the **growth rate** was 2.5% for Degree Posts and 0.1% for All Social Work Posts. In contrast, Diploma Posts recorded a negative growth rate of 3.3%.

Note : (1) This refers to the total number of filled social work posts as reported by organisations.

2.2 Profile in 2021/22

2.2.1 The level of educational attainment of SWP remained high in the past three years. In 2019⁽²⁾, 98.9% of SWP holding Degree Posts and 32.6% of SWP holding Diploma Posts had social work degree or above. In 2022⁽²⁾, the corresponding figures were 98.9% and 30.3% respectively.

2.2.2 52.1% of SWP had been working in the social work field for over 10 years and the overall average length of service of SWP in the field was 13.1 years. The corresponding figures in 2019⁽²⁾ were 54.9% and 12.3 years.

2.3 Movement in 2021/22

2.3.1 During 2021/22, there were 4 182 turnover cases, comprising 2 860 re-entrant and 1 322 wastage cases for **All Social Work Posts**⁽³⁾. The turnover, re-entrant and wastage rates were 23.1%, 15.8% and 7.3% respectively.

2.3.2 The respective figures were 2 087, 1 165 and 922 cases for **Degree Posts**⁽⁴⁾, and the corresponding rates were 19.2%, 10.7% and 8.5%.

2.3.3 For **Diploma Posts**⁽⁵⁾, there were 2 095 turnover, 879 re-entrant and 1 216 wastage cases, and the corresponding rates were 28.8%, 12.1% and 16.7%.

2.3.4 Special attention is drawn to the all-time high wastage rates for All Social Work, Degree and Diploma Posts at 7.3%, 8.5% and 16.7% respectively in 2021/22. The high wastage rate for All Social Work Posts, rising from 2.7% in 2020/21 to 7.3% in 2021/22 suggested a proliferated number of SWPs leaving the social work sector in that particular year.

Notes : (2) As at 31 March of the reference year.

(3) There were 816 cases involving inter-grade movement, including 127 cases switching from Degree Posts to Diploma Posts and 689 cases switching from Diploma Posts to Degree Posts, which were counted as re-entrant cases but not wastage cases for All Social Work Posts.

(4) Cases switching from Degree Posts to Diploma Posts were counted as wastage cases but not re-entrant cases.

(5) Cases switching from Diploma Posts to Degree Posts were counted as wastage cases but not re-entrant cases.

3. Manpower Requirements of SWP in 2022/23 and 2023/24

3.1 All Social Work Posts

3.1.1 It is projected that the new supply of social work graduates will exceed the new demand for All Social Work Posts in both 2022/23 and 2023/24, i.e. 1 332 vis-à-vis 1 163 and 1 487 vis-à-vis 1 382 respectively (Chart 5.3). With the remaining degree and diploma / associate degree graduates in the previous years, the number of graduates potentially available for joining the social work field will be about 6.1% and 5.8% (i.e. 1 140 and 1 111) of the respective estimated strength at the end of these two years.

3.2 Degree Posts

3.2.1 The projected new supply for Degree Posts in both 2022/23 and 2023/24 will exceed the new demand of degree graduates, i.e. 902 vis-à-vis 887 and 1 059 vis-à-vis 1 032 respectively (Chart 5.1). After excluding degree graduates occupying Diploma Posts, the number of graduates potentially available for taking up Degree Posts will be about 3.0% and 2.0% (i.e. 338 and 232) of the respective estimated strength at the end of these two years.

3.3 Diploma Posts

3.3.1 The projected new demand for Diploma Posts in 2022/23 and 2023/24 will be 1 121 and 1 220 respectively which will also far exceed the projected new supply of diploma / associate degree graduates of 506 in 2022/23 and 527 in 2023/24 (Chart 5.2). Since some of the Diploma Posts will be occupied by degree graduates, the number of diploma / associate degree graduates potentially available for taking up Diploma Posts will be about 10.9% and 11.6% (i.e. 802 and 879) of the respective estimated strength at the end of these two years.

4. Additional Analysis on High Wastage Rates

4.1 The wastage rates for All Social Work, Degree and Diploma Posts increased drastically to 7.3%, 8.5% and 16.7% respectively in 2021/22. It is anticipated that the high wastage rates may persist in the coming year which would lead to a new demand for social work graduates. To examine the possible manpower implications brought by the exceptionally high wastage rates, an additional analysis is conducted with the wastage rates for All Social Work, Degree and Diploma Posts in 2021/22 remaining unchanged in 2022/23, instead of the respective wastage rates⁽⁶⁾ being 4.1%, 5.5% and 13.1% as originally used in paragraph 3. The same projection methodology adopted in the annual updating exercise (details at Part II) is applied to this additional analysis.

4.2 All Social Work Posts

4.2.1 It is projected that the new demand for All Social Work Posts will exceed the new supply of social work graduates in 2022/23, i.e. 1 769 vis-à-vis 1 332 (Chart 6.3).

4.3 Degree Posts

4.3.1 The projected new demand for Degree Posts in 2022/23 will exceed the new supply of degree graduates, i.e. 1 220 vis-à-vis 902 (Chart 6.1). There will be a shortfall of 93 degree graduates for occupying Diploma Posts at the end of 2022/23. The shortfall will continue in the next year, i.e. 70 as at the end of 2023/24.

4.4 Diploma Posts

4.4.1 The projected new demand for Diploma Posts in 2022/23 will be 1 383 which also far exceeds the projected new supply of diploma / associate degree graduates of 506 (Chart 6.2). Since some of the Diploma Posts will be occupied by degree graduates, the projected total new supply will slightly exceed the projected total new demand for Diploma Posts by 57 in 2022/23. Similarly, a marginally positive balance, i.e. 82, between the total new supply and total new demand for Diploma Posts is projected in 2023/24.

Note : (6) It refers to the “three-year weighted average wastage rate of 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2021/22”.

5. Major Limitations of the SWMRS

- 5.1 The estimated number of additional new posts as advised by the participating organisations will be affected by change of circumstances. The future demand of SWP will also depend on external factors which cannot be fully envisaged. Such factors include but are not limited to -
- (a) changes in economic and social situation which may affect the demand for welfare services;
 - (b) the flexibility of organisations in employment matters (e.g. determining the number of posts to be created / deleted, setting specific entry requirements of such posts, etc.) under the Lump Sum Grant Subvention System; and
 - (c) slippage of welfare projects and/or introduction of new welfare initiatives within the projection cycle.
- 5.2 Moreover, an inherent difficulty for all manpower projections is to forecast the wastage rate and non-entry rate as they are affected by a number of unpredictable factors, including the availability of jobs in the labour market, competition from overseas / the Mainland for social work staff, personal choice for leaving the sector such as further studies / family commitment / health reason / early retirement, extension of retirement age, changes in career aspiration / working environment / career prospects, etc. The participation and supply of data is entirely voluntary, which is subject to the discretion of the organisations concerned. To take such factors into account requires making of judgmental assumptions, which are beyond the scope of this statistical exercise.
- 5.3 “Graduates Potentially Available for Joining Social Work Field” is the estimated number of graduates as at end of the projection years to be available for joining the field. Whether graduates will eventually enter the social work field depends on a number of factors which cannot be fully envisaged.
- 5.4 The projection methodology of “three-year weighted average wastage rate” is adopted to project the replacement for staff wastage in the annual updating exercise (details at Part II). There is an inherent difficulty in forecasting the wastage rates as they are affected by a number of unpredictable factors. An additional analysis using the high wastage rate of 2021/22 in 2022/23 is detailed at Part V.

PART I INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Manpower is an important concern in the development of social welfare services in Hong Kong. A **Joint Committee on Social Work Manpower Requirements** (the Joint Committee) was formed in July 1987 to facilitate manpower planning. Its terms of reference and membership are at *Appendix I*.
- 1.2 Under the Joint Committee, a Social Work Manpower Planning System was established. Since 2005, it has been renamed as **Social Work Manpower Requirements System** (*abbreviated as SWMRS or the System throughout this report*) to better reflect its functions. The System undertakes systematic collection of the employment information of the social work personnel (SWP) for keeping track of the manpower situation in the social work field. It involves various local organisations employing SWP in different sectors which are broadly classified into three categories, namely, (a) government departments including the Social Welfare Department (SWD); (b) local training institutions (TIs) offering social work training programmes; and (c) non-governmental organisations (NGOs), including all subvented and self-financing welfare organisations, other major non-conventional settings employing SWP (such as private residential care homes for the elderly / persons with disabilities and primary schools), hospitals under Hospital Authority (HA), special schools subvented by Education Bureau (EDB), and service units subvented by Home and Youth Affairs Bureau (HYAB). Based on the data collected from the local TIs and organisations employing SWP, the Joint Committee publishes a report every year and shares it with the Advisory Committee on Social Work Training and Manpower Planning (ACSWTMP), the Social Welfare Advisory Committee, Labour and Welfare Bureau, EDB, participating organisations, local TIs and relevant organisations.
- 1.3 The main features of the SWMRS are as follows:
- (a) the objectives, coverage and data collection mechanism - *Appendix II (A)*;
 - (b) the method of compiling the collected data and projecting the social work manpower requirements figures - *Appendix II (B)*;
 - (c) the glossary - *Appendix II (C)*; and
 - (d) the list of organisations employing SWP covered by the SWMRS - *Appendix II (D)*.

- 1.4 This report is compiled with reference to the various manpower figures collected as at 31 March 2022, the estimated number of graduates for 2022 and 2023 as at November 2022 and the estimated demand figures for 2022/23 and 2023/24 as at November 2022. Relevant key statistics including the estimated number of graduates, the estimated figures on non-entry rates and wastage rates are listed in *Appendices III (A) to (C)* respectively.
- 1.5 There may be slight differences between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the statistical tables owing to the rounding up or down of figures.

PART II PROJECTED MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS FOR 2022/23 AND 2023/24

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The manpower requirements of SWP by entry requirements (i.e. Degree Posts, Diploma Posts and All Social Work Posts), as well as the aggregate figures for the whole welfare sector, will cover a period of two projection years in this report, i.e. 2022/23 and 2023/24.
- 1.2 The projected new supply depends largely on the estimated number of graduates of local TIs in the year. In addition, information on non-entrants, new entrants with qualifications obtained overseas and previous years' remaining social work graduates of local TIs will be duly accounted for. On the other hand, the projected new demand covers the net additional staff requirements as reported by participating organisations and the demand for replacement of wastage. Details of the projection methodology including the working assumptions are in *Appendix II (B)*. Relevant key statistics are in *Appendices III (A) to (C)*.
- 1.3 The working assumptions adopted in the compilation of the manpower figures have been thoroughly considered by the Joint Committee. The outcome of this statistical exercise can only be regarded as one of the many possible scenarios of the future outlook that will occur under the assumed situation. Readers should take note of the details of the compilation methodology and interpret the outcome with due regard to the assumptions adopted.
- 1.4 It should be noted that the estimated number of additional new posts will be affected by change of circumstances. The exercise is primarily operated on a statistical methodology with a set of well-defined quantitative variables. There are other variables which fall outside the scope of the exercise but may affect the future demand of SWP, hence the accuracy of the outcome. Readers should take note of this when reading the report.

2. Points to Note about the Projection Methodology

2.1 Projection of Supply

2.1.1 *Non-entry rates:* Throughout the period of projection, the non-entry rates on the supply of degree graduates (*including master degree graduates*) and diploma / associate degree graduates are assumed to be 9.1% and 12.9% respectively (please see paragraph 2.3.3 of *Appendix II(B)*).

2.1.2 *Previous Years' Remaining Graduates:* It is observed that some graduates of local TIs do not enter the social work field right away in the year of graduation but may do so in later years. As such, it is assumed that there should be some “remaining graduates” of previous years who will continue to search for jobs in the social work field. The numbers of “remaining graduates” are estimated on the basis of the following three main assumptions:

- (a) a fixed proportion of new graduates in the current year (i.e. 2021 for this updating exercise) and remaining graduates of the preceding years will not seek jobs in the field at the beginning of each financial year;
- (b) the wastage rate of graduate supply, which is assumed to be constant for both new graduates of current year and remaining graduates of the preceding years, is estimated by the following constraint optimisation exercise:

Maximise: Yearly wastage rate of graduate supply

Subject to the following constraints:

- (i) *the net entrant rate⁽¹⁾ of current year graduates is not less than that of previous years' remaining graduates (if the number of remaining graduates at the beginning of the year is greater than 50); and*
 - (ii) *the net entrant rate of remaining graduates for the period cannot exceed 100%.*
- (c) graduates are of similar competitiveness irrespective of their years of graduation.

Note : (1) The net entrant rate of graduates is defined as the number of graduates taking up social work posts during the year divided by the net supply of graduates at the beginning of the year.

2.1.3 *Graduates Potentially Available for Joining Social Work Field:* Under the existing projection methodology, the “Graduates Potentially Available for Joining Social Work Field” at the end of the first projection year will be carried forward to the second projection year as the supply of “Previous Years’ Remaining Graduates” after discounting the non-entry graduates with the assumed non-entry rates mentioned in paragraph 2.1.1 above.

2.1.4 *All Social Work Posts:* For All Social Work Posts of the whole sector, graduates of part-time degree programmes requiring social work academic qualification (such as diploma / higher diploma / associate degree in social work) and / or Registered Social Worker (RSW) qualification for admission are not counted. Nevertheless, they are still counted as the new supply of graduates for Degree Posts.

2.2 Projection of Demand

2.2.1 *Wastage rate:* The wastage rate of the strength of the Degree Posts is assumed to be 5.5%⁽²⁾ for 2022/23 to 2023/24. The wastage rate of the strength of the Diploma Posts is assumed to be 13.1%⁽²⁾ for 2022/23 to 2023/24.

2.2.2 *Inter-grade movement:* SWP occupying Diploma Posts who later switched to Degree Posts either in the same or different organisations are regarded as new entrants to the Degree Posts and wastage to the Diploma Posts, and vice versa. This partly explains why the wastage rate for the Diploma Posts is normally higher than that of the Degree Posts.

2.2.3 *Wastage cases for All Social Work Posts:* The number of estimated wastage cases for All Social Work Posts is equal to the estimated number of wastage cases for Degree Posts plus the estimated number of wastage cases for Diploma Posts minus the estimated number of cases involving inter-grade movement (i.e. SWP switching from Diploma Posts to Degree Posts and vice versa).

Note : (2) It refers to the “three-year weighted average wastage rate of 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2021/22”. Cases involving inter-grade movement are included.

2.2.4 *Modified approach for calculation of the net additional staff requirements for the second projection year:* In response to the development of the social welfare sector, various means had been introduced to enhance the estimation of the net additional staff requirements. Moreover, starting from the 2007 round of updating exercise, a modified approach has been employed for calculating the net additional staff requirements figures for the second projection year in order to take into account the more conservative approach adopted by most of the data suppliers in the estimation.

3. Manpower Requirements for Degree Posts

After excluding those already occupying Diploma Posts, the number of degree graduates potentially available for taking up Degree Posts will be about 3.0% and 2.0% of the respective estimated strength at the end of 2022/23 and 2023/24.

	<i>Financial Year</i>	
	<u>2022/23</u>	<u>2023/24</u>
I. New Supply of Degree Graduates⁽¹⁾		
<i>(Year of Graduation for (1) and (2))</i>	<i>(2022)</i>	<i>(2023)</i>
(1) Graduates of local TIs for the year	987	1 161
(2) Non-entrants	90	106
(3) New entrants with overseas qualifications	5	4
<i>Total [i.e. (1) – (2) + (3)]</i>	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/> 902	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/> 1 059
II. New Demand for Degree Posts		
(4) Net additional staff requirements	277	403
(5) Replacement for wastage	610	629
<i>Total [i.e. (4) + (5)]</i>	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/> 887	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/> 1 032
III. Balance Between New Supply and New Demand		
At end of the year <i>[i.e. I – II]</i>	15	27
IV. Previous Years' Remaining Graduates of Local TIs		
At end of the year	1 530	1 404
V. Graduates Potentially Available for Joining Social Work Field		
At end of the year <i>[i.e. III + IV]</i>	1 545 ⁽²⁾	1 431 ⁽²⁾
<i>- No. of degree graduates occupying Diploma Posts</i>	<i>(1 207)</i>	<i>(1 199)</i>
VI. Estimated Strength		
At end of the year	11 232	11 635

Notes : (1) The figures also include graduates of postgraduate programmes recognised by the Social Workers Registration Board for registration.

(2) Some of these graduates could be occupying Diploma Posts as well as non-social work posts such as welfare workers in the social welfare sector.

4. Manpower Requirements for Diploma Posts

For diploma / associate degree graduates, the number of graduates potentially available for taking up Diploma Posts will be about 10.9% and 11.6% of the respective estimated strength at the end of 2022/23 and 2023/24. In addition, a number of Diploma Posts will be occupied by degree graduates.

	<i>Financial Year</i>	
	<u>2022/23</u>	<u>2023/24</u>
I. New Supply of Diploma / Associate Degree Graduates		
<i>(Year of Graduation for (1), (2) and (3))</i>	<i>(2022)</i>	<i>(2023)</i>
(1) Diploma graduates of local TIs for the year	487	490
(2) Associate degree graduates of local TIs for the year	87	108
(3) Non-entrants	74	77
(4) New entrants with overseas qualifications	6	6
<i>Total [i.e. (1) + (2) – (3) + (4)]</i>	506	527
II. New Demand for Diploma Posts		
(5) Net additional staff requirements ⁽¹⁾	168	240
(6) Replacement for wastage	953	980
<i>Total [i.e. (5) + (6)]</i>	1 121	1 220
III. Diploma Posts Filled by Remaining Degree Graduates		
At end of the year	723	746
IV. Diploma Posts Filled by Degree Re-entrants		
At end of the year	124	127
V. Balance Between New Supply and New Demand		
At end of the year <i>[i.e. I – (II – III – IV)]</i>	232	180
VI. Previous Years' Remaining Graduates of Local TIs		
At end of the year	570	699
VII. Graduates Potentially Available for Joining Social Work Field		
At end of the year <i>[i.e. V + VI]</i>	802 ⁽²⁾	879 ⁽²⁾
VIII. Estimated Strength		
At end of the year	7 359	7 599

Notes : (1) New posts with RSW set as the entry requirement but without specifying the social work academic qualifications are counted as Diploma Posts, irrespective of whether the organisations may actually look for social work degree holders to fill the vacancies.

(2) Some of these graduates could be occupying non-social work posts such as welfare workers in the social welfare sector.

5. Manpower Requirements for All Social Work Posts

For all social work graduates, the number of graduates potentially available for joining social work field will be about 6.1% and 5.8% of the respective estimated strength at the end of 2022/23 and 2023/24.

	<i>Financial Year</i>	
	<u>2022/23</u>	<u>2023/24</u>
I. New Supply of Social Work Graduates⁽¹⁾		
<i>(Year of Graduation for (1) and (2))</i>	<i>(2022)</i>	<i>(2023)</i>
(1) Graduates of local TIs for the year	1 477	1 650
(2) Non-entrants	156	173
(3) New entrants with overseas qualifications	11	10
<i>Total [i.e. (1) – (2) + (3)]</i>	1 332	1 487
II. New Demand for Social Work Posts		
(4) Net additional staff requirements	445	643
(5) Replacement for wastage ⁽²⁾	718	739
<i>Total [i.e. (4) + (5)]</i>	1 163	1 382
III. Balance Between New Supply and New Demand		
At end of the year <i>[i.e. I – II]</i>	169	105
IV. Previous Years' Remaining Graduates of Local TIs		
At end of the year	971	1 006
V. Graduates Potentially Available for Joining Social Work Field		
At end of the year <i>[i.e. III + IV]</i>	1 140 ⁽³⁾	1 111 ⁽³⁾
VI. Estimated Strength		
At end of the year	18 591	19 234

Notes : (1) The figures do not include graduates of part-time degree programmes which require social work academic qualification (such as diploma / higher diploma / associate degree in social work) and / or RSW qualification for admission.

(2) The figures do not include cases involving inter-grade movement, i.e. cases switching from Diploma Posts to Degree Posts and those switching from Degree Posts to Diploma Posts.

(3) Some of these graduates could be occupying non-social work posts such as welfare workers in the social welfare sector.

PART III MOVEMENT AND PROFILE OF SOCIAL WORK PERSONNEL (SWP) IN 2021/22

(A) Movement of SWP

1. Introduction

1.1 This Section presents key statistics showing the strength, recruitment, turnover, re-entrant and wastage cases during the reference year of 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022. Summary statistics on the distribution patterns are also included.

1.2 The System has recorded **18 146 filled posts (strength)** as at 31 March 2022, with 10 955 for **Degree Posts** and 7 191 for **Diploma Posts**.

<u>Post type</u>	<u>Strength as at 31 March 2022</u>			
	<u>NGOs⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>SWD</u>	<u>TIs</u>	<u>Total</u>
Degree Posts ⁽²⁾	8 339 (+2.5%)	1 933 (+0.1%)	683 (+8.9%)	10 955 (+2.5%)
Diploma Posts ⁽²⁾	6 656 (-3.7%)	535 (+1.5%)	-	7 191 (-3.3%)
<i>All Social Work Posts</i>	14 995 (-0.3%)	2 468 (+0.4%)	683 (+8.9%)	18 146 (+0.1%)

Notes : (1) The figures for NGOs include SWD-subvented posts, non-SWD-subvented posts and other posts. Non-SWD-subvented posts include those subvented by EDB and HYAB while other posts include those in HA, non-subvented posts in NGOs and major non-conventional settings employing SWP (such as private residential care homes for the elderly / persons with disabilities and primary schools).

(2) Degree Posts refer to posts requiring social work degree qualification or above while Diploma Posts refers to posts requiring social work diploma / associate degree qualification.

The figures in brackets represent changes when compared with corresponding figures as at 31 March 2021.

1.3 Compared with the corresponding figures on **strength** of 10 692 for **Degree Posts** and 7 438 for **Diploma Posts** as at 31 March 2021, the **growth rate** for Degree Posts was 2.5%. In contrast, Diploma Posts recorded a negative growth rate of 3.3%. The strength of the whole social work field increased by 0.1% when compared with the figure as at 31 March 2021.

1.4 Local TIs recorded the highest growth rate for **All Social Work Posts** (8.9%), followed by 0.4% for SWD. In contrast, NGOs recorded a negative growth rate of 0.3%.

1.5 The System has recorded 4 182 turnover cases for All Social Work Posts in 2021/22, consisting of 2 860 re-entrant cases and 1 322 wastage cases.

<u>Movement of SWP in 2021/22</u> (respective rates ⁽³⁾ shown in %)			
<u>Post type</u>	<u>Turnover</u>	<u>Re-entrant</u>	<u>Wastage</u>
Degree Posts ⁽⁴⁾	2 087 (19.2%)	1 165 (10.7%)	922 (8.5%)
Diploma Posts ⁽⁵⁾	2 095 (28.8%)	879 (12.1%)	1 216 (16.7%)
<i>All Social Work Posts</i> ⁽⁶⁾	4 182 (23.1%)	2 860 (15.8%)	1 322 (7.3%)

- Notes :
- (3) The respective rates are the number of cases over the average of strength of 2021/22.
 - (4) Cases switching from Degree Posts to Diploma Posts were counted as wastage cases but not re-entrant cases.
 - (5) Cases switching from Diploma Posts to Degree Posts were counted as wastage cases but not re-entrant cases.
 - (6) There were 816 cases involving inter-grade movement, including 127 cases switching from Degree Posts to Diploma Posts and 689 cases switching from Diploma Posts to Degree Posts (please see paragraph 4.4 in Part III(A)), which were counted as re-entrant cases for All Social Work Posts and excluded from the number of wastage cases for All Social Work Posts.

2. Recruitment Cases

2.1 There were 4 202 **recruitment cases** in 2021/22.

By post

- 54.0% were of *Degree Posts*
- 46.0% were of *Diploma Posts*

2.2 Among the recruitment cases, 90.2% were reported by NGOs, followed by local TIs (5.5%) and SWD (4.3%).

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Degree Posts</u>		<u>Diploma Posts</u>		<u>All Social Work Posts</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
NGOs ⁽¹⁾	1 910	84.2	1 880	97.2	3 790	90.2
SWD	125	5.5	54	2.8	179	4.3
TIs	233	10.3	-	-	233	5.5
<i>Total</i> ⁽⁷⁾	<u>2 268</u> (+41.0%)	<u>100.0</u>	<u>1 934</u> (+29.0%)	<u>100.0</u>	<u>4 202</u> (+35.2%)	<u>100.0</u>

Note : (7) The figures in brackets denote changes when compared with corresponding figures in 2020/21.

3. Turnover Cases

3.1 A total of 4 182 **turnover cases** were recorded in 2021/22, representing an overall turnover rate of 23.1%.

By post

- 49.9% were of Degree Posts
- 50.1% were of Diploma Posts

3.2 The **turnover rate** for Degree Posts was 19.2% while that for Diploma Posts was 28.8%. Diploma Posts in NGOs recorded the highest turnover rate of 30.4%.

<u>Post</u>	<u>NGOs⁽¹⁾</u>		<u>SWD</u>		<u>TIs</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Turnover rate (%)</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Turnover rate (%)</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Turnover rate (%)</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Turnover rate (%)</u>
Degree Posts	1 790	21.6	122	6.3	175	26.8	2 087	19.2
Diploma Posts	2 048	30.4	47	8.8	-	-	2 095	28.8
<i>All Social Work Posts</i>	3 838	25.6	169	6.9	175	26.8	4 182	23.1

3.3 For the turnover cases, the respective length of service of the SWP in the organisations **prior to their leaving the jobs** are shown below:

Overall

- *60.1% worked for 3 years or less*

Average length of service by sector

- *4.9 years for NGOs⁽¹⁾*
- *16.3 years for SWD*
- *3.3 years for local TIs*
- *5.3 years for all three sectors*

<i>Length of service in organisation prior to leaving (years)</i>	<i>NGOs⁽¹⁾</i>		<i>SWD</i>		<i>TIs</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
1 or less	845	22.0	17	10.1	82	46.9	944	22.6
More than 1 to 2	830	21.6	10	5.9	21	12.0	861	20.6
More than 2 to 3	684	17.8	8	4.7	15	8.6	707	16.9
More than 3 to 4	331	8.6	10	5.9	14	8.0	355	8.5
More than 4 to 5	196	5.1	3	1.8	2	1.1	201	4.8
More than 5 to 10	411	10.7	15	8.9	25	14.3	451	10.8
More than 10 to 15	200	5.2	26	15.4	10	5.7	236	5.6
More than 15 to 20	100	2.6	7	4.1	4	2.3	111	2.7
More than 20	241	6.3	73	43.2	2	1.1	316	7.6
<i>Total</i>	<u>3 838</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>169</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>4 182</u>	<u>100.0</u>

4. Re-entrant Cases

4.1 There were 1 165 and 879 re-entrant cases⁽⁸⁾ for Degree Posts and Diploma Posts respectively in 2021/22, representing 10.7% and 12.1% of the respective average strength.

4.2 A significant proportion of SWP (74.1% of Degree Posts and 95.3% of Diploma Posts) were found to have moved among agencies within the NGO sector.

<i>Sector SWP leaving from</i>	<i>Degree Posts</i>			<i>Diploma Posts</i>	
	<i>Sector SWP re-entering to</i>			<i>Sector SWP re-entering to</i>	
	<i>NGOs⁽¹⁾</i>	<i>SWD</i>	<i>TIs</i>	<i>NGOs⁽¹⁾</i>	<i>SWD</i>
NGOs ⁽¹⁾	863	50	84	838	28
SWD	8	6	5	2	11
TIs	22	-	127	-	-
<i>Total</i>	893	56	216	840	39

Notes : (8) Re-entrant cases refer to SWP posts being filled by persons whose preceding posts were in the same grade in the field. The figures do not include SWP who were serving in the field and took up other additional posts.

4.3 Among the re-entrant cases of Degree Posts, 76.7% had a break of service in the field for half a year or less while 13.1% for more than two years. For re-entrant cases of Diploma Posts, the corresponding figures are 73.2% and 11.4% respectively.

<i>Average duration for break of service</i>	
•	<i>12.9 months for Degree Posts</i>
•	<i>10.5 months for Diploma Posts</i>

<i>Duration for a break of service in the field (years)</i>	<i>Degree Posts</i>		<i>Diploma Posts</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
½ or less	893	76.7	643	73.2	1 536	75.1
More than ½ to 1	61	5.2	72	8.2	133	6.5
More than 1 to 1½	36	3.1	43	4.9	79	3.9
More than 1½ to 2	22	1.9	21	2.4	43	2.1
More than 2 to 4	51	4.4	52	5.9	103	5.0
More than 4	102	8.8	48	5.5	150	7.3
<i>Total</i>	1 165	100.0	879	100.0	2 044	100.0

4.4 Apart from re-entrant cases within the same grade, there are also cases involving inter-grade movement (i.e. switching from Degree Posts to Diploma Posts, and vice versa). As recorded in 2021/22, there were 127 cases switching from Degree Posts to Diploma Posts and 689 cases switching from Diploma Posts to Degree Posts.

<i>Sector SWP leaving from</i>	<i>Inter-grade Movement</i>	
	<i><u>From Degree Posts to Diploma Posts</u></i>	<i><u>From Diploma Posts to Degree Posts</u></i>
NGOs ⁽¹⁾	124	678
SWD	2	11
TIs	1	-
<i>Total</i>	127	689

5. Wastage Cases

5.1 The number of wastage cases in 2021/22 was 922 for Degree Posts⁽⁹⁾ and 1 216 for Diploma Posts⁽⁹⁾, with the respective wastage rates being 8.5% and 16.7%. Analysed by sector⁽¹⁰⁾, Diploma Posts in NGOs recorded the largest number of wastage cases, i.e. 1 182 cases (17.5%).

<u>Post</u>	<u>NGOs⁽¹⁾</u>		<u>SWD</u>		<u>TIs</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>No.⁽¹⁰⁾</u>	<u>Wastage rate (%)</u>	<u>No.⁽¹⁰⁾</u>	<u>Wastage rate (%)</u>	<u>No.⁽¹⁰⁾</u>	<u>Wastage rate (%)</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Wastage rate (%)</u>
Degree Posts ⁽⁹⁾	793	9.6	103	5.3	26	4.0	922	8.5
Diploma Posts ⁽⁹⁾	1 182	17.5	34	6.4	-	-	1 216	16.7

5.2 After deducting the cases of inter-grade movement (i.e. cases switching from Diploma Posts to Degree Posts and those switching from Degree Posts to Diploma Posts), the number of wastage cases for All Social Work Posts⁽¹¹⁾ was 1 322, with the corresponding wastage rate of 7.3%. Analysed by sector, NGOs recorded the largest number of wastage cases, i.e. 1 173 cases (7.8%).

<u>Post</u>	<u>NGOs⁽¹⁾</u>		<u>SWD</u>		<u>TIs</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>No.⁽¹⁰⁾</u>	<u>Wastage rate (%)</u>	<u>No.⁽¹⁰⁾</u>	<u>Wastage rate (%)</u>	<u>No.⁽¹⁰⁾</u>	<u>Wastage rate (%)</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Wastage rate (%)</u>
All Social Work Posts ⁽¹¹⁾	1 173	7.8	124	5.0	25	3.8	1 322	7.3

Notes : (9) The figures include cases involving inter-grade movement.

(10) "Wastage by sector" is defined as the number of SWP in the grade who left the sector in a reference year less the number of SWP rejoining the social work field (regardless of whether the same sector or not) in the same reference year. Under such definition, a proxy estimation has been made by assuming that the number of SWP who left the job from a sector (NGOs, SWD or local TIs, etc.) in a reference year and those who would rejoin the field again in the same reference year or afterwards would be the same as the number of SWP re-joining the field in the reference year and whose preceding post was in the same grade in that sector. This definition has been adopted starting from the 2010 round of the updating exercise.

(11) There were 816 cases involving inter-grade movement, including 127 cases switching from Degree Posts to Diploma Posts and 689 cases switching from Diploma Posts to Degree Posts, which were excluded from the number of wastage cases for All Social Work Posts (please see paragraph 4.4 in Part III(A)).

(B) Profile of SWP

1. Highest Educational Attainment

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 98.9% of SWP occupying Degree Posts 100.0% of SWP occupying Diploma Posts | } possessed the required social work qualification or above |
|--|---|

<u>Highest educational attainment</u>	<u>Degree Posts</u> ⁽¹²⁾		<u>Diploma Posts</u>		<u>All Social Work Posts</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Degree or above	10 839	98.9	2 179	30.3	13 018	71.7
Diploma / Associate Degree or equivalent	112	1.0	5 010	69.7	5 122	28.2
Others	4	0.0	2	0.0	6	0.0
<i>Total</i>	10 955	100.0	7 191	100.0	18 146	100.0

2. Length of Service in Social Work Field

- | |
|--|
| <p><i>Overall</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 52.1% working in the social work field for over 10 years <p><i>Average length of service by sector</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11.7 years for NGOs⁽¹⁾ 18.6 years for SWD 25.8 years for local TIs 13.1 years for all the three sectors |
|--|

<u>Length of service in social work field (years)</u>	<u>NGOs</u> ⁽¹⁾		<u>SWD</u>		<u>TIs</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
1 or less	1 424	9.5	52	2.1	6	0.9	1 482	8.2
More than 1 to 2	901	6.0	36	1.5	6	0.9	943	5.2
More than 2 to 3	1 039	6.9	73	3.0	5	0.7	1 117	6.2
More than 3 to 4	916	6.1	109	4.4	6	0.9	1 031	5.7
More than 4 to 5	711	4.7	72	2.9	7	1.0	790	4.4
More than 5 to 10	2 954	19.7	353	14.3	26	3.8	3 333	18.4
More than 10 to 15	2 305	15.4	312	12.6	79	11.6	2 696	14.9
More than 15 to 20	1 620	10.8	272	11.0	91	13.3	1 983	10.9
More than 20	3 125	20.8	1 189	48.2	457	66.9	4 771	26.3
<i>Total</i>	14 995	100.0	2 468	100.0	683	100.0	18 146	100.0

Notes : (12)Other than a social work degree, Certificate in Social Studies, Certificate in Social Work and Diploma in Social Work were entry qualifications for Degree Posts in the 1960s and 1970s.

3. Full-time / Part-time Posts

3.1 Among the 18 146 SWP posts, **most** of them (94.1% or 17 082) were **full-time posts**. There were 1 064 part-time posts, 44.4% were in local TIs and they were all Degree Posts.

<u>Sector / post</u>	<u>Full-time posts</u>		<u>Part-time posts</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>NGOs⁽¹⁾</u>						
Degree Posts	8 017	44.2	322	1.8	8 339	46.0
Diploma Posts	6 387	35.2	269	1.5	6 656	36.7
<u>SWD</u>						
Degree Posts	1 932	10.6	1	0.0	1 933	10.7
Diploma Posts	535	2.9	-	-	535	2.9
<u>TIs</u>						
Degree Posts	211	1.2	472	2.6	683	3.8
<i>Total</i>	17 082	94.1	1 064	5.9	18 146	100.0

3.2 The 18 146 SWP posts were taken up by **17 842 persons**. Majority of them (98.5% or 17 582) held one post only.

<u>No. of posts taken up</u>	<u>No. of persons</u>	<u>%</u>
One full-time post	16 925	94.9
One full-time post plus one or more part-time posts	157	0.9
One part-time post	657	3.7
Two or more part-time posts	103	0.6
<i>Total</i>	17 842	100.0

(C) Comparison of Major Characteristics of SWP in the Past Years

1. Reported Strength⁽¹³⁾

- *The total number of SWP increased by 1 803 between 2018/19 and 2021/22 or at an average annual growth rate of 3.5%.*
- *The strength of Degree Posts increased by 1 919 during the period. In contrast, the strength of Diploma Posts decreased by 116 during the period.*

	<u>2021/22</u>		<u>2020/21</u>		<u>2019/20</u>		<u>2018/19</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
1.1. Total number of SWP	18 146	-	18 130	-	17 401	-	16 343	-
1.2. <u>Degree Posts</u>	<u>10 955</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>10 692</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>10 147</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>9 036</u>	<u>100.0</u>
NGOs ⁽¹⁾	8 339	76.1	8 133	76.1	7 624	75.1	6 576	72.8
SWD	1 933	17.6	1 932	18.1	1 914	18.9	1 839	20.4
TIs	683	6.2	627	5.9	609	6.0	621	6.9
1.3. <u>Diploma Posts</u>	<u>7 191</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>7 438</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>7 254</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>7 307</u>	<u>100.0</u>
NGOs ⁽¹⁾	6 656	92.6	6 911	92.9	6 724	92.7	6 793	93.0
SWD	535	7.4	527	7.1	530	7.3	514	7.0

Notes : (13) The figures refer to all filled posts as reported by organisations as at 31 March of the respective years.

2. Highest Educational Attainment

- *The proportion of SWP in Diploma Posts having social work degree and diploma / associate degree or equivalent qualification remained stable at about 32% and 68% respectively for 2018/19, 2019/20 and 2020/21. In 2021/22, the corresponding proportions were about 30% and 70%.*

	<u>2021/22</u>		<u>2020/21</u>		<u>2019/20</u>		<u>2018/19</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
2.1. Total number of SWP	18 146	-	18 130	-	17 401	-	16 343	-
2.2. <u>Degree Posts</u>	<u>10 955</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>10 692</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>10 147</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>9 036</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Degree or above	10 839	98.9	10 553	98.7	10 008	98.6	8 934	98.9
Diploma / Associate	112	1.0	136	1.3	132	1.3	94	1.0
Degree or equivalent								
Others	4	0.0	3	0.0	7	0.1	8	0.1
2.3. <u>Diploma Posts</u>	<u>7 191</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>7 438</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>7 254</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>7 307</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Degree or above	2 179	30.3	2 317	31.2	2 226	30.7	2 381	32.6
Diploma / Associate	5 010	69.7	5 117	68.8	5 024	69.3	4 922	67.4
Degree or equivalent								
Others	2	0.0	4	0.1	4	0.1	4	0.1

3. Turnover Rates of SWP in Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs) by Average Strength of Degree, Diploma and All Social Work Posts

- *In 2021/22, when analysed with average strength, the turnover rates for Degree Posts and Diploma Posts were the highest among the recent four rounds of updating exercises.*

<u>Average strength by post type</u>	<u>2021/22</u>			<u>2020/21</u>		
	<i>Lower Quartile⁽¹⁴⁾ Turnover Rate</i>	<i>Median⁽¹⁵⁾ Turnover Rate</i>	<i>Upper Quartile⁽¹⁶⁾ Turnover Rate</i>	<i>Lower Quartile⁽¹⁴⁾ Turnover Rate</i>	<i>Median⁽¹⁵⁾ Turnover Rate</i>	<i>Upper Quartile⁽¹⁶⁾ Turnover Rate</i>
	<u>(%)</u>	<u>(%)</u>	<u>(%)</u>	<u>(%)</u>	<u>(%)</u>	<u>(%)</u>
3.1. <u>Degree Posts</u>						
≤ 5	0.0	0.0	36.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
5.5 – 20	2.6	15.4	31.9	0.0	8.2	17.8
20.5 – 50	15.7	24.2	31.0	7.0	12.9	18.2
> 50	16.9	22.0	24.6	7.9	10.8	13.8
3.2. <u>Diploma Posts</u>						
≤ 5	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	40.0
5.5 – 20	14.0	25.0	43.8	0.0	19.0	30.4
20.5 – 50	17.8	27.4	36.3	12.2	17.9	26.8
> 50	23.2	29.1	35.7	12.1	17.7	22.5
3.3. <u>All Social Work Posts</u>						
≤ 5	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5.5 – 20	11.1	16.7	40.0	0.0	13.3	23.4
20.5 – 50	16.5	26.7	35.7	7.5	15.7	24.4
> 50	20.9	24.6	28.4	10.6	15.1	19.0

Notes : (14) The lower (first) quartile turnover rate is the turnover rate that delineates the lowest 25% of all the organisations concerned.

(15) The median (second) quartile turnover rate is the turnover rate that delineates the lowest 50% of all the organisations concerned.

(16) The upper (third) quartile turnover rate is the turnover rate that delineates the lowest 75% of all the organisations concerned.

<u>Average strength by post type</u>	<u>2019/20</u>			<u>2018/19</u>		
	<i>Lower Quartile⁽¹⁴⁾ Turnover Rate (%)</i>	<i>Median⁽¹⁵⁾ Turnover Rate (%)</i>	<i>Upper Quartile⁽¹⁶⁾ Turnover Rate (%)</i>	<i>Lower Quartile⁽¹⁴⁾ Turnover Rate (%)</i>	<i>Median⁽¹⁵⁾ Turnover Rate (%)</i>	<i>Upper Quartile⁽¹⁶⁾ Turnover Rate (%)</i>
3.1. <u>Degree Posts</u>						
≤ 5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5.5 – 20	0.0	12.9	27.1	0.0	12.5	28.1
20.5 – 50	5.4	14.3	20.2	3.8	14.3	20.4
> 50	9.8	12.5	16.1	6.9	14.7	19.1
3.2. <u>Diploma Posts</u>						
≤ 5	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	36.7
5.5 – 20	10.5	19.4	36.9	9.0	20.7	33.3
20.5 – 50	8.7	22.7	33.7	12.0	22.6	35.5
> 50	20.2	25.3	30.7	18.8	24.3	29.5
3.3. <u>All Social Work Posts</u>						
≤ 5	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	50.0
5.5 – 20	0.0	16.7	33.3	0.0	15.4	28.6
20.5 – 50	7.5	15.7	31.1	10.0	23.1	32.0
> 50	16.3	19.0	23.7	13.5	19.5	23.6

PART IV ANALYSIS OF PAST TREND

(A) Demand-Supply Analysis on Degree, Diploma and All Social Work Posts from 1997/98 to 2023/24

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The new supply of graduates refers to the number of new graduates of local TIs in the reference year plus new entrants with overseas qualification minus non-entrants.
- 1.2 The new demand for posts refers to the sum of net additional staff requirements and replacement for wastage.

2. Degree Posts (Chart 5.1)

- 2.1 The new supply of degree graduates remained stable at around 350 to 400 places each year during the period from 1997/98 to 2004/05. Due to the introduction of new undergraduate and postgraduate programmes, the new supply of degree graduates has increased since 2005/06 and the projected new supply in 2022/23 and 2023/24 will be 902 and 1 059 respectively.
- 2.2 The new supply of degree graduates exceeded the new demand for Degree Posts for most of the years during the period from 1997/98 to 2017/18 (except 2002/03, 2005/06 to 2007/08 and 2011/12). However, the new demand for Degree Posts in 2018/19 and 2019/20 rose to 1 027 and 1 452 respectively which far exceeded the new supply of 818 in 2018/19 and 979 in 2019/20. After reaching peak level, the new demand for Degree Posts dropped to 973 in 2020/21 and then rose again to 1 185 in 2021/22. The number of projected new demand for Degree Posts will be 887 and 1 032 in 2022/23 and 2023/24 respectively.

2.3 While the new supply of degree graduates fell short of the new demand for Degree Posts in 2021/22 which led to a decrease in the number of remaining degree graduates, there will be a positive balance between the new supply of degree graduates and the new demand for Degree Posts in 2022/23 and 2023/24. The projection methodology of “three-year weighted average wastage rate” is adopted in the annual updating exercise (details at Part II), while an additional analysis using the high wastage rate of 2021/22 is detailed at Part V.

3. Diploma Posts (Chart 5.2)

3.1 The new supply of diploma / associate degree graduates decreased continuously during the period from 1997/98 to 2006/07. It increased in 2007/08 and remained steady within the range from 346 to 503 between 2008/09 and 2021/22. The number of projected new supply of diploma / associate degree graduates will increase slightly to 506 in 2022/23 and 527 in 2023/24. On the other hand, the new demand for Diploma Posts recorded a fluctuating but upward trend during the period from 1997/98 to 2021/22. The number of projected new demand for Diploma Posts will increase from 969 in 2021/22 to 1 121 and 1 220 in 2022/23 and 2023/24 respectively.

3.2 There has been a persistent shortfall gap between the new supply of diploma / associate degree graduates and the new demand for Diploma Posts since 2001/02. Some of the Diploma Posts have been occupied by the remaining degree graduates and degree re-entrants (i.e. degree graduates not occupying posts requiring degree qualification), resulting in a relatively low entry rate of diploma / associate degree graduates (please refer to the analysis in Part IV(B)). Furthermore, the projected new supply will increase in 2022/23 and 2023/24. Taking into account these two factors, the projected new supply will likely exceed the new demand for Diploma Posts in 2022/23 and 2023/24.

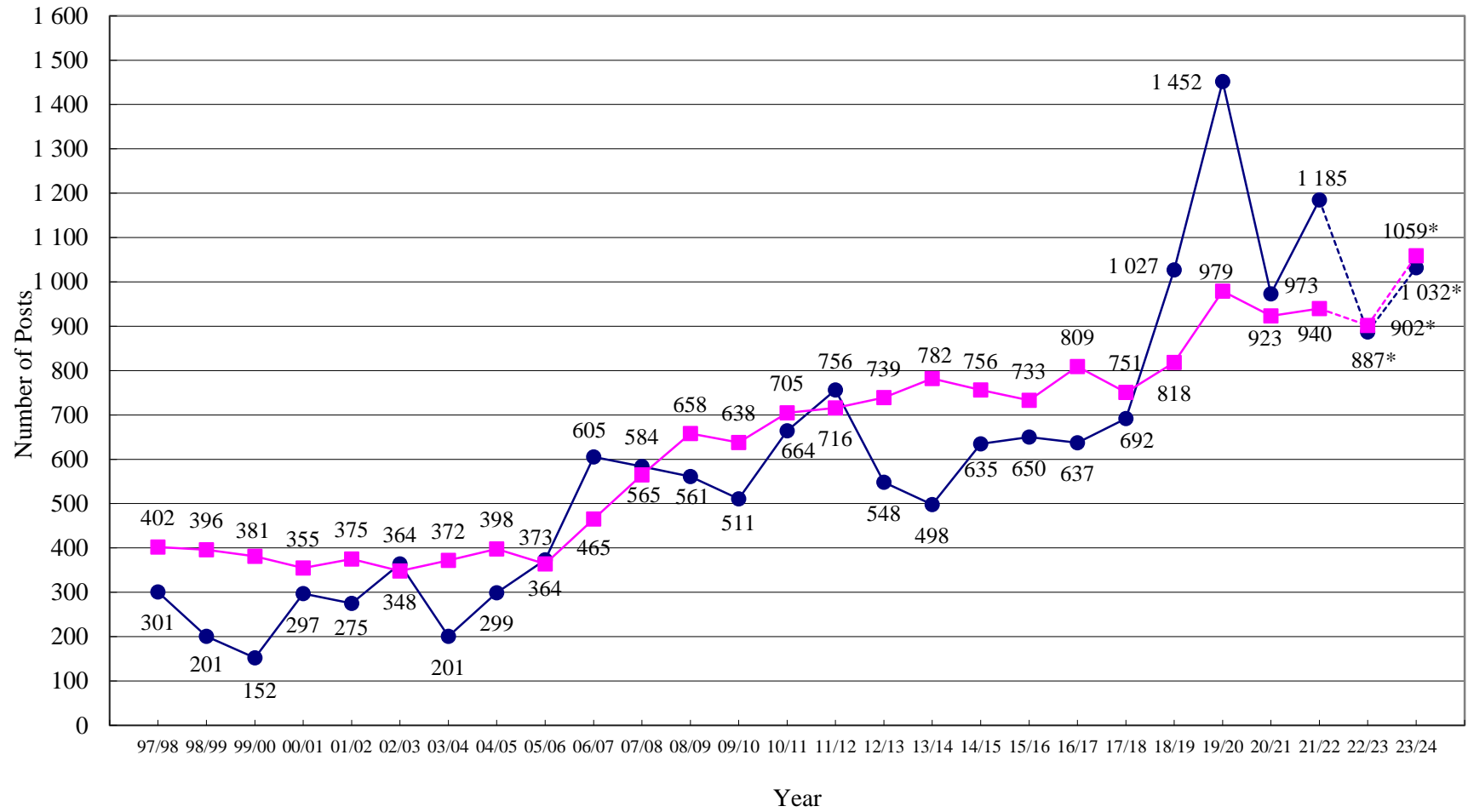
4. All Social Work Posts (Chart 5.3)

4.1 On the supply side, graduates of part-time degree programmes requiring social work academic qualification (such as diploma / higher diploma / associate degree in social work) and / or RSW qualification for admission are not counted on the assumption that most of them may already occupy social work posts before graduation. On the demand side, wastage cases involving inter-grade movement are excluded from the new demand for All Social Work Posts in order to avoid double counting.

4.2 Generally speaking, the new supply of social work graduates showed a downward trend during the period from 1997/98 to 2004/05 but has been on the rise since 2005/06. There was a fluctuating but upward trend in the new demand for All Social Work Posts from 1997/98 to 2021/22.

4.3 Although the new demand for All Social Work Posts exceeded the new supply of social work graduates during the period from 2004/05 to 2008/09, the gap was readily filled up by the remaining graduates of previous years. The new demand and new supply were of relatively similar level during the period from 2009/10 to 2017/18. Then, the new demand for All Social Work Posts exceeded the new supply of social work graduates again from 2018/19 to 2021/22. However, it is anticipated that the projected new demand for All Social Work Posts will drop significantly to a level lower than that of the projected new supply of social work graduates for both 2022/23 and 2023/24, i.e. 1 163 vis-à-vis 1 332 and 1 382 vis-à-vis 1 487 respectively (please refer to the projected manpower requirements figures in Part II).

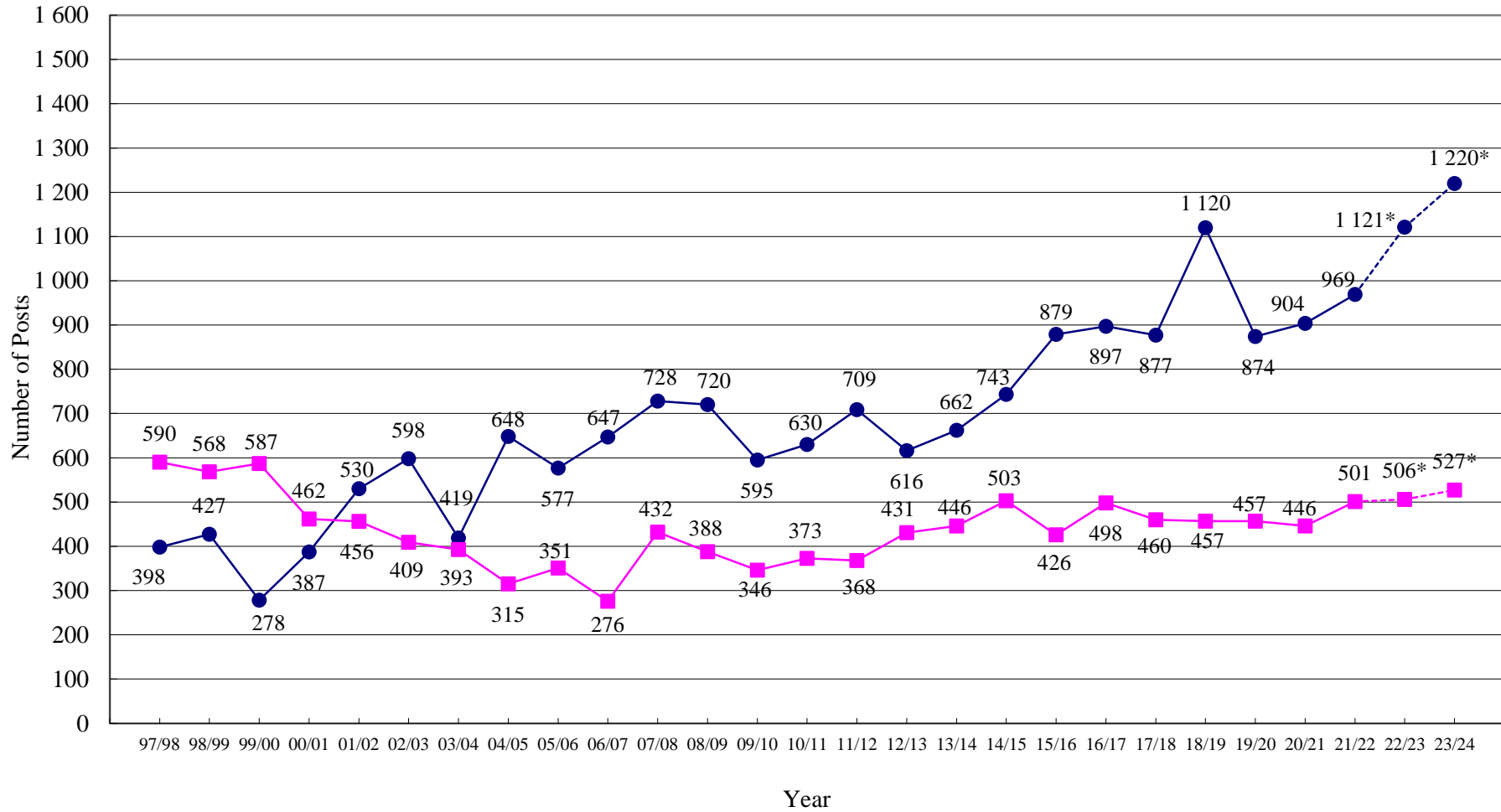
Chart 5.1 Demand-Supply Analysis (Degree Posts)



● New demand for Degree Posts ■ New supply of degree graduates

Note: * Projected figures

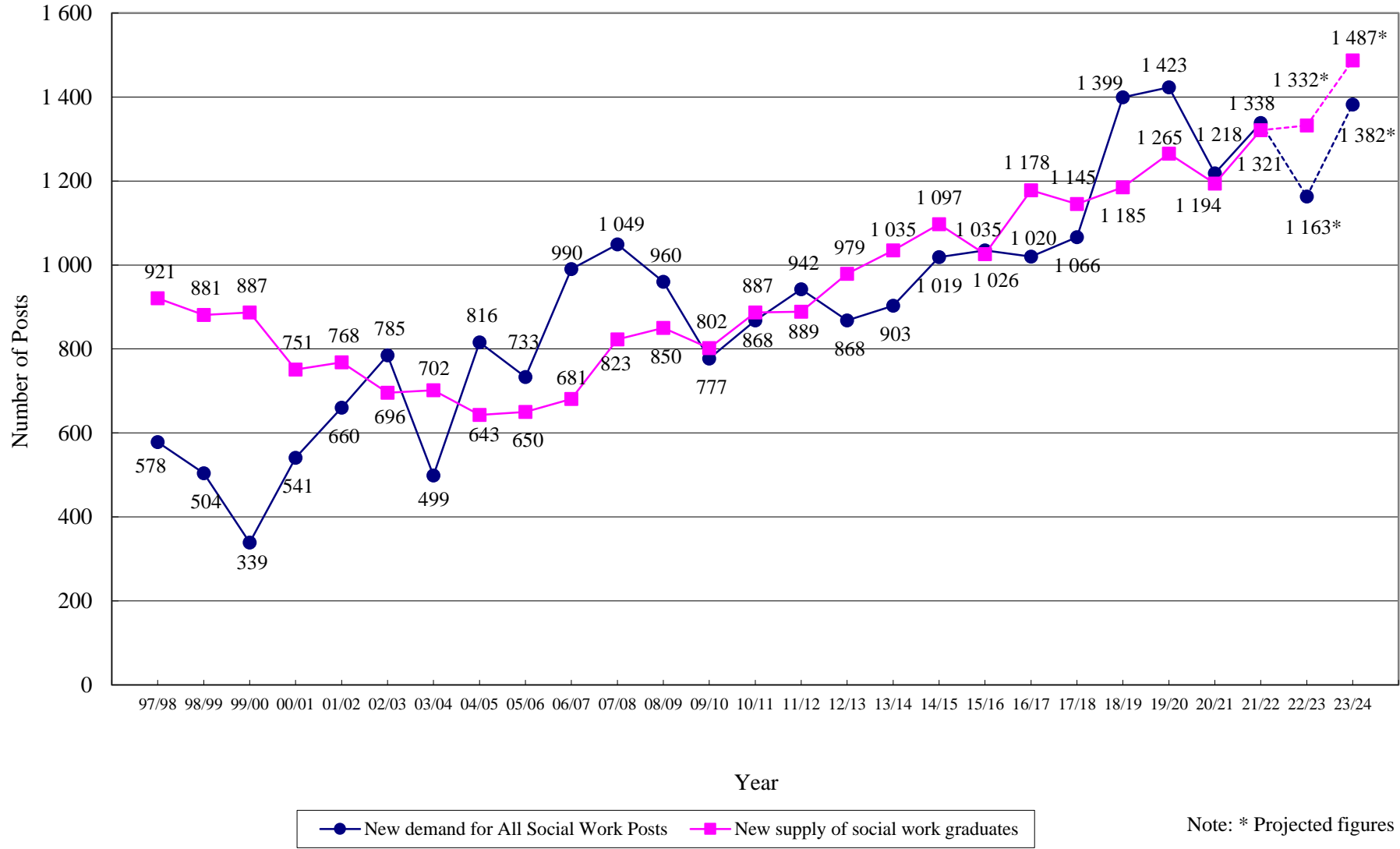
Chart 5.2 Demand-Supply Analysis (Diploma Posts)



● New demand for Diploma Posts
 ■ New supply of diploma/associate degree graduates

Note: * Projected figures

Chart 5.3 Demand-Supply Analysis (All Social Work Posts)



(B) Entry Rates of Degree and Diploma / Associate Degree Graduates by Year of Graduation and Post Type

1. Point to Note

1.1 For simplicity in presentation, graduates who have obtained social work posts before graduation are counted as entering the profession in their year of graduation.

2. Degree Graduates (Charts 5.4a and 5.4b)

2.1 Chart 5.4a presents the proportion of degree graduates first obtaining Degree Posts by number of years after graduation. The proportion of degree graduates obtaining Degree Posts during the first year after graduation ranged from around 22% for graduates of Year 2016 to around 45% for graduates of Year 2019. This trend illustrates that the job opportunities of Degree Posts increased for the period from 2016 to 2019, i.e. the proportion of graduates working in Degree Posts during the first year after their graduation was increasing.

2.2 A number of degree graduates obtained Degree Posts a few years after their graduation. It is observed that some of them are willing to enter the sector by taking up a lower grade post first (i.e. Diploma Posts) and then seek for job opportunities in Degree Posts in the sector.

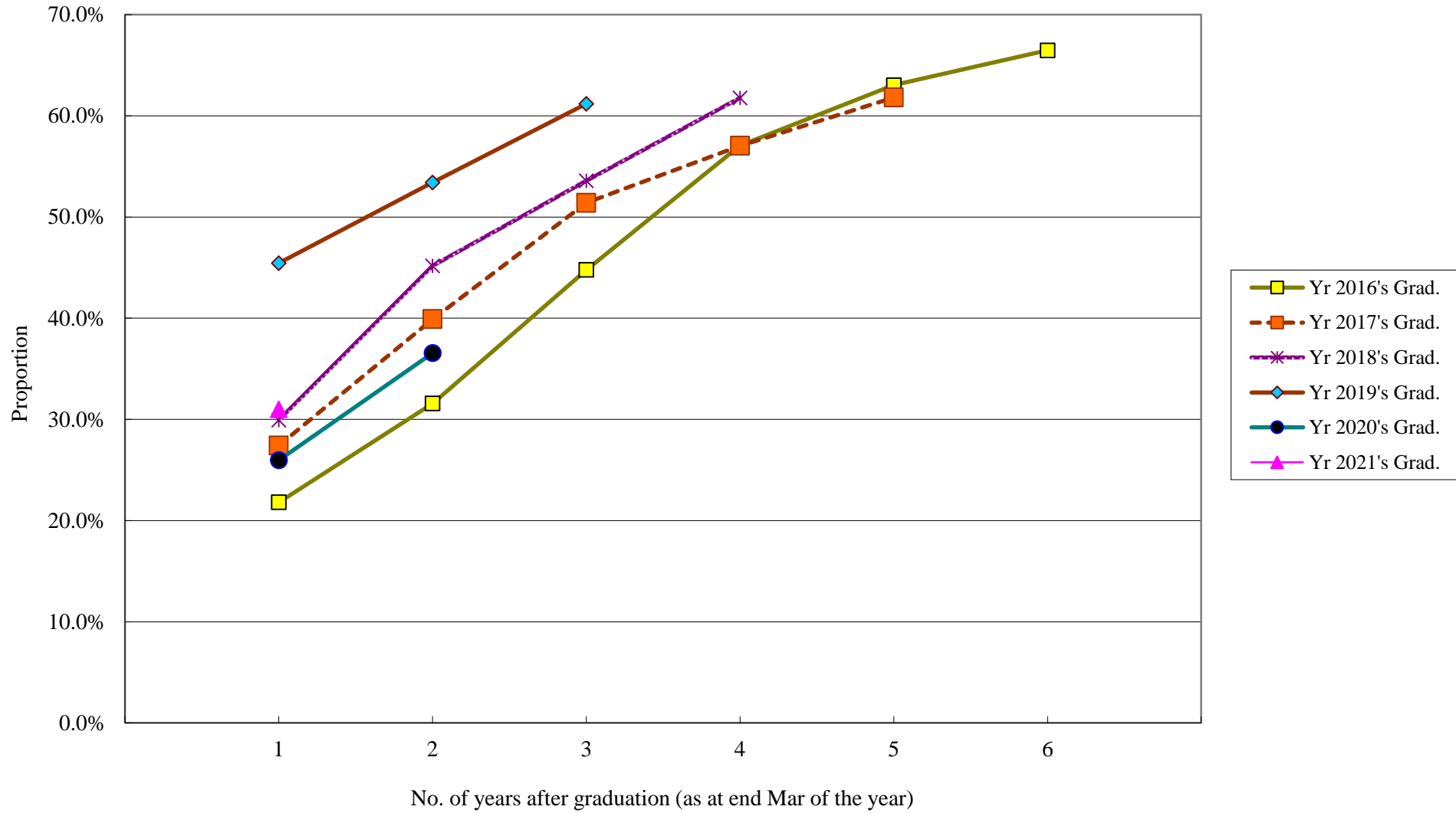
2.3 Chart 5.4b presents the proportion of degree graduates first obtaining social work posts (i.e. either Degree or Diploma Posts) by number of years after graduation. It is noted that the proportion of degree graduates obtaining social work posts during their first year after graduation recorded a relatively high level (over 62%) for graduates of Years 2016 to 2021.

2.4 The difference in the results of Charts 5.4a and 5.4b may arise from the flexibility of NGOs to employ degree graduates to fill Diploma Posts. On the other hand, some degree graduates may be ready to accept the offer of Diploma Posts as their first step for entering the social work field or graduates of part-time degree programmes previously working in Diploma Posts might hold such posts continuously upon their first year of graduation.

3. Diploma / Associate Degree Graduates (Chart 5.5)

3.1 The proportion of diploma / associate degree graduates obtaining Diploma Posts during the first year after graduation stood at a relatively low level (between 30% to 44%). The low entry rate of diploma / associate degree graduates, alongside the high entry rate of degree graduates to social work posts, indicated that a number of the Diploma Posts were taken up by degree graduates.

**Chart 5.4a Proportion of Degree Graduates Who First Obtained Degree Post
by Number of Years after Graduation**



**Chart 5.4b Proportion of Degree Graduates Who First Obtained Social Work Post
by Number of Years after Graduation**

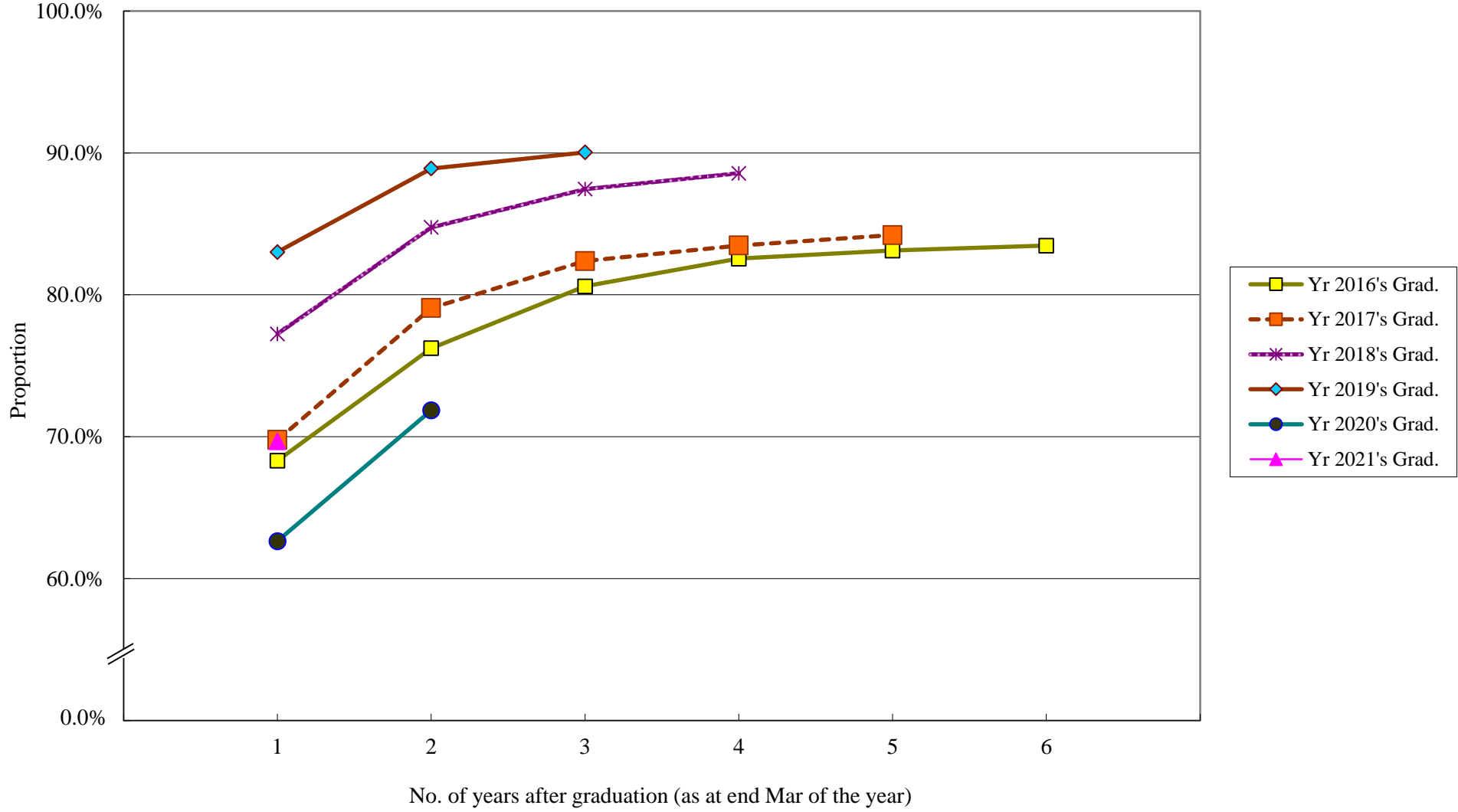
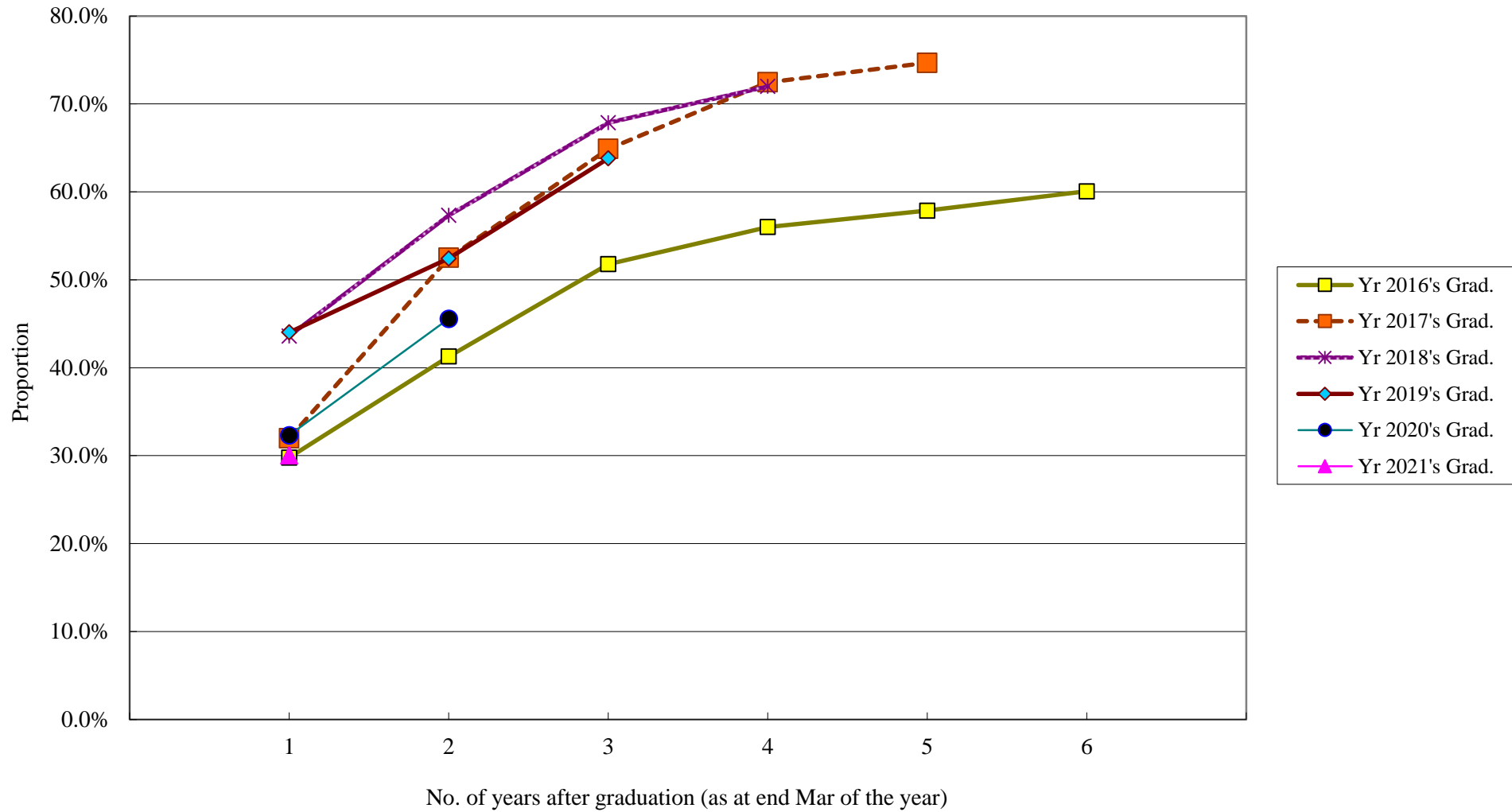


Chart 5.5 Proportion of Diploma / Associate Degree Graduates Who First Obtained Diploma Post by Number of Years after Graduation



(C) Turnover Rates and Wastage Rates of Social Work Posts by Post Type

1. Points to Note

1.1 The turnover rate and wastage rate of Diploma Posts were generally higher than the respective rates of Degree Posts in the corresponding years, which might partially be attributed to the fact that a number of SWP previously holding Diploma Posts had taken up Degree Posts in later years. Such cases are regarded as wastage and turnover cases for Diploma Posts but new entrants for Degree Posts.

2. Turnover Rates (Chart 5.6)

2.1 The number of turnover cases of All Social Work Posts is equal to the sum of the number of turnover cases of Degree and Diploma Posts.

2.2 All the turnover rates of Degree, Diploma and All Social Work Posts dropped significantly during the period from 1995/96 to 1999/2000. The downward trend reversed and the turnover rates remained relatively stable during the period from 2000/01 to 2003/04. Coupled with the recovery of the economy and other factors, the turnover rates of Degree, Diploma and All Social Work Posts gradually increased during the period from 2004/05 to 2006/07. After that, the turnover rates for Degree Posts were quite stable.

2.3 The turnover rates for Diploma and All Social Work Posts dropped during the period from 2007/08 to 2009/10, and then rose slightly in 2010/11. In 2011/12, the turnover rates for both Degree and All Social Work Posts moved upwards. However, the turnover rates for Degree, Diploma and All Social Work Posts moved downwardly in both 2012/13 and 2013/14. While the turnover rates for Degree Posts and All Social Work Posts rose in 2014/15, a slight drop was recorded in the turnover rate for Diploma Posts. There were increases in the turnover rates for Degree, Diploma and All Social Work Posts in 2015/16. The turnover rates for Degree and All Social Work Posts dropped in 2016/17, but a rise was recorded in the turnover rate for Diploma Posts. In contrast, the turnover rates for Degree and All Social Work Posts rose in 2017/18, but a slight drop was recorded in the turnover rate for Diploma Posts. Subsequently in 2018/19, there were increases in the turnover rates for Degree, Diploma and All Social Work Posts and

the respective rates remained stable in 2019/20. However, decreases were recorded in the turnover rates for Degree, Diploma and All Social Work Posts in 2020/21. There were significant increases in the turnover rates for Degree, Diploma and All Social Work Posts in 2021/22.

3. Wastage Rates (Chart 5.7)

- 3.1 The number of wastage cases of All Social Work Posts is equal to the sum of wastage cases of Degree and Diploma Posts minus the number of cases involving inter-grade movement (i.e. cases switching from Diploma Posts to Degree Posts or vice versa).
- 3.2 The wastage rates of Degree, Diploma and All Social Work Posts fluctuated more noticeably when compared with the turnover rates in the corresponding years. Nevertheless, the wastage rate of All Social Work Posts rose gradually during the period from 2001/02 to 2006/07, indicating more social workers might have left for non-social work jobs during the economic recovery or for other reasons. After that, the wastage rates of Degree Posts remained relatively stable.
- 3.3 The wastage rates of Diploma and All Social Work Posts dropped in the years 2007/08 and 2008/09 but rose again in 2009/10 and 2010/11. In 2011/12, there were mild increases in the wastage rates for Diploma and Degree Posts but a decrease for All Social Work Posts. In 2012/13, there were decreases in the wastage rates for Degree and Diploma Posts whilst an increase was recorded in the wastage rate for All Social Work Posts. As for 2013/14, it was noted that there were increases in the wastage rates for Degree, Diploma and All Social Work Posts. The wastage rates for Degree, Diploma and All Social Work Posts moved downwardly in 2014/15, but they all rose again in 2015/16. While the wastage rates for Degree and All Social Work Posts dropped in 2016/17, a rise was recorded in the wastage rate for Diploma Posts. In contrast, the wastage rates for Degree and All Social Work Posts rose in 2017/18, but a drop was recorded in the wastage rate for Diploma Posts. In 2018/19 and 2019/20, the wastage rates for Degree and All Social Work Posts dropped again but a rise was recorded in the wastage rate for Diploma Posts. Meanwhile, there was a decrease in the wastage rate for Diploma Posts but increases were noted for Degree Posts and All Social Work Posts in 2020/21. However, significant increases were recorded in the wastage rates for Degree, Diploma and All Social Work Posts in 2021/22.

Chart 5.6 Turnover Rate of Social Work Posts by Post Type

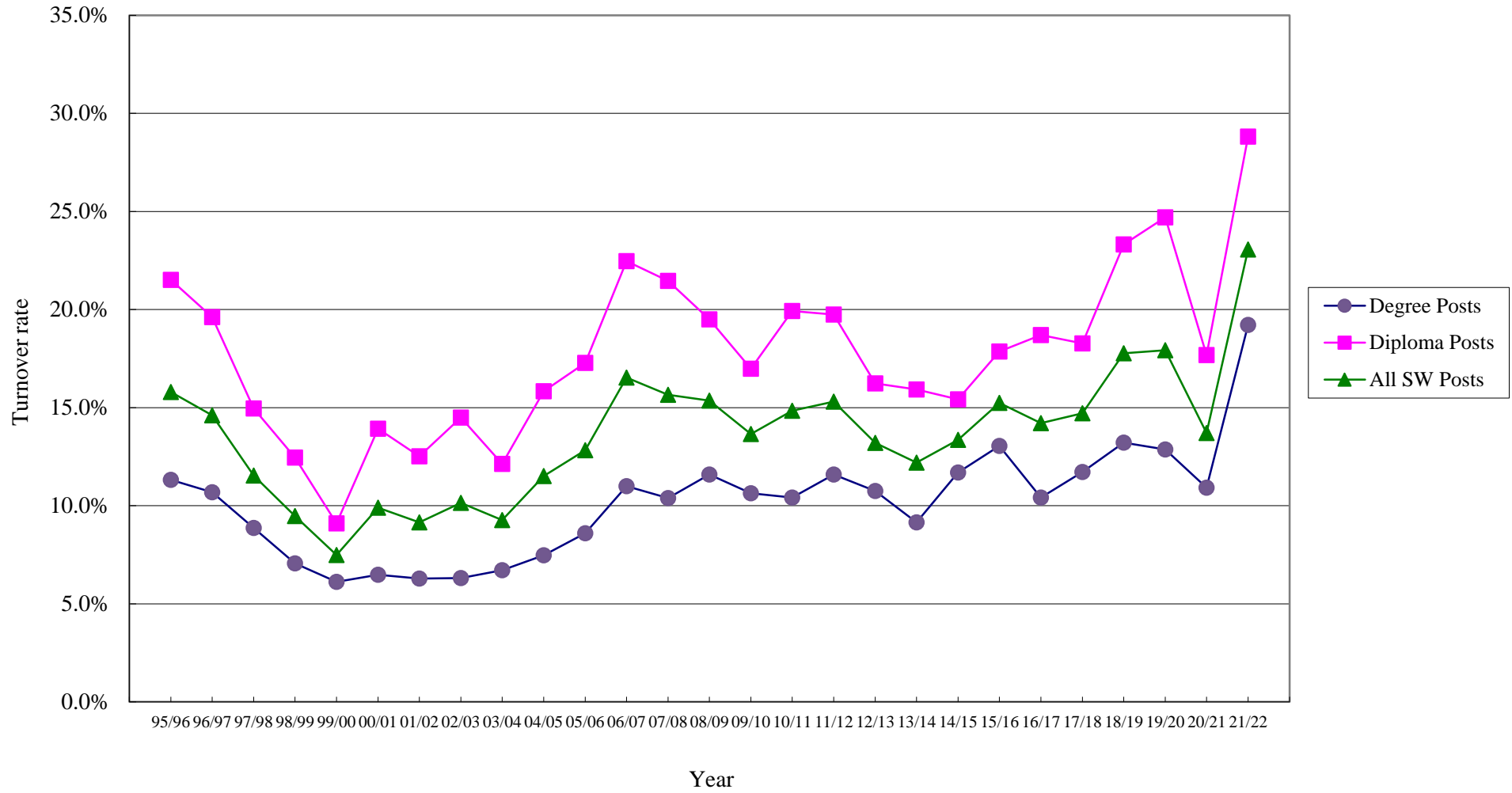
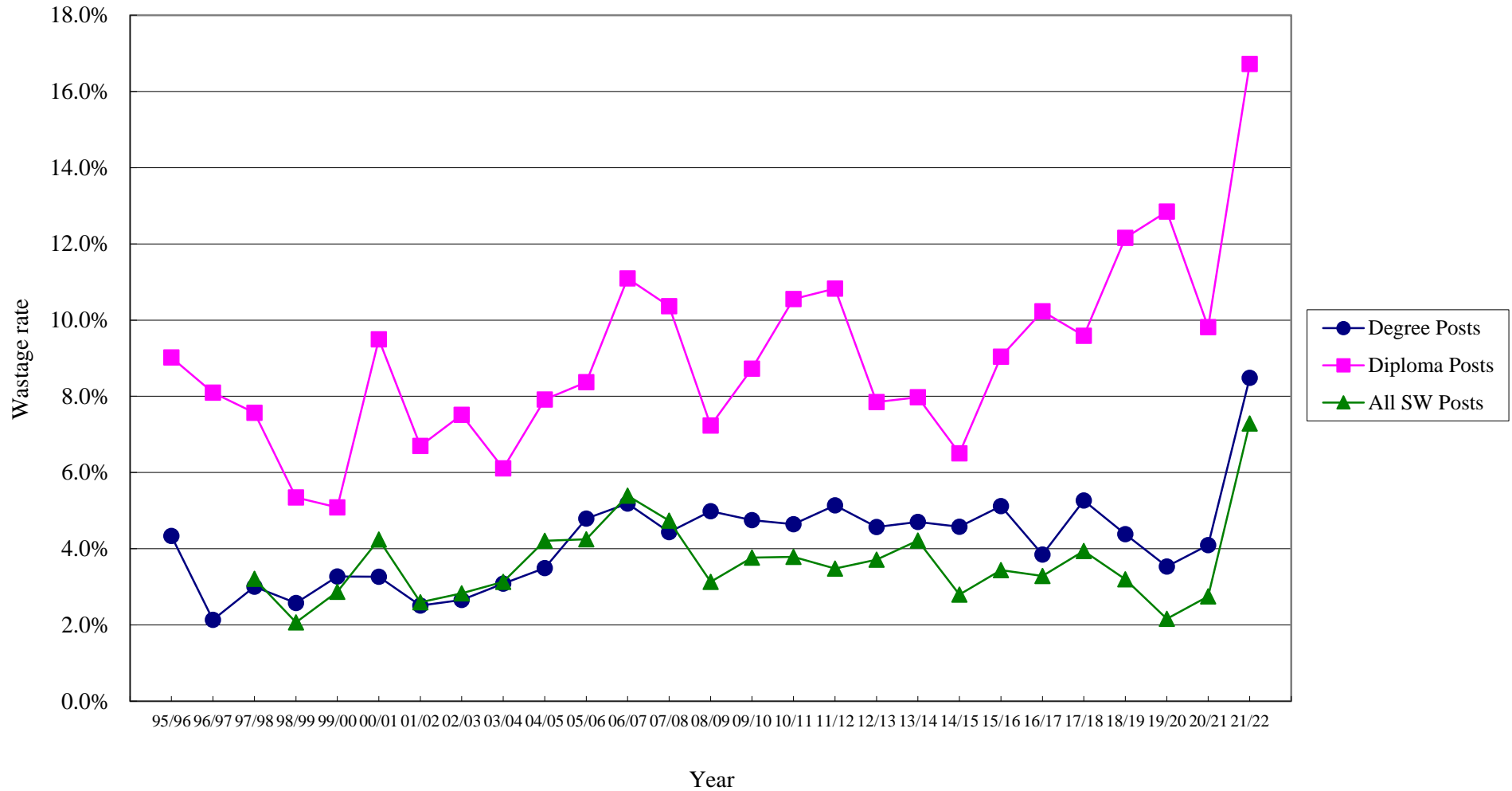


Chart 5.7 Wastage Rate of Social Work Posts by Post Type



Note: The wastage rates of All Social Work Posts before Year 1997/98 are not available.

PART V ADDITIONAL ANALYSIS ON HIGH WASTAGE RATES

(A) Demand-Supply Analysis on Degree, Diploma and All Social Work Posts for 2022/23 and 2023/24

1. Introduction

The drastic increase in the wastage rates of Degree, Diploma and All Social Work Posts in 2021/22 suggested a proliferated number of social workers leaving their jobs (Chart 5.7) in that particular year. Considering that the high wastage rates emerged in 2021/22 may persist in the coming year, i.e. 2022/23, an additional analysis is conducted to evaluate the demand-supply situations in both 2022/23 and 2023/24 assuming that the high wastage rates continue in 2022/23, instead of the respective wastage rates⁽¹⁾ as originally used in Part IV. The same projection methodology adopted in the annual updating exercise (details at Part II) is applied to this additional analysis.

2. Degree Posts

2.1 Assuming the wastage rate for Degree Posts remains at 8.5% in 2022/23, the projected replacement for wastage will become 943 in 2022/23. The projected total new demand will increase correspondingly to 1 220 in 2022/23 that far exceeds the projected total new supply of 902 in the same year, leading to a shortfall of 318 (Chart 6.1).

2.2 The negative balance between the new supply and new demand in 2022/23 will lead to a shortfall of degree graduates for occupying Diploma Posts, i.e. a shortfall of 93 or - 0.8% of the estimated strength at the end of 2022/23. The number of previous years' remaining degree graduates in the subsequent year also decreases correspondingly and the shortfall of degree graduates for occupying Diploma Posts remains in 2023/24, i.e. a shortfall of 70 or - 0.6% of the estimated strength at the end of 2023/24.

Note : (1) It refers to the “three-year weighted average wastage rate of 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2021/22”.

3. Diploma Posts

- 3.1 Assuming the wastage rate for Diploma Posts remains at 16.7% in 2022/23, the projected replacement for wastage will become 1 215 and the projected total new demand will be 1 383 in 2022/23 (Chart 6.2).
- 3.2 There has been a persistent shortfall between the new supply of diploma / associate degree graduates and the new demand for Diploma Posts since 2001/02. However, some of the Diploma Posts have been occupied by the remaining degree graduates and degree re-entrants, the projected new supply will slightly exceed the new demand for Diploma Posts by 57 and 82 in 2022/23 and 2023/24 respectively.

4. All Social Work Posts

- 4.1 With the assumption of high wastage rates for Degree Posts and Diploma Posts persist till 2022/23, it is anticipated that the projected replacement for wastage for All Social Work Posts will become 1 324 in 2022/23. The projected total new demand will increase correspondingly to 1 769 in 2022/23 that far exceeds the projected total new supply of 1 332 in the same year, i.e. a shortfall of 437 (Chart 6.3).
- 4.2 The projected total new supply of social work graduates will barely meet the projected total new demand for social work posts in 2023/24, i.e. 1 487 vis-à-vis 1 475.

Chart 6.1 Demand-Supply Analysis (Degree Posts) (Additional Analysis)

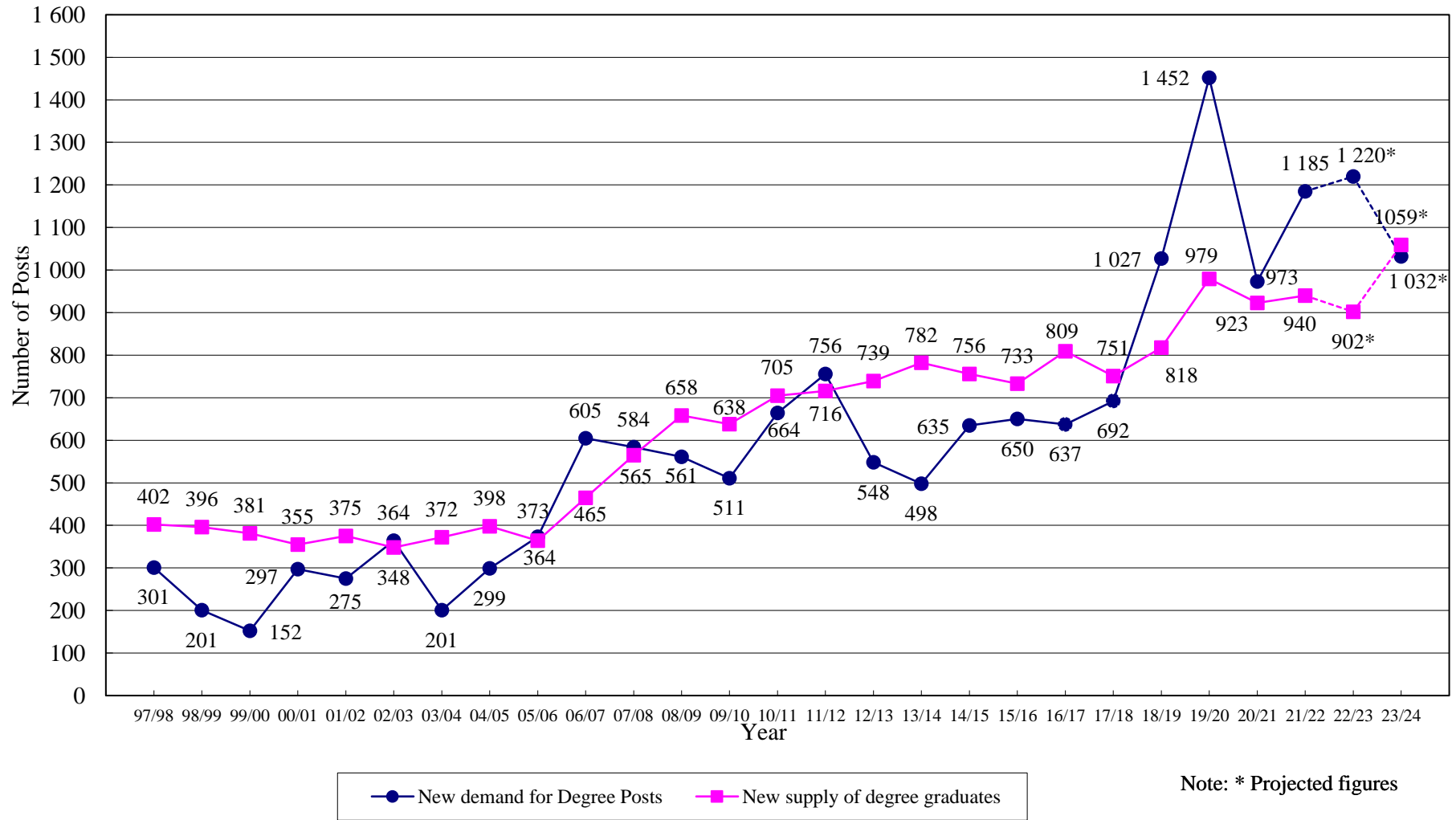


Chart 6.2 Demand-Supply Analysis (Diploma Posts) (Additional Analysis)

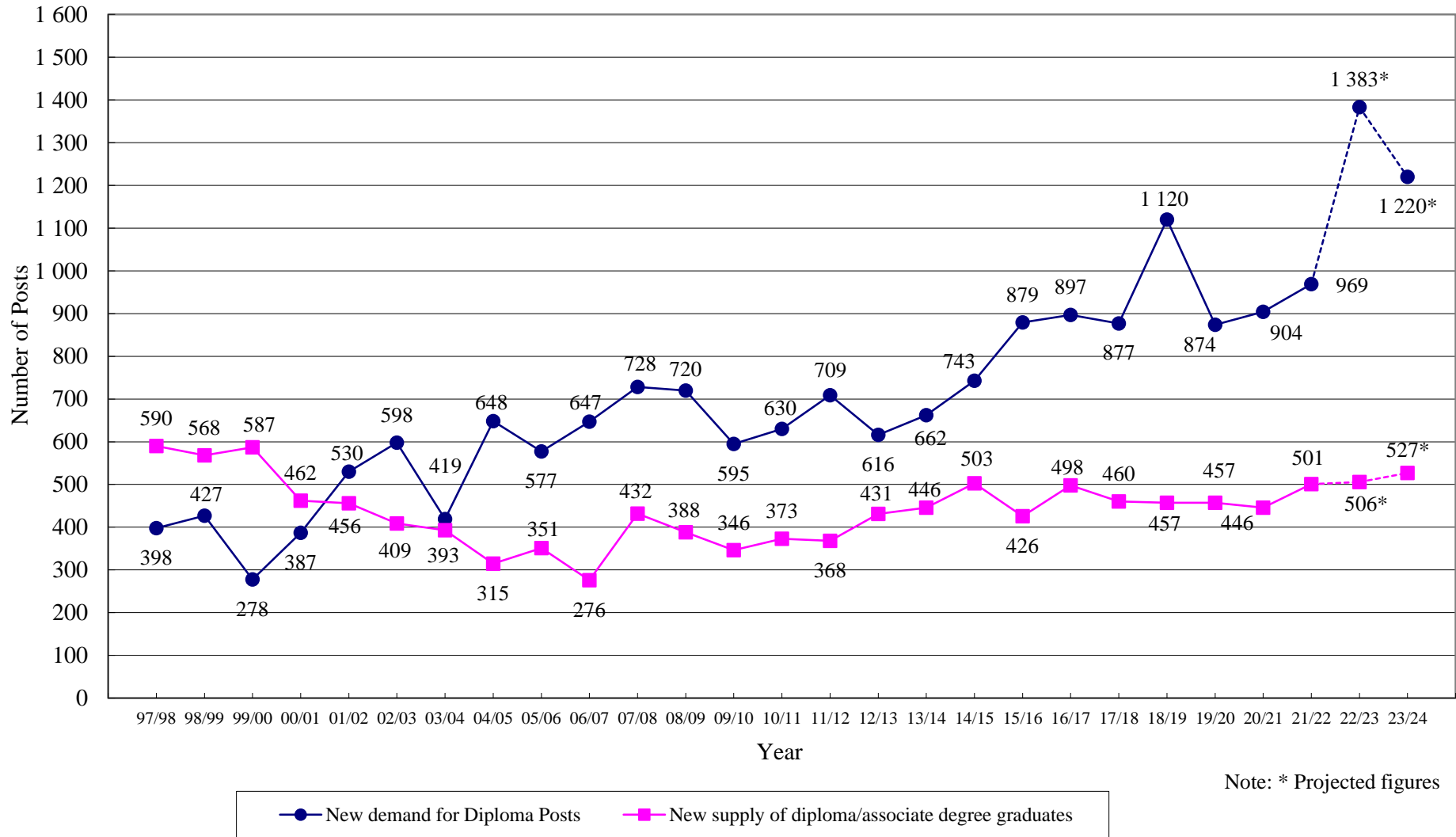
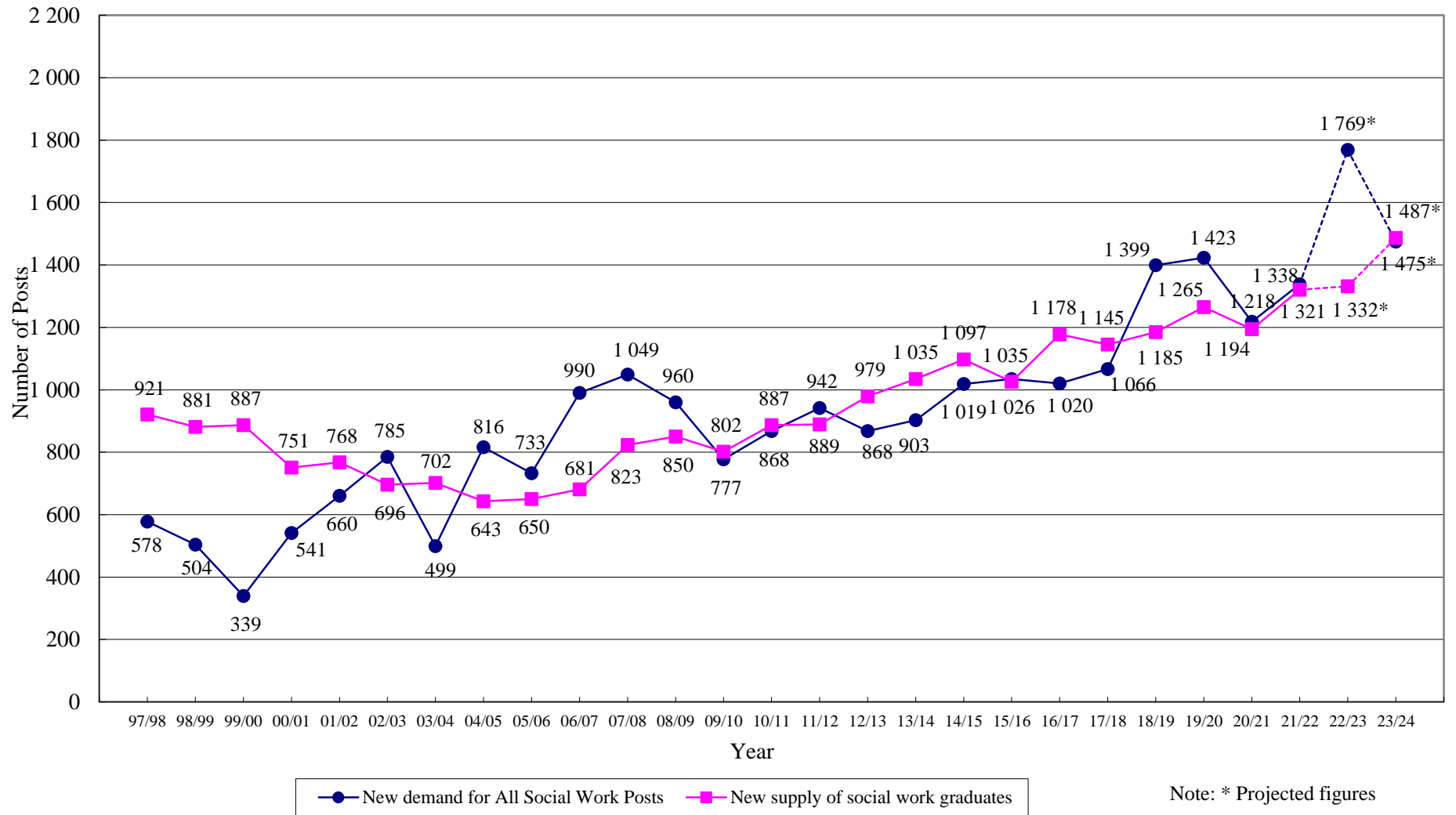


Chart 6.3 Demand-Supply Analysis (All Social Work Posts) (Additional Analysis)



5. Manpower Requirements for Degree Posts (Additional Analysis)

After excluding those already occupying Diploma Posts, the number of degree graduates potentially available for taking up Degree Posts will be about -0.8% and -0.6% of the respective estimated strength at the end of 2022/23 and 2023/24.

	<i>Financial Year</i>	
	<u>2022/23</u>	<u>2023/24</u>
I. New Supply of Degree Graduates⁽¹⁾		
<i>(Year of Graduation for (1) and (2))</i>	<i>(2022)</i>	<i>(2023)</i>
(1) Graduates of local TIs for the year	987	1 161
(2) Non-entrants	90	106
(3) New entrants with overseas qualifications	5	4
<i>Total [i.e. (1) – (2) + (3)]</i>	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/> 902	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/> 1 059
II. New Demand for Degree Posts		
(4) Net additional staff requirements	277	403
(5) Replacement for wastage	943	629
<i>Total [i.e. (4) + (5)]</i>	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/> 1 220	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/> 1 032
III. Balance Between New Supply and New Demand		
At end of the year <i>[i.e. I – II]</i>	-318	27
IV. Previous Years' Remaining Graduates of Local TIs		
At end of the year	1 530	1 102
V. Graduates Potentially Available for Joining Social Work Field		
At end of the year <i>[i.e. III + IV]</i>	1 212 ⁽²⁾	1 129 ⁽²⁾
<i>- No. of degree graduates occupying Diploma Posts</i>	<i>(1 305)</i>	<i>(1 199)</i>
VI. Estimated Strength		
At end of the year	11 232	11 635

Notes : (1) The figures also include graduates of postgraduate programmes recognised by the Social Workers Registration Board for registration.

(2) Some of these graduates could be occupying Diploma Posts as well as non-social work posts such as welfare workers in the social welfare sector.

6. Manpower Requirements for Diploma Posts (Additional Analysis)

For diploma / associate degree graduates, the number of graduates potentially available for taking up Diploma Posts will be about 8.5% and 8.3% of the respective estimated strength at the end of 2022/23 and 2023/24. In addition, a number of Diploma Posts will be occupied by degree graduates.

	<i>Financial Year</i>	
	<u>2022/23</u>	<u>2023/24</u>
II. New Supply of Diploma / Associate Degree Graduates		
<i>(Year of Graduation for (1), (2) and (3))</i>	<i>(2022)</i>	<i>(2023)</i>
(1) Diploma graduates of local TIs for the year	487	490
(2) Associate degree graduates of local TIs for the year	87	108
(3) Non-entrants	74	77
(4) New entrants with overseas qualifications	6	6
<i>Total [i.e. (1) + (2) – (3) + (4)]</i>	506	527
II. New Demand for Diploma Posts		
(5) Net additional staff requirements ⁽¹⁾	168	240
(6) Replacement for wastage	1 215	980
<i>Total [i.e. (5) + (6)]</i>	1 383	1 220
III. Diploma Posts Filled by Remaining Degree Graduates		
At end of the year	810	648
IV. Diploma Posts Filled by Degree Re-entrants		
At end of the year	124	127
V. Balance Between New Supply and New Demand		
At end of the year <i>[i.e. I – (II – III – IV)]</i>	57	82
VI. Previous Years' Remaining Graduates of Local TIs		
At end of the year	570	546
VII. Graduates Potentially Available for Joining Social Work Field		
At end of the year <i>[i.e. V + VI]</i>	627 ⁽²⁾	628 ⁽²⁾
VIII. Estimated Strength		
At end of the year	7 359	7 599

Notes : (1) New posts with RSW set as the entry requirement but without specifying the social work academic qualifications are counted as Diploma Posts, irrespective of whether the organisations may actually look for social work degree holders to fill the vacancies.

(2) Some of these graduates could be occupying non-social work posts such as welfare workers in the social welfare sector.

7. Manpower Requirements for All Social Work Posts (Additional Analysis)

For all social work graduates, the number of graduates potentially available for joining social work field will be about 2.9% and 2.9% of the respective estimated strength at the end of 2022/23 and 2023/24.

	<i>Financial Year</i>	
	<u>2022/23</u>	<u>2023/24</u>
I. New Supply of Social Work Graduates⁽¹⁾		
<i>(Year of Graduation for (1) and (2))</i>	<i>(2022)</i>	<i>(2023)</i>
(1) Graduates of local TIs for the year	1 477	1 650
(2) Non-entrants	156	173
(3) New entrants with overseas qualifications	11	10
<i>Total [i.e. (1) – (2) + (3)]</i>	1 332	1 487
II. New Demand for Social Work Posts		
(4) Net additional staff requirements	445	643
(5) Replacement for wastage ⁽²⁾	1 324	739
(6) Shortfall as at end of previous year ⁽⁴⁾	0	93
<i>Total [i.e. (4) + (5) + (6)]</i>	1 769	1 475
III. Balance Between New Supply and New Demand		
At end of the year <i>[i.e. I – II]</i>	-437	12
IV. Previous Years' Remaining Graduates of Local TIs		
At end of the year	971	546
V. Graduates Potentially Available for Joining Social Work Field		
At end of the year <i>[i.e. III + IV]</i>	534 ⁽³⁾	558 ⁽³⁾
VI. Estimated Strength		
At end of the year	18 591	19 234

Notes : (1) The figures do not include graduates of part-time degree programmes which require social work academic qualification (such as diploma / higher diploma / associate degree in social work) and / or RSW qualification for admission.

(2) The figures do not include cases involving inter-grade movement, i.e. cases switching from Diploma Posts to Degree Posts and those switching from Degree Posts to Diploma Posts.

(3) Some of these graduates could be occupying non-social work posts such as welfare workers in the social welfare sector.

(4) The figures refer to degree graduates occupying Diploma Posts.

APPENDIX I TERMS OF REFERENCE AND MEMBERSHIP OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL WORK MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 The **Joint Committee on Social Work Manpower Requirements**, formerly known as the Joint Committee on Social Welfare Manpower Planning System, is set up to undertake the collection and analysis of information on the demand and supply of SWP in Hong Kong.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

- 2.1 To interpret and analyse the collected manpower data to keep track of the manpower situation in the social work field and to provide information for policy makers to look into the likelihood of any future shortage of social workers so as to ensure adequate supply of social workers for publicly-funded services.
- 2.2 To prepare the annual report for reference by bodies including EDB, Labour and Welfare Bureau, Social Welfare Advisory Committee, Advisory Committee on Social Work Training and Manpower Planning, participating organisations, local training institutions and relevant organisations including the University Grants Committee and the Hong Kong Council for Accreditation of Academic and Vocational Qualifications.
- 2.3 To consider and make recommendations on special requests for the release of aggregate data.

3. MEMBERSHIP

- 3.1 The membership of the Committee as at March 2023 is as follows -

Chairperson : Miss Shirley CHUNG Yuk-fong

Members : Dr FUNG Cheung-tim

Prof WONG Yu-cheung

Ms Ivy LEUNG Siu-ling

Raymond LAI Kwan-ho

Ms Coby CHAN Mei-yi

Andrew KWAN Kai-ming

Secretary : Roland LEUNG Kam-ming

APPENDIX II OVERVIEW OF METHODOLOGY

Appendix II (A) System Updating and Maintenance

1. OBJECTIVES

1.1 The **SWMRS** is maintained by the SWMRS Office in SWD, with the following objectives:

1.1.1 To collect information on the demand and supply of SWP to keep track of the manpower situation in the social work field; and

1.1.2 To provide information for policy makers to look into the likelihood of any future shortage of social workers so as to ensure adequate supply of social workers for services funded by public money.

2. COVERAGE

2.1 The SWMRS covers various local organisations which employ SWP in different sectors which are broadly classified into three categories, namely, (a) government departments including SWD; (b) local TIs offering social work training programmes; and (c) NGOs, including all subvented and self-financing welfare organisations, other major non-conventional settings employing SWP (such as private residential care homes for the elderly / persons with disabilities and primary schools), hospitals under HA, special schools subvented by EDB, and service units subvented by HYAB.

2.2 All SWP engaging in posts requiring social work training in the sectors mentioned in paragraph 2.1 above, i.e. the following ranks or equivalent, are covered by the System:

- (a) *Directorate posts requiring social work training*
- (b) *Principal Social Work Officer (PSWO)*
- (c) *Chief Social Work Officer (CSWO)*
- (d) *Senior Social Work Officer (SSWO)*
- (e) *Social Work Officer (SWO)*
- (f) *Assistant Social Work Officer (ASWO)*
- (g) *Teaching staff of social work discipline in local TIs*
- (h) *Chief Social Work Assistant (CSWA)*
- (i) *Senior Social Work Assistant (SSWA)*
- (j) *Social Work Assistant (SWA)*
- (k) *Other posts requiring social work training*

3. DATA COLLECTION AND UPDATING

- 3.1 To acquire up-to-date information for the SWMRS, comprehensive updating exercises are conducted annually by asking each of the organisations to provide updated information on all SWP working in it and report any staff movement during the reference year.
- 3.2 In each updating exercise, a number of lists based on the most up-to-date information kept in the System are prepared and distributed to individual organisations on a restricted basis. They include basic information of (a) all SWP serving in individual organisations at a specific reference date; and (b) new recruit and turnover cases that are known during the reference year. The organisations are requested to check and update the lists against their records and return them to the SWMRS Office.
- 3.3 To set up the System, a large-scale data collection exercise was first launched in late September 1987 to collect information on the personal particulars of SWP as at 30 September 1987. Since then, a total of 35 comprehensive updating exercises have been carried out.

4. CONFIDENTIALITY OF DATA

- 4.1 The data maintained in the SWMRS are **analysed and presented in aggregate form**. Data pertaining to individual SWP and organisations is kept in strict confidence and will not be released to any other parties including other government bureaux / departments.

5. RESPONSE TO THE LATEST UPDATING EXERCISE

- 5.1 In the latest updating exercise covering the period from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022, a total of **1 236** organisations (including SWD, 1 220 NGOs⁽¹⁾, and 15 local TIs) were approached. 1 012 replies were received with a response rate of 81.9%. Among them, 611 organisations confirmed that they had employed SWP in the reference year (i.e. 60.4% responding organisations have employed SWP in the reference period). Out of the 224 non-responded organisations, 40 of them had replied in the last updating exercise that they had employed SWP. On this basis, it is assumed that the data of these 40 non-responded organisations have remained unchanged since the last updating exercise.
- 5.2 A list of the **595** NGOs⁽¹⁾ **employing SWP** (including the responded and non-responded NGOs employing SWP) covered by the System is at *Appendix II (D)*.

Note : (1) Including all subvented and self-financing welfare organisations, other major non-conventional settings employing SWP (such as private residential care homes for the elderly / persons with disabilities and primary schools), hospitals under HA, special schools subvented by EDB, and service units subvented by HYAB.

Appendix II (B) Compilation Method

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The compilation is carried out by taking stock of the social work posts at the base year and carrying them forward to subsequent year. The projected new supply depends largely on the estimated number of graduates of local TIs in the year. On the other hand, the projected new demand covers the net additional staff requirements as reported by participating organisations and the demand for replacement of wastage.

2. PROJECTED NEW SUPPLY

2.1 Projected New Supply for a Year

- 2.1.1 Projected new supply for a year = Estimated number of fresh social work graduates in local TIs in the year x (1 - projected non-entry rate) + Estimated number of new entrants with qualifications obtained overseas.

2.2 Graduates of Local TIs for the Year

- 2.2.1 The number of fresh graduates for each year of the projection period is estimated by the respective local TIs on the basis of their latest available information on the number of intakes for all social work courses in September 2022 (figures for graduates corresponding to intakes up to academic years 2021/22 and 2022/23 were based on the triennial plans covering academic years 2019/20 to 2021/22 and 2022/23 to 2024/25 respectively. For Degree Posts, full-time or part-time degree / post-graduate programmes only attended by SWP holding Degree Posts are excluded from the supply side. For All Social Work Posts, full-time or part-time degree / post-graduate programmes attended by serving SWP are excluded.). Possible drop-outs during the courses have been taken into account in their estimation as far as possible.
- 2.2.2 The figures are subject to the change of circumstances such as re-allocation of funding within local TIs and the enrolment situation of self-financed programmes.
- 2.2.3 A breakdown of the estimated number of graduates by training programme is at *Appendix III (A)*.

2.3 Wastage Rate of Graduate Supply

- 2.3.1 Wastage rate of graduate supply refers to the proportion of new graduates and remaining graduates who have decided not to enter the social work field at the beginning of each reference year.
- 2.3.2 The wastage rate of graduate supply is assumed to be constant for all new graduates of current year and remaining graduates in all preceding years. The wastage rate is estimated by the following constraint optimisation exercise:

Maximise: Yearly wastage rate

Subject to the following constraints:

- (i) the net entrant rate⁽²⁾ of current year graduates is not less than that of previous years' remaining graduates (if the number of remaining graduates at the beginning of the year is greater than 50); and
 - (ii) the net entrant rate of remaining graduates for the period cannot exceed 100%.
- 2.3.3 The estimated yearly wastage rates of degree and diploma / associate degree graduates based on the above optimisation exercise are 9.1% and 12.9% respectively.

2.4 New Entrants with Qualifications Obtained Overseas

- 2.4.1 This category applies to both degree / post-degree graduates and diploma / associate degree graduates.
- 2.4.2 The figures are estimated by taking the average of actual new entrants with qualifications obtained overseas in the past three reference years (i.e. 2019/20 to 2021/22 for this updating exercise).
- 2.4.3 While there are more unknown factors in estimating the number of new entrants with qualifications obtained overseas, its effect on the accuracy of the projection would be relatively insignificant as it is small in number of overseas graduates.

Note : (2) The net entrant rate of graduates is defined as the number of graduates taking up social work posts during the year divided by the net supply of graduates at the beginning of the year.

2.5 **Limitations**

- 2.5.1 Whether graduates will enter the social work field depends on a number of complex factors, including the choices of the graduates such as pursuing further studies / entering the social work field in the Mainland or overseas, their career aspiration, the socio-economic environment, the unemployment conditions, the availability of social work posts, relative attractiveness of other jobs in the local labour market, etc. It should be noted that as the number of overseas graduates is insignificant, the number of graduates is basically pre-determined by the number of intakes into publicly-funded and self-financing places by local TIs back to the first-year study of the relevant cohort of graduates.
- 2.5.2 Since the graduates who are still looking for jobs in the social work field cannot be easily identified, it is difficult to verify the estimates of non-entry rate and the number of remaining graduates.
- 2.5.3 One factor which complicates both the estimation of the non-entry rate and the number of remaining graduates is that the graduates may not enter the field in the year of their graduation. It is always difficult to forecast when they will take up jobs requiring their social work qualifications. The number of remaining graduates depends very much on the availability of posts that the graduates may have interest in.
- 2.5.4 To take into account the possible factors set out in paragraphs 2.5.1 to 2.5.3 would require further studies on the entry patterns of fresh graduates. However, it is beyond the scope of this statistical exercise to conduct these studies.
- 2.5.5 Patterns on the years when fresh graduates took up jobs requiring their respective qualifications and the non-entry rates are at *Appendix III (B)*.

3. PROJECTED NEW DEMAND

3.1 Methodology

- 3.1.1 Projected new demand for a year =
- Estimated net additional new posts for the year
 - + Estimated replacement for wastage for the year
 - + Shortfall of supply for the previous year
 - Estimated number of Diploma Posts filled by degree graduates in the current year
(for the new demand for diploma / associate degree graduates only)

3.2 Net Additional New Posts

- 3.2.1 For the years 2022/23 and 2023/24, the estimated number of **new posts (less the number of posts to be deleted)** for the following sectors are included:

- (a) *all posts in SWD;*
- (b) *SWD-subvented posts in NGOs; and*
- (c) *non-SWD-subvented posts and other posts [non-SWD-subvented posts include those subvented by EDB and HYAB while other posts include those in HA, non-subvented posts in NGOs, local TIs and major non-conventional settings employing SWP (such as private residential care homes for the elderly / persons with disabilities and primary schools)].*

- 3.2.2 The estimated numbers of new posts in SWD and the SWD-subvented sector in NGOs for 2022/23 and 2023/24 are compiled by making reference to the information known to SWD in November 2022. They are estimates of **approved projects with funding allocation**. The estimates for subvented new projects in NGOs are notional for planning purpose and may vary from the actual number of posts turning up in the sector. The estimated number of new posts for non-SWD-subvented posts and others are made by referring to the information on manpower requirements provided by NGOs, local TIs and major non-conventional settings in September 2022.

(Note: Starting from the 2007 round of updating exercise, a modified approach is employed for calculating the net additional new posts figures for the second projection year in order to take into account the more conservative approach adopted by most of the data suppliers in the estimation. Thus, the net additional staff requirements for 2023/24 is obtained by averaging the (a) projected figure collected from the data suppliers; and (b) projected figure compiled by using the annual growth rate derived from a five-year moving average.)

3.2.3 Breakdown of new posts in SWD and the SWD-subvented sector in NGOs in 2022/23 and 2023/24⁽³⁾ are tabulated below –

Service areas	Degree Post	Diploma Post	Major projects involved
Elderly	69	222	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regularisation of Home Care and Support Services for Elderly Persons with Mild Impairment • Enhancing the services and manpower provision in District Elderly Community Centres and Neighbourhood Elderly Centres
Rehabilitation	59	136	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional service places for On-site Pre-school Rehabilitation Services • Additional service places at Siu Lam Integrated Rehabilitation Services Complex
Family and Child Welfare	52	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing support to the families-in-need upon the introduction of mandatory reporting requirement for suspected child abuse cases • Regularisation of Social Work Service for Pre-primary Institutions • Enhancing manpower provision in Residential Child Care Centres • Enhancing manpower provision at Boys' / Girls' Homes and Hostels
Youth and Corrections	21	N.A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening manpower of community-based drug treatment and rehabilitation service units

Note: (3) The breakdown does not include those new posts of non-SWD-subvented posts and other posts as detailed at 3.2.1 (c). The estimates for subvented new projects in NGOs are notional for planning purpose and may vary from the actual number of posts turning up in the sector.

3.3 Replacement for Wastage

3.3.1 Estimated replacement for wastage of respective post =

Estimated average strength for the year x Projected wastage rate on strength

3.3.2 Since the strength at the end of the year depends on the supply and demand, the replacement for wastage is estimated by the following formulae:

(a) In case there is a shortfall for the year, replacement for wastage =

$$\frac{[\text{Strength at beginning of the year} + 0.5 (\text{Projected new supply})] \times \text{Projected wastage rate}}{1 + 0.5 (\text{Projected wastage rate})}$$

(b) In case there is a surplus for the year, replacement for wastage =

$$[\text{Strength at beginning of the year} + 0.5 (\text{Net additional staff requirements})] \times \text{Projected wastage rate}$$

3.3.3 For 2022/23 and 2023/24, three-year weighted average wastage rate of 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2021/22 is taken as the projected wastage rate of respective grade.

3.3.4 Estimated replacement for wastage for All Social Work Posts =

Estimated replacement for wastage for Degree Posts
+ Estimated replacement for wastage for Diploma Posts
- Estimated number of cases switching from Diploma Posts to Degree Posts
- Estimated number of cases switching from Degree Posts to Diploma Posts

3.3.5 Detailed figures on the wastage rates are at *Appendix III (C)*.

3.4 Limitations

- 3.4.1 It should be noted that the estimated number of net additional new posts is subject to the change of circumstances. For the current exercise, impact of certain factors which would affect the future demand of SWP could not be fully reflected. They include but are not limited to changes in economic and social situation which may affect the demand for welfare services, the flexibility of organisations in employment matters under the Lump Sum Grant Subvention System, contracting-out of welfare services, slippage of welfare projects and / or introduction of new welfare initiatives within the projection cycle, etc.
- 3.4.2 The numbers of new posts for non-SWD-subsented and other sectors are estimated by individual parties concerned as known in September 2022. It is difficult to ascertain their accuracy. For new funding initiatives in the non-welfare sector, there is also difficulty in translating them to more concrete manpower requirements for SWP. Besides, the numbers of new posts for SWD-subsented ones are ball-park estimates subject to change in their project schedules.
- 3.4.3 It is also difficult to forecast the wastage rate of social work manpower in the future years, which would be affected by a number of factors. Such factors include the availability of other jobs in the labour market, competition from overseas / the Mainland for social work staff, personal choice for leaving the sector such as further studies / family commitment / health reason / early retirement / extension of retirement age, changes in career aspiration / working environment / career prospects, etc. The participation and supply of data is entirely voluntary, which is subject to the discretion of the organisations concerned. To take such factors into account requires the making of a number of judgmental assumptions, which are beyond the scope of this statistical exercise.

4. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF DIPLOMA POSTS FILLED BY REMAINING DEGREE GRADUATES

4.1 Proportion of Diploma Posts filled by Degree Graduates

4.1.1 The proportion of Diploma Posts filled by degree graduates is defined as:

$$\frac{(3\text{-year average conversion factor of degree holder to diploma holder from 2019 to 2021} \times \text{Surplus of degree graduates for Diploma Posts})}{[(3\text{-year average conversion factor of degree holder to diploma holder from 2019 to 2021} \times \text{Surplus of degree graduates for Diploma Posts}) + \text{New supply of diploma / associate degree graduates} + \text{Remaining diploma / associate degree graduates in previous years}]}$$

4.1.2 Surplus of degree graduates for Diploma Posts =

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{New supply of degree graduates for a year (excluding part-time degree graduates)} \\ & - \text{Number of non-entrants} \\ & + \text{Number of previous years' remaining degree graduates not holding Diploma Posts} \\ & - \text{New demand for Degree Posts (excluding wastage cases involving inter-grade} \\ & \quad \text{movement from Diploma Posts to Degree Posts)} \end{aligned}$$

It is assumed that the wastage cases involving inter-grade movement (i.e. from Diploma Posts to Degree Posts) would be filled by degree graduates holding Diploma Posts.

4.2 Conversion Factor of Degree Holder to Diploma / Associate Degree Holder

4.2.1 The conversion factor in a specific year is defined as:

$$\left(\frac{\text{Diploma Posts filled by degree graduates}}{\text{Diploma Posts filled by diploma / associate degree graduates}} \right) \times \left(\frac{\text{New supply of diploma / associate degree graduates} + \text{Remaining diploma / associate degree graduates in previous years}}{\text{Remaining degree graduates available for Diploma Posts}} \right)$$

4.2.2 The remaining degree graduates available for Diploma Posts is the sum of the surplus of current-year degree graduates and the surplus of previous years' remaining degree graduates not having occupied any social work posts.

4.2.3 Surplus of current-year degree graduates =

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Number of current-year degree graduates} \\ & - \text{Number of non-entrants} \\ & - \text{Estimated recruitment of Degree Posts from current-year degree graduates} \end{aligned}$$

4.2.4 Surplus of previous years' remaining degree graduates not having social work posts =

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Number of previous years' remaining degree graduates not having social work posts} \\ & - \text{Estimated recruitment of Degree Posts from remaining degree graduates} \end{aligned}$$

5. REMAINING GRADUATES OF LOCAL TIs

5.1 Introduction

It is observed that some graduates do not enter the social work field in the year of graduation but may do so in later years. As such, it is believed that some graduates of previous years not entering the social work field will search for a job in the social work field after the first year of their graduation (hereafter called “remaining graduates”). Based on the assumptions mentioned in paragraphs 5.2 and 5.3 below, the numbers of “remaining graduates” are estimated as illustrated in paragraph 5.5 below.

5.2 Demand Assumption

The new demand for graduates of local TIs (assumed to be the total new demand minus supply of graduates with overseas qualification) in the current year would be met by the supply of not only graduates of local TIs in the current year but also remaining graduates in the preceding years.

5.3 Supply Assumptions

- (a) For Degree Posts, the number of remaining graduates (i.e. those not yet obtained any Degree Posts) as supply at beginning of a year =
Number of remaining degree graduates available for Degree Posts at the end of the previous year
x (1 - estimated yearly wastage rate for degree graduates)
- (b) For Diploma Posts, the number of remaining graduates (i.e. those not yet obtained any Diploma Posts) as supply at the beginning of a year =
Number of remaining diploma / associate degree graduates available for Diploma Posts at the end of the previous year
x (1 - estimated yearly wastage rate for diploma / associate degree graduates)
- (c) For All Social Work Posts, the number of remaining graduates (i.e. those not yet obtained any social work posts) as supply at the beginning of a year =
Number of remaining degree graduates available for Social Work Posts at the end of the previous year
x (1 - estimated yearly wastage rate for degree graduates)
+ Number of remaining diploma / associate degree graduates available for Diploma Posts at the end of the previous year
x (1 - estimated yearly wastage rate for diploma / associate degree graduates)
- (d) The graduates are of similar competitiveness irrespective of their years of graduation.

5.4 Compilation

Based on the observations in analysing the entry pattern of degree graduates of local TIs in recent years, the following survival rates for remaining degree graduates are assumed:

<u>Year after graduation</u>	<u>Survival rate (at beginning of year)</u>	<u>Conditional survival rate (for remaining degree graduates)</u>
0	1	-
1	0.909	0.909
2	0.826=0.909 ²	0.909
3	0.751=0.909 ³	0.909
4	0.683=0.909 ⁴	0.909
5	0.621=0.909 ⁵	0.909
6	0.564=0.909 ⁶	0.909

Therefore, *Number of remaining degree graduates available as supply at the end of a year*
=

(*Number of remaining degree graduates brought forward from the end of the preceding year x Conditional survival rate*)
- *Number of degree graduates entered Degree Posts during the year*

5.5 Illustration

In Item V of Section 3 of Part II on page 7, the estimated number of degree graduates potentially available for joining social work field at the end of 2022/23 is 1 545 which is calculated as follows:

Estimated number of degree graduates potentially available for joining social work field as at end of 2022/23 =

Estimated number of remaining degree graduates as at beginning of 2022/23
+ New supply of degree graduates in 2022
- New demand for Degree Posts in 2022/23

The estimated number of the remaining graduates as at beginning of 2022/23 is 1 530 which is the sum of remaining graduates in the previous six years (i.e. 58 in 2016; 108 in 2017; 140 in 2018; 215 in 2019; 449 in 2020 and 560 in year 2021). Compilation of the figures is illustrated as follows:

2016 graduates

<i>Reference year</i>	<i>At beginning of year (1)</i>	<i>Conditional survival rate at beginning of year⁽⁴⁾ (2)</i>	<i>Remaining graduates at beginning of year (3) = (1) x (2)</i>	<i>Recruitment during the year (4)</i>	<i>Remaining graduates at end of year (5) = (3) - (4)</i>
2016/17	871	0.909	792	190	602
2017/18	602	0.909	547	85	462
2018/19	462	0.909	420	115	305
2019/20	305	0.909	277	107	170
2020/21	170	0.909	155	52	103
2021/22	103	0.909	94	30	64
2022/23	64	0.909	58		

2017 graduates

<i>Reference year</i>	<i>At beginning of year (1)</i>	<i>Conditional survival rate at beginning of year⁽⁴⁾ (2)</i>	<i>Remaining graduates at beginning of year (3) = (1) x (2)</i>	<i>Recruitment during the year (4)</i>	<i>Remaining graduates at end of year (5) = (3) - (4)</i>
2017/18	817	0.909	743	224	519
2018/19	519	0.909	472	102	370
2019/20	370	0.909	336	94	242
2020/21	242	0.909	220	46	174
2021/22	174	0.909	158	39	119
2022/23	119	0.909	108		

2018 graduates

<i>Reference year</i>	<i>At beginning of year (1)</i>	<i>Conditional survival rate at beginning of year⁽⁴⁾ (2)</i>	<i>Remaining graduates at beginning of year (3) = (1) x (2)</i>	<i>Recruitment during the year (4)</i>	<i>Remaining graduates at end of year (5) = (3) - (4)</i>
2018/19	892	0.909	811	267	544
2019/20	544	0.909	494	136	358
2020/21	358	0.909	325	75	250
2021/22	250	0.909	227	73	154
2022/23	154	0.909	140		

2019 graduates

<i>Reference year</i>	<i>At beginning of year (1)</i>	<i>Conditional survival rate at beginning of year⁽⁴⁾ (2)</i>	<i>Remaining graduates at beginning of year (3) = (1) x (2)</i>	<i>Recruitment during the year (4)</i>	<i>Remaining graduates at end of year (5) = (3) - (4)</i>
2019/20	1 054	0.909	958	479	479
2020/21	479	0.909	435	84	351
2021/22	351	0.909	319	82	237
2022/23	237	0.909	215		

2020 graduates

<i>Reference year</i>	<i>At beginning of year (1)</i>	<i>Conditional survival rate at beginning of year⁽⁴⁾ (2)</i>	<i>Remaining graduates at beginning of year (3) = (1) x (2)</i>	<i>Recruitment during the year (4)</i>	<i>Remaining graduates at end of year (5) = (3) - (4)</i>
2020/21	1 020	0.909	927	265	662
2021/22	662	0.909	602	108	494
2022/23	494	0.909	449		

2021 graduates

<i>Reference year</i>	<i>At beginning of year (1)</i>	<i>Conditional survival rate at beginning of year⁽⁴⁾ (2)</i>	<i>Remaining graduates at beginning of year (3) = (1) x (2)</i>	<i>Recruitment during the year (4)</i>	<i>Remaining graduates at end of year (5) = (3) - (4)</i>
2021/22	1 029	0.909	935	319	616
2022/23	616	0.909	560		

Note : (4) $0.909 = 1 - 0.091$ (i.e. yearly wastage rate of degree graduates)

6. DEGREE GRADUATES OCCUPYING DIPLOMA POSTS

- 6.1 Degree graduates occupying Diploma Posts at the end of the year =
Number of degree graduates potentially available for joining social work field
at the end of the year
- Number of degree graduates not occupying Diploma Posts
- 6.2 Number of degree graduates not occupying Diploma Posts =
Surplus of degree graduates for Diploma Posts
- Number of Diploma Posts filled by degree graduates

7. ESTIMATED STRENGTH

- 7.1 Estimated strength at the beginning of a year =
Estimated strength at the end of the preceding year
- 7.2 Estimated strength at the end of a year =
Estimated strength at the beginning of the year
+ Expected net additional staff requirement to be filled for that year
- Expected new vacancies arising from wastage not likely to be filled for that year

Appendix II (C) Glossary

All Social Work Posts

It includes both Degree Posts and Diploma Posts.

Balance between New Supply and New Demand

For Degree Posts and All Social Work Posts, it is defined as the projected new supply less the projected new demand.

For Diploma Posts, it is defined as the projected new supply less the projected new demand plus Diploma Posts filled by Remaining Degree Graduates plus Diploma Posts filled by Degree Re-entrants.

Base Year

It refers to the year used as the beginning or the reference year for statistical compilation.

Degree Posts

It refers to posts requiring social work degree qualification or above.

Diploma Posts

It refers to posts requiring social work diploma / associate degree qualification or equivalent.

Grade

It refers to all posts bearing social work titles in the grade and those equivalents of similar entry requirement in social work qualification.

Graduates Potentially Available for Joining Social Work Field

It is defined as “Balance between New Supply and New Demand” *plus* the estimate of “Remaining Graduates”. In other words, it represents the estimated number of candidates as at end of the projection years, whom have been graduated in current and previous years, and are projected to be available for joining the field in subsequent years after discounting the yearly non-entrants on supply and the projected demand figures. **Negative value** implies that there would be inadequate potential entrants to meet the projected new demand. On the contrary, **Positive value** signifies that there would be potential entrants available for further expansion / improvement of services.

Highest Educational Attainment

It refers to the highest educational qualification related to the social work training (*for a person with no training in social work, his / her highest educational level is taken*).

Inter-grade Movement

An SWP post of a specific grade (e.g. Degree Post) in the specified period being filled by a person whose preceding post was in another grade (e.g. Diploma Post) in the field is regarded as a case of inter-grade movement.

NGOs

For the SWMRS, NGOs refer to all subvented and self-financing welfare organisations, other major non-conventional settings employing SWP (such as private residential care homes for the elderly / persons with disabilities and primary schools), hospitals under HA, special schools subvented by EDB, and service units subvented by HYAB. Special schools are not regarded as individual NGOs and are classified under their affiliated NGOs.

New Entrants to a Grade

It refers to persons who first entered the social work field in the grade in the specified period. *(SWP of Diploma Posts who switched to Degree Posts, in the same or different organisations, are regarded as new entrants to the Degree Posts and wastage to the Diploma Posts.)*

Non-entrants on Supply

For Diploma and Degree Posts, they refer to graduated students who do not enter their respective social work post types (*i.e. degree / master social work graduates to Degree Posts and diploma / associate degree graduates to Diploma Posts*). For All Social Work Posts, it refers to graduated students who do not enter any grades of the social work field. Non-entrants include both voluntary non-entrants (*those who choose not to enter the social work field on their own account*) and involuntary non-entrants (*those who are “forced” not to enter the respective grades due to insufficient vacant posts or other reasons*).

Rates

Non-entry Rate (%) of degree / diploma / associate degree graduates in a Year =
No. of non-entrants of degree / diploma / associate degree graduates
to the respective Degree / Diploma Posts for the year
$$\left(\frac{\text{Total no. of degree / diploma / associate degree graduates for that year}}{\text{Total no. of degree / diploma / associate degree graduates for that year}} \right) \times 100\%$$

Turnover, Re-entrant and Wastage Rate (%) of a Grade in a Year =
No. of turnover / re-entrant / wastage cases of a grade for the year
$$\left(\frac{\text{Average strength of the post type for that year}}{\text{Average strength of the post type for that year}} \right) \times 100\%$$

Recruitment Cases

It refers to the number of “occurrences” of SWP recruited in the specified period. *(If a SWP has taken up more than one new job during the period, he / she would be counted more than once depending on the total number of new jobs in any organisations covered by the System that he / she has taken up.)*

Re-entrant Cases of a Grade in a Year

An SWP post of a specific grade being filled by a person whose preceding post was in the same grade is regarded as a re-entrant case. *(A part-time post being newly filled by a SWP who is currently serving in another full-time post in the field is regarded as a re-entrant case only if he / she has once resigned from a part-time or a full-time job.)*

Remaining Graduates

It refers to the graduates of previous years who have never entered the social work field and are available to join the field after discounting the yearly non-entrants on supply.

Strength / Social Work Posts

Unless otherwise specified, the number of Social Work Posts / strength refers to the number of **posts** (*full-time or part-time*) being filled by SWP. (A SWP holding two posts, either one full-time post and one part-time post or two part-time posts, would therefore be counted twice.)

Average Strength for a Year =

(Strength as at beginning of the year + Strength as at end of the year)

2

Turnover Cases

It refers to the number of “occurrences” of SWP leaving any organisations for whatever reasons in the specified period, regardless of whether they have joined / would join the field again. (*If a SWP has resigned from more than one job or resigned from more than one organisation during the period, he / she would be counted more than once depending on the total number of jobs that he / she has left.*)

Wastage Cases of a Grade in a Year

It is defined as the number of turnover cases *less* the number of re-entrant cases for the grade. (*SWP of the Diploma Posts who are transferred to the Degree Posts, in the same or different organisations, are regarded as new entrants to the Degree Posts and wastage to the Diploma Posts.*)

Wastage Cases of the Whole Sector in a Year

It is defined as the sum of the number of turnover cases by grade *less* the sum of the number of re-entrant cases by the grade *less* the number of cases of inter-grade movement in a year.

Appendix II (D) List of Organisations Employing SWP Covered by the SWMRS

1. Social Welfare Department

2. Non-governmental Organisations⁽¹⁾

1st Step Association Limited
Aberdeen Kai-Fong Welfare Association Social Service Centre
ABM Hong Kong Swatow Baptist Church Community Service Association, The
Action for REACH OUT
AD & FD POHL Leung Sing Tak School
AD & FD POHL Mrs Cheng Yam On School
Adventure-Ship Limited
Against Child Abuse Limited
Agency for Volunteer Service
AIDS Concern Foundation Limited
Alice Ho Miu Ling Nethersole Charity Foundation Alice Ho Miu Ling Nethersole Nursing Home
Alice Ho Miu Ling Nethersole Hospital (under HA) - Medical Social Work Department
Alliance Primary School Sheung Shui
Alliance Primary School Tai Hang Tung
Alliance Primary School Whampoa
Amity Mutual Support Society
Apostolic Faith Church of Hong Kong Limited
Asbury Methodist Social Service
Asia Women's League Limited
Asian Outreach Hong Kong Limited
Assembly of God Leung Sing Tak Primary School
Association Concerning Sexual Violence Against Women
Association for Engineering and Medical Volunteer Services
Association for the Rights of Industrial Accident Victims Limited
Association of Evangelical Free Churches of Hong Kong, The
Baptist Convention of Hong Kong - Hong Kong Baptist Assembly, The
Baptist Lui Ming Choi Primary School
Baptist Mid-Missions Butterfly Bay Baptist Church Social Centre for the Elderly
Baptist Oi Kwan Social Service
Barnabas Charitable Service Association Limited
Beijing Elder Centre Limited
Benji's Centre
Bishop Walsh Primary School
Bo Charity Foundation Limited
Bonaventure Integrated Children and Youth Centre
Boys' and Girls' Clubs Association of Hong Kong, The
Boys' Brigade, Hong Kong Limited, The
Bradbury Hospice (under HA) - Medical Social Service Department
Breakthrough Limited
Buddhist Chan Wing Kan Memorial School
Buddhist Chi King Primary School
Buddhist To Chi Fat She Yeung Yat Lam Memorial School
Buddhist Wing Yan School
Bui O Public School
C & M A Sun Kei Primary School (Ping Shek)
Canossa School (Hong Kong)

2. **Non-governmental Organisations**⁽¹⁾

CarbonCare InnoLab Limited
Caritas - Hong Kong
Caritas Medical Centre (under HA) - Medical Social Work Department
Carmel Alison Lam Primary School
Carmel Leung Sing Tak School
Catholic Mission School
CCC But San Primary School
CCC Cheung Chau Church Kam Kong Primary School
CCC Chuen Yuen First Primary School
CCC Fong Yun Wah Primary School
CCC Heep Woh Primary School (Cheung Sha Wan)
CCC Kei Chun Primary School
CCC Kei Tsz Primary School
CCC Kei Wa Primary School
CCC Kei Wa Primary School (Kowloon Tong)
CCC Kei Wai Primary School
CCC Kei Wai Primary School (Ma Wan)
CCC Mongkok Church Kai Oi School
CCC Tai O Primary School
Centre for Restoration of Human Relationships
Chai Wan Baptist Church Social Service
Chain of Charity Movement
Changing Young Lives Foundation
Chans Creative School (Hong Kong Island)
Cheshire Home, Chung Hom Kok, The (under HA) - Medical Social Services Department
Cheshire Home, Shatin (under HA) - Medical Social Work Department
Cheung Chau Rural Committee Integrated Youth Centre
Cheung Sha Wan Catholic Primary School
Chi Hong Primary School
Chi Lin Buddhist Primary School
Chi Lin Nunnery Social Service Division
Child Development Centre, The
Children Chiropractic Foundation Limited
Children's Cancer Foundation
Chinese Evangelical Zion Church Social Service Division
Chinese Rhenish Church Hong Kong Synod Rhenish Church Grace School
Chinese Rhenish Church Hong Kong Synod, Social Service Department, The
Chinese YMCA of Hong Kong
Chinese YMCA Primary School
Ching Chung Hau Po Woon Primary School
Ching Chung Taoist Association of Hong Kong Limited
Chiu Sheung School, Hong Kong
Chiu Yang Primary School of Hong Kong
CHR & Missionary Alliance Sun Kei Primary School
Christian Action
Christian Alliance Hc Chan Primary School
Christian Alliance Toi Shan H C Chan Primary School
Christian and Missionary Alliance Church Union Hong Kong Limited
Christian Concern for the Homeless Association
Christian Family Service Centre

2. **Non-governmental Organisations**⁽¹⁾

Christian Fellowship of Pastoral Care for Youth, Limited
Christian Nationals' Evangelism Commission Grace Light Neighbourhood Elderly Centre
Christian New Being Fellowship Limited
Christian New Life Association Limited
Christian Oi Hip Fellowship Limited
Christian Zheng Sheng Association Limited
Chuk Lam Ming Tong Limited
Chun Tok School
Chung Shak Hei (Cheung Chau) Home for the Aged Limited
Chung Sing Benevolent Society
Chung Sing Church Limited - Chung Sing Church Bradbury Social Service Centre
Church of United Brethren in Christ, Hong Kong Limited - Social Service Division
CNEC Kei Shek Social Service Centre Limited
CNEC Ta Tung School
Comfort Care Concern Group, The
Comfort Rehabilitation Home
Community CareAge Foundation Limited
Community Drug Advisory Council
Community Psychiatric Services (under HA)
Concern For Grassroots' Livelihood Alliance Limited
Concord Mutual-Aid Club Alliance
Conservative Baptist Jubilee Centre Limited
CPMS Inc, Neighbourhood Elderly Centre of Grace
Cumberland Pre Church Yao Dao Primary School
Dance with Depression Association Limited
Direction Association for the Handicapped
Duchess of Kent Children's Hospital, The (under HA) - Medical Social Service Department
Ebenezer School and Home for the Visually Impaired
ELCHK Hung Hom Lutheran Primary School
ELCHK Wo Che Lutheran School
Eminent Rehabilitation Centre Company Limited
End Child Sexual Abuse Foundation
Endeavourers Leung Lee Sau Yu Memorial Primary School
Evangelical Free Church of China - Evangel Children's Home
Evangelical Lutheran Church Social Service - Hong Kong
Evangelize China Fellowship Holy Word School
Evangelize China Fellowship Shatin Canaan Church Limited - Bradbury Student Development
Everbright Concern Action Limited
Everbright Home for the Elderly
Evergreen Nursing Home Cum Day Care Centre
Fai-To Sino-West Combined Home for the Aged
Family Planning Association of Hong Kong, The
Fanling Assembly of God Church Primary School
FDBWA Chow Chin Yau School
Fo Guang Shan International Buddhist Progress Society (HK) Limited
Fook Yen Home for The Aged Limited
Fr Cucchiara Memorial School
Free Methodist Bradbury Chun Lei Primary School
Free Methodist Church of Hong Kong, The
Free Methodist Mei Lam Primary School

2. **Non-governmental Organisations**⁽¹⁾

Fresh Fish Traders' School
FSFTF Fong Shu Chuen Primary School
Fu Hong Society
Fuk On Home of Aged Limited
Fung Kai Innovative School
Fung Kai No.1 Primary School
Fung Kai Public School - Fung Kai Care & Attention Home for the Elderly
Fung Ying Seen Koon
Gideon Ministries Limited
Girls' Brigade Hong Kong, The
Golden Age Home for Senior Citizens
Grace Nursing Home
Grace Nursing Home (Tak Tin)
Grantham Hospital (under HA) - Medical Social Services Department
Granyet(Shan King) Elderly Care Centre
Great Honour Home for Elderly
Greenery Elderly Home
Guardian Home (Chun Shek) Integrated Elderly Home
Hang Fook Home for the Aged Limited
Hang Tau Fu Hong Care Home
Hans Andersen Club Limited
Happy Luck Elderly Home Limited
Harmony House Limited
Haven of Hope Christian Service
Haven of Hope Hospital (under HA) - Medical Social Work Department
Health in Action Limited
Healthway Care and Attention Home
Heep Hong Society
Heep Yunn Primary School
Helping Hand
Heung Hoi Ching Kok Lin Association
HHCKLA Buddhist Chan Shi Wan Primary School
HHCKLA Buddhist Ching Kok Lin Association School
HHCKLA Buddhist Wisdom Primary School
Hiu Kwong (Tai Kok Tsui) Nursing Centre Company Limited
Hiu Kwong (To Kwa Wan) Nursing Centre
HK & Macau Lutheran Church Ming Tao Primary School
HK & Macau Lutheran Church Primary School
HK & Macau Lutheran Church Wong Chan Sook Ying Memorial School
HK Baptist Mr & Mrs Au Shue Hung Rehabilitation & Healthcare Home Limited
HK Eng Clansman Association Wu Si Chong Memorial School
HKCCCU Kwong Yum Care Home
HKFEW Wong Cho Bau School
HKKKWA Sun Fong Chung Primary School
HKRSS Tuen Mun Primary School
HKSVC&I Association Chan Nam Chong Memorial School
HKTA Shun Yeung Primary School
HKTA Wun Tsuen Ng Lai Wo Memorial School
Ho Lap Primary School (Sponsored by Sik Sik Yuen)
Ho Ming Primary School (Sponsored by Sik Sik Yuen)

2. **Non-governmental Organisations**⁽¹⁾

Hoi Pa Street Government Primary School
Hoi Ping Chamber Of Commerce Primary School
Hok Yau Club
Holy Cross Lutheran School
Home Care for Girls
Home of Loving Faithfulness
Hong Chi Association
Hong Kong - Macao Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists, Social Service Department
Hong Kong & Kowloon Kaifong Women's Association Limited, Tsang Hui Yuk Wan
Neighbourhood Elderly Centre
Hong Kong & Macau Lutheran Church Social Service Limited
Hong Kong ABWE Social Services
Hong Kong AIDS Foundation Limited
Hong Kong Alzheimer's Disease Association
Hong Kong Anti-Cancer Society, The
Hong Kong Association of Gerontology
Hong Kong Association of the Deaf
Hong Kong Baptist Convention Primary School
Hong Kong Baptist Hospital Au Shue Hung Health Centre
Hong Kong Blind Union
Hong Kong Breast Cancer Foundation Limited
Hong Kong Buddhist Association, The
Hong Kong Buddhist Hospital (under HA) - Medical Social Services Department
Hong Kong Cancer Fund
Hong Kong Catholic Marriage Advisory Council
Hong Kong Children and Youth Services
Hong Kong Children's Hospital
Hong Kong Chinese Church of Christ, The
Hong Kong Chinese Women's Club
Hong Kong Chiu Chow Po Hing Buddhism Association Limited
Hong Kong Christian Kun Sun Association Limited, The
Hong Kong Christian Mutual Improvement Society
Hong Kong Christian Service
Hong Kong Committee on Children's Rights, The
Hong Kong Community Network Limited
Hong Kong Council of Social Service, The
Hong Kong Council of the Church of Christ in China
Hong Kong Down Syndrome Association, The
Hong Kong Eating Disorders Association Limited
Hong Kong Employment Development Service Limited
Hong Kong Evangelical Church Social Service Limited
Hong Kong Family Welfare Society
Hong Kong Federation of Handicapped Youth
Hong Kong Federation of the Blind
Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions Hong Ling Society, The
Hong Kong Federation of Women's Centres
Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups, The
Hong Kong Girl Guides Association
Hong Kong Guide Dogs Association Limited
Hong Kong Housing Affairs Association

2. **Non-governmental Organisations**⁽¹⁾

Hong Kong Housing Society
Hong Kong Institute of Education Past Student's Association of Early Childhood Teacher Education Limited
Hong Kong Joint Council of Parents of the Mentally Handicapped, The
Hong Kong Juvenile Care Centre
Hong Kong Lutheran Social Service, Lutheran Church - Hong Kong Synod
Hong Kong Mutual Encouragement Association Limited
Hong Kong Network for the Promotion of Inclusive Society Limited
Hong Kong Neuro-Muscular Disease Association Limited
Hong Kong New Arrivals Services Foundation Limited
Hong Kong PHAB Association
Hong Kong Playground Association
Hong Kong Prostate Foundation Limited
Hong Kong Red Cross
Hong Kong Red Cross John F. Kennedy Centre
Hong Kong Red Cross Margaret Trench School
Hong Kong Red Cross Princess Alexandra School
Hong Kong Rehabilitation Power
Hong Kong Sea School, The
Hong Kong Sheng Kung Hui Welfare Council Limited
Hong Kong Single Parents Association
Hong Kong Social Workers Association
Hong Kong Society for Rehabilitation, The
Hong Kong Society for the Aged
Hong Kong Society for the Blind, The
Hong Kong Society for the Deaf, The
Hong Kong Society for the Protection of Children
Hong Kong Sports Association for Persons with Intellectual Disability
Hong Kong Stoma Association Limited
Hong Kong Student Aid Society
Hong Kong Tuberculosis, Chest and Heart Diseases Association
Hong Kong Unison Limited
Hong Kong West Point Baptist Church Neighbourhood Elderly Centre
Hong Kong Wheelchair Aid Service Limited
Hong Kong Women Development Association Limited
Hong Kong Women Foundation Limited
Hong Kong Women Workers' Association
Hong Kong Workers' Health Centre Limited
Hong Kong Young Women's Christian Association
Hong Lok Yuen Aged Sanatorium Centre Limited
Hong Yee Elderly Centre
Hop Yat Church School
Hop Yat Church, The Church of Christ in China, Neighbourhood Elderly Centre
Hopkins (Jordan) Nursing Home Limited
Imperial Gardens
Industrial Evangelistic Fellowship Limited
Inspiring HK Sports Foundation Limited
Intellectually Disabled Education and Advocacy League Limited, The
International Church of the Foursquare Gospel Hong Kong District Limited
International Home of Aged Limited

2. **Non-governmental Organisations**⁽¹⁾

International Social Service Hong Kong Branch
International Women's League Limited
Islamic Dharwood Pau Memorial Primary School
J Life Foundation Limited
Jade Elderly Home
Jockey Club Centre for Positive Ageing
Jordan Valley Kaifong Welfare Association - Social Service Office
Jubilee Ministries Ltd
Kam Kwong Integrated Community Service Centre - Yuen Long
Kam Ma Home of Aged Limited
Kam Tin Mung Yeung Public School
Kam To Nursing Centre
Kam Tsin Village Ho Tung School
Kam Wah (North Point) Home for the Aged
Kei Tak (Nam Dai) Home for Aged Limited
Kei Tak (Tai Hang) Home for the Aged Limited
Kei Tak Institution of Old Age Limited
Kei Tak Rehabilitation Home Limited
KELY Support Group
Kiangsu Chekiang and Shanghai Residents (HK) Association Tuen Mun Hostel and Kwai Tsing
Hostel For The Elderly
Kids4Kids Limited
Kong Wan Care Home
Kornhill Alliance Church Family Services Centre
Kowloon City Baptist Church Neighbourhood Elderly Centre
Kowloon Hospital (under HA) - Medical Social Service Department
Kowloon Women's Welfare Club
Kwai Tsing District Health Centre
Kwong Ming School
Kwong Ming Ying Loi School
Kwong On Nursing Center Limited
Kwong Wah Hospital (under HA) - Medical Social Service Department
Kwun Tong Government Primary School (Sau Ming Road)
Kwun Tong Methodist Social Service
Kwun Tong Resident Association Tsui Ping Child Service Centre
La Salle Old Men and Women Rest Home Limited
Lai Lai Nursing Centre (Allway) Limited
Lam Tin Estate Kai Fong Welfare Association Limited, The
Lam Tsuen Pub Wong Fook Luen Memorial School
LCH Charitable Foundation Limited
Le Grand Silverjoy
Lee Chi Tat Memorial School
Light and Love Home Limited
Loc Ling Elderly Home
Lok Chi Association Limited
Lok Sin Tong Benevolent Society, Kowloon
Lotus Association of Hong Kong, The - Chi Yun School
Louis Program Training Centre Company Limited
Lovewide Rehabilitation Centre
Lutheran Philip House Limited

2. Non-governmental Organisations⁽¹⁾

Lutheran School for the Deaf
Ma On Shan Ling Liang Primary School
Ma On Shan Methodist Primary School
Ma On Shan St Joseph's Primary School
MacLehose Medical Rehabilitation Centre (under HA) - Medical Social Work Department
Maggie Keswick Jencks Cancer Caring Centre Foundation Limited
Mary Rose School
Marycove School
Maryknoll Convent School (Primary Section)
Maryknoll Fathers' School (Primary Section)
Maxgrace Fuller House
Mental Health Association of Hong Kong, The
Methodist Centre
Methodist Epworth Village Community Centre
Methodist Study Trust Education
Mie King Home for Aged Limited
Mission Covenant Church Limited, The
Mission to New Arrivals Limited
Mongkok Kai-Fong Association Limited Chan Hing Social Service Centre
Mother's Choice Limited
Music Children Foundation Limited
Neighbourhood & Worker's Education Centre Limited
Neighbourhood Advice-Action Council, The
New Home Association Limited
New Life Church of Christ
New Life Psychiatric Rehabilitation Association
New Pine Care Centre (Shun Lee Estate)
New Territories Association Retraining Centre Limited
New Territories Women & Juveniles Welfare Association Limited
New Voice Club of Hong Kong, The
NTW&JWA Leung Sing Tak Primary School
Oi Kwan Care for the Aged Home Limited
OIWA Limited
On Fuk Home for Aged Limited
On Fuk Nursing Home Limited
On Hong Home for Aged Limited
Open Door Ministries Limited
Operation Dawn Limited
Our Lady of Maryknoll Hospital (under HA) - Medical Social Work Department
Pak Tin Baptist Church Neighborhood Centre
Pamela Youde Nethersole Eastern Hospital (under HA) - Community & Patient Resource
Department
Parenting Fun Limited
Parents' Association of Pre-school Handicapped Children, The
Pentecostal Church of Hong Kong
Pentecostal Gin Mao Sheng Primary School
Pentecostal Holiness Church Ling Kwong Bradbury Centre for the Blind
Pentecostal Holiness Church Shaukiwan Assembly Limited Gilead Social Service Centre, The
Pentecostal Yu Leung Fat Primary School
People Service Centre Limited
Phoenix Olympic Nursing Home Limited

2. **Non-governmental Organisations**⁽¹⁾

Pine Care (Lee Foo) Elderly Centre
Pine Care (Manning) Elderly Centre
Pine Care (Po Tak) Elderly Centre
Pine Care (Tak Fung) Elderly Home
Pine Care Chun King Elderly Centre
Pine Care Hong Fai Elderly Centre
Pinecrest Elderly Centre
Playright Children's Play Association
PLK Castar Primary School
PLK Chan Yat Primary School
PLK Chong Kee Ting Primary School
PLK Dr Jimmy Wong Chi Ho (Tin Sum Valley) Primary School
PLK Fong Wong Kam Chuen Primary School
PLK Fung Ching Memorial Primary School
PLK Gold & Silver Exchange Society Pershing Tsang Primary School
PLK Grandmont Primary School
PLK Horizon East Primary School
PLK Leung Chow Shun Kam Primary School
PLK Mrs Chan Nam Chong Memorial Primary School
PLK Riverain Primary School
PLK Siu Hon Sum Primary School
PLK Tin Ka Ping Primary School
Pneumoconiosis Mutual Aid Association
Po Leung Kuk
Po On Commercial Association Wan Ho Kan Primary School
Pok Oi Hospital (under HA) - Medical Social Services Department
Pok Oi Hospital, Social Service Office
Project Care
Project Space Limited
Prosperous Nursing Centre Limited
Pui Chak Garden
Pui Chak Resort
Pun U Association Wah Yan Primary School
QES Old Students' Association Branch Primary School
QES Old Students' Association Primary School
Queen Elizabeth Hospital (under HA) - Medical Social Service Department
Queen Elizabeth Hospital (under HA) - Patient Resource Centre
Queen Mary Hospital (under HA) - Medical Social Services Department
RainLily
Retina Hong Kong
Richmond Fellowship of Hong Kong
Ruttonjee & Tang Shiu Kin Hospitals (under HA) - Medical Social Work Department
S.R.B.C.E.P.S.A. Lu Kwong Fai Memorial School
SAHK
Sai Kung Central Lee Siu Yam Memorial School
Sai Kung District Community Centre
Salesian School
Salvation Army, The
Sam Shui Natives Association Lau Pun Cheung School
Samaritan Befrienders Hong Kong, The

2. **Non-governmental Organisations**⁽¹⁾

Samaritans, The - 24 hour Multilingual Suicide Prevention Services
Saviour Lutheran School
Scout Association of Hong Kong
Senior Care (Fuk Kwan) Elderly Care Home
Senior Care Man Kee Elderly Care Home
Senior Citizen Home Safety Association
Sham Shui Po District Health Centre
Shamshuipo Kaifong Welfare Advancement Association
Shanghai Alumni Primary School
Shap Pat Heung Rural Committee Kung Yik She Primary School
Shatin Baptist Church
Shatin Public School
Shatin Women's Association Limited
Shek Lei Catholic Primary School
Shek Wu Hui Public School
Sheng Kung Hui St Christopher's Home Limited
Shui Hong Elderly Home (Cheung Shan Estate)
Shui Hong Nursing Home (Everwin Mansion)
Shui Jun Nursing Centre (Yau Tong) Company Limited
Shui On Nursing Centre (Kwai Shing E.) Co. Limited
Shun Yan Elderly Centre (Kin Fook) Limited
Sik Sik Yuen - Social Services Unit
Sin Tin Toa Home for the Aged
Sing Hong Association Rehabilitation Centre
Sisters of the Good Shepherd
SKH Fung Kei Millennium Primary School
SKH Ka Fuk Wing Chun Primary School
SKH Tak Tin Lee Shiu Keung Primary School
SKH Yan Laap Memorial Primary School
Social Workers Across Borders Limited
Society for AIDS Care Limited, The
Society for Community Organization
Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers, The
Society for the Promotion of Hospice Care, The
Society of Boys' Centres
Society of Pastoral Care Company Limited
Society of Rehabilitation and Crime Prevention, Hong Kong, The
South Kwai Chung Social Service
SRBCEPSA Ho Sau Ki School
St Bonaventure Catholic Primary School
St James' Settlement
St Joseph's Primary School
St Paul's Primary Catholic School
St Peter's Catholic Primary School
St Rose of Lima's School
St Teresa's Hospital
Stewards
Stewards Pooi Kei Primary School
STFA Lee Kam Primary School
STFA Leung Kit Wah Primary School

2. **Non-governmental Organisations**⁽¹⁾

STFA Wu Mien Tuen Primary School
Suen Mei Speech & Hearing Centre
Suicide Prevention Services Limited
Sun King Home of Aged Limited
Sun Tao Yuen for the Aged
Superioress of the Sisters of the Precious Blood, The - Precious Blood Children's Village
Ta Ku Ling Ling Ying Public School
Tai Hang Residents' Welfare Association
Tai Po Baptist Church Social Service
Tai Po Methodist School
Taikoo Primary School
Tang Tat Home for Elder
Tang Tat Home for Elder (Kwai Chung)
Taoist Ching Chung Primary School
Taoist Ching Chung Primary School (Wu King Estate)
Teen's Key - Young Women Development Network Limited
Telford Nursing Centre
The Endeavourers HK Bert James Young Neighbourhood Elderly Centre
The Greenwood
The Hong Kong Bodhi Siksa Society, Limited Care And Attention Home For The Aged
The Hub Hong Kong Children and Youth Centre
The Salvation Army Ann Wyllie Memorial School
The Salvation Army Centaline Charity Fund Queen's Hill School
The Salvation Army Centaline Charity Fund School
The Salvation Army Lam Butt Chung Memorial School
The Salvation Army Tin Ka Ping School
Tin Shui Wai Catholic Primary School
Tin Shui Wai Methodist Primary School
Ting On Home for the Aged Limited
Toi Shan Association Primary School
TREATS
Tsang Mui Millennium School
Tseung Kwan O Pui Chi School
Tseung Kwan O Sion Church Limited
Tsimshatsui District Kaifong Welfare Association
Tsuen Wan Elderly Centre Limited
Tsuen Wan Trade Association Primary School
Tsung Tsin Mission of Hong Kong Social Service, The
Tsz Wan Shan Kaifong Welfare Association Choi Jun School
Tuen Mun District Women's Association Limited
Tuen Mun Hospital (under HA) - Patient Resources Centre
Tung Chung Safe and Healthy City
Tung Fong Home for the Aged (Sheung Shui Home 1)
Tung Fong Home for the Aged (Wah Ming Centre)
Tung Hoi Association for the Gifted Child Limited
Tung Lum Buddhist Aged Home
Tung Sin Tan Home for the Aged
Tung Wah Eastern Hospital (under HA) - Medical Social Service Department
Tung Wah Group of Hospitals
Tung Wah Hospital (under HA) - Medical Social Service Department

2. **Non-governmental Organisations**⁽¹⁾

TWGHs Fung Yiu King Hospital (under HA) - Medical Social Service Department
TWGHs HK Ma Kam Chan Memorial Primary School
TWGHs Tang Shiu Kin Primary School
TWGHs Wong Tai Sin Hospital (under HA) - Medical Social Service Department
TWS St Bonaventure Catholic Primary School
United Christian Hospital (under HA) - Medical Social Service Department
United Christian Nethersole Community Health Service
Urban Peacemaker Evangelistic Fellowship Limited, The
Vocational Training Council Vocational Training for People with Disabilities Section
Wah Fung Nursing Centre (Kwai Chung Branch)
Wah Fung Nursing Centre Limited
Wai Chow Public School (Sheung Shui)
Wai Ji Christian Service
Watchdog Limited
Windshield Charitable Foundation
Wing On Home for the Aged (Fuk Tsun Street)
Women's Welfare Club (Eastern District) HK, The
Women's Welfare Club, Western District HK
Wu Oi Christian Centre
Xianggang Putonghua Yanxishe Primary School of Science And Creativity
Yan Chai Hospital (under HA) - Medical Social Services Department
Yan Chai Hospital Social Services Department
Yan Kwong Social Service Limited
Yan Oi Elder Centre
Yan Oi Elder Centre Limited
Yan Oi Tong Limited
Yan Oi Tong Madam Lau Wong Fat Primary School
Yan Oi Tong Tin Ka Ping Care And Attention Home
Yan Oi Tong Tin Ka Ping Primary School
Yang Memorial Methodist Social Service
Yaumati Catholic Primary School
YCH Choi Hin To Primary School
YCH Ho Sik Nam Primary School
YCH Law Chan Chor Si Primary School
Yi Wo Yuen Aged Sanatorium Centre Limited
Young Men's Christian Association of Hong Kong
Youth Diabetes Action
Youth Outreach
Yu Yee Home for the Aged
Yu Yee Rehabilitation Centre
Yuen Long Church (Church of Christ in China) Limited
Yuen Long Government Primary School
Yuen Long Long Ping Estate Wai Chow School
Yuen Long Merchants Association Primary School
Yuen Long Po Kok Primary School
Yuen Long Public Middle School Alumni Association Primary School
Yuen Long Public Middle School Alumni Association Tang Ying Yip Primary School
Yuen Long Town Hall Management Committee Limited
Yuen Yuen Institute, The
Yuk Chi Resource Centre Limited

2. **Non-governmental Organisations**⁽¹⁾

Yuk Yin School
Zion Social Service Limited

3. **Local Training Institutions**

Caritas Institute of Higher Education (*formerly known as Caritas Francis Hsu College before 27 May 2011*)
Chinese University of Hong Kong, The
City University of Hong Kong
Gratia Christian College
HKCT Institute of Higher Education
Hong Kong Baptist University
Hong Kong College of Technology
Hong Kong Community College, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, The
Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education (Sha Tin) of the Vocational Training Council
Hong Kong Nang Yan College of Higher Education
Hong Kong Polytechnic University, The
Hong Kong Shue Yan University
School of Continuing and Professional Studies, Chinese University of Hong Kong, The
University of Hong Kong, The
UOW College Hong Kong

APPENDIX III STATISTICAL TABLES

Appendix III (A) Estimated Number of Graduates by Training Programme ⁽¹⁾

1. Number of Social Work Degree / Master Graduates⁽²⁾

<u>Training institution / programme</u>	<u>Year of graduation</u>				
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2026</u>
<u>The Chinese University of Hong Kong</u>					
MSScSW – full-time, 2 years	67	53	71	71	71
MSScSW – part-time, 3 years	55	63	46	69	69
BSSc (Major in SW) – full-time, 4 years	57	60	59	61	61
<u>City University of Hong Kong</u>					
MSW – combined mode, 2 to 3 years	60	60	60	60	60
BSSSW – full-time, 4 years	79	77	52	62	29
<u>Hong Kong Baptist University</u>					
MSScSW – full-time, 2 years	21	39	40	40	40
MSScSW – part-time, 2 years	41	41	40	40	40
BSW – full-time, 4 years	61	59	54	45	45
<u>The Hong Kong Polytechnic University</u>					
MSW – part-time, 3 years	60	79	96	59	75
BASW – full-time, 4 years	50	49	58	59	59
BASW – part-time, 4 years	3	1	-	-	-
<u>The University of Hong Kong</u>					
MSW – full-time, 2 years	68	65	68	66	66
MSW – part-time, 3 years	40	33	44	51	48
BSW – full-time, 4 years	41	34	51	37	41
<u>Hong Kong Shue Yan University</u>					
BSW – full-time, 4 years	41	121	72	65	75
<u>Caritas Institute of Higher Education</u>					
BSSSW – full-time, 2 or 4 years	90	90	105	105	105
BSW – part-time, 3 years	81	108	108	108	108
<u>Gratia Christian College</u>					
BSW – full-time, 2 or 4 years	41	46	61	58	65
BSW – part-time, 3 years	-	-	-	45	45
<u>Hong Kong Nang Yan College of Higher Education</u>					
BSW – full-time, 4 years	31	25	35	35	35
<u>HKCT Institute of Higher Education</u>					
BSSSW – full-time, 2 or 4 years	-	58	57	50	65
Total	987	1 161	1 177	1 186	1 202

Notes : (1) It refers to those local social work training programmes recognised by the Social Workers Registration Board (SWRB) (<http://www.swrb.org.hk/>). The information depends largely on the estimated number of graduates provided by the respective local TI as at November 2022.

(2) Number of graduates refers to those who would graduate in the summer of the respective years.

2. Number of Social Work Diploma / Associate Degree Graduates⁽³⁾

<u>Training institution / programme</u>	<u>Year of graduation</u>				
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2026</u>
<u>UOW College Hong Kong</u>					
AssSSSW – full-time, 2 years	64	72	100	100	100
AssSSSW – part-time, 3 years	23	36	36	36	36
<u>Hong Kong College of Technology</u>					
HDSW – full-time, 2 years	40	40	40	40	40
HDSW – part-time, 3 years	80	80	80	80	80
<u>Caritas Institute of Higher Education</u>					
HDSW – full-time, 2 years	108	108	108	108	108
HDSW – part-time, 3 years	81	81	81	81	81
<u>Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education (Sha Tin) of the Vocational Training Council</u>					
HDSW – full-time, 2 years	64	64	64	64	64
<u>School of Continuing and Professional Studies, The Chinese University of Hong Kong</u>					
HDSW – full-time, 2 years	46	49	50	50	50
<u>Hong Kong Community College, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University</u>					
HDSW – full-time, 2 years	68	68	68	68	68
<u>Gratia Christian College</u>					
HDSW – full-time, 2 years	-	-	50	50	50
Total	574	598	677	677	677

Note : (3) Number of graduates refers to those who would graduate in the summer of the respective years.

Appendix III (B) Estimated Figures on Non-entry Rates

1. Analysis of Graduates by Year of First Entering the Respective Posts

Year of graduation	Total no. of graduates	<i>No. of graduates first entering the respective grades upon graduation⁽⁴⁾</i>						Non-entry rate by Mar 22
		by Mar 17	by Mar 18	by Mar 19	by Mar 20	by Mar 21	by Mar 22	
Degree / Master Graduates First Entering Degree Posts								
2016	871	190 (21.8%)	275 (31.6%)	390 (44.8%)	497 (57.1%)	549 (63.0%)	579 (66.5%)	33.5%
2017	817		224 (27.4%)	326 (39.9%)	420 (51.4%)	466 (57.0%)	505 (61.8%)	38.2%
2018	892			267 (29.9%)	403 (45.2%)	478 (53.6%)	551 (61.8%)	38.2%
2019	1 054				479 (45.4%)	563 (53.4%)	645 (61.2%)	38.8%
2020	1 020					265 (26.0%)	373 (36.6%)	63.4%
2021	1 029						319 (31.0%)	69.0%
Diploma / Associate Degree Graduates First Entering Diploma Posts⁽⁵⁾								
2016	591	176 (29.8%)	244 (41.3%)	306 (51.8%)	331 (56.0%)	342 (57.9%)	355 (60.1%)	39.9%
2017	541		173 (32.0%)	284 (52.5%)	351 (64.9%)	392 (72.5%)	404 (74.7%)	25.3%
2018	532			232 (43.6%)	305 (57.3%)	361 (67.9%)	383 (72.0%)	28.0%
2019	536				236 (44.0%)	281 (52.4%)	342 (63.8%)	36.2%
2020	529					171 (32.3%)	241 (45.6%)	54.4%
2021	566						170 (30.0%)	70.0%

2. Analysis of Degree Graduates by Year of First Entering the Social Work Sector

Year of graduation	Total no. of graduates	<i>No. of graduates first entering the social work sector grades upon graduation⁽⁶⁾</i>						Non-entry rate by Mar 22
		by Mar 17	by Mar 18	by Mar 19	by Mar 20	by Mar 21	by Mar 22	
Degree / Master Graduates First Entering Degree / Diploma Posts								
2016	871	595 (68.3%)	664 (76.2%)	702 (80.6%)	719 (82.5%)	724 (83.1%)	727 (83.5%)	16.5%
2017	817		570 (69.8%)	646 (79.1%)	673 (82.4%)	682 (83.5%)	688 (84.2%)	15.8%
2018	892			689 (77.2%)	756 (84.8%)	780 (87.4%)	790 (88.6%)	11.4%
2019	1 054				875 (83.0%)	937 (88.9%)	949 (90.0%)	10.0%
2020	1 020					639 (62.6%)	733 (71.9%)	28.1%
2021	1 029						717 (69.7%)	30.3%

Notes : (4) Graduates who had entered their respective grades before graduation, for simplicity in presentation, were counted as entering the profession in their year of graduation.

(5) The figures exclude those diploma / associate degree graduates who first entered Diploma Posts after obtaining degree qualification.

(6) Graduates who had entered the sector before graduation, for simplicity in presentation, were counted as entering the profession in their year of graduation.

The figures in brackets represent the proportions of students who had entered their respective grades by the period.

Appendix III (C) Estimated Figures on Wastage Rates

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of cases</u>			<u>Average strength</u>	<u>Rate on strength</u>		
	<u>Turnover cases</u>	<u>Re-entrant cases</u>	<u>Wastage Cases⁽⁷⁾</u> = (a) - (b)		<u>Turnover rate</u>	<u>Re-entrant rate</u>	<u>Wastage rate</u>
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e) = (a) / (d) x 100%	(f) = (b) / (d) x 100%	(g) = (c) / (d) x 100%
1. Degree Posts							
95/96	371	229	142	3 277	11.3	7.0	4.3
96/97	381	305	76	3 564	10.7	8.6	2.1
97/98	337	223	114	3 800	8.9	5.9	3.0
98/99	277	176	101	3 927	7.1	4.5	2.6
99/00	245	114	131	4 005	6.1	2.8	3.3
00/01	266	132	134	4 105	6.5	3.2	3.3
01/02	268	161	107	4 269	6.3	3.8	2.5
02/03	283	164	119	4 484	6.3	3.7	2.7
03/04	311	168	143	4 639	6.7	3.6	3.1
04/05	355	189	166 (74)	4 753	7.5	4.0	3.5 (1.6)
05/06	418	185	233 (65)	4 866	8.6	3.8	4.8 (1.3)
06/07	564	298	266 (48)	5 129	11.0	5.8	5.2 (0.9)
07/08	569	326	243 (29)	5 477	10.4	6.0	4.4 (0.5)
08/09	665	379	286 (25)	5 740	11.6	6.6	5.0 (0.4)
09/10	638	353	285 (28)	5 998	10.6	5.9	4.8 (0.5)
10/11	657	364	293 (-57)	6 312	10.4	5.8	4.6 (-0.9)
11/12	776	432	344 (-91)	6 697	11.6	6.5	5.1 (-1.4)
12/13	757	435	322 (122)	7 045	10.7	6.2	4.6 (1.7)
13/14	662	322	340 (162)	7 234	9.2	4.5	4.7 (2.2)
14/15	879	535	344 (105)	7 523	11.7	7.1	4.6 (1.4)
15/16	1 007	612	395 (18)	7 722	13.0	7.9	5.1 (0.2)
16/17	832	525	307 (-101)	7 988	10.4	6.6	3.8 (-1.3)
17/18	970	534	436 (52)	8 281	11.7	6.4	5.3 (0.6)
18/19	1 158	774	384 (-219)	8 764	13.2	8.8	4.4 (-2.5)
19/20	1 243	902	341 (-444)	9 664	12.9	9.3	3.5 (-4.6)
20/21	1 141	713	428 (-110)	10 458	10.9	6.8	4.1 (-1.1)
21/22	2 087	1 165	922 (233)	10 865	19.2	10.7	8.5 (2.1)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of cases</u>			<u>Average strength</u>	<u>Rate on strength</u>		
	<u>Turnover cases</u>	<u>Re-entrant cases</u>	<u>Wastage Cases⁽⁷⁾</u>		<u>Turnover rate</u>	<u>Re-entrant rate</u>	<u>Wastage rate</u>
	(a)	(b)	(c) = (a) - (b)	(d)	(e) = (a) / (d) x 100%	(f) = (b) / (d) x 100%	(g) = (c) / (d) x 100%

2. Diploma Posts

95/96	551	320	231		2 562	21.5	12.5	9.0
96/97	545	320	225		2 778	19.6	11.5	8.1
97/98	443	219	224		2 961	15.0	7.4	7.6
98/99	396	226	170		3 180	12.5	7.1	5.3
99/00	308	136	172		3 385	9.1	4.0	5.1
00/01	485	154	331		3 485	13.9	4.4	9.5
01/02	454	211	243		3 628	12.5	5.8	6.7
02/03	573	276	297		3 954	14.5	7.0	7.5
03/04	502	249	253		4 141	12.1	6.0	6.1
04/05	704	352	352	(313)	4 447	15.8	7.9	7.9 (7.0)
05/06	799	412	387	(338)	4 625	17.3	8.9	8.4 (7.3)
06/07	1 073	543	530	(486)	4 777	22.5	11.4	11.1 (10.2)
07/08	1 064	550	514	(465)	4 959	21.5	11.1	10.4 (9.4)
08/09	1 019	641	378	(318)	5 227	19.5	12.3	7.2 (6.1)
09/10	925	450	475	(403)	5 446	17.0	8.3	8.7 (7.4)
10/11	1 095	515	580	(504)	5 497	19.9	9.4	10.6 (9.2)
11/12	1 107	500	607	(519)	5 606	19.7	8.9	10.8 (9.3)
12/13	924	477	447	(351)	5 693	16.2	8.4	7.9 (6.2)
13/14	940	469	471	(392)	5 905	15.9	7.9	8.0 (6.6)
14/15	939	543	396	(276)	6 089	15.4	8.9	6.5 (4.5)
15/16	1 161	573	588	(471)	6 503	17.9	8.8	9.0 (7.2)
16/17	1 263	572	691	(585)	6 755	18.7	8.5	10.2 (8.7)
17/18	1 273	605	668	(549)	6 968	18.3	8.7	9.6 (7.9)
18/19	1 676	802	874	(729)	7 188	23.3	11.2	12.2 (10.1)
19/20	1 782	855	927	(809)	7 216	24.7	11.8	12.8 (11.2)
20/21	1 297	577	720	(599)	7 337	17.7	7.9	9.8 (8.2)
21/22	2 095	879	1 216	(1 089)	7 272	28.8	12.1	16.7 (15.0)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of cases</u>			<u>Average strength</u>	<u>Rate on strength</u>		
	<u>Turnover cases</u>	<u>Re-entrant cases</u>	<u>Wastage Cases⁽⁸⁾</u>		<u>Turnover rate</u>	<u>Re-entrant rate</u>	<u>Wastage rate</u>
	(a)	(b)	(c) = (a) - (b)		(e) = (a) / (d) x 100%	(f) = (b) / (d) x 100%	(g) = (c) / (d) x 100%

3. All Social Work Posts

97/98	780	563	217	6 761	11.5	8.3	3.2
98/99	673	526	147	7 107	9.5	7.4	2.1
99/00	553	341	212	7 390	7.5	4.6	2.9
00/01	751	429	322	7 590	9.9	5.7	4.2
01/02	722	517	205	7 897	9.1	6.5	2.6
02/03	856	617	239	8 438	10.1	7.3	2.8
03/04	813	538	275	8 780	9.3	6.1	3.1
04/05	1 059	672	387	9 200	11.5	7.3	4.2
05/06	1 217	814	403	9 491	12.8	8.6	4.2
06/07	1 637	1 103	534	9 906	16.5	11.1	5.4
07/08	1 633	1 139	494	10 436	15.6	10.9	4.7
08/09	1 684	1 341	343	10 967	15.4	12.2	3.1
09/10	1 563	1 132	431	11 444	13.7	9.9	3.8
10/11	1 752	1 305	447	11 809	14.8	11.1	3.8
11/12	1 883	1 455	428	12 303	15.3	11.8	3.5
12/13	1 681	1 208	473	12 738	13.2	9.5	3.7
13/14	1 602	1 048	554	13 139	12.2	8.0	4.2
14/15	1 818	1 437	381	13 612	13.4	10.6	2.8
15/16	2 168	1 679	489	14 225	15.2	11.8	3.4
16/17	2 095	1 611	484	14 743	14.2	10.9	3.3
17/18	2 243	1 642	601	15 249	14.7	10.8	3.9
18/19	2 834	2 324	510	15 951	17.8	14.6	3.2
19/20	3 025	2 660	365	16 880	17.9	15.8	2.2
20/21	2 438	1 949	489	17 795	13.7	11.0	2.7
21/22	4 182	2 860	1 322	18 136	23.1	15.8	7.3

Notes : (7) The figures include cases involving inter-grade movement.

(8) The figures exclude cases involving inter-grade movement.

The figures in brackets represent wastage cases and rates for Degree and Diploma Posts after discounting inter-grade movement.

A negative wastage rate means that the sum of the number of re-entrant cases within the same grade and cases involving inter-grade movement is larger than the number of turnover cases in the respective year. It could be interpreted as that these cases may meet not only the requirements due to staff wastage in the year but also partly the demand arising from creation of new posts as well.

