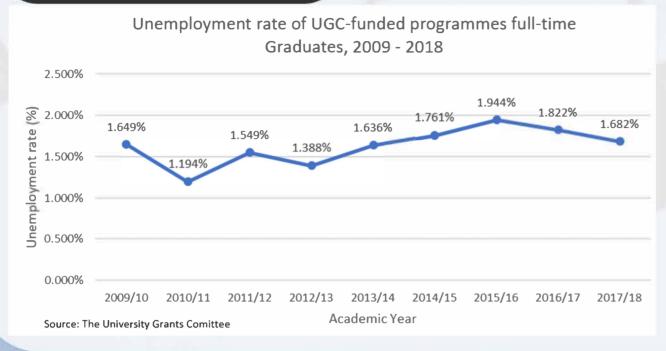


"Graduation"="unemployment"?

—Analysis of the causes and consequences of youth unemployment problems in Hong Kong Group 21 Kumamon CHAN, Tsz Ching 1155094277 HAU, Kin Wai 1155095075 KWOK, Fung Lam 1155093328

JOB

Introduction



- Problems related to youth unemployment:
 - Educational inflation
 - Globalization → ↑Competition
 - Intergenerational poverty
 - Dissatisfaction with government

Causes

Demand Side:

- 1.Single economic structure in Hong Kong
 - → Structural unemployment
 - E.g. unemployment rate of the construction industry > service industry during these 10 years.
- 2.Hong Kong's economic development slowing down



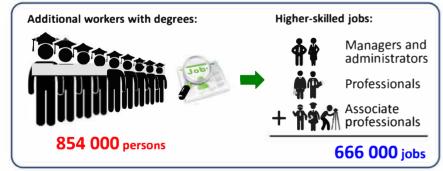
Supply Side:

- 1.Flood of post-secondary courses
- 2 universities (1970) vs 8 UGC-funded universities (now)
- An increasing trend of full-time self-financing top-up degrees and bachelor's degrees

2.Declining quantity of graduates and varying quality of self-financing institutions

 University admission competition ↓+ Many 'student shops' →quality ↓
9% of graduates not pursuing further studies that are underemployed (School of Continuing and Professional Studies of CUHK, 2017-2018 academic year)

Figure 5 – Total number of additional workers with degrees* during 1994-2015



Note: (*) Excluding sub-degree and non-degree qualifications in post-secondary education. Data source: Census and Statistics Department.

→Hinder the promotion of upward mobility for graduates

Consequences

1.Academicism

2.Delays employment time of young people $\rightarrow \downarrow$ Labor supply

3.Large financial burden: the repayment of tuition fee loan

4. The existence of "abandoned youth", "hidden youth" or NEET"

3.Global competition

E.g. The Mainland Talent Admission Scheme and the Investment Immigration Scheme
→ ↑competitiveness of HK labour market

