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修讀大學教育資助委員會資助課程的學生統計數字
Statistics on Students of University Grants Committee Funded
Programmes

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Statistics on Students of University Grants Committee Funded Programmes

大學教育資助委員會（教資會）屬於非法定的團體，負責就香港高等教育的經費撥款安排及策略性發展，向政府提供意見。這篇文章旨在分析教資會資助大學課程的學生統計數字，從而反映教資會資助界別自 2016/17 學年以來的發展。

The University Grants Committee (UGC) is a non-statutory body which advises the Government on the funding allocation and strategic development of higher education in Hong Kong. This article analyses the statistics on university students of programmes funded through the UGC to reflect the development of the UGC-funded sector in Hong Kong since 2016/17 academic year.

本文內的統計數字是根據大學教育資助委員會秘書處的資料來源所得。如對本文有任何查詢，請聯絡大學教育資助委員會秘書處統計組

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Statistics presented in this article are based on the data source from the University Grants Committee Secretariat. Enquiries on this article may be directed to the Statistics Unit, University Grants Committee Secretariat
(Tel. : (852) 2844 9919; E-mail : ugc@ugc.edu.hk).

修讀大學教育資助委員會資助課程的學生統計數字

Statistics on Students of University Grants Committee Funded Programmes

1. 引言

1.1 大學教育資助委員會（教資會）屬於非法定的團體，負責就香港高等教育的經費撥款安排及策略性發展，向政府提供意見。這篇文章旨在分析教資會資助大學課程的學生統計數字，從而反映教資會資助界別自 2016/17 學年以來的發展¹。

2. 背景

2.1 教資會在 1965 年成立，就各教資會資助大學的經費撥款安排及香港高等教育界的策略性發展，向政府提供專家意見。政府以三個學年為一周期，釐定教資會資助界別的經常撥款。就每一撥款周期，教資會均會按照政府的策略方針及規劃框架，評審由大學提交的《規劃工作建議書》，並就如何分配學生人數指標及經常性撥款予 8 所資助大學，向行政長官提出建議。行政長官會同行政會議作出決定後，政府會向立法會教育事務委員會作出匯報，然後在相關財政年度預留所需經常性撥款款額，通過教資會秘書處向大學發放。因此，「教資會資助大學」即是指由政府以公帑資助營運的大學。

¹ 除非另有註明，本文所用的年份皆為學年。

1. Introduction

1.1 The University Grants Committee (UGC) is a non-statutory body which advises the Government on the funding allocation and strategic development of higher education in Hong Kong. This article analyses the statistics on university students of programmes funded through the UGC to reflect the development of the UGC-funded sector in Hong Kong since 2016/17 academic year¹.

2. Background

2.1 The UGC, established in 1965, advises the Government on the funding allocation to its funded universities and offers expert advice to the Government on the strategic development of higher education in Hong Kong. The Government adopts a triennial planning cycle in determining the recurrent funding for the UGC-funded sector. For each funding cycle, the UGC will evaluate Planning Exercise Proposals (PEPs) submitted by the universities according to the strategy direction and planning framework set by the Government and make recommendations on the allocation of student number targets and recurrent funding for the 8 UGC-funded universities to the Chief Executive. Upon decision by the Chief Executive-in-Council, the Government will report to the Legislative Council Panel on Education, and to earmark the required recurrent funding which will be allocated to the universities through the UGC Secretariat in the corresponding financial years. Therefore, the “UGC-funded universities” means the universities funded by the Government with public funding.

¹ All years used in this article refer to academic years, unless otherwise specified.

2.2 本文所載的統計數字反映在 2016-19 三年期、2019-22 三年期及 2022-25 三年期（截至 2022/23 學年）各規劃周期的發展，這些規劃周期的特色包括下列重要措施：

- (i) 第一年學士學位課程的收生學額維持在每學年 15 000 個；
- (ii) 按政府指定的特定人力需求而改變學科的收生學額，主要包括醫護及專職醫療人員相關培訓學科（如醫生、牙醫及護士等）以及教師培訓的第一年學士學位收生學額；
- (iii) 自 2022-25 三年期起取消所有教師培訓以外的副學位課程收生學額，教資會資助副學位課程的入學人數及學生人數因而下降；
- (iv) 放寬教資會資助大學授課課程的非本地學生的院校上限。

2.3 現時政府透過教資會向以下 8 所大學提供公帑資助：

- 香港城市大學
- 香港浸會大學
- 嶺南大學
- 香港中文大學
- 香港教育大學
- 香港理工大學
- 香港科技大學
- 香港大學

2.2 The statistics presented in this article reflect the development of the planning cycles of the 2016-19 triennium, the 2019-22 triennium and the 2022-25 triennium (up to 2022/23) that are characterised by the following key initiatives:

- (i) The number of first-year-first-degree intake places maintained at 15 000 per academic year;
- (ii) changes in student intake places in disciplines subject to the Government's specific manpower requirements, including the first-year-first-degree intake places in the healthcare and allied health profession related (e.g. medical doctors, dentists and nurses, etc.) and the teacher training programmes;
- (iii) since phasing out of all intake places of sub-degree programmes other than those for teacher training starting from the 2022-25 triennium, both the student admissions and student enrolment of UGC-funded sub-degree programmes decreased accordingly;
- (iv) relaxation of non-local student enrolment ceiling of the taught programmes of UGC-funded universities.

2.3 At present, the Government will provide public funding to the following 8 universities through the UGC:

- City University of Hong Kong
- Hong Kong Baptist University
- Lingnan University
- The Chinese University of Hong Kong
- The Education University of Hong Kong
- The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
- The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
- The University of Hong Kong

2.4 每所資助大學均是獨立自主的機構，有各自的法例和校董會/校務委員會。各大學全權負責確保課程與學術水準、甄選學生、進行研究、聘任教職員和其聘用條件，以及內部資源調配等。

2.5 此外，各教資會資助大學亦可以自資形式開辦不同修課程度的課程。該些課程不屬教資會的資助範疇，但教資會《程序便覽》亦清晰指出，教資會的資源不應用於補貼非教資會資助的活動，包括這些自資課程，各大學有責任確保自資課程不會影響教資會資助課程的運作、教學質素及學生的學習資源等。

2.6 教資會在分配經費撥款時，以學生人數指標為基本考慮因素，因此大學應盡可能盡用撥款周期內的核准學額數目。教資會的《程序便覽》亦訂明超額運用學額的上限，以確保教學質素。此外，根據現行政策，所有修讀授課式課程（即除研究院研究課程以外的所有課程）的非本地學生均以超額學生人數的方式計算。

3. 教資會資助課程的入學人數及就學人數的最新情況

3.1 在過去的數個學年，教資會資助的第一年學士學位課程收生學額維持在每年 15 000 個。隨着教資會於 2016/17 學年提高了教資會資助大學授課課程的非本地學生的院校上限後，第一年學士學位總入學人數亦有所增加，由 2016/17 學年的 17 851 人增加至 2022/23 學年的 19 435 人，平均每年上升 1.4%。

（表 1）

2.4 Each of the UGC-funded universities is an autonomous body with its own Ordinance and Governing Council. The universities take full responsibilities in curricula and academic standards, the selection of students, conduct of research, staff recruitment and their terms of employment, internal allocation of resources, etc.

2.5 In addition, the UGC-funded universities can launch self-financing programmes at different study levels. These self-financing programmes do not fall within the funding scope of the UGC, but *The UGC Notes on Procedures* also clearly set out the principle of no cross-subsidisation of UGC resources to non-UGC-funded activities, including these self-financing programmes. The universities are held responsible for ensuring these self-financing programmes would not affect the operations of UGC-funded programmes, teaching quality and learning resources of students, etc.

2.6 The student number target is a primary factor in funding allocation and the universities should thus adhere as far as possible to the student places approved in the funding cycle. *The UGC Notes on Procedures* also set down the over-enrolment ceiling to assure the teaching quality. Moreover, according to the prevailing policy, non-local students are enrolled as over-enrolment for all taught programmes (i.e. all of the programmes except research postgraduate programmes).

3. Latest Situation of Student Admission and Enrolment of UGC-funded Programmes

3.1 The number of UGC-funded first-year-first-degree intake places maintained at 15 000 per annum in the past few academic years. With the relaxation of non-local student quota of the taught programmes of UGC-funded universities in 2016/17, the number of first-year-first-degree student admissions increased accordingly. The figures increased from 17 851 in 2016/17 to 19 435 in 2022/23, registering an average annual growth rate of 1.4%. (Table 1)

3.2 按照政府政策，副學位課程一般應以自資方式運作。因此，自 2022-25 三年期起，教資會資助界別取消了所有教師培訓以外的副學位課程收生學額，副學位課程的入學人數由 2016/17 學年的 1 947 大幅減少至 2022/23 學年的 344 人。（表 1）

3.3 教資會資助研究院研究課程的入學人數則由 2016/17 學年的 2 567 人上升至 2019/20 學年的 2 798 人，及後減少至 2022/23 學年的 2 577 人，平均每年上升 0.1%。（表 1）

3.2 According to the Government policy, in general, sub-degree programmes should be put on a self-financing basis. Therefore, since the 2022-25 triennium, the UGC-funded sector has phased out all intake places of sub-degree programmes other than those for teacher training, the number of student admissions of sub-degree programmes decreased significantly from 1 947 in 2016/17 to 344 in 2022/23. (Table 1)

3.3 The number of student admissions of UGC-funded research postgraduate programmes increased from 2 567 in 2016/17 to 2 798 in 2019/20, and then dropped to 2 577 in 2022/23 with an average annual growth rate of 0.1%. (Table 1)

表 1 2016/17 學年至 2022/23 學年教資會資助課程的入學人數
Table 1 Student admissions of UGC-funded programmes, 2016/17 to 2022/23

修課程度 Level of study	入學人數 (人數) Student admissions (headcount)							平均每年 變動百分率 Average annual percentage change
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2016/17-2022/23
副學位課程 Sub-degree	1 947 (-5.3%)	1 397 (-28.2%)	1 161 (-16.9%)	1 096 (-5.6%)	997 (-9.0%)	1 021 (+2.4%)	344 (-66.3%)	-25.1%
學士學位課程 Undergraduate								
第一年學士學位 First-year-first-degree	17 851 (+2.5%)	18 096 (+1.4%)	18 367 (+1.5%)	18 362 (§)	18 340 (-0.1%)	19 029 (+3.8%)	19 435 (+2.1%)	+1.4%
高年級學士學位 Senior year undergraduate	4 998 (+9.6%)	4 872 (-2.5%)	4 979 (+2.2%)	5 074 (+1.9%)	4 813 (-5.1%)	4 970 (+3.3%)	5 189 (+4.4%)	+0.6%
研究院修課課程 Taught postgraduate	1 924 (-4.1%)	1 847 (-4.0%)	1 810 (-2.0%)	1 726 (-4.6%)	1 736 (+0.6%)	1 663 (-4.2%)	1 623 (-2.4%)	-2.8%
研究院研究課程 Research postgraduate	2 567 (+7.6%)	2 573 (+0.2%)	2 734 (+6.2%)	2 798 (+2.3%)	2 706 (-3.3%)	2 728 (+0.8%)	2 577 (-5.5%)	+0.1%

註釋：括號內數字指有關修課程度入學人數與上一學年比較的變動百分率。

§ 增減少於 0.05%。

Notes: Figures in brackets denote percentage change of student admissions of the level of study compared with the previous academic year.

§ Increase or decrease of less than 0.05%.

3.4 修讀教資會資助學士學位課程的就學人數由 2016/17 學年的 83 920 人逐漸增至 2022/23 學年的 88 599 人，平均每年上升 0.9%。教資會資助學士學位課程就學人數長期佔整體學生人數的最大份額，在過去的數個學年均佔整體學生人數八成以上。（表 2）

3.5 由於教資會資助副學位的核准收生學額有所減少，相關課程的就學人數亦相應下跌。當中副學位課程的就學人數從 2016/17 學年的 5 184 人顯著下降至 2022/23 學年的 2 442 人，平均每年下降 11.8%。（表 2）

3.6 研究院研究課程的就學人數由 2016/17 學年的 7 567 人持續上升至 2022/23 學年的 8 862 人，平均每年上升 2.7%。（表 2）

3.4 Student enrolment of UGC-funded undergraduate programmes increased gradually from 83 920 in 2016/17 to 88 599 in 2022/23 with an average annual growth rate of 0.9%. UGC-funded undergraduate students consistently took up the largest share of total student enrolment, accounting for over 80% in the past few academic years. (Table 2)

3.5 Owing to the decrease of the number of approved intake places for UGC-funded sub-degree, the student enrolment of corresponding programmes dropped accordingly. The student enrolment of sub-degree programmes dropped remarkably from 5 184 in 2016/17 to 2 442 in 2022/23 with an average annual rate of decrease of 11.8%. (Table 2)

3.6 Student enrolment of research postgraduate programmes continued to increase from 7 567 in 2016/17 to 8 862 in 2022/23, representing an average annual rate of increase of 2.7%. (Table 2)

表 2 2016/17 學年至 2022/23 學年教資會資助課程的就學人數
Table 2 Student enrolment of UGC-funded programmes, 2016/17 to 2022/23

修課程度 Level of study	就學人數 (人數) Student enrolment (headcount)							平均每年 變動百分率 Average annual percentage change
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2016/17-2022/23
副學位課程 Sub-degree	5 184 (5.2%)	4 593 (4.6%)	3 986 (4.0%)	3 362 (3.3%)	3 257 (3.2%)	2 942 (2.9%)	2 442 (2.4%)	-11.8%
學士學位課程 Undergraduate	83 920 (84.0%)	85 119 (84.9%)	86 037 (85.3%)	86 867 (85.6%)	87 294 (85.8%)	87 271 (86.0%)	88 599 (86.4%)	+0.9%
研究院修課課程 Taught postgraduate	3 212 (3.2%)	3 000 (3.0%)	2 932 (2.9%)	2 873 (2.8%)	2 845 (2.8%)	2 740 (2.7%)	2 639 (2.6%)	-3.2%
研究院研究課程 Research postgraduate	7 567 (7.6%)	7 603 (7.6%)	7 911 (7.8%)	8 378 (8.3%)	8 401 (8.3%)	8 514 (8.4%)	8 862 (8.6%)	+2.7%
合計 Overall	99 883 (100.0%)	100 315 (100.0%)	100 866 (100.0%)	101 480 (100.0%)	101 797 (100.0%)	101 467 (100.0%)	102 542 (100.0%)	+0.4%

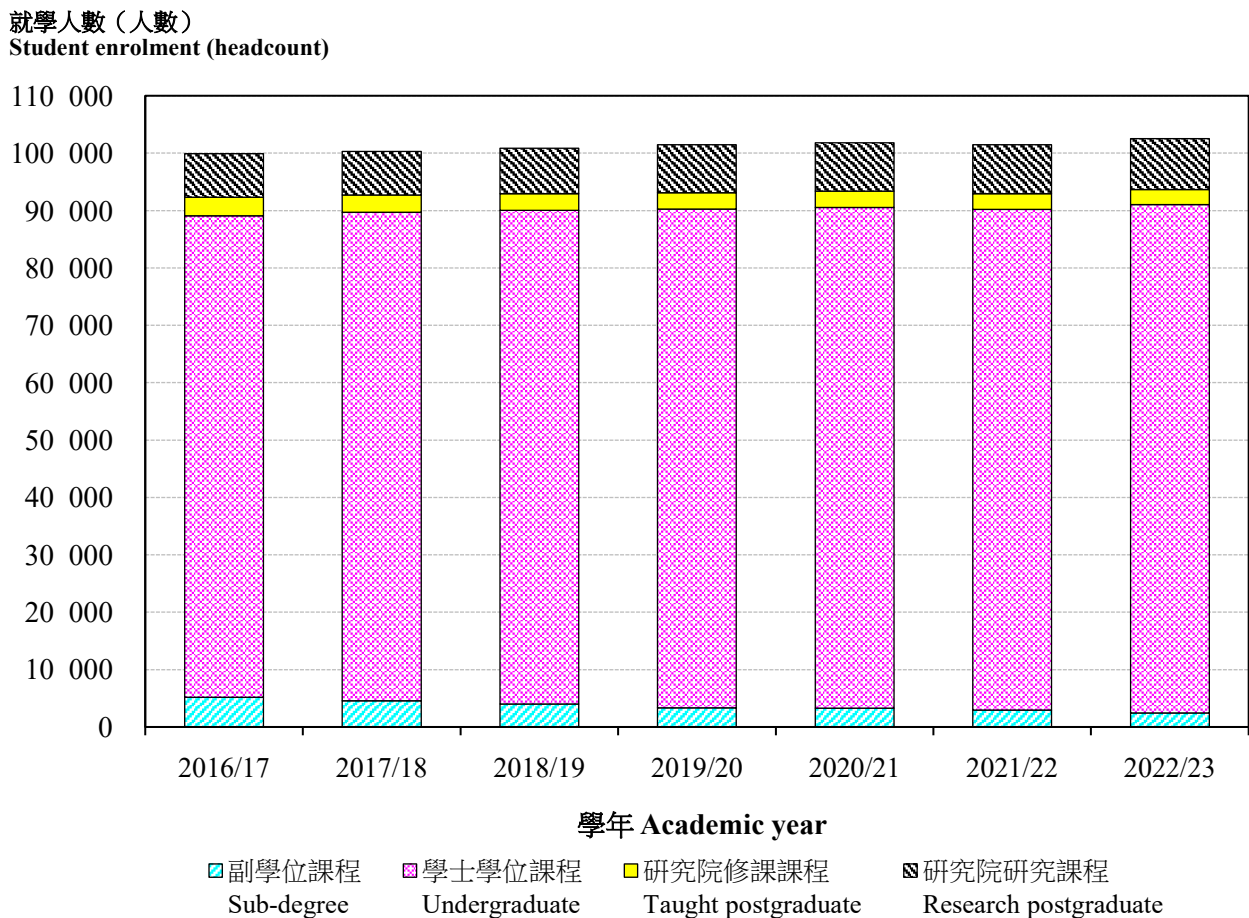
註釋：括號內數字指有關修課程度就學人數佔就學人數總計的百分比。

教資會資助研究院研究課程的就學人數是指在一般修業期內受教資會資助的學生。假如大學同時運用教資會撥款和外間資金資助修讀研究院研究課程的學生，這些學生會按比例計入不同的資金來源。因此，分項總和未必與總數相等。

Notes: Figures in brackets denote percentage shares of student enrolment of the level of study in total student enrolment.

Figures of UGC-funded research postgraduate (RPg) student enrolment refer to students funded by UGC within their normal study periods. If RPg students are financed by universities using both UGC and external funds, they will be counted towards different funding sources on a pro-rata basis. Therefore, figures may not add up to the corresponding totals.

圖 1 2016/17 學年至 2022/23 學年教資會資助課程的就學人數
Chart 1 Student enrolment of UGC-funded programmes, 2016/17 to 2022/23



註釋：教資會資助研究院研究課程的就學人數是指在一般修業期內受教資會資助的學生。假如大學同時運用教資會撥款和外間資金資助修讀研究院研究課程的學生，這些學生會按比例計入不同的資金來源。因此，分項總和未必與總數相等。

Note: Figures of UGC-funded RPg student enrolment refer to students funded by UGC within their normal study periods. If RPg students are financed by universities using both UGC and external funds, they will be counted towards different funding sources on a pro-rata basis. Therefore, figures may not add up to the corresponding totals.

3.7 為回應社會需要，政府近年增加了醫療專業相關培訓課程的教資會資助學額，以應付未來醫療人力需求及確保醫療系統持續發展。在 2016/17 學年至 2022/23 學年間，「醫科、牙科和護理科」的就學人數在各主要學科類別當中錄得最高的平均每年升幅，達 3.1%。而平均每年就學人數升幅第二高的主要學科類別為「理學科」（2.3%）。（表 3）

3.8 不同主要學科類別的就學人數變動亦反映了各大學因應社會變化作出相應的學科學額分配。按主要學科類別分析，在 2022/23 學年，3 個佔整體就學人數最多的主要學科類別為「工程科和科技科」（18.3%）、「理學科」（18.2%）及「商科和管理科」（17.9%），這與 2016/17 學年的分布相近。（表 3）

3.7 In response to the social needs, the Government increased the number of UGC-funded student places of programmes for training health-care professionals in recent years to meet the future manpower demand and to ensure the sustainable development of the healthcare system. In 2016/17 to 2022/23, student enrolment of “Medicine, Dentistry and Health” registered an average annual growth rate of 3.1% which was the highest among all broad academic programme categories. Student enrolment in “Sciences” registered the second highest average annual growth rate at 2.3%. (Table 3)

3.8 The changes in student enrolment of different broad academic programme categories also reflect the changes of allocation of student places of each university in response to the social changes. Analysed by broad academic programme categories, “Engineering and Technology” (18.3%), “Sciences” (18.2%) and “Business and Management” (17.9%) were the 3 categories with the largest share of total student enrolment in 2022/23, similar to the distribution in 2016/17. (Table 3)

表 3 2016/17 學年及 2022/23 學年按主要學科類別劃分的教資會資助課程的就學人數
Table 3 Student enrolment of UGC-funded programmes by broad academic programme category, 2016/17 and 2022/23

主要學科類別 Broad academic programme category	學士學位課程 Undergraduate			所有修課程度 All levels of study		
	就學人數 (人數) Student enrolment (headcount)		平均每年 變動百分率 Average annual percentage change	就學人數 (人數) Student enrolment (headcount)		平均每年 變動百分率 Average annual percentage change
	2016/17	2022/23	2016/17- 2022/23	2016/17	2022/23	2016/17- 2022/23
醫科、牙科和護理科 Medicine, Dentistry and Health	9 705 (11.6%)	11 340 (12.8%)	+2.6%	10 792 (10.8%)	12 949 (12.6%)	+3.1%
理學科 Sciences	13 531 (16.1%)	15 702 (17.7%)	+2.5%	16 306 (16.3%)	18 639 (18.2%)	+2.3%
工程科和科技科 Engineering and Technology	14 791 (17.6%)	15 406 (17.4%)	+0.7%	19 621 (19.6%)	18 776 (18.3%)	-0.7%
商科和管理科 Business and Management	17 786 (21.2%)	17 843 (20.1%)	+0.1%	18 480 (18.5%)	18 304 (17.9%)	-0.2%
社會科學科 Social Sciences	12 211 (14.6%)	12 654 (14.3%)	+0.6%	13 493 (13.5%)	13 799 (13.5%)	+0.4%
文科和人文科學科 Arts and Humanities	11 895 (14.2%)	11 491 (13.0%)	-0.6%	12 973 (13.0%)	12 315 (12.0%)	-0.9%
教育科 Education	4 001 (4.8%)	4 164 (4.7%)	+0.7%	8 218 (8.2%)	7 760 (7.6%)	-1.0%
合計 Overall	83 920 (100.0%)	88 599 (100.0%)	+0.9%	99 883 (100.0%)	102 542 (100.0%)	+0.4%

註釋：括號內數字指有關主要學科類別就學人數佔該修課程度就學人數總計的百分比。

由於一些教資會資助課程被納入多於一個學科類別，這些課程的就學人數是按比例計算於有關學科類別內。因此，一些學科類別的就學人數為小數數值及已約為整數，故此分項總和未必與總數相等。

Notes: Figures in brackets denote percentage shares of student enrolment of the broad academic programme category in total student enrolment in that level of study.

Since some UGC-funded programmes are mapped to more than one academic programme category (APC), student enrolment of these programmes are counted across the APCs concerned on a pro rata basis. Thus the student enrolment numbers of some APCs are decimal figures and are rounded to the nearest whole number. As such, figures may not add up to the corresponding totals.

4. 錄取非本地學生

4.1 加強國際化及與內地連繫乃所有教資會資助大學的發展重點之一。目前，所有修讀教資會資助修課課程的非本地學生均以核准學額以外超收，而教資會資助研究院研究課程的資助學額則可招收本地學生及非本地學生。非本地學生就學人數從 2016/17 學年的 16 469 人持續增至 2022/23 學年的 21 709 人，平均每年上升 4.7%。非本地學生就學人數佔總就學人數的百分比從 2016/17 學年的 16.5% 上升至 2022/23 學年的 21.2%。

（表 4 及圖 2）

4.2 按原居地分析，教資會資助課程非本地學生主要來自中國內地，所佔非本地學生就學人數的百分比由 2016/17 學年的 73.1% 輕微增加至 2022/23 學年的 74.8%，人數在同期錄得 5.1% 的平均每年增長。（表 4）

4. Admission of non-local students

4.1 Strengthening internationalisation and engagement with the mainland of China is one of the central themes of all UGC-funded universities. Currently, all non-local students studying UGC-funded taught programmes are admitted through over-enrolment outside the approved student number targets, while the student places of UGC-funded research postgraduate programmes may be used for enrolling both local and non-local students. The number of non-local student enrolment had seen an increase from 16 469 in 2016/17 to 21 709 in 2022/23 continuously, which corresponded to an average annual rate of increase of 4.7%. Of the total student enrolment, the percentage share of non-local students increased from 16.5% in 2016/17 to 21.2% in 2022/23. (Table 4 and Chart 2)

4.2 Analysed by place of origin, the majority of non-local students of UGC-funded programmes were from the mainland of China. Its percentage share slightly increased from 73.1% in 2016/17 to 74.8% in 2022/23 with the corresponding student enrolment number registered an average annual rate of increase of 5.1%. (Table 4)

表 4 2016/17 學年至 2022/23 學年按原居地劃分的教資會資助課程的非本地學生就學人數
Table 4 Non-local student enrolment of UGC-funded programmes by place of origin, 2016/17 to 2022/23

原居地 Place of origin	非本地學生就學人數 (人數) Non-local student enrolment (headcount)							平均每年 變動百分率 Average annual percentage change
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2016/17-2022/23
中國內地 The mainland of China	12 032 (73.1%)	12 099 (71.0%)	12 322 (68.2%)	12 912 (67.2%)	13 605 (69.8%)	14 825 (72.7%)	16 229 (74.8%)	+5.1%
亞洲其他地區 Other parts of Asia	3 704 (22.5%)	4 184 (24.5%)	4 927 (27.3%)	5 436 (28.3%)	5 057 (25.9%)	4 791 (23.5%)	4 685 (21.6%)	+4.0%
其他地區 The rest of the world	733 (4.4%)	766 (4.5%)	812 (4.5%)	865 (4.5%)	826 (4.2%)	782 (3.8%)	794 (3.7%)	+1.4%
總計 Total	16 469 (100.0%)	17 050 (100.0%)	18 061 (100.0%)	19 213 (100.0%)	19 488 (100.0%)	20 398 (100.0%)	21 709 (100.0%)	+4.7%

註釋：括號內數字指來自該地區學生就學人數佔非本地學生總就學人數的百分比。

原居地是指非本地學生的國籍或居住地點。

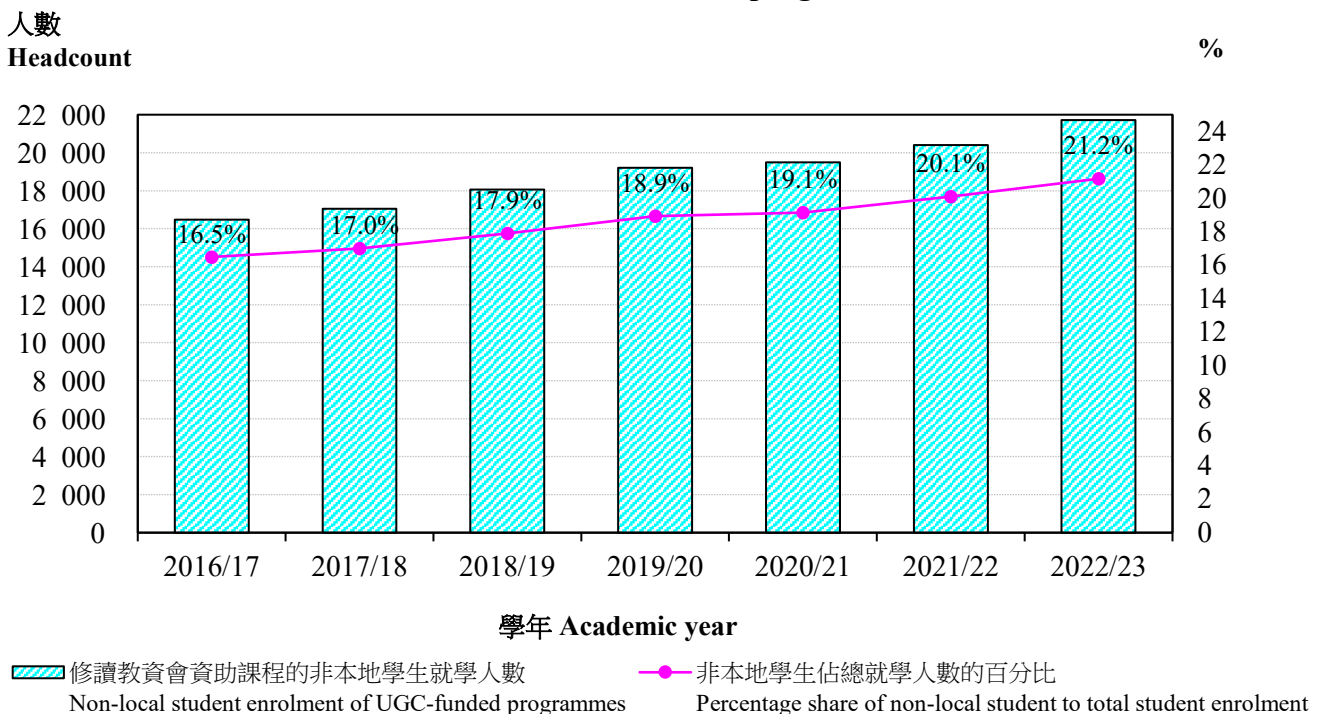
上述數字包括研究院研究課程的就學人數，由於數字經四捨五入，分項總和未必與總數相等。

Notes: Figures in brackets denote percentage shares of student enrolment from the place to the total number of non-local student enrolment.

Place of origin of non-local students is determined having regard to their nationality / place of residence.

As student at RPg level are covered in the table above, figures may not add up to the total due to rounding.

圖 2 2016/17 學年至 2022/23 學年教資會資助課程的非本地學生就學人數
Chart 2 Non-local student enrolment of UGC-funded programmes, 2016/17 to 2022/23



5. 總結

5.1 隨着各教資會資助大學積極加強國際化及與內地連繫，加上教資會資助大學修課課程的非本地學生的院校人數上限獲放寬，在 2016/17 學年至 2022/23 學年間的第一年學士學位學生總入學人數亦有所增加。另一方面，大部分教資會資助副學位自 2022-25 三年期起予以取消，令教資會資助副學位入學人數及就學人數有所下降。

5.2 此外，由於政府近年增加了醫療專業相關培訓課程的教資會資助學額，修讀相關主要學科類別的就學人數錄得增長。

5. Conclusion

5.1 With proactive efforts of the UGC-funded universities in enhancing their internationalisation and engagement with the mainland of China, and relaxation of non-local student ceiling of taught programmes of UGC-funded universities, there were increases in first-year-first-degree student admissions between 2016/17 and 2022/23. On the other hand, student admissions and student enrolment of UGC-funded sub-degree programmes decreased as most of UGC-funded sub-degree programmes have been phased out since the 2022-25 triennium.

5.2 In addition, since the Government increased the number of UGC-funded student places of health-care professionals related programmes in recent years, the student enrolment of the relevant broad academic programme category registered an increase.