



Sustainability Education at HKUST

2022 Sustainability Course Evaluation Report

October 2022

Report developed by the Sustainable Education Advisory Group (SEAG)

The strategic vision for HKUST is to become a regional leader in sustainability education with a global outreach. As an on-going effort to achieve the Sustainable education goal of ensuring that *all students gain a solid understanding of sustainability concepts and graduate with the capacity and commitment to solve problems locally and globally*, The Sustainability Education Advisory Group (SEAG) has been conducting this analysis annually since 2018 to identify opportunities and gaps in the existing provision of sustainability-relevant courses, providing a basis for the development of sustainability education across Schools and programs.

This report documents the on-going efforts of Sustainability Education Advisory Group (SEAG) to achieve this goal, for assessing the breadth and depth of sustainability education across the curriculum at HKUST. This report includes:

1. Updated results of the sustainability coverage across the 2021-22 UG course catalogue;
2. Updated sustainability course inventory; and,
3. Key findings and recommendations for moving forward.

Highlights from the report:

- In 2021-22, Sustainability Focused or Related courses represented roughly 7.8% of the *approved new courses*.
- By distribution, all schools and most departments include at least one listed course. SENG has the largest overall number of listed courses among schools, and ENVR and CIVL are the departments with the greatest percentage of sustainability course offerings in 2020-2021.
- In terms of exposure to sustainability concepts, we note that 66% of recent graduates are leaving with a “strong” exposure (completing two or more Sustainability Focused courses). Only 5% of students graduated with no course exposure to sustainability, which remains consistent with the last years.

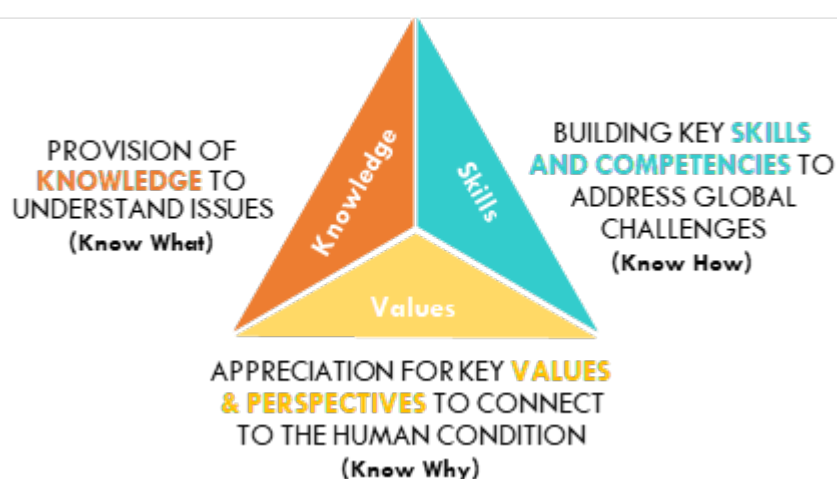
Course Criteria

Sustainability education is the foundation for preparing students to meet the challenge of *sustaining human thriving over time and within planetary boundaries*. As documented in the first Evaluation report in June 2018, SEAG has undertaken several exercises to define the terms relating to sustainability, sustainability education, and sustainability courses.

SEAG agreed that sustainability education is built through the interplay of:

- Relevant **knowledge and understanding** of the issues, supported by...
- An appreciation for **values and perspectives**, creating the foundation to build...
- The **skills and competencies** necessary to address the challenge of a sustainable future

Figure 1: Sustainability Education Framework



The SEAG also further developed a sub-list of criteria to help in evaluating core areas that are associated with sustainability education. The list of criteria is further broken down into key concepts, as detailed in Appendix A.

| <u>Values</u> | <u>Knowledge and Understanding</u> | <u>Skills and Competencies</u> |
|--|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Human responsibility within the environment | 4. Natural limits | 9. Systems thinking |
| 2. Human responsibility within society | 5. Business and economics | 10. Collaboration & communication |
| 3. Human behaviour | 6. Science and technology | 11. Futures thinking |
| | 7. Planning and design | 12. Critical thinking & complex problem solving |
| | 8. Governance | |

Sustainability course inventory update

As an on-going effort for assessing the breadth and depth of sustainability education across the curriculum at HKUST, we have evaluated all our existing undergraduate courses against the list to develop a sustainability course inventory. This report will provide an update on the annual exercise to add the newly available sustainability courses to the course catalogue for the academic year 2021–2022.

Preliminary Evaluation

The evaluation process starts with a preliminary review which includes identifying any keywords or concepts in the course descriptions which suggest the course may cover sustainability concepts throughout its delivery. Apart from courses that had keywords in their description which overlap with the pre-defined sustainability course criteria, courses which has no overlap in wordings but the descriptions itself suggested that it may be sustainability related were also shortlisted for further investigation.

Faculty Self-Assessment Exercise

In order to assess the shortlisted courses and ensure they are properly designated as “sustainability focused” or “sustainability related” courses, each course instructor is invited to complete a self-assessment survey which asks them to provide detailed information of their courses. The survey is developed based on the previously defined sustainability criteria and helps clarify how much class time is dedicated to teaching sustainability concepts.

The courses are separated into two categories: “sustainability focused,” and “sustainability related.”

1. Sustainability focused courses – these courses may be broad and cover a wide breadth of sustainability concepts, content, issues, and contemporary thinking, or they may be narrowly focused and address one or more sustainability issues or concepts in depth. In both cases, the course is primarily focused on sustainability.
 - ✓ A focused course must concentrate on sustainability in **at least 75%** of class time, and incorporate elements of sustainability criteria within the course material (readings, discussions, and assignments).
2. Sustainability related courses – these courses are focused on a topic other than sustainability, but have sustainability ideas, principles, or content embedded within specific parts of the curriculum.
 - ✓ A sustainability related course spends **at least 25%** of class time covering one or more of the sustainability criteria within the course material (readings, discussions, and assignments).

A total of 77 newly offered courses were reviewed and an addition of six new courses were added to the Sustainability course inventory, representing 7.8% of the newly offered course in the academic year of 2021-2022.

The courses are distributed somewhat evenly by level (Table 1).

| | Sustainability Focused | Sustainability Related |
|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1000 level | 18 | 9 |
| 2000 level | 18 | 4 |
| 3000 level | 14 | 10 |
| 4000 level | 12 | 13 |
| TOTAL | 61 | 36 |

Table 1: Updated Sustainability Course Designations (distribution by level)

Evaluation of Sustainability Exposure

With the help from ARO, we retrieved the enrolment information for recent graduates (defined as any students who graduated between the fall of 2021 and the summer of 2022), and we mapped that information against the 97 courses that were identified as "sustainability focused" and "sustainability related." The information was then examined in order to determine how much exposure students at HKUST had to sustainability principles.

In the academic year of 2021/22, 2,358 graduates (94.5%) had enrolled in at least 1 sustainability course during their undergraduate studies. Of those, 717 graduates (28.7% of all graduates) completed at least 1 course that is related to Sustainability. 1,641 graduates (65.8% of all graduates) completed 2 or more Sustainability Focused courses.

Based on this preliminary result, we can assume that at least 28.7% of graduates are potentially gaining an elementary understanding of sustainability, while ***65.8% are potentially gaining a medium to substantial exposure of sustainability concepts by taking two or more courses.*** And around 5% of students are potentially receiving little to no understanding or exposure to sustainability upon graduating—at least not in their coursework.¹

Any courses that are classified as "sustainability focused" mean that more than 75% of class time is devoted to covering sustainability ideas, while courses that are listed as "sustainability related" imply that at least 25% of class time is devoted to covering sustainability related topics.

Based on this, we believe that for student to gain a strong exposure of sustainability concepts, a student should complete at least 2 "sustainability focused" courses. While students who completed less or only enrolled in "sustainability related" courses can be considered as having an elementary to medium exposure to sustainability.

¹ There are numerous other ways to gain exposure to sustainability concepts at HKUST; UST Connect, for example, provides activities and service-learning opportunities that are aligned with UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). There are also many UROP projects that are related to sustainability which are not included in this analysis.

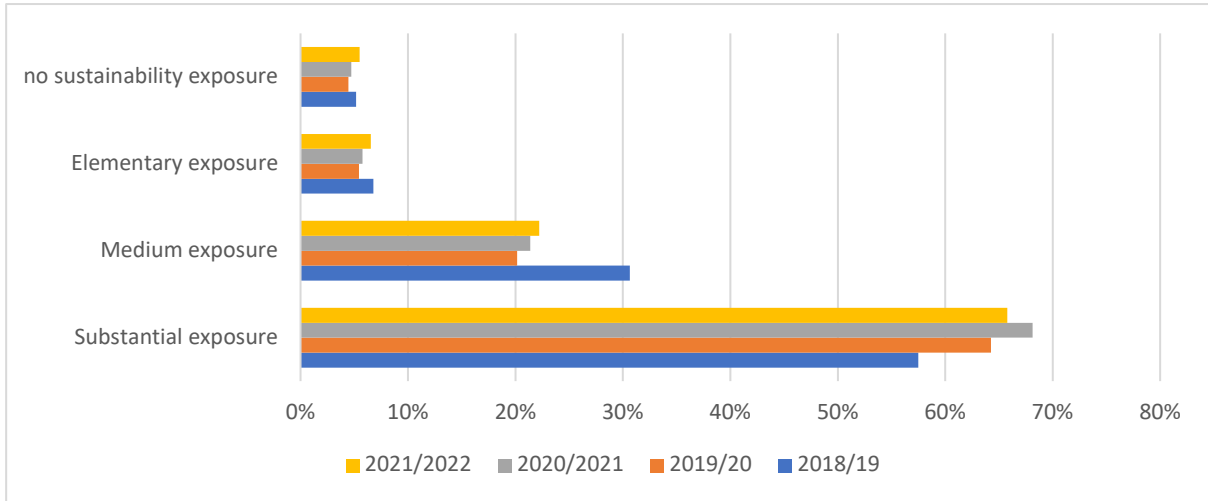


Figure 4. Level of exposure to sustainability education of graduates over the years

According to figure 4, it is apparent that since the academic year of 2018/19, there has been minimal changes in the overall distributions of exposure to Sustainability.

While it is reassuring that there is abundance of sustainability concepts dispersed in the UG curriculum, we should also target the students that are receiving little to no sustainability concepts.

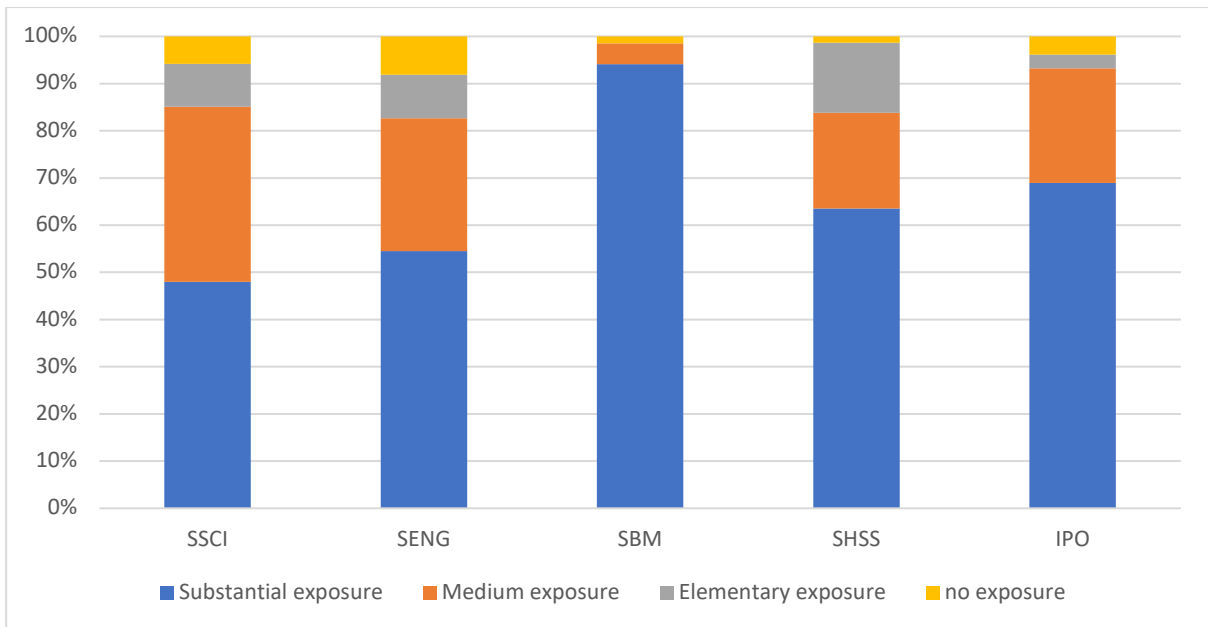


Figure 5. Level of exposure to sustainability education of graduates by school (2020/2021 academic year)

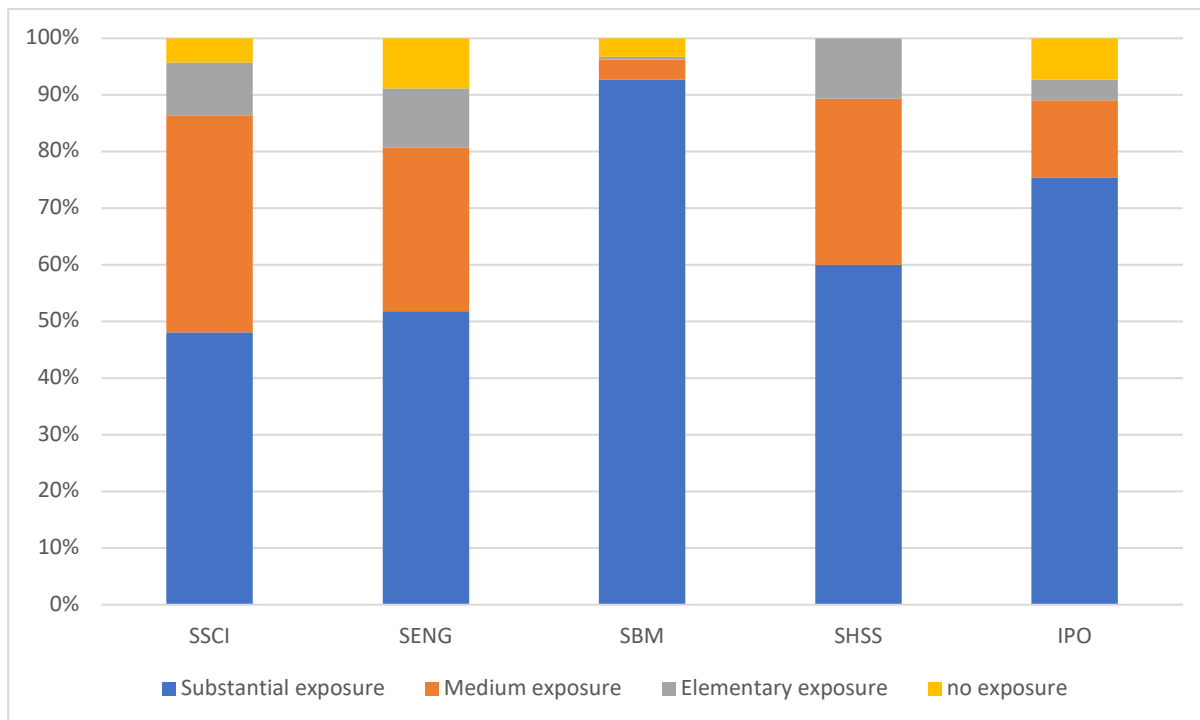


Figure 6. Level of exposure to sustainability education of graduates by school (2021/2022 academic year)

With reference to figure 5 & 6, it is apparent that for both 2020/2021 and 2021/2022 academic year, SBM (94.1% & 92.7% respectively) has the highest percentage of graduates with substantial exposure to sustainability in comparison to the other school for both academic years, followed by IPO (68.9% & 75.5%) and SHSS (63.5% & 60.0%). While both SBM and SHSS have the least percentage of graduates with no exposure.

By comparing the result of the two academic years, it is evident that there is no major change in the pattern, which heavily implies that the students' study pathway is heavily influenced by their major.

Conclusion and recommendation

The overall result shows that a high percentage of graduates are receiving medium to substantial exposure to sustainability concepts. However, a small portion of graduates are still graduating with no exposure to sustainability. Additionally, we saw that in SENG and SSCI, the percentage of students with various levels of exposure did not significantly differ from the outcome from the previous report, indicating that more effort is required to raise those students' exposure to sustainability.

Furthermore, this demonstrates that there is clear work still needed to ensure that *all students* graduate with a solid understanding of sustainability concepts. In the long term, we should continue to discuss about how we may potentially evaluate the performance and integrate elements like planned learning outcomes into the analysis.

We would suggest the following four activities to achieve a greater level of sustainability literacy in order to accomplish the university's primary educational purpose.

1. Continue implementing a sustainability literacy test on an annual basis.

As concluded in the report, while this annual exercise is exceptionally effective for us to assess the exposure of sustainability education to students before they graduate from HKUST, it does not give us a clear picture of how well the students are understanding these concepts. As an effort to gain a better understanding of the sustainability literacy of students, SEAG has developed a survey, called the “Sustainability literacy test”, which comprise of 18 multiple-choice questions that cover different aspects of sustainability.

The first trial was conducted in Spring 2021 and invited students from all school to participate on a voluntary basis. The survey was implemented in Spring 2022, and we plan to implement the test on an annual basis to look at results in a longitudinal study. It also gives us a much clearer picture of how well the students are understanding the sustainability concepts, rather than just being exposed to it.

2. Investigate ways to capture sustainability learning from outside the classroom

Learning is increasingly happening outside of the classroom and experiential learning opportunities can provide excellent foundations for learning about sustainability concepts and approaches. While difficult, it will be important to assess the impact on understanding sustainability from activities such as sustainability-centred student societies, service learning, or participation in hackathons or student competitions.

3. Continue to implement sustainability learning elements in the Sustainable Smart Campus as a Living Lab

The SSC now has expanded to include several pathways for students to engage in hands-on sustainability work in ways that use our campus as a “living lab” for testing new ideas and approaches. In addition, the SSC has an opportunity to use the Hub (video wall next to Passion) as an educational resource so that students can learn about specific topics as they walk through the Concourse.

Appendix A: Sustainability Criteria

| | Criteria | Key Concepts |
|-----------|--|--|
| VALUES | <p>Human responsibility within the environment <i>Exploring the morality underlying how humans interact with natural surroundings, particularly through the lens of fairness and responsibility for future generations</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment-related Sustainable Development Goals • Environmental justice • Valuing eco-system services for future generations • Ecological citizenship in terms of protection of the public environmental good • Appreciation, empathy, and nurturing of environmental values |
| | <p>Human responsibility within society <i>Exploring the social factors that limit human thriving and global quality of life</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social justice and responsibility • Social-focused Sustainable Development Goals • Universal Declaration of Human Rights • Poverty reduction • Equity (e.g., income distribution, Gini coefficient) • Gender equality • Actions that degrade human well-being |
| | <p>Human behaviour <i>Exploring how culture, social networks, and personal identity can shape human behaviours in ways that impact our ability to act in sustainable ways</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional theory and dynamics of social change • Behaviour economics • Change management • Strategies for pro-environmental behaviors (e.g., Community-Based Social Marketing) • Environmental psychology • Reflecting upon diverse perspectives (e.g., moral relativism, social norms, identities) |
| KNOWLEDGE | <p>Natural limits <i>Exploring the finite capacity of natural ecosystems (including the global ecosystem) and their ability to support human needs</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Anthropocene • The biosphere, ecological risks, biodiversity • Understanding of planetary systems (air, water, or soil) • Food systems • Demographic trends • Natural capital and limits to growth |
| | <p>Business and economics <i>Exploring the market conditions that create “market failures” with respect to the environment or society, and examining business and economic strategies that can better maintain the integrity of ecosystems</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The circular economy • Sustainability business strategies (e.g., auditing, reporting, green finance) • Tragedy of the commons, externalities, or other market failures • Global patterns of production and consumption |
| | <p>Science and technology <i>Exploring the role of basic science and technology (broad and individual technologies) specifically in mitigating harmful impacts to humans and the natural world</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transitions to renewable, zero-carbon energy • Green technologies to preserve oceans, forests, and agriculture • Technologies to generate efficiency, conservation, and productivity • Mitigating pollution, waste, and effluence • Smart cities strategies |
| | <p>Planning and design <i>Exploring concepts from local and regional planning, infrastructure development, and</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable urban environments • Green building design • Product design for sustainability outcomes |

| | | |
|---------------|---|---|
| | <p><i>product design to mitigate harmful impacts to humans and the natural world</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban infrastructure (e.g. transport, waste management) |
| | <p>Governance <i>Exploring how legal frameworks and government policies impact society and the natural world</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political and economic organisations • Policy for sustainability (e.g., codes, standards, and regulations) • Governing for public good (e.g., public investment, incentives, public relations campaigns) • Legal frameworks (e.g., property rights, trade agreements) |
| | <p>Systems thinking <i>Building a holistic perspective, recognising interconnectedness and interdependence across multiple scales</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resilience and robustness • System dynamics (e.g., feedback loops, tipping points) • Unanticipated consequences and trade-offs • Qualitative / quantitative systems analysis • Life-cycle thinking and whole-life cost analysis |
| | <p>Collaboration & communication <i>Building interdisciplinary thinking and a capacity to work with others to resolve sustainability problems</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicating for sustainability outcomes • Negotiation, mediation, or conflict resolution • Team-building for sustainability causes • On/off-site experiential learning • Stakeholder engagement |
| SKILLS | <p>Futures thinking <i>Building an orientation to the long-term, with the ability to anticipate future challenges, risks, and opportunities</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing sustainability-related risks • Forecasting / backcasting • Scenario planning • Simulation modelling • Strategic planning • Adaptation and mitigation strategies |
| | <p>Critical thinking and complex problem-solving <i>Building a foundation for evaluating the credibility of data and ideas, and the capacity to develop and implement meaningful solutions</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of news cycles and media depictions of events • Objective development of judgements and persuasive arguments • Principled reasoning • Multi-criteria assessment models • Impact assessment methods • Creativity and innovation • Critical data analysis and interpretation |

Appendix B : Updated sustainability courses *(Newly added courses this year are highlighted)*

| SUSTAINABILITY FOCUSED | | SUSTAINABILITY RELATED | |
|------------------------|---|------------------------|---|
| CENG4130 | Plant Design and Economics | ACCT1010 | Accounting, Business and Society |
| CENG4720 | Environmental Impact Assessment and Management Systems | CENG3150 | Integrated Chemical Process and Product Design |
| CENG4912 | Chemical and Environmental Engineering Project | CENG3230 | Reaction and Reactor Engineering |
| CHEM1004 | Chemistry in Everyday Life | CENG4710 | Environmental Control |
| CIVL/ENVR1150 | Climate Change Impacts and Extreme Weather Events | CHEM4310 | Environmental Chemistry |
| CIVL1140 | Environmental Quality Control and Improvement | CHEM4320 | Environmental Analytical Chemistry |
| CIVL1170 | Big History, Sustainability and Climate Change | CIVL1160 | Civil Engineering and Modern Society |
| CIVL3420 | Water and Wastewater Engineering | CIVL2410 | Environmental Assessment and Management |
| CIVL3510 | Hydrosystems Engineering | CIVL3610 | Traffic and Transportation Engineering |
| CIVL4450 | Carbon Footprint Analysis and Reduction | CIVL4100H | Water, Energy and Climate Challenges in Smart Cities |
| CIVL4460 | Process Design of Environmental Engineering Facilities | CIVL4440 | Environmental Systems Analysis |
| ECON4434 | Economic Development and Growth | CIVL4620 | Transportation System Operations |
| ENTR3030 | Social Innovations & Entrepreneurship | ECON2310 | Introductory Environmental and Health Economics |
| ENVR/SOSC2310 | Introductory Environmental and Health Economics | ENEG 4210 | Optimization of Energy Systems |
| ENVR1030 | Environment and Health | ENEG/MECH3110 | Materials for Energy Technologies |
| ENVR1040 | The Environment and Society - A Comprehensive Perspective | ENGG1110 | Engineering Solutions to Grand Challenges of the 21st Century |
| ENVR1050 | The Sustainable Citizen | ENGG1130 | The Impact and Value of Technology Innovation |
| ENVR1070 | Thinking Big: Systems Thinking for Environmental Problems | ENGG2990J | Systems Design Engineering |
| ENVR1080 | The Smart Consumer - Uncovering the Hidden Story behind the Product Label | ENTR1001 | Entrepreneurship 1001: Building Your Own Future |
| ENVR2002B | Life Cycle Analysis | ENVR3220 | Energy Resources and Usage |
| ENVR2010 | Environmental Science Fundamentals | ENVR4000O | Climate Modelling and Risk Assessment |

| | | | |
|------------------|---|------------------|---|
| ENVR2020 | Urban Air Pollution | ENVR4320 | ESG Management and Reporting |
| ENVR2040 | Life Cycle Assessment | ENVR4330 | Environmental Geographical Information System |
| ENVR2050 | Sustainability Thinking | ENVS3004 | Global Climate Change |
| ENVR2060 | From Trash to Treasure: Managing Waste to Resources | ENVR4010D | Independent Study in Environment Issues |
| ENVR3003 | Green Buildings and Energy Efficiency | ENVS4001 | Environmental Impact and Risk Assessment |
| ENVR3010G | Sustainability Thinking | ENVS4905 | Marine Molecular Biology and Ecology |
| ENVR30100 | Sustainable Urban Development and Responses to Climate Change | HUMA1000E | Cultures and Values: Freedom, Justice, and the Good |
| ENVR3110 | Sustainable Development | IELM/IEDA2150 | Product Design |
| ENVR3310 | Green Business Strategy | MECH3420 | Engineering Materials II |
| ENVR3410 | Economics for Environmental Policy and Management | OCES1001 | The Earth as a Blue Planet |
| ENVR4470 | Air Quality Control and Management | OCES3201 | Biological Oceanography |
| ENVS2001 | Environmental Conservation and Sustainability in Practice | PHYS1001 | Physics and the Modern Society |
| ENVS2004 | Introduction to Ocean Science | PPOL3210 | Energy Policy |
| ENVS4301 | Environmental Conservation | SCIE1120 | Chemistry and Life |
| FINA4929Q | Responsible Finance | SOS3880 | Social Inequality and Social Mobility |
| HUMA2595 | Science, Technology and Modern Life | | |
| HUMA2597 | Environmental History | | |
| HUMA2621 | Culture and Environment | | |
| HUMA2623 | Cultural Sustainability in South China | | |
| ISDN2200 | Systems Thinking and Design | | |
| ISOM1700 | Critical Issues in Business Operations | | |
| LIFS/OCES2011 | A Practicum on Wetland Conservation | | |
| LIFS1030 | Environmental Science | | |
| MARK1220 | Marketing and Society | | |

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|-----------|---|
| MECH1902 | Energy Systems in a Sustainable World |
| MECH1905 | Buildings for Contemporary Living |
| MECH1906 | Mechanical Engineering for Modern Life |
| MECH4000N | Solar Energy Conversion Technology |
| MECH4350 | Indoor Air Quality in Buildings |
| MGMT2010 | Business Ethics and the Individual |
| MGMT2130 | Business Ethics & Social Responsibility |
| MGMT3160 | Environmental Business Strategies |
| MGMT3170 | Managing CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) |
| PHYS1003 | Energy and Related Environmental Issues |
| SOSC1860 | Population and Society |
| SOSC2170 | Environment, Sustainability and Business: A Design Approach |
| SOSC3260 | Sustainability Science: Problems and Perspectives |
| SOSC3540 | Psychology of Environmental Sustainability |
| SOSC4290 | China's Sustainable Development |
| SUST1000 | Introduction to Sustainability |