

**REPORT SUBMITTED TO
COMMISSION ON YOUTH**

**YOUTH IN HONG KONG
A STATISTICAL PROFILE 2003**

Social Sciences Research Centre

The University of Hong Kong

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List of Contributors

There were a number of government departments contributing to update the statistical profile this year. The assistance and support of all contributors is gratefully acknowledged.

1. Census and Statistics Department
2. Correctional Services Department
3. Department of Health
4. Education and Manpower Bureau
5. Health & Welfare Bureau
6. Hong Kong Police Force
7. Hospital Authority
8. Leisure and Cultural Services Department
9. Security Bureau, Government Secretariat
10. Student Financial Assistance Agency
11. University Grants Committee

Introduction

The 2003 Youth Statistical Profile provides an updated overview of the outlook of youth in Hong Kong. The information will be useful in planning services and will contribute to discussions about the challenges youth face. In addition to presenting a demographic snapshot of Hong Kong's youth, the report identifies important issues facing Hong Kong youth.

The profile is the culmination of many months of work and includes contributions from a number of government departments. In 2003, there are rapid and significant changes in the lives of youth in Hong Kong. The profile explores the impact of these changes and their implications. It also provides a look at the updated characteristics of Hong Kong's youth. Each chapter looks at more specific issues relevant to youth, drawing on the survey, background research and secondary data analysis.

Methodology and Limitations

1. Methodology

This statistical profile of youth in Hong Kong is based on secondary analysis of the existing data of Census and Statistics Department, Correctional Services Department, Department of Health, Education and Manpower Bureau, Health & Welfare Bureau, Hong Kong Police Force, Hospital Authority, Leisure and Cultural Services Department, Security Bureau, Government Secretariat, Student Financial Assistance Agency, as well as University Grants Committee. Occasionally, data from surveys are used and are limited to that which was publicly available.

2. Limitation

One of the major limitations of secondary analysis with archival data is that the data are bound by specific timeframe. This binding can be a threat to the validity if the factors related to the timing aspects of data are not understood in interpreting data in light of current youth issues. However, such data may provide for interesting comparisons over time. In addition, other limitations include data availability (trouble getting access to the data set). Some data sets are not readily available. Sometimes the documentation for data sets is incomplete or ambiguous, which makes it difficult to analyze or be sure that the methodology is appropriate.

I. Quality of data

The extraction of data from secondary sources can be very time consuming, especially as data is not always presented in a useful form in which the definitions or categories may be different. Moreover, not all secondary data are easily available. Apart from problems of time, presentation and access, there are a few general considerations of data quality that should be applied to the secondary data of the profile. Generally, quality of data influences the validity of the statistical profile report. However, it is believable that data from the government departments and public surveys are likely to be higher in terms of reliability than private documents.

In addition, we have used the data when we are sure about its quality. The following key criteria for quality data have been considered while collecting data for compilation of statistical profile.

- a. Accuracy or Validity: data has shown the true situation of youth.
- b. Relevance: data is relevant to the readers of the statistical profile.
- c. Credibility: data has been collected in a scientific manner. We have been objective while gathering, analyzing and interpreting data.

d. Timeliness: data has been available in time to make necessary decisions. For this we have planned in advance and created a schedule with deadlines.

e. Representativeness: data has represented the entire youth population in Hong Kong.

II. Data included and not included

Including all of the data concerning youth population in the statistical profile is difficult since some of the data are not available. However, we have collected the required data from various sources. If possible, we have searched for more than one source for the same set of data. This enables us to verify accuracy and gives more credence to the data. On the other hand, with the collected data from various government departments, we have compared the current data with data of 2002 or before.

Because secondary data refers to data that already exists and that has been previously gathered by some government departments or organizations, we have compiled the secondary data of the youth statistical profile including many kinds of materials such as:

- Statistical reports/digests of various government departments, agencies and other institutions
- Previous youth research reports of various institutions
- Hong Kong youth historical figures/accounts
- Books and materials describing youth in Hong Kong
- Other published documents and materials concerning youth in Hong Kong

Executive Summary

The following is a brief summary of the key demographic information on youth in Hong Kong. More information on specific issues is included in Chapter 1-6.

Chapter One: Cultural Capital

Young people aged between 10 and 19 comprise a relatively higher percentage of registered borrowers in the public libraries. The number of borrowers aged 10-19 has increased from 622,448 in January 2001 to 734,744 in December 2003.

It is interesting to note that quite a significant percentage of children aged 5-9 registered as borrowers in the period between January 2001 and December 2003. The percentage of borrowers aged 5-9 has increased from 12.0% in January 2001 to 19.5% in December 2003.

Youth aged 15-19 are more likely to take part in different kinds of sports and recreation programmes. In 2002/2003, more than two-thirds (71.1%) of the young participants in sporting activities regarded that the advantage for participation in sport is to become physically fit. About one-third (32.1%) thought an advantage of participating in sport activities was to make friends.

Youth like to participate in organized group sports such as basketball, badminton and football, but like less to participate in squash, tennis and rowing in 2004. The three most popular physical recreation activities among Hong Kong youth aged 15-24 were basketball, badminton and football.

The opinion survey conducted by the Leisure and Cultural Services Department in 2004 also showed that about 11.2% of the audience for cultural and leisure activities were youth aged 15-19 which is higher than the 8.1% of non-attenders who were youth.

Chapter Two: Social Capital

Between 1961 and 2003 the number of youth aged 10-24 years peaked in 1981 and has been declining, but has stabilised in the past 10 years. The proportion of this age group to the rest of the population fell. In 2003, the population of Hong Kong was 6,816,000. Young people composed 19.3% of that population.

In 2003, the sex distribution of youth has a slightly larger proportion of males than females. Males outnumbered females in all age categories except ages 20-24. About 50.1% of young people aged 20-24 were female in 2003.

The youth of Hong Kong are not distributed evenly across the districts. In 2003, the number of youth in Shatin and Tuen Mun are considerably higher than the average. Conversely, the districts with the lower number of youth are Wan Chai and Islands. In Hong Kong, the majority of missing persons were aged between 7 and 15. There were more female (55.4%) than male (44.6%) aged below 16 who were missing in 2003.

Chapter Three: Human Capital

In 2003, there were 56,925 students aged 15-24 enrolled in private day schools offering adult education, tutorial and vocational courses in Hong Kong. Of these young people, approximately 31% were enrolled in English tutorial classes and only 1.4% enrolled in primary and secondary tutorial classes.

Compared with private day schools, the number of young people aged 15-24 who enrolled in private evening schools is 56,111 of which 32.7% were enrolled in English tutorial classes. In addition, special schools were offered to cater for partially-sighted, partially-hearing, and physically and mentally handicapped children. Moreover, there were also practical school and skills opportunity schools offering skills-orientated curriculum to help students who had severe learning problems.

In 2003, a large proportion of youths aged 15-24 (91.9%) has used the internet service in the past 12 months compared with only 64.5% in 2000. Furthermore, teenagers aged 10-14 have tremendously increased their usage rate of internet services from 43.1% in 2000 to 91.6% in 2003.

Chapter Four: Employment and Unemployment

The percentage of employed young people aged 15-19 has decreased 5.5% between 1997 and 2003. The data reveals that there were 49,800 younger people aged 15-19 employed in comparison with 78,700 in 1997.

In 2003, the underemployment rate for youth aged 15-19 was 6.4% as compared to a rate of 1.8% for youth in 1997. For young females aged 15-19, the underemployment rate was 5.7% as compared to 7.1% for aboriginal males. It is clear that the underemployment rate for young people of both sexes in 2003 was considerably higher than for the teenage group of 15-19 in 2001.

On the other hand, there has been small increase in percentage of youth pursuing education in the school from 2002 to 2003. But the number stays stable between 2002 and 2003 which are 458,700 and 458,500 in 2002 and 2003 respectively.

Youths in Hong Kong work primarily in clerical jobs as well as in service and shop sales jobs. In 2003, 52% of the working youth was found in these occupational fields. Concerning the working youths by industry in 2003, it can be noted that more than one third (35.5%) of young workers are found in the service industries including wholesale, retail trade and restaurants. However, there is an increasing proportion of young workers in community, social and personal services from 1991 to 2003. The proportion of youth working in the community, social and personal services have increased from 19.3% in 1991 to 31.2% in 2003.

In 2003, working youths are much more likely to be unemployed in the industries of construction, wholesale and trades, and transport than in 2000. Overall, the 2003 unemployment rate for youth was about 15%.

Chapter Five: Substance Abuse and Crime

The number of youths who reported having ever used illicit drugs has declined from 1997 to 2002. Moreover, the percentage of young drug abusers reported to the CRDA slowly declined between 1997 and 2003. According to the statistics on drug abusers reported to the CRDA, youth aged under 21 who are current users of Heroin has decreased dramatically from 1997 to 2003. In addition, the current use of Cannabis and Methyl amphetamine by youth has also decreased between 1997 and 2003. However, the use of Ketamine and MDMA by youth increased from 1997 to 2001 although the trend reversed from 2001 to 2003.

Central Registry of Drug Abuse also indicated that among reported young drug abusers, avoiding discomfort, peer influence and to identify with peers were the main reasons for them to take drugs, followed by curiosity, and the relief of boredom, depression, and anxiety.

On the other hand, more than half of the daily smokers (59.9%) started smoking when aged between 10 and 19. In addition, 38.3% of the daily smokers age 15-19 consume more than 10 cigarettes per day. Among young daily cigarette smokers, influence of friends was by far the most common reason to start smoking (65.0%), followed by out of curiosity, necessity in social functions, killing time, easing tension, refreshing one's mind and influence of family members.

Moreover, youth who were charged with shop theft accounted for the highest proportion of youth arrested for crime. It is showed that juvenile offenders aged 10-15 arrested for shop theft comprise about one-third (31.5%) of the overall number of young people arrested for crimes.

Young men are considerably more likely than young women to be charged with offences. However, it can be seen that young females prisoners aged under 21 have increased over the last three years because there were increasing numbers of female illegal entrants and immigrants who are in breach of the condition of stay in Hong Kong during the past three years.

Chapter Six: Poverty

Median monthly income from main employment of working youth in 2003 was lower than 2002. In contrast to the income decline among all females, the median income for all males remained the same during the 2002 to 2003 period. During 2003, the gap between young men's and women's incomes was larger than those in 2002, but still smaller than the gap between males and females aged 25 and over.

The amount of financial assistance of post-secondary students has risen dramatically from 2001/2002 to 2003/2004. The total amount of provided grant and loan to the post-secondary students has increased 45.4% from \$102.26 million in 2002/2003 to \$148.71 million in 2003/2004.

In addition, the total amount of accepted non-means tested loans has increased from 1998/1999 to 2003/2004. The total amount of loans has increased from \$348.4 million in 1998/1999 to \$958.9 million in 2003/2004 because the number of applicant has increased.

Moreover, the number of successful application of senior secondary fee has increased from 1999/2000 to 2003/2004. The number of successful application of full fee remission of Secondary 4-5 has increased from 15,535 in 1999/2000 to 21,104 in 2003/2004 and the number of successful application of full fee remission of Secondary 6-7 has increased from 5,715 in 1999/2000 to 8,006 in 2003/2004.

Furthermore, the total amount of textbook allowance has also increased from 2000/2001 to 2002/2003. The total amount of provided textbook subsidy has increased from 2000/2001 to 2001/2002, followed by smaller increases from 2001/2002 to 2002/2003. The amount of student travel subsidy has also risen from 1999/2000 to 2002/2003 for both of the school and tertiary sectors. The total amount of provided subsidy for school sector has big increase from 1999 to 2000 and smaller increase from 2000 to 2002.

Finally, the average amount of cross-net travel subsidy has remained stable from 2000/2001 to 2002/2003 for the secondary students. The average amount of provided subsidy has remained at around \$1,300 from 2000 to 2003.

Chapter One – Chapter Six

Chapter One

Cultural Capital

1. Number of Public Libraries Youth Borrowers Registered

Table 1.1: Age Profile of Registered Borrowers in Hong Kong Public Libraries

As at 12.12.2003	Female Patron		Male Patron		Grand Total	
	Total No.	Percentage	Total No.	Percentage	Total No.	Percentage
0-4	13237	0.45	13134	0.44	26371	0.89
5-9	134986	4.57	136382	4.62	271368	9.19
10-14	191057	6.47	180232	6.10	371289	12.57
15-19	191757	6.49	171698	5.81	363455	12.31
20-24	176555	5.98	145488	4.93	322043	10.91
25-29	168118	5.69	118514	4.01	286632	9.71
Total	875710		765448		1641158	
As at 16.6.2001	Female Patron		Male Patron		Grand Total	
	Total No.	Percentage	Total No.	Percentage	Total No.	Percentage
0-4	4008	0.17	4011	0.17	8019	0.34
5-9	74948	3.16	72203	3.05	147150	6.21
10-14	153443	6.41	142409	6.01	295852	12.48
15-19	179077	7.55	159205	6.71	338282	14.27
20-24	159014	6.71	129637	5.47	288651	12.17
25-29	143321	6.04	101445	4.28	244765	10.32
Total	713811		608910		1322719	
As at 27.1.2001	Female Patron		Male Patron		Grand Total	
	Total No.	Percentage	Total No.	Percentage	Total No.	Percentage
0-4	3796	0.17	3694	0.16	7490	0.33
5-9	68700	2.99	66840	2.91	135540	5.90
10-14	150943	6.57	139953	6.09	290896	12.66
15-19	175469	7.63	156083	6.79	331552	14.42
20-24	156784	6.82	126658	5.51	283442	12.33
25-29	139979	6.09	99046	4.31	239025	10.40
Total	695671		592274		1287945	

Headline:

Age Profile of Registered Borrowers in Hong Kong Public Libraries

Trends:

It can be seen that young people aged between 10-19 have relatively higher number of registered borrowers in the public libraries. The number of borrower aged 10-19 has increased from 622,448 in January 2001 to 734,744 in December 2003. (See Table 1.1)

Data Source:

Leisure and Cultural Services Department, 2003

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

1. Number of Public Libraries Youth Borrowers Registered

Table 1.2: Percentage of Each Age Group who are Registered Borrowers in Hong Kong Public Libraries scaled by population size

As at 12.12.2003	Female Patron		Male Patron		Grand Total	
	Total No.	Percentage	Total No.	Percentage	Total No.	Percentage
0-4	5.07	2.5%	5.03	2.8%	10.11	2.6%
5-9	37.46	18.3%	37.85	20.9%	75.32	19.5%
10-14	44.64	21.8%	42.11	23.3%	86.75	22.5%
15-19	43.47	21.2%	38.92	21.5%	82.40	21.4%
20-24	39.46	19.3%	32.52	18.0%	71.98	18.7%
25-29	34.83	17.0%	24.55	13.6%	59.38	15.4%
As at 16.6.2001	Female Patron		Male Patron		Grand Total	
	Total No.	Percentage	Total No.	Percentage	Total No.	Percentage
0-4	1.45	0.9%	1.45	1.1%	2.90	1.0%
5-9	18.85	12.0%	18.16	13.4%	37.00	12.6%
10-14	35.68	22.7%	33.11	24.4%	68.79	23.5%
15-19	40.15	25.5%	35.70	26.3%	75.85	25.9%
20-24	34.07	21.6%	27.78	20.5%	61.85	21.1%
25-29	27.31	17.3%	19.33	14.3%	46.64	15.9%
As at 27.1.2001	Female Patron		Male Patron		Grand Total	
	Total No.	Percentage	Total No.	Percentage	Total No.	Percentage
0-4	1.37	0.9%	1.34	1.0%	2.71	1.0%
5-9	17.27	11.3%	16.81	12.8%	34.08	12.0%
10-14	35.09	22.9%	32.54	24.7%	67.63	23.7%
15-19	39.34	25.7%	35.00	26.6%	74.34	26.1%
20-24	33.59	21.9%	27.14	20.6%	60.73	21.3%
25-29	26.67	17.4%	18.87	14.3%	45.55	16.0%

Note: Total number of registered borrowers in HK public libraries are scaled by population size of specific age group

Headline:

The age profile of registered borrowers in Hong Kong public libraries scaled by population size

Trends:

It can be seen that young people aged between 10-19 have relatively higher percentage of registered borrowers in the public libraries. It is interesting to note that quite a significant increasing percentage of children aged 5-9 has registered as borrowers in the period between January 2001 and December 2003. The percentage of borrower aged 5-9 has increased from 12.0% in January 2001 to 19.5% in December 2003. (See Table 1.2)

Data Source:

Leisure and Cultural Services Department, 2003

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

2. Youth Participation Rate in Recreation and Sports

Table 1.3 Participation of Youths Aged 15 to 24 in Recreation and Sports Programmes organized by the LCSD

Year	No. of Participants	
	Aged 15-19	Aged 20-24
2001/02	129,708	65,167
2002/03	152,921	54,035

Table 1.4 Participation of Youths Aged 15 to 24 in Recreation and Sports Programmes organized by the LCSD (Scaled by population size)

Year	No. of Participants	Percent	No. of Participants	Percent
	Aged 15-19	%	Aged 20-24	%
2001/02	293.2	46.8%	149.0	55.1%
2002/03	333.2	53.2%	121.5	44.9%

Headline:

Youth Aged 15 to 24 Participation in Recreation and Sports Programmes organized by the LCSD

Trends:

Youth who are aged 15-19 are more likely to take part in different kinds of sports and recreation programmes. Compared with 2001/2002, the percentage of participants aged 15-19 has increased 6.4% but the percentage of participants aged 20-24 has decreased 10.2% in 2002/2003. (See Table 1.3, 1.4)

Data Source:

Leisure and Cultural Services Department, 2003

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

3. Advantages of Sport Participation

Table 1.5 What do youth think is/are the advantage/s of participating in sporting activities?

	Percentage
To become physically fit	71.1
To make friends	32.1
To relax/ To reduce stress	26.5
To keep fit	21.4
To pass time	18.4
To develop balanced mental and physical health	13.7
To reduce body weight	13.6
To train up a determined-mind	13.0
To develop personal potential	9.7
To train up the sense of making judgment	4.1
Others	2.6
No special advantage	1.5

(n=521)

Headline:

The advantages of participating in sporting activities

Trend:

In 2002/2003, more than two-thirds (71.1%) of the young participants in sporting activities regarded that the advantage for participation in sport is to become physically fit. About one-third (32.1%) thought an advantage of participating in sport activities was to make friends. (See Table 1.5)

Data Source:

Hong Kong Federation of Youth Group, 2004

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

4. Motivation of Sport Participation

Table 1.6 Which of the following do youth find most encouraging in providing motivation to participate in sports?

	Percentage
Peer group	27.5
Oneself	21.8
School	15.4
Parents	11.6
Classmates	9.7
Social atmosphere	6.7
Government encouragement	3.7
Encouragement by one's "idol"	2.7
Don't know/ hard to tell	0.7
Others	0.2
Total	100.0

(n=521)

Headline:

Encouragement in providing motivation for youth to participate in sports

Trend:

Peer group (27.5%) are considered by more youth to be the strongest motivation to participate in sports. Less than a quarter of them (21.8%) were self-motivated to participate in sport activities. (See Table 1.6)

Data Source:

Hong Kong Federation of Youth Group, 2004

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

4. Motivation of Sport Participation

Table 1.7 Types of sports do youth most like to participate in

	Percentage
Basketball	39.4
Badminton	28.3
Football	26.6
Running	25.3
Swimming	23.9
Rope skipping	12.4
Volleyball	8.7
Table Tennis	7.9
Athletics	5.8
Cycling	5.2
Hula Hoop	4.1
Squash	2.0
Tennis	1.4
Rowing	0.2
Others	7.6
No particular sport	2.3
Don't know/ hard to tell	0.2

(n=521)

Headline:

Types of sports do youth most like to participate in

Trend:

Youth like to participate in organized group sports such as basketball, badminton and football, but like less to participate in squash, tennis and rowing in 2004. As shown in Table 1.7, the three most popular physical recreation activities among Hong Kong youth aged 15-24 were basketball (39.4%), badminton (28.3%), and football (26.6%).

Data Source:

Hong Kong Federation of Youth Group, 2004

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

5. Youth Participation Pattern of Cultural and Leisure Activities

Table 1.8 Where do youth usually practice sport?

	Percentage
School	47.2
Public Sports and Recreational Areas	46.1
Country Parks	31.6
Home	20.3
Private Club Houses	2.4
Sport and Recreational Centres of Voluntary Organizations	2.2
Commercial Fitness Centres	1.1
Commercial Entertainment Centres	0.2
The Hong Kong Sports Institute	0.2
Others	0.4
Do not practice sport	1.7
Don't know/ hard to tell	0.2

(n=521)

Headline:

Where do youth usually practice sports

Trend:

About half of the young respondents usually practice sport at School (47.2%) or in Public Sports and Recreational Areas (46.1%) as convenient places for practising sport. (See Table 1.8)

Data Source:

Hong Kong Federation of Youth Group, 2004

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

6. Youth Usage of Regional/District Cultural Facilities

Table 1.9 Age analysed by performing arts venue

Age	Overall	Performing arts venue												
		<u>Hong Kong Cultural Centre</u>	<u>Hong Kong City Hall</u>	<u>Ko Shan Theatre</u>	<u>Shatin Town Hall</u>	<u>Tsuen Wan Town Hall</u>	<u>Tuen Mun Town Hall</u>	<u>Kwai Tsing Theatre</u>	<u>Yuen Long Theatre</u>	<u>Sheung Wan Civic Centre</u>	<u>Sai Wan Ho Civic Centre</u>	<u>Ngau Chi Wan Civic Centre</u>	<u>Tai Po Civic Centre</u>	<u>North District Town Hall</u>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
15-19	12.5	11.6	6.2	12.4	13.8	12	20.9	8.4	11.1	14.3	9.6	26.4	12.2	14
20-29	25.1	31.3	29	13.1	26	22.4	26.1	31.8	14.9	21.8	18.9	23.2	16.8	15.4
15-29	37.6	42.9	35.2	25.5	39.8	34.4	47	40.2	26	36.1	28.5	49.6	29	29.4

Base: All venue users of age 15 or above enumerated

Headline:

Youth usage of performing arts venue by age group

Trend:

In 2004, there were 20.9% young users aged 15-19 and 26.4% young users aged 15-19 who participated in cultural/entertainment activities at Tuen Mun Town Hall and Ngau Chi Wan Civic Centre respectively. (See Table 1.9)

Data Source:

Leisure and Cultural Services Department, 2004

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

6. Youth Usage of Regional/District Cultural Facilities

Table 1.10 Which three sports and recreational facilities would youth most expect to be located in the District we live in?

	Percentage
Swimming pool	29.8
Basketball court	23.4
Football pitch	23.3
Indoor stadium	20.7
Badminton court	18.0
Table Tennis centre	7.7
Outdoor sports ground	7.3
Skating-rink	6.6
Tennis court	6.1
Fitness centre	4.8
Cycling track	4.8
Volleyball playground	4.4
Park	4.1
Squash court	3.5
Ten Pin Bowling Alley	2.5
Aquatic sports centre	2.3
Skateboarding area	1.7
Resort village	1.6
A Motor Sports facility	1.4
Rugby pitch	1.2
Others	2.5
No special expectations	16.9

(n=521)

Headline:

Sports and recreational facilities youth most expect to be located in the District

Trend:

Table 1.10 showed that almost one third of young respondents (29.8%) would expect swimming pool to be located within their district. In addition, 23.4% and 23.3% of them would expect basketball court and football pitch to be located within the district.

Data Source:

Hong Kong Federation of Youth Group, 2004

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

7. Youth Participation Pattern of Cultural and Leisure Activities

Table 1.11 Profile of audience analysed by programme type

Age	Overall	Programme Type				
		Music	Dance	Theatre	Opera	Multi-arts
	%	%	%	%	%	%
15-19	11.2	12.8	15.4	12.5	1.8	9.9
20-29	21.5	24.0	13.5	34.9	8.7	31.1
30 or above	67.1	63.2	71	51.8	88.5	59
Refusals	0.2	*	-	0.9	1.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sample size	3486	1607	324	574	717	264

* Less than 0.05%

Headline:

Profile of audience analysed by programme type and age group

Trend:

Table 1.11 indicated that the attendance rates for youth aged 15-19 were 12.8% for music, 15.4% for dance, and 12.5% for theatre.

Data Source:

Leisure and Cultural Services Department, 2004

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

7. Youth Participation Pattern of Cultural and Leisure Activities

Table 1.12 Profile of audience & non-audience

Age	<u>Non-audience</u>	<u>Audience</u>
	Percent	Percent
15-19	8.1	11.2
20-29	18.4	21.5
30-39	23.6	26
40-49	21.1	22.4
50-59	12.1	12
60 or above	16.6	6.7
Refusals	-	0.2
Total	100	100
Sample size	2014	3486

Headline:

Profile of audience & non-audience by age group

Trend:

Table 1.12 showed that about 11.2% of the audience for cultural and leisure activities were youth aged 15-19 which is higher than the 8.1% of those who were youth and did not attend.

Data Source:

Leisure and Cultural Services Department, 2004

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

Chapter 2

Social Capital

8. Population and Annual Growth

Table 2.1: Number of Youths (15-24) and Average Annual Growth Rate, 1961-2003

Population Census/By-census	Youths		
	Number	Change	Average Annual Growth Rate (%)
1961	367 838
1966	585 100	217 262	9.7
1971	764 197	179 097	5.5
1976	968 080	203 883	4.5
1981	1 147 757	179 677	3.8
1986	1 012 859	-134898	-2.5
1991	839 841	-173018	-3.7
1996	869 511	29 670	0.7
2001	920 445	50 934	1.1
2002	882 200	38 245	4.2
2003#	878 700	3 500	0.4

Notes: (1) The Hong Kong population figures of the 1961 Population Census, 1966 Population By-census, the 1971 Population Census and the 1976 Population By-census did not include residents temporarily away from Hong Kong.

(2) The figure includes 123 252 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1981 Census conducted in March 1981.

(3) The Figure includes 99491 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1986 Census conducted in March 1986.

(4) The figure includes 123 252 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1981 Census conducted in March 1981.

(5) The figures are compiled based on the Hong Kong Resident Population.

(6) The figures refer to residents present in Hong Kong at the census/by-census moment, including those who were temporarily away from Hong Kong. The population figure compiled on this basis at the 1996 Population By-census was 6 217 556.

Provisional figures

Table 2.2: Youth Population (10-24) and Its Size Relative to Total Population, 1961-2003

Year	Total population	Youth population (10-24)	Relative size (%)
1961	3129648	718819	23.0%
1966	3708920	1033490	27.9%
1971	3936630	1287797	32.7%
1976	4402990	1505520	34.2%
1981	4986560	1587691	31.8%
1986	5395997	1450248	26.9%
1991	5522281	1250059	22.6%
1996	6217556	1300085	20.9%
2001	6708389	1352637	20.2%
2002	6786100	1316000	19.4%
2003	6816000	1313800	19.3%

Headline:

Youth Population and Annual Growth

Trend:

In 2003, the population of Hong Kong was 6,816,000. Young people composed 19.3% of that population. Between 1961 and 2003 the number of youth aged 10-24 years peaked in 1981 and has been declining, but has stabilised in the past 10 years. The proportion of this age group to the rest of the population fell. (See Table 2.1, 2.2)

Data Source:

Derived from Census Statistics, 2003

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

9. Age and Sex Distribution

Table 2.3: Population By Age Group And Sex (2001-2003)

Age group	2001			2002			2003		
	Male ('000)	Female ('000)	Total ('000)	Male ('000)	Female ('000)	Total ('000)	Male ('000)	Female ('000)	Total ('000)
0 - 4	145.5	133.5	279.1	136.6	127.6	264.2	134.9	126.0	260.9
5 - 9	206.1	192	398.1	196.7	184.4	381.1	185.9	174.4	360.3
10 - 14	222.6	209.6	432.2	223.3	210.5	433.8	220.3	207.7	428.0
15 - 19	231.3	219	450.3	225.0	212.5	437.5	226.2	214.9	441.1
20 - 24	225.3	244.8	470.1	222.7	222.0	444.7	223.1	224.3	447.4

Table 2.4: Sex Ratio* By Age, 1961-2003

Age group	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2002	2003#
10-14	1126	1088	1046	1040	1067	1096	1081	1066	1062	1061	1061
15-19	1205	1131	1055	1049	1078	1085	1087	1087	1056	1059	1053
20-24	1216	1136	1062	1057	1114	1032	1014	1014	920	1003	995

* No. of males per 1000 females in the respective age group

Provisional figures

Headline:

Age and Sex Distribution of Youth

Trend:

In 2003, about 50.1% of young people aged 20-24 were female. In 2003, the sex distribution of youth has a slightly larger proportion of males than females. Males outnumbered females in all age categories except ages 20-24. Males made up a slight majority of the population over the twenty years. Nonetheless, females slightly outnumbered males in the age category (20-24). (See Table 2.3, 2.4)

Data Source:

Derived from Census Statistics, 2003

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

10. Population Distribution by District

Table 2.5 Population and percentage of the population in each district who are youth

District Council district	Both sexes/Age group			
	0-14	Percent	15-24	Percent
Shatin	96500	15.38%	90500	14.42%
Tuen Mun	92400	18.33%	78200	15.51%
Kwun Tong	82700	14.49%	68800	12.06%
Yuen Long	112800	21.49%	68200	13.00%
Eastern	83700	14.04%	67300	11.29%
Kwai Tsing	76500	15.32%	66300	13.28%
Wong Tai Sin	67100	15.14%	54300	12.25%
Tai Po	49100	16.27%	53000	17.57%
Sai Kung	65000	17.65%	49400	13.42%
North	53000	17.99%	45600	15.48%
Sham Shui Po	50100	14.27%	43100	12.28%
Kowloon City	47600	13.01%	42900	11.72%
Southern	42200	15.30%	33800	12.25%
Tsuen Wan	43100	15.89%	31800	11.72%
Yau Tsim Mong	37100	13.34%	30000	10.79%
Central & Western	30200	12.71%	26000	10.94%
Wan Chai	18400	12.23%	13400	8.91%
Islands	22700	21.18%	11200	10.45%
Overall	1070200	15.81%	873800	12.91%

Notes: Figures may not add up to totals owing to rounding; Statistics are compiled based on the data collected from the General Household Survey in May to August of 2003 which covers the land-based non-institutional population. The Statistics in the above table are based on the provisional estimates of the 'Hong Kong Resident Population' for mid-2003, and are subject to revision upon the availability of the revised mid-2003 population estimates in early 2004.

Headline:

Population and percentage of the population in each district who are youth

Trend:

Population distribution by district varies from one district council district to the next. The youth of Hong Kong are not distributed evenly across the districts. In 2003, the number of youth in Shatin and Tuen Mun are considerably higher than the average. Conversely, the districts with the lowest number of youth are Wan Chai and Islands. On the other hand, the district with the highest proportion of youth is Tai Po and the district with the lowest proportion of youth is Wan Chai. (See Table 2.5)

Data Source:

Derived from Population and Household Statistics Analysed by District Council District, 2003

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

11. Missing Persons

Table 2.6: Persons Reported Missing By Age and Sex in Hong Kong from 1997 to 2002

Year	Age & Sex									
	Under 2		2 - 6		7 - 15		16 - 20		21 & Over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1997	8	7	28	32	892	1 691	278	583	1 373	1 136
1998	7	8	59	49	992	1 746	342	577	1 652	1 140
1999	10	9	46	33	1 092	1 680	364	692	1 933	1 217
2000	11	11	54	34	1 129	1 939	424	697	1 884	1 401
2001	6	5	46	32	1 212	1 809	366	653	2 113	1 564
2002 (Jan-July)	6	4	28	19	681	978	227	305	1 327	903

Table 2.7: No. of Persons Reported Missing and Found (Overall HK) by Month for 2003

		Under 2		2 - 6		7 - 15		16 - 20		21 & Over		ALL		Under 16	
2003	Persons	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
JAN	MISSING	1		4	2	90	106	30	46	224	142	349	296	95	108
	FOUND	1		4	2	90	101	30	51	183	111	308	265	95	103
FEB	MISSING			3		91	127	20	51	198	148	312	326	94	127
	FOUND			3	2	90	120	22	42	156	105	271	269	93	122
MAR	MISSING	1	3	4	2	110	128	26	59	197	174	338	366	115	133
	FOUND	1	1	4	2	105	128	23	56	163	120	296	307	110	131
APR	MISSING	2	2	2	1	74	105	31	46	215	174	324	328	78	108
	FOUND	2	1	2	1	72	99	29	32	175	109	280	242	76	101
MAY	MISSING			6	3	91	112	19	54	205	173	321	342	97	115
	FOUND		1	5	1	90	114	19	55	171	126	285	297	95	116
JUN	MISSING		1	4	3	103	109	32	36	196	167	335	316	107	113
	FOUND			4		97	105	30	37	156	120	287	262	101	105
JUL	MISSING	1		5	6	100	124	53	56	246	194	405	380	106	130
	FOUND	1	1	3	7	100	117	47	47	205	134	356	306	104	125
AUG	MISSING		1	2	3	65	98	36	65	246	177	349	344	67	102
	FOUND		1	2	2	60	89	28	41	181	111	271	244	62	92
SEP	MISSING			3	4	88	124	48	58	225	180	364	366	91	128
	FOUND			3	1	77	119	31	47	146	103	257	270	80	120
OCT	MISSING	1	1	4	8	124	144	30	49	229	183	388	385	129	153
	FOUND			2	5	122	141	26	37	177	123	327	306	124	146
TOTAL	MISSING	6	8	37	32	936	1 177	325	520	2 181	1 712	3 485	3 449	979	1 217
	FOUND	5	5	32	23	903	1 133	285	445	1 713	1 162	2 938	2 768	940	1 161

NOTE : RMPU (MARINE) was disbanded on 30.4.92

Headline: No. of Persons Reported Missing By Age and Sex

Trend: The majority missing persons were aged between 7 -15. There are more female (55.4%) than male (44.6%) aged below 16 were missing in Hong Kong. (See Table 2.6, 2.7)

Data Source: Hong Kong Police Force, 2003

Approximate Date of Next Update: Summer 2005

Chapter Three

Human Capital

12. School Enrolment

**Table 3.1a Enrolment in Private Day Schools Offering Adult Education/
Tutorial/ Vocational Courses by Type of Course by Age, 2003**

Type of Course	All	<15	15-24	>24
All Types of Courses	111937	51339	56925	3673
Computer Courses	5573	648	3484	1441
Commercial Courses	6837	40	6697	100
Vocational/Technical Courses	862	---	842	20
English Tutorial Classes	30339	12134	17553	652
Other Languages Tutorial Classes	4849	2558	2009	282
Primary & Secondary Tutorial Classes	22152	21344	769	39
Other Tutorial Classes	25378	6225	19116	37
Other Courses	15947	8390	6455	1102

**Table 3.1b Enrolment in Private Day Schools Offering Adult Education/
Tutorial/ Vocational Courses by Type of Course by Age, 2003**

Type of Course	All	<15	15-24	>24
All Types of Courses	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Computer Courses	5.0%	1.3%	6.1%	39.2%
Commercial Courses	6.1%	0.1%	11.8%	2.7%
Vocational/Technical Courses	0.8%	---	1.5%	0.5%
English Tutorial Classes	27.1%	23.6%	30.8%	17.8%
Other Languages Tutorial Classes	4.3%	5.0%	3.5%	7.7%
Primary & Secondary Tutorial Classes	19.8%	41.6%	1.4%	1.1%
Other Tutorial Classes	22.7%	12.1%	33.6%	1.0%
Other Courses	14.2%	16.3%	11.3%	30.0%

Notes:

(1) Statistics on enrolment in private day schools offering Adult Education/ Tutorial/ Vocational Courses are estimated based on data from Enrolment Survey.

(2) Some of the students enrolled in Adult Education/ Tutorial/ Vocational Courses are also attending formal education in ordinary schools.

(3) Ordinary schools offering formal education include kindergartens, primary schools, secondary schools and University Grants Committee-funded institutions, post-secondary colleges, Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education, etc.

Headline: Enrolment in Private Day Schools

Trend: In 2003, there were 56925 students aged 15-24 enrolled in private day schools offering adult education, tutorial and vocational courses in Hong Kong. Of these young people, approximately 31% were enrolled in English tutorial classes and only 1.4% enrolled in primary and secondary tutorial classes. (See Table 3.1a-b)

Data Source: Education and Manpower Bureau, 2003

Approximate Date of Next Update: Summer 2005

12. School Enrolment

Table 3.2a Enrolment in Private Evening Schools Offering Adult Education/ Tutorial/ Vocational Courses by Type of Course by Age, 2003

Type of Course	Age			
	All	<15	15-24	>24
All Types of Courses	88426	14050	56111	18265
Computer Courses	8908	360	4443	4105
Commercial Courses	7185	---	3443	3742
Vocational/Technical Courses	1585	---	614	971
English Tutorial Classes	25942	4393	18344	3205
Other Languages Tutorial Classes	7627	294	4963	2370
Primary & Secondary Tutorial Classes	7117	5930	1030	157
Other Tutorial Classes	20528	2168	18144	216
Other Courses	9534	905	5130	3499

Table 3.2b Enrolment in Private Evening Schools Offering Adult Education/ Tutorial/ Vocational Courses by Type of Course by Age, 2003

Type of Course	Age			
	All	<15	15-24	>24
All Types of Courses	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Computer Courses	10.1%	2.6%	7.9%	22.5%
Commercial Courses	8.1%	---	6.1%	20.5%
Vocational/Technical Courses	1.8%	---	1.1%	5.3%
English Tutorial Classes	29.3%	31.3%	32.7%	17.5%
Other Languages Tutorial Classes	8.6%	2.1%	8.8%	13.0%
Primary & Secondary Tutorial Classes	8.0%	42.2%	1.8%	0.9%
Other Tutorial Classes	23.2%	15.4%	32.3%	1.2%
Other Courses	10.8%	6.4%	9.1%	19.2%

Notes::

(1) Statistics on enrolment in private day schools offering Adult Education/ Tutorial/ Vocational Courses are estimated based on data from Enrolment Survey.

(2) Some of the students enrolled in Adult Education/ Tutorial/ Vocational Courses are also attending formal education in ordinary schools.

(3) Ordinary schools offering formal education include kindergartens, primary schools, secondary schools and University Grants Committee-funded institutions, post-secondary colleges, Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education, etc.

Headline: Enrolment in Private Evening Schools

Trend: Compared with private day schools, the number of young people aged 15-24 who enrolled in private evening schools is 56,111 that 32.7% of them were enrolled in English tutorial classes. (See Table 3.2a-b)

Data Source: Education and Manpower Bureau, 2003

Approximate Date of Next Update: Summer 2005

13. Special education

Table 3.3 Enrolment in Special Education by Category by Level, 2003

Type of Special Education School	Category	All Levels	Preparatory	Primary	Secondary
Total Enrolment	(1)+(2)+(3)+(4)+(5)	9889	65	4053	5577
1. Special School	Visually Impaired	154	24	84	46
	Hearing Impaired	394	13	142	239
	Physically Handicapped	754	28	436	290
	Mentally Handicapped				
	- Mild & Moderate	4378	---	2391	1987
	- Severe	800	---	472	328
	Hospital School	375	---	296	79
	School for Social Development	622	---	232	390
	Total	7477	65	4053	3359
2. English Schools Foundation Special School	Physically Handicapped/ Severe Mentally Handicapped	59	---	37	22
3. Practical School *		1378	---	---	1378
4. Skills Opportunity School *		734	---	---	734
5. Special Class in Ordinary School					
	Visually Impaired	42	---	29	13
	Hearing Impaired	85	---	85	---
	Moderate Learning Difficulties	70	---	43	27
	Other	44	---	---	44
	Total	241	---	157	84

Note: Figures include students of mainstreamed classes.

Headline: The enrolment figures in special education in 2003 by category and by level.

Trend: Special schools were offered to cater for partially-sighted, partially-hearing, and physically and mentally handicapped children. In addition, there were also practical school and skills opportunity schools offering skills-orientated curriculum to help students who had sever learning problems. (Table 3.3)

Data Source: Education and Manpower Bureau, 2003

Approximate Date of Next Update: Summer 2005

14. Post-secondary and tertiary education

Table 3.4 Student Enrolment of UGC-funded Programmes by Level of Study and Sex, 1996/97 to 2002/03

Level of Study	Gender	1996/97	1997/98	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Sub-degree	Male	8,970	8,375	7,973	7,158	6,198	5,316
	%	39.2	36.4	36.4	34.2	33.2	34.0
	Female	13,896	14,603	13,943	13,758	12,451	10,299
	%	60.8	63.6	63.6	65.8	66.8	66.0
Undergraduate	Male	24,473	24,037	23,113	22,548	22,345	22,449
	%	50.4	49.7	48.5	47.5	46.9	46.7
	Female	24,052	24,308	24,531	24,919	25,261	25,605
	%	49.6	50.3	51.5	52.5	53.1	53.3
Taught postgraduate	Male	6,720	6,827	6,459	6,272	5,973	5,638
	%	63.8	61.7	58.2	55.3	53.1	51.5
	Female	3,819	4,229	4,644	5,078	5,282	5,321
	%	36.2	38.3	41.8	44.7	46.9	48.5
Research postgraduate	Male	2,552	2,666	2,605	2,619	2,468	2,598
	%	70.5	69.7	67.2	65.1	62.3	60.6
	Female	1,068	1,157	1,270	1,402	1,494	1,686
	%	29.5	30.3	32.8	34.9	37.7	39.4
Total student enrolment	Male	42,715	41,905	40,150	38,597	36,984	36,001
	%	49.9	48.6	47.5	46.1	45.4	45.6
	Female	42,835	44,297	44,388	45,157	44,488	42,911
	%	50.1	51.4	52.5	53.9	54.6	54.4
	Total	85,550	86,202	84,538	83,754	81,472	78,912

14. Post-secondary and tertiary education

Table 3.5 Student Enrolment of UGC-funded Programmes by Level of Study and Sex, 1996/97 to 2002/03 (Scaled by population of enrolment per 100 people)

Level of Study	Gender	1996/97	1997/98	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Sub-degree	Male	90	84	80	72	62	5,3
	%	39.2	36.4	36.4	34.2	33.2	34.0
	Female	139	146	139	138	125	103
	%	60.8	63.6	63.6	65.8	66.8	66.0
Undergraduate	Male	245	240	231	225	223	224
	%	50.4	49.7	48.5	47.5	46.9	46.7
	Female	241	243	245	249	253	256
	%	49.6	50.3	51.5	52.5	53.1	53.3
Taught postgraduate	Male	67	68	65	63	60	56
	%	63.8	61.7	58.2	55.3	53.1	51.5
	Female	38	42	46	51	53	53
	%	36.2	38.3	41.8	44.7	46.9	48.5
Research postgraduate	Male	26	27	26	26	25	26
	%	70.5	69.7	67.2	65.1	62.3	60.6
	Female	11	12	13	14	15	17
	%	29.5	30.3	32.8	34.9	37.7	39.4
Total student enrolment	Male	427	419	402	386	370	360
	%	49.9	48.6	47.5	46.1	45.4	45.6
	Female	428	443	444	452	445	429
	%	50.1	51.4	52.5	53.9	54.6	54.4
	Total	856	862	845	838	815	789

Headline:

Student Enrolment of UGC-funded Programmes by Level of Study and Sex

Trend:

Female students outnumbered male students in the undergraduate and sub-degree program funded by University Grants Committee except taught and research postgraduate degree program. Female students particularly outnumbered males in the sub-degree program, where we comprised 66% of the student population in 2003, while males outnumber females in the research postgraduates, where we comprise 60.6% of the student population in 2003. (See Table 3.4, 3.5)

Data Source:

University Grants Committee, 2003

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

15. Information technology proficiency

Table 3.6 Persons aged 10 and over who had used Internet service in the past twelve months by age and sex 2000-2002

2000									
Age group	Male			Female			Overall		
	No. of persons		Rate*	No. of persons		Rate*	No. of persons		Rate*
	('000)	%		('000)	%		('000)	%	
10-14	89.8	9.2	42.1	90.1	10.3	44.3	179.9	9.7	43.1
15-24	279.1	28.5	62.6	304.3	34.7	66.3	583.4	31.4	64.5
25-34	275.0	28.1	50.2	284.7	32.5	46.3	559.7	30.2	48.1
35-44	240.0	24.5	33.6	162.4	18.5	23.0	402.4	21.7	28.3
45-54	79.3	8.1	15.7	31.8	3.6	6.9	111.1	6.0	11.5
55-64	13.6	1.4	4.8	3.5	0.4	1.4	17.1	0.9	3.2
65 or above	1.7	0.2	0.5	-	-	-	1.7	0.1	0.2
Overall	978.5	100.0	32.0	876.7	100.0	28.5	1855.2	100.0	30.3
2001									
Age group	Male			Female			Overall		
	No. of persons		Rate*	No. of persons		Rate*	No. of persons		Rate*
	('000)	%		('000)	%		('000)	%	
10-14	172.5	13.1	77.9	168.8	13.1	81.0	341.2	13.1	79.4
15-24	353.5	26.9	77.7	389.5	30.2	84.4	743.0	28.6	81.1
25-34	329.0	25.1	66.8	388.1	30.1	63.7	717.1	27.6	65.1
35-44	307.1	23.4	47.6	266.9	20.7	37.5	574.0	22.1	42.3
45-54	122.3	9.3	24.9	67.5	5.2	14.2	189.8	7.3	19.6
55-64	23.1	1.8	8.6	6.7	0.5	2.9	29.8	1.1	6.0
65 or above	4.4	0.3	1.3	1.8	0.1	0.5	6.2	0.2	0.8
Overall	1311.8	100.0	45.0	1289.5	100.0	41.7	2601.3	100.0	43.3
2002									
Age group	Male			Female			Overall		
	No. of persons		Rate*	No. of persons		Rate*	No. of persons		Rate*
	('000)	%		('000)	%		('000)	%	
10-14	197.9	13.4	89.3	189.6	13.1	90.6	387.5	13.3	89.9
15-24	397.7	27.0	88.8	397.5	27.5	89.6	795.1	27.2	89.2
25-34	341.3	23.1	70.2	412.5	28.6	68.2	753.9	25.8	69.1
35-44	339.6	23.0	53.4	319.7	22.1	44.4	659.3	22.6	48.6
45-54	151.1	10.2	29.6	103.1	7.1	20.4	254.3	8.7	25.0
55-64	36.5	2.5	13.3	17.8	1.2	7.4	54.3	1.9	10.5
65 or above	10.6	0.7	3.0	3.8	0.3	1.0	14.4	0.5	1.9
Overall	1474.7	100.0	50.3	1444.1	100.0	46.2	2918.8	100.0	48.2

15. Information technology proficiency

Table 3.6 Persons aged 10 and over who had used Internet service in the past twelve months by age and sex 2003

Age group	2003								
	Male			Female			Overall		
	No. of persons ('000)	%	Rate*	No. of persons ('000)	%	Rate*	No. of persons ('000)	%	Rate*
10-14	203.6	12.5	90.3	198.1	12.5	93.0	401.7	12.5	91.6
15-24	410.5	25.3	91.2	401.8	25.3	92.7	812.3	25.3	91.9
25-34	368.9	22.7	76.8	441.1	27.8	73.7	810.0	25.2	75.1
35-44	383.3	23.6	61.4	390.2	24.6	52.9	773.4	24.1	56.8
45-54	199.0	12.2	37.3	128.0	8.1	23.6	327.1	10.2	30.4
55-64	52.0	3.2	18.1	22.6	1.4	8.9	74.6	2.3	13.8
65 or above	9.9	0.6	2.8	3.8	0.2	0.9	13.7	0.4	1.8
Overall	1627.1	100.0	55.0	1585.6	100.0	49.6	3212.8	100.0	52.2

Notes: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged 10-14, 90.3% had used Internet service in the past twelve months. Survey period: May - Aug 2003

Headline:

Persons aged 10 and over who had used Internet service in the past twelve months by age and sex

Trend:

In 2003, a large portion of youths aged 15-24 (91.9%) has used the internet service in the past 12 months compared with only 64.5% in 2000. Furthermore, the youth aged 10-14 have tremendously increased their usage rate of internet services from 2000 to 2003. The rate has increased from 43.1% in 2000 to 91.6% in 2003. (See Table 3.6)

Data Source:

Census and Statistics Department - Thematic Household Survey, 2003

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

16. Expenditure on education

Table 3.7: Total Government / Public Expenditure on Education as a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product, 1997-98-2002-03

Fiscal Year	Total Public Expenditure on Education * \$Man (A)	Gross Domestic Product \$Man (B)	Percentage (%) (A)/(B)
1997-98	47025	1346815	3.5
1998-99	48480	1260829	3.8
1999-2000	50305	1264066@	4.0
2000-01	51410	1289433@	4.0
2001-02	52595	1270925@	4.1
2002-03	54890	1271080@	4.3

Notes: * Rounded to the nearest \$5 million; + Revised estimates; * Revised figure; @ Figures are subject to revision later as more data become available

Headline:

Total Government / Public Expenditure on Education

Trend:

Many students access funds from various sources in order to finance their education. Government provides public financial aid to the students for their development and improvement of occupational skills. Total government public expenditure on education as a percentage of gross domestic products has been increased from 3.5% to 4.3% over the period. (See Table 3.7)

Data Source:

Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau, Education and Manpower Bureau, 2003

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

17. School Dropouts

Table 3.8 Statistics on Dropout Students between 6-15

School Year	2000/2001			2001/2002			2002/2003		
	S1-S3	P1-P6	Total	S1-S3	P1-P6	Total	S1-S3	P1-P6	Total
Secondary/Primary									
No. of cases *	1,114	219	1,333	1,077	201	1,278	939	271	1,210
Pupil Enrolment	241,616	493,979	735,595	246,132	493,075	739,207	251,556	483,218	734,774
Dropout Rate #	0.46%	0.04%	0.18%	0.44%	0.04%	0.17%	0.37%	0.06%	0.17%

Remarks:

S1-S3= Secondary 1 to Secondary 3

P1-P6= Primary 1 to Primary 6

** Dropout Cases= School leavers between 6-15 years old - (school transfers + students left HK + those admitted to B/G Homes)*

Dropout Rates= No. of Dropout Cases / P1-P6 and S1-S3 Pupil Enrolment of the school year X 100%

Headline:

Statistics on Dropout Students

Trend:

The proportion of secondary students who were dropouts fell between 2001 and 2003. The dropout rate for the secondary students fell more rapidly, from 0.46% in 2001 to 0.37% in 2003. However, the proportion of primary students who were dropouts went up slightly between 2001 and 2003. The dropout rate for the primary students has risen slightly, from 0.04% in 2001 to 0.06% in 2003. (See Table 3.8)

Data Source: Education and Manpower Bureau, 2003

Approximate Date of Next Update: Summer 2005

18. New Immigrants – Demographic characteristics

Table 3.9 Number of new immigrant in 1986-2001

Age group	1986	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
0-14	8237	7601	25216	14850	30171	23710	19624	17576
15-19	2093	2139	4169	3485	2906	2420	2654	1506
20-24	2604	2427	3270	4074	1622	725	843	918

Table 3.10 Young immigrant living in HK for not more than 7 years by age

Age	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-14	47898	51.3%	45467	48.7%
15-19	14122	50.9%	13634	49.1%
20-24	5442	48.2%	5857	51.8%

Headline:

Number of new immigrant and Young immigrant living in HK for not more than 7 years by age

Trend:

Table 3.9 shows the proportion and number of young immigrant in Hong Kong. There were decreasing numbers of young immigrant aged 15-24 and decreasing numbers of young immigrant aged 0-14 during 1998 and 2001. Table 3.10 shows that the age distribution of the recent immigrants. It can be noted that a high proportion of recent arrivals were children aged 0-14.

Data Source:

Census and Statistics Department, 2002

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

18. New Immigrants – Demographic characteristics

Table 3.11: Proportion of population in the district where the young immigrant live in HK for not more than 7 years

District	<6 Pre-school	6-11 Primary	12-16 Secondary	17-18 Matriculation	19-24 Tertiary
Sham Shui Po	7.7	9.1	10	12.1	11.2
Kwun Tong	10.4	9.5	9.9	10.3	10.5
Yau Tsim Mong	5.5	8	7.8	8.9	8.7
Kwai Tsing	7.1	8.9	9.1	8.6	8.8
Wong Tai Sin	9.8	6.5	7.3	7.5	7.7
Kowloon City	6	6.6	6.6	6.9	7.9
Eastern	6.4	5.7	6.2	6.2	7.3
Yuen Long	5.9	8.4	7.7	6.2	4.9
Shatin	8.4	7	7	5.5	5.8
North	5.8	6.3	5.5	5.5	3
Tsuen Wan	3.9	4.6	4.9	4.7	5.2
Tuen Mun	7.6	5.7	4.9	3.7	4
Sai Kung	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.3	2.9
Central & Western	2.3	2	2.5	3.1	4.1
Southern	3.2	2.1	2.1	2.7	3.4
Tai Po	3.7	3.4	3.1	2.4	2.1
Wan Chai	1	1.2	1.1	1.9	1.9
Islands	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6

Headline:

Proportion of population in the district where the young immigrant live in HK for not more than 7 years

Trend:

There were more youths who come from the Mainland and resided in Hong Kong for less than seven years living in Sham Shui Po and Kwun Tong District. (See Table 3.11)

Data Source:

Census and Statistics Department, 2002

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

19. New Immigrants – Education

Table 3.12 Number of Newly Admitted Pupils from the Mainland in Primary Schools by Grade, 1998-2002

Grade	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
P1	4295	(24.1)	4800	(27.4)	3534	(30.4)	3567	(40.6)	2925	(44.7)
P2	2474	(13.9)	3214	(18.3)	1737	(14.9)	1304	(14.9)	858	(13.1)
P3	2974	(16.7)	3145	(18.0)	1742	(15.0)	1200	(13.7)	810	(12.4)
P4	3309	(18.6)	2617	(14.9)	1854	(15.9)	1031	(11.7)	738	(11.3)
P5	3280	(18.4)	2250	(12.8)	1811	(15.6)	1017	(11.6)	729	(11.1)
P6	1467	(8.2)	1492	(8.5)	952	(8.2)	656	(7.5)	489	(7.5)
All Grades	17799	(100.0)	17518	(100.0)	11630	(100.0)	8775	(100.0)	6549	(100.0)

Notes:

(i) Year 1998 refers to the period from October 1997 to September 1998 and so forth.

(ii) Figures in brackets denote the % share out of all grades.

(iii) % might not add up to total due to rounding.

Table 3.13 Number of Newly Admitted Pupils from the Mainland in Secondary Schools by Grade, 1998-2002

Grade	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
S1	1178	(37.5)	746	(28.5)	950	(31.4)	445	(32.4)	413	(26.7)
S2	1076	(34.5)	1273	(48.7)	1015	(33.5)	437	(31.9)	492	(31.8)
S3	635	(20.2)	433	(16.6)	678	(22.4)	310	(22.6)	365	(23.6)
S4	214	(6.8)	145	(5.5)	307	(10.1)	146	(10.6)	233	(15.1)
S5	37	(1.2)	17	(0.7)	78	(2.6)	34	(2.5)	39	(2.5)
S6	1	(#)	-	(-)	2	(0.1)	-	(-)	3	(0.2)
S7	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
All Grades	3141	(100.0)	2614	(100.0)	3030	(100.0)	1372	(100.0)	1545	(100.0)

Notes:

(i) year 1990 refers to the period from October 1997 to September 1998 and so forth

(ii) Figures in brackets denote the % share out of all grades

(iii) % might not add up to total due to rounding

(iv) # Less than 0.05%

Headline: Number of Newly Admitted Pupils from the Mainland

Trend: Table 3.12 and 3.13 show that there are decreasing numbers of new pupils from the Mainland admitted in both primary and secondary schools.

Data Source: Education and Manpower Bureau, 2003

Approximate Date of Next Update: Summer 2005

20. Expectation of life

Table 3.14 Expectation of Life at Birth for Hong Kong and Selected Low Mortality Economies, 1981-2001

Economy	1981	1986	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Male												
Hong Kong	72.3	74.1	75.2	74.8	75.3	75.7	76.0	76.7	77.2	77.4	77.7	78.0	78.4
Japan	73.8	75.2	76.1	76.1	76.3	76.6	76.4	77.0	77.2	77.2	77.1	77.7	78.1
Switzerland	72.6	73.6	74.1	74.3	74.7	75.1	75.3	75.7	76.1	76.3	76.8	76.9	77.2
Sweden	73.1	74.0	74.9	75.4	75.5	76.1	76.2	76.5	76.7	76.9	77.1	77.4	77.6
Norway	72.7	72.9	74	74.2	74.2	74.9	74.8	75.41	75.5	75.5	75.6	76.0	76.2
Netherlands	72.7	73.1	74	74.3	74.0	74.6	74.6	74.7	75.2	75.2	75.3	75.5	75.8
U.K.	70.8	71.9	73.2	73.6	73.7	73.9	74.1	74.3	74.6	74.8	75.1	N.A.	N.A.
U.S.A.	70.4	71.2	72.0	72.3	72.2	72.4	72.5	73.1	73.6	73.8	73.9	74.1	N.A.
	Female												
Hong Kong	78.5	79.4	80.7	80.7	80.9	81.5	81.5	82.7	83.2	83.0	83.2	83.9	84.6
Japan	79.1	80.9	82.1	82.2	82.5	83.0	82.9	83.6	83.8	84.0	84.0	84.6	84.9
Switzerland	79.3	80.3	80.9	81.2	81.4	81.6	81.7	81.9	82.1	82.3	82.5	82.6	82.8
Sweden	79.1	80.0	80.5	80.8	80.8	81.4	81.5	81.5	81.8	81.9	81.9	82.0	82.1
Norway	79.4	79.7	80.1	80.3	80.3	80.6	80.8	81.1	81.0	81.3	81.1	81.4	81.5
Netherlands	79.3	79.6	80.2	80.3	80.0	80.3	80.4	80.4	80.6	80.7	80.4	80.6	80.7
U.K.	76.8	77.6	78.8	79.0	79.1	79.2	79.4	79.5	79.6	79.8	80.0	N.A.	N.A.
U.S.A.	77.8	78.2	78.9	79.1	78.8	79.0	78.9	79.1	79.4	79.5	79.4	79.5	N.A.
	Difference (Female - Male)												
Hong Kong	6.2	5.3	5.5	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.9	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.9	6.2
Japan	5.3	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9
Switzerland	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.6
Sweden	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.5
Norway	6.7	6.8	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.3
Netherlands	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.1	5.1	4.9
U.K.	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.9	N.A.	N.A.
U.S.A.	7.4	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.4	N.A.

Note: (1) German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) united to form one State in October 1990 Demographic Trends in Hong Kong 1981-2001

Headline: Expectation of Life at Birth

Trend: Life expectancy is a measurement of the average age an individual can expect to live given the current probability of dying at each age. Women in Hong Kong as in all developed countries can expect to live longer, on average, than men. The life expectancy for women in Hong Kong in 2001 was 84.6 years as compared to 78.4 years for males in 2001. (See Table 3.14)

Data Source: Census and Statistics Department, 2003

Approximate Date of Next Update: Summer 2005

21. Mortality rates

Table 3.15 Age-sex specific mortality rates, 1990-2002 (Number of deaths per 1000 population)

Age group	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Male													
0	6.9	6.2	4.7	4.7	4.2	4.3	4.3	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.5	2.7	2.5
1-4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
5-9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
10-14	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
15-19	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
20-24	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Female													
0	5.2	6.8	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.3	3.5	3.5	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.3	2.1
1-4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
5-9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
10-14	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
15-19	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
20-24	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3

Note: (1) Population figures before 1996 were compiled using the "extended de facto" approach. Population figures since 1996 were compiled using the "resident population" approach. Notwithstanding the change, the revised figures are broadly comparable with those of earlier years.

Headline:

Age-sex specific mortality rates

Trend:

According to the Census and Statistics Department, the mortality rate differs between the sexes. Throughout the age range 1-14, the young male rate of death is the same as female rate in 2002. As might be expected, the highest death rates are for infants (first year of life). Mortality are often used as an indicator of the health and/or wellness of Hong Kong population. (See Table 3.15)

Data Source:

Census and Statistics Department, 2003

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

22. Physical disabilities

Table 3.16: Number of Registrants by Type and Degree of Disability by Age Group (2003)

(a) Hearing impairment 2003

Age Group	Hearing Loss > 70db	Hearing Loss 41-70db	Hearing Loss 26-40db	Not reported/ unknown	Total
0-14	409	218	36	14	677
15-24	757	552	93	93	1495

(b) Visual impairment 2003

Age Group	Severe low vision to totally blind	Moderate low vision	Mild low vision	Not reported/ unknown	Total
0-14	110	51	42	9	212
15-24	248	190	66	75	579

(c) Physical handicap

Age Group	Severe	Moderate	Mild	Not reported/ unknown	Total
0-14	665	181	155	156	1157
15-24	1611	613	564	968	3756

(d) Mental handicap

Age Group	IQ <25	IQ 25-49	IQ 50-70	Not reported/ unknown	Total
0-14	387	1055	1650	328	3420
15-24	620	2346	4902	1531	9399

(e) Mental illness

Age Group	Psychoses	Neuroses	Other mental disorders	Total
0-14	14	2	7	23
15-24	225	33	62	320

(f) Speech impairment

Age Group	Total
0-14	803
15-24	884

22. Physical disabilities

(g) Visceral disability/Chronic illness

Age Group	Total
0-14	349
15-24	1466

(h) Autism

Age Group	Total
0-14	986
15-24	1070

Headline:

Physical disabilities

Trend:

Table 3.16(a-h) shows the age distribution of the youth population in Hong Kong in 2003 as registrants of physical and mental disablement.

Data Source:

Health & Welfare Bureau, 2003

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

Chapter Four

Employment and Unemployment

23. Employed youth population

Table 4.1a: Number* of employed persons by age and sex (1991-2003)

Sex/Age	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Male											
15-19	57300	56000	51100	44900	41500	43000	44700	37700	34600	32200	29300
20-29	429900	411100	411200	405200	387400	398100	402900	384100	367200	373900	359800
Female											
15-19	47400	39900	34900	34000	32200	34500	34000	33300	28000	26900	26200
20-29	400300	387000	389700	395900	390700	405800	412900	405300	401100	409500	401100
Both sexes											
15-19	104600	95900	86000	78900	73700	77500	78700	71000	62600	59100	55500
20-29	830200	798100	801000	801000	778100	803900	815900	789400	768300	783300	760900

Age group	2002			2003		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
15 - 19	26 700	25 300	52 000	26 300	23 500	49 800
20 - 24	135 000	150 400	285 400	135 100	146 400	281 500
15 - 24	161 700	175 800	337 500	161 400	169 900	331 300

Note : Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.

Table 4.1b: Percentage of employed persons by age and sex (1991-2001) (Scaled by population size)

Sex/Age	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Male											
15-19	26.3%	26.3%	24.4%	20.8%	19.0%	18.4%	18.8%	15.8%	14.5%	14.5%	12.9%
20-29	82.4%	81.8%	83.8%	83.8%	81.4%	82.3%	84.1%	81.0%	77.8%	79.7%	77.6%
Female											
15-19	23.7%	20.4%	17.8%	17.1%	15.9%	15.4%	14.8%	14.4%	12.3%	5.9%	12.2%
20-29	75.4%	74.9%	76.0%	77.1%	76.1%	77.1%	78.3%	76.9%	75.6%	76.9%	77.8%
Both sexes											
15-19	25.0%	23.5%	21.2%	19.0%	17.5%	16.9%	16.8%	15.1%	13.5%	8.7%	12.5%
20-29	78.9%	78.3%	79.8%	80.4%	78.6%	79.6%	81.1%	78.8%	76.6%	78.2%	77.7%

23. Employed youth population

Table 4.1c: Percentage of employed persons by age and sex (2002-2003) (Scaled by population size)

<u>Age group</u>	<u>2002</u>			<u>2003</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Both sexes</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Both sexes</u>
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
15 - 19	11.87%	11.91%	11.89%	11.63%	10.94%	11.29%
20 - 24	60.62%	67.75%	64.18%	60.56%	65.27%	62.92%

Headline:

Number and percentage of employed persons by age and sex

Trend:

Percentage of employed young people aged 15-19 has decreased 5.5% between 1997 and 2003. The data reveals that there were 49,800 younger people aged 15-19 employed in comparison with 78,700 in 1997. Hence, more youths of the 2003s were not employed than those of the 1997s. (See Table 4.1a-c)

Data Source:

General Household Survey, Census and Statistics Department, 2003

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

24. Underemployed youth population and rate

Table 4.2a: Number **of underemployed persons and underemployment rate (UDR) by age and sex (1991-1996)

Sex/Age group		Year											
		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996	
		No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate
		('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%
Male	15-19	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.5	0.8	1.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.2	2.4
	20-29	5.8	1.3	7.9	1.9	5.7	1.3	4.9	1.2	7.3	1.8	6.4	1.5
	30-39	10.6	1.9	14.9	2.6	12.3	2.1	10.4	1.7	16.1	2.7	12.5	2.0
	40-49	7.8	2.2	10.6	2.8	8.9	2.2	8.0	1.9	15.4	3.4	13.0	2.7
	50-59	6.2	2.7	7.1	3.2	4.9	2.1	4.3	1.9	8.5	3.7	6.4	2.7
	60 and over	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.0	1.8
	Total	33.5	1.9	43.9	2.5	35.0	1.9	30.3	1.7	50.7	2.8	41.5	2.2
Female	15-19	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.9
	20-29	2.7	0.7	2.2	0.6	2.0	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.3
	30-39	4.1	1.3	5.7	1.8	3.8	1.1	3.6	1.0	3.9	1.0	2.6	0.6
	40-49	2.2	1.4	2.8	1.6	2.5	1.3	3.6	1.8	4.6	2.1	4.1	1.6
	50-59	1.5	1.9	2.4	3.2	1.8	2.4	1.9	2.6	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.9
	60 and over	0.5	1.2	1.1	3.3	0.7	2.6	0.6	2.2	0.7	2.8	0.5	2.2
	Total	11.1	1.1	14.3	1.4	10.9	1.0	11.1	1.0	12.0	1.0	10.5	0.8
Both sexes	15-19	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.7
	20-29	8.4	1.0	10.2	1.2	7.7	0.9	6.3	0.8	8.2	1.0	7.7	0.9
	30-39	14.7	1.7	20.7	2.4	16.1	1.7	14.0	1.5	20.1	2.0	15.2	1.4
	40-49	10.0	1.9	13.4	2.4	11.4	2.0	11.6	1.8	20.0	3.0	17.2	2.3
	50-59	7.6	2.5	9.4	3.2	6.6	2.2	6.2	2.1	9.9	3.2	7.9	2.5
	60 and over	3.2	2.0	3.7	2.4	3.2	2.4	2.9	2.3	3.4	2.6	2.5	1.9
	Total	44.6	1.6	58.3	2.1	45.9	1.6	41.4	1.4	62.8	2.1	52.0	1.6

Notes: Figures are rounded to the nearest hundred.; # Figures of small magnitude are suppressed owing to larger sampling error.

24. Underemployed youth population and rate

Table 4.2b: Number **of underemployed persons and underemployment rate (UDR) by age and sex (1997-2003)

Sex/Age group		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
		No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate
		('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%
Male	15-19	1.1	2.2	1.5	3.2	3.0	6.3	2.2	5.1	2.0	5.2	2.0	4.9	2.7	7.1
	20-29	3.9	0.9	10.4	2.5	13.5	3.3	11.0	2.7	9.7	2.5	11.8	3.1	13.7	3.6
	30-39	7.5	1.2	17.3	2.9	17.4	3.0	15.2	2.7	14.2	2.6	16.2	3.0	17.5	3.4
	40-49	9.4	1.8	21.1	3.9	24.1	4.4	24.3	4.3	22.0	3.8	26.6	4.5	29.4	4.9
	50-59	5.2	2.1	10.3	3.9	10.4	3.8	11.8	4.0	10.7	3.4	13.5	4.2	14.8	4.3
	60 and over	1.4	1.3	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.9
	Total	28.4	1.5	63.3	3.2	71.3	3.6	67.5	3.4	60.9	3.1	72.9	3.7	80.8	4.1
Female	15-19	0.5	1.3	1.1	2.6	1.7	4.4	1.6	4.4	1.4	4.1	1.6	4.8	1.8	5.7
	20-29	1.1	0.3	2.6	0.6	4.0	1.0	3.6	0.8	3.1	0.7	4.0	1.0	6.5	1.7
	30-39	1.9	0.4	4.2	0.9	5.2	1.1	4.6	1.0	4.7	1.0	5.2	1.0	8.4	1.7
	40-49	3.6	1.3	6.6	2.3	9.9	3.2	10.4	3.2	10.0	2.8	13.6	3.4	15.9	3.8
	50-59	1.5	1.7	3.3	3.3	4.1	3.7	4.7	3.8	4.7	3.4	7.0	4.4	8.9	5.2
	60 and over	0.3	1.3	0.8	3.8	0.8	3.6	1.2	6.0	0.7	3.4	0.8	3.5	1.0	4.5
	Total	8.8	0.7	18.5	1.4	25.6	1.9	26.1	1.8	24.5	1.7	32.3	2.1	42.5	2.8
Both sexes	15-19	1.6	1.8	2.6	2.9	4.7	5.5	3.7	4.8	3.4	4.7	3.6	4.8	4.6	6.4
	20-29	5.0	0.6	13.0	1.5	17.5	2.1	14.5	1.7	12.8	1.6	15.8	2.0	20.2	2.6
	30-39	9.3	0.9	21.4	2.0	22.6	2.2	19.8	1.9	19.0	1.8	21.5	2.1	25.9	2.5
	40-49	13.0	1.6	27.6	3.4	33.9	4.0	34.7	3.9	32.1	3.4	40.2	4.1	45.4	4.4
	50-59	6.7	2.0	13.6	3.8	14.4	3.7	16.5	4.0	15.3	3.4	20.5	4.2	23.7	4.6
	60 and over	1.6	1.3	3.6	3.0	3.7	3.2	4.2	3.6	2.9	2.5	3.6	3.1	3.6	3.3
	Total	37.1	1.1	81.8	2.5	96.9	2.9	93.5	2.8	85.5	2.5	105.2	3.0	123.3	3.5

Notes: Figures are rounded to the nearest hundred.

Figures of small magnitude are suppressed owing to larger sampling error.

Headline: Number of underemployed persons and underemployment rate (UDR) by age and sex

Trend: In 2003, the underemployment rate for youth aged 15-19 was 6.4% as compared to a rate of 1.8% for youth in 1997. For young females aged 15-19, the underemployment rate was 5.7% as compared to 7.1% for aboriginal males. It is clear from this data that the underemployment rate for young people of both sexes in 2003 was considerably higher than for the teenage group of 15-19 in 2001. (See Table 4.2)

Data Source: Census and Statistics Department, 2003

Approximate Date of Next Update: Summer 2005

25. Unemployed youth population and rate

Table 4.3a: Number of unemployed persons and unemployment rate (UDR) by age and sex (1991-2001)**

Sex/Age	1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male												
15-19	5400	8.6	4000	6.7	4800	8.5	4300	8.8	6000	12.5	6200	12.6
20-29	11600	2.6	12700	3.0	12200	2.9	12800	3.1	19100	4.7	18100	4.4
Female												
15-19	3800	7.5	2800	6.5	2800	7.5	3000	8.2	4700	12.8	4900	12.3
20-29	7700	1.9	9600	2.4	10100	2.5	7800	1.9	13200	3.3	11900	2.8
Both sexes												
15-19	9200	8.1	6800	6.6	7600	8.1	7300	8.5	10700	12.7	11100	12.5
20-29	19400	2.3	22300	2.7	22300	2.7	20600	2.5	32200	4.0	30000	3.6

Sex/Age	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male										
15-19	4600	9.4	9700	20.5	13200	27.6	10100	23.9	9800	25.1
20-29	13800	3.3	28600	6.9	38800	9.6	27400	6.8	30800	7.9
Female										
15-19	4200	10.9	8500	20.3	9700	25.8	8200	23.4	7200	21.4
20-29	9400	2.2	19000	4.5	23500	5.5	20700	4.8	19500	4.6
Both sexes										
15-19	8800	10.0	18200	20.4	22900	26.8	18300	23.7	17000	23.4
20-29	23200	2.8	47600	5.7	62300	7.5	48000	5.8	50300	6.2

Table 4.3b Number and rate of unemployment by age and sex (2002-2003)**

Sex/Age	2002		2003	
	No.	%	No.	%
Male				
15-19	13800	34.1	12800	32.7
20-24	22100	--	24000	--
20-29		10.5		11.6
Female				
15-19	9200	26.6	8800	27.3
20-24	14400	--	13000	--
20-29		6.1		6.0
Both sexes				
15-19	23000	30.7	21600	30.2
20-24	36400	--	37100	--
20-29		8.2		8.8

Note: Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.

*Figures of small magnitude are suppressed owing to large sampling error; **Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.*

Headline:

Number of unemployed persons and unemployment rate by age and sex

Trend:

In 2003, 58,700 of 15-24 year-old Hong Kong youth in the labor force were unemployed, compared with 23,200 aged 20-29 in 1997. Young male were more likely than young females to be unemployed (36,800 males compared with 21,800 females in 2003). (See Table 4.3a-b)

Data Source: Census and Statistics Department, 2003

Approximate Date of Next Update: Summer 2005

26. Economically Inactive Youth Population

Table 4.4: Economically Inactive Population by Age Group and Sex, 1991, 1996 and 2001

Year	Age Group	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1991	0-14	599 044	56.0	552 872	33.7	1 151 916	42.5
	15-19	138 215	12.9	140 051	8.5	278 266	10.3
	20-24	32 944	3.1	36 556	2.2	69 500	2.6
1996	0-14	596 253	50.4	554 785	30.0	1 151 038	37.9
	15-19	152 912	12.9	155 589	8.4	308 501	10.2
	20-24	45 633	3.9	52 492	2.8	98 125	3.2
2001	0-14	574 357	43.0	535 060	27.7	1 109 417	33.9
	15-19	180 665	13.5	177 979	9.2	358 644	11.0
	20-24	55 963	4.2	61 594	3.2	117 557	3.6

Table 4.5: Economically inactive persons aged 15-24 by sex, age and whether studying for 2002 - 2003

Sex/ Age group		2002						2003					
		Whether studying				Total		Whether studying				Total	
		Yes		No				Yes		No			
		Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
Male	15 - 19	178200	96.3	6800	3.7	185000	100.0	178600	96.3	6900	3.7	185500	100.0
	20 - 24	57200	89.8	6500	10.2	63700	100.0	55900	90.2	6100	9.8	62000	100.0
	Total	235400	94.7	13300	5.3	248700	100.0	234500	94.8	13000	5.2	247500	100.0
Female	15 - 19	173100	97.0	5400	3.0	178500	100.0	175300	97.0	5500	3.0	180800	100.0
	20 - 24	50300	81.3	11600	18.7	61800	100.0	48700	81.8	10800	18.2	59500	100.0
	Total	223400	92.9	17000	7.1	240300	100.0	224000	93.2	16300	6.8	240300	100.0
Both sexes	15 - 19	351300	96.6	12200	3.4	363400	100.0	353900	96.6	12300	3.4	366300	100.0
	20 - 24	107500	85.6	18100	14.4	125500	100.0	104600	86.1	16900	13.9	121500	100.0
	Total	458700	93.8	30300	6.2	489000	100.0	458500	94.0	29300	6.0	487800	100.0

Headline:

Economically Inactive Population by Age Group and Sex

Trend:

There has been small increase in percentage of youth pursuing education in the school from 2002 to 2003. But the number stays stable between 2002 and 2003 which are 458,700 and 458,500 in 2002 and 2003 respectively. (See Table 4.4-4.5)

Data Source:

Census and Statistics Department, 2003

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

27. Availability for work

Table 4.6: Labour Force by Sex and Age Group

Age group	Sex	1986	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
15-19	F	66.3	51.2	39.4	38.2	41.7	37.7	35.1	33.1
	M	77.4	62.6	49.2	49.3	47.4	47.8	42.3	38.9
20-29	F	431.8	408.1	417.7	422.3	424.3	424.6	430.1	420.1
	M	538.0	441.5	416.2	416.8	412.7	406.0	401.2	389.9

Note: Figures are in thousand

Table 4.7: Labour Force Participation Rate (%) by Age Group and Sex

Age group	Sex	1986	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
15-19	F	31.7	25.7	18.5	17.0	18.2	16.6	15.7	15.3
	M	34.5	29.4	22.0	21.2	20.0	20.2	18.0	17.0
20-29	F	77.8	80.6	80.6	80.4	80.6	80.6	81.1	80.4
	M	93.5	91.8	88.1	87.6	87.8	87.1	86.6	84.7

Table 4.8: Labour force and labour force participation rate (LFPR) of persons aged 15-24 by age and sex, 2002 – 2003

	2002						2003					
	Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
15 - 19	40 500	18.0	34 500	16.2	75 000	17.1	39 100	17.4	32 400	15.2	71 400	16.3
20 - 24	157 100	71.1	164 800	72.7	321 900	71.9	159 200	72.0	159 400	72.8	318 600	72.4
15 - 24	197 600	44.3	199 300	45.3	396 900	44.8	198 200	44.5	191 800	44.4	390 000	44.4

Note : Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.

Headline:

Labour force and labour force participation rate of persons by age and sex

Trend:

As might be expected, participation in the labour force varies by age. Those in the younger age groups of 15-19 show the lower participation rate, with those aged 20-24 showing higher labour force participation rate. This pattern holds true for both females and males. It should be noted that labour force participation rate includes both those who are currently employed and those who are looking for work. The labour force participation rate for youth males aged 15-19 has slightly decreased from 18% in 2000 to 17.4% in 2003 and youth females has decreased from 15.7% in 2000 to 15.2% in 2003. (See Table 4.6-4.8)

Data Source:

Census and Statistics Department, 2003

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

28. Present occupation of employed youth

Table 4.9: Working Youths by Occupation, 1991, 1996, 2001 and 2003

Occupation	1991	1996	2001	2002	2003
	Working Youths	Working Youths	Working Youths	Working Youths	Working Youths
Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)					
Managers and administrators	7 417 (1.6)	7 479 (1.8)	3 880 (1.0)	2 000 (0.6)	1 600 (0.5)
Professionals	8 943 (1.9)	15 178 (3.6)	15 318 (3.9)	12 100 (3.6)	11 100 (3.4)
Associate professionals	57 522 (12.5)	58 905 (14.1)	65 576 (16.5)	52 300 (15.5)	47 600 (14.4)
Clerks	140 844 (30.5)	133 720 (32.1)	107 358 (27.1)	92 400 (27.4)	87 100 (26.3)
Service workers and shop sales workers	97 009 (21.0)	87 568 (21.0)	93 494 (23.6)	81 600 (24.2)	85 200 (25.7)
Craft and related workers	64 472 (14.0)	49 421 (11.9)	38 833 (9.8)	33 700 (10.0)	30 300 (9.1)
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	35 976 (7.8)	14 343 (3.4)	8 871 (2.2)	6 900 (2.0)	8 900 (2.7)
Elementary occupations ⁽²⁾	45 664 (9.9)	46 918 (11.3)	62 066 (15.7)	56 400 (16.7)	61 100 (18.4)
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	4 145 (0.9)	3 388 (0.8)	985 (0.2)	* *	* *
Total	461 992 (100.0)	416 920 (100.0)	396 381 (100.0)	337 500 (100.0)	331 300 (100.0)

Notes: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total. (2) The proportion of working youths in elementary occupation was 8.4% in 1991, 7% in 1996 and 8.0% in 2001 when foreign domestic helpers were excluded.

Estimates are based on a small sample of observations and are not presented.

Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.

Headline:

Working Youths by Occupation

Trend:

When looking at the various occupational groupings, it can be seen that youths in Hong Kong work primarily in clerical jobs as well as in service and shop sales jobs. In 2003, 52% of the working youth was found in these occupational fields. (See Table 4.9)

Data Source:

Census and Statistics Department, 2003

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

29. Present industry of employed youth

Table 4.10: Working Youths by Industry, 1991, 1996, 2001 and 2003

Industry	1991	1996	2001	2002	2003
	Working Youths	Working Youths	Working Youths	Working Youths	Working Youths
Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)					
Manufacturing	118 232 (25.6)	66 260 (15.9)	34 364 (8.7)	18 700 (5.5)	17 500 (5.3)
Construction	21 114 (4.6)	27 258 (6.5)	26 025 (6.6)	27 600 (8.2)	23 700 (7.2)
Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and Hotels	122 814 (26.6)	117 390 (28.2)	117 965 (29.8)	119 100 (35.3)	117 700 (35.5)
Transport, storage and Communications	41 042 (8.9)	43 276 (10.4)	39 858 (10.1)	30 900 (9.2)	30 800 (9.3)
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	62 709 (13.6)	62 242 (14.9)	62 053 (15.7)	43 300 (12.8)	37 100 (11.2)
Community, social and personal services	89 296 (19.3)	95 035 (22.8)	113 976 (28.8)	96 800 (28.7)	103 400 (31.2)
Others⁽²⁾	6 785 (1.5)	5 459 (1.3)	2 130 (0.5)	1 000 (0.3)	1 100 (0.3)
Total	461 992 (100.0)	416 920 (100.0)	396 381 (100.0)	337 500 (100.0)	331 300 (100.0)

Notes: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total. (2) "Others" include such industries as "Agriculture and fishing", "Mining and quarrying", "Electricity, gas and water" and industrial activities inadequately described or unclassifiable.

Headline:

Working Youths by Industry

Trend:

When examining the working youths by industrial division in 2003, it can be noted that more than one third (35.5%) of young workers are found in the service industries including wholesale, retail trade and restaurants. However, there is an increasing proportion of young workers in community, social and personal services from 1991 to 2003. The proportion of youth working in the community, social and personal services has increased from 19.3% in 1991 to 31.2% in 2003. (See Table 4.10)

Data Source:

Census and Statistics Department, 2003

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

30. Economically Inactive Youth

Table 4.11: Youths in the Economically Inactive Population by Economic Activity Status, 1991, 1996, 2001 and 2003

Economic Activity Status	Economically Inactive Population				
	1991 Youths	1996 Youths	2001 Youths	2002 Youths	2003 Youths
	Number (Percentage)				
Home-makers	14 852 (4.3)	15 745 (3.9)	14 362 (3.0)	7 000 (1.4)	5 000 (1.0)
Students	320 990 (92.3)	379 838 (93.4)	437 274 (91.8)	457 500 (93.6)	457 300 (93.7)
Other economically inactive persons	11 924 (3.4)	11 043 (2.7)	24 565 (5.2)	24 500 (5.0)	25 000 (5.1)
Total	347 766 (100.0)	406 626 (100.0)	476 201 (100.0)	489 000 (100.0)	487 800 (100.0)

Headline:

Youths in the Economically Inactive Population by Economic Activity Status

Trend:

The economically inactive youth refers to those who were neither working nor seeking work during the reference period. It includes mainly homemakers, students, retired persons and inmates of institutions such as prisons and hospitals. Table 4.11 summarizes the economic status of the youth population in 1991-2003. The number of students increased up to 2002 and remains stable in 2003. (See Table 4.11)

Data Source:

Census and Statistics Department, 2003

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

31. Youth employment in relation to previous industry

Table 4.12: Unemployed persons (UE) and unemployment rate aged 15-29 by previous industry (1996-2001)

	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes		Both Sexes	
	UE	(%)	UE	(%)	UE	(%)	UE	(%)	UE	(%)	UE	(%)	UE	(%)	UE	(%)
Manufacturing and construction	7800	4.3	6000	3.5	12800	7.9	16500	10.8	11500	8	11500	8.8	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1900	9.1	2300	11.7
Construction	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6400	18.9	6300	21.1
Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	14000	4.6	11000	3.6	22400	7.3	28100	9.5	23600	7.7	23800	8.3	20500	14.7	19900	14.5
Transport, storage and communications	3600	3.9	2900	3.2	5100	5.7	7200	8.4	5300	6	6200	7.3	3900	11.2	4300	12.1
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	2600	2	2300	1.6	5700	4	6000	4.3	4700	3.3	5400	3.8	3600	7.7	3100	7.6
Community, social and personal services	3800	1.8	3000	1.5	5100	2.5	6900	3.2	5900	2.7	6600	3	6800	6.6	7100	6.5
Others	100	1	100	1.8	100	1.6	200	4.6	100	4.2	100	3.3	--	--	--	--
Overall@	41000	4.4	32000	3.5	65700	7.1	85300	9.3	66300	7.3	67300	7.6	59400	15	58700	15

Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.

Headline:

Unemployed persons and unemployment rate aged 15-29 by previous industry

Trend:

In 2003, working youths are much more likely to be unemployed in the industries of construction, wholesale and trades, and transport than in 2000. (See Table 4.12)

Data Source:

Census and Statistics Department, 2003

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

Chapter Five

Substance Abuse and Crime

32. Reported Drug Abusers

Table 5.1a: Number of drug abusers reported to the CRDA by age and sex, 1997-2003

By age and sex	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 (Jan-Sep)
Aged under 21							
Male	2390	2131	1852	2808	2850	2 043	1 164
Female	760	710	630	1211	1051	954	433
Both sexes	3150	2841	2482	4019	3901	2 997	1 597
Age 21 and over							
Male	13009	12707	12296	12545	12788	12 731	9 653
Female	1476	1444	1536	1770	1820	2 228	1 503
Both sexes	14485	14151	13832	14315	14608	14 959	11 156
All ages							
Male	15399	14838	14148	15353	15638	14 774	10 817
Female	2236	2154	2166	2981	2871	3 182	1 936
Both sexes	17635	16992	16314	18334	18509	17 956	12 753

**Table 5.1b: Percentage of drug abusers reported to the CRDA by age and sex, 1997-2003
(Scaled by population size)**

By age and sex	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 (Jan-Sep)
Aged under 21							
Male	0.27%	0.24%	0.21%	0.32%	0.34%	0.24%	0.14%
Female	0.09%	0.09%	0.08%	0.15%	0.13%	0.12%	0.06%
Both sexes	0.18%	0.17%	0.15%	0.24%	0.24%	0.18%	0.10%
Age 21 and over							
Male	0.55%	0.54%	0.52%	0.52%	0.52%	0.52%	0.39%
Female	0.06%	0.06%	0.06%	0.07%	0.07%	0.08%	0.05%
Both sexes	0.30%	0.29%	0.28%	0.29%	0.29%	0.29%	0.21%
All ages							
Male	0.48%	0.46%	0.43%	0.47%	0.48%	0.45%	0.33%
Female	0.07%	0.07%	0.06%	0.09%	0.08%	0.09%	0.06%

Headline:

Number and percentage on drug abusers reported to the CRDA by age and sex

Trend:

The number of youths who reported having ever used illicit drugs has declined from 1997 to 2002. Moreover, percentage of young male drug abusers reported to the CRDA of first abuse slowly declined between 1997 and 2002. However, percentage of young female drug abusers reported to the CRDA of first abuse slightly increased between 1997 and 2002. (See Table 5.1a-b)

Data Source:

Statistics Unit, Security Bureau, 2003

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

32. Reported Drug Abusers

Table 5.2: Statistics on drug abusers reported to the CRDA by age of first abuse, 1997-2003

Age of first abuse	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 (Jan-Sep)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Under 16	31.4	32.2	32.7	34.2	33.3	33.8	33.8
16-20	45.2	44.3	44.6	43.3	43.7	42.8	41.9
21-25	13.6	13.6	12.8	12.7	13.3	13.0	13.2
26-30	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.6

Table 5.3: Statistics on drug abusers (age <21) reported to the CRDA by educational attainment, 1997-2003

Educational attainment	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 (Jan-Sep)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
No schooling/ kindergarten	4.1	3.5	2.8	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1
Primary	34.3	33.4	33.9	28.1	26.8	28.2	30.0
Lower secondary	48.9	49.7	49.4	52.5	51.8	50.4	49.2
Upper secondary	11.8	12.5	13.2	16.3	18.6	18.0	17.4
Tertiary	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.3

Table 5.4: Statistics on drug abusers (age <21) reported to the CRDA by whether previously convicted, 1997-2001

Whether previously convicted	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 (Jan-Sep)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Previously convicted	81.4	81.1	81.8	74.2	72.4	74.3	77.4
Not previously convicted	18.6	18.9	18.2	25.8	27.6	25.7	22.6

Headline:

Statistics on drug abusers by age of first abuse, educational attainment, and whether previously convicted

Trend:

According to the Central Registry of Drug Abuse (CRDA), there is a higher proportion of youth drug abusers with educational attainment of primary and secondary school reported to the CRDA. An upward trend in the proportion of drug abusers not previously convicted had been observed from 1997 to 2001 for all age groups including youth population. But, the trend reversed from 2001 to 2003. (See Table 5.2-5.4)

Data Source:

Statistics Unit, Security Bureau, 2003

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

33. Types Of Drug Abused

Table 5.5: Statistics on drug abusers (age<21) reported to the CRDA by types of drug abused, 1997-2003

Type of drug abused Aged under 21	Year						
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Both Male and Female							
Heroin	1855	1490	1089	747	426	266	136
Ketamine	0	0	14	1280	1919	1755	1099
MDMA (Ecstasy)	49	51	290	1949	1701	926	599
Cannabis	628	678	671	736	557	646	499
Methyl amphetamine (Ice)	415	441	383	381	348	202	114

Headline:

Statistics on drug abusers by types of drug abused

Trend:

According to the statistics on drug abusers reported to the CRDA, youth aged under 21 who are current users of Heroin has decreased dramatically from 1997 to 2003. In addition, the current use of Cannabis and Methyl amphetamine by youth has also decreased between 1997 and 2003. However, the use of Ketamine and MDMA by youth has increased from 1997 to 2001 and the trend reversed from 2001 to 2003.

(See Table 5.5)

Data Source:

Statistics Unit, Security Bureau, 2003

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

34. Reason for Drug Abused

Table 5.6: Statistics on drug abusers (age<21) reported to the CRDA by reason for current drug use, 1997-2003

Reason for current drug use	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 (Jan-Sep)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Avoid discomfort for its absence	50.5	51.4	54.9	46.5	45.9	49.8	51.4
Peer influence/To identify with peers	32.4	31.1	35.6	47.0	43.5	38.9	44.1
Curiosity	35.2	29.2	27.7	27.0	24.7	22.5	23.7
Relief of boredom/Depression/Anxiety	16.9	23.0	24.7	22.0	23.0	28.6	23.7
To seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction	16.9	20.1	18.4	23.8	22.6	20.9	12.3
For self-medication	2.4	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	3.1	3.9
Under influence of the partner	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1
Others	2.6	5.0	2.5	1.6	1.2	--	--

Headline:

Statistics on drug abusers by reason for current drug use

Trend:

Central Registry of Drug Abuse also indicated that among reported young drug abusers, avoiding discomfort, peer influence and to identify with peers were the main reasons for them to take drugs, followed by curiosity, and the relief of boredom, depression, and anxiety. (See Table 5.6)

Data Source:

Statistics Unit, Security Bureau, 2003

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

35. Young Smokers by Age and Sex

Table 5.7a Daily cigarette smokers by age and sex

Survey conducted during Oct-Nov 2000

Age group	Male			Female			Overall		
	No. of persons ('000)	%	Rate*	No. of persons ('000)	%	Rate*	No. of persons ('000)	%	Rate*
15 - 19	14.9	2.5	6.4	5.7	5.6	2.6	20.6	3.0	4.5
20 - 29	90.7	15.4	19.9	22.7	22.1	4.7	113.3	16.4	12.1
30 - 39	132.1	22.4	23.1	24.4	23.8	3.4	156.4	22.6	12.1
40 - 49	154.7	26.2	26.4	16.0	15.6	2.5	170.8	24.7	14.1
50 - 59	93.7	15.9	26.2	8.2	8.0	2.5	101.9	14.7	14.8
≥ 60	103.9	17.6	21.8	25.6	25.0	4.9	129.4	18.7	12.9
Overall@	589.9	100.0 (85.2)	22.0	102.6	100.0 (14.8)	3.5	692.5	100.0 (100.0)	12.4

Table 5.7b Daily cigarette smokers by age and sex

Survey conducted during Nov 2002 - Feb 2003

Age group	Male			Female			Overall		
	No. of persons ('000)	%	Rate*	No. of persons ('000)	%	Rate*	No. of persons ('000)	%	Rate*
15 - 19	11.8	1.7	5.3	4.9	4.5	2.3	16.7	2.0	3.8
20 - 29	104.4	14.7	23.2	30.0	27.8	6.2	134.4	16.4	14.4
30 - 39	153.6	21.6	28.3	30.1	28.0	4.3	183.8	22.5	14.7
40 - 49	187.1	26.3	30.0	18.0	16.7	2.7	205.1	25.1	16.0
50 - 59	131.9	18.6	33.5	6.0	5.6	1.6	137.9	16.8	17.9
≥ 60	121.6	17.1	25.0	18.8	17.5	3.6	140.4	17.2	14.0
Overall@	710.5	100.0 (86.8)	26.1	107.8	100.0 (13.2)	3.6	818.2	100.0 (100.0)	14.4

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups.

For example, among all males age 15-19, 5.3% were daily cigarette smokers based on the 2002/03 survey.

@ Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all daily cigarette smokers.

Headline: Daily cigarette smokers by age and sex

Trend: Comparing 2000 and 2003, the rate for males aged 15-19 dropped from 6.4% to 5.3% while the rates for females aged 15-19 dropped from 2.6% to 2.3%. (See Table 5.7a-b)

Data Source: Thematic Household Survey, Census and Statistics Department, 2003

Approximate Date of Next Update: Summer 2005

36. Young Smokers by Age/Sex and Daily Consumption of Cigarettes

Table 5.8 Daily cigarette smokers by age/sex started smoking cigarette weekly

Age started smoking cigarette weekly	Male		Female		Overall	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
< 10	11.8	1.7	1.1	1.0	12.9	1.6
10 - 19	427.0	60.1	63.1	58.5	490.1	59.9
20 - 29	247.4	34.8	35.9	33.3	283.3	34.6
≥ 30	24.2	3.4	7.7	7.2	31.9	3.9
Total	710.5	100.0	107.8	100.0	818.2	100.0

Survey period : Nov 2002 – Feb 2003

Table 5.9 Daily smokers by age / sex and daily consumption of cigarettes
No. of cigarettes smoked per day

Age group / sex	1 - 10		11 - 20		≥ 21		Total		Average no. of cigarettes smoked per day	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	Nov 2002-Feb 2003	Oct -Nov 2000
15 - 19	10.3	61.7	6.1	36.4	5.5	3.6	16.7	100.0	12	13
20 - 29	73.0	54.3	56.3	41.9					134.4	100.0
30 - 39	88.8	48.3	83.8	45.6	11.2	6.1	183.8	100.0	14	14
40 - 49	87.4	42.6	103.2	50.3	14.5	7.1	205.1	100.0	15	17
50 - 59	51.9	37.7	73.6	53.4	12.3	9.0	137.9	100.0	16	16
≥ 60	71.6	51.0	61.4	43.8	7.3	5.2	140.4	100.0	14	14
Sex										
Male	314.0	44.2	349.0	49.1	47.5	6.7	710.5	100.0	15	15
Female	68.9	64.0	35.5	32.9	3.3	3.1	107.8	100.0	12	12
Overall	383.0	46.8	384.5	47.0	50.8	6.2	818.2	100.0	14	15

Survey period : Nov 2002 – Feb 2003

Headline: Daily cigarette smokers by age/sex started smoking cigarette weekly

Trend: Table 5.8 compares the percentage of daily smokers by age started smoking weekly. More than half of the daily smokers (59.9%) started smoking when aged between 10 and 19. Table 5.9 indicates that 38.3% of the daily smokers age 15-19 consume more than 10 cigarettes per day. (See Table 5.8-5.9)

Data Source: Thematic Household Survey, Census and Statistics Department, 2003

Approximate Date of Next Update: Summer 2005

37. Young Daily Smokers by Reason for Starting to Smoke

Table 5.10 Young daily cigarette smokers by reason for starting to smoke cigarettes and sex

	Male	Female	Overall
Reason for starting to smoke cigarettes#	%	%	%
Influence of friends	65.3	63.1	65.0
Out of curiosity	25.1	26.4	25.2
Necessity in social functions	23.2	16.4	22.3
Killing time	12.8	14.7	13.1
Easing tension	12.6	15.9	13.0
Refreshing one's mind	11.3	10.0	11.1
Influence of family members	8.9	10.1	9.1
To look more mature / stylish	2.0	1.3	1.9
Influence of public figures / artistes	1.4	1.2	1.4
Influence of TV programs / movies	1.3	2.0	1.4
Overall			

Survey period : Nov 2002 – Feb 2003

Note : #Multiple answers were allowed.

Headline:

Young daily cigarette smokers by reason for starting to smoke cigarettes and sex

Trend:

Among young daily cigarette smokers and influence of friends was by far the most common reason to start smoking (65.0%), followed by out of curiosity, necessity in social functions, killing time, easing tension, refreshing one's mind and influence of family members. (See Table 5.10)

Data Source:

Thematic Household Survey, Census and Statistics Department, 2003

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

38. Young Offenders Arrested by Police

Table 5.11a Offenders Arrested for Crime

	2002						2003					
	Aged 7-15			Total			Aged 7-15 *			Total		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Shop Theft	991	906	1897	4163	3603	7766	740	883	1623	4477	4138	8615
Miscellaneous Thefts	652	181	833	3792	1029	4821	741	163	904	4253	1128	5381
Wounding & Serious Assault	510	157	667	4152	684	4836	571	133	704	4525	725	5250
Disorder/Fighting in Public Place	67	20	87	2461	497	2958	96	13	109	2773	604	3377
Serious Narcotics Offences	38	16	54	2394	509	2903	28	16	44	2261	485	2746
Others	1508	289	1797	13890	2491	16381	1559	213	1772	14302	2380	16682
Total	3766	1569	5335	30852	8813	39665	3735	1421	5156	32591	9460	42051

* 10-15 since 1.7.2003

Table 5.11b Percentage of Young Offenders Arrested for Crime

	2002						2003					
	Aged 7-15			Total			Aged 7-15 *			Total		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Shop Theft	52.2%	47.8%	100.0%	53.6%	46.4%	100.0%	45.6%	54.4%	100.0%	52.0%	48.0%	100.0%
Miscellaneous Thefts	78.3%	21.7%	100.0%	78.7%	21.3%	100.0%	82.0%	18.0%	100.0%	79.0%	21.0%	100.0%
Wounding & Serious Assault	76.5%	23.5%	100.0%	85.9%	14.1%	100.0%	81.1%	18.9%	100.0%	86.2%	13.8%	100.0%
Disorder/Fighting in Public Place	77.0%	23.0%	100.0%	83.2%	16.8%	100.0%	88.1%	11.9%	100.0%	82.1%	17.9%	100.0%
Serious Narcotics Offences	70.4%	29.6%	100.0%	82.5%	17.5%	100.0%	63.6%	36.4%	100.0%	82.3%	17.7%	100.0%
Others	83.9%	16.1%	100.0%	84.8%	15.2%	100.0%	88.0%	12.0%	100.0%	85.7%	14.3%	100.0%
Total	70.6%	29.4%	100.0%	77.8%	22.2%	100.0%	72.4%	27.6%	100.0%	77.5%	22.5%	100.0%

* 10-15 since 1.7.2003

Headline:

Young Offenders Arrested for Crime

Trend:

Youth who were charged with shop theft accounted for the highest proportion of youth arrested for crime. Data collected in 2003 by the Hong Kong Police Force showed that juvenile offenders aged 10-15 arrested for shop theft comprise about one-third (31.5%) in 2003 of the overall young people arrested for crimes. (See Table 5.11a-b)

Data Source:

Hong Kong Police Force, 2003

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

39. Admission of Young Remand

Table 5.12 Admission of Young Remands by Category

	MALE		FEMALE	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
(1) For hearing in:				
(a) District Court				
Under 21 years	15	22	7	7
21 years and over	275	229	42	49
(b) Magistrates' Courts				
Under 21 years	565	587	280	217
21 years and over	5017	5340	1488	1703
(2) For trial at the High Court				
Under 21 years	8	3	1	2
21 years and over	55	52	5	5
(3) Pending suitability report for sentence to a drug addiction treatment centre				
Under 21 years	471	399	65	40
21 years and over	2446	2094	289	308
(4) Pending suitability report for sentence to a training centre				
Under 21 years	43	39	128	160
(5) Pending suitability report for sentence to a detention centre				
Under 21 years	1163	1183	N.A.	N.A.
21 years and over	262	248	N.A.	N.A.
(6) Pending suitability report for sentence to a rehabilitation centre *				
Under 21 years	-	19	-	20
Total:	10320	10215	2305	2511

* Started operation on 11 July 2002

Headline:

Admission of Young Remands by Category

Trend:

Table 5.12 indicates the number of admission of remands of Correctional Services Department by gender and category in 2001 and 2002. In Hong Kong young men are considerably more likely than young women to be charged with offences. In 2002, there were 2,252 males youth aged under 21 charged with offences as compared to 446 females youth. Thus, young males aged under 21 comprised 83.5% of those charged with offences.

Data Source:

Correctional Services Department, 2002

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

40. Admission of Young Convicted Prisoner

Table 5.13 Admission of Young Convicted Prisoners/Inmates by Category

	MALE		FEMALE	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
Convicted Prisoners/Inmates				
(1) Sentenced to imprisonment Under 21 years	434	445	1350	2143
(2) Recalled to a prison Under 21 years	7	4	-	2
(3) Sentenced to undergo detention in a drug addiction treatment centre Under 21 years	191	181	42	24
(4) Recalled to a drug addiction treatment centre Under 21 years	41	38	15	11
(5) Sentenced to undergo detention in a training centre Under 21 years	206	176	16	19
(6) Recalled to a training centre Under 21 years	102	97	13	10
(7) Sentenced to undergo detention in a detention centre Under 21 years	330	377	N.A.	N.A.
(8) Recalled to a detention centre Under 21 years	68	67	N.A.	N.A.
(9) Sentenced to undergo detention in a rehabilitation centre * Under 21 years	-	73	-	26
Total	1379	1458	1436	2235

* Started operation on 11 July 2002

Headline:

Admission of Young Convicted Prisoners/Inmates by Category

Trend:

Table 5.13 indicates the number of admission of prisoners/inmates of Correctional Services Department by gender and category in 2001 and 2002.

Data Source:

Correctional Services Department, 2002

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

41. Rehabilitation and Treatment

Table 5.14 Male Prisoners/Inmates by Type of Correctional Programme and Age group upon Conviction (1993-2002)

Programme/Age	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Prison										
Under 21 years	891	885	872	745	625	642	670	498	434	445
Drug Addiction Training Centre										
Under 16 years	22	17	27	14	9	5	3	5	2	3
16-20 years	352	564	568	569	400	278	191	132	189	178
Training Centre										
Under 16 years	39	46	35	22	21	13	20	16	20	17
16-20 years	371	392	372	275	188	206	213	218	186	159
Detention Centre										
Under 16 years	45	50	33	33	21	24	27	27	27	55
16-20 years	273	246	255	215	181	150	179	270	303	322
21-24 years	43	56	45	58	47	37	32	50	57	57
Rehabilitation Centre *										
Under 16 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
16-20 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60

Headline:

Male Prisoners/Inmates by Type of Correctional Programme and Age group upon Conviction

Trend:

Table 5.14 summarizes the admission of male prisoners and inmates by type of correctional programme over ten year period. It can be seen that young male prisoners aged under 21 have consistently decreased over the last ten years.

Data Source:

Correctional Services Department, 2002

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

41. Rehabilitation and Treatment

Table 5.15 Female Prisoners/Inmates by Type of Correctional Programme and Age group upon Conviction (1993-2002)

Sex/Programme/Age	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Prison										
Under 21 years	252	434	626	546	469	345	347	610	1350*	2143*
Drug Addiction Training Centre										
Under 21 years	52	98	116	119	64	49	39	29	42	24
Training Centre										
Under 21 years	18	44	36	24	33	13	31	18	16	19
Rehabilitation Centre *										
Under 21 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
21 years and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20

** Prisoners were consisted of illegal entrants and immigrants who have breach of the condition of stay.*

Headline:

Female Prisoners/Inmates by Type of Correctional Programme and Age group upon Conviction

Trend:

Table 5.15 summarizes the admission of female prisoners and inmates by type of correctional programme over ten year period. It can be seen that young females prisoners aged under 21 have increased over the last ten years.

Data Source:

Correctional Services Department, 2002

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

Chapter Six

Poverty

42. Monthly Income from Main Employment of Working Youths

Table 6.1: Median monthly employment earnings of employed persons by age and sex, 2002 - 2003

<u>Age group</u>	<u>2002</u>			<u>2003</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Both sexes</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Both sexes</u>
	(HK\$)	(HK\$)	(HK\$)	(HK\$)	(HK\$)	(HK\$)
15 – 24	7,000	6,500	7,000	7,000	6,000	6,500
25 and over	12,000	9,000	10,500	12,000	8,100	10,000
Overall	11,700	8,000	10,000	11,000	8,000	10,000

Note : Figures are rounded to the nearest hundred.

* The figures exclude unpaid family workers.

Headline:

Median monthly employment earnings of employed persons by age and sex

Trend:

Median monthly income from main employment of working youth in 2003 was lower than 2002. In contrast to the income decline among all females, the median income for all males remained the same during the 2002 to 2003 period. During 2003, the gap between young men's and women's incomes was larger than those in 2002, but still smaller than the gap between males and females aged 25 and over. (See Table 6.1)

Data Source:

Census and Statistics Department, 2003

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

43. Youth Receiving Student Finance Assistance

Table 6.2: Student Finance Assistance Scheme Summary of Statistics

	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003
Eligible student enrolment	2,656	1,690 (1,844*)	1 206 (1 320#)
No. of applications received	1,186	741 (895*)	488 (602#)
No. of applications processed	1,186	741 (895*)	488 (602#)
No. of successful applications	1,089	643	441
No. of applicants receiving grants	974	604	416
No. of applicants receiving loan	1,065	643	441
Average amount of assistance	\$23,852	\$23,403	\$ 23,085
Average grant	\$7,833	\$7,639	\$ 7,503
Average loan	\$16,688	\$16,227	\$ 16,008
Total amount of grant	\$7.6m	\$4.6m	\$ 3.1m
Total amount of loan offered	\$18.1m	\$10.4m	\$ 7.2m
Total amount of loan accepted	\$17.8m	\$10.4m	\$ 7.1m

** including 154 applicants opted for Financial Assistance Scheme for Post-Secondary Students.*

including 114 applicants opted for Financial Assistance Scheme for Post-Secondary Students.

Headline:

Student Finance Assistance Scheme Summary of Statistics

Trend:

The amount of student finance assistance has decreased from 2000/2001 to 2002/2003. Table 6.2 indicates the total amount of provided grant and loan accepted has decreased from \$25.4 million in 2000/2001 to \$10.2 million in 2002/2003. (See Table 6.2)

Data Source:

Student Financial Assistance Agency, 2003

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

44. Post-Secondary Students Receiving Financial Assistance

Table 6.3: Financial Assistance Scheme for Post-secondary Students Summary of Statistics

	2002/2003**	2003/2004**
Eligible student enrolment	17 480*	17 819*
No. of applications received	5 706 (6 194#)	7 478 (7 751#)
No. of applications completed	5 706 (6 194#)	7 478 (7 751#)
No. of successful applications	3 547 (3 547#)	4 780 (4 780#)
No. of applicants offered grant	1 283 (1 288#)	2 045 (2 046#)
No. of applicants accepted grant	1 281	2 044
No. of applicants offered loan	3 016 (3 391#)	3 687 (3 912#)
Average amount of assistance	\$28,831	\$31,110
Average grant	\$40,101	\$41,375
Average loan	\$22,459	\$23,442
Total amount of grant offered	\$51.41m	\$84.62m
Total amount of loan offered	\$60.83m	\$77.44m
Total amount of grant/loan accepted ###	\$102.26m	\$148.71m

* include Hong Kong Shue Yan College's continuing students who are also covered by the Student Finance Assistance Scheme.

include applications of Hong Kong Shue Yan College's continuing students who opted for the Student Finance Assistance Scheme.

** include total amount of assistance in the whole academic year. However, the 2002 Youth Statistical Profile has only included the amount of assistance until 30/9/02.

not all of the offered grant/loan are accepted.

Note: The Student Finance Assistance Scheme is a means-tested scheme which provides financial assistance to registered full-time students of the Hong Kong Shue Yan College who have enrolled in the 2002/03 academic year or before in respect of a full-time four-year diploma course. Registered full-time students of the Hong Kong Shue Yan College enrolled in the 2003/04 academic year or after should only apply for financial assistance under the Financial Assistance Scheme for Post-secondary Students.

Headline:

Financial Assistance Scheme for Post-secondary Students Summary of Statistics

Trend:

The amount of financial assistance of post-secondary students has risen dramatically from 2002/2003 to 2003/2004. Table 6.3 indicates that the total amount of provided grant and loan to the post-secondary students has increased 45.4% from \$102.26 million in 2002/2003 to \$148.71 million in 2003/2004. (See Table 6.3)

Data Source:

Student Financial Assistance Agency, 2004

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

45. Non-means Tested Loan Assistance

Table 6.4 Non-means Tested Loan Scheme / Non-means Tested Loan Scheme for Post-secondary Students Summary of Statistics

	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004 (as at 31.3.2004)
No. of applications received	17,197	14,780	16,679	24,032	31,702	37,030
No. of applications approved	17,148	14,750	16,647	24,019	31,645	36,815
Total amount of loans offered	\$507.9m	\$427.5m	\$457.8m	\$755.7m	\$1,043.8m	\$1,238m
No. of applicants accepted	11,422	9,058	10,373	17,002	23,402	27,066
Total amount of loans accepted	\$348.4m	\$292m	\$318.8m	\$574.1m	\$814.4m	\$958.9m
Average amount of loans accepted	\$30,502.5	\$32,236.7	\$30,733.6	\$33,766.6	\$34,800.4	\$35,428.2

Headline:

Non-means Tested Loan Scheme / Non-means Tested Loan Scheme for Post-secondary Students Summary of Statistics

Trend:

The total amount of accepted non-means tested loans has increased from 1998/1999 to 2003/2004. The total amount of loans has increased from \$348.4 million in 1998/1999 to \$958.9 million in 2003/2004 because the number of applicant has increased. The average amount of loans has also increased from 2000/2001 to 2002/2003. (See Table 6.4)

Data Source:

Student Financial Assistance Agency, 2004

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

46. Local Student Financial Assistance

Table 6.5 Local Student Finance Scheme Summary of Statistics

	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004
			(as at 31.3.2004)
Eligible student enrolment	78 554	80 503	80 148
No. of applications received	39 666	41 213	43 759
No. of application completed	39 666	41 213	43 540
No. of successful applications	34 119	35 694	37 461
No. of applicants receiving grant	33 840	35 442	37 129
No. of applicants offered loan	33 952	35 538	37 236
No. of applicants accepted loan	25 667	24 389	22 139
Average amount of assistance	\$39,934	\$39,367	\$46,393
Average grant	\$24,276	\$24,831	\$25,313
Average loan	\$21,053	\$21,530	\$21,433
Total amount of grant	\$821.50m	\$880.05m	\$939.85m
Total amount of loan			
- offered	\$684.15m	\$743.36m	\$798.06m
- accepted	\$540.99m	\$525.10m	\$486.09m

Headline:

Local Student Finance Scheme Summary of Statistics

Trend:

The total amount of local student finance has increased from 2001/2002 to 2003/2004. The total amount of grant has increased from \$821.5 million in 2001/2002 to \$939.85 million in 2003/2004 while the total amount of loan has decreased from \$540.99 million in 2001/2002 to \$486.09 million in 2003/2004. (See Table 6.5)

Data Source:

Student Financial Assistance Agency, 2004

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

47. Senior Secondary Fee Remission Assistance

Table 6.6 Senior Secondary Fee Remission Scheme Summary of Statistics

	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004
					(as at 27.3.2004)
No. of approved enrolment/population	212 300	209 600	204 500	204 300	211 700
S4 - S5	156 400	152 500	147 700	147 700	154 900
S6 - S7	55 900	57 100	56 800	56 6 00	56 800
No. of applications received	105 843	103 012	102 039	97 901	97 519
S4 - S5	77 334	74 858	73 700	70 900	70 856
S6 - S7	28 509	28 154	28 339	27 001	26 663
No. of applications processed		103 012	102 039	97 901	97 519
No. of successful applications	98 685	95 321	95 286	97 115	97 057
S4 - S5	72 299	69 544	68 988	70 290	70 486
Half Fee Remission	56 764	53 623	51 719	51 215	49 382
Full Fee Remission	15 535	15 921	17 279	19 075	21 104
S6 - S7	26 386	25 777	26 288	26 825	26 571
Half Fee Remission	20 671	19 854	19 671	19 396	18 565
Full Fee Remission	5 715	5 923	6 617	7 429	8 006
Gazetted Fee*					
S4 - S5	\$5,050	\$5,050	\$5,050	\$5,050	\$5,050
S6 - S7	\$8,750	\$8,750	\$8,750	\$8,750	\$8,750

* Set by Education Department for the public sector secondary schools

Headline:

Senior Secondary Fee Remission Scheme Summary of Statistics

Trend:

The number of successful application of senior secondary fee has increased from 1999/2000 to 2003/2004. The number of successful application of full fee remission of Secondary 4-5 has increased from 15,535 in 1999/2000 to 21,104 in 2003/2004 and the number of successful application of full fee remission of Secondary 6-7 has increased from 5,715 in 1999/2000 to 8,006 in 2003/2004.

Data Source: Student Financial Assistance Agency, 2004

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

48. School Textbook Assistance

Table 6.7 School Textbook Assistance Scheme Summary of Statistics

	2000/2001*	2001/2002*	2002/2003*	2003/2004*
No. of applications received / processed	373 731	389 837	390 108	379 765
No. of Successful Applications				
Primary	348 975	367 126	386 019	377 062
Half grant	155 344	166 596	175 620	166 202
Full grant	121 494	128 359	128 980	118 171
	33 850	38 237	46 640	48 031
Secondary				
Half grant	193 631	200 530	210 399	210 860
Full grant	151 771	152 818	152 618	146 931
	41 860	47 712	57 781	63 929
Grant Rates				
P1 - P6	\$1,790	\$1,928	\$1,900	\$1,832
S1 - S3	\$2,546	\$2,682	\$2,484	\$2,482
S4	\$2,382	\$2,474	\$2,486	\$2,530
S5	\$1,516	\$1,540	\$1,470	\$1,432
S6	\$2,144	\$2,200	\$2,176	\$2,154
S7	\$ 840	\$ 850	\$ 970	\$ 944
Total amount of assistance provided	\$426.5m	\$480.8m	\$505.2m	\$497.1m

* include total amount of assistance in the whole academic year.

Headline:

School Textbook Assistance Scheme Summary of Statistics

Trend:

The total amount of textbook allowance has increased from 2000/2001 to 2002/2003. The total amount of provided textbook subsidy has increased from 2000/2001 followed by smaller increases from 2001 to 2002. (See Table 6.7)

Data Source:

Student Financial Assistance Agency, 2004

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

49. Travel Subsidy of Student

Table 6.8 Student Travel Subsidy Scheme Summary of Statistics

	1999/2000*	2000/2001*	2001/2002*	2002/2003*	2003/2004*
No. of applications received/processed	213 179	218 520	225 167	229 853	230 430
School Sector	184 903	187 922	191 355	192 841	190 086
Tertiary Sector	28 276	30 598	33 812	37 012	40 344
No. of successful applications	196 899	201 455	209 150	212 766	215 666
School Sector	172 036	173 546	178 376	179 944	179 332
Tertiary Sector	24 863	27 909	30 774	32 822	36 334
Average subsidy					
School Sector	\$1,323	\$1,588	\$1,638	\$1,683	\$1,4017
Tertiary Sector	\$2,288	\$2,917	\$2,843	\$2,858	\$2,584
Total amount of subsidy provided					
School Sector	\$227.7m	\$275.7m	\$292.1m	\$302.9m	\$252.4m
Tertiary Sector	\$ 56.9m	\$ 81.4m	\$ 87.5m	\$ 93.8m	\$ 93.9m

* include total amount of assistance in the whole academic year.

Headline:

Student Travel Subsidy Scheme Summary of Statistics

Trend:

The amount of student travel subsidy has risen from 1999/2000 to 2002/2003 for both of the school and tertiary sectors. The total amount of provided subsidy for school sector has big increase from 1999 to 2000 and smaller increase from 2000 to 2002. (See Table 6.8)

Data Source:

Student Financial Assistance Agency, 2004

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

50. Cross-net Travel Subsidy

Table 6.9 Cross-net Travel Subsidy Scheme Summary of Statistics

	2000/2001*	2001/2002*	2002/2003*	2003/2004*
No. of applications received / processed	30 260	36 549	42 523	42 176
No. of successful applications	23 844	28 832	31 315	31 122
Average subsidy	\$1,300	\$1,316	\$1,344	\$1,066
Total amount of subsidy provided	\$ 31m	\$ 37.9m	\$ 42.1m	\$ 33.2m

** include total amount of assistance in the whole academic year.*

Headline:

Cross-net Travel Subsidy Scheme Summary of Statistics

Trend:

The average amount of cross-net travel subsidy has remained stable from 2000/2001 to 2002/2003 for the secondary students. The average amount of provided subsidy has remained at around \$1,300 from 2000 to 2003. (See Table 6.9)

Data Source:

Student Financial Assistance Agency, 2004

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2005

Appendices

Appendix A

Sources of Statistical Data

1. Census and Statistics Department - Thematic Household Survey
2. Education and Manpower Bureau
3. General Household Survey Section, Census and Statistics Department
4. Health & Welfare Bureau
5. Hong Kong Federation of Youth Group
6. Management Services and Statistics Section, Leisure and Cultural Services Department
7. Statistics and Health Information Section, Hospital Authority
8. Statistics and Research Section, Correctional Services Department
9. Statistics Office, Hong Kong Police Force
10. Statistics Section, University Grants Committee
11. Statistics Unit, Department of Health
12. Statistics Unit, Security Bureau, Government Secretariat
13. Student Financial Assistance Agency
14. University Grants Committee

Appendix B

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