

**REPORT SUBMITTED TO
THE COMMISSION ON YOUTH**

**YOUTH IN HONG KONG
STATISTICAL PROFILE 2005**



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 2005 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's youth.

The profile is the culmination of many months of work and includes contributions from a number of government departments. In 2005, there continue to be 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 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 only used 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. Validity: data has shown the true situation of youth.
- b. Relevance: data is relevant to 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 2004 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 623 000 in January 2001 to 696 000 in December 2005. It is reassuring that the percentage of children who are registered as borrowers has increased for all age groups between January 2001 and December 2005.

Youth aged 15-19 are more likely to take part in different kinds of sports and recreation programmes, with 36% participating in LCSD Recreation and Sports Programmes, compared to only 14% for those aged 20-24. In 2002/2003, more than two-thirds (71.1%) of the young participants in sporting activities reported that an advantage of 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 most like to participate in organized group sports such as basketball, badminton and football, but like less to participate in squash, tennis and rowing in 2002/2003.

A survey conducted by the Leisure and Cultural Services Department showed that in 2004 about 9.2% of the audience for cultural and leisure activities were youth aged 15-19 which is only slightly higher than the 7.6% of non-attenders who were youth.

Chapter Two: Social Capital

The number of youth aged 10-24 years peaked in 1981 and declined sharply in 1991, but has stabilised in the past 10 years at about 1 330 000^[O1]. However, as a proportion of the whole population, the youth have shrunk down to 19.2% of that population in 2005. In 2005, the sex distribution of youth has a slightly larger proportion of males than females for all ages under 20.

The youth of Hong Kong in 2005 are not distributed evenly across the districts, with significantly higher proportions of youth in Yuen Long, Islands (for those aged 0-14) and Tai Po (for those aged 15-24). In absolute numbers, there are more youth in Yuen Long and Shatin.

In Hong Kong, the majority of missing persons were aged between 7 and 15. There were more females (1 632) than males (1 497) aged below 16 who were reported missing in 2005.

Chapter Three: Human Capital

In 2004, there were 41 364 students aged 15-24 enrolled in private day schools offering adult education, tutorial or vocational courses in Hong Kong. Of these young people, approximately 28% were enrolled in English tutorial classes and 16% enrolled in commercial classes. These numbers were overtaken in 2004 by those for students aged under 15 enrolled in these schools, which reached 83 751, of which about 32% were enrolled in English tutorial classes.

Compared with private day schools, the number of young people aged 15-24 who enrolled in private evening schools in 2004 was 53 707 of which 34% were enrolled in English tutorial classes.

Because of mainstreaming, the number of students enrolled in secondary level special schools for partially-sighted, partially-hearing, and physically and mentally handicapped children dropped in 2004 to 4 466 from 5 577 in 2003.

The number of students in post-secondary and tertiary education in 2004/05 was stable compared to 2003/2004 except for taught postgraduate courses which dropped from 10 674 to 8 088, probably due to reduced government funding for this type of course.

In 2005, a large proportion of youths aged 15-24 (96.2%) had used the Internet in the past 12 months compared with only 64.5% in 2000. Furthermore, teenagers aged 10-14 have dramatically increased their usage rate of the Internet from 43.1% in 2000 to 96.6% in 2003.

The number of youth aged 15-24 coming to Hong Kong as One-way Permit holders jumped in 2005 back to 5 164, the highest level since 7 559 in 1997, while those aged 0-14 rebounded in 2005 to 14 538, comparable to the level in both 2002 and 2003.

Chapter Four: Employment and Unemployment

The percentage of employed young people aged 15-19 dropped again in 2005 to 11.6%, the same level as in 2003.

The underemployment rate for youth aged 15-19 in 2005 dropped again to 4.7%, the lowest since 2001, but still high compared to 0.6% in 1991. The unemployment rate for youth aged 15-19 also dropped, to 21.8%, the lowest since 1998.

The proportion of economically inactive youth who are studying continues to rise slowly, reaching 97.1% for those aged 15-19 and 86.5% for those aged 20-24 in 2005.

Youths in Hong Kong in 2005 work primarily in service and shop sales jobs (29.7%) as well as in clerical jobs (24.9%).

Chapter Five: Substance Abuse and Crime

The number of youths aged under 21 reported to the CRDA for using illicit drugs has remained stable from 2003 to 2005 at around 2 200. However, the proportion of first offenders dropped in 2005 back down to 43.8%, the lowest since 1997.

The number of youth heroin users continued to drop in 2005 down to only 85 cases, while MDMA rose sharply again to 1 180 cases, close to the most common drug, Ketamine, with 1 357 cases. Peer influence and curiosity remain the two most common reasons reported for current drug use amongst youth.

More than half of current 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. Youth aged 10-15 arrested for shop theft in 2004 comprised about one-third (29.7%) of the overall number of youth that age arrested for crimes.

Young men are considerably more likely than young women to be charged with offences.

Chapter Six: Poverty

Median monthly income from main employment of working youth in 2005 showed some rebound from the drops in 2003 and 2004.

The financial assistance from the government to post secondary students through the financial assistance scheme continues to grow, reaching \$332 million in 2005/2006 in grants and loans, while the non-means tested loans dropped back to \$932 million. For tertiary students, grants and loans dropped to \$903 million and \$436 million respectively in 2005/2006. Senior secondary fee remission numbers continue to decline slowly to 94 088 successful applications in 2005/2006. School textbook assistance numbers also are declining slowly with 339 708 successful applications in 2005/2006. Finally, the travel subsidy scheme is stable in 2004/05 with \$286 million and \$100 million provided to the school and tertiary sector respectively.

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 31.12.2005	Female Patron		Male Patron		Grand Total	
	Total No. (‘000)	Percentage	Total No. (‘000)	Percentage	Total No. (‘000)	Percentage
0-4	7	0.22	3	0.09	10	0.31
5-9	66	2.02	66	2.02	133	4.04
10-14	165	5.02	162	4.92	327	9.94
15-19	191	5.82	178	5.42	369	11.23
20-24	196	5.95	176	5.36	372	11.31
25-29	187	5.67	149	4.54	336	10.21
0-29	812		734		1 546	
As at 31.12.2004	Female Patron		Male Patron		Grand Total	
	Total No. (‘000)	Percentage	Total No. (‘000)	Percentage	Total No. (‘000)	Percentage
0-4	4	0.11	3	0.09	6	0.20
5-9	70	2.25	70	2.22	140	4.47
10-14	166	5.30	162	5.16	328	10.46
15-19	189	6.03	175	5.57	363	11.60
20-24	194	6.18	173	5.57	367	11.70
25-29	177	5.65	139	4.42	316	10.08
0-29	800		720		1 520	
As at 12.12.2003	Female Patron		Male Patron		Grand Total	
	Total No. (‘000)	Percentage	Total No. (‘000)	Percentage	Total No. (‘000)	Percentage
0-4	13	0.45	13	0.44	26	0.89
5-9	135	4.57	136	4.62	271	9.19
10-14	191	6.47	180	6.10	371	12.57
15-19	192	6.49	172	5.81	363	12.31
20-24	177	5.98	145	4.93	322	10.91
25-29	168	5.69	119	4.01	287	9.71
0-29	876		765		1 641	
As at 16.6.2001	Female Patron		Male Patron		Grand Total	
	Total No. (‘000)	Percentage	Total No. (‘000)	Percentage	Total No. (‘000)	Percentage
0-4	4	0.17	4	0.17	8	0.34
5-9	75	3.16	72	3.05	147	6.21
10-14	153	6.41	142	6.01	296	12.48
15-19	179	7.55	159	6.71	338	14.27
20-24	159	6.71	130	5.47	289	12.17
25-29	143	6.04	101	4.28	245	10.32
0-29	714		609		1 323	
As at 27.1.2001	Female Patron		Male Patron		Grand Total	
	Total No. (‘000)	Percentage	Total No. (‘000)	Percentage	Total No. (‘000)	Percentage
0-4	4	0.17	4	0.16	7	0.33
5-9	69	2.99	67	2.91	136	5.90
10-14	151	6.57	140	6.09	291	12.66
15-19	175	7.63	156	6.79	332	14.42
20-24	157	6.82	127	5.51	283	12.33
25-29	140	6.09	99	4.31	239	10.40
0-29	696		592		1 288	

Trends:

It can be seen that young people aged 10-24 constitute relatively higher number of registered borrowers in the public libraries. The number of borrowers aged 10-24 grew slightly in 2005 to 1 068 000 from 1 058 000 in 2004 and 1 056 000 in 2003. (See Table 1.1)

Data Source:

Leisure and Cultural Services Department, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2007

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

As at 31.12.2005	Female Patron	Male Patron	Grand Total
	Percentage		
0-4	6%	3%	5%
5-9	40%	42%	41%
10-14	78%	81%	79%
15-19	86%	83%	84%
20-24	87%	72%	79%
25-29	84%	54%	68%
0-29	70%	61%	66%
	Female Patron	Male Patron	Grand Total
As at 31.12.2004	Percentage		
0-4	3%	2%	2%
5-9	43%	40%	41%
10-14	80%	74%	77%
15-19	87%	77%	82%
20-24	83%	76%	80%
25-29	70%	62%	66%
0-29	67%	60%	63%
	Female Patron	Male Patron	Grand Total
As at 12.12.2003	Percentage		
0-4	10%	10%	10%
5-9	77%	73%	75%
10-14	92%	82%	87%
15-19	89%	76%	82%
20-24	78%	65%	71%
25-29	65%	52%	59%
0-29	73%	63%	68%
	Female Patron	Male Patron	Grand Total
As at 16.6.2001	Percentage		
0-4	3%	3%	3%
5-9	39%	35%	37%
10-14	73%	64%	69%
15-19	83%	69%	76%
20-24	66%	58%	62%
25-29	50%	42%	47%
0-29	56%	48%	52%
	Female Patron	Male Patron	Grand Total
As at 27.1.2001	Percentage		
0-4	3%	3%	2%
5-9	36%	32%	34%
10-14	72%	63%	67%
15-19	79%	66%	73%
20-24	64%	56%	60%
25-29	49%	41%	45%
0-29	54%	46%	50%

Trends:

It can be seen that a relatively higher percentage of young people aged 10-24 are registered borrowers in the public libraries. While the overall percentage of young people aged 0-29 who are registered borrowers in 2005 at 66% is slightly lower than the 2003 peak of 68%, it is still significantly higher than the pre-SARS level of 50% in 2001. (See Table 1.2)

Data Source:

Leisure and Cultural Services Department, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2007

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	Aged 15-19		Aged 20-24	
	No. of Participants	Percentage of Participants	No. of Participants	Percentage of Participants
2001/02	129 708	29%	65 167	14%
2002/03	152 921	35%	54 035	12%
2003/04	166 460	38%	69 582	15%
2004/05	160 201	36%	66 817	14%

Trends:

Youth who are aged 15-19 are more likely to take part in different kinds of sports and recreation programmes. The participation rate of 15-19 year olds and 20-24 year olds have both dropped slightly in 2004/05 to 36% and 14% respectively from the peaks in 2003/04 of 38% and 15% respectively, these levels are still higher than 2002/03 (See Table 1.3).

Data Source:

Leisure and Cultural Services Department, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2007

3. Advantages of Sport Participation

Table 1.4 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)

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 1.4)

Data Source:

Hong Kong Federation of Youth Group, 2004

Approximate Date of Next Update:

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4. Motivation of Sport Participation

Table 1.5 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)

Trend:

In 2002/2003, peer group (27.5%) was 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 1.5)

Data Source:

Hong Kong Federation of Youth Group, 2004

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2007

Table 1.6 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)

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 2002/2003. As shown in Table 1.6, 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 2007

5. Youth Participation Pattern for Cultural and Leisure

Activities

Table 1.7 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)

Trend:

In 2002/2003, 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 1.7)

Data Source:

Hong Kong Federation of Youth Group, 2004

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2007

6. Youth Usage of Regional/District Cultural Facilities

Table 1.8 Age analysed by performing arts venue

<u>Performing arts venue</u>														
<u>Age</u>	<u>Overall</u>	<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

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 1.8)

Data Source:

Leisure and Cultural Services Department, 2004

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2007

Table 1.9 Which three sports and recreational facilities would youth most expect to be located in the District they 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)

Trend:

Table 1.9 shows that in 2002/2003, almost one third of young respondents (29.8%) would expect a swimming pool to be located within their district. In addition, 23.4% and 23.3% of them would expect a 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 2007

7. Youth Participation Pattern of Cultural and Leisure

Activities

Table 1.10 Profile of audience analysed by programme type in 2003 and 2004

2003 Age	<u>Overall</u> %	Programme Type				
		<u>Music</u> %	<u>Dance</u> %	<u>Theatre</u> %	<u>Chinese Opera</u> %	<u>Multi-arts</u> %
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	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%

2004 Age	<u>Overall</u> %	Programme Type				
		<u>Music</u> %	<u>Dance</u> %	<u>Theatre</u> %	<u>Chinese Opera</u> %	<u>Multi-arts</u> %
15-19	9.2	8.6	11.6	12.5	0	14.1
20-29	16.1	19.3	17.4	29.3	3	19.2
30 or above	74.4	71.7	70.6	58.2	97	66.4
Refusals	0.3	0.4	0.5	0	0	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sample size	4054	1012	516	510	510	508

Trend:

Table 1.10 indicates that the profile percentages for youth aged 15-19 dropped in 2004 relative to 2003 from 12.8% to 8.6% for music, 15.4% to 11.6% for dance, and from 1.8% down to less than 0.05% for Chinese Opera, while Theatre stayed stable at 12.5% and Multi-arts grew from 9.9% to 14.1%.

Data Source:

Leisure and Cultural Services Department, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2007

Table 1.11 Profile of audience & non-audience in 2003 and 2004

Age	2003		2004	
	<u>Non-audience</u> %	<u>Audience</u> %	<u>Non-audience</u> %	<u>Audience</u> %
15-19	8.1	11.2	7.6	9.2
20-29	18.4	21.5	16.1	16.1
30-39	23.6	26	20.9	21.8
40-49	21.1	22.4	22.9	24.0
50-59	12.1	12	14.7	16.7
60 or above	16.6	6.7	17.8	11.9
Refusals	-	0.2	-	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100
Sample size	2 014	3 486	2 010	4 054

Trend:

Table 1.11 shows that in 2004 about 9.2% of the audience for cultural and leisure activities were youth aged 15-19, which is higher than the 7.6% of those who did not attend, but a decrease from the 2003 figures (where 11.2% of the audience were aged 15-19).

Data Source:

Leisure and Cultural Services Department, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2007

Chapter Two: Social Capital

8. Population and Annual Growth

Table 2.1: Number of Youths (15-24) and Average Annual Growth Rate, 1961-2005

Population Census/By-census	Youths		
	Number	Change	Average Annual Growth Rate (%)
1961	367 838 ⁽¹⁾
1966	585 100 ⁽¹⁾	217 262	9.7
1971	764 197 ⁽¹⁾	179 097	5.5
1976	968 080 ⁽¹⁾	203 883	4.5
1981	1 147 757 ⁽²⁾	179 677	3.8
1986	1 012 859 ⁽³⁾	-134898	-2.5
1991	839 841 ⁽⁴⁾	-173018	-3.7
1996	869 511 ⁽⁵⁾	29 670	0.7
2001	920 445 ⁽⁵⁾	50 934	1.1
2002	882 200	-38 245	4.2
2003	891 000	8 800	1.0
2004	906 300	15 300	1.7
2005	907 900	1 600	0.2

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 151 833 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1991 Census conducted in March 1991.

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

Table 2.2: Youth Population (10-24) and Its Size Relative to Total Population, 1961-2005

Year	Total population	Youth population (10-24)	Relative size (%)
1961	3 129 648 ⁽¹⁾	718 819	23.0%
1966	3 708 920 ⁽¹⁾	1 033 490	27.9%
1971	3 936 630 ⁽¹⁾	1 287 797	32.7%
1976	4 402 990 ⁽¹⁾	1 505 520	34.2%
1981	4 986 560 ⁽²⁾	1 587 691	31.8%
1986	5 395 997 ⁽³⁾	1 450 248	26.9%
1991	5 522 281 ⁽⁴⁾	1 250 059	22.6%
1996	6 217 556 ⁽⁵⁾	1 300 085	20.9%
2001	6 708 389 ⁽⁵⁾	1 352 637	20.2%
2002	6 786 100	1 316 000	19.4%
2003	6 845 400	1 319 200	19.3%
2004	6 915 700	1 331 900	19.3%
2005	6 965 900	1 339 600	19.2%

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 151 833 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1991 Census conducted in March 1991.

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

Trend:

In 2005, the total population of Hong Kong was 6 965 900. Young people composed 19.2% of that population. The number of youth aged 10-24 years peaked in 1981 and declined rapidly until 1991, but has been quite stable since 1991. The proportion of this age group compared to the entire population has fallen steadily since the peak of 34.2% in 1976. (See Table 2.1, 2.2)

Data Source:

Derived from the 2001 Census Statistics and subsequent population adjustments, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2007

9. Age and Sex Distribution

Table 2.3: Population By Age Group And Sex (2001-2005)

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	135.4	126.5	261.9
5 - 9	206.1	192	398.1	196.7	184.4	381.1	186.6	174.8	361.4
10 - 14	222.6	209.6	432.2	223.3	210.5	433.8	220.4	207.8	428.2
15 - 19	231.3	219	450.3	225.0	212.5	437.5	225.8	214.8	440.6
20 - 24	225.3	244.8	470.1	222.7	222.0	444.7	224.7	225.7	450.4
Age group	2004			2005					
	Male ('000)	Female ('000)	Total ('000)	Male ('000)	Female ('000)	Total ('000)			
0 - 4	135.7	126.0	261.7	120.5	111.8	232.3			
5 - 9	174.2	163.5	337.7	167.7	157.1	324.8			
10 - 14	219.3	206.3	425.6	219.0	205.6	424.6			
15 - 19	227.4	217.7	445.1	229.7	219.0	448.7			
20 - 24	227.8	233.4	461.2	227.1	239.2	466.3			

Table 2.4: Sex Ratio* By Age, 1961-2005

Age group	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
10-14	1 126	1 088	1 046	1 040	1 067	1 096	1 081	1 066	1 062	1 061	1 061	1 063	1 065
15-19	1 205	1 131	1 055	1 049	1 078	1 085	1 087	1 087	1 056	1 059	1 051	1 045	1 049
20-24	1 216	1 136	1 062	1 057	1 114	1 032	1 014	1 014	920	1 003	996	976	949

* No. of males per 1 000 females in the respective age group

Trend:

Until 1996 young males outnumbered young females in all age groups. From 2001 up to 2005, young males outnumbered young females in all age categories except ages 20-24. From 2001 onwards the sex ratios in 10-14 and 15-19 year olds have remained stable at around 1 060 and 1 050, while the ratio for 20-24 year olds has decreased smoothly from 1 003 in 2002 to 949 in 2005 (See Table 2.3, 2.4).

Data Source:

Derived from Census Statistics and updates using the GHS, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2007

10. Population Distribution by District

Table 2.5 Population and percentage of the population in each district who are youth in 2003-2005

District Council district	Both sexes/Age group in 2003			
	0-14	Percent	15-24	Percent
Shatin	96 500	15.4%	90 500	14.4%
Tuen Mun	92 400	18.3%	78 200	15.5%
Kwun Tong	82 700	14.5%	68 800	12.1%
Yuen Long	112 800	21.5%	68 200	13.0%
Eastern	83 700	14.0%	67 300	11.3%
Kwai Tsing	76 500	15.3%	66 300	13.3%
Wong Tai Sin	67 100	15.1%	54 300	12.3%
Tai Po	49 100	16.3%	53 000	17.6%
Sai Kung	65 000	17.7%	49 400	13.4%
North	53 000	18.0%	45 600	15.5%
Sham Shui Po	50 100	14.3%	43 100	12.3%
Kowloon City	47 600	13.0%	42 900	11.7%
Southern	42 200	15.3%	33 800	12.3%
Tsuen Wan	43 100	15.9%	31 800	11.7%
Yau Tsim Mong	37 100	13.3%	30 000	10.8%
Central & Western	30 200	12.7%	26 000	10.9%
Wan Chai	18 400	12.2%	13 400	8.9%
Islands	22 700	21.2%	11 200	10.5%
Overall	1 070 200	15.8%	873 800	12.9%

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.

District Council district	Both sexes/Age group in 2004			
	0-14	Percent	15-24	Percent
Shatin	90 100	14.5%	92 900	14.9%
Tuen Mun	78 600	15.8%	73 400	14.8%
Kwun Tong	79 500	13.9%	69 700	12.2%
Yuen Long	108 400	20.2%	72 700	13.5%
Eastern	81 900	13.9%	69 400	11.8%
Kwai Tsing	77 300	15.4%	67 500	13.5%
Wong Tai Sin	60 400	13.8%	53 400	12.2%
Tai Po	47 300	15.7%	49 600	16.5%
Sai Kung	73 300	18.1%	53 900	13.3%
North	47 800	16.2%	48 000	16.3%
Sham Shui Po	45 500	12.6%	49 600	13.7%
Kowloon City	51 400	14.1%	38 900	10.7%
Southern	39 700	14.6%	35 000	12.9%
Tsuen Wan	43 100	15.8%	29 100	10.6%
Yau Tsim Mong	40 000	13.5%	35 500	12.0%
Central & Western	31 300	13.1%	28 600	12.0%
Wan Chai	17 700	11.9%	15 400	10.3%
Islands	24 000	20.3%	13 500	11.4%
Overall	1 037 500	15.2%	896 200	13.1%

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 2004 which covers the land-based non-institutional population.

District Council district	Both sexes/Age group in 2005			
	0-14	Percent	15-24	Percent
Shatin	88 000	14.3%	85 100	13.8%
Tuen Mun	77 000	15.5%	76 800	15.5%
Kwun Tong	83 200	14.2%	73 600	12.6%
Yuen Long	110 000	20.0%	75 700	13.8%
Eastern	78 500	13.4%	69 700	11.9%
Kwai Tsing	72 100	14.1%	73 700	14.4%
Wong Tai Sin	59 700	13.8%	54 800	12.7%
Tai Po	46 300	15.5%	51 400	17.2%
Sai Kung	65 500	16.2%	56 500	14.0%
North	46 900	16.2%	51 400	17.2%
Sham Shui Po	42 100	11.3%	44 100	11.9%
Kowloon City	45 800	12.4%	43 900	11.8%
Southern	36 300	13.4%	32 800	12.1%
Tsuen Wan	36 600	13.2%	31 700	11.4%
Yau Tsim Mong	39 500	13.1%	33 800	11.2%
Central & Western	34 800	14.1%	27 700	11.2%
Wan Chai	15 500	10.3%	13 400	8.9%
Islands	25 600	19.7%	14 000	10.7%
Overall	1 003 400	14.6%	906 300	13.2%

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 2005 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-2005.

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 2003-5, 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, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2007

11. Missing Persons

Table 2.6: Persons Reported Missing By Age and Sex in Hong Kong from 1997 to 2005

Year	Age & Sex											
	Under 2		2 - 6		7 - 15		Under 16		16 - 20		21 & Over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1997	8	7	28	32	892	1 691	928	1 730	278	583	1 373	1 136
1998	7	8	59	49	992	1 746	1 058	1 803	342	577	1 652	1 140
1999	10	9	46	33	1 092	1 680	1 148	1 722	364	692	1 933	1 217
2000	11	11	54	34	1 129	1 939	1 194	1 984	424	697	1 884	1 401
2001	6	5	46	32	1 212	1 809	1 264	1 846	366	653	2 113	1 564
2002	8	9	56	41	1 043	1 527	1 107	1 577	361	516	2 246	1 598
2003	6	9	40	36	1 099	1 422	1 145	1 467	371	599	2 524	2 036
2004	12	9	46	42	1 109	1 559	1 167	1 610	365	584	2 692	1 989
2005	9	7	52	50	1 080	1 575	1 141	1 632	352	543	2 735	1 988

Trend: The majority of missing persons are consistently those aged 7-15. The proportions of males and females reported missing are similar for those aged under 2 and 2-6, while there consistently more females than males reported missing for those aged 7-15 and 16-20. The number of youth reported missing has remained quite stable while for those aged 21 and above the numbers have doubled since 1997 (See Table 2.6).

Data Source: Hong Kong Police Force, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update: Summer 2007

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	111 937	51 339	56 925	3 673
Computer Courses	5 573	648	3 484	1 441
Commercial Courses	6 837	40	6 697	100
Vocational/Technical Courses	862	---	842	20
English Tutorial Classes	30 339	12 134	17 553	652
Other Languages Tutorial Classes	4 849	2 558	2 009	282
Primary & Secondary Tutorial Classes	22 152	21 344	769	39
Other Tutorial Classes	25 378	6 225	19 116	37
Other Courses	15 947	8 390	6 455	1 102

2004				
Type of Course	All	<15	15-24	>24
All Types of Courses	129 348	83 751	41 364	4 233
Computer Courses	2 687	409	1 737	541
Commercial Courses	7 259	53	6 715	491
Vocational/Technical Courses	2 863	---	2 228	635
English Tutorial Classes	39 284	26 404	11 391	1 489
Other Languages Tutorial Classes	6 712	4 272	1 727	713
Primary & Secondary Tutorial Classes	28 984	27 824	1 079	81
Other Tutorial Classes	30 189	18 101	12 087	1
Other Courses	11 370	6 688	4 400	282

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.

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%

2004				
Type of Course	All	<15	15-24	>24
All Types of Courses	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Computer Courses	2.1%	0.5%	4.2%	12.8%
Commercial Courses	5.6%	0.1%	16.2%	11.6%
Vocational/Technical Courses	2.2%	---	5.4%	15.0%
English Tutorial Classes	30.4%	31.5%	27.5%	35.2%
Other Languages Tutorial Classes	5.2%	5.1%	4.2%	16.8%
Primary & Secondary Tutorial Classes	22.4%	33.2%	2.6%	1.9%
Other Tutorial Classes	23.3%	21.6%	29.2%	0.0%
Other Courses	8.8%	8.0%	10.6%	6.7%

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.

Trend: In 2004, there were 129 348 students enrolled in private day schools offering adult education, tutorial and vocational courses in Hong Kong, up from 111 937 in 2003. However the age profile also changes substantially, with the number of enrollees aged under 15 up from 51 339 in 2003 to 83 751 in 2004 and those aged 15-24 down from 56 925 in 2003 to 41 364 in 2004. For the enrollees aged under 15, the big growth areas are English tutorial courses (up from 23.6% in 2003 to 31.5% in 2005) and other tutorial classes (up from 12.1% to 21.6%), while for those aged 15-24, the pattern is more stable, with commercial courses (up from 11.8% in 2003 to 16.2% in 2004) and vocational/technical courses (up from 1.5% to 5.4%) being the growth areas (See Table 3.1a-b).

Data Source: Education and Manpower Bureau, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update: Summer 2007

Table 3.2a Enrolment in Private Evening 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	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
2004				
Type of Course	All	<15	15-24	>24
All Types of Courses	88910	20965	53707	14238
Computer Courses	4500	65	1342	3093
Commercial Courses	6876	42	3800	3034
Vocational/Technical Courses	3039	---	1270	1769
English Tutorial Classes	26546	5557	18318	2671
Other Languages Tutorial Classes	7376	950	4072	2354
Primary & Secondary Tutorial Classes	8563	7115	1324	124
Other Tutorial Classes	28374	5931	22394	49
Other Courses	3636	1305	1187	1144

Notes:

- (1) Statistics on enrolment in private evening 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.

Table 3.2b Enrolment in Private Evening 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	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%

2004				
Type of Course	All	<15	15-24	>24
All Types of Courses	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Computer Courses	5.1%	0.3%	2.5%	21.7%
Commercial Courses	7.7%	0.2%	7.1%	21.3%
Vocational/Technical Courses	3.4%	---	2.4%	12.4%
English Tutorial Classes	29.9%	26.5%	34.1%	18.8%
Other Languages Tutorial Classes	8.3%	4.5%	7.6%	16.5%
Primary & Secondary Tutorial Classes	9.6%	33.9%	2.5%	0.9%
Other Tutorial Classes	31.9%	28.3%	41.7%	0.3%
Other Courses	4.1%	6.2%	2.2%	8.0%

Notes:

(1) Statistics on enrolment in private evening 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.

Trend: The major change in evening school enrollment is the rise in enrollment of those aged under 15 from 14 050 in 2003 to 20 965 in 2004. For both the enrollees aged under 15 and aged 15-24, the major change in type of courses is an increase in enrollment in other tutorial classes (from 15.4% in 2003 to 28.3% in 2004 for the those aged under 15 and from 32.3% to 41.7% for those aged 15-24) (See Table 3.2a-b).

Data Source: Education and Manpower Bureau, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update: Summer 2007

13. Special education

Table 3.3 Enrolment in Special Education by Category by Level 2003-2004

		2003			
Type of Special Education School	Category	All Levels	Preparatory	Primary	Secondary
Total Enrolment in Special Education		9 889	65	4 247	5 577
Special School					
	Visually Impaired	154	24	84	46
	Hearing Impaired	394	13	142	239
	Physically Handicapped	754	28	436	290
	Mentally Handicapped				
	- Mild & Moderate	4 378	---	2391	1 987
	- Severe	800	---	472	328
	Hospital School	375	---	296	79
	School for Social Development	622	---	232	390
English Schools Foundation Special School	Physically Handicapped/ Severe Mentally Handicapped	59	---	37	22
Practical School		1 378	---	---	1 378
Skills Opportunity School @		734	---	---	734
Special Class in Ordinary School					
	Visually Impaired	42	---	29	13
	Hearing Impaired	85	---	85	---
	Moderate Learning Difficulties	70	---	43	27
	Other	44	---	---	44

Note: Figures include students of mainstreamed classes.

@ Figures include students of mainstreamed classes in skills opportunity schools which are still undergoing mainstreaming. Students in skills opportunity schools which have completed mainstreaming are not included.

		2004			
Type of Special Education School	Category	All Levels	Preparatory	Primary	Secondary
Total Enrolment in Special Education		8 556	56	4 034	4 466
Special School					
	Visually Impaired	160	19	89	52
	Hearing Impaired	332	7	116	209
	Physically Handicapped	778	30	428	320
	Mentally Handicapped				
	- Mild & Moderate	4 296	---	2 279	2 017
	- Severe	815	---	479	336
	Hospital School	326	---	256	70
	School for Social Development	687	---	246	441
	Mainstreamed Classes #	65	---	65	---
English Schools Foundation Special School	Physically Handicapped/ Severe Mentally Handicapped	60	---	30	30
Practical School					
		---	---	---	---
Skills Opportunity School @					
		949	---	---	949
Special Class in Ordinary School					
	Visually Impaired	16	---	---	16
	Hearing Impaired	---	---	---	---
	Moderate Learning Difficulties	72	---	46	26
	Other	---	---	---	---

Note: Figures include students in mainstreamed classes.

Figures refer to students in mainstreamed classes in one special school which commenced mainstreaming in 2004.

@ Figures include students in mainstreamed classes in skills opportunity schools which are still undergoing mainstreaming. Students in skills opportunity schools that have completed mainstreaming are not included.

Trend: Special schools cater for partially-sighted, partially-hearing, and physically and mentally handicapped children. In addition, there are also practical school and skills opportunity schools offering skills-orientated curriculum to help students who have severe learning problems. Total enrolment has dropped from 9 889 in 2003 to 8 556 in 2004, largely because of the loss of 1 378 Practical School places for secondary school students (Table 3.3)

Data Source: Education and Manpower Bureau, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update: Summer 2007

14. Post-secondary and tertiary education

Table 3.4 Student Enrolment for UGC-funded Programmes by Level of Study and Sex, 1996/97 to 2004/05

Level of Study	Gender	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Sub-degree	Male	8 970	8 375	7 973	7 158	6 198	5 316	4 890	5 107	4 921
	%	39.2	36.4	36.4	34.2	33.2	34	34.5	34.4	33.8
	Female	13 896	14 603	13 943	13 758	12 451	10 299	9 279	9 744	9 639
	%	60.8	63.6	63.6	65.8	66.8	66	65.5	65.6	66.2
Undergraduate	Male	24 473	24 037	23 113	22 548	22 345	22 449	22 803	23 115	23 530
	%	50.4	49.7	48.5	47.5	46.9	46.7	46.4	46.1	46.2
	Female	24 052	24 308	24 531	24 919	25 261	25 605	26 367	27 014	27 368
	%	49.6	50.3	51.5	52.5	53.1	53.3	53.6	53.9	53.8
Taught postgraduate	Male	6 720	6 827	6 459	6 272	5 973	5 638	5 307	5 189	3 871
	%	63.8	61.7	58.2	55.3	53.1	51.5	48.5	48.6	47.9
	Female	3 819	4 229	4 644	5 078	5 282	5 321	5 640	5 485	4 217
	%	36.2	38.3	41.8	44.7	46.9	48.5	51.5	51.4	52.1
Research postgraduate	Male	2 552	2 666	2 605	2 619	2 468	2 598	2 665	2 998	2 990
	%	70.5	69.7	67.2	65.1	62.3	60.6	60	57.4	57.1
	Female	1 068	1 157	1 270	1 402	1 494	1 686	1 780	2 227	2 243
	%	29.5	30.3	32.8	34.9	37.7	39.4	40	42.6	42.9
Total student enrolment	Male	42 715	41 905	40 150	38 597	36 984	36 001	35 665	36 409	35 313
	%	49.9	48.6	47.5	46.1	45.4	45.6	45.3	45	44.8
	Female	42 835	44 297	44 388	45 157	44 488	42 911	43 067	44 470	43 467
	%	50.1	51.4	52.5	53.9	54.6	54.4	54.7	55	55.2
	Total	85 550	86 202	84 538	83 754	81 472	78 912	78 731	80 879	78 780

Table 3.5 Student Enrolment of UGC-funded Programmes by Level of Study and Sex, 1996/97 to 2004/05 (Scaled by population of enrolment per 100 people)

Level of Study	Gender	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Sub-degree	Male	90	84	80	72	62	53	49	51	49
	%	39.2	36.4	36.4	34.2	33.2	34	34.5	34.4	33.8
	Female	139	146	139	138	125	103	93	97	96
	%	60.8	63.6	63.6	65.8	66.8	66	65.5	65.6	66.2
Undergraduate	Male	245	240	231	225	223	224	228	231	235
	%	50.4	49.7	48.5	47.5	46.9	46.7	46.4	46.1	46.2
	Female	241	243	245	249	253	256	264	270	274
	%	49.6	50.3	51.5	52.5	53.1	53.3	53.6	53.9	53.8
Taught postgraduate	Male	67	68	65	63	60	56	53	52	39
	%	63.8	61.7	58.2	55.3	53.1	51.5	48.5	48.6	47.9
	Female	38	42	46	51	53	53	56	55	42
	%	36.2	38.3	41.8	44.7	46.9	48.5	51.5	51.4	52.1
Research postgraduate	Male	26	27	26	26	25	26	27	30	30
	%	70.5	69.7	67.2	65.1	62.3	60.6	60	57.4	57.1
	Female	11	12	13	14	15	17	18	22	22
	%	29.5	30.3	32.8	34.9	37.7	39.4	40	42.6	42.9
Total student enrolment	Male	427	419	402	386	370	360	357	364	353
	%	49.9	48.6	47.5	46.1	45.4	45.6	45.3	45	44.8
	Female	428	443	444	452	445	429	431	445	435
	%	50.1	51.4	52.5	53.9	54.6	54.4	54.7	55	55.2
	Total	856	862	845	838	815	789	787	809	788

Trend:

Female students outnumber male students in all programs funded by University Grants Committee except research postgraduate degree programs, where they are rapidly catching up. Female students particularly outnumber males in the sub-degree programs, where they have comprised about 66% of the student population since 1999/00. Although males still outnumber females amongst research postgraduates, the percentage of males has dropped from 70.5% in 1996/97 to 57.1% in 2004/05. (See Tables 3.4, 3.5)

Data Source:

University Grants Committee, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2007

15. Information technology utilisation

Table 3.6 Persons aged 10 and over who had used Internet service in the past twelve months by age and sex 2000-2005

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	1 855.2	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	1 311.8	100.0	45.0	1 289.5	100.0	41.7	2 601.3	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	1 474.7	100.0	50.3	1 444.1	100.0	46.2	2 918.8	100.0	48.2

2003									
Age group	Male			Female			Overall		
	No. of persons		Rate*	No. of persons		Rate*	No. of persons		Rate*
	('000)	%		('000)	%		('000)	%	
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	1 627.1	100.0	55.0	1 585.6	100.0	49.6	3 212.8	100.0	52.2
2004									
Age group	Male			Female			Overall		
	No. of persons		Rate*	No. of persons		Rate*	No. of persons		Rate*
	('000)	%		('000)	%		('000)	%	
10-14	215.7	11.5%	98.2	203.1	10.7%	98.1	418.8	11.1%	98.1
15-24	431.9	23.0%	96.6	432.0	22.7%	97.8	863.9	22.8%	97.2
25-34	417.3	22.2%	89.4	500.4	26.4%	85.9	917.7	24.3%	87.5
35-44	441.4	23.5%	73.6	492.9	26.0%	67.6	934.2	24.7%	70.3
45-54	268.1	14.2%	48.7	207.0	10.9%	36.7	475.1	12.6%	42.6
55-64	82.4	4.4%	27.6	51.1	2.7%	18.6	133.6	3.5%	23.3
65 or above	25.0	1.3%	6.8	12.6	0.7%	3.0	37.6	1.0%	4.8
Overall	1 881.8	100.0	63.7	1 899.1	100.0	59.0	3 781.0	100.0	61.3
2005									
Age group	Male			Female			Overall		
	No. of persons		Rate*	No. of persons		Rate*	No. of persons		Rate*
	('000)	%		('000)	%		('000)	%	
10-14	210.4	11.8%	96.5	198.2	11.4%	96.7	408.6	11.6%	96.6
15-24	434.7	24.3%	96.4	416.1	23.9%	95.9	850.8	24.1%	96.2
25-34	387.1	21.7%	83.4	430.7	24.8%	80.7	817.8	23.2%	81.9
35-44	394.6	22.1%	67.4	441.2	25.4%	62.3	835.8	23.7%	64.6
45-54	270.6	15.1%	47.2	205.8	11.8%	35.0	476.4	13.5%	41.1
55-64	72.9	4.1%	22.5	42.7	2.5%	14.1	115.6	3.3%	18.4
65 or above	16.2	0.9%	4.2	5.1	0.3%	1.2	21.3	0.6%	2.6
Overall	1 786.5	100.0	59.6	1 739.7	100.0	54.3	3 526.2	100.0	56.9

Notes: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged 10-14, 96.5% had used Internet service in the past twelve months. Survey period: May - Aug 2005

Trend:

In 2005, a large proportion of youths aged 10-14 and 15-24 (96.6% and 96.2% respectively) used the internet service in the past 12 months compared with only 43.1% and 64.5% respectively in 2000, although a small drop on the 2004 figures (98.1% and 97.2% respectively) (See Table 3.6).

Data Source:

Census and Statistics Department - Thematic Household Survey, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2007

16. Expenditure on education

Table 3.7: Total Government / Public Expenditure on Education as a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product, 1997-98 to 2004-05

Fiscal Year	Total Public Expenditure on Education * \$m (A)	Gross Domestic Product \$m (B)	Percentage (%) (A)/(B)
1997-98	47 025	1 346 815	3.5
1998-99	48 480	1 260 829	3.8
1999-2000	50 305	1 264 066@	4.0
2000-01	51 410	1 289 433@	4.0
2001-02	52 595	1 270 925@	4.1
2002-03	54 785	1 271 080@	4.3
2003-04	56 496	1 241 379@	4.5
2004-05+	55 732	1 305 974@	4.2

Notes: * Rounded to the nearest \$5 million; + Revised estimates;

@ Figures are subject to revision later as more data become available

Trend:

Many students access funds from various sources in order to finance their education. The Government provides public financial aid for education to enhance the human capital of the next generation. Total government public expenditure on education as a percentage of gross domestic products has increased from 3.5% to 4.2% over the period, although this is less than the peak of 4.5% in 2003-04. (See Table 3.7)

Data Source:

Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau, Education and Manpower Bureau, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2007

17. School Dropouts

Table 3.8 Statistics on Dropout Students between 6-15

School Year	2000-01			2001-02			2002-03		
	S1-S3	P1-P6	Total	S1-S3	P1-P6	Total	S1-S3	P1-P6	Total
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%

School Year	2003-04			2004-05		
	S1-S3	P1-P6	Total	S1-S3	P1-P6	Total
No. of cases *	1 035	262	1,297	989	251	1 240
Pupil Enrolment	251 463	468 792	720 255	253 619	447 137	700 756
Dropout Rate #	0.41%	0.06%	0.18%	0.39%	0.06%	0.18%

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%

Trend:

The proportion of secondary students who were dropouts fell from 0.46% in 2000-01 to 0.39% in 2004-05, although this is still higher than the low of 0.37% in 2002-03. However, the proportion of primary students who were dropouts rose to 0.06% in 2002-03 from the earlier level of 0.04% and has since stayed at 0.06% (See Table 3.8).

Data Source:

Education and Manpower Bureau, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update: Summer 2007

18. New Immigrants – Demographic characteristics

Table 3.9 Number of new immigrant who are the One-way Permit Holders by sex in 1991-2005

Age	Sex	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
0-14	M	4 152	13 137	7 665	15 486	11 904	9 923	9 055	7 522	7 533	5 741	7 493
	F	3 449	12 079	7 185	14 685	11 806	9 701	8 521	7 037	7 334	5 579	7 045
15-24	M	2 381	2 888	3 001	2 109	1 541	1 698	1 191	1 472	1 551	1 069	2 573
	F	2 185	4 551	4 558	2 419	1 604	1 799	1 233	1 824	1 728	1 215	2 591

Table 3.10 Young immigrant living in HK for not more than 7 years by age in 2001

Age	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-14	47 898	51.3%	45 467	48.7%
15-19	14 122	50.9%	13 634	49.1%
20-24	5 442	48.2%	5 857	51.8%

Trend:

Table 3.9 shows the proportion and number of young immigrants in Hong Kong. There were decreasing numbers of young immigrants aged 15-24 and decreasing numbers of young immigrants aged 0-14 from 1998 until 2004, with a rebound in 2005. Table 3.10 shows the age distribution of the recent immigrants in 2001. It can be noted that a high proportion of recent arrivals were children aged 0-14.

Data Source:

Home Affairs Department, 2006 (Table 3.9)

Census and Statistics Department, 2002 (Table 3.10)

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2007

Table 3.11: Proportion of population in the district where the young immigrant live in HK for not more than 7 years in 2001

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

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 in 2001. (See Table 3.11)

Data Source:

Census and Statistics Department, 2002

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2007

19. New Immigrants – Education

Table 3.12 Number of Newly Admitted Pupils from the Mainland in Primary Schools by Grade, 1998-2004

Grade	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
P1	4295	24.1	4800	27.4	3534	30.4	3567	40.6	2925	44.7	3161	45.2	2581	49.4
P2	2474	13.9	3214	18.3	1737	14.9	1304	14.9	858	13.1	1007	14.4	648	12.4
P3	2974	16.7	3145	18.0	1742	15.0	1200	13.7	810	12.4	839	12.0	585	11.2
P4	3309	18.6	2617	14.9	1854	15.9	1031	11.7	738	11.3	729	10.4	572	11.0
P5	3280	18.4	2250	12.8	1811	15.6	1017	11.6	729	11.1	730	10.4	542	10.4
P6	1467	8.2	1492	8.5	952	8.2	656	7.5	489	7.5	523	7.5	295	5.6
All Grades	17799	100.0	17518	100.0	11630	100.0	8775	100.0	6549	100.0	6989	100.0	5223	100.0

Notes: Year 1998 refers to the period from October 1997 to September 1998 and so forth.

Table 3.13 Number of Newly Admitted Pupils from the Mainland in Secondary Schools by Grade, 1998-2004

Grade	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
S1	1178	37.5	746	28.5	950	31.4	445	32.4	413	26.7	572	28.4	397	28.1
S2	1076	34.5	1273	48.7	1015	33.5	437	31.9	492	31.8	549	27.3	386	27.3
S3	635	20.2	433	16.6	678	22.4	310	22.6	365	23.6	512	25.5	375	26.5
S4	214	6.8	145	5.5	307	10.1	146	10.6	233	15.1	299	14.9	204	14.4
S5	37	1.2	17	0.7	78	2.6	34	2.5	39	2.5	78	3.9	53	3.7
S6	1	#	0	0	2	0.1	0	0	3	0.2	1	0	0	0
S7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Grades	3141	100.0	2614	100.0	3030	100.0	1372	100.0	1545	100.0	2011	100.0	1415	100.0

Notes:

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

(ii) # Less than 0.05%

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, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update: Summer 2007

20. Expectation of life

Table 3.14 Expectation of Life at Birth for Hong Kong and Selected Low Mortality Economies, 1981-2005

Economy	1981	1986	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	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	78.6	78.5	79.0	78.8
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	78.3	78.4	N.A.	N.A.
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	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
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	77.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
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	76.4	77.0	N.A.	N.A.
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	76.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
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.	N.A.	N.A.	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.	74.5	N.A.	N.A.	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	84.5	84.3	84.7	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	85.2	85.3	N.A.	N.A.
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	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
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	82.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
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	81.5	81.9	N.A.	N.A.
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	80.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
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.	N.A.	N.A.	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.	79.9	N.A.	N.A.	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	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.8
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	6.9	6.9	N.A.	N.A.
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	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
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	4.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
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	5.1	4.9	N.A.	N.A.
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	4.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
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.	N.A.	N.A.	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.	5.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Trend: Life expectancy indicates the average age an individual can expect to live to, 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 in Hong Kong in 2005 was 84.6 years for women and 78.8 years for men compared to 78.5 and 72.3 years respectively in 1981, overtaking almost all other developed economies except Japan. (See Table 3.14)

Data Source:

Vital statistics summary and expectation of life at birth 2003, United Nations Census and Statistics Department, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update: Summer 2007

21. Mortality rates

Table 3.15 Age-sex specific mortality rates, 1990-2005 (Number of deaths per 1000 population)

Age group	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
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	2.3	2.8	3.8
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	0.2	0.2	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	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	0.1	0.1	0.1
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	0.3	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	0.5	0.4	0.4
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	2.2	3.1	2.8
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	0.2	0.1	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	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	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	0.1	0.1	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	0.3	0.3	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.

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 similar to the female rate across the years. The highest death rates are for infants (first year of life) and all the age-sex specific rates have dropped significantly since 1990 (See Table 3.15).

Data Source:

Census and Statistics Department, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2007

22. Physical disabilities

Table 3.16: Number of Registrants by Type and Degree of Disability by Age Group (2003-2004)

(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
2004					
Age Group	Hearing Loss > 70db	Hearing Loss 41-70db	Hearing Loss 26-40db	Not reported/ unknown	Total
0-14	381	170	34	12	597
15-24	745	553	89	73	1460

(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
2004					
Age Group	Severe low vision to totally blind	Moderate low vision	Mild low vision	Not reported/ unknown	Total
0-14	121	63	38	6	228
15-24	241	151	69	57	518

(c) Physical handicap

2003					
Age Group	Severe	Moderate	Mild	Not reported/ unknown	Total
0-14	665	181	155	156	1157
15-24	1611	613	564	968	3756
2004					
Age Group	Severe	Moderate	Mild	Not reported/ unknown	Total
0-14	531	178	149	110	968
15-24	1625	585	555	878	3643

(d) Mental handicap

2003					
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
2004					
Age Group	IQ <25	IQ 25-49	IQ 50-70	Not reported/ unknown	Total
0-14	365	937	1463	230	2995
15-24	606	2291	4791	1498	9186

(e) Mental illness

2003				
Age Group	Psychoses	Neuroses	Other mental disorders	Total
0-14	14	2	7	23
15-24	225	33	62	320
2004				
Age Group	Psychoses	Neuroses	Other mental disorders	Total
0-14	11	2	5	18
15-24	208	27	51	286

(f) Speech impairment

Age Group	2003 Total	2004 Total
0-14	803	768
15-24	884	967

(g) Visceral disability/Chronic illness

Age Group	2003 Total	2004 Total
0-14	349	324
15-24	1466	1366

(h) Autism

Age Group	2003 Total	2004 Total
0-14	986	1010
15-24	1070	1128

Trend:

Table 3.16(a-h) shows the number of youths in Hong Kong in 2003 and 2004 who are registered as having physical and mental disability. These figures exclude many with minor disabilities. Although most of the figures other than autism and speech impairment are lower for 2004 than 2003, the limitations of the data make it hard to draw any substantive conclusions.

Data Source:

Health & Welfare Bureau, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update:

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Chapter Four: Employment and Unemployment

23. Employed youth population

Table 4.1a: Number* of employed persons by age and sex (1991-2005)

Sex/Age	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	No.							
Male								
15-19	57 300	56 000	51 100	44 900	41 500	43 000	44 700	37 700
20-29	429 900	411 100	411 200	405 200	387 400	398 100	402 900	384 100
Female								
15-19	47 400	39 900	34 900	34 000	32 200	34 500	34 000	33 300
20-29	400 300	387 000	389 700	395 900	390 700	405 800	412 900	405 300
Both sexes								
15-19	104 600	95 900	86 000	78 900	73 700	77 500	78 700	71 000
20-29	830 200	798 100	801 000	801 000	778 100	803 900	815 900	789 400

Sex/Age	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	No.						
Male							
15-19	34 600	32 200	29 300	27 000	26 300	26 900	29 100
20-29	367 200	373 900	359 800	342 300	337 200	341 900	340 900
Female							
15-19	28 000	26 900	26 200	27 600	24 800	26 700	23 000
20-29	401 100	409 500	401 100	378 200	363 400	370 200	376 900
Both sexes							
15-19	62 600	59 100	55 500	54 700	51 100	53 600	52 200
20-29	768 300	783 300	760 900	720 500	700 600	712 100	717 800

Note : *Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred. General Household Survey fourth quarter data for each year.

Note : End-of-year population statistics used for scaling

Table 4.1b: Percentage of employed persons by age and sex (1991-2005)

Sex/Age	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	Percent														
Male															
15-19	26.3	26.3	24.4	20.8	19.0	18.4	18.8	15.8	14.5	13.7	12.9	12.0	11.6	11.8	12.7
20-29	82.4	81.8	83.8	83.8	81.4	82.3	84.1	81.0	77.8	79.7	77.6	75.3	74.6	75.7	76.0
Female															
15-19	23.7	20.4	17.8	17.1	15.9	15.4	14.8	14.4	12.3	12.1	12.2	13.0	11.5	12.3	10.5
20-29	75.4	74.9	76.0	77.1	76.1	77.1	78.3	76.9	75.6	76.9	77.8	77.6	75.1	76.1	76.6
Both sexes															
15-19	25.0	23.5	21.2	19.0	17.5	16.9	16.8	15.1	13.5	12.9	12.5	12.5	11.6	12.0	11.6
20-29	78.9	78.3	79.8	80.4	78.6	79.6	81.1	78.8	76.6	78.2	77.7	76.5	74.9	75.9	76.3

Note : End-of-year population statistics used for scaling

Trend:

The percentage of employed young people aged 15-19 dropped from 25.0% in 1991 to 11.6% in both 2003 and 2005. The trends for males and females are similar except for females generally having lower employment rates, probably reflecting the larger proportion of females who engage in higher education (See Table 4.1a-b).

Data Source:

General Household Survey, Census and Statistics Department, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update:

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24. Underemployed youth population and rate

Table 4.2a: Number of underemployed persons and underemployment rate (UDR) by age and sex (1991-1995)

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

Notes: Figures are rounded to the nearest hundred.;

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

Table 4.2b: Number of underemployed persons and underemployment rate (UDR) by age and sex (1996-2000)

Sex/Age group		Year									
		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
		No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate
		('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%
Male	15-19	1.2	2.4	1.1	2.2	1.5	3.2	3.0	6.3	2.2	5.1
	20-29	6.4	1.5	3.9	0.9	10.4	2.5	13.5	3.3	11.0	2.7
	30-39	12.5	2.0	7.5	1.2	17.3	2.9	17.4	3.0	15.2	2.7
	40-49	13.0	2.7	9.4	1.8	21.1	3.9	24.1	4.4	24.3	4.3
	50-59	6.4	2.7	5.2	2.1	10.3	3.9	10.4	3.8	11.8	4.0
	60 and over	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.3	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1
	Total	41.5	2.2	28.4	1.5	63.3	3.2	71.3	3.6	67.5	3.4
Female	15-19	0.3	0.9	0.5	1.3	1.1	2.6	1.7	4.4	1.6	4.4
	20-29	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.3	2.6	0.6	4.0	1.0	3.6	0.8
	30-39	2.6	0.6	1.9	0.4	4.2	0.9	5.2	1.1	4.6	1.0
	40-49	4.1	1.6	3.6	1.3	6.6	2.3	9.9	3.2	10.4	3.2
	50-59	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.7	3.3	3.3	4.1	3.7	4.7	3.8
	60 and over	0.5	2.2	0.3	1.3	0.8	3.8	0.8	3.6	1.2	6.0
	Total	10.5	0.8	8.8	0.7	18.5	1.4	25.6	1.9	26.1	1.8
Both sexes	15-19	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.6	2.9	4.7	5.5	3.7	4.8
	20-29	7.7	0.9	5.0	0.6	13.0	1.5	17.5	2.1	14.5	1.7
	30-39	15.2	1.4	9.3	0.9	21.4	2.0	22.6	2.2	19.8	1.9
	40-49	17.2	2.3	13.0	1.6	27.6	3.4	33.9	4.0	34.7	3.9
	50-59	7.9	2.5	6.7	2.0	13.6	3.8	14.4	3.7	16.5	4.0
	60 and over	2.5	1.9	1.6	1.3	3.6	3.0	3.7	3.2	4.2	3.6
	Total	52.0	1.6	37.1	1.1	81.8	2.5	96.9	2.9	93.5	2.8

Notes: Figures are rounded to the nearest hundred.;

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

Table 4.2c: Number of underemployed persons and underemployment rate (UDR) by age and sex (2001-2005)

Sex/Age group		Year									
		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
		No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate
		('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%
Male	15-19	2.0	5.2	2.0	4.9	2.7	7.1	2.1	5.5	1.9	5.3
	20-29	9.7	2.5	11.8	3.1	13.7	3.6	12.8	3.5	9.7	2.6
	30-39	14.2	2.6	16.2	3.0	17.5	3.4	15.4	3.1	11.6	2.4
	40-49	22.0	3.8	26.6	4.5	29.4	4.9	26.2	4.3	23.1	3.8
	50-59	10.7	3.4	13.5	4.2	14.8	4.3	16.1	4.5	17.0	4.5
	60 and over	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.9	2.8	3.2	2.8	3.1
	Total	60.9	3.1	72.9	3.7	80.8	4.1	75.3	3.9	66.1	3.3
Female	15-19	1.4	4.1	1.6	4.8	1.8	5.7	1.5	4.5	1.2	4.0
	20-29	3.1	0.7	4.0	1.0	6.5	1.7	5.1	1.3	3.7	1.0
	30-39	4.7	1.0	5.2	1.0	8.4	1.7	7.0	1.4	5.3	1.0
	40-49	10.0	2.8	13.6	3.4	15.9	3.8	16.1	3.7	13.1	2.8
	50-59	4.7	3.4	7.0	4.4	8.9	5.2	10.4	5.5	8.7	4.3
	60 and over	0.7	3.4	0.8	3.5	1.0	4.5	1.0	4.6	0.7	3.1
	Total	24.5	1.7	32.3	2.1	42.5	2.8	41.0	2.6	32.5	2.0
Both sexes	15-19	3.4	4.7	3.6	4.8	4.6	6.4	3.6	5.1	3.1	4.7
	20-29	12.8	1.6	15.8	2.0	20.2	2.6	17.8	2.4	13.4	1.8
	30-39	19.0	1.8	21.5	2.1	25.9	2.5	22.4	2.2	16.8	1.7
	40-49	32.1	3.4	40.2	4.1	45.4	4.4	42.3	4.0	36.2	3.4
	50-59	15.3	3.4	20.5	4.2	23.7	4.6	26.5	4.9	25.7	4.4
	60 and over	2.9	2.5	3.6	3.1	3.6	3.3	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.1
	Total	85.5	2.5	105.2	3.0	123.3	3.5	116.2	3.3	98.7	2.8

Notes: Figures are rounded to the nearest hundred.;

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

Trend: In 2005, the underemployment rate for youth aged 15-19 dropped to 4.7% as compared to a peak of 6.4% in 2003 and the low of 0.6% in 1991. For young females aged 15-19, the underemployment rate in 2005 was 4.0% as compared to 5.3% for young males. (See Table 4.2)

Data Source: Census and Statistics Department, 2006 General Household Survey

Approximate Date of Next Update: Summer 2007

25. Unemployed youth population and rate

Table 4.3: Number of unemployed persons and unemployment rate (UDR) by age and sex (1991-2005)

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

Sex/Age	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male										
15-19	6200	12.6	4600	9.4	9700	20.5	13200	27.6	10100	23.9
20-29	18100	4.4	13800	3.3	28600	6.9	38800	9.6	27400	6.8
Female										
15-19	4900	12.3	4200	10.9	8500	20.3	9700	25.8	8200	23.4
20-29	11900	2.8	9400	2.2	19000	4.5	23500	5.5	20700	4.8
Both sexes										
15-19	11100	12.5	8800	10.0	18200	20.4	22900	26.8	18300	23.7
20-29	30000	3.6	23200	2.8	47600	5.7	62300	7.5	48000	5.8

Sex/Age	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male										
15-19	9800	25.1	13800	34.0	12700	32.6	11000	29.0	8900	24.3
20-29	30800	7.9	40000	10.5	43600	11.6	33600	9.1	30100	8.2
Female										
15-19	7200	21.4	9200	26.4	8800	27.3	7400	22.6	5500	18.7
20-29	19500	4.6	24500	6.1	23400	6.1	18500	4.8	17200	4.5
Both sexes										
15-19	17000	23.4	22900	30.5	21500	30.2	18400	26.1	14300	21.8
20-29	50300	6.2	64400	8.3	66900	8.8	52200	6.9	47300	6.3

Note : Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.

Figures of small magnitude are suppressed owing to large sampling error

Trend:

In 2005, 14 300 (21.8%) of those youth aged 15-19 in the labor force were unemployed, compared with the peak of 22 900 (30.5%) in 2002. Young males were more likely than young females to be unemployed (8 900 males (24.3%) compared with 5 500 females (18.7%) aged 15-19 in 2005). (See Table 4.3)

Data Source: Census and Statistics Department, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update: Summer 2007

26. Economically Inactive Youth Population

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

Sex/ Age Group		1991		1996		2001	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Male	0-14	599 044	56.0	596 253	50.4	574 357	43
	15-19	138 215	12.9	152 912	12.9	180 665	13.5
	20-24	32 944	3.1	45 633	3.9	55 963	4.2
Female	0-14	552 872	33.7	554 785	30.0	535 060	27.7
	15-19	140 051	8.5	155 589	8.4	177 979	9.2
	20-24	36 556	2.2	52 492	2.8	61 594	3.2
Both Sexes	0-14	1 151 916	42.5	1 151 038	37.9	1 109 417	33.9
	15-19	278 266	10.3	308 501	10.2	358 644	11.0
	20-24	69 500	2.6	98 125	3.2	117 557	3.6

Table 4.5: Economically inactive persons aged 15-24 by sex, age and whether studying for 2002 - 2005

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	177300	96.3	6800	3.7	184200	100.0
	20 - 24	57200	89.8	6500	10.2	63700	100.0	55700	90.2	6100	9.8	61700	100.0
	Total	235400	94.7	13300	5.3	248700	100.0	233000	94.8	12900	5.2	245900	100.0
Female	15 - 19	173100	97.0	5400	3.0	178500	100.0	174300	97.0	5400	3.0	179700	100.0
	20 - 24	50300	81.3	11600	18.7	61800	100.0	48900	81.7	10900	18.3	59900	100.0
	Total	223400	92.9	17000	7.1	240300	100.0	223200	93.2	16400	6.8	239600	100.0
Both sexes	15 - 19	351300	96.6	12200	3.4	363400	100.0	351600	96.6	12300	3.4	363900	100.0
	20 - 24	107500	85.6	18100	14.4	125500	100.0	104600	86.0	17000	14.0	121600	100.0
	Total	458700	93.8	30300	6.2	489000	100.0	456200	94.0	29300	6.0	485500	100.0

Sex/ Age group		2004						2005					
		Whether studying				Total		Whether studying				Total	
		Yes		No				Yes		No			
		Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
Male	15 - 19	181000	96.2	7100	3.8	188100	100.0	185000	96.9	5900	3.1	190900	100.0
	20 - 24	57900	89.6	6700	10.4	64600	100.0	60500	90.4	6400	9.6	66900	100.0
	Total	238900	94.5	13800	5.5	252700	100.0	245500	95.2	12300	4.8	257800	100.0
Female	15 - 19	180000	97.7	4200	2.3	184200	100.0	183800	97.4	4900	2.6	188800	100.0
	20 - 24	50800	81.4	11600	18.6	62400	100.0	52300	82.4	11200	17.6	63400	100.0
	Total	230800	93.6	15800	6.4	246600	100.0	236100	93.6	16100	6.4	252200	100.0
Both sexes	15 - 19	361000	97.0	11300	3.0	372300	100.0	368800	97.1	10900	2.9	379700	100.0
	20 - 24	108700	85.6	18300	14.4	127000	100.0	112700	86.5	17600	13.5	130300	100.0
	Total	469700	94.1	29600	5.9	499300	100.0	481600	94.4	28400	5.6	510000	100.0

Trend:

There has been small increase in percentage of youth pursuing education in the school amongst the economically inactive from 96.6% of those aged 15-19 in both 2002 and 2003 to 97.0% in 2004 and 97.1% in 2005. (See Table 4.4-4.5)

Data Source:

Census and Statistics Department, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2007

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	2002	2003	2004	2005
15-19	M	77.4	62.6	49.2	49.3	47.4	47.8	42.3	38.9	40.4	39.1	37.9	36.4
	F	66.3	51.2	39.4	38.2	41.7	37.7	35.1	33.1	34.4	32.4	32.3	29.1
20-29	M	538.0	441.5	416.2	416.8	412.7	406.0	401.2	389.9	380.2	375.9	371.2	367.8
	F	431.8	408.1	417.7	422.3	424.3	424.6	430.1	420.1	403.5	385.9	384.1	389.3

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	2002	2003	2004	2005
15-19	M	34.5	29.4	22.0	21.2	20.0	20.2	18.0	17.0	18.0	17.4	16.9	16.0
	F	31.7	25.7	18.5	17.0	18.2	16.6	15.7	15.3	16.2	15.2	15.0	13.4
20-29	M	93.5	91.8	88.1	87.6	87.8	87.1	86.6	84.7	83.9	83.9	83.7	82.7
	F	77.8	80.6	80.6	80.4	80.6	80.6	81.1	80.4	80.8	80.6	80.2	79.9

Trend:

As might be expected, participation in the labour force varies by age. Those in the younger age groups of 15-19 show a lower participation rate, with those aged 20-29 showing a 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 youth labour participation rates have been steadily decreasing except among females aged 20-29, where it has stayed stable at around 80% (See Table 4.6-4.7).

Data Source:

Census and Statistics Department, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2007

28. Present occupation of employed youth

Table 4.8: Working Youths by Occupation, 1991, 1996, 2001 - 2005

Occupation	1991	1996	2001	2002
	Working Youths			
	Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)			
Managers and administrators	7 417 (1.6)	7 479 (1.8)	3 880 (1.0)	2 000 (0.6)
Professionals	8 943 (1.9)	15 178 (3.6)	15 318 (3.9)	12 100 (3.6)
Associate professionals	57 522 (12.5)	58 905 (14.1)	65 576 (16.5)	52 300 (15.5)
Clerks	140 844 (30.5)	133 720 (32.1)	107 358 (27.1)	92 400 (27.4)
Service workers and shop sales workers	97 009 (21.0)	87 568 (21.0)	93 494 (23.6)	81 600 (24.2)
Craft and related workers	64 472 (14.0)	49 421 (11.9)	38 833 (9.8)	33 700 (10.0)
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	35 976 (7.8)	14 343 (3.4)	8 871 (2.2)	6 900 (2.0)
Elementary occupations ⁽²⁾	45 664 (9.9)	46 918 (11.3)	62 066 (15.7)	56 400 (16.7)
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)

Occupation	2003	2004	2005
	Working Youths		
	Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)		
Managers and administrators	1 600 (0.5)	1 600 (0.5)	1 200 (0.4)
Professionals	11 200 (3.4)	12 000 (3.4)	12 200 (3.5)
Associate professionals	47 700 (14.4)	52 300 (15)	56 400 (16.1)
Clerks	87 500 (26.3)	88 400 (25.4)	87 400 (24.9)
Service workers and shop sales workers	85 400 (25.7)	98 100 (28.1)	104 300 (29.7)
Craft and related workers	30 200 (9.1)	27 300 (7.8)	24 700 (7.0)
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6 900 (2.1)	7 500 (2.2)	7 200 (2)
Elementary occupations ⁽²⁾	61 400 (18.5)	61 000 (17.5)	57 300 (16.3)
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	* *	* *	* *
Total	332 100 (100.0)	348 600 (100.0)	350 900 (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.*
(3) *Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.*
(4) *Working Youths – Aged 15-24*
** Statistics are suppressed due to large sample error.*

Trend:

When looking at the various occupational groupings, it can be seen that youth in Hong Kong work primarily in clerical or service and shop sales jobs. In 2005, 55% of the working youth were found in these occupational fields. (See Table 4.8)

Data Source:

Census and Statistics Department, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2007

29. Present industry of employed youth

Table 4.9: Working Youths by Industry, 1991, 1996, 2001 - 2005

Industry	1991	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	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)	15 500 (4.5)	14 300 (4.1)
Construction	21 114 (4.6)	27 258 (6.5)	26 025 (6.6)	27 600 (8.2)	23 600 (7.1)	21 400 (6.1)	19 400 (5.5)
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)	117 900 (35.5)	129 900 (37.3)	139 300 (39.7)
Transport, storage and Communications	41 042 (8.9)	43 276 (10.4)	39 858 (10.1)	30 900 (9.2)	30 900 (9.3)	31 200 (9.0)	30 400 (8.7)
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	62 709 (13.6)	62 242 (14.9)	62 053 (15.7)	43 300 (12.8)	37 200 (11.2)	41 100 (11.8)	42 400 (12.1)
Community, social and personal services	89 296 (19.3)	95 035 (22.8)	113 976 (28.8)	96 800 (28.7)	103 900 (31.3)	108 200 (31.0)	104 200 (29.7)
Others⁽²⁾	6 785 (1.5)	5 459 (1.3)	2 130 (0.5)	1 000 (0.3)	1 100 (0.3)	1 300 (0.4)	800 (0.2)
Total	461 992 (100.0)	416 920 (100.0)	396 381 (100.0)	337 500 (100.0)	332 100 (100.0)	348 600 (100.0)	350 900 (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.

Trend:

When examining working youths by industry in 2005, it can be noted that (39.7%) of young workers are found in the service industries including wholesale, retail trade and restaurants, up from 26.6% in 1991. However, there is also a significant proportion of young workers in community, social and personal services in 2005 (29.7%), up from 19.3% in 1991 (See Table 4.9).

Data Source:

Census and Statistics Department, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2007

30. Economically Inactive Youth

Table 4.10: Youths in the Economically Inactive Population by Economic Activity Status, 1991, 1996, 2001 - 2005

Economic Activity Status	Economically Inactive Population						
	1991	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	Youths						
	Number (Percentage)						
Home-makers	14 852 (4.3)	15 745 (3.9)	14 362 (3.0)	7 000 (1.4)	5 600 (1.1)	5 500 (1.1)	5 100 (1.0)
Students	320 990 (92.3)	379 838 (93.4)	437 274 (91.8)	457 500 (93.6)	455 000 (93.7)	468 100 (93.8)	480 300 (94.2)
Other economically inactive persons	11 924 (3.4)	11 043 (2.7)	24 565 (5.2)	24 500 (5.0)	24 900 (5.1)	25 600 (5.1)	24 600 (4.8)
Total	347 766 (100.0)	406 626 (100.0)	476 201 (100.0)	489 000 (100.0)	485 500 (100.0)	499 300 (100.0)	510 000 (100.0)

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 4.10 shows that the number of students has increased from 320 990 in 1991 to 480 300 in 2005.

Data Source:

Census and Statistics Department, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2007

31. Youth employment in relation to previous industry

Table 4.11: Unemployed persons (UE) aged 15-29 by previous industry (1996-2005)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	Both Sexes									
Manufacturing	4 600	3 100	5 200	5 400	3 400	3 800	3 700	4 200	2 200	2 300
Construction	3 200	2 900	7 600	11 100	8 100	7 700	11 300	11 000	7 800	6 200
Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	14 000	11 000	22 400	28 100	23 600	23 800	31 200	30 300	24 000	21 600
Transport, storage and communications	3 600	2 900	5 100	7 200	5 300	6 200	7 000	7 600	6 000	5 300
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	2 600	2 300	5 700	6 000	4 700	5 400	6 900	7 500	5 600	4 500
Community, social and personal services	3 800	3 000	5 100	6 900	5 800	6 600	9 800	10 700	8 900	6 800
Others	100	100	100	200	100	100	100	200	100	0
Overall	31 800	25 300	51 300	64 800	51 100	53 600	69 900	71 400	54 700	46 700

Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.

Trend:

In 2005, the number of unemployed youth is larger in all sectors except manufacturing than in 1996, but lower in all sectors except manufacturing, when compared to 2004 (See Table 4.11).

Data Source:

Census and Statistics Department, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update:

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Chapter Five: Substance Abuse and Crim

32. Reported Drug Abusers

Table 5.1a: Number of drug abusers reported to the CRDA by age and sex, 1997-2005

By age and sex	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Aged under 21									
Male	2390	2131	1852	2808	2850	2044	1587	1502	1531
Female	760	710	630	1211	1051	958	620	682	724
Both sexes	3150	2841	2482	4019	3901	3002	2207	2184	2255
Age 21 and over									
Male	13009	12707	12296	12545	12788	12736	11685	10696	9896
Female	1476	1444	1536	1770	1820	2228	1898	1972	1936
Both sexes	14485	14151	13832	14315	14608	14964	13583	12668	11832
All ages									
Male	15399	14838	14148	15353	15638	14780	13272	12198	11427
Female	2236	2154	2166	2981	2871	3186	2518	2654	2660
Both sexes	17635	16992	16314	18334	18509	17966	15790	14852	14087

Table 5.1b: Percentage of drug abusers reported to the CRDA by age and sex, 1997-2005 (Scaled by population size)

By age and sex	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Aged under 21									
Male	0.28%	0.25%	0.22%	0.35%	0.36%	0.26%	0.21%	0.20%	0.21%
Female	0.10%	0.09%	0.08%	0.16%	0.14%	0.13%	0.09%	0.10%	0.10%
Both sexes	0.19%	0.17%	0.15%	0.26%	0.25%	0.20%	0.15%	0.15%	0.16%
Age 21 and over									
Male	0.54%	0.52%	0.50%	0.51%	0.51%	0.51%	0.46%	0.42%	0.38%
Female	0.06%	0.06%	0.06%	0.07%	0.07%	0.08%	0.07%	0.07%	0.07%
Both sexes	0.44%	0.43%	0.41%	0.42%	0.42%	0.43%	0.38%	0.35%	0.33%
All ages									
Male	0.47%	0.46%	0.43%	0.47%	0.47%	0.45%	0.40%	0.37%	0.34%
Female	0.07%	0.06%	0.06%	0.09%	0.08%	0.09%	0.07%	0.07%	0.07%
Both sexes	0.27%	0.26%	0.25%	0.27%	0.27%	0.26%	0.23%	0.21%	0.20%

Trend:

The number of youths under 21 reported as drug abusers to CRDA shows considerable fluctuation from a peak of 4 019 in 2000 down to 2 184 in 2004, with a trivial increase to 2 255 in 2005. Similarly the percentage of female youth reported hit a peak of 0.16% in 2000, with a low of 0.08% in 1999 and 0.10% in both 2004 and 2005. The percentage of male youth reported peaked in 2001 at 0.36% with a low of 0.20% in 2004 and a small increase in 2005 to 0.21% (See Table 5.1a-b).

Data Source:

Statistics Unit, Security Bureau, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2007

Table 5.2: Statistics on drug abusers reported to the CRDA by age of first abuse, 1997-2005

Age of first abuse	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Under 16	31.4	32.2	32.7	34.2	33.3	33.8	33.3	33.6	33.1
16-20	45.2	44.3	44.6	43.3	43.7	42.8	41.8	42.7	42.2
21-25	13.6	13.6	12.8	12.7	13.3	13.0	13.6	13.2	13.0
26-30	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.7	6.6	6.1

Table 5.3: Statistics on drug abusers (age <21) reported to the CRDA by educational attainment, 1997-2004

Educational attainment	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
No schooling/ kindergarten	0.3	0.2	@	@	-	@	@	@
Primary	4.3	4.0	3.4	8.0	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.2
Lower secondary	78.4	76.6	74.6	@	66.5	68.5	67.1	66.8
Upper secondary	17.1	18.9	21.6	91.2	30.9	28.6	30.0	29.8
Tertiary	@	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.3

@ - No. of cases is less than 6

Table 5.4: Statistics on drug abusers (age <21) reported to the CRDA by whether previously convicted, 1997-2005

Whether previously convicted	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Previously convicted	56.2	55.8	51.6	36.0	34.9	35.4	38.2	40.5	56.2
Not previously convicted	43.8	44.2	48.4	64.0	65.1	64.6	61.8	59.5	43.8

Trend:

According to the Central Registry of Drug Abuse (CRDA), there is an increasing educational attainment of youth reported to the CRDA, however as the educational attainment of youth is also increasing, this is not very illuminating. The age profile of youth reported has hardly changed in the last 5 years. While the proportion of new abusers hit a peak of at least 64% in 2000 to 2002, the proportion of new abusers reported in 2005 dropped back to 1997 levels at 43.8% (See Table 5.2-5.4).

Data Source:

Statistics Unit, Security Bureau, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2007

33. Types Of Drug Abused

Table 5.5: Statistics on drug abusers (age<21) reported to the CRDA by types of drug abused, 1997-2005

Type of drug abused Aged under 21	Year								
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Both Male and Female									
Heroin	1855	1490	1089	747	426	266	137	111	85
Ketamine	0	0	14	1279	1919	1757	1153	1480	1357
MDMA (Ecstasy)	49	51	290	1948	1701	928	635	813	1180
Cannabis	628	678	671	736	557	647	524	542	564
Methyl amphetamine (Ice)	415	441	383	381	348	204	124	141	180

Trend:

The type of drug abused has shown dramatic changes since 1997, with Ketamine and Ecstasy now dominant, with heroin dropping dramatically, cannabis staying steady and Ice showing a drop until 2003 then a small increase. (See Table 5.5)

Data Source:

Statistics Unit, Security Bureau, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2007

34. Reason for Drug Abuse

Table 5.6: Statistics on drug abusers (age<21) reported to the CRDA by reason for current drug use, 1997-2004

Reason for current drug use	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Avoid discomfort for its absence	23.4	25.2	23.5	10.6	6.8	5.8	5.0	5.9
Peer influence/To identify with peers	47.8	50.0	51.4	53.9	48.3	43.3	43.4	53.8
Curiosity	29.8	32.0	29.2	33.9	31.7	28.7	28.7	38.0
Relief of boredom/Depression/Anxiety	19.7	22.4	24.4	22.3	19.3	20.5	21.5	27.4
To seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction	12.9	21.1	21.7	35.1	28.9	28.9	24.4	30.2

Trend:

Central Registry of Drug Abuse also indicated that among reported young drug abusers, peer influence and to identify with peers followed by curiosity, seeking euphoria and the relief of boredom, depression, and anxiety were the main reasons for them to take drugs. Interestingly, the rise of seeking euphoria and decline of avoiding withdrawal mirror the replacement of heroin with ketamine and ecstasy (See Table 5.6)

Data Source:

Statistics Unit, Security Bureau, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2007

35. Young Smokers by Age and Sex

Table 5.7 Daily cigarette smokers by age and sex
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

Survey period : 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	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

Survey period : Nov - Feb 2003

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.

Trend: Comparing 2000 and 2003, the rate for male smokers 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 5.7)

Data Source: Thematic Household Survey, Census and Statistics Department, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update: Summer 2007

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

Age group / Sex	No. of cigarettes smoked per day								Average no. of cigarettes smoked per day	
	1 - 10		11 - 20		≥ 21		Total		Nov 2002-Feb 2003	Oct -Nov 2000
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%		
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	} 11.2 } 6.1 } 14.5 } 7.1	}	134.4	100.0	13	13
30 - 39	88.8	48.3	83.8	45.6			183.8	100.0	14	14
40 - 49	87.4	42.6	103.2	50.3			205.1	100.0	15	17
50 - 59	51.9	37.7	73.6	53.4			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

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 10-19. Table 5.9 indicates that 38.3% of the daily smokers aged 15-19 consumed more than 10 cigarettes per day. (See Table 5.8-5.9)

Data Source: Thematic Household Survey, Census and Statistics Department, 2006
Approximate Date of Next Update: Summer 2007

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

Survey period : Nov 2002 – Feb 2003

Note : [#]Multiple answers were allowed.

Trend:

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. (See Table 5.10)

Data Source:

Thematic Household Survey, Census and Statistics Department, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2007

38. Young Offenders Arrested by Police

Table 5.11a Number of Young Offenders Arrested for Crime

	2002						2003					
	Aged 10-15 *			Total			Aged 10-15 *			Total		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Shop Theft	991	906	1 897	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

	2004					
	Aged 10-15			Total		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Shop Theft	753	701	1454	4395	3942	8337
Miscellaneous Thefts	801	203	1004	4620	1242	5862
Wounding & Serious Assault	97	11	108	1138	138	1276
Disorder/Fighting in Public Place	105	7	112	2713	746	3459
Serious Narcotics Offences	31	8	39	2205	507	2712
Others	1861	319	2180	17969	3376	21345
Total	3648	1249	4897	33040	9951	42991

* Aged 7-15 before 1.7.2003

Table 5.11b Percentage of Young Offenders Arrested for Crime by Gender

	2002						2003					
	Aged 10-15 *			Total			Aged 10-15 *			Total		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Shop Theft	52.2%	47.8%	100%	53.6%	46.4%	100%	45.6%	54.4%	100%	52.0%	48.0%	100%
Miscellaneous Thefts	78.3%	21.7%	100%	78.7%	21.3%	100%	82.0%	18.0%	100%	79.0%	21.0%	100%
Wounding & Serious Assault	76.5%	23.5%	100%	85.9%	14.1%	100%	81.1%	18.9%	100%	86.2%	13.8%	100%
Disorder/Fighting in Public Place	77.0%	23.0%	100%	83.2%	16.8%	100%	88.1%	11.9%	100%	82.1%	17.9%	100%
Serious Narcotics Offences	70.4%	29.6%	100%	82.5%	17.5%	100%	63.6%	36.4%	100%	82.3%	17.7%	100%
Others	83.9%	16.1%	100%	84.8%	15.2%	100%	88.0%	12.0%	100%	85.7%	14.3%	100%
Total	70.6%	29.4%	100%	77.8%	22.2%	100%	72.4%	27.6%	100%	77.5%	22.5%	100%

	2004					
	Aged 10-15			Total		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Shop Theft	51.8%	48.2%	100%	52.7%	47.3%	100%
Miscellaneous Thefts	79.8%	20.2%	100%	78.8%	21.2%	100%
Wounding & Serious Assault	89.8%	10.2%	100%	89.2%	10.8%	100%
Disorder/Fighting in Public Place	93.8%	6.3%	100%	78.4%	21.6%	100%
Serious Narcotics Offences	79.5%	20.5%	100%	81.3%	18.7%	100%
Others	85.4%	14.6%	100%	84.2%	15.8%	100%
Total	74.5%	25.5%	100%	76.9%	23.1%	100%

* Aged 7-15 before 1.7.2003

Trend:

Data collected by the Hong Kong Police Force in 2004 showed that 29.7% of juvenile offenders aged 10-15 were arrested for shop theft. (See Table 5.11a-b)

Data Source:

Hong Kong Police Force, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2007

39. Admission of Young Remands

Table 5.12 Admission of Young Remands by Category

	Male				Female			
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004
(1) For hearing in:								
(a) District Court								
Under 21 years	15	22	35	69	7	7	7	14
21 years and over	275	229	282	468	42	49	55	55
(b) Magistrates' Courts								
Under 21 years	565	587	618	637	280	217	152	198
21 years and over	5 017	5 340	6 260	6 290	1 488	1 703	2 237	2 655
(2) For trial at the High Court								
Under 21 years	8	3	12	3	1	2	-	-
21 years and over	55	52	35	49	5	5	9	6
(3) Pending suitability report for sentence to a drug addiction treatment centre								
Under 21 years	471	399	243	303	65	40	23	59
21 years and over	2 446	2 094	1 876	1 969	289	308	299	326
(4) Pending suitability report for sentence to a training centre								
Under 21 years	43	39	40	46	128	160	117	104
(5) Pending suitability report for sentence to a detention centre								
Under 21 years	1 163	1 183	1 034	945	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
21 years and over	262	248	261	241	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(6) Pending suitability report for sentence to a rehabilitation centre *								
Under 21 years	-	19	25	52	-	20	57	58
Total:	10 320	10 215	10 721	11 072	2 305	2 511	2 956	3 475

* Started operation on 11 July 2002

Trend:

Table 5.12 indicates the number of admission of remands of Correctional Services Department by gender and category from 2001-2004. In Hong Kong young men are considerably more likely than young women to be charged with offences. In 2004, there were 2 055 male youth aged under 21 charged with offences as compared to 433 female youth. Thus, males comprised 82.6% of those youth aged under 21 charged with offences.

Data Source:

Correctional Services Department, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2007

40. Admission of Young Convicted Prisoner

Table 5.13 Admission of Young Convicted Prisoners/Inmates by Category

	Male				Female			
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004
Convicted Prisoners/Inmates								
(1) Sentenced to imprisonment Under 21 years	434	445	473	648	1350	2143	1573	1497
(2) Recalled to a prison Under 21 years	7	4	4	2	-	2	-	-
(3) Sentenced to undergo detention in a drug addiction treatment centre Under 21 years	191	181	134	130	42	24	15	29
(4) Recalled to a drug addiction treatment Centre Under 21 years	41	38	27	15	15	11	4	3
(5) Sentenced to undergo detention in a training Centre Under 21 years	206	176	128	163	16	19	9	24
(6) Recalled to a training centre Under 21 years	102	97	83	95	13	10	12	11
(7) Sentenced to undergo detention in a detention centre Under 21 years	330	377	286	296	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(8) Recalled to a detention centre Under 21 years	68	67	77	66	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(9) Sentenced to undergo detention in a rehabilitation centre * Under 21 years	-	73	185	218	-	26	50	61
Total	1 379	1 458	1 397	1 633	1 436	2 235	1 633	1 625

* Started operation on 11 July 2002

Trend:

Table 5.13 indicates the number of admission of prisoners/inmates of Correctional Services Department by gender and category, which indicates an increasing number of male and female youth sentenced to detention in a rehabilitation centre and decreasing numbers of females sentenced to imprisonment, while the number of male youth sentenced to imprisonment has jumped in 2004 to 648 from 473 in 2003.

Data Source:

Correctional Services Department, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2007

41. Rehabilitation and Treatment

Table 5.14 Male Prisoners/Inmates by Type of Correctional Programme and Age group upon Conviction (1993-2004)

Programme/Age	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Prison												
Under 21 years	891	885	872	745	625	642	670	498	434	445	473	648
Drug Addiction Training Centre												
Under 16 years	22	17	27	14	9	5	3	5	2	3	3	3
16-20 years	352	564	568	569	400	278	191	132	189	178	131	127
Training Centre												
Under 16 years	39	46	35	22	21	13	20	16	20	17	9	16
16-20 years	371	392	372	275	188	206	213	218	186	159	119	147
Detention Centre												
Under 16 years	45	50	33	33	21	24	27	27	27	55	51	62
16-20 years	273	246	255	215	181	150	179	270	303	322	235	234
21-24 years	43	56	45	58	47	37	32	50	57	57	72	54
Rehabilitation Centre *												
Under 16 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	27	35
16-20 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	158	183

* Started operation on 11 July 2002

Trend:

Table 5.14 summarizes the admission of male prisoners and inmates by type of correctional programme over a twelve year period. It can be seen that young male prisoners aged under 21 have consistently decreased over the last ten years, until 2004, which has jumped back to the 1999 levels.

Data Source:

Correctional Services Department, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update:

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Table 5.15 Female Prisoners/Inmates by Type of Correctional Programme and Age group upon Conviction (1993-2004)

Programme/Age	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Prison												
Under 21 years	252	434	626	546	469	345	347	610	1 350	2 143	1 573	1 497
Drug Addiction Training Centre												
Under 21 years	52	98	116	119	64	49	39	29	42	24	15	29
Training Centre												
Under 21 years	18	44	36	24	33	13	31	18	16	19	9	24
Rehabilitation Centre *												
Under 21 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	17	16
21 years and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	33	45

* Started operation on 11 July 2002

* Prisoners include illegal entrants and immigrants who have breached their conditions of stay.

Trend:

Table 5.15 summarizes the admission of female prisoners and inmates by type of correctional programme over a twelve year period. It can be seen that young females prisoners aged under 21 jumped up dramatically in 2002 because of immigration offences, but has since dropped.

Data Source:

Correctional Services Department, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2007

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 - 2005

<u>Age group</u>	<u>2002</u>			<u>2003</u>			<u>2004</u>			<u>2005</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Both sexes</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Both sexes</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\$)		
15 – 24	7 000	6 500	7 000	7 000	6 000	6 500	6 500	6 000	6 000	6 500	6 000	6 400
25 and over	12 000	9 000	10 500	12 000	8 100	10 000	12 000	8 100	10 200	12 000	8 200	10 300
Overall	11 700	8 000	10 000	11 000	8 000	10 000	11 000	8 000	9 600	11 000	8 000	9 900

Note : Figures are rounded to the nearest hundred and exclude unpaid family workers.

Trend:

Median monthly income from main employment of working youth in 2005 has shown some rebound from the decline of 2003 and 2004, but is still below the levels of 2002 (See Table 6.1).

Data Source:

Census and Statistics Department, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2007

43. Youth Receiving Student Finance Assistance

Table 6.2: Student Finance Assistance Scheme - Summary of Statistics

	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005
Eligible student enrolment	2 656	1 690 (1 844*)	1 206 (1 320#)	687 (771@)	26 (28^)
No. of applications received	1 186	741 (895*)	488 (602#)	273 (357@)	13 (15^)
No. of applications processed	1 186	741 (895*)	488 (602#)	273 (357@)	13 (15^)
No. of successful applications	1 089	643	441	256	13
No. of applicants receiving grants	974	604	416	246	12
No. of applicants receiving loan	1 065	643	441	256	13
Average amount of assistance	\$23 852	\$23 403	\$23 085	\$23 256	\$22 346
Average grant	\$7 833	\$7 639	\$7 503	\$7 474	\$7 525
Average loan	\$16 688	\$16 227	\$16 008	\$16 074	\$15 400
Total amount of grant	\$7.6m	\$4.6m	\$3.1m	\$1.8m	\$90 300
Total amount of loan offered	\$18.1m	\$10.4m	\$7.2m	\$4.2m	\$200 200
Total amount of loan accepted	\$17.8m	\$10.4m	\$7.1m	\$4.1m	\$200 200

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

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

@ including 84 applicants opted for Financial Assistance Scheme for Post-Secondary Students.

^ including 2 applicants opted for Financial Assistance Scheme for Post-Secondary Students.

Trend:

The amount of student finance assistance decreased from over \$25m in 2000/2001 to less than \$300 000 in 2004/2005 due to replacement by other schemes (See Table 6.2).

Data Source:

Student Financial Assistance Agency, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2007

44. Post-Secondary Students Receiving Financial Assistance

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

	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006
Eligible student enrolment	10 106*	17 480*	17 819*	27 433*	37 077
No. of applications received	3 352 (4 093#)	5 706 (6 194#)	7 478 (7 751#)	12 648 (12 661#)	16 149
No. of applications completed	3 352 (4 093#)	5 706 (6 194#)	7 478 (7 751#)	12 648 (12 661#)	16 149
No. of successful applications	1 933 (1 933#)	3 547 (3 547#)	5 732 (5 958#)	8 724 (8 733#)	10 632
No. of applicants offered grant	630	1 283 (1 288#)	2 045 (2 046#)	3 603 (3 603#)	5 255
No. of applicants accepted grant	1 884 (2 433#)	1 281	2 044	3 593	5 228
No. of applicants offered loan	1 303	3 016 (3 391#)	3 687 (3 912#)	5 121 (5 130#)	5 377
Average amount of assistance ^	\$26 426	\$28 831	\$31 110	\$31 990	\$33 509
Average grant ^	\$37 610	\$40 101	\$41 375	\$39 372	\$39 508
Average loan ^	\$21 018	\$22 459	\$23 442	\$24 533	\$25 580
Total amount of grant	\$23.88m	\$51.41m	\$84.62m	\$141.80m	\$207.32m
Total amount of loan	\$34.76m	\$60.83m	\$77.44m	\$110.82m	\$124.64m
Total amount of grant/loan	\$58.64m	\$112.24m	\$162.06m	\$252.62m	\$331.96m

* including Shue Yan College continuing students who are also covered by the Student Finance Assistance Scheme.

including applications of Shue Yan College continuing students who opted for the Student Finance Assistance Scheme.

^ Approved grant and / or loan will be paid in one or more than one installment(s).

Trend:

The amount of financial assistance in grants and loans to post-secondary students has risen dramatically from \$59m in 2001/2002 to \$332m in 2005/2006 (See Table 6.3).

Data Source:

Student Financial Assistance Agency, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2007

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	2004/2005	2005/2006
No. of applications received	17 197	14 780	16 679	24 032	31 702	39 374	45 981	34 462
No. of applications approved	17 148	14 750	16 647	24 019	31 645	39 374	45 981	34 462
Total amount of loans offered	\$507.9m	\$427.5m	\$457.8m	\$755.7m	\$1,043.8m	\$1,304.3m	\$1,563.9m	\$1 353.9m
No. of applicants accepted	11 422	9 058	10 373	17 002	23 402	29 717	34 609	29 523
Total amount of loans accepted ^	\$348.4m	\$292m	\$318.8m	\$574.1m	\$814.4m	\$1,022.3m	\$1,186.9m	\$932.1m
Average amount of loans accepted ^	\$30 502.5	\$32 236.7	\$30 733.6	\$33 766.6	\$34 800.4	\$34 401	\$34 295	\$35 247

[^] Approved grant and / or loan will be paid in one or more than one installment(s).

Trend:

The total amount of non-means tested loans accepted has increased from \$348 million in 1998/1999 to \$932 million in 2005/2006, mainly because the number of applicants has increased, as the average amount of loans accepted has remained stable since 2001/2002 at around \$34 000 (See Table 6.4).

Data Source:

Student Financial Assistance Agency, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2007

46. Local Student Financial Assistance

Table 6.5 Local Student Finance Scheme - Summary of Statistics

	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006
Eligible student enrolment	78 554	80 503	81 775	80 694	80 537
No. of applications received	39 666	41 213	43 760	42 451	38 933
No. of application completed	39 666	41 213	43 760	42 451	38 933
No. of successful applications	34 119	35 694	37 590	36 287	34 035
No. of applicants with grant paid	33 840	35 442	37 315	36 007	33 807
No. of applicants offered loan	33 952	35 538	37 404	36 105	33 865
No. of applicants with loan paid	25 667	24 389	23 503	21 063	19 340
Average amount of assistance	\$39 934	\$39 367	\$38 796	\$38 765	\$39 339
Average grant	\$24 276	\$24 831	\$25 324	\$26 132	\$26 723
Average loan	\$21 053	\$21 530	\$21 843	\$22 111	\$22 518
Total amount of grant ^	\$821.50m	\$880.05m	\$944.95m	\$940.95m	\$903.41m
Total amount of loan					
- offered	\$684.15m	\$743.36m	\$802.34m	\$788.91m	\$761.87m
- accepted ^	\$540.99m	\$525.10m	\$513.38m	\$465.73m	\$435.51m

[^] Approved grant and / or loan will be paid in one or more than one installment(s).

Note: The Scheme is a means-tested Scheme providing assistance in the form of grant and/or loan to eligible full time local students of the eight University Grants Committee-funded institutions, the Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education, the Prince Philip Dental Hospital and the Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts.

Trend:

The total amount of grant has increased from \$822 million in 2001/2002 to \$945 million in 2003/2004 and then dropped to \$903 million in 2005/2006 while the total amount of loan accepted has decreased steadily from \$540.99 million in 2001/2002 to \$436 million in 2005/2006. (See Table 6.5)

Data Source:

Student Financial Assistance Agency, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2007

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	2004/2005	2005/2006
Total approved enrolment/population #	212 300	209 600	204 500	204 300	215 760	220 435	233 561
S4 - S5	156 400	152 500	147 700	147 700	157 009	160 916	161 901
S6 - S7	55 900	57 100	56 800	56 6 00	58 751	59 519	61 660
No. of applications received	105 843	103 012	102 039	97 901	98 066	97 595	94 370
S4 - S5	77 334	74 858	73 700	70 900	71 279	70 541	67 790
S6 - S7	28 509	28 154	28 339	27 001	26 787	27 054	26 298
No. of applications processed	105 843	103 012	102 039	97 901	98 066	97 595	94 370
No. of successful applications	98 685	95 321	95 286	97 115	97 604	97 308	94 088
S4 - S5	72 299	69 544	68 988	70 290	70 910	70 312	67 790
Half Fee Remission	56 764	53 623	51 719	51 215	49 655	48 147	48 009
Full Fee Remission	15 535	15 921	17 279	19 075	21 255	22 165	14 401
S6 - S7	26 386	25 777	26 288	26 825	26 694	26 996	26 298
Half Fee Remission	20 671	19 854	19 671	19 396	18 657	18 443	18 464
Full Fee Remission	5 715	5 923	6 617	7 429	8 037	8 553	7 834
Gazetted Fee*							
S4 - S5	\$5 050	\$5 050	\$5 050	\$5 050	\$5 050	\$5 050	\$5 320
S6 - S7	\$8 750	\$8 750	\$8 750	\$8 750	\$8 750	\$8 750	\$9 100

Data come from EMB

* Set by EMB for the public sector secondary schools

Trend:

The number of successful application for senior secondary fee remission has increased slowly from 209 600 in 2000/2001 to 233 561 in 2005/2006. The number of successful applications for full fee remission of Secondary 4-5 has dropped from 22 165 in 2004/2005 to 14 401 in 2005/2006 and the number of successful applications for full fee remission of Secondary 6-7 has also dropped from 8 553 in 2004/2005 to 7 834 in 2005/2006.

Data Source: Student Financial Assistance Agency, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update: Summer 2007

48. School Textbook Assistance

Table 6.7 School Textbook Assistance Scheme - Summary of Statistics

	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006
Eligible student enrolment *	880 227	885 412	923 900	917 400	882 757	867 420	848 472
No. of applications received	339 608	373 731	389 837	390 108	379 765	363 819	341 188
No. of applications processed	339 608	373 731	389 837	390 108	379 765	363 819	341 188
No. of Successful Applications	319 156	348 975	367 126	386 019	377 062	362 561	339 708
Primary	130 827	155 344	166 596	175 620	166 202	154 099	140 093
Half grant	102 927	121 494	128 359	128 980	118 171	109 422	104 365
Full grant	27 900	33 850	38 237	46 640	48 031	44 677	35 728
Secondary	188 329	193 631	200 530	210 399	210 860	208 462	199 615
Half grant	150 315	151 771	152 818	152 618	146 931	142 993	143 147
Full grant	38 014	41 860	47 712	57 781	63 929	65 469	56 468
Grant Rates							
P1 - P6	\$1 332	\$1 790	\$1 928	\$1 900	\$1 832	\$1 818	\$2 124
S1 - S3	\$1 756	\$2 546	\$2 682	\$2 484	\$2 482	\$2 552	\$2 416
S4	\$1 632	\$2 382	\$2 474	\$2 486	\$2 530	\$2 622	\$2 468
S5	\$960	\$1 516	\$1 540	\$1 470	\$1 432	\$1 416	\$1 512
S6	\$1 492	\$2 144	\$2 200	\$2 176	\$2 154	\$2 152	\$2 118
S7	\$422	\$840	\$850	\$970	\$944	\$1 014	\$942
Total amount of assistance provided	\$271.7m	\$426.5m	\$480.8m	\$505.2m	\$497.1m	\$486.7m	\$461.3m

* (1) Figures cover enrolment in local government, aided and private schools under the Direct Subsidy Scheme; but not those in private, English Schools Foundation schools and other international schools.

(2) Figures refer to the position as at September of the respective school years.

Trend:

The total amount of textbook allowance increased from 1999/2000 to 2002/2003 and then decreased slowly (See Table 6.7).

Data Source:

Student Financial Assistance Agency, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2007

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	2004/2005	2005/2006
No. of applications received/processed	213 179	218 520	225 167	229 853	230 430	301 564	270 731
School Sector	184 903	187 922	191 355	192 841	190 086	258 803	227 524
Tertiary Sector	28 276	30 598	33 812	37 012	40 344	42 761	43 207
No. of successful applications	196 899	201 455	209 150	212 766	215 666	279 185	262 106
School Sector	172 036	173 546	178 376	179 944	179 332	240 820	222 947
Tertiary Sector	24 863	27 909	30 774	32 822	36 334	38 365	39 159
Average subsidy							
School Sector	\$1 323	\$1 588	\$1 638	\$1 683	\$1 407	\$1 256	\$1 282
Tertiary Sector	\$2 288	\$2 917	\$2 843	\$2 858	\$2 584	\$2 577	\$2 565
Total amount of subsidy provided							
School Sector	\$227.7m	\$275.7m	\$292.1m	\$302.9m	\$252.4m	\$302.4m	\$285.8m
Tertiary Sector	\$ 56.9m	\$ 81.4m	\$ 87.5m	\$ 93.8m	\$ 93.9m	\$ 98.9m	\$100.4m

Trend:

The total student travel subsidy continues to rise for the tertiary sector from \$57 million in 1999/2000 to \$100 million in 2005/2006, while for the school sector, it has dropped from \$302 million in 2004/2005 to \$286 million in 2005/2006. However the average subsidies have dropped by more than 20% in the school sector from \$1,683 in 2002/2003 to \$1,282 in 2005/2006 and by more than 10% in the tertiary sector from \$2,917 in 2000/2001 to \$2,565 in 2004/2005 while the total number of successful applications has increased by more than 30% from 196 899 in 1999/2000 to 262 106 in 2005/2006 (See Table 6.8).

Data Source:

Student Financial Assistance Agency, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2007

50. Cross-net Travel Subsidy

Table 6.9 Cross-net Travel Subsidy Scheme - Summary of Statistics

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
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

Trend:

The average amount of cross-net travel subsidy remained stable from 2000-01 to 2002-03 for secondary students at around \$1 300, but dropped in 2003-04 to only \$1 066 although the number of applications did not increase in 2003-04 (See Table 6.9).

Data Source:

Student Financial Assistance Agency, 2006

Approximate Date of Next Update:

Summer 2007

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
15. United Nations
16. Home Affairs Department

Appendix B: References

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