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Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Common Core Document

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List of abbreviations

API	Announcement in the public interest
Basic Law	Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China
CAPO	Complaints Against Police Office
CEDAW	United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CMAB	Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau
CPCE	Committee on the Promotion of Civic Education
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSD	Correctional Services Department
DDO	Disability Discrimination Ordinance
EOC	Equal Opportunities Commission
ExCo	Executive Council
FSDO	Family Status Discrimination Ordinance
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HAD	Home Affairs Department
HKBOR	Hong Kong Bill of Rights
HKBORO	Hong Kong Bill of Rights Ordinance
HKSAR	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China
ICAC	Independent Commission Against Corruption
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
LegCo	Legislative Council
LWB	Labour and Welfare Bureau
NPC	National People's Congress
NPCSC	Standing Committee of the NPC
RDO	Race Discrimination Ordinance
RRU	Race Relations Unit
SDO	Sex Discrimination Ordinance
The ICC	Independent Commission Against Corruption Complaints Committee

The Police
UNCRPD
WoC

the Hong Kong Police Force
United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons
with Disabilities
Women's Commission

GENERAL INFORMATION

Demographic, economic, social and cultural characteristics

Relevant demographic indicators and social, economic and cultural indicators in respect of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (HKSAR) are at **Annex A**.

2. The population in Hong Kong at mid-2005 was 6.81 million. With the annual population growth ranging from 0.4% to 1.0% in recent years, the population at mid-2009 exceeded the 7 million mark (7.01 million). The population increase was mainly due to the continuous inflow of holders of Permit for Proceeding to Hong Kong and Macao from the Mainland of China and the natural increase during the period.

3. The majority of the population in Hong Kong are Chinese (95%). The number of ethnic minorities in Hong Kong was 342 198 (about 5% of the population) in 2006, which was more or less the same as the number in 2001. Nevertheless, there had been changes in the composition of ethnic minorities in the past five years. For example, the number of Indonesians increased markedly from 50 494 in 2001 to 87 840 in 2006, while their proportion in all ethnic minorities increased from 14.7% to 25.7%.

4. In terms of language most commonly used, 93.9% of Chinese aged five and over usually spoke Cantonese at home, followed by other Chinese dialects (other than Cantonese and Putonghua) (4.6%). On the other hand, among ethnic minorities aged five and over, English was the language most commonly spoken at home (46.7%), followed by Cantonese (32.4%).

5. Ageing of the population has continued. While the proportion of people aged under 15 fell from 16.5% in 2001 to 13.7% in 2006, the proportion of people aged 65 and over rose from 11.1% to 12.4%.

6. Hong Kong is a small and open economy. Hong Kong's per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2009 stood at around \$233,300. Its economy has become increasingly service-oriented over the past two decades, as manifested by a continued rise in the share of the service sectors in GDP from 73% in 1988 to 92% in 2008.

7. The diversification and restructuring of the economy will continue. The Government will consolidate the strengths of the traditional four pillar industries (namely financial services, tourism, trading and logistics, and professional services), and at the same time step up efforts to promote the growth of industries where Hong Kong enjoys clear advantage (including educational services, medical services, testing and certification services, environmental industries, innovation and technology, cultural and creative industries). The transformation towards a knowledge-based economy has led to a shift in manpower demand in favour of higher-skilled and better educated workers.

Constitutional, political and legal structure of the HKSAR

Constitutional document

8. In accordance with the provisions of Article 31 and sub-paragraph 13 of Article 62 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, and the relevant decisions of the National People's Congress (NPC) adopted at the Third Session of the Seventh NPC on 4 April 1990, the HKSAR was established on 1 July 1997. The Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (Basic Law) came into effect on 1 July 1997.

9. The Basic Law is the most important legal document for the HKSAR to exercise a high degree of autonomy. It prescribes the relationship between the Central Authorities and the HKSAR, fundamental duties of the residents and the social, political, cultural and other systems to be practised in the HKSAR.

10. Among other matters, the Basic Law provides that –

- (a) the NPC authorises the HKSAR to exercise a high degree of autonomy and enjoy executive, legislative and independent judicial power, including that of final adjudication. The power of final adjudication of the HKSAR shall be vested in the Court of Final Appeal established in the Region;
- (b) the executive authorities and legislature of the HKSAR shall be composed of permanent residents of Hong Kong;
- (c) under the principle of “one country, two systems”, the socialist system and policies shall not be practised in the HKSAR and Hong Kong’s previous capitalist system and way of life shall remain unchanged for 50 years;
- (d) the laws previously in force in Hong Kong, that is, the common law, rules of equity, ordinances, subordinate legislation and customary law shall be maintained, except for any that contravenes the Basic Law, and subject to any amendment by the legislature of the HKSAR;
- (e) national laws shall not be applied in the HKSAR except for those listed in Annex III to the Basic Law¹ and that the laws listed therein shall be applied locally by way of promulgation or legislation by the Region. The Standing Committee of the NPC (NPCSC) may add to or delete from the list of laws in Annex III after consulting the Committee for the Basic Law of the HKSAR and the HKSAR Government;
- (f) the HKSAR is authorised to conduct relevant external affairs on its own in accordance with the Basic Law using the name “Hong Kong, China”, maintain and develop relations and conclude and implement agreements with foreign states and regions and relevant international organisations in the appropriate fields, including the economic, trade, financial and monetary, shipping, communications, tourism, cultural and sports fields;
- (g) the HKSAR remains a free port, a separate customs territory and an international financial centre. The HKSAR Government shall, on its own, formulate monetary and financial policies, safeguard the free operation of financial business and financial markets, and regulate and supervise them in accordance with law. The HKSAR safeguards the free flow of capital within, into and out of the Region. The HKSAR issues and manages its own currency;
- (h) the HKSAR formulates its own policies on the development of education, science, culture, sports, labour and social services, and Hong Kong residents have the freedom of religious belief;
- (i) Hong Kong residents enjoy a wide range of freedoms and rights; and

¹ National laws listed in Annex III to the Basic Law are at **Annex B**.

- (j) the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), and international labour conventions as applied to Hong Kong shall remain in force and shall be implemented through the laws of the HKSAR.

The freedoms and rights of Hong Kong residents will be dealt with under the section below on “General framework for the protection and promotion of human rights”.

Political System

11. The Chief Executive of the HKSAR is the head of the Region, and is accountable to the Central People’s Government and the HKSAR in accordance with the provisions of the Basic Law. The Executive Council (ExCo) assists him in policy-making. The HKSAR Government formulates and implements policies, introduces bills, implements law and provides services to the community. The Legislative Council (LegCo) is the legislature of the HKSAR. District Councils – established in accordance with Articles 97 and 98 of the Basic Law – are consulted on district administration and other affairs. There is an independent judiciary.

Chief Executive

12. The Chief Executive leads the HKSAR Government and decides on government policies. He is responsible for the implementation of the Basic Law and other laws which, in accordance with the Basic Law, apply in the HKSAR. Moreover, he signs bills and budgets passed by the LegCo. He also nominates and reports to the Central People’s Government for appointment of principal officials. He appoints or removes judges of the courts at all levels and holders of public office in accordance with legal procedures. The Chief Executive also conducts, on behalf of the HKSAR Government, external affairs and other affairs as authorised by the Central Authorities.

13. The Basic Law provides that the Chief Executive of the HKSAR shall be selected by election or through consultations held locally and be appointed by the Central People’s Government. The method for selecting the Chief Executive shall be specified in the light of the actual situation in the HKSAR and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress.

The ultimate aim is the selection of the Chief Executive by universal suffrage upon nomination by a broadly representative nominating committee in accordance with democratic procedures.

Executive Council

14. The ExCo assists the Chief Executive in policy-making. Under Article 56 of the Basic Law, except for the appointment, removal and disciplining of officials and the adoption of measures in emergencies, the Chief Executive shall consult the ExCo before making important policy decisions, introducing bills to the LegCo, making subordinate legislation, or dissolving the LegCo. The Chief Executive in Council also determines appeals, petitions and objections under those ordinances that confer a statutory right of appeal. If the Chief Executive does not accept a majority opinion of the ExCo, he shall put the specific reasons on record.

15. The Council normally meets once a week. It is presided over by the Chief Executive. As provided for in Article 55 of the Basic Law, members of the ExCo shall be appointed by the Chief Executive from among the principal officials of the executive authorities, members of the LegCo and public figures. Their term of office shall not extend beyond the expiry of the term of office of the Chief Executive who appoints them.

16. The current membership of the ExCo comprises the 15 Principal Officials appointed under the Political Appointment System and 14 non-official members.

The structure of the Administration

17. The Chief Executive is the head of the Government of the HKSAR. If the Chief Executive is not able to discharge his duties for a short period, such duties shall temporarily be assumed by the three Secretaries of Departments, namely the Chief Secretary for Administration, the Financial Secretary, or the Secretary for Justice, in that order of precedence. The Government of the HKSAR comprises a Department of Administration, a Department of Finance, a Department of Justice, and various bureaux, divisions, and commissions.

18. There are currently 12 bureaux, each headed by a Policy Secretary, which collectively form the Government Secretariat. With certain exceptions, the heads of Government departments are responsible to the Secretaries of Departments and Policy Secretaries. The exceptions are the Commissioner of the Independent Commission Against Corruption, The Ombudsman and the Director of Audit, who function independently and are directly accountable to the Chief Executive.

19. A Political Appointment System has been introduced since 1 July 2002. Under the system, the Chief Secretary for Administration, the Financial Secretary, the Secretary for Justice and the 12 Policy Secretaries of the HKSAR Government are political appointees. They are responsible for specific policy areas and are accountable to the Chief Executive. They are at the same time appointed as Members of the ExCo and, together with other Non-Official Members of the Council, assist the Chief Executive in policy making. Under the system, there remains a permanent, professional and politically neutral civil service.

Legislative Council

20. The powers and functions of the LegCo are specified in Article 73 of the Basic Law. These include enacting, amending or repealing laws in accordance with the provisions of the Basic Law and legal procedures; examining and approving budgets introduced by the Government; approving taxation and public expenditure; receiving and debating the policy addresses of the Chief Executive; raising questions on the work of the Government; debating any issue concerning public interests; endorsing the appointment and removal of the judges of the Court of Final Appeal and the Chief Judge of the High Court; and receiving and handling complaints from Hong Kong residents.

21. Article 68 of the Basic Law provides that the LegCo of the HKSAR shall be constituted by election. The method for its formation shall be specified in the light of the actual situation in the HKSAR and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. The ultimate aim is the election of all the members of the LegCo by universal suffrage. Annex II to the Basic Law and the relevant decision of the NPC at its Third Session on 4 April 1990 prescribe the composition of the LegCo during its first three terms as follows –

<u>Membership</u>	<u>First term</u>	<u>Second term</u>	<u>Third term</u>
	1998-2000	2000-2004	2004-2008

	(two years)	(four years)	(four years)
(a) elected by geographical constituencies through direct elections	20	24	30
(b) elected by functional constituencies	30	30	30
(c) elected by an election committee	10	6	-
Total	60	60	60

22. Annex II of the Basic Law provides that, if there is a need to amend the method for forming the LegCo after 2007, such amendments must be made with the endorsement of a two-thirds majority of all the members of the Council and the consent of the Chief Executive and they shall be reported to the NPCSC for the record.

23. The election of the current (fourth) term of the LegCo (2008-2012) was held on 7 September 2008. The HKSAR is divided into five geographical constituencies, each of which has four to eight seats. A total of 30 seats are returned by geographical constituencies through direct elections. Another 30 seats are returned from 28 functional constituencies, each of which represents an economic, social, or professional group which is substantial and important to the HKSAR. The fourth term of the LegCo assumed office on 1 October 2008.

District Councils

24. Eighteen District Councils were established in the HKSAR to advise the Government on all matters relating to the well-being of residents in the districts and to promote community building through carrying out various community involvement programmes including recreational and cultural projects, and undertaking environmental improvement projects within the districts. A District Council is composed of elected members, appointed members, and, in the case of District Councils in rural areas, the chairmen of Rural Committees as ex-officio members. For the current (third) term District Councils (2008-2011), the HKSAR is divided into 405 constituencies, each returning one elected member. In addition, there are 102 appointed members and 27 ex-officio members.

Relevant statistics

25. Relevant statistics on the political system, including the number of complaint cases received from the public on the conduct of major elections, and the voter turnout rates, are set out in **Annex C**.

Administration of justice

The judicial system of the HKSAR

26. The legal system is firmly based on the rule of law, professional legal services, quality legal aid services, and a Judiciary which is independent of the executive authorities and the legislature.

27. Article 19 of the Basic Law provides that the HKSAR shall be vested with independent judicial power, including that of final adjudication. The courts of the HKSAR shall have jurisdiction over all cases in the Region, except that the restrictions on their jurisdiction imposed by the legal system and principles previously in force in Hong Kong shall be maintained. The courts of the HKSAR shall have no jurisdiction over acts of state such as defence and foreign affairs. The courts of the Region shall obtain a certificate from the Chief Executive on questions of fact concerning acts of state such as defence and foreign affairs whenever such questions arise in the adjudication of cases. This certificate shall be binding on the courts. Before issuing such a certificate, the Chief Executive shall obtain a certifying document from the Central People's Government.

28. The courts of justice comprise the Court of Final Appeal, the High Court (which consists of the Court of Appeal and the Court of First Instance), the District Court, the Magistrates' Courts, the Lands Tribunal, the Labour Tribunal, the Small Claims Tribunal, the Obscene Articles Tribunal and the Coroner's Court. The courts hear and determine all criminal trials and civil disputes, whether between individuals or between individuals and Government of the Region.

29. Article 82 of the Basic Law provides that the power of final adjudication of the HKSAR shall be vested in the Court of Final Appeal of the

Region, which may as required invite judges from other common law jurisdictions to sit on the Court of Final Appeal. Article 83 further provides that the structure, powers and functions of the courts of the HKSAR at all levels shall be prescribed by law.

30. All judges and judicial officers must have qualified as legal practitioners in Hong Kong or in a common law jurisdiction and have substantial professional experience. Article 88 of the Basic Law provides that judges of the courts of the HKSAR shall be appointed by the Chief Executive on the recommendation of an independent commission composed of local judges, persons from the legal profession and eminent persons from other sectors.

31. Judges have security of tenure. Article 89 of the Basic Law provides that a judge of a court of the HKSAR may only be removed for inability to discharge his or her duties, or for misbehaviour, by the Chief Executive on the recommendation of a tribunal appointed by the Chief Justice of the Court of Final Appeal and consisting of not fewer than three local judges. The Chief Justice of the Court of Final Appeal of the HKSAR may be investigated only for inability to discharge his or her duties, or for misbehaviour, by a tribunal appointed by the Chief Executive and consisting of not fewer than five local judges and may be removed by the Chief Executive on the recommendation of the tribunal and in accordance with the procedures prescribed in the Basic Law.

Relevant statistics

32. From 2005 to 2009, the relevant statistics on the administration of justice in respect of the HKSAR set out below. Statistics relevant to the sentencing of offenders and death in custody are set out in **Annex D**.

(a) Incidence of violent death and life threatening crimes reported

Crime	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Murder and manslaughter	34	35	18	36	47
Attempted murder	5	4	7	4	4

(b) Number of persons arrested for violent or other serious crimes

Crime	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Murder and manslaughter	65	50	25	42	35
Wounding and serious assault	5 693	6 352	6 498	5 985	5 878
Robbery	720	821	682	611	428
Drug trafficking	1 058	1 139	1 420	1 489	1 579

(c) Number of reported cases of sexually motivated violence

Crime	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Rape	99	96	107	105	136
Indecent assault	1 136	1 195	1 390	1 381	1 318

(d) Number of Police officers per 100 000 persons

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Police officers	381.8	384.9	395.0	391.4	395.6

(e) Number of judges and judicial officers

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Judges and judicial officers	156	150	154	161	154

(f) Statistics on legal aid

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
(1) No. of legal aid applications	4 162	3 779	3 765	3 413	3 816
(2) No. of applications refused on merits	1 328	1 216	1 152	1 012	899
(3) No. of	2 666	2 357	2 507	2 235	2 800

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
applications granted legal aid					
(4) Applicants	2 465	2 162	2 305	2 046	2 546
granted legal aid with nil contribution out of (3)					
(as % of (3))	(92.46%)	(91.73%)	(91.94%)	(91.54%)	(90.93%)

Non-government organisations

33. Article 27 of the Basic Law guarantees that Hong Kong residents shall have freedom of association and the right and freedom to form and join trade unions, and to strike. Article 18 of the Hong Kong Bill of Rights (HKBOR), which corresponds to Article 22 of the ICCPR, also guarantees the freedom of association. In Hong Kong, all organisations including companies, societies, trade unions and credit unions must be registered by authorities under applicable ordinances such as the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32) and the Societies Ordinance (Cap. 151).

Exemption of tax

34. Subject to certain limitations, charitable institutions or trusts of a public character are exempt from tax under section 88 of the Inland Revenue Ordinance (Cap. 112). Charities wishing to enjoy the tax exemption may apply to the Inland Revenue Department.

35. For an institution or a trust to be a charity, it must be established for purposes which are exclusively charitable according to law. The law defining the legal attributes of a charity is based upon case law developed through court decisions.

36. A summary of the purposes that may be accepted as charitable, in accordance with case law, are -

- (a) relief of poverty;

- (b) advancement of education;
- (c) advancement of religion; and
- (d) other purposes of a charitable nature beneficial to the community not falling under any of the preceding heads.

37. While the purposes under the first three heads may be in relation to activities carried on in any part of the world, those under head (d) will only be regarded as charitable if they are of benefit to the Hong Kong community.

GENERAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Application of international human rights treaties to the HKSAR

38. The list of international treaties that are applicable to the HKSAR and the relevant information is at **Annex E**.

Legal framework for the protection of human rights

Rule of Law

39. The fundamental basis for the protection of human rights is the rule of law maintained by an independent judiciary (see paragraphs 26 to 31 above). The principles that inform the rule of law are :

- (a) **the supremacy of the law**: no individual is punishable or can lawfully be made to suffer personally or financially except for a breach of law established before the independent courts. Where, under the law, an official or an authority has discretion to make a decision, that discretion must be exercised legally, fairly and reasonably. Where it does not do so, the decision must be capable of successful challenge before the courts. The Basic Law guarantees the right of Hong Kong residents to institute legal proceedings in the courts against the acts of the executive authorities and their personnel; and

- (b) **equality before the law:** Article 25 of the Basic Law provides that all Hong Kong residents shall be equal before the law. Article 22 provides that all offices set up in the HKSAR by departments of the Central People's Government, or by provinces, autonomous regions, or municipalities directly under the Central Government and personnel of these offices shall abide by the laws of the Region. Article 14 provides that members of the garrison shall, in addition to abiding by national laws of China, abide by the laws of the HKSAR. Article 35 provides that Hong Kong residents shall have the right to institute legal proceedings in the courts against the acts of the executive authorities and their personnel. No Government authority or official, and no individual, is above the law. All persons, regardless of race, rank, politics, religion or sex, are equal before the law and subject to the same law. Individuals and the HKSAR Government have the same access to the courts to enforce legal rights or defend an action.

Human rights guarantees in the Basic Law

40. Article 4 of the Basic Law provides that the HKSAR shall safeguard the rights and freedoms of residents of the HKSAR and of other persons in the Region in accordance with law. The Basic Law guarantees a wide range of freedoms and rights, including:

- (a) equality before the law;
- (b) freedom of speech, of the press and of publication; freedom of association, of assembly, of procession and of demonstration; and the right and freedom to form and join trade unions, and to strike;
- (c) freedom of the person; freedom from torture; freedom from arbitrary or unlawful arrest, detention or imprisonment; freedom from arbitrary or unlawful search of the body; and right against arbitrary or unlawful deprivation of life;
- (d) freedom from arbitrary or unlawful search of, or intrusion into, one's home or other premises;

- (e) freedom and privacy of communication;
- (f) freedom of movement within the HKSAR and freedom of emigration to other countries and regions and freedom to travel and to enter or leave the Region;
- (g) freedom of conscience; freedom of religious belief and freedom to preach and to conduct and participate in religious activities in public;
- (h) freedom of choice of occupation;
- (i) freedom to engage in academic research, literary and artistic creation, and other cultural activities;
- (j) right to confidential legal advice, access to the courts, choice of lawyers for timely protection of their lawful rights and interests or for representation in the courts, and to judicial remedies; right to institute legal proceedings in the courts against the acts of the executive authorities and their personnel;
- (k) right to social welfare in accordance with law; and
- (l) freedom of marriage and right to raise a family freely.

41. Persons in Hong Kong other than Hong Kong residents shall, in accordance with law, enjoy the rights and freedoms of Hong Kong residents prescribed by Chapter III of the Basic Law. In addition, permanent residents of the HKSAR enjoy the rights to vote and to stand for election in accordance with law.

Effect of other human rights instruments in HKSAR law

42. According to Article 39 of the Basic Law:

“The provisions of the ICCPR, the ICESCR and international labour conventions as applied to Hong Kong shall remain in force and shall be implemented through the laws of the HKSAR.

The rights and freedoms enjoyed by Hong Kong residents shall not be restricted unless as prescribed by law. Such restrictions shall not contravene the provisions of the preceding paragraph of this Article.”

43. In general, and as is usual in common law systems, treaties that apply to Hong Kong (including human rights treaties) do not themselves have the force of law in the domestic legal system of Hong Kong. They cannot directly be invoked before the courts as the source of individual rights. However, the courts will, when possible, construe domestic legislation in such a way as to avoid incompatibility with international treaties that apply to Hong Kong. The usual method of giving effect in local law to treaty obligations (when these require some change in existing laws or practice) is to enact specific new legislation². Where this results in the creation or definition of specific legal rights and where these rights are denied or interfered with (or there is the threat of such action), a remedy will be available in the courts through the ordinary procedures of civil litigation; or the law may provide criminal sanctions.

² An example is the Crimes (Torture) Ordinance (Chapter 427 of the Laws of the HKSAR) which was enacted to give effect in Hong Kong to the Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT).

Hong Kong Bill of Rights Ordinance

44. The Hong Kong Bill of Rights Ordinance (Cap. 383) (HKBORO) was enacted in June 1991 specifically to give effect in local law to the provisions of the ICCPR as applied to Hong Kong. It achieves this by setting out a detailed HKBOR, the terms of which are almost identical to those of the ICCPR.

Legal aid

45. Eligible applicants receive legal aid through the provision of the services of a solicitor and, if necessary, a barrister in court proceedings to ensure that any person who has reasonable grounds for pursuing or defending a legal action is not prevented from doing so by lack of means. Publicly funded legal aid services are provided through the Legal Aid Department and the Duty Lawyer Service.

Legal Aid Department

46. The Legal Aid Department provides legal representation to eligible persons in both civil and criminal cases heard in the Court of Final Appeal, the Court of Appeal, the Court of First Instance, the District Court and the Magistrates' Court (for committal proceedings). Civil legal aid is available for proceedings covering major areas of livelihood of the community ranging from family disputes to immigration matters and to coroner's inquests. The grant of legal aid is not subject to a residence requirement. Applicants must satisfy the Director of Legal Aid of their financial eligibility (the means test) and of the justification for legal action (the merits test). In civil cases, the Director has discretion to waive the upper limits of the means test in meritorious applications where a breach of the HKBORO or the ICCPR as applied to Hong Kong is an issue. In criminal cases, the Director has the same discretion if he considers it in the interest of justice to do so. Subject to the means test (unless waived by a judge), it is mandatory to grant legal aid to an applicant charged with murder, treason or piracy with violence. For other criminal offences, provided the applicant passes the means test, a judge may grant legal aid notwithstanding that legal aid has been refused on merits by the Director.

The Duty Lawyer Service

47. This Service complements the legal aid services provided by the Legal Aid Department. It operates three schemes that respectively provide legal representation (the Duty Lawyer Scheme), legal advice (the Legal Advice Scheme) and legal information (the Tel Law Scheme). In addition, the Service started operating the Convention Against Torture Scheme on a pilot basis for 12 months since December 2009. The Duty Lawyer Scheme offers legal representation to virtually all defendants (juvenile and adult) charged in the Magistracies who cannot afford private representation. It also provides legal representation to persons who are at risk of criminal prosecution as a result of giving incriminating evidence in Coroner's inquests. Applicants are subject to a means test and merits test, based on the "interest of justice" principle in accordance with Article 14 of the ICCPR and Article 11 of the HKBOR. The Legal Advice Scheme and the Tel Law Scheme respectively provide members of the public with free legal advice through individual appointments and taped information on the legal aspects of everyday problems. The Convention Against Torture Scheme provides legal assistance to persons who have made a claim to the Immigration Department under Article 3 of the United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

Legal Aid Services Council

48. The Legal Aid Services Council, an independent statutory body, was established in 1996. Its role is to oversee the provision of legal aid services by the Legal Aid Department and advise the Chief Executive on legal aid policy.

Office of The Ombudsman

49. The Ombudsman is an independent authority, established under The Ombudsman Ordinance (Cap. 397). The Ombudsman investigates complaints of grievances arising from maladministration in the public sector. "Maladministration" includes such things as inefficient, bad or improper administration, unreasonable conduct (such as delay, discourtesy and lack of consideration), abuse of power or authority and unjust or discriminatory procedures. Members of the public can complain directly but The Ombudsman may also initiate investigations on his own volition and may publish investigation

reports of public interest. Additionally, The Ombudsman is empowered to investigate complaints of non-compliance with the Code on Access to Information.

50. The Ombudsman, a corporate sole, is empowered with full autonomy and statutory authority to conduct his own administrative and financial business. The Ordinance specifically makes it clear that The Ombudsman is not a servant or agent of the HKSAR Government.

51. Under The Ombudsman Ordinance, The Ombudsman may obtain any information and documents from such persons as he thinks fit. He may summon any person to provide information relating to his investigations and may enter any premises of the organisations under his jurisdiction to conduct investigations.

52. After investigating a complaint, The Ombudsman is empowered to report his opinion and reasons, together with a statement of any remedy and recommendation necessary, to the head of the organisation affected. If the recommendation is not acted upon within a reasonable timeframe, The Ombudsman may report the matter to the Chief Executive. He may also do so if he believes that a serious irregularity or injustice has been done. Such reports are required by law to be laid before the LegCo. This helps ensure that The Ombudsman's recommendations are heard and acted upon.

53. With the exception of the Police and the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC), The Ombudsman has jurisdiction over all Government bureaux and departments of the HKSAR and major statutory bodies. Complaints against these two organisations are handled separately by discrete, dedicated bodies (see paragraphs 57 and 58 below). However, complaints of non-compliance with the Code on Access to Information by the Police and the ICAC remain within The Ombudsman's jurisdiction.

The Equal Opportunities Commission

54. The Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) was established under the Sex Discrimination Ordinance (SDO) in May 1996 and started full operation in September that year. The Commission is responsible for conducting formal investigations, handling complaints, encouraging conciliation between parties in dispute, providing assistance to aggrieved persons in accordance with the SDO, the Disability Discrimination Ordinance (DDO), the Family Status Discrimination Ordinance (FSDO) and the Race Discrimination Ordinance (RDO). It undertakes research programmes and public education to promote equal opportunities in the community. The Commission is also empowered to issue codes of practice to provide practical guidelines to facilitate public compliance with the laws on equal opportunities. Accordingly, it issued Codes of Practice on Employment in relation to the SDO and the DDO in December 1996. It issued similar codes in relation to the FSDO in March 1998 and the RDO in July 2009. The Code of Practice on Education under the DDO was issued in July 2001 to assist educational establishments in fulfilling the requirements of the DDO.

55. Please refer to the section on “Information on non-discrimination and equality and effective remedies” below for further details in relation to the anti-discrimination ordinances and the work of the EOC.

Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data

56. The Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance provides for statutory control of the collection, holding, processing and use of personal data in both the public and private sectors. Its provisions are based on internationally accepted data protection principles. The Ordinance applies to personal data the access to or processing of which is practicable whether they are recorded in electronic, paper file, or audio-visual forms. The Ordinance provides for an independent statutory authority, the Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data, to promote, monitor and enforce compliance with its provisions. The Commissioner’s responsibilities include, among others, promoting awareness and understanding of the Ordinance, issuing codes of practice on how to comply with the Ordinance, examining proposed legislation that may affect the privacy of individuals in relation to personal data, and enforcing the Ordinance.

Complaints and investigations

The Police

57. The Complaints Against Police Office (CAPO) investigates complaints about the conduct and behaviour of members of the Hong Kong Police Force (the Police). The CAPO's investigations are monitored and reviewed by the statutory Independent Police Complaints Council established under the Independent Police Complaints Council Ordinance which took effect on 1 June 2009. The Council's main functions include observing, monitoring and reviewing the handling and investigation of reportable complaints by CAPO and making recommendations in respect of the handling or investigation of such complaints, and identifying any fault or deficiency in the practices or procedures adopted by the Police that has led or might lead to reportable complaints. The Council comprises non-official members appointed by the Chief Executive from a wide spectrum of the community.

The Independent Commission Against Corruption

58. The Independent Commission Against Corruption Complaints Committee (the ICC) - established in 1977 - monitors and reviews the handling by the ICAC of non-criminal complaints against the ICAC and officers of the ICAC. This is an independent committee appointed by the Chief Executive. The ICC comprises mainly members of the ExCo and the LegCo and prominent members of the community. Complaints against the ICAC or its officers can be made direct to the ICC as well as the ICAC at any of its offices. The investigation of such complaints is handled by a special unit of the Operations Department of the ICAC. When the unit has completed its investigation of a complaint, its conclusions and recommendations are submitted to the ICC for consideration.

Other disciplined services

59. Other disciplined services departments maintain clear guidelines and procedures for handling complaints. For example, the Correctional Services

Department (CSD), which runs HKSAR's prisons, has a Complaints Investigation Unit to manage its grievance redress system for staff, prisoners, and members of the public. These persons may also direct their complaints to the Chief Executive, members of the LegCo, The Ombudsman, visiting Justices of the Peace and other law enforcement agencies such as the ICAC and the Police. The existing complaint channels are considered effective in view of the number and the nature of complaints handled.

60. The Immigration Department applies complaints procedures set out in the Immigration Service Standing Orders made by the Director of Immigration under the authority of the Immigration Service Ordinance (Cap. 331). Complaints about abuse of authority or maltreatment by service members can be made to the Director of Immigration and are investigated promptly in accordance with the procedures in the Standing Orders. To ensure that all complaints are properly handled, a Complaints Review Working Party examines the results of investigations, conducts reviews and recommends follow-up action whenever necessary. Persons who consider that they have been improperly treated or that their cases have been mismanaged also have access to The Ombudsman. If there is prima facie evidence that a member of the Immigration Service has committed a criminal offence, the Immigration Service will immediately report the matter to the Police for further investigation. Disciplinary procedures against Immigration Service staff are also governed by the Immigration Service Ordinance and the Immigration Service Standing Orders. Under Section 8 of the Immigration Service Ordinance, unlawful or unnecessary exercise of authority resulting in loss or injury to any person is a disciplinary offence.

Framework within which human rights are promoted

Promotion of public awareness of the human rights treaties

61. The Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau (CMAB) of the HKSAR Government is responsible for coordinating and overseeing the implementation of policies relating to human rights and equal opportunities, including the promotion of public awareness of the rights and obligations stipulated in the human rights treaties applicable to Hong Kong. The Labour and Welfare Bureau (LWB) of the HKSAR Government is responsible for matters and human rights treaties relating to women and disability, including the relevant human rights treaties applicable to Hong Kong.

Dissemination of human rights treaties in the HKSAR

62. The HKSAR Government is committed to the promotion of the rights as enshrined in the human rights treaties applicable to Hong Kong. The promotion work is carried out through various channels including media campaigns in the form of television and radio announcement in the public interest (API). For example, an API produced by the CMAB to promote respect of children's rights as enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), namely, the right to life, development, protection and participation, was launched in June 2009. A major publicity campaign, including a series of television thematic docudrama, a package of television and radio APIs, and advertisements on newspapers and public transport facilities has been launched by LWB since August 2009 to promote the spirit and values enshrined in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD). A series of publicity programmes in the form of roving exhibitions, school educational dramas and district activities have been carried out by LWB on an on-going basis to promote public awareness on the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

63. The Government also produces bilingual booklets on the text of the human rights treaties (in both Chinese and English, the official languages of the HKSAR). Furthermore, publications such as bilingual booklets, newsletters and leaflets on these treaties, with illustrations of the principal provisions and in

languages which are easy to understand, are published. These publications aim to enhance the promotion of the treaties to members of the public, including parents and children. The publications are widely distributed to the public, including schools, libraries, district offices and NGOs, and have been uploaded onto the Government website.

64. The processes undertaken by the HKSAR Government in consulting the public in preparing reports to the United Nations treaty monitoring bodies, publication of the report, dissemination of concluding observations of the United Nations treaty monitoring bodies to the public and discussing them with stakeholders concerned also provide opportunities for promoting the human rights treaties to the public. These are elaborated below under the section on “Reporting process”.

Human rights education among public officials and professionals

65. Training and education is provided to Government officials including legal officers and operational staff of the disciplinary forces in relation to the Basic Law, which provides the constitutional guarantees for human rights protection in the HKSAR, and other human rights subjects such as application of human rights treaties, equal opportunities and the HKBORO.

(a) Government officials in general

66. The Civil Service Bureau and the Civil Service Training and Development Institute organise seminars for Government officers at middle to senior rank. These include seminars on the Basic Law, equal opportunities (in collaboration with the EOC) and other areas of human rights.

67. In particular, major components of UNCRPD have been incorporated into the induction courses for new recruits of the Administrative Officer, Executive Officer and Clerical Officer grades. We are also developing tailored courses for departments with frequent and extensive contacts with members of the public with a view to enhancing their knowledge on applying UNCRPD in their daily work.

68. In addition to the above, training is provided to Government officers of different grades and ranks to raise their gender awareness and understanding of

gender-related issues. Such training includes seminars and workshops which cover CEDAW and other instruments that protect women's interests and their application in Hong Kong. The LWB has also developed a web-portal and a web course on gender mainstreaming for reference by all Government officers.

(b) Legal officers

69. The Department of Justice organises training sessions for Government legal officers. Some of those sessions deal with international human rights law and human rights protection under the Basic Law. Others focus on specific areas according to the specialised needs of the different divisions of the Department. For example, the Prosecutions Division of the Department of Justice organises criminal advocacy courses for prosecutors and during which prosecutors are acquainted with the Juvenile Offenders Ordinance (Cap. 226), the Protection of Children and Juveniles Ordinance (Cap. 213), relevant international standards, and the court proceedings in relation to the juvenile justice system. Counsel of the Department also attend seminars and conferences organised by universities and academic institutions and overseas conferences on human rights.

(c) Operational staff of the disciplinary forces

70. Training of disciplined services invariably includes reference to human rights. The Immigration Department, the Customs and Exercise Department and the CSD have incorporated lectures on the HKBORO and gender-related trainings into their regular in-service and training programmes for new recruits. Human rights and equality principles are part of the foundation training for the Police Force's new recruits and probationary inspectors. The continued training programmes for in-service officers also cover these topics.

71. A research unit under the Operations Department of the ICAC monitors developments in relation to the HKBORO and their implications for the Commission's operations. The unit also provides seminars and training on the HKBORO for the Commission's investigators.

Human rights training for judges

72. Hong Kong's Judiciary operates within the international world of the Common Law and follows developments in all areas of law - including human

rights law - in other common law jurisdictions. The Judicial Studies Board provides continuing education and training for judges and judicial officers. Human rights law is one of many areas that are emphasised. They participate in visits and human rights seminars both locally and overseas. Talks on anti-discrimination ordinances and seminars on Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance are arranged regularly for the support staff of the Judiciary to enhance their understanding and knowledge on these ordinances and to raise their awareness on human rights, equal opportunities and protection of personal data. Staff also attend the training on Basic Law by the Civil Service Training and Development Institute.

Promotion of human rights in general

73. The Committee on the Promotion of Civic Education (CPCE) is an advisory body under the Home Affairs Bureau to promote civic education outside schools and to enhance general public's civic awareness. As human rights education forms part and parcel of civic education, CPCE continues to promote public understanding of and respect for human rights when it promotes civic education. Separately, a Basic Law Promotion Steering Committee - chaired by the Chief Secretary for Administration - was established in January 1998 to guide promotional strategy.

74. The EOC, an independent statutory body to enforce the anti-discrimination ordinances, also has the important function of promoting equal opportunities in respect of sex, disability, family status and race. Please refer to the section on "Information on non-discrimination and equality and effective remedies" below on the work of the EOC.

75. The HKSAR Government also promotes the rights under the international human rights treaties applicable to the HKSAR through other measures, such as sponsoring and cooperating with NGOs to promote awareness and public education through funding schemes and other initiatives.

Promotion of human rights at schools

76. Education in schools is an important aspect in the promotion of children's rights and human rights in general. Human rights education is integral to the school curriculum and is addressed in a wide range of subjects at different

key stages of learning. These curriculum areas have been strengthened in the core subject of Liberal Studies implemented at senior secondary level starting from the 2009-10 school year. Students are provided with ample opportunities to develop concepts and values in relation to human rights in the existing school curriculum. Important concepts and values on human rights, such as the right to life, freedom (e.g. speech, religion), privacy, respect for all peoples (e.g. different nationalities and their cultures, ways of life), equality (e.g. gender equality), anti-discrimination and gender awareness (e.g. race, sex) are discussed through the learning and teaching of various subjects in primary and secondary schools. Students' concepts and understanding of human rights are strengthened progressively from a basic understanding of the rights and responsibilities to more complex concepts of human rights.

77. Besides, students may also get acquainted with the concepts and values of human rights through various school-based programmes, such as teacher's class periods, assemblies, talks, as well as other learning experiences, such as discussion forums, debates, services and visits.

78. Civic education, human rights education and education against discrimination are integral to the curriculum and are addressed in a wide range of subjects at different key stages of learning such as General Studies at primary level, curricula under the Personal, Social and Humanity Education at secondary level and the core subject of Liberal Studies implemented at New Senior Secondary curriculum in the 2009-10 school year. To support schools in promoting concepts and values pertaining to these curriculum areas, professional development programmes and resources support are provided to empower teachers' professional capability to implement these curricula. Relevant learning activities and programmes are provided to deepen students' understanding of the concepts and values relating to civic education, human rights education and education against discrimination.

Participation of NGOs in promotion of human rights

79. A number of organisations are dedicated to the promotion of human rights in Hong Kong. Some focus on a particular aspect of human rights such as the rights of ethnic minorities, children, persons with disabilities, or women. Others have a wider scope, embracing all, or most of, the issues addressed in the human rights treaties.

80. The HKSAR Government has increasingly engaged or collaborated with NGOs in matters relevant to the promotion of human rights. This include seeking their views during the preparation of reports in respect of the HKSAR under the UN human rights treaties and in considering follow-up actions on the

concluding observations, seeking their views on issues of policy and other matters concerning human rights, as well as cooperation on public promotion and provision of support services.

81. To strengthen the liaison with the NGOs, a number of forums have been established to provide platforms for exchanging views with NGOs on various issues concerning human rights. These include:

(a) Human Rights Forum

82. The Forum first met in October 2003. It provides a platform for NGOs to have regular meetings with the Government for discussions on various human rights issues, including the implementation of various human rights treaties as well as other issues of concern, such as those on ethnic minorities and human rights education.

(b) Children's Rights Forum

83. The Children's Rights Forum aims to provide a platform for exchanging views on matters concerning children's rights among the Government, children's representatives, NGOs focusing on children's rights and other human rights NGOs. The first meeting was held on 2 December 2005.

(c) Ethnic Minorities Forum

84. The Forum provides a channel of communication between the Government and Hong Kong's ethnic minority communities and organisations dedicated to serving them. It helps to identify the concerns and needs of the ethnic communities and discuss possible ways of addressing them. The first meeting was held on 30 July 2003.

(d) Sexual Minorities Forum

85. The Forum was established in 2004. It provides a platform for the Government, NGOs and interested parties to exchange views on issues concerning sexual minorities in Hong Kong, including the promotion of equal opportunities for people with different sexual orientations and transgendered persons.

86. The agenda and notes of the meetings of the above forums are publicly available on the Government website.

Reporting process

87. The Central People's Government submits reports in respect of the HKSAR under various human rights treaties applicable to the HKSAR. Under the established practice, the HKSAR Government would consult the public in the drafting of each report. The HKSAR Government would set out in an outline the broad subject headings and individual topics that it envisages to cover in the report. The outline would be widely distributed to stakeholders, including the LegCo and members of relevant forums, and to the general public through various means such as the HKSAR Government's website. Discussions with members of the relevant forums and NGOs would be arranged. The public are also invited to suggest additional topics that ought to be included in the report. The outline would also be discussed at the LegCo, and usually representatives of interested NGOs would be invited by the LegCo to present their views.

88. Comments and suggestions raised by commentators would be considered. Respective responses of the HKSAR Government would be incorporated in the relevant sections of the reports as appropriate.

89. The HKSAR section of the report will be made available, in both English and Chinese, to stakeholders, including the LegCo and interested NGOs, and will be distributed to the public at the Public Enquiry Service Centres of the Home Affairs Department (HAD), public libraries and the Government website, after the report has been submitted to the United Nations and released by the United Nations. The report would also be discussed at the LegCo.

Follow-up to concluding observations of human rights treaty bodies

90. In accordance with the established practice, following the issue of the concluding observations by the human rights treaty bodies, we would widely disseminate the concluding observations among all levels of society, including the LegCo, the relevant Government bureaux and departments, the Judiciary, NGOs and other interested parties. At the same time, we would also issue a press release to the media on the concluding observations and the preliminary response of the HKSAR Government. The concluding observations would also be made available to the public through the Government website. We would discuss the concluding observations and the HKSAR Government's initial response with the LegCo and relevant forums. Follow up actions on the concluding observations

would also be discussed from time to time at the LegCo and at various forums as appropriate.

Information on non-discrimination and equality

91. The general constitutional and legislative framework to guarantee equality before the law, as well as the relevant institutional framework, has been described above in respect of the framework on the protection of human rights.

Equal Opportunities Commission

92. As outlined above, the EOC is responsible for the implementation of four anti-discrimination ordinances in the HKSAR and promotion of equal opportunities in the respective areas. These ordinances are outlined below.

Anti-discrimination ordinances

93. The SDO and the DDO came into full operation in December 1996. Under the SDO, it is unlawful to discriminate against or harass a person on the grounds of sex, marital status or pregnancy in the specified areas of activities. The law applies to both males and females. Under the DDO, it is unlawful to vilify a person with a disability in public, or discriminate against or harass a person on the ground of disability in the specified areas of activities.

94. The FSDO came into force in November 1997. Under the FSDO, it is unlawful to discriminate against a person on the ground of family status. Family status means the status of having a responsibility for the care of an immediate family member. Immediate family member, in relation to a person, means someone who is related to the person concerned by blood, marriage, adoption or affinity.

95. The RDO came into full operation in July 2009. Race in relation to a person means the race, colour, descent, national or ethnic origin of the person. It is unlawful under the RDO to vilify a person on the ground of race in public, or discriminate against or harass a person on the ground of race, in specified areas of activities.

96. The areas of activities covered by the four abovementioned ordinances are broadly the same, including employment; education; provision of goods, facilities or services; disposal or management of premises; eligibility to vote for and to stand for election of public bodies; and participation in clubs.

Investigation and Conciliation

97. The EOC investigates into complaints lodged under the four ordinances and encourages conciliation between the parties in dispute. Where conciliation fails, a complainant may apply to the EOC for other forms of assistance including legal assistance. The EOC also conducts formal investigation into discriminatory practices where appropriate.

Education and Promotion

98. The EOC is committed to promoting the concept of equal opportunities through education and promotion. The EOC builds partnership with the Government and NGOs in working towards the elimination of discrimination. Public education and publicity programmes to raise awareness and promote better understanding of equal opportunities concepts include organising talks, seminars and workshops for different target groups; publishing quarterly newsletters; organising roadshows and exhibitions; developing programmes for students and producing TV and radio announcements and programmes. In order to encourage community participation, the Community Participation Funding Programme on Equal Opportunities is in place to assist community groups to organise their own activities to promote equal opportunities. The EOC also seeks to achieve its vision through partnership projects with all sectors in the community. Calendar and tailor-made training programmes are conducted to raise awareness of discrimination and harassment within organisations and Government departments to equip them with the skills to deal with the situation should such problems arise.

Research

99. The EOC commissions various research studies and baseline surveys to examine why discrimination takes place, the overall attitudes and perceptions of equal opportunities within the community. The research studies will help the EOC to develop its strategy, monitor the attitude change and provide benchmarks for future studies.

Review of relevant legislation and issuing codes of practice and guidelines

100. The EOC keeps under review the anti-discrimination ordinances and submit proposals for amendments to the Government as it thinks fit. It also issues codes of practice under the ordinances and other guidelines. The Codes of Practice on Employment are issued to assist employers and employees in understanding their responsibilities under the ordinances and to provide practical guidelines to management on procedures and practices that can help prevent discrimination and other unlawful acts in the workplace.

101. Copies of the codes of practice under the four ordinances as well as a series of other publications explaining the provisions of the ordinances are available at the EOC office and its website. The EOC website also provides up-to-date information on equal opportunities issues in Hong Kong and around the world.

Administrative measures on promotion of non-discrimination and equality

Women

102. Since the extension of the CEDAW to Hong Kong in October 1996, we have been striving to adhere to the principles of CEDAW and promote public awareness of the Convention.

103. The HKSAR Government set up the Women's Commission (WoC) in 2001 as a high-level central mechanism to advise and assist the HKSAR Government on women's issues and to champion for women's interests. The WoC is tasked to take a strategic overview on women issues, develop a long-term vision and strategy for the development and advancement of women, and to

advise the HKSAR Government on policies and initiatives which are of concern to women.

104. To achieve its mission of enabling women in Hong Kong to fully realise their due status, rights and opportunities in all aspects of life, the WoC has adopted a three-pronged strategy, namely the provision of an enabling environment, empowerment of women through capacity building and public education, in promoting the interest and well-being of women. Apart from offering advice to the HKSAR Government on women-related policies and initiatives, the Commission also commissions researches and surveys, organises publicity and public education programmes and maintains close liaison with women's groups and different sectors of the community with a view to promoting interests of women in Hong Kong.

Ethnic minorities

105. In respect of the promotion of racial equality, besides legislation, we believe that public education and support services are also important for better integration of ethnic minorities into the community. We have, over the years, launched various initiatives to promote racial harmony and to assist integration of the ethnic minorities in Hong Kong.

106. The Committee on the Promotion of Racial Harmony was established in 2002 to advise the HKSAR Government on public education and publicity in this area. The Race Relations Unit (RRU), established also in 2002 by the Government, serves as the secretariat to the Committee on the Promotion of Racial Harmony and implements the programmes and activities.

107. The RRU operates a number of programmes to promote racial equality and facilitate the integration of ethnic minorities into society, either by organising activities or through sponsoring the work of NGOs. Such programmes include language programmes, integration activities, radio programmes in the languages of the ethnic minorities, and community teams to provide support services to the ethnic minority groups. Starting from 2009, we have provided funding for four NGOs to establish and operate support service centres for ethnic minorities in Hong Kong. They provide Chinese and English language training, orientation programmes, counselling and referral services, interest classes, and other support services to ethnic minorities. One of the four

centres provides telephone and on-site interpretation services to facilitate ethnic minorities' access to public services.

108. In 2010, the HKSAR Government also issued Administrative Guidelines to provide general guidance to concerned Government bureaux and departments and relevant public authorities to promote racial equality and ensure equal access by ethnic minorities to public services in key areas concerned, and to take this into account in their formulation, implementation and review of relevant policies and measures.

Children's rights

109. In the HKSAR, matters concerning children cover a wide range of policies. They are taken care of by the respective policy bureaux of the HKSAR Government. The best interests of the child are necessary considerations in all relevant decision-making, including legislative proposals and policies, and are taken into account as a matter of course. Advice would be sought from Government experts on human rights and international law where necessary to ensure compliance.

110. Certain child-related policies and measures may involve more than one bureau or department. Mechanisms are in place within the HKSAR Government for co-ordinating and handling policies that involve different bureaux and departments. Mechanisms within the Administration continue to serve the need of coordinating policies and measures among Government bureaux and departments, ensuring that adequate consideration is given to the interests of children.

111. In 2006, the HKSAR Government established the Children's Rights Education Funding Scheme, which provides financial support for community organisations to carry out educational projects to raise public awareness and understanding of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the children's rights enshrined in it. The Scheme accepts open application for funding on an annual basis. The HKSAR Government also collaborates with NGOs from time to time to undertake worthy projects for the promotion of children's rights.

People of different sexual orientation

112. We have been promoting equal opportunities for people of different sexual orientation through various measures. Besides setting up a Sexual Minorities Forum mentioned above, we set up a Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation Unit in 2005 to promote equal opportunities for people of different sexual orientation. Since 1998, we have been operating a funding scheme to support worthwhile community projects which seek to promote equal opportunities for people of different sexual orientation or to provide support services for the sexual minorities. The Administration will continue to promote equal opportunities on ground of sexual orientation through public education and publicity measures such as poster campaigns and broadcasting APIs through radio.

Persons with disabilities

113. The UNCRPD entered into force for China and applied to the HKSAR on 31 August 2008. States Parties to the Convention undertake to adopt all appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures for the implementation of the rights of persons with disabilities recognised in the Convention. With the existing DDO affording protection against discrimination on the ground of disability, and the Mental Health Ordinance (Cap. 136) safeguarding the rights of mental patients, the HKSAR has been well positioned to meet the objectives of this Convention.

114. Measures have been taken to ensure that all bureaux and departments are fully aware of the need to take due account of this Convention's provisions in formulating policies and implementing programmes. The HKSAR Government will also continue to work with the Rehabilitation Advisory Committee, the principal advisory body to the HKSAR Government on matters pertaining to the well-being of persons with disabilities and the development and implementation of rehabilitation policies and services in Hong Kong, the rehabilitation sector and the community at large to ensure compliance with the Convention, to provide support to promote participation by persons with disabilities in society and to facilitate the enjoyment of their rights under this Convention. The HKSAR Government has also been actively promoting this Convention to the community.

Demographic indicators and social, economic and cultural indicators

A. Demographic Indicators

(a) : Population size

Year	Population size
2005	6 813 200
2006	6 857 100
2007	6 925 900
2008	6 977 700
2009#	7 008 300

Note: # Provisional figures.

(b) : Population growth rate

Year	Population growth rate
2005	0.4%
2006	0.6%
2007	1.0%
2008	0.7%
2009#	0.4%

Note: # Provisional figures.

(c) : Population Density⁽¹⁾ by Area

	Persons per sq. km				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Hong Kong Island	15 800	15 850	15 890	16 170	16 390
Kowloon	42 690	43 080	43 020	43 350	43 290
New Territories and Islands	3 690	3 700	3 740	3 770	3 810
Total	6 280	6 310	6 350	6 410	6 460

Note : Figures refer to end-June of the year.

⁽¹⁾ Excluding marine population and area of reservoirs.

(d) : Population aged 5 and over by usual language and ethnicity, 2001

Ethnicity	Usual language / dialects								Total
	Cantonese	English	Putonghua	Other Chinese dialects	Filipino	Indonesian	Japanese	Others	
Chinese	5 657 076	20 942	54 240	351 274	338	3 768	520	2 704	6 090 862
Filipino	7 378	121 710	146	220	11 605	26	41	230	141 356
Indonesian	36 357	5 697	408	420	-	7 332	8	197	50 419
Indian	577	6 892	36	107	15	220	-	8 861	16 708
Nepalese	242	895	8	9	8	16	-	10 415	11 593
Japanese	521	1 033	123	29	-	-	11 207	25	12 938
Thai	10 576	671	64	189	14	-	8	2 705	14 227
Pakistani	692	1 160	9	-	1	23	-	7 579	9 464
Korean	368	837	22	14	-	-	73	3 530	4 844
Other Asian	3 284	2 320	135	75	8	18	-	1 442	7 282
White	1 382	35 116	127	16	17	7	15	4 640	41 320
Mixed - With Chinese parent	8 341	3 355	92	209	95	25	159	261	12 537
Mixed - Others	76	1 321	-	-	-	-	21	178	1 596
Others	102	1 649	-	-	-	7	-	835	2 593
Total	5 726 972	203 598	55 410	352 562	12 101	11 442	12 052	43 602	6 417 739

Note: The figures exclude mute persons.

(d) (cont'd) : Population aged 5 and over by usual language and ethnicity, 2006

Ethnicity	Usual language / dialects								Total
	Cantonese	English	Putonghua	Other Chinese dialects	Filipino	Indonesian	Japanese	Others	
Chinese	5 923 974	33 163	57 530	287 663	392	2 781	1 172	3 452	6 310 127
Filipino	8 488	95 686	344	183	6 842	10	50	157	111 760
Indonesian	66 349	13 224	1 831	297	-	5 708	40	329	87 778
Indian	1 373	6 871	36	97	-	380	20	10 285	19 062
Nepalese	913	1 080	30	23	-	20	-	12 644	14 710
Japanese	1 066	1 452	109	59	8	-	9 541	51	12 286
Thai	9 534	537	75	100	-	-	10	1 496	11 752
Pakistani	913	1 263	-	40	-	-	-	7 483	9 699
Korean	651	746	84	20	-	-	30	3 034	4 565
Other Asian	4 170	1 900	294	169	-	18	-	1 113	7 664
White	3 729	25 586	261	71	29	-	10	3 801	33 487
Mixed - With Chinese parent	8 802	3 001	257	240	96	95	152	399	13 042
Mixed - Others	405	1 639	-	11	39	16	30	190	2 330
Others	593	1 133	8	54	-	10	-	284	2 082
Total	6 030 960	187 281	60 859	289 027	7 406	9 038	11 055	44 718	6 640 344

Note: The figures exclude mute persons.

(e) : Population by ethnicity, sex and age group, 2001

Ethnicity / Sex		Age group							Total
		< 15	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65+	
Chinese	Male	554 607	448 338	480 454	632 133	479 639	263 572	343 164	3 201 907
	Female	516 762	422 267	504 145	642 269	448 775	228 117	400 197	3 162 532
	Total	1 071 369	870 605	984 599	1 274 402	928 414	491 689	743 361	6 364 439
Filipino	Male	1 377	418	1 772	2 074	1 021	301	96	7 059
	Female	1 303	11 809	61 713	46 580	12 603	1 308	181	135 497
	Total	2 680	12 227	63 485	48 654	13 624	1 609	277	142 556
Indonesian	Male	74	130	184	150	242	189	119	1 088
	Female	91	20 968	22 885	4 313	624	297	228	49 406
	Total	165	21 098	23 069	4 463	866	486	347	50 494
Indian	Male	1 974	1 219	2 268	1 594	1 129	713	406	9 303
	Female	1 716	1 361	2 704	1 411	1 092	613	343	9 240
	Total	3 690	2 580	4 972	3 005	2 221	1 326	749	18 543
Nepalese	Male	734	1 180	2 891	1 350	380	621	39	7 195
	Female	571	1 601	2 230	671	163	101	32	5 369
	Total	1 305	2 781	5 121	2 021	543	722	71	12 564
Japanese	Male	1 718	130	1 313	2 513	1 171	561	106	7 512
	Female	1 533	206	2 206	1 931	485	213	94	6 668
	Total	3 251	336	3 519	4 444	1 656	774	200	14 180
Thai	Male	96	128	418	310	120	46	31	1 149
	Female	137	782	4 115	4 845	2 702	559	53	13 193
	Total	233	910	4 533	5 155	2 822	605	84	14 342
Pakistani	Male	1 625	1 655	2 022	685	453	622	203	7 265
	Female	1 506	601	761	437	174	188	85	3 752
	Total	3 131	2 256	2 783	1 122	627	810	288	11 017
Korean	Male	741	110	358	655	190	82	30	2 166
	Female	682	211	928	807	335	81	53	3 097
	Total	1 423	321	1 286	1 462	525	163	83	5 263
Other Asian	Male	314	239	832	748	361	129	149	2 772
	Female	422	751	1 755	1 056	482	197	137	4 800
	Total	736	990	2 587	1 804	843	326	286	7 572
White	Male	4 684	1 178	6 030	7 368	4 700	2 147	649	26 756
	Female	4 377	1 277	4 427	4 519	2 548	852	338	18 338
	Total	9 061	2 455	10 457	11 887	7 248	2 999	987	45 094
Mixed - With Chinese parent	Male	4 990	1 659	544	401	235	215	149	8 193
	Female	4 583	1 727	759	758	310	165	92	8 394
	Total	9 573	3 386	1 303	1 159	545	380	241	16 587
Mixed - Others	Male	955	118	99	82	40	28	11	1 333
	Female	1 094	98	160	103	51	8	7	1 521
	Total	2 049	216	259	185	91	36	18	2 854
Others	Male	468	137	307	392	210	100	32	1 646
	Female	283	147	249	332	182	17	28	1 238
	Total	751	284	556	724	392	117	60	2 884
Total	Male	574 357	456 639	499 492	650 455	489 891	269 326	345 184	3 285 344
	Female	535 060	463 806	609 037	710 032	470 526	232 716	401 868	3 423 045
	Total	1 109 417	920 445	1 108 529	1 360 487	960 417	502 042	747 052	6 708 389

(e) (cont'd) : Population by ethnicity, sex and age group, 2006

Ethnicity / Sex		Age group							Total
		< 15	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65+	
Chinese	Male	468 191	441 725	446 987	533 983	577 864	336 456	390 243	3 195 449
	Female	439 195	425 344	484 250	625 854	578 648	317 478	455 930	3 326 699
	Total	907 386	867 069	931 237	1 159 837	1 156 512	653 934	846 173	6 522 148
Filipino	Male	1 225	337	1 218	1 468	1 007	409	156	5 820
	Female	1 242	7 279	38 717	40 695	15 966	2 237	497	106 633
	Total	2 467	7 616	39 935	42 163	16 973	2 646	653	112 453
Indonesian	Male	111	115	324	185	161	225	146	1 267
	Female	115	21 541	49 493	12 372	2 123	603	326	86 573
	Total	226	21 656	49 817	12 557	2 284	828	472	87 840
Indian	Male	1 941	927	2 645	2 246	992	1 154	529	10 434
	Female	1 754	1 034	2 892	1 947	928	1 018	437	10 010
	Total	3 695	1 961	5 537	4 193	1 920	2 172	966	20 444
Nepalese	Male	1 476	760	2 263	2 193	516	531	207	7 946
	Female	1 416	1 101	3 021	1 660	365	321	120	8 004
	Total	2 892	1 861	5 284	3 853	881	852	327	15 950
Japanese	Male	1 444	189	913	2 134	1 310	524	166	6 680
	Female	1 423	277	1 350	2 460	673	221	105	6 509
	Total	2 867	466	2 263	4 594	1 983	745	271	13 189
Thai	Male	200	185	290	302	58	60	20	1 115
	Female	166	393	2 156	3 855	2 886	985	344	10 785
	Total	366	578	2 446	4 157	2 944	1 045	364	11 900
Pakistani	Male	1 993	711	1 606	1 074	361	383	253	6 381
	Female	1 833	667	1 111	488	228	127	276	4 730
	Total	3 826	1 378	2 717	1 562	589	510	529	11 111
Korean	Male	411	255	308	603	399	110	67	2 153
	Female	465	169	480	1 034	332	127	52	2 659
	Total	876	424	788	1 637	731	237	119	4 812
Other Asian	Male	393	180	534	744	549	251	241	2 892
	Female	328	484	1 600	1 191	666	400	290	4 959
	Total	721	664	2 134	1 935	1 215	651	531	7 851
White	Male	3 025	1 237	4 581	7 095	4 279	2 317	1 047	23 581
	Female	2 977	948	2 675	3 049	1 675	941	538	12 803
	Total	6 002	2 185	7 256	10 144	5 954	3 258	1 585	36 384
Mixed - With Chinese parent	Male	3 084	1 259	686	314	488	404	301	6 536
	Female	3 093	1 277	1 119	1 039	843	616	409	8 396
	Total	6 177	2 536	1 805	1 353	1 331	1 020	710	14 932
Mixed - Others	Male	905	251	145	126	28	1	-	1 456
	Female	982	227	306	103	49	7	30	1 704
	Total	1 887	478	451	229	77	8	30	3 160
Others	Male	152	72	225	377	238	146	36	1 246
	Female	135	61	231	264	156	49	30	926
	Total	287	133	456	641	394	195	66	2 172
Total	Male	484 551	448 203	462 725	552 844	588 250	342 971	393 412	3 272 956
	Female	455 124	460 802	589 401	696 011	605 538	325 130	459 384	3 591 390
	Total	939 675	909 005	1 052 126	1 248 855	1 193 788	668 101	852 796	6 864 346

(f) : Population by age group and sex, mid-2005 to mid-2009

Age group	Mid-2005			Mid-2006			Mid-2007			Mid-2008			Mid-2009#		
	Male	Female	Both sexes												
0 - 4	114 400	106 700	221 100	110 400	102 600	213 000	111 400	103 200	214 600	115 000	105 800	220 800	118 300	108 400	226 700
5 - 9	171 300	161 500	332 800	162 300	151 800	314 100	153 100	142 300	295 400	147 100	135 400	282 500	135 600	125 800	261 400
10-14	213 100	201 900	415 000	211 300	200 800	412 100	210 600	200 600	411 200	204 400	194 600	399 000	193 200	183 700	376 900
15-19	220 200	214 000	434 200	222 300	213 900	436 200	226 600	215 700	442 300	228 400	215 900	444 300	220 900	208 800	429 700
20-24	226 400	244 500	470 900	225 600	246 800	472 400	221 500	245 200	466 700	218 500	241 300	459 800	215 000	234 500	449 500
25-29	220 500	266 200	486 700	223 800	278 500	502 300	226 700	288 200	514 900	230 400	299 800	530 200	231 800	307 200	539 000
30-34	241 800	314 600	556 400	238 800	309 600	548 400	237 100	314 100	551 200	231 000	313 000	544 000	227 500	315 100	542 600
35-39	256 600	334 300	590 900	248 000	331 400	579 400	243 700	332 200	575 900	241 800	335 400	577 200	242 500	335 500	578 000
40-44	318 400	370 800	689 200	304 400	365 300	669 700	293 600	359 000	652 600	278 100	345 400	623 500	265 800	337 200	603 000
45-49	319 500	328 700	648 200	323 700	335 700	659 400	320 800	337 700	658 500	321 300	348 400	669 700	319 500	357 600	677 100
50-54	253 900	256 000	509 900	264 000	267 600	531 600	276 900	280 900	557 800	290 800	296 200	587 000	303 100	309 300	612 400
55-59	198 000	190 100	388 100	214 700	207 800	422 500	222 100	219 100	441 200	228 900	228 800	457 700	238 700	239 600	478 300
60-64	125 200	109 900	235 100	127 600	116 300	243 900	140 700	131 500	272 200	154 800	147 600	302 400	169 500	163 700	333 200
65-69	126 300	119 900	246 200	125 200	116 600	241 800	122 100	112 300	234 400	118 000	106 900	224 900	117 600	105 000	222 600
70-74	112 700	115 600	228 300	112 400	115 900	228 300	115 300	119 600	234 900	115 500	119 700	235 200	115 200	118 500	233 700
75-79	77 400	92 400	169 800	82 300	96 300	178 600	86 700	98 000	184 700	90 700	100 700	191 400	95 900	104 700	200 600
80-84	42 600	65 100	107 700	44 800	67 900	112 700	47 800	71 700	119 500	50 100	73 800	123 900	53 100	76 200	129 300
85+	25 700	57 000	82 700	28 500	62 200	90 700	30 700	67 200	97 900	32 700	71 500	104 200	36 400	77 900	114 300
Total	3 264 000	3 549 200	6 813 200	3 270 100	3 587 000	6 857 100	3 287 400	3 638 500	6 925 900	3 297 500	3 680 200	6 977 700	3 299 600	3 708 700	7 008 300

Note : # Provisional figures.

(g) : Dependency ratio

Year	Child dependency ratio ⁽¹⁾	Elderly dependency ratio ⁽²⁾	Overall dependency ratio ⁽³⁾
2005	193	167	360
2006	185	168	354
2007	179	170	349
2008	174	169	343
2009#	165	172	337

Notes: # Provisional figures.

⁽¹⁾ The number of persons aged under 15 per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64.

⁽²⁾ The number of persons aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64.

⁽³⁾ The number of persons aged under 15 and aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64.

(h) : Statistics on Births

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of births					
Male	25 827	29 880	34 595	37 448	41 928
Female	23 969	27 218	31 031	33 427	36 894
Total	49 796	57 098	65 626	70 875	78 822
Crude birth rate (per 1 000 population)	7.3	8.4	9.6	10.2	11.3

(i) : Death statistics

Age	2004				2005				2006				2007				2008			
	SEX			TOTAL																
	Male	Female	Unknown		Male	Female	Unknown		Male	Female	Unknown		Male	Female	Unknown		Male	Female	Unknown	
0	65	67	0	132	78	53	0	131	64	53	1	118	67	57	1	125	80	65	0	145
01-04	18	13	0	31	15	15	0	30	22	14	0	36	12	15	0	27	17	23	0	40
05-09	15	17	0	32	16	11	0	27	20	12	0	32	15	13	0	28	22	15	0	37
10-14	24	16	0	40	22	13	0	35	25	21	0	46	23	14	0	37	19	17	0	36
15-19	57	23	0	80	57	34	0	91	42	26	0	68	46	21	0	67	43	31	0	74
20-24	98	65	0	163	93	52	0	145	88	36	0	124	83	56	0	139	75	56	0	131
25-29	155	89	0	244	130	88	0	218	149	66	0	215	121	65	0	186	131	79	0	210
30-34	202	130	0	332	185	111	0	296	160	117	0	277	194	105	0	299	190	94	0	284
35-39	274	174	0	448	282	174	0	456	238	174	0	412	247	150	0	397	236	162	0	398
40-44	442	276	0	718	454	303	0	757	431	283	0	714	381	237	0	618	356	260	0	616
45-49	722	383	0	1 105	721	385	0	1 106	653	390	0	1 043	715	382	0	1 097	710	396	0	1 106
50-54	943	463	0	1 406	917	506	0	1 423	965	538	0	1 503	1 025	532	0	1 557	1 032	594	0	1 626
55-59	1 096	488	0	1 584	1 185	498	0	1 683	1 210	560	0	1 770	1 294	560	0	1 854	1 385	617	0	2 002
60-64	1 373	449	0	1 822	1 261	513	0	1 774	1 261	510	0	1 771	1 390	573	0	1 963	1 409	606	0	2 015
65-69	2 115	961	0	3 076	2 160	890	0	3 050	1 928	810	0	2 738	1 950	713	0	2 663	1 932	714	0	2 646
70-74	3 123	1 669	0	4 792	3 189	1 707	0	4 896	3 004	1 521	0	4 525	2 992	1 557	0	4 549	2 971	1 470	0	4 441
75-79	3 492	2 258	0	5 750	3 746	2 403	0	6 149	3 620	2 289	0	5 909	3 889	2 341	0	6 230	4 029	2 481	0	6 510
80-84	3 107	2 865	0	5 972	3 469	3 172	0	6 641	3 400	2 930	0	6 330	3 608	3 172	0	6 780	3 849	3 298	0	7 147
85+	3 396	5 746	0	9 142	3 598	6 291	0	9 889	3 673	6 112	0	9 785	4 304	6 508	0	10 812	4 670	7 620	0	12 290
Unknown	39	7	3	49	28	3	2	33	25	8	8	41	35	10	3	48	27	9	6	42
TOTAL	20 756	16 159	3	36 918	21 606	17 222	2	38 830	20 978	16 470	9	37 457	22 391	17 081	4	39 476	23 183	18 607	6	41 796

(j) : Life expectancy

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Expectation of life at birth					
Male	79.0	78.8	79.4	79.4	79.3
Female	84.8	84.6	85.5	85.5	85.5

(k) : Fertility rate

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Fertility rate (Number of live births per 1 000 women)	922	959	984	1 024	1 056

(l) : Average household size

Period	Number of domestic households ('000)	Average domestic household size
2004	2 140.5	3.1
2005	2 197.1	3.0
2006	2 220.9	3.0
2007	2 247.1	3.0
2008	2 277.4	3.0

(m) : Proportion of single-parent households and proportion of domestic household with female household head, 2001

	No. of domestic households	Domestic households with female household head	Domestic households with single parent	Proportion of domestic households with female household head	Proportion of single-parent households
Total	2 053 412	590 681	58 119	28.8	2.8

Proportion of single-parent households and proportion of domestic household with female household head, 2006

	No. of domestic households	Domestic households with female household head ⁽¹⁾	Domestic households with single parent	Proportion of domestic households with female household head ⁽¹⁾	Proportion of single-parent households
Total	2 226 546	975 971	72 223	43.8	3.2

Note:

⁽¹⁾ The figures include 975 971 domestic household with female household head. Among them, there were 332 402 domestic households reported to have more than one household head and at least one female head.

B. Social, economic and cultural indicators

(a) : Share of average monthly household expenditure on food, housing, health and education

	1999-2000	2004-05
Food (excluding meals bought away from home)	9.8%	9.5%
Meals bought away from home	15.9%	16.3%
Housing	32.2%	30.6%
Health ⁽¹⁾	2.5%	2.5%
Education ⁽¹⁾	3.6%	4.1%

Note:

⁽¹⁾ Refers to "Health" and "Education" under the Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP). "Health" covers expenditure on outpatient and hospital services, proprietary medicines and supplies, and medical and health equipment. "Education" covers school fees (but excluding those for interest and sports courses) and expenditure on other educational services.

(b) : Gini Coefficient (Based on original household income), 2001 and 2006

Year	Gini Coefficient
2001	0.525
2006	0.533

(c) : Percentage of Children Born in 2002 who were Underweight by Sex⁽¹⁾

	6 months - <9 months	12 months - < 18 months	18 months- <24 months	36 months – <48 months	48 months – <60 months
Number of male children in the sample with weight recorded within the age interval	591	511	469	168	108
Number & percentage of male children being underweight	10 (1.7%)	8 (1.6%)	6 (1.3%)	4 (2.4%)	2 (1.9%)
No of female children in the sample with weight recorded within the age interval	630	556	478	191	137
Number and percentage of female children being underweight	5 (0.8%)	5 (0.9%)	3 (0.6%)	6 (3.1%)	3 (2.2%)

Note:

⁽¹⁾ Based on a retrospective study on the growth of a random sample of 1 294 children born in 2002 conducted in 2007 July. The growth parameters at (1) birth, (2) 3-5 months, (3) 6-8 months, (4) 12 to 17 months, (5) 18 to 24 months, (6) 36 to 48 months and (7) 48 to 60 months, were retrieved from their health records. Based on the WHO 2006 child growth standard, children were defined as underweight if their body weights were 2 standard deviations below the median.

(d) : Number of registered infant deaths and infant mortality rate by sex, 2004-2008

Year	Number of registered infant deaths			Infant mortality rate (Number of registered infant deaths per 1 000 registered live births)		
	Male	Female	Total*	Male	Female	Total*
2004	57	64	121	2.2	2.7	2.5
2005	78	58	136	2.6	2.1	2.4
2006	68	51	120	2.0	1.7	1.8
2007	66	54	121	1.8	1.6	1.7
2008	70	70	140	1.7	1.9	1.8

Note: * Total include unknown sex.

Number of registered maternal deaths and maternal mortality ratio, 2004-2008

Year	Number of registered maternal deaths	Maternal mortality ratio (number of registered maternal deaths per 100 000 registered live births)
2004	2	4.1
2005	2	3.5
2006	1	1.5
2007	1	1.4
2008	2	2.5

(e) : Ratio of Legal Termination of Pregnancy to Known Live Births, 2004-2008

	Year				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
No. of Legal Termination of Pregnancy	15 880	14 191	13 510	13 510	13 191
No. of Known Live Births	49 796	57 098	65 626	70 875	78 822
Ratio	31.9%	24.9%	20.6%	19.1%	16.7%

(f) : Number of reported cases of HIV/AIDS by age group

Year	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	HIV	AIDS								
Age group										
0-14	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
15-44	185	29	229	41	282	50	322	47	311	54
45-64	49	12	58	17	72	19	68	26	89	28
65 and above	14	6	14	5	8	2	14	4	20	10
Unknown	20	2	10	1	9	2	9	2	15	4
Total	268	49	313	64	373	73	414	79	435	96

Number of reported cases of HIV/AIDS by sex

Year	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	HIV	AIDS								
Sex										
Male	205	44	255	51	304	61	342	68	349	81
Female	63	5	58	13	69	12	72	11	86	15
Total	268	49	313	64	373	73	414	79	435	96

(g) : Notifications of Notifiable Infectious Diseases 2005 – 2009

Disease	Number of Notifications					Notification Rate (Number of Notifications per 100 000 Population)				
	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*
Amoebic dysentery	2	4	4	4	6	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.09
Bacillary dysentery	129	140	67	150	85	1.89	2.04	0.97	2.15	1.21
Chickenpox	11 933	14 415	17 940	8 927	6 783	175.15	210.22	259.03	127.94	96.79
Chikungunya fever	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0.01
Cholera	5	1	3	7	0	0.07	0.01	0.04	0.10	0.00
Community-associated methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> infection	-	-	173	282	368	-	-	2.50	4.04	5.25
Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	0.01	0.09
Dengue fever	31	31	58	42	42	0.45	0.45	0.84	0.60	0.60
Enterovirus 71 infection	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	0.44
<i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7 infection	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	0.01	0.03
Food poisoning:										
Outbreaks	972	1 095	621	619	410	14.27	15.97	8.97	8.87	5.85
<i>Persons affected</i>	(3 595)	(4 145)	(1 992)	(2 537)	(1 441)	(52.77)	(60.45)	(28.76)	(36.36)	(20.56)
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b infection (invasive)	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	0.00	0.01
Hantavirus infection	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	0.01	0.01
Influenza A:										
<i>Influenza A(H2)</i>	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
<i>Influenza A(H5)</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Influenza A(H7)</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Influenza A(H9)†</i>	0	0	1	1	2	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03
	-	-	-	-	34 174	-	-	-	-	487.62

Swine**Influenza**

Japanese encephalitis	2	0	2	0	0	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
Legionnaires' disease	11	16	11	13	37	0.16	0.23	0.16	0.19	0.53
Leprosy	4	6	2	5	4	0.06	0.09	0.03	0.07	0.06
Leptospirosis	-	-	-	4	9	-	-	-	0.06	0.13
Listeriosis	-	-	-	11	14	-	-	-	0.16	0.20
Malaria	32	40	33	25	23	0.47	0.58	0.48	0.36	0.33
Measles	65	106	88	68	26	0.95	1.55	1.27	0.97	0.37
Meningococcal infection (invasive)	4	6	2	0	2	0.06	0.09	0.03	0.00	0.03
Mumps	145	184	180	136	163	2.13	2.68	2.60	1.95	2.33
Paratyphoid fever	33	39	28	21	27	0.48	0.57	0.40	0.30	0.39
Psittacosis	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	0.00	0.01

Disease	Number of Notifications					Notification Rate (Number of Notifications per 100 000 Population)				
	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009*

Q fever	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	0.01	0.06
Rubella and congenital rubella syndrome	53	34	38	39	45	0.78	0.50	0.55	0.56	0.64
Scarlet fever	177	230	224	235	188	2.60	3.35	3.23	3.37	2.68
Streptococcus suis infection	13	8	6	6	6	0.19	0.12	0.09	0.09	0.09
Tetanus	0	2	1	0	1	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01
Tuberculosis	6 160	5 766	5 463	5 730	5 348	90.41	84.09	78.88	82.12	76.31
Typhoid fever	36	46	46	38	88	0.53	0.67	0.66	0.54	1.26
Typhus and other rickettsial diseases‡	38	24	18	35	39	0.56	0.35	0.26	0.50	0.56
Viral hepatitis§	204	235	209	247	210	2.99	3.43	3.02	3.54	3.00
Whooping cough	32	21	31	25	15	0.47	0.31	0.45	0.36	0.21
Total δ	20 081	22 449	25 249	16 674	48 162	294.74	327.38	364.56	238.96	687.21

Notes: Figures in the table refer to the infectious disease cases known to the Department of Health.

No case of acute poliomyelitis, anthrax, botulism, diphtheria, plague, rabies, relapsing fever, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome, smallpox, viral haemorrhagic fever, West Nile virus infection or yellow fever was reported during the specified years.

Infectious diseases have been made notifiable during the period include:

<u>Infectious disease</u>	<u>Effective date</u>
<i>Streptococcus suis</i> infection	2 August 2005
Community-associated methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> infection	5 January 2007
Anthrax, botulism, congenital rubella syndrome, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, <i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7 infection, <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b infection (invasive), hantavirus infection, influenza A(H2), leptospirosis, listeriosis, psittacosis, Q fever, smallpox, viral haemorrhagic fever and West Nile virus infection	14 July 2008
Chikungunya fever and Enterovirus 71 infection	6 March 2009
Swine Influenza	27 April 2009

* Provisional figures.

† The cases notified from 2007 to 2009 were all H9N2 infection.

‡ “Typhus” has been revised to “Typhus and other rickettsial diseases” which includes spotted fever since 14 July 2008.

§ Unclassified viral hepatitis cases are not included in the figures since 2008.

δ Number of persons affected in food poisoning cases are excluded.

- Not applicable.

(h) : Persons with chronic diseases by selected type of chronic diseases, sex and age group

Selected type of chronic diseases	Male								Female								Both sexes							
	Age group				Total				Age group				Total				Age group				Total			
	0 - 44		45 - 64		65 +		Total		0 - 44		45 - 64		65 +		Total		0 - 44		45 - 64		65 +		Total	
No. of persons	%*	No. of persons	%*	No. of persons	%*	No. of persons	%*	No. of persons	%*	No. of persons	%*	No. of persons	%*	No. of persons	%*	No. of persons	%*	No. of persons	%*	No. of persons	%*	No. of persons	%*	
Hypertension	9 500	0.5%	89 800	9.4%	155 700	38.5%	255 000	7.8%	11 100	0.5%	106 500	11.0%	191 200	40.5%	308 800	8.5%	20 600	0.5%	196 300	10.2%	346 900	39.6%	563 700	8.2%
Diabetes mellitus	6 200	0.3%	45 600	4.8%	54 200	13.4%	106 000	3.2%	3 000	0.1%	42 300	4.4%	78 900	16.7%	124 100	3.4%	9 200	0.2%	87 900	4.6%	133 000	15.2%	230 100	3.3%
Heart diseases	3 100	0.2%	21 600	2.3%	42 300	10.5%	67 000	2.0%	2 300	0.1%	18 500	1.9%	47 300	10.0%	68 000	1.9%	5 400	0.1%	40 000	2.1%	89 600	10.2%	135 100	2.0%
Cataract	§	§	3 100	0.3%	21 800	5.4%	25 200	0.8%	§	§	3 900	0.4%	38 700	8.2%	42 900	1.2%	§	§	6 900	0.4%	60 500	6.9%	68 100	1.0%
Diseases of the respiratory system	10 200	0.5%	6 200	0.6%	21 200	5.2%	37 600	1.1%	7 800	0.4%	6 300	0.6%	14 000	3.0%	28 000	0.8%	18 000	0.4%	12 500	0.6%	35 200	4.0%	65 600	0.9%
Cerebrovascular diseases (Stroke)	§	§	6 200	0.6%	21 100	5.2%	27 900	0.9%	§	§	4 300	0.4%	19 800	4.2%	25 200	0.7%	1 700	0.0%	10 500	0.5%	41 000	4.7%	53 200	0.8%
Rheumatoid arthritis	§	§	6 400	0.7%	8 700	2.1%	15 400	0.5%	1 900	0.1%	13 400	1.4%	20 500	4.4%	35 800	1.0%	2 200	0.1%	19 900	1.0%	29 200	3.3%	51 300	0.7%
Cancer	2 600	0.1%	6 200	0.6%	9 100	2.2%	17 800	0.5%	6 000	0.3%	16 400	1.7%	10 100	2.2%	32 600	0.9%	8 600	0.2%	22 600	1.2%	19 200	2.2%	50 400	0.7%
Thyroid diseases	2 900	0.2%	4 500	0.5%	§	§	8 800	0.3%	10 200	0.5%	13 400	1.4%	5 700	1.2%	29 200	0.8%	13 000	0.3%	17 900	0.9%	7 100	0.8%	38 000	0.5%
Hypercholesterolemia	2 200	0.1%	7 400	0.8%	4 800	1.2%	14 400	0.4%	§	§	9 400	1.0%	10 200	2.2%	20 500	0.6%	3 100	0.1%	16 800	0.9%	15 000	1.7%	34 900	0.5%
Gastrointestinal diseases	1 700	0.1%	4 800	0.5%	7 700	1.9%	14 200	0.4%	2 000	0.1%	6 500	0.7%	6 400	1.4%	15 000	0.4%	3 700	0.1%	11 300	0.6%	14 100	1.6%	29 100	0.4%
Kidney diseases	2 100	0.1%	5 500	0.6%	4 800	1.2%	12 400	0.4%	1 800	0.1%	4 300	0.4%	5 300	1.1%	11 400	0.3%	3 900	0.1%	9 800	0.5%	10 100	1.2%	23 800	0.3%

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

§ Estimates less than 1 500 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

Source: Survey on Persons with Disabilities and Chronic Diseases, 2006-07 (The survey is conducted on an ad hoc basis and was conducted once only during the last five years).

(i) : Number of registered deaths by ten leading causes of death by age group, 2004-08**(Ranking is according to the number of registered deaths in 2008)**

Rank	Disease group	Age group	Number of registered deaths				
			2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	Malignant neoplasms (ICD10: C00-C97)	0-14	26	26	30	31	29
		15-44	633	659	593	513	554
		45-64	3 081	3 213	3 252	3 416	3 572
		65 and above	8 050	8 410	8 218	8 356	8 301
		Total‡	11 791	12 310	12 093	12 316	12 456
2	Diseases of heart (ICD10: I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	0-14	10	15	13	7	13
		15-44	129	113	134	126	119
		45-64	643	595	621	734	780
		65 and above	5 080	5 142	4 850	5 502	5 865
		Total‡	5 866	5 868	5 619	6 372	6 777
3	Pneumonia (ICD10: J12-J18)	0-14	9	9	13	4	10
		15-44	45	57	43	48	45
		45-64	178	192	201	237	254
		65 and above	3 440	4 032	3 944	4 688	5 176
		Total‡	3 676	4 291	4 201	4 978	5 486
4	Cerebrovascular diseases (ICD10: I60-I69)	0-14	4	6	2	3	2
		15-44	60	73	68	78	63
		45-64	377	346	336	392	407
		65 and above	2 974	3 008	2 896	3 039	3 219
		Total‡	3 416	3 434	3 302	3 513	3 691
5	Chronic lower respiratory diseases* (ICD10: J40-J47)	0-14	2	2	1	0	1
		15-44	14	15	12	13	16
		45-64	127	123	107	107	106
		65 and above	1 980	2 121	1 803	1 975	1 980
		Total‡	2 123	2 261	1 924	2 096	2 103
6	External causes of morbidity and mortality† (ICD10: V01-Y89)	0-14	18	31	18	21	22
		15-44	880	841	731	645	622
		45-64	594	571	525	521	485
		65 and above	737	694	678	656	633
		Total‡	2 243	2 150	1 961	1 854	1 766
7	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (ICD10: N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27)	0-14	0	0	3	1	1
		15-44	12	21	20	20	18
		45-64	111	130	136	125	155
		65 and above	1 059	1 110	1 128	1 201	1 245
		Total	1 182	1 261	1 287	1 347	1 419
8	Septicaemia (ICD10: A40-A41)	0-14	9	7	6	8	6
		15-44	5	13	18	21	16
		45-64	68	72	71	84	70
		65 and above	533	609	581	624	705
		Total	615	701	676	737	797
9	Diabetes mellitus (ICD10: E10-E14)	0-14	0	0	0	0	0
		15-44	14	7	3	5	10
		45-64	59	65	57	62	66
		65 and above	655	530	451	439	472
		Total	728	602	511	506	548
10	Dementia (ICD10: F01-F03)	0-14	0	0	0	0	0
		15-44	0	0	0	0	0
		45-64	2	2	2	5	3
		65 and above	274	281	286	312	492
		Total	276	283	288	317	495
All other causes		0-14	135	148	143	139	161
		15-44	298	269	274	261	232
		45-64	763	692	786	840	802
		65 and above	4 183	4 381	4 320	4 657	4 787
		Total‡	5 405	5 522	5 553	5 927	5 992
All causes		0-14	213	244	229	214	245
		15-44	2 090	2 068	1 896	1 730	1 695
		45-64	6 003	6 001	6 094	6 523	6 700
		65 and above	28 965	30 318	29 155	31 449	32 875
		Total‡	37 321	38 683	37 415	39 963	41 530

Notes: Classification of diseases and causes of death is based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD) 10th Revision from 2001 onwards.

* According to the ICD 10th Revision, when the morbid condition is classifiable under Chapter XIX as “injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes”, the codes under Chapter XX for “external causes of morbidity and mortality” should be used as the primary cause of death.

† Chronic lower respiratory diseases has been included as a disease group for the purpose of ranking the causes of death since 2001.

‡ Including unknown age.

(i) (cont'd) : Number of registered deaths by ten leading causes of death by sex, 2004-08**(Ranking is according to the number of registered deaths in 2008)**

Rank	Disease group	Sex	Number of registered deaths				
			2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	Malignant neoplasms (ICD10: C00-C97)	Male	7 183	7 497	7 386	7 600	7 517
		Female	4 608	4 813	4 707	4 716	4 939
		Total	11 791	12 310	12 093	12 316	12 456
2	Diseases of heart (ICD10: I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	Male	3 015	2 971	2 831	3 255	3 442
		Female	2 851	2 897	2 788	3 117	3 335
		Total	5 866	5 868	5 619	6 372	6 777
3	Pneumonia (ICD10: J12-J18)	Male	1 905	2 276	2 264	2 723	2 925
		Female	1 771	2 015	1 937	2 255	2 561
		Total	3 676	4 291	4 201	4 978	5 486
4	Cerebrovascular diseases (ICD10: I60-I69)	Male	1 730	1 663	1 603	1 779	1 843
		Female	1 686	1 771	1 699	1 734	1 848
		Total	3 416	3 434	3 302	3 513	3 691
5	Chronic lower respiratory diseases* (ICD10: J40-J47)	Male	1 516	1 598	1 382	1 521	1 504
		Female	607	663	542	575	599
		Total	2 123	2 261	1 924	2 096	2 103
6	External causes of morbidity and mortality† (ICD10: V01-Y89)	Male	1 508	1 402	1 264	1 223	1 140
		Female	735	748	697	631	626
		Total	2 243	2 150	1 961	1 854	1 766
7	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (ICD10: N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27)	Male	542	601	634	656	692
		Female	640	660	653	691	727
		Total	1 182	1 261	1 287	1 347	1 419
8	Septicaemia (ICD10: A40-A41)	Male	294	321	322	381	404
		Female	321	380	354	356	393
		Total	615	701	676	737	797
9	Diabetes mellitus (ICD10: E10-E14)	Male	311	247	232	221	227
		Female	417	355	279	285	321
		Total	728	602	511	506	548
10	Dementia (ICD10: F01-F03)	Male	104	100	110	126	177
		Female	172	183	178	191	318
		Total	276	283	288	317	495
All other causes		Male	2 915	2 892	2 973	3 137	3 129
		Female	2 485	2 625	2 569	2 784	2 862
		Total‡	5 405	5 522	5 553	5 927	5 992
All causes		Male	21 023	21 568	21 001	22 622	23 000
		Female	16 293	17 110	16 403	17 335	18 529
		Total‡	37 321	38 683	37 415	39 963	41 530

Notes: Classification of diseases and causes of death is based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD) 10th Revision from 2001 onwards.

* According to the ICD 10th Revision, when the morbid condition is classifiable under Chapter XIX as “injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes”, the codes under Chapter XX for “external causes of morbidity and mortality” should be used as the primary cause of death.

† Chronic lower respiratory diseases has been included as a disease group for the purpose of ranking the causes of death since 2001.

‡ Including unknown sex.

(j) : Net Enrolment Ratios by Grade and Sex, 2004-05 - 2008-09 School Years

Grade	Sex	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
P1-P6	Male	93.1%	93.6%	93.2%	92.6%	93.1%
	Female	90.8%	91.5%	91.5%	91.0%	91.7%
	Both Sexes	92.0%	92.5%	92.3%	91.8%	92.4%
S1-S3 ⁽¹⁾	Male	80.9%	84.4%	85.8%	85.7%	84.9%
	Female	81.0%	83.0%	83.7%	84.0%	83.8%
	Both Sexes	81.0%	83.7%	84.8%	84.8%	84.4%
S4-S5 ⁽²⁾	Male	67.0%	65.8%	66.5%	69.4%	72.7%
	Female	68.0%	68.0%	69.3%	71.9%	73.7%
	Both Sexes	67.5%	66.9%	67.8%	70.6%	73.2%
S6-S7	Male	23.3%	23.5%	24.8%	23.9%	24.5%
	Female	29.5%	29.0%	30.2%	30.4%	31.3%
	Both Sexes	26.4%	26.2%	27.5%	27.0%	27.8%
S1-S7 ^{(1) & (2)}	Male	77.8%	78.7%	78.9%	79.2%	79.7%
	Female	78.1%	78.3%	78.8%	79.7%	80.3%
	Both Sexes	78.0%	78.5%	78.9%	79.5%	80.0%

Notes:

Figures refer to the position as at mid-September of the respective school years. They include students attending in both day and evening schools, special schools and special classes of ordinary schools.

⁽¹⁾ Figures for the 2008-09 school year include correctional / residential home under the Social Welfare Department and correctional institutions under the Correctional Services Department.

⁽²⁾ Figures include students enrolled in craft level courses and programmes of the Project Yi Jin.

(k) : School Attendance Rates by Age Group and Sex, 1996, 2001 and 2006

Age Group	School Attendance Rate (%)								
	1996			2001			2006		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
3 – 5	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.7	94.7	89.9	88.3	89.1
6 – 11	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
12 – 16	95.2	96.8	96.0	96.9	98.0	97.5	98.7	99.1	98.9
17 - 18	59.5	68.7	63.9	68.0	74.1	71.0	81.1	84.6	82.8
19 – 24	21.5 (21.6)	20.5 (21.7)	21.0 (21.6)	26.8 (26.8)	26.1 (29.4)	26.4 (28.0)	38.4 (38.4)	36.3 (40.3)	37.3 (39.3)
25+	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3

Note: Figures in brackets are school attendance rates compiled with foreign domestic helpers excluded from the population in the respective age-sex group.

(l) : Pupil-Teacher Ratios in Public Sector Primary and Secondary Schools, 2004 - 2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Primary school	19.1	18.4	17.6	17.2	16.4
Secondary school	18.1	18.0	17.2	16.9	16.6

Notes : Figures refer to the position as at mid-September of the respective school years.

Figures include government, aided and caput schools, but exclude special schools.

(m) : Unemployment and Unemployment Rates by Sex and by Age Group

Sex/Age group	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Number (^{'000})	Rate (%)								
Male										
15 - 19	10.5	29.0	8.4	24.2	7.9	24.8	7.0	20.8	5.4	18.4
20 - 24	19.3	12.1	17.8	11.3	16.1	10.4	13.1	8.8	12.5	8.8
25 - 29	14.6	6.9	12.1	5.8	10.7	5.0	9.0	4.2	8.3	3.9
30 - 34	13.0	5.6	10.7	4.6	9.6	4.2	8.5	3.7	6.4	2.9
35 - 39	14.9	5.7	11.1	4.5	10.1	4.2	7.1	3.0	6.3	2.7
40 - 44	18.3	5.8	14.7	4.8	11.5	4.0	10.1	3.6	8.8	3.3
45 - 49	22.4	7.7	19.9	6.6	16.6	5.5	11.5	3.8	10.2	3.4
50 - 54	18.9	8.6	17.0	7.5	14.4	6.1	11.7	4.8	11.2	4.3
55 - 59	14.0	10.5	11.8	7.9	10.4	6.5	8.4	5.0	7.7	4.4
60 - 64	4.7	8.8	3.4	6.0	2.6	4.4	2.4	3.6	2.1	2.9
≥ 65	1.2	3.2	0.6	1.7	0.4	1.0	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.9
Overall	151.8	7.8	127.5	6.5	110.2	5.7	89.2	4.6	79.4	4.1
Female										
15 - 19	7.1	22.6	5.4	19.0	5.2	18.6	5.5	18.8	3.7	13.9
20 - 24	11.2	6.4	10.8	6.1	11.2	6.4	9.2	5.2	9.6	5.7
25 - 29	8.1	3.6	7.1	3.1	6.0	2.5	5.5	2.2	6.1	2.3
30 - 34	9.4	3.8	6.9	2.8	5.8	2.4	6.8	2.7	4.9	2.0
35 - 39	10.7	4.4	8.0	3.4	7.0	2.9	5.2	2.1	5.8	2.3
40 - 44	13.8	5.7	11.2	4.5	7.7	3.2	7.0	2.8	6.0	2.5
45 - 49	12.7	6.6	9.3	4.7	8.8	4.2	7.6	3.5	7.4	3.3
50 - 54	9.8	7.7	7.0	5.4	5.4	3.8	5.8	3.9	4.6	2.9
55 - 59	4.0	6.9	3.9	5.8	3.5	4.7	3.6	4.3	2.3	2.5
60 - 64	0.6	4.3	0.5	3.6	0.2	1.2	0.4	1.9	0.3	1.1
≥ 65	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.3	-	-	0.0	0.3	-	-
Overall	87.4	5.6	70.1	4.4	60.8	3.8	56.5	3.4	50.7	3.0
Both sexes										
15 - 19	17.7	26.0	13.8	21.9	13.1	21.9	12.5	19.9	9.2	16.2
20 - 24	30.5	9.1	28.6	8.6	27.3	8.3	22.3	6.9	22.1	7.1
25 - 29	22.6	5.2	19.2	4.4	16.6	3.7	14.5	3.1	14.4	3.0
30 - 34	22.4	4.7	17.5	3.7	15.4	3.3	15.3	3.2	11.3	2.4
35 - 39	25.6	5.1	19.1	4.0	17.0	3.6	12.3	2.6	12.1	2.5
40 - 44	32.1	5.8	25.9	4.7	19.3	3.6	17.1	3.2	14.8	2.9
45 - 49	35.1	7.3	29.2	5.9	25.4	4.9	19.1	3.7	17.6	3.4
50 - 54	28.7	8.3	24.0	6.7	19.8	5.3	17.6	4.5	15.9	3.8
55 - 59	18.0	9.4	15.8	7.3	14.0	5.9	12.0	4.7	10.0	3.7
60 - 64	5.3	7.9	3.9	5.5	2.8	3.7	2.8	3.2	2.4	2.4
≥ 65	1.3	2.8	0.6	1.4	0.4	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.8
Overall	239.2	6.8	197.6	5.6	171.1	4.8	145.7	4.0	130.1	3.6

(n) : Employed persons by industry sector of main employment, age and sex

Industry sector/Age group		2004						2005					
		Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
		('000)	(%)	('000)	(%)	('000)	(%)	('000)	(%)	('000)	(%)	('000)	(%)
Manufacturing	15 - 24	10.4	0.6	5.4	0.4	15.7	0.5	9.5	0.5	5.2	0.3	14.7	0.4
	25 - 39	48.7	2.7	29.8	2.0	78.5	2.4	46.9	2.6	27.2	1.8	74.0	2.2
	≥ 40	88.2	4.9	49.7	3.4	137.9	4.2	90.5	5.0	45.2	3.0	135.6	4.1
	Sub-total	147.2	8.2	84.9	5.8	232.1	7.1	146.8	8.1	77.5	5.1	224.3	6.7
Construction	15 - 24	18.7	1.0	2.3	0.2	21.0	0.6	17.2	0.9	1.7	0.1	19.0	0.6
	25 - 39	83.4	4.6	9.1	0.6	92.5	2.8	79.2	4.3	7.8	0.5	87.0	2.6
	≥ 40	141.1	7.8	8.5	0.6	149.6	4.6	148.3	8.1	9.4	0.6	157.7	4.7
	Sub-total	243.2	13.5	19.9	1.3	263.1	8.0	244.7	13.4	19.0	1.3	263.7	7.9
Wholesale, retail, import/export trades, restaurants & hotels	15 - 24	60.5	3.4	70.4	4.8	130.9	4.0	65.4	3.6	74.7	4.9	140.1	4.2
	25 - 39	199.3	11.1	238.7	16.2	438.0	13.4	199.6	10.9	242.0	16.0	441.5	13.2
	≥ 40	275.0	15.3	218.0	14.8	493.0	15.1	281.4	15.4	230.8	15.2	512.1	15.3
	Sub-total	534.8	29.7	527.1	35.8	1 061.9	32.4	546.3	30.0	547.5	36.2	1 093.8	32.8
Transport, storage & communications	15 - 24	21.7	1.2	9.6	0.7	31.4	1.0	20.4	1.1	10.2	0.7	30.6	0.9
	25 - 39	97.3	5.4	41.0	2.8	138.3	4.2	90.7	5.0	41.5	2.7	132.3	4.0
	≥ 40	161.0	8.9	24.4	1.7	185.4	5.7	167.0	9.2	27.4	1.8	194.4	5.8
	Sub-total	280.1	15.6	75.0	5.1	355.1	10.8	278.1	15.3	79.2	5.2	357.3	10.7
Financing, insurance, real estate & business services	15 - 24	20.9	1.2	21.1	1.4	42.0	1.3	22.5	1.2	20.5	1.4	43.0	1.3
	25 - 39	122.6	6.8	107.4	7.3	230.0	7.0	125.2	6.9	109.5	7.2	234.8	7.0
	≥ 40	140.8	7.8	67.5	4.6	208.2	6.4	150.3	8.2	75.3	5.0	225.5	6.8
	Sub-total	284.2	15.8	196.0	13.3	480.2	14.7	298.0	16.4	205.3	13.6	503.3	15.1
Community, social & personal services	15 - 24	32.8	1.8	78.2	5.3	111.0	3.4	29.4	1.6	76.9	5.1	106.3	3.2
	25 - 39	106.4	5.9	258.4	17.5	364.8	11.1	104.9	5.8	262.1	17.3	367.0	11.0
	≥ 40	153.5	8.5	228.5	15.5	381.9	11.7	155.5	8.5	241.3	15.9	396.8	11.9
	Sub-total	292.7	16.3	565.0	38.4	857.8	26.2	289.8	15.9	580.4	38.3	870.2	26.1
Others	15 - 24	1.0	0.1	##	##	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	##	##	0.8	0.0
	25 - 39	5.4	0.3	1.6	0.1	7.0	0.2	5.1	0.3	1.2	0.1	6.3	0.2
	≥ 40	12.1	0.7	2.9	0.2	15.0	0.5	13.1	0.7	3.9	0.3	17.0	0.5
	Sub-total	18.5	1.0	4.9	0.3	23.4	0.7	18.9	1.0	5.3	0.3	24.1	0.7
Total	15 - 24	166.1	9.2	187.3	12.7	353.4	10.8	165.1	9.1	189.3	12.5	354.4	10.6
	25 - 39	663.0	36.8	686.0	46.6	1 349.0	41.2	651.5	35.7	691.4	45.7	1 342.9	40.2
	≥ 40	971.8	54.0	599.4	40.7	1 571.2	48.0	1 006.0	55.2	633.3	41.8	1 639.3	49.1
	Sub-total	1 800.8	100.0	1 472.7	100.0	3 273.5	100.0	1 822.6	100.0	1 514.0	100.0	3 336.6	100.0

(n) (cont'd) : Employed persons by industry sector of main employment, age and sex

Industry sector/Age group		2006						2007					
		Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
		('000)	(%)	('000)	(%)	('000)	(%)	('000)	(%)	('000)	(%)	('000)	(%)
Manufacturing	15 - 24	9.3	0.5	4.9	0.3	14.2	0.4	7.3	0.4	3.7	0.2	11.1	0.3
	25 - 39	43.6	2.4	25.1	1.6	68.6	2.0	40.2	2.1	23.4	1.4	63.6	1.8
	≥ 40	87.1	4.7	47.0	3.0	134.1	3.9	82.8	4.4	44.9	2.8	127.8	3.7
	Sub-total	140.0	7.6	76.9	4.9	216.9	6.4	130.3	7.0	72.1	4.5	202.4	5.8
Construction	15 - 24	15.2	0.8	1.4	0.1	16.6	0.5	12.0	0.6	1.6	0.1	13.6	0.4
	25 - 39	82.0	4.5	8.3	0.5	90.4	2.7	82.5	4.4	8.9	0.5	91.4	2.6
	≥ 40	152.8	8.3	9.5	0.6	162.3	4.8	159.8	8.6	9.9	0.6	169.7	4.9
	Sub-total	250.0	13.6	19.3	1.2	269.2	7.9	254.3	13.6	20.4	1.3	274.7	7.9
Wholesale, retail, import/export trades, restaurants & hotels	15 - 24	64.5	3.5	72.3	4.6	136.8	4.0	66.3	3.5	73.9	4.6	140.2	4.0
	25 - 39	197.4	10.7	248.3	15.9	445.8	13.1	200.5	10.7	248.4	15.4	448.9	12.9
	≥ 40	283.9	15.4	238.3	15.3	522.2	15.4	294.2	15.7	260.5	16.1	554.7	15.9
	Sub-total	545.9	29.7	558.9	35.8	1 104.8	32.5	561.0	30.0	582.8	36.1	1 143.8	32.8
Transport, storage & communications	15 - 24	21.2	1.2	10.3	0.7	31.5	0.9	20.4	1.1	10.4	0.6	30.8	0.9
	25 - 39	95.8	5.2	44.0	2.8	139.8	4.1	93.1	5.0	43.2	2.7	136.3	3.9
	≥ 40	168.3	9.1	29.6	1.9	197.9	5.8	173.4	9.3	31.7	2.0	205.1	5.9
	Sub-total	285.3	15.5	83.8	5.4	369.2	10.9	286.9	15.3	85.4	5.3	372.2	10.7
Financing, insurance, real estate & business services	15 - 24	22.5	1.2	22.6	1.4	45.1	1.3	24.4	1.3	26.3	1.6	50.7	1.5
	25 - 39	121.2	6.6	109.4	7.0	230.6	6.8	129.0	6.9	112.9	7.0	241.9	6.9
	≥ 40	164.2	8.9	85.8	5.5	250.0	7.4	165.6	8.9	89.8	5.6	255.3	7.3
	Sub-total	307.9	16.7	217.8	14.0	525.7	15.5	319.0	17.1	229.0	14.2	548.0	15.7
Community, social & personal services	15 - 24	29.6	1.6	75.1	4.8	104.8	3.1	31.6	1.7	73.8	4.6	105.3	3.0
	25 - 39	102.9	5.6	267.4	17.1	370.2	10.9	103.2	5.5	286.7	17.8	390.0	11.2
	≥ 40	161.3	8.8	255.8	16.4	417.1	12.3	166.2	8.9	259.6	16.1	425.8	12.2
	Sub-total	293.8	16.0	598.3	38.3	892.1	26.2	301.0	16.1	620.1	38.4	921.1	26.4
Others	15 - 24	##	##	##	##	0.5	0.0	##	##	##	##	0.6	0.0
	25 - 39	4.3	0.2	1.2	0.1	5.5	0.2	3.1	0.2	0.9	0.1	4.0	0.1
	≥ 40	12.9	0.7	4.0	0.3	16.9	0.5	13.1	0.7	4.0	0.2	17.1	0.5
	Sub-total	17.6	1.0	5.4	0.3	22.9	0.7	16.6	0.9	5.1	0.3	21.7	0.6
Total	15 - 24	162.8	8.8	186.6	12.0	349.5	10.3	162.4	8.7	189.9	11.8	352.4	10.1
	25 - 39	647.1	35.2	703.7	45.1	1 350.8	39.7	651.6	34.9	724.4	44.9	1 376.0	39.5
	≥ 40	1 030.5	56.0	670.0	42.9	1 700.5	50.0	1 055.0	56.4	700.4	43.4	1 755.4	50.4
	Sub-total	1 840.4	100.0	1 560.4	100.0	3 400.8	100.0	1 869.0	100.0	1 614.8	100.0	3 483.8	100.0

(n) (cont'd) : Employed persons by industry sector of main employment, age and sex

Industry sector/Age group		2008					
		Male		Female		Both Sexes	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
		('000)	(%)	('000)	(%)	('000)	(%)
Manufacturing	15 - 24	7.1	0.4	3.0	0.2	10.1	0.3
	25 - 39	37.4	2.0	22.8	1.4	60.1	1.7
	≥ 40	82.7	4.4	38.1	2.3	120.9	3.4
	Sub-total	127.2	6.8	63.9	3.9	191.2	5.4
Construction	15 - 24	11.5	0.6	2.2	0.1	13.7	0.4
	25 - 39	78.1	4.2	8.5	0.5	86.6	2.5
	≥ 40	158.4	8.5	9.9	0.6	168.3	4.8
	Sub-total	248.0	13.3	20.6	1.3	268.6	7.6
Wholesale, retail, import/export trades, restaurants & hotels	15 - 24	61.1	3.3	71.8	4.4	132.9	3.8
	25 - 39	198.6	10.6	251.6	15.3	450.2	12.8
	≥ 40	295.0	15.8	267.4	16.2	562.3	16.0
	Sub-total	554.7	29.7	590.8	35.8	1 145.5	32.6
Transport, storage & communications	15 - 24	19.0	1.0	10.2	0.6	29.2	0.8
	25 - 39	93.7	5.0	44.2	2.7	137.9	3.9
	≥ 40	177.6	9.5	33.1	2.0	210.8	6.0
	Sub-total	290.3	15.5	87.5	5.3	377.9	10.7
Financing, insurance, real estate & business services	15 - 24	26.2	1.4	25.5	1.5	51.7	1.5
	25 - 39	134.0	7.2	118.3	7.2	252.3	7.2
	≥ 40	174.6	9.3	101.4	6.1	276.0	7.8
	Sub-total	334.8	17.9	245.2	14.9	580.0	16.5
Community, social & personal services	15 - 24	29.1	1.6	67.7	4.1	96.8	2.8
	25 - 39	101.5	5.4	294.4	17.9	395.9	11.3
	≥ 40	166.8	8.9	273.5	16.6	440.3	12.5
	Sub-total	297.4	15.9	635.7	38.6	933.1	26.5
Others	15 - 24	##	##	##	##	0.7	0.0
	25 - 39	3.8	0.2	1.1	0.1	4.9	0.1
	≥ 40	13.3	0.7	3.7	0.2	17.0	0.5
	Sub-total	17.5	0.9	5.1	0.3	22.6	0.6
Total	15 - 24	154.5	8.3	180.7	11.0	335.2	9.5
	25 - 39	647.1	34.6	740.9	44.9	1 388.0	39.4
	≥ 40	1 068.4	57.1	727.2	44.1	1 795.6	51.0
	Sub-total	1 870.0	100.0	1 648.8	100.0	3 518.8	100.0

Notes : ## Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.
0.0 Less than 0.05%

(o) : Labour Force and Labour Force Participation Rates by Sex and Age Group

Sex/Age group	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Number (⁰ 000)	Rate (%)								
Male										
15 - 19	36.3	16.5	34.6	15.8	31.8	14.3	33.5	14.8	29.6	13.0
20 - 24	159.5	71.0	156.6	69.5	155.0	69.0	149.0	67.6	142.8	65.8
25 - 29	211.2	95.6	207.9	95.3	212.0	95.6	213.6	95.0	215.5	94.3
30 - 34	233.9	97.0	232.0	97.0	228.5	96.8	228.3	97.2	221.1	96.6
35 - 39	260.3	97.2	245.4	96.6	237.0	96.6	234.3	97.0	231.5	96.5
40 - 44	315.6	96.7	303.9	96.2	289.6	96.0	280.6	96.3	265.0	95.9
45 - 49	291.6	94.8	300.3	94.5	303.6	94.4	302.6	94.8	301.7	94.5
50 - 54	219.9	89.8	226.8	89.7	235.0	89.5	244.9	88.9	260.0	89.8
55 - 59	133.9	75.6	150.0	76.0	161.5	75.6	168.3	76.2	173.9	76.5
60 - 64	53.7	43.4	55.8	44.7	58.5	46.2	67.7	48.5	73.0	47.5
≥ 65	36.7	9.9	36.6	9.7	38.2	10.2	35.5	9.2	35.3	9.1
Overall	1 952.7	71.6	1 950.1	71.1	1 950.6	70.9	1 958.2	70.5	1 949.4	69.7
Female										
15 - 19	31.6	14.7	28.4	13.3	28.0	13.1	29.2	13.5	26.7	12.4
20 - 24	174.1	72.8	177.1	72.6	175.1	71.1	175.4	71.7	167.3	69.5
25 - 29	225.2	86.3	228.4	86.2	241.6	87.2	251.1	87.4	261.1	87.3
30 - 34	246.7	77.5	246.8	78.8	242.7	78.9	247.6	79.1	249.9	80.0
35 - 39	242.3	70.7	238.1	71.5	238.2	72.3	243.1	73.4	246.8	73.8
40 - 44	241.0	65.4	247.1	66.9	244.5	67.3	246.7	68.9	239.5	69.6
45 - 49	192.0	60.7	197.6	60.2	210.0	62.7	216.3	64.2	221.6	63.8
50 - 54	127.5	52.1	130.0	50.9	141.6	53.1	148.9	53.2	161.4	54.7
55 - 59	58.4	34.8	67.4	35.5	75.3	36.3	83.8	38.4	92.3	40.6
60 - 64	13.3	12.5	14.7	13.4	16.6	14.3	20.8	15.9	25.1	17.1
≥ 65	8.0	1.9	8.3	1.9	7.5	1.8	8.3	1.9	7.9	1.8
Overall	1 560.1	51.9	1 584.1	51.8	1 621.2	52.6	1 671.3	53.1	1 699.5	53.1
Both sexes										
15 - 19	67.9	15.6	63.0	14.5	59.8	13.7	62.6	14.2	56.4	12.7
20 - 24	333.6	71.9	333.7	71.2	330.1	70.1	324.4	69.8	310.1	67.7
25 - 29	436.4	90.6	436.4	90.3	453.5	90.9	464.7	90.7	476.6	90.3
30 - 34	480.7	85.9	478.8	86.7	471.2	86.7	475.9	86.8	471.0	87.0
35 - 39	502.6	82.3	483.5	82.4	475.1	82.7	477.4	83.4	478.2	83.3
40 - 44	556.6	80.1	551.0	80.4	534.2	80.3	527.3	81.2	504.4	81.3
45 - 49	483.6	77.5	497.9	77.1	513.6	78.2	518.9	79.1	523.2	78.5
50 - 54	347.4	71.0	356.9	70.2	376.6	71.1	393.9	70.9	421.4	72.1
55 - 59	192.4	55.7	217.4	56.1	236.8	56.2	252.1	57.4	266.3	58.5
60 - 64	67.0	29.1	70.5	30.1	75.1	31.0	88.5	32.7	98.1	32.6
≥ 65	44.7	5.6	44.9	5.5	45.7	5.8	43.8	5.4	43.2	5.2
Overall	3 512.8	61.3	3 534.2	60.9	3 571.8	61.2	3 629.6	61.2	3 648.9	60.9

(p) : Per capita income

	Year				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Per capita income ⁽¹⁾ (\$)	190,451	202,928	215,158	233,245	240,327

Note:

⁽¹⁾ Figures refer to per capita Gross Domestic Product at current market prices

(q) : Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current market prices

	Year				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
GDP at current market prices (\$ million)	1,291,923	1,382,590	1,475,357	1,615,431	1,676,929

(r) : Annual growth rate of GDP

	Year				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Annual growth rate ⁽¹⁾ (%)	8.5	7.1	7.0	6.4	2.4

Note:

⁽¹⁾ Figures refer to percentage change of GDP in real terms

(s) : Gross National Product (GNP) and Per Capita GNP of Hong Kong

Year	GNP ⁽¹⁾		Per Capita GNP ⁽²⁾	
	At current market prices	In chained (2007) dollars	At current market prices	In chained (2007) dollars
	\$ million	\$ million	\$	\$
1993	932,900	944,334	158,092	160,029
1994	1,049,415	997,697	173,877	165,308
1995	1,125,229	1,027,144	182,783	166,850
1996	1,218,405	1,051,481	189,326	163,388
1997	1,363,409	1,113,343	210,101	171,566
1998	1,317,362	1,067,869	201,318	163,190
1999	1,291,436	1,095,386	195,480	165,804
2000	1,326,404	1,167,331	199,010	175,143
2001	1,327,761	1,191,110	197,751	177,399
2002	1,282,966	1,192,295	190,235	176,791
2003	1,263,252	1,250,159	187,682	185,737
2004	1,315,333	1,348,667	193,902	198,816
2005	1,384,238	1,420,201	203,170	208,448
2006	1,502,705	1,545,738	219,146	225,422
2007*	1,659,868	1,659,868	239,661	239,661
2008*	1,760,235	1,734,563	252,266	248,587

Notes: Figures in this table are the latest data released on 14 December 2009.

* Revised figures.

In Hong Kong, the first release of GNP in respect of a period is called "Preliminary figures". When more data become available, the preliminary figures will be revised. All those figures published subsequently, on revision, are called "Revised figures". The figures are finalised when data from all regular sources are incorporated.

- ⁽¹⁾ Gross National Product (GNP) is a measure of the total income earned by residents of a country or territory from engaging in various economic activities, irrespective of whether the economic activities are carried out within the economic territory or outside. GNP is computed by the following formula:

$$\text{GNP} = \text{Gross Domestic Product (GDP)} + \text{Net external factor income flows (Net EFIF)}$$

Factor income is mainly classified into investment income and compensation of employees. Investment income includes direct investment income, portfolio investment income and other investment income.

The chained dollar estimate of GNP for a particular year is obtained by multiplying the chain volume index for that year by the current price value in the reference year.

In compiling the continuous time series of the chain volume indices of GNP, the annually re-weighted chain linking approach is adopted.

- ⁽²⁾ Per Capita GNP of a country or territory is obtained by dividing GNP in a year by the population of that country or territory in the same year.

(t) : Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Table 1(A) - Composite Consumer Price Index (Oct 2004 - Sep 2005 = 100)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
2005	99.5	99.8	99.8	100.1	100.0	100.3	100.4	100.2	100.7	100.9	101.0	101.2	100.3
2006	101.3	101.1	101.5	102.0	102.1	102.4	102.7	102.7	102.8	102.9	103.2	103.5	102.4
2007	103.3	101.9	103.9	103.3	103.4	103.8	104.3	104.4	104.5	106.2	106.7	107.4	104.4
2008	106.7	108.3	108.2	108.9	109.2	110.1	110.9	109.1	107.7	108.1	110.0	109.6	108.9
2009	110.0	109.2	109.5	109.6	109.3	109.1	109.2	107.4	108.2	110.5	110.6	111.0	109.5

Table 1(B) - Consumer Price Index (A) (Oct 2004 - Sep 2005 = 100)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
2005	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.4	100.4	100.2	100.6	100.8	100.8	101.0	100.3
2006	101.1	101.1	101.4	101.7	101.8	102.3	102.4	102.5	102.5	102.5	102.6	102.9	102.1
2007	102.9	97.9	103.6	102.4	102.5	103.1	103.5	103.2	103.5	105.4	105.8	106.4	103.4
2008	105.9	107.5	107.5	108.0	108.3	109.3	110.0	105.5	103.2	103.6	108.1	107.7	107.1
2009	108.2	107.7	108.1	107.8	107.7	107.6	107.6	102.9	104.0	109.0	109.1	109.5	107.4

Table 1(C) - Consumer Price Index (B) (Oct 2004 - Sep 2005 = 100)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
2005	99.5	99.9	99.9	100.1	100.0	100.3	100.4	100.3	100.7	100.9	101.0	101.2	100.4
2006	101.5	101.2	101.6	102.1	102.2	102.5	102.8	102.9	102.8	103.0	103.2	103.5	102.4
2007	103.4	103.2	103.9	103.4	103.5	103.9	104.5	104.6	104.7	106.3	106.9	107.6	104.7
2008	106.9	108.6	108.5	109.1	109.5	110.4	111.2	110.3	108.9	109.3	110.5	110.2	109.5
2009	110.5	109.6	109.9	110.0	109.7	109.6	109.7	108.7	109.4	110.8	111.0	111.5	110.0

Table 1(D) - Consumer Price Index (C) (Oct 2004 - Sep 2005 = 100)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
2005	99.3	99.5	99.6	100.1	100.0	100.1	100.4	100.3	100.8	101.1	101.2	101.3	100.3
2006	101.3	100.9	101.4	102.1	102.4	102.6	102.9	102.8	103.1	103.3	103.8	104.0	102.6
2007	103.7	104.5	104.1	104.0	104.1	104.5	105.1	105.3	105.4	106.9	107.6	108.2	105.3
2008	107.3	108.6	108.7	109.5	109.9	110.5	111.5	111.7	111.0	111.5	111.6	111.1	110.2
2009	111.2	110.2	110.5	110.8	110.5	110.3	110.4	110.5	111.1	111.6	111.7	112.1	110.9

(t) (cont'd) : Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Table 1(A) – Year-on-year rates of change in Composite Consumer Price Index (Oct 2004 - Sep 2005 = 100)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
2005	-0.5	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0
2006	1.9	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.0
2007	2.0	0.8	2.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	3.2	3.4	3.8	2.0
2008	3.2	6.3	4.2	5.4	5.7	6.1	6.3	4.6	3.0	1.8	3.1	2.1	4.3
2009	3.1	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.0	-0.9	-1.5	-1.6	0.5	2.2	0.5	1.3	0.5

Table 1(B) - Year-on-year rates of change in Consumer Price Index (A) (Oct 2004 - Sep 2005 = 100)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
2005	-0.2	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1
2006	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7
2007	1.8	-3.2	2.2	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.0	2.9	3.1	3.4	1.3
2008	2.9	9.9	3.8	5.5	5.6	6.1	6.4	2.2	-0.3	-1.7	2.1	1.2	3.6
2009	2.1	0.1	0.5	-0.2	-0.5	-1.6	-2.2	-2.4	0.8	5.2	1.0	1.7	0.4

Table 1(C) - Year-on-year rates of change in Consumer Price Index (B) (Oct 2004 - Sep 2005 = 100)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
2005	-0.5	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.0
2006	2.0	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1
2007	1.9	2.1	2.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	3.2	3.5	3.9	2.2
2008	3.3	5.2	4.4	5.5	5.8	6.3	6.5	5.5	4.0	2.8	3.3	2.4	4.6
2009	3.4	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.2	-0.7	-1.4	-1.5	0.5	1.3	0.5	1.2	0.5

Table 1(D) - Year-on-year rates of change in Consumer Price Index (C) (Oct 2004 - Sep 2005 = 100)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
2005	-1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.8
2006	2.0	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.2
2007	2.3	3.6	2.7	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.2	3.5	3.6	4.0	2.7
2008	3.5	3.9	4.4	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.0	5.4	4.3	3.8	2.7	4.7
2009	3.7	1.4	1.7	1.2	0.5	-0.3	-0.9	-1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.6

(u) : External Debt (ED) Statistics

Position as at end of	\$ million General Government		
	Short-term	Long-term	All maturities
2004	149	12,341	12,490
2005	0	12,227	12,227
2006	0	12,990	12,990
2007	0	13,421	13,421
2008	0	13,096	13,096

**National laws applied in the HKSAR
listed in Annex III to the Basic Law**

1. Resolution on the Capital, Calendar, National Anthem and National Flag of the People's Republic of China
2. Resolution on the National Day of the People's Republic of China
3. Declaration of the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Territorial Sea
4. Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China
5. Regulations of the People's Republic of China Concerning Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities
6. Law of the People's Republic of China on the National Flag
7. Regulations of the People's Republic of China concerning Consular Privileges and Immunities.
8. Law of the People's Republic of China on the National Emblem
9. Law of the People's Republic of China on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone
10. Law of the People's Republic of China on the Garrisoning of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
11. Law of the People's Republic of China on the Exclusive Economic Zone and the Continental Shelf
12. Law of the People's Republic of China on Judicial Immunity from Compulsory Measures concerning the Assets of Foreign Central Banks

Statistics on the political system

(a) Complaint cases received from the public on the conduct of major elections during the complaints-handling period, by type of alleged irregularity

Chief Executive Election

	2005	2007
(1) Unfair and unequal treatment by the media	2	11
(2) Treating	1	1
(3) Duress in relation to voting	0	3
(4) Bribery in relation to voting	2	0
(5) Election expenses	1	1
(6) Nomination and candidature ⁽¹⁾	0	1
(7) Noise nuisance and other nuisance	1	1
(8) Miscellaneous	6	6
Total	13	24

Note: ⁽¹⁾ Complaint case received on the polling day

Legislative Council Election

	2007 by-election	2008 general election
(1) Election advertisement	153	857
(2) Electioneering activities on private premises	9	111
(3) Entitlement to vote	8	93
(4) Allocation/designation of polling station	27	166
(5) Nomination and candidature	9	5
(6) Election expenses	5	8
(7) False statements	6	35
(8) False claims of support	0	2
(9) Corruption/bribery/treating/duress/impersonation	16	100
(10) Employment of young persons under 18 years of age for canvassing/electioneering activities	1	19

	2007 by-election	2008 general election
(11) False registration	1	11
(12) Disturbances to electors caused by loudspeakers/telephone canvassing/ shouting electors' names/vehicles	115	735
(13) Personal data privacy	47	104
(14) Unfair and unequal treatment by the media	34	38
(15) Polling arrangements	31	234
(16) No Canvassing Zone (NCZ) Arrangement	1	11
(17) Illegal canvassing NCZ /No Staying Zone (NSZ)	83	221
(18) Conduct of exit poll	7	61
(19) Against Returning Officer or his staff	4	8
(20) Against polling staff	25	146
(21) Counting arrangements	1	1
(22) Complaints outside Electoral Affairs Commission (EAC)'s ambit	5	6
(23) Criminal damage	10	44
(24) Dispute cases	17	29
(25) Intimidation	1	4
(26) False declarations in election matters	0	1
(27) Noise nuisances	165	0
(28) Other nuisances	12	0
(29) No offence alleged	2	0
(30) Others	57	430
Total	852	3 480

District Council Ordinary Election

	2007 ordinary election
(1) Election advertisements	1 968
(2) Nomination and candidature	20
(3) Election expenses	28
(4) False statement about a candidate	334
(5) False claim of support	89
(6) Unfair and unequal treatment by the media	18
(7) Electioneering activities on private premises	406
(8) Employment of young persons under 18 years of age for canvassing/electioneering activities	23
(9) Disturbances to electors caused by loudspeakers/telephone canvassing/shouting electors' names/broadcasting vans	1 370
(10) Personal data privacy	134
(11) Criminal damage	187
(12) Illegal canvassing in NCZ/NSZ	385
(13) No canvassing zone arrangements	21
(14) Conduct of exit polls	55
(15) Entitlement to vote	40
(16) Corruption/bribery/treating/duress/ Impersonation	240
(17) Dispute case	103
(18) Against Returning Officer or his staff	17
(19) Against polling staff	113
(20) Allocation/designation of polling station	78
(21) Polling arrangement	87
(22) Others/Miscellaneous	414
(23) Complaints outside EAC's ambit	7
(24) False registration	36
(25) Counting arrangement	2
(26) Intimidation	10
(27) Triad related or other incidents	2
Total	6 187

District Council By-elections

	2005 ³	2006 ⁴	2007 ⁵	2008 ⁶	2009 ⁷
(1) Election advertisements		66	14	11	30
(2) Nomination and candidature					2
(3) Election expenses					1
(4) False statement about a candidate	4	3	2	1	1
(5) False claim of support	2	3			
(6) Unfair and unequal treatment by the media	1	3			
(7) Electioneering activities at living/ working places of electors	2				
(8) Electioneering activities on private premises	4	3	3		15
(9) Employment of young persons under 18 years of age for canvassing/ electioneering activities		1	1		
(10) Disturbances to electors caused by loudspeakers/telephone canvassing/ shouting electors' names/broadcasting vans	17	19	8	13*	122
(11) Personal data privacy			1		3
(12) Criminal damage	2		2	1	1
(13) Failing to comply with requirements in relation to publication of election advertisements			1		
(14) Illegal canvassing in NCZ/NSZ	30	55	13	6	3
(15) No canvassing zone arrangements				1	1
(16) Conduct of exit polls	1				3
(17) Noise nuisance	45	56	35	10	
(18) Other nuisance	7	1		1	
(19) Entitlement to vote		1			
(20) Corruption/bribery/treating/duress/ Impersonation	2	4		2	15

³ Including By-elections in Southern District Council (DC) Ap Lei Chau North Constituency, Kwun Tong DC King Tin Constituency, Sham Shui Po DC Nam Cheong Central Constituency, Eastern DC Fort Street Constituency

⁴ Including By-elections in Central & Western DC Centre Street Constituency, Eastern DC Tsui Wan Constituency

⁵ Including By-elections in Tai Po DC Hong Lok Yuen Constituency, Sha Tin DC Kam Ying Constituency, Kwun Tong DC Kai Yip Constituency, Kowloon City DC Hung Hom Bay Constituency

⁶ Including By-elections in Yau Tsim Mong DC Jordan East Constituency, Wong Tai Sin DC Tsz Wan West Constituency

⁷ Including By-elections in Wan Chai DC Canal Road Constituency, Sha Tin DC Tai Wai Constituency, Kwai Tsing DC Kwai Shing East Estate

	2005 ³	2006 ⁴	2007 ⁵	2008 ⁶	2009 ⁷
(21) Dispute case	2	1			10
(22) Against Returning Officer or his staff	1				
(23) Against polling staff				1	
(24) Allocation/designation of polling station					1
(25) Polling arrangement	1				
(26) Others/Miscellaneous	9	25	7	4	12
(27) Complaints outside EAC's ambit	1		1		2
Total	203	241	88	51	222

* Including noise nuisance

(b) Population coverage and breakdown of ownership of major media channels (as at 28 February 2010)

Population coverage of free-to-air TV and radio broadcasting	Nearly 100%
Number of local newspapers registered under the Registration of Local Newspaper Ordinance (Cap. 268)	46
Number of periodicals registered under the Registration of Local Newspaper Ordinance	637
Number of news agencies registered under the Registration of Local Newspaper Ordinance	12

(c) Average voter turnouts in elections

	Voter Turnout Rate (%)
(1) 2007 Chief Executive Election	99.12
(2) 2008 Legislative Council General Election	
• <i>Geographical Constituency</i>	45.20
• <i>Functional Constituency</i>	59.76
(3) 2007 Legislative Council Hong Kong Island Geographical Constituency By-election	52.06
(4) 2007 District Council Ordinary Election	38.83
(5) 2005-2009 District Councils By-elections	
• <i>2009 Kwai Tsing District Council Kwai Shing East Estate Constituency</i>	38.62
• <i>2009 Wan Chai District Council Canal Road Constituency</i>	25.86
• <i>2009 Sha Tin District Council Tai Wai Constituency</i>	49.02
• <i>2008 Wong Tai Sin District Council Tsz Wan West Constituency</i>	41.34
• <i>2008 Yau Tsim Mong District Council Jordan East Constituency</i>	25.68
• <i>2007 Kowloon City District Council Hung Hom Bay Constituency</i>	20.83
• <i>2007 Tai Po District Council Hong Lok Yuen Constituency</i>	30.78
• <i>2007 Kwun Tong District Council Kai Yip Constituency</i>	46.97
• <i>2007 Sha Tin District Council Kam Ying Constituency</i>	35.35
• <i>2006 Eastern District Council Tsui Wan Constituency</i>	45.39
• <i>2006 Central & Western District Council Centre Street Constituency</i>	36.88
• <i>2005 Kwun Tong District Council King Tin Constituency</i>	37.50
• <i>2005 Southern District Council Ap Lei Chau North Constituency</i>	31.28
• <i>2005 Eastern District Council Fort Street Constituency</i>	28.30
• <i>2005 Sham Shui Po District Council Nam Cheong Central Constituency</i>	33.13

Statistics on crime and the administration of justice

(a) Average length of remand in correctional facilities

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Male	51	49	48	48	55
Female	32	33	34	35	36
All	46	46	45	45	51

Note: Figures refer to the average remand lengths (in number of days) for sentenced persons since they were remanded in CSD until they were sentenced to imprisonment in CSD.

(b) Statistics on sentenced persons

(1) Sentenced persons by type of offence and by sex (as at end of year)

Type of Offence	Male					Female					Total				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Against Lawful Authority															
Unlawful society	33	50	60	53	49	2	0	0	0	0	35	50	60	53	49
Possession of offensive weapons	26	30	33	30	18	0	0	0	0	0	26	30	33	30	18
Perjury	129	175	151	104	67	214	175	120	115	73	343	350	271	219	140
Others	20	26	41	27	14	4	7	2	0	5	24	33	43	27	19
Sub-total	208	281	285	214	148	220	182	122	115	78	428	463	407	329	226

Type of Offence	Male					Female					Total				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Against Public															
Morality															
Rape	61	61	66	67	64	0	0	0	0	0	61	61	66	67	64
Indecent assault	48	47	72	66	63	0	1	0	2	2	48	48	72	68	65
Keeping a vice establishment	145	127	103	61	81	10	4	8	6	6	155	131	111	67	87
Others	47	55	61	78	73	12	6	9	8	2	59	61	70	86	75
Sub-total	301	290	302	272	281	22	11	17	16	10	323	301	319	288	291
Against the Person															
Murder	252	251	246	239	242	11	10	11	12	12	263	261	257	251	254
Manslaughter/ Attempted murder	90	97	92	90	75	12	11	5	4	4	102	108	97	94	79
Wounding/ Serious assault	309	291	293	302	232	14	18	24	32	20	323	309	317	334	252
Others	72	65	69	57	68	10	8	12	8	12	82	73	81	65	80
Sub-total	723	704	700	688	617	47	47	52	56	48	770	751	752	744	665
Against Property															
Robbery	776	734	609	499	445	15	8	9	10	8	791	742	618	509	453
Burglary	423	402	406	285	304	12	11	5	9	8	435	413	411	294	312
Theft	995	1 028	909	780	695	229	220	227	215	234	1 224	1 248	1 136	995	929
Others	331	338	280	221	203	75	71	61	48	36	406	409	341	269	239
Sub-total	2 525	2 502	2 204	1 785	1 647	331	310	302	282	286	2 856	2 812	2 506	2 067	1 933

Type of Offence	Male					Female					Total				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Against the Penal Code															
Possession of forged identity document	311	362	301	348	235	407	399	327	456	291	718	761	628	804	526
Forgery/Counterfeiting	128	136	99	99	111	56	45	41	44	39	184	181	140	143	150
Others	234	264	251	224	203	44	60	106	115	92	278	324	357	339	295
Sub-total	673	762	651	671	549	507	504	474	615	422	1 180	1 266	1 125	1 286	971
Against Local Laws															
Remaining in Hong Kong unlawfully	395	518	487	480	336	144	238	233	227	202	539	756	720	707	538
Breach of condition of stay	129	134	99	106	88	320	326	266	240	204	449	460	365	346	292
Publishing of obscene articles	156	102	114	134	90	3	1	0	2	0	159	103	114	136	90
Soliciting for immoral purpose	3	0	2	2	4	97	39	61	20	27	100	39	63	22	31
Possession of dutiable commodities	121	68	76	37	62	41	19	13	10	13	162	87	89	47	75

Type of Offence	Male					Female					Total				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Others	577	556	610	599	547	101	114	95	102	95	678	670	705	701	642
Sub-total	1 381	1 378	1 388	1 358	1 127	706	737	668	601	541	2 087	2 115	2 056	1 959	1 668
Narcotics Offences															
Trafficking in															
Dangerous Drugs	1 680	1 601	1 473	1 391	1 744	171	169	168	186	221	1 851	1 770	1 641	1 577	1 965
Possession of															
Dangerous Drugs	430	435	437	544	518	87	88	94	101	106	517	523	531	645	624
Others	108	104	79	73	73	4	5	10	7	9	112	109	89	80	82
Sub-total	2 218	2 140	1 989	2 008	2 335	262	262	272	294	336	2 480	2 402	2 261	2 302	2 671
Total	8 029	8 057	7 519	6 996	6 704	2 095	2 053	1 907	1 979	1 721	10 124	10 110	9 426	8 975	8 425

Note : Sentenced persons include prisoners and inmates but exclude civil prisoners.

(2) Sentenced persons by type of offence and by age on admission (as at end of year)

Type of Offence	Aged 21 or over					Aged under 21					Total				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Against Lawful Authority															
Unlawful society	25	35	34	37	34	10	15	26	16	15	35	50	60	53	49
Possession of offensive weapons	10	14	25	20	12	16	16	8	10	6	26	30	33	30	18
Perjury	323	332	264	207	134	20	18	7	12	6	343	350	271	219	140
Others	15	23	32	15	14	9	10	11	12	5	24	33	43	27	19
Sub-total	373	404	355	279	194	55	59	52	50	32	428	463	407	329	226
Against Public Morality															
Rape	56	57	62	60	61	5	4	4	7	3	61	61	66	67	64
Indecent assault	44	43	65	61	50	4	5	7	7	15	48	48	72	68	65
Keeping a vice establishment	149	129	108	65	85	6	2	3	2	2	155	131	111	67	87
Others	51	53	50	65	56	8	8	20	21	19	59	61	70	86	75
Sub-total	300	282	285	251	252	23	19	34	37	39	323	301	319	288	291
Against the Person															
Murder	262	260	256	249	249	1	1	1	2	5	263	261	257	251	254
Manslaughter/ Attempted murder	101	101	91	90	78	1	7	6	4	1	102	108	97	94	79
Wounding/ Serious assault	254	240	238	252	193	69	69	79	82	59	323	309	317	334	252
Others	78	65	75	58	74	4	8	6	7	6	82	73	81	65	80

Type of Offence	Aged 21 or over					Aged under 21					Total				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Sub-total	695	666	660	649	594	75	85	92	95	71	770	751	752	744	665
Against Property															
Robbery	673	623	521	442	382	118	119	97	67	71	791	742	618	509	453
Burglary	392	387	379	267	290	43	26	32	27	22	435	413	411	294	312
Theft	1 117	1 133	1 041	905	863	107	115	95	90	66	1 224	1 248	1 136	995	929
Others	375	357	309	233	210	31	52	32	36	29	406	409	341	269	239
Sub-total	2 557	2 500	2 250	1 847	1 745	299	312	256	220	188	2 856	2 812	2 506	2 067	1 933
Against the Penal Code															
Possession of forged identity document	659	736	608	765	511	59	25	20	39	15	718	761	628	804	526
Forgery/ Counterfeiting	177	179	134	137	144	7	2	6	6	6	184	181	140	143	150
Others	275	315	352	334	293	3	9	5	5	2	278	324	357	339	295
Sub-total	1 111	1 230	1 094	1 236	948	69	36	31	50	23	1 180	1 266	1 125	1 286	971
Against Local Laws															
Remaining in Hong Kong unlawfully	458	666	658	673	512	81	90	62	34	26	539	756	720	707	538
Breach of condition of stay	401	427	350	335	280	48	33	15	11	12	449	460	365	346	292
Publishing of obscene articles	154	101	114	136	90	5	2	0	0	0	159	103	114	136	90
Soliciting for immoral	92	37	59	21	27	8	2	4	1	4	100	39	63	22	31

Type of Offence	Aged 21 or over					Aged under 21					Total				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
purpose															
Possession of dutiable commodities	151	83	88	45	69	11	4	1	2	6	162	87	89	47	75
Others	620	602	627	612	563	58	68	78	89	79	678	670	705	701	642
Sub-total	1 876	1 916	1 896	1 822	1 541	211	199	160	137	127	2 087	2 115	2 056	1 959	1 668
Narcotics Offences															
Trafficking in dangerous drugs	1 807	1 706	1 552	1 439	1 750	44	64	89	138	215	1 851	1 770	1 641	1 577	1 965
Possession of dangerous drugs	492	478	450	491	476	25	45	81	154	148	517	523	531	645	624
Others	111	107	87	73	75	1	2	2	7	7	112	109	89	80	82
Sub-total	2 410	2 291	2 089	2 003	2 301	70	111	172	299	370	2 480	2 402	2 261	2 302	2 671
Total	9 322	9 289	8 629	8 087	7 575	802	821	797	888	850	10 124	10 110	9 426	8 975	8 425

Note: Sentenced persons include prisoners and inmates but exclude civil prisoners.

(3) Sentenced persons by length of sentence and by sex (as at end of year)

Length of Sentence	Male					Female					Total				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Determinate Sentence															
less than 1 month	20	38	44	40	61	41	47	37	18	21	61	85	81	58	82
1 to less than 3 months	184	218	178	177	146	333	252	234	200	179	517	470	412	377	325
3 to less than 6 months	370	403	367	333	297	161	158	143	137	109	531	561	510	470	406
6 to less than 12 months	1 028	893	884	741	623	523	336	317	260	188	1 551	1 229	1 201	1 001	811
12 to less than 18 months	858	1 031	1 024	1 009	794	480	682	587	704	561	1 338	1 713	1 611	1 713	1 355
18 months to less than 3 years	1 256	1 222	1 164	1 002	1 077	135	154	181	209	155	1 391	1 376	1 345	1 211	1 232
3 years	172	160	152	119	128	23	23	26	27	17	195	183	178	146	145
over 3 to 6 years	1 383	1 395	1 236	1 155	1 249	120	118	106	131	139	1 503	1 513	1 342	1 286	1 388
over 6 to less than 10 years	550	505	440	439	469	35	32	40	41	53	585	537	480	480	522
10 years and over	804	777	729	644	618	41	49	46	48	63	845	826	775	692	681
Length of Sentence	Male					Female					Total				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009

Indeterminate Sentence

Life (Mandatory)	217	216	223	219	219	9	9	10	12	12	226	225	233	231	231
Life (Discretionary)	20	20	20	21	22	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	20	21	22
Admissions under Mental Health Ordinance/ Criminal Procedure Ordinance	48	49	44	47	45	6	5	6	6	7	54	54	50	53	52
Total	6 910	6 927	6 505	5 946	5 748	1 907	1 865	1 733	1 793	1 504	8 817	8 792	8 238	7 739	7 252

Note : Figures exclude civil prisoners.

(4) Sentenced persons by length of sentence and by age on admission (as at end of year)

Length of Sentence	Aged 21 or over					Aged under 21					Total				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Determinate Sentence															
less than 1 month	57	80	75	57	75	4	5	6	1	7	61	85	81	58	82
1 to less than 3 months	463	437	396	365	316	54	33	16	12	9	517	470	412	377	325
3 to less than 6 months	500	554	502	462	398	31	7	8	8	8	531	561	510	470	406
6 to less than 12 months	1 452	1 152	1 150	964	794	99	77	51	37	17	1 551	1 229	1 201	1 001	811
12 to less than 18 months	1 275	1 630	1 567	1 657	1 311	63	83	44	56	44	1 338	1 713	1 611	1 713	1 355
18 months to less than 3 years	1 358	1 347	1 314	1 179	1 172	33	29	31	32	60	1 391	1 376	1 345	1 211	1 232
3 years	184	177	176	140	130	11	6	2	6	15	195	183	178	146	145
over 3 to 6 years	1 449	1 464	1 285	1 206	1 285	54	49	57	80	103	1 503	1 513	1 342	1 286	1 388
over 6 to less than 10 years	571	524	467	462	501	14	13	13	18	21	585	537	480	480	522
10 years and over	839	819	768	688	675	6	7	7	4	6	845	826	775	692	681
Length of Sentence	Aged 21 or over					Aged under 21					Total				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009

Indeterminate Sentence

Life (Mandatory)	226	225	233	231	230	0	0	0	0	1	226	225	233	231	231
Life (Discretionary)	20	20	20	20	21	0	0	0	1	1	20	20	20	21	22
Admissions under Mental Health Ordinance/ Criminal Procedure Ordinance	54	54	50	52	51	0	0	0	1	1	54	54	50	53	52
Total	8 448	8 483	8 003	7 483	6 959	369	309	235	256	293	8 817	8 792	8 238	7 739	7 252

Note : *Figures exclude civil prisoners.*

(c) Death of Persons under custody of the Police and Correctional Services Department (CSD)

(1) Incidence of death in Police custody

Age on Death	Male					Female					Total				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
< 21															
21 - 30	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1
31 - 40	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
41 - 50	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
51 - 60	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
61 - 70	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
71 - 80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81 and over	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	3

(2) Incidence of death in custody of the CSD - by age and sex

Age on Death	Male					Female					Total				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
< 21	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
21 - 30	2	2	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	3	2	4	0	2

31 - 40	3	3	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	3	1	2
41 - 50	4	2	3	4	4	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	3	4	5
51 - 60	8	8	1	6	9	0	1	0	1	2	8	9	1	7	11
61 - 70	3	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	2
71 - 80	2	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	2
81 and over	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Total	23	18	17	12	21	2	1	1	1	4	25	19	18	13	25

Application of International Human Rights Treaties to the HKSAR

Part A : Main international human rights convention and protocols

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)

By a notification on 20 June 1997, the Government of the People's Republic of China (PRC) informed the United Nations Secretary-General of the status of Hong Kong in relation to treaties deposited with the Secretary-General. The notification specifically sets out, among other things, that the provisions of the ICESCR as applied to Hong Kong shall remain in force beginning from 1 July 1997.

On 20 April 2001, the Government of PRC notified the Secretary-General of the following statement on the application of the Covenant to the HKSAR:

- “1. Article 6 of the Covenant does not preclude the formulation of regulations by the HKSAR for employment restrictions, based on place of birth or residence qualifications, for the purpose of safeguarding the employment opportunities of local workers in the HKSAR.
2. “National federations or confederations” in Article 8.1(b) of the Covenant shall be interpreted, in this case, as “federations or confederations in the HKSAR” and this Article does not imply the right of trade union federations or confederations to form or join political organisations or bodies established outside the HKSAR.”

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)

The abovementioned notification of 20 June 1997 from the Government of the PRC also informed the Secretary General that the provisions of ICCPR as applied to Hong Kong shall remain in force beginning from 1 July 1997.

In 1976, the Government of the United Kingdom ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights with certain reservations and declarations, and extended the Covenant to Hong Kong. The reservations and declarations which continue to apply to HKSAR are as follows.

Declaration made on signing the Covenant

“First, the Government of the United Kingdom declare their understanding that, by virtue of Article 103 of the Charter of the United Nations, in the event of any conflict between their obligations under Article 1 of the Covenant and their obligations under the Charter (in particular, under Articles 1, 2 and 73 thereof) their obligations under the Charter shall prevail.”

Declarations and reservations made on depositing the instrument of ratification of the Covenant

“Firstly the Government of the United Kingdom maintain their declaration in respect of Article 1 made at the time of signature of the Covenant.”

“The Government of the United Kingdom reserve the right to apply to members of and persons serving with the armed forces of the Crown and to persons lawfully detained in penal establishments of whatever character such laws and procedures as they may from time to time deem to be necessary for the preservation of service and custodial discipline and their acceptance of the provisions of the Covenant is subject to such restrictions as may for these purposes from time to time be authorised by law.”

“Where at any time there is a lack of suitable prison facilities or where the mixing of adults and juveniles is deemed to be mutually beneficial, the Government of the United Kingdom reserve the right not to apply Article 10.2(b)

and 10.3 so far as those provisions require juveniles who are detained to be accommodated separately from adults, ...”

“The Government of the United Kingdom reserve the right to interpret the provisions of Article 12.1 relating to the territory of a State as applying separately to each of the territories comprising the United Kingdom and its dependencies.”

“The Government of the United Kingdom reserve the right to continue to apply such immigration legislation governing entry into, stay in and departure from the United Kingdom as they may deem necessary from time to time and, accordingly, their acceptance of Article 12.4 and of the other provisions of the Covenant is subject to the provisions of any such legislation as regards persons not at the time having the right under the law of the United Kingdom to enter and remain in the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom also reserves a similar right in regard to each of its dependent territories.”

“The Government of the United Kingdom reserve the right not to apply Article 13 in Hong Kong in so far as it confers a right of review of a decision to deport an alien and a right to be represented for this purpose before the competent authority.”

“The Government of the United Kingdom interpret Article 20 consistently with the rights conferred by Articles 19 and 21 of the Covenant and having legislated in matters of practical concern in the interests of public order (ordre public) reserve the right not to introduce any further legislation. The United Kingdom also reserve a similar in regard to each of its dependent territories.”

“The Government of the United Kingdom reserve the right to enact such nationality legislation as they may deem necessary from time to time to reserve the acquisition and possession of citizenship under such legislation to those having sufficient connection with the United Kingdom or any of its dependent territories and accordingly their acceptance of Article 24.3 and of the other provisions of the Covenant is subject to the provisions of any such legislation.”

“The Government of the United Kingdom reserve the right not to apply sub-paragraph (b) of Article 25 in so far as it may require the establishment of an elected Executive or Legislative Council in Hong Kong ...”.

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD)

On 10 June 1997, the Government of the PRC issued a letter to the United Nations Secretary-General giving notification that the ICERD will apply to the HKSAR with effect from 1 July 1997. The Government of the PRC also makes the following declarations:

“The reservation made by the Government of the People’s Republic of China to Article 22 of the Convention will also apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

The reservation of the People’s Republic of China on behalf of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region interprets the requirement in Article 6 concerning “reparation and satisfaction” as being fulfilled if one or other of these forms of redress is made available and interprets “satisfaction” as including any form of redress effective to bring the discriminatory conduct to an end.”

United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

CEDAW was extended to Hong Kong, at the consent of the PRC and the United Kingdom, on 14 October 1996. The Government of the PRC notified the Secretary-General that the Convention would continue to apply to the HKSAR with effect from 1 July 1997, with the following reservations and declarations :

- “1. The reservation made by the Government of the People’s Republic of China to paragraph 1 of Article 29 of the Convention will also apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

2. The Government of the People’s Republic of China understands, on behalf of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the main purpose of the Convention, in the light of the definition contained in Article 1, to be the reduction, in accordance with its terms, of discrimination against women, and does not therefore regard the Convention as imposing any requirement upon the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to repeal or modify any of its existing laws, regulations, customs or practices which provide for women to be treated more favourably than men, whether temporarily or in the longer term. Undertakings by the Government of the People’s Republic of China on behalf of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region under Article 4, paragraph 1, and other provisions of the Convention are to be construed accordingly.

3. The Government of the People’s Republic of China reserves, for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the right to continue to apply relevant immigration legislation governing the entry into, stay in and departure from the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region as may be deemed necessary from time to time. Accordingly, acceptance of Article 15, paragraph 4, and of the other provisions of the Convention is subject to the provisions of any such legislation as regards persons not at the time having the right under the laws of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to enter and remain in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

4. The Government of the People's Republic of China understands, in the light of the definition contained in Article 1, that none of its obligations under the Convention shall be treated as extending to the affairs of religious denominations or orders in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.
5. Laws applicable in the New Territories of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region which enable male indigenous villagers to exercise certain rights in respect of property and which provide for rent concessions in respect of land or property held by indigenous persons or their lawful successors through the male line will continue to be applied.
6. The Government of the People's Republic of China reserves, for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the right to apply all its legislation and the rules of pension schemes affecting retirement pensions, survivors' benefits in relation to death or retirement (including retirement on ground of redundancy), whether or not derived from a social security scheme.

This reservation will apply equally to any future legislation which may modify or replace such aforesaid legislation, or the rules of pension schemes, on the understanding that the terms of such legislation will be compatible with the Government of the People's Republic of China's obligations under the Convention in respect of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

The Government of the People's Republic of China reserves the right for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to apply any non-discriminatory requirement for a qualifying period of employment for the application of the provisions contained in Article 11, paragraph 2 of the Convention.

7. The Government of the People's Republic of China understands, on behalf of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the intention of Article 15, paragraph 3, of the Convention to be that only those terms or elements of the contract or other private instrument which are discriminatory in the sense described are to be

deemed null and void, but not necessarily the contract or instrument as a whole.”

Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT)

On 10 June 1997, the Governments of the PRC notified the United Nations Secretary-General that the Convention will apply to the HKSAR with effect from 1 July 1997. The PRC Government also made the following declaration:

- The reservation made by the Government of the People’s Republic of China to article 20 and paragraph 1 of article 30 of the Convention will also apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

On 10 June 1997, the Government of the PRC issued a letter to the United Nations Secretary-General and a number of diplomatic notes stating that the reservations and declarations entered by the Government of the PRC on its ratification of the Convention in 1992 are also applicable to the HKSAR with effect from 1 July 1997. In addition, the notification made by the Government of the PRC contained the following declarations:

- “1. The Government of the People’s Republic of China, on behalf of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, interprets the Convention as applicable only following a live birth.
2. The Government of the People’s Republic of China reserves, for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the right to apply such legislation, in so far as it relates to the entry into, stay in and departure from the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of those who do not have the right under the laws of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to enter and remain in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, and to the acquisition and

possession of residency as it may deem necessary from time to time.

3. The Government of the People's Republic of China interprets, on behalf of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the references in the Convention to "parents" to mean only those persons who, under the laws of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, are treated as parents. This includes cases where the laws regard a child as having only one parent, for example where a child has been adopted by one person only and in certain cases where a child is conceived other than as a result of sexual intercourse by the woman who gives birth to it and she is treated as the only parent.
4. The Government of the People's Republic of China reserves, for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the right not to apply article 32(2)(b) of the Convention in so far as it might require regulation of the hours of employment of young persons who have attained the age of fifteen years in respect of work in non-industrial establishments.
5. Where at any time there is a lack of suitable detention facilities, or where the mixing of adults and children is deemed to be mutually beneficial, the Government of the People's Republic of China reserves, for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the right not to apply Article 37(c) of the Convention in so far as those provisions require children who are detained to be accommodated separately from adults."

In regard to the above-mentioned declaration, by a notification received on 10 April 2003, the Government of the PRC informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its declaration relating to article 22 of the Convention. The declaration reads as follows:

"The Government of the People's Republic of China, on behalf of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, seeks to apply the Convention to the fullest extent to children seeking asylum in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region except in so far as

conditions and resources make full implementation impracticable. In particular, in relation to article 22 of the Convention the Government of the People's Republic of China reserves the right to continue to apply legislation in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region governing the detention of children seeking refugee status, the determination of their status and their entry into, stay in and departure from the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.”

United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD)

On 1 August 2008, the Government of the PRC make to the Secretary-General the following declarations in respect of the HKSAR:

“In accordance with the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China decides that the Convention shall apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

The application of the provisions regarding liberty of movement and nationality of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, shall not change the validity of relevant laws on immigration control and nationality application of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.”

The UNCRPD entered into force for the PRC, including the HKSAR, on 31 August 2008.

The HKSAR periodically reviews the need of the continued applicability of the relevant reservations and declarations.

Part B : Other United Nations human rights and related conventions

The following United Nations human rights and related conventions apply to the HKSAR :

- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide
- Slavery Convention
- Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons
- United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime

Part C : Conventions of the International Labour Organisation

The following Conventions of the International Labour Organisation apply to the HKSAR :

- Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921 (No. 14)
- Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)
- Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81)
- Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)
- Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97)
- Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)
- Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)
- Employment Policy Convention, 1964 (No. 122)
- Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)
- Labour Relations (Public Service) Convention, 1978 (No. 151)
- Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)

Part E : Conventions of the Hague Conference on Private International Law

The following Conventions of the Hague Conference on Private International Law apply to the HKSAR:

- Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Inter-country Adoption
- Convention on the Recognition of Divorces and Legal Separations
- Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction