

The Hong Kong Council of Social Service

Social Development Index 2002

Major Findings

1. A Tracking System for Social Development

1.1 Rationale

The Hong Kong Council of Social Service (HKCSS) is committed to promote and advocate for social development so that, as set out in the UN Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development (1995), ***all men and women may exercise the rights, utilize the resources and share the responsibilities that enable them to lead satisfying lives and to contribute to the well-being of their families, their communities and humankind.***

HKCSS launched the Project on Social Development Index (SDI) for Hong Kong in 1999 in view of the need for an objective and analytical tool to *keep track of local social development and assess local social, political and economic needs over time.*

1.2 Objectives

The Objectives of the SDI Project are to:

- Develop a scientific and objective Social Development Indicators System and a Social Development Index (SDI);
- Engage experts and concerned parties in promoting social development in HK; and
- Raise public concern about the importance of social development.

1.3 SDI and its Composition

The SDI is made up of 47 social and economic indicators that are divided across 14 core sectors of development (Appendix 1). An additional 31 indicators are used to assess changes overtime in social development patterns among each of five vulnerable population groups of special concern to HKCSS (Appendix 2).

The first SDI was released in 2000 and called “SDI 2000”. It keeps track of the social development performances of the 14 sectors and 5 population groups from 1986 to 1998. ***The SDI 2002 is the second one and covers a 14-year period from 1986 to 2000.***

The indicators were selected according to the accuracy, face validity, representativeness and availability (from 1986 to now). Due to lack of adequate indicators, some vulnerable population groups such as people with disabilities were not covered in the present SDI but would be further explored in future updating exercises.

2. Major Findings of SDI 2002

2.1 WSDI and Trend Scores

Two types of scores are reported using the SDI 2002: 1) Weighted Social Development Index (WSDI) scores for 1986, 1991, 1996, 1998 and 2000 (Appendix 3) and Trend Scores for 1998 and 2000 (Appendix 4).

The ***WSDI compares between different years the overall social progress*** of the society-as-a-whole (the 14 sectors of development).

The ***Trend Scores are standardized scores which compare the pace of social development of subindexes.*** Trend Score for 1998 of a subindex reflects its pace of development in 1998 relative to the base period (1986-1996). Trend Score for 2000 reflects the performance in 2000 relative to the same base period. Trend score could be positive or negative – positive trend score for 2000 means the subindex’s performance as a whole in 2000 was better than the average of the base period, negative score implies a deterioration.

2.2 WSDI – Social Progress of the Society-as-a whole

Substantial social progress took place in Hong Kong in the last decade – there was **40% net gain on the WSDI between 1991 and 2000** (Appendix 3).

Social progress continued to be made in Hong Kong between 1998 and 2000, by 6.9% across the society-as-a-whole, but at a slower pace as compared to the 9.2% gain in WSDI between 1996 and 1998.

2.3 Trend Score -- Performance of the 14 Sectors

2.3.1 Performance of the 14 Sectors in 2000

According to the Trend Scores for 2000, there were great variations in the pace of social development performances (relative to the base period) across different developmental sectors (Appendix 5):

- impressive social development gains occurred in 4 sectors:
 - Science and Technology Subindex (Score +144);
 - Education Subindex (+116);
 - Arts and Entertainment Subindex (+116); and
 - Internationalization Subindex (+114).

- social development gains were also realized in the following 9 SDI sectors:
 - Housing Subindex (+79);
 - Political Participation Subindex (+78);
 - Personal Safety Subindex (+55);
 - Strength of Civil Society Subindex (+54);
 - Health Subindex (+49);
 - Environmental Subindex (+47);
 - Economic Subindex (+40);
 - Sports and Recreation Subindex (+24); and
 - Crime Subindex (+22).

- The only SDI subindex which has recorded **very**

substantial net social losses in 2000 is:

- ***Family Solidarity Subindex (-74).***

2.3.2 Comparison of the Performance of the 14 Sectors between 1998 and 2000

The overall performance in the year 2000 is better than that in 1998, except in the Strength of Civil Society subindex (Appendix 4):

- The small decrease in the trend score of Strength of Civil Society Subindex, from 57 in 1998 to 54 in 2000, is mainly caused by the decrease in the ratio of total private charitable donations to government subventions (from 0.04 in 1998 to 0.03 in 2000).
- There are impressive gains in Trend Scores in five sectors in the year 2000 as compared to year 1998:
 - Personal Safety Subindex (-18 to 55);
 - Crime and Public Safety Subindex (-24 to 22);
 - Housing Subindex (39 to 79);
 - Internationalization Subindex (75 to 114); and
 - Science and Technology Subindex (106 to 144).

2.4 Trend Score – Performance of the 5 Population Groups

2.4.1 Performance of the 5 Population Groups in 2000

Considerable variations also existed in the social development performances of the 5 population groups in 2000 (Appendix 7):

- Substantial developmental gains were recorded in two population group subindexes
 - Women Status Subindex (155); and
 - Elderly Status Subindex (109).
- The Child subindex continues to record a negative social trend finding (-6).

- There are **two highly negative social trend** findings in two population groups:
 - **Youth Status Subindex (-72)**; and
 - **Low-income Subindex (-63)**.

2.4.2 Comparison of the Performance of the 5 Population Groups between 1998 and 2000

The overall performance in 2000 is better than that in 1998, except in Youth Status Subindex (Appendix 6).

- The sharp decrease in the Trend Score of Youth Status Subindex (from -50 in 1998 to -72 in 2000) is mainly due to:
 - increase in the prevalence of drug use (from 464 to 673 per 100,000 youth aged 15-19, which is a 45% jump between 1998 and 2000);
 - increase in the youth unemployment rate (from 20.4% to 23.7%); and
 - increase in the percentage of youth aged 15-19 in low-income households (from 21.6% to 24.7%).
- The Trend Score of Low-income Subindex remains highly negative (-63) due to:
 - A high percentage of people living in low-income households (18.3% of population); and
 - A high unemployment rate of people living in low-income households (20.9%).
- There are impressive gains in the Trend Scores of Elderly Status and Women Status subindexes. The Government's investment in education, community services for elderly people and community education could account for part of the improvement.
- The improvement of Elderly Status Subindex (from 5 to 109) is main due to:

- increase in the population's educational attainment (% elderly with lower secondary educational attainment increased from 13.1% in 1998 to 15.8% in 2000);
 - participation in community services (from 16.13% to 17.58%); and
 - decrease in suicide rate (from 29.85 per 100,000 population to 25.90).
- The improvement in Women Status Subindex (from 80 to 155) is mainly due to:
 -
 - increase in percentage of female administrators and managers (from 21.5% in 1998 to 24.2% in 2000); and
 - married women labor force participation rate (from 45.1% to 46.9%); but
 - also offset by a continuous decrease in the ratio of women and men's median wages (from 75% to 72.9%).

3. Discussions

3.1 Substantial Social Progress in 2000 Observed

In spite of the economic downturn and the perceived low level of public satisfaction and confidence in various aspects of development in recent years, the SDI 2002 has indeed recorded social progress for the year 2000.

- Improvements are observed in 13 of the 14 core development sectors, and 4 of the 5 population groups (Appendixes 4 and 6).
- Amidst the pro-longed economic recession and perceived social stress, Hong Kong remains a very stable and safe place for living and investment. The ***possible contribution of social progress to the stability and safety of Hong Kong*** should not be overlooked and should be further studied.
- The WSDI showed that the social progress between 1998 and 2000 has slowed down. This should be taken as a sign of caution and the Government & the society should keep track of future development closely, so as to maintain a reasonable pace

of social development.

3.2 Important Factors of Social Progress

Except Strength of Civil Society and Youth Status subindexes, improvements are observed in most social development areas. Most of such Improvements were made possible by:

- **Resources** available (e.g. investment in education, environmental protection, public rental housing and services for elderly people);
- **Regulatory efforts** (e.g. reduction in food poisoning and traffic fatalities); and
- More **opportunities** for vulnerable groups (e.g. increased proportion of female administrators & managers and youth in tertiary education)

3.3 Social Progress NOT Enjoyed by Some Population Groups

Although substantial social progress are observed in almost all development sectors, it is not enjoyed by the whole population:

- **Substantial drawback in youth subindex** due to higher poverty, unemployment and substance abuse rate. In fact, the youth unemployment rate in Hong Kong is high relative to countries with similar level of development, such as United Kingdom, the United States and Japan [youth (15 – 24) unemployment rate in 1999 was 13.3% (Hong Kong), 12.3% (UK), 9.9% (USA), 9.3% (Japan)]¹.
- **Continuous drawback in family solidarity subindex** due to high divorce rate and low marriage rate. In spite of the decrease in the number of reported domestic violence cases in 2000, sharp increase was found in 2001 (from 1072 cases in 2000 to 1213 in 2001 – this has caused the trend data of the family solidarity subindex to drop from –72 in 2000 to –124 in 2001).
- **Continuous drawback in low-income subindex** due to high proportion of people living in low-income households and high unemployment rate. In fact, the income disparity is especially serious in Hong Kong. Take the income share earned by the lowest 20% income households as an example, it was 4.3%

¹ United Nations Development Programme (2001), *Human Development Report 2001*, p.199.

(1991), 3.7% (1996) and 3.4% (2001) in Hong Kong², but 5.2% in USA (1997), 5.9% in China (1998) 6.6% in UK (1991), 7.5% in Canada (1994), and 10.6% in Japan (1993)³.

- The **historic high unemployment rate** of Hong Kong (7.1% in the quarter of 2-4/2002) has put a lot of pressure on the labour force and induced a high level of social stress. There was also an **increasing proportion of people living in low-income households** and an increasing unemployment rate among them:

	1996	1998	2000
% HK people living in low-income households	15.0%	18.1%	18.3%
Child (0-14)	22.8%	26.2%	25.9%
Youth (15-19)	16.7%	21.6%	24.7%
Elderly (65 and above)	26.9%	34.2%	34.3%
Unemployment rate in low-income households	8.6%	18.5%	20.9%

- In spite of improvement in women status subindex, there is a sign of **increasing disparity within female population** – while more women assume administrative and managerial positions, women’s median income dropped in respect to that of men’s (from 80% in 1996 to 75% in 1998 to 72.9% in 2000). On the other hand, although married women’s labour force participation rate increased in the past decade, the female-to-male ratio of labour force participation rate of Hong Kong (0.6 in recent years) is still lower than many other countries (e.g. Japan: 0.7, Canada: 0.8, China: 0.8, UK: 0.8, USA:0.8)⁴.

3.4 Shared Responsibility for Sustained Social Progress

It is observed that some improvements have been brought by the government’s policies, regulation and resources and the sign of an

² Census and Statistics Department (2001), *Population Census 2001: Summary Report*, p.63

³ United Nations Development Programme (2001), *Human Development Report 2001*, pp182-185

⁴ World Bank (2001), *World Development Indicators*, p.20.

increased extent of community support is not apparent. For example:

- There is substantial gain in the Environmental Quality Subindex due to improvements in beach water quality and increase in public open space, but per capita domestic fresh water consumption has increased by 37% (from 49 to 67 units) from 1986 to 2000. This is possibly a sign of the lack of public awareness of environmental protection.
- The ratio of private donations to government subventions has dropped significantly from 0.05 in 1991 to 0.03 in 2000. In fact, the level of charitable contribution in Hong Kong (0.2% of GDP in both 1998 and 2000) is far lower than that in the United States (1.77% in 1999) and Canada (0.52% in 1998)⁵

The above may signify a low level of responsibility and ownership among Hong Kong people towards the city, as well as a low level of participation in and support to the development of a vibrant civil society.

When HKCSS released the first SDI in 2000, there was a positive response from the Government, which announced its responsibility for social development in that year's Policy Address. However, it fell short in addressing the ***importance for the whole population and different sectors to share the responsibility in social development.*** Without public support, there are concerns about the sustainability of the development, especially in view of the government's budget constraint.

The government, business and the third sectors, as well as the general public, should join hands in advancing the city's development. Recommendations in this area are put on section 4.3.

3.5 Future Development of the SDI Project

Though HKCSS has experience many constraints in the process of developing the SDI, e.g. lack of suitable social indicators, it has succeeded in producing an objective and analytical tool for tracking social development and identifying social development needs. It has

⁵ Golin/Harris Forrest (2001), *The Role of Companies in the Development of a Vibrant Third Sector in Hong Kong*, p.16. Available from the homepage of the Central Policy Unit of HK Government (www.info.gov.hk/cpu).

also engaged a large number of experts from different sectors in this venture. While HKCSS will continue to update the SDI, it will look into the possibility of developing new subindexes: rule of law, new arrivals and people with disabilities. It will also review the existing indicators regularly and consider the possibility of revising some of the subindexes. The possibility of developing measurements of topical issues of public concern such as social capital will also be explored.

5. Recommendations

4.1 Integration of Social and Economic Policy

When HKCSS released the first SDI in 2000, it proposed that a balanced approach to development be adopted, i.e. *“one that assigns at least equal importance to both the social and economic dimensions of development”*⁶.

This year, the United Nations Commission for Social Development has adopted “integration of social and economic policies” as its priority theme for the year 2002 and called for social impact assessment and other measures. In its resolution of February 2002⁷, it concluded that *“it is important to **recognize the interdependence between social and economic policies and promote their integration** while ensuring sustainable development, promoting the eradication of poverty, economic growth, full employment and social integration, and ensuring access for all to basic social services. It is also important to broaden the scope of sound macro-economic policy to integrate social and economic policy.”*

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development also recommends to *“improve the capacity for policy integration at all levels of government by ensuring that key economic, environmental and social considerations are integrated into sectoral policy analysis, design and implementation ...”*⁸

⁶ The Hong Kong Council of Social Service (2000), *Social Development In Hong Kong – the Unfinished Agenda (Executive Summary)*. HK: HKCSS.

⁷ United Nations Commission for Social Development (2002), *Agreed Conclusions on the Integration of Social and Economic Policy*.

⁸ The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (2001), *Policies to Enhance*

As ***Hong Kong's social progress has not been enjoyed by the whole community***, HKCSS urges the Government to adopt an integrated and balanced approach to development. It is recommended that the Government adopt the following measures proposed by the UN Commission for Social Development:

- ***Integrating social and economic policies*** that favour ***sustainable and stable economic growth benefiting all, poverty reduction, creation of employment and social integration***;
- Promoting a ***gender-sensitive and participatory approach***, through the involvement of communities, NGOs and social partners, as well as vulnerable or disadvantaged groups, in the formulation and implementation of development strategies;

- Forging ***constructive partnerships with the private sector and NGOs*** to contribute to the financing and provision of social services in order to complement their efforts;
- ***Encouraging corporate social responsibility*** so that it contributes to social development goals.

4.2 Social Impact Assessment

The United Nations Commission for Social Development has also recommended conducting social impact assessment on public policies. It says, “*Integration of social and economic policies requires better understanding of the casual linkages between macroeconomic policy and social impact as well as feeding of the results back into policy development at the national level.*”

Social impact assessment relies heavily on the use of participatory methods to analyze the impact and consequences of policies get stakeholders (e.g. poor people) involved and organized to meet their own needs and the common goal of development.⁹ This is different from the Government’s CASET system which is an internal process for policy assessment.

It is recommended that the Government conducts or causes to conduct social impact assessment for all public policies, with the aims to: developing human capital, maximizing self-reliance, strengthening family /group solidarity and support functions, building community cohesiveness and ensuring sustainable development.

The Government should adopt a participatory approach and consult a wider spectrum of population in order to increase ownership, improve policy implementation and reduce risk of unforeseen resistance. Reports of social impact assessment should also be made publicly accessible so as to increase transparency and accountability.

4.3 Shared Responsibilities for the Well-being of the Community

⁹ United Nations Commission for Social Development (2001), *Integration of social and economic policy – Report of the Secretary General*, pp.15-16.

There is increasing recognition in the international scene that the fully integrated development strategies involve all relevant sectors and actors. Business sector and the third sector are equal partners with government in different aspects of social development and building of social capital. Such tri-sectoral partnership can yield better results and sustainable development benefits for communities and for business than alternative approaches – this is evident from a range of projects carried out in various countries by the Business Partnership for Development, a global network made up of more than 120 organisations¹⁰.

There is still much room for developing this kind of tri-sectoral partnership in Hong Kong. It is recommended that:

- A platform should be developed to **enhance the communication and cooperation** among the 3 sectors.
- **The Government could play a role in facilitating and encouraging tri-sectoral partnership for development.** It should also create an enabling environment for the development of the third sector.
- **The business sector should be encouraged to contribute to the social development.** Corporate social responsibility should be cultivated as it is realized that “companies will only thrive in a healthy social-political and economic environment.”¹¹ Companies should be encouraged to declare a social commitment in the form of meaningful acts of corporate assistance or volunteering to the public they serve.
- Platform should also be made available for the different disciplines of **the third sector to come together, and be networked to promote social development and build social capital.** Third sector organisations should work together to cultivate mutual support, cooperation and partnership, and provide training for staff in the third sector on, for example, professional ways of corporate and community engagement.
- While the Government has set up a Community Investment and

¹⁰ Business Partners for Development (2002), *Putting Partnering to Work: Tri-sector Partnership Results and Recommendations*. Website: www.bpdweb.org

¹¹ Asia Pacific Philanthropy Consortium (2002), *Investing in Ourselves: Giving and Fund Raising in Asia*, p.31. Philippines: Asian Development Bank.

Inclusion Fund for promoting community involvement and mutual help, the third sector may work with the other 2 sectors to provide a platform to engage individuals in providing community services and promoting social development, so as to build people's ownership and social capital.

- **Research about the third sector and the involvement of different sectors** in the social development should be encouraged.

4.4 Enable all Sectors to enjoy the Yields of Social Development

The SDI 2002 once again shows that many vulnerable groups have not benefited from the social progress of Hong Kong. We would make some recommendations below with special attention to families, young people and unemployed persons.

4.4.1 **Time for A Family Centred Strategy**

The continuing weakening of family solidarity is worrying. The recent spate of family tragedies has aroused once again the public attention to the fragile state of the family. We should grasp every opportunity to strengthen this institution which forms the basic unit of society.

It must be realized that family's well being is closely linked up with different public policies and the socio-economic development of the society. We would like to reiterate the following major recommendations voiced out by the NGOs:

- The Government should **add a family perspective to all government policies and programmes**, so as to build a caring and family-friendly environment and strengthen family functioning. The government should set up a Family Commission to oversee the implementation of the subject.
- The business sector and other actors in the third sector should try their best to contribute to the **creation of a family-friendly working and living environment**. The government could take a facilitating role here.
- **Research on family** should be promoted and supported,

e.g. establishing a research fund and a family research center.

4.4.2 ***Supporting young people, the future of our Society***

The growing number of youth in poverty, unemployment and drug abuse cautions whether there is a large number of youth being trapped in the “bottom” and excluded from the mainstream community. These problems may relate to the weakening of family functioning, the economic restructuring and the failure of the education / job training system to equip our youngsters for the changing society etc.

It is important to recognize that youth is a heterogeneous group and our system should address to their differential needs, and avoid disempowering the “bottom” group of students who may eventually become disengaged or excluded from the society. Our system should aim at building the capacity and competency of every young person, enable them to participate in the knowledge-based economy, help them fully engaged with the society and develop a sense of ownership and belongingness. It is recommended that:

- Policies and programmes should ***address to the needs of youth with different levels of education, skills, motivation and vulnerability***:
 - a continuous and evidence-based study should be conducted on existing vocational training / job placement programmes to identify if gaps exist;
 - the future Manpower Development Committee should develop strategies to build the human capital of different groups of youth including early school leavers; and
 - the education system should enable young people with different abilities and potentials to gain a sense of achievement and personal growth, be equipped for the knowledge-based economy and life-long learning, and to keep them in schools.
- The education system should provide ***integrated career training, guidance and support*** for the youth. There

should also be follow up career guidance services for school graduates.

4.4.3 ***Addressing Poverty and Unemployment Issues***

The analysis of the Low-income Subindex and the social development patterns among vulnerable population groups reviewed that the poverty and unemployment problems have become very serious in Hong Kong: 1/3 of elderly people and 1/4 of children & youth are living in low-income households, 1/5 of economically active people in such households are unemployed. Indeed, our income disparity is one of the most serious in the world¹².

Our social services and social security systems including CSSA, education, health, housing and welfare services have played an important role in maintaining the security and stability of the society. But the historic high unemployment rate is still a major problem. We must ensure that people are meaningfully engaged with a work so that they could maintain a sense of self adequacy, confidence and engagement. There is a need to review the existing strategies for reducing unemployment with special attention to those with employment difficulties such as low skills and qualification, disability, higher age and those receiving CSSA. It is recommended that:

- As discussed in para. 4.1, the Government should adopt an integrated, holistic approach in social and economic policies with ***creating employment*** as the target.
- ***Enhance competitiveness***: provide tailor-made training programmes and promote joint efforts of employers and employees in training for people with lower qualification or employment difficulties.
- Promote ***employment opportunities*** of people with employment difficulties, for example, encourage employers

¹² According to World Bank's World Development Indicators 2001, Hong Kong's Gini Coefficient is higher than (and hence the income distribution is more uneven than) 98 countries and only better than 15 countries which are all located in South Africa and South America and which the level of development is relatively low. Data source: World Bank (2001), *World Development Indicators 2001*.

to employ people with disabilities, people on CSSA or older workers; the government and NGOs to start by making a pledge to employ certain amount of people with disabilities; increase employment opportunities for local labour force in government's contracts; develop industries or trades which can create employment for people with low education.

Appendix 1:
Social Indicators Used to Form the SDI-2002
Arranged by Development Sector (14 Sectors; 47 indicators)

<i>Strength of Civil Society Subindex</i> (4 indicators)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No. charitable institutions & trusts qualifying for tax exemption (+)¹³ ▪ Private charitable donations as % of GDP (+) ▪ Ratio private charitable donations to government subvention (+) ▪ % of work force affiliated with trade unions (+)
<i>Political Participation Subindex</i> (3 indicators)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Turn out in most recent District Board elections (+) ▪ Ratio of candidates to territory wide political offices (+) ▪ % District Board candidates with political affiliations (+)
<i>Internationalization Subindex</i> (3 indicators)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No. countries that HK res. can travel to without visa (+) ▪ No. registered companies incorporated outside HK (+) ▪ No. international conferences held in HK (+)
<i>Economic Subindex</i> (3 indicators)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Per capita GDP at constant 1990 market prices (+) ▪ Gross international reserves (months of import coverage) (+) ▪ % of total household income earned by bottom 50% of households (+)
<i>Environmental Quality Subindex</i> (4 indicators)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % of gazetted beaches ranked as poor/very poor (-) ▪ Per capita area of public open space (sq. meters) (+) ▪ Per cap domestic units fresh water consumption (-) ▪ % municipal solid waste recycled (+)
<i>Arts & Entertainment Subindex</i> (4 indicators)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No. buildings and sites declared as monuments (+) ▪ No. films produced locally (+) ▪ No. books and magazines first published in HK (+) ▪ Attendance at museums & cultural venues/100,000 (+)

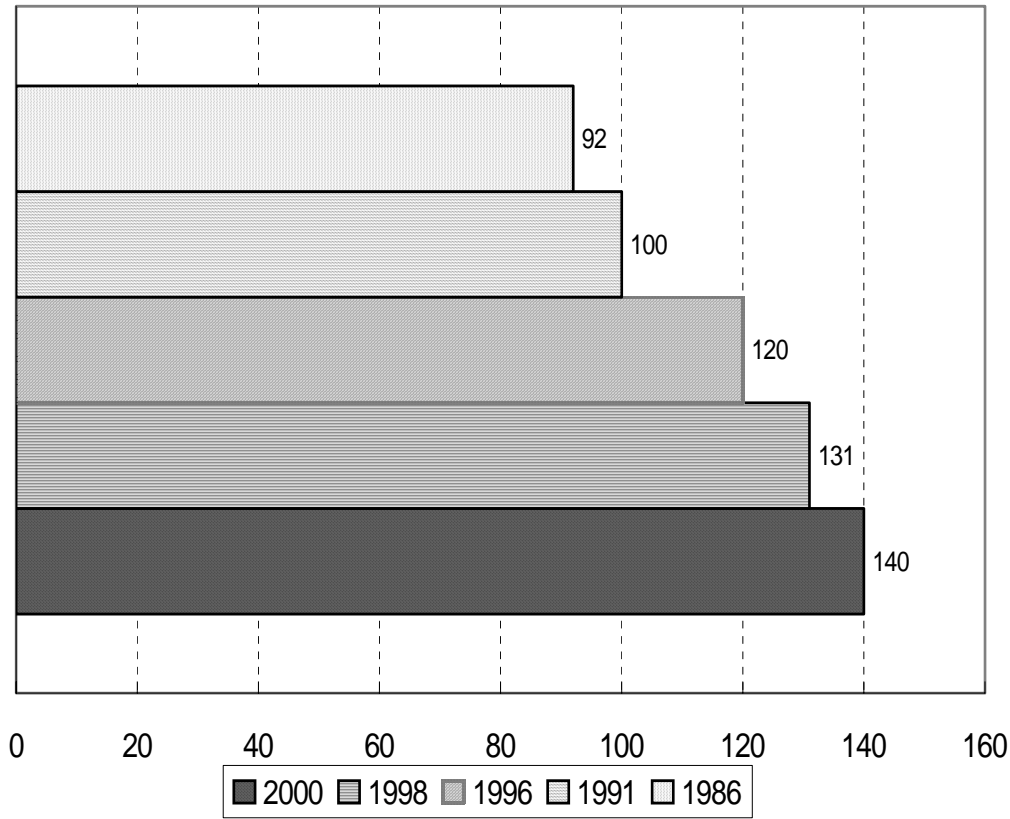
¹³ Plus (+) and minus (-) signs are used to indicate the directional relationship of each indicator to social development.

<i>Sports & Recreation Subindex</i> (3 indicators)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No. of public sporting facilities (+) ■ Average utilization rate of public sporting facilities (+) ■ Size of delegation participating in major games (+)
<i>Science & Technology Subindex</i> (2 indicators)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No. patents granted to HK entities (+) ■ No. scientific publications in refereed publications (+)
<i>Education Subindex</i> (3 indicators)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ % aged 20+ with upper secondary educational attainment (+) ■ % of persons aged 15 or > having attained tertiary education (+) ■ Adults in continuing education per 100,000 (+)
<i>Health Subindex</i> (6 indicators)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Average life expectation at birth (+) ■ Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live born (-) ■ Tuberculosis cases per 100,000 population (-) ■ Adults smoking per 100,000 population ■ Deaths from coronary heart diseases/ 100,000 (-) ■ Suicides per 100,000 adults aged 20+ (-)
<i>Personal Safety Subindex</i> (3 indicators)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reported food poisoning cases per 100,000 pop (-) ■ No. occupational fatalities per 100,000 workers (-) ■ No. traffic fatalities per 100,000 pop (-)
<i>Housing Subindex</i> (2 indicators)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Expenditure on housing as share of total household income (-) ■ No. waiting list applicants for Housing Authority rental flats (-)
<i>Crime & Public Safety Subindex</i> (4 indicators)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Violent crimes per 100,000 pop (-) ■ Non-violent crimes per 100,000 pop (-) ■ % pop reporting victimized by violent (-) ■ No. corruption crime convictions per 100,000 (-)
<i>Family Solidarity Subindex</i> (3 indicators)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Marriages per 100,000 persons aged 15+ (+) ■ Divorces as % of marriages (-) ■ Reported domestic violence cases per 100,000 (-)

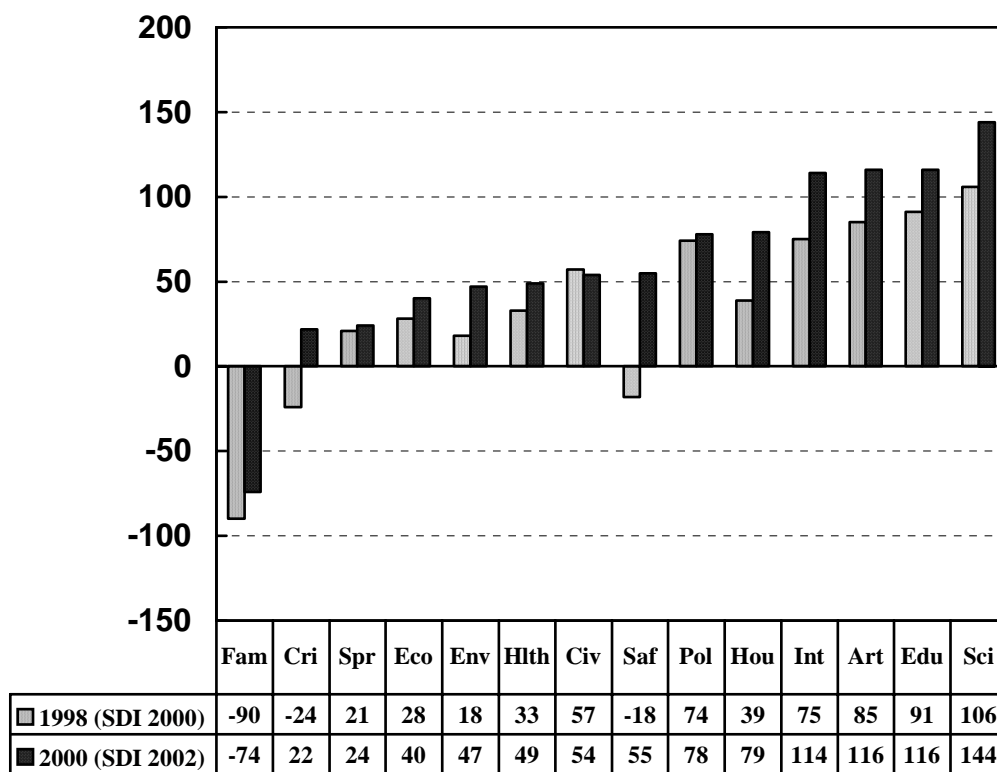
**Appendix 2:
Social Indicators Used to Form Population-Specific Subindexes for
Hong Kong's Vulnerable Population Groups (5 Subindexes & 31
Indicators)**

<i>Women's Status Subindex</i> (5 indicators)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ % of women in low income households (-) ■ Married women's labor force participation rate (+) ■ Median women's wages as % of median men's wages, all ages (+) ■ % women administrators and managers (+) ■ % District Board political positions occupied (+)
<i>Low income Subindex</i> (5 indicators)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No. of persons in low-income domestic households/ 100,000 (-) ■ % low income household expenditure on housing and food (-) ■ Unemployment rate of persons in low-income households (-) ■ Real Wage Index of wage workers (+) ■ Homeless persons per 100,000 pop (-)
<i>Child Status Subindex</i> (7 indicators)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ % children aged 0-14 in low income households (-) ■ % children living in single parent households (-) ■ Under age 5 child mortality per 100,000 (-) ■ Children aged 2-6 enrolled in kindergarten and child care centers (+) ■ Child abuse cases per 100,000 (-) ■ % children immunized against DPT (+) ■ Children 7-15 arrested per 100,000 (-)
<i>Youth Status Subindex</i> (7 indicators)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ % youth aged 15-19 in low income households (-) ■ % youth aged 15-19 attaining S4 or above (+) ■ % aged 15-24 studying full-time at tertiary education (+) ■ Youth unemployment rate (-) ■ Arrests of persons aged 16-20 for violent crimes per 100,000 (-) ■ Prevalence of drug use among persons 15-19 (-) ■ Youth suicide rate, aged 10-19 years (-)
<i>Elderly Status Subindex</i> (7 indicators)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ % persons aged 65+ in low income households (-) ■ Years of additional life expectation at age 65 (+) ■ % elderly with lower secondary educational attainment (+) ■ Turn out rate of elderly voting in most recent District Board elections (+) ■ % elderly participating in organized social programs (+) ■ % elderly aged 65+ living alone (-) ■ Elderly suicide rate per 100,000 (-)

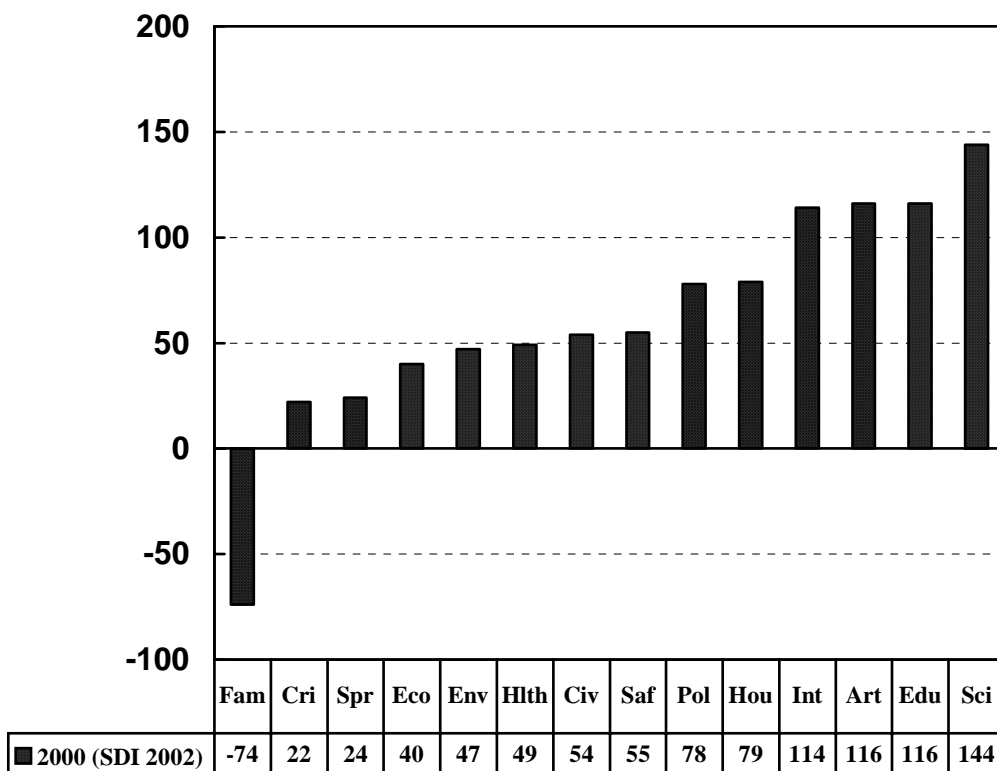
**Appendix 3:
Weighted Social Development Index Scores &
Standardized WSDI Scores for Hong Kong (1991=100), 1991-2000**



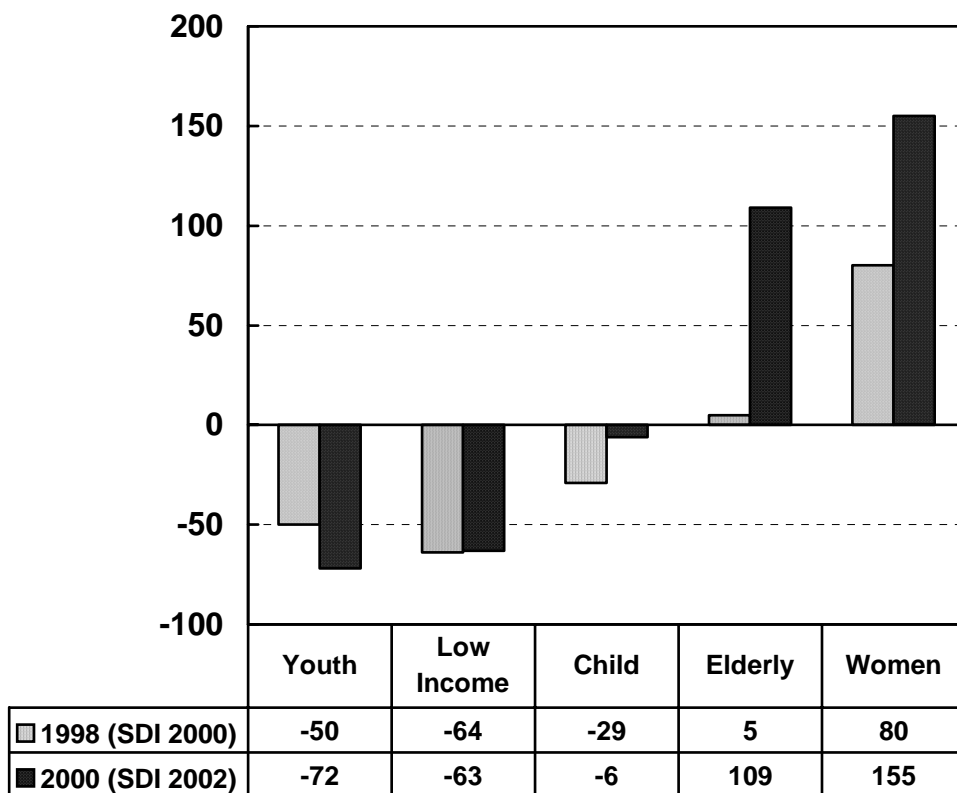
**Appendix 4:
Hong Kong Social Development Trends by Subindex for 1998 and
2000, 1986-2000**



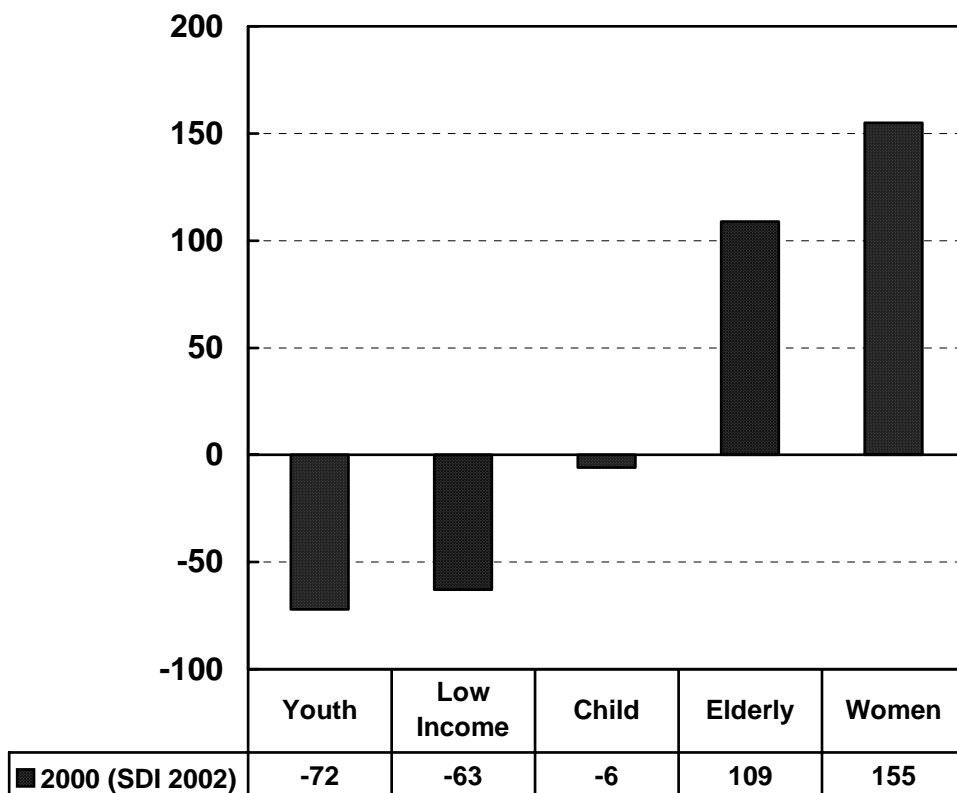
**Appendix 5:
Hong Kong Social Development Trends by Subindex for 2000,
1986-2000**



**Appendix 6:
Social Development Trends for Hong Kong's Vulnerable Population
1998 and 2000**



**Appendix 7:
Social Development Trends for Hong Kong's Vulnerable Population
2000**



**Appendix 8:
Raw Data of Indicators**

	Statistical Weight	Raw Data					
		1981	1986	1991	1996	1998	2000
CIVIL SOCIETY SUBINDEX							
Number of charitable institutions and trusts recognized as qualifying for tax exemption (+)	0.55	1106	1398	1967	2542	2917	3250
Private charitable donations as % of GDP (+)	0.45	0.1	0.09	0.12	0.16	0.2	0.2
Ratio private charitable donations to gov't subventions (+)	0.40	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03
% of work force affiliated with trade unions (+)	0.95	13.86	13.61	17.34	19.75	20.05	19.96
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION SUBINDEX							
Turn out in most recent District Board election (+)	0.80	38.9	37.5	30.3	32.5	33.1	35.8
Ratio of candidates to territory wide political offices (+)	0.60	3.05	2.11	1.87	1.70	2.19	2.05
% District Board candidates with political party affiliations (+)	0.70	10.17	16.57	24.54	40.26	64.73	64.07
INTERNATIONALIZATION SUBINDEX							
No. countries that HK residents can travel to without a visa (+)	1.0	NA	61	71	81	101	118
No. registered companies incorporated outside Hong Kong (+)	0.90	1547	2238	2828	4604	5312	6093
Number of international conferences held in Hong Kong (+)	0.70	256	381	245	294	176	246

	Statistical Weight	Raw Data					
		1981	1986	1991	1996	1998	2000
ECONOMIC SUBINDEX							
Per capita GDP at constant 1990 market prices (+)	0.90	65410	81528	106401	122718	119974	134064
Gross international reserves (months of import coverage) (+)	0.67	2.7	6.1	8.2	10.6	17	17.9
% of total household income earned by bottom 50% of households (+)	0.77	NA	22.9	22.8	21.1	19.2	18.6
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY SUBINDEX							
% of gazetted beaches ranked as poor/very poor (-)	0.80	NA	33.3	21.43	34.15	21.95	14.63
Per capita area of public open space (sq. meters) (+)	0.83	1.23	1.46	2.15	2.35	2.37	2.75
Per capita domestic units fresh water consumption (-)	0.87	47	49	55	64	65	67
Municipal solid waste recycled (+)	0.83	NA	24.5	47.4	55.03	48.96	51.46
ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT SUBINDEX							
Number of buildings and archaeological sites declared as monuments (+)	0.70	13	30	45	63	67	72
No. films produced locally (+)	1.0	130	100	211	657	317	95
No. of books and magazines first published in HK (+)	0.70	4225	6460	7250	7200	9400	9773
Attendance at museum & cultural venues per 100,000 population (+)	1.0	NA	84464	105517	155557	102576	124505

	Statistical Weight	Raw Data					
		1981	1986	1991	1996	1998	2000
SPORTS AND RECREATION SUBINDEX							
No. of public sporting facilities (+)	1.0	634	1045	1843	2218	2296	2282
Average utilization rate of public sporting facilities (+)	1.0	NA	51.3	59.38	61.21	57.53	62.47
Size of delegation participating in major games (+)	0.30	NA	235	279	142	237	30
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY SUBINDEX							
No. of patents granted to HK entities (residents + non-residents) (+)	0.80	654	1010	1079	2205	2485	2970
No. of scientific publications in refereed publications (+)	0.80	NA	1012	1294	3794	5405	6406
EDUCATION SUBINDEX							
% of persons aged 20+ with upper secondary educational attainment (+)	0.80	NA	35.2	42.3	47.5	49.5	51.3
% of persons aged 15 or above having attained tertiary education (+)	0.50	NA	7.6	9.5	12.5	13.7	14.9
Adults in continuing education per 100,000 (+)	0.80	4204	6800	7465	6769	7660	7290

	Statistical Weight	Raw Data					
		1981	1986	1991	1996	1998	2000
HEALTH SUBINDEX							
Average life expectation at birth (+)	1.0	75.4	76.75	77.95	79.70	80.20	81.00
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live born (-)	1.0	9.7	7.7	6.5	4	3.2	2.9
Tuberculosis cases per 100,000 population (-)	0.70	149.11	134.53	109.23	101.2	117.26	113.7
Adults smoking per 100,000 population (-)	0.80	26407	21000	17010	15793	16043	13082
Deaths from coronary heart diseases per 100,000 population (-)	0.90	40.57	46.39	52.89	51.3	50.9	54.1
Suicides per 100,000 adults aged 20+ (-)	0.80	14.28	16.31	17.63	15.8	17.1	17.19
PERSONAL SAFETY SUBINDEX							
Reported food poisoning cases per 100,000 population (-)	0.80	12.8	19.5	13.2	28.4	46	36.8
Number of occupational fatalities per 100,000 workers (-)	1.0	10.85	6	8.1	8.8	7.33	5.9
Number traffic fatalities per 100,000 population (-)	0.90	9.22	5.61	5.48	4.09	3.42	2.52
HOUSING SUBINDEX							
Expenditure on housing as share of total household expenditure (-)	0.87	20.1	20.6	25.6	31	31	32.2
No. of waiting list applicants for Housing Authority rental flats (-)	0.77	162000	177000	166083	149340	131160	109633
	Statistical Weight	Raw Data					
		1981	1986	1991	1996	1998	2000

CRIME & PUBLIC SAFETY SUBINDEX

Violent crimes per 100,000 population (-)	1.0	317.67	254.95	340.02	236.05	226.25	217.93
Non-violent crimes per 100,000 population (-)	0.50	1218.33	1218.66	1201.34	992.29	882.68	918.58
% population reporting victimized by violent crimes (-)	0.70	0.98	0.95	0.67	1.05	0.92	0.92
No. of corruption crime convictions per 100,000 (-)	0.50	7.31	3.49	3.81	3.51	4.68	3.87

FAMILY SOLIDARITY SUBINDEX

Marriages per 100,000 persons aged 15+ (+)	0.70	1111	880	866	675	578	551.7
Divorces as % of marriages (-)	0.95	4.7	11.4	16	26.8	42.2	43.4
Reported domestic violence cases per 100,000 households (-)	0.95	2.89	54.39	61	68.12	57.45	50.49

WOMEN STATUS SUBINDEX

% of women in low income households (-)	0.85	NA	10.4	12.4	15.4	18.3	18.4
Married women's labour force participation rate (+)	0.90	NA	43.4	42.5	43.9	45.1	46.9
Median women's wages as a % of median men's wages, all ages (+)	1.0	NA	66.7	75	80	75	72.9
% women administrators and managers (+)	0.70	NA	19	20	19.6	21.5	24.2
% District Board political positions occupied by women (+)	0.65	3.79	7.17	8.82	10.4	14.62	13.87

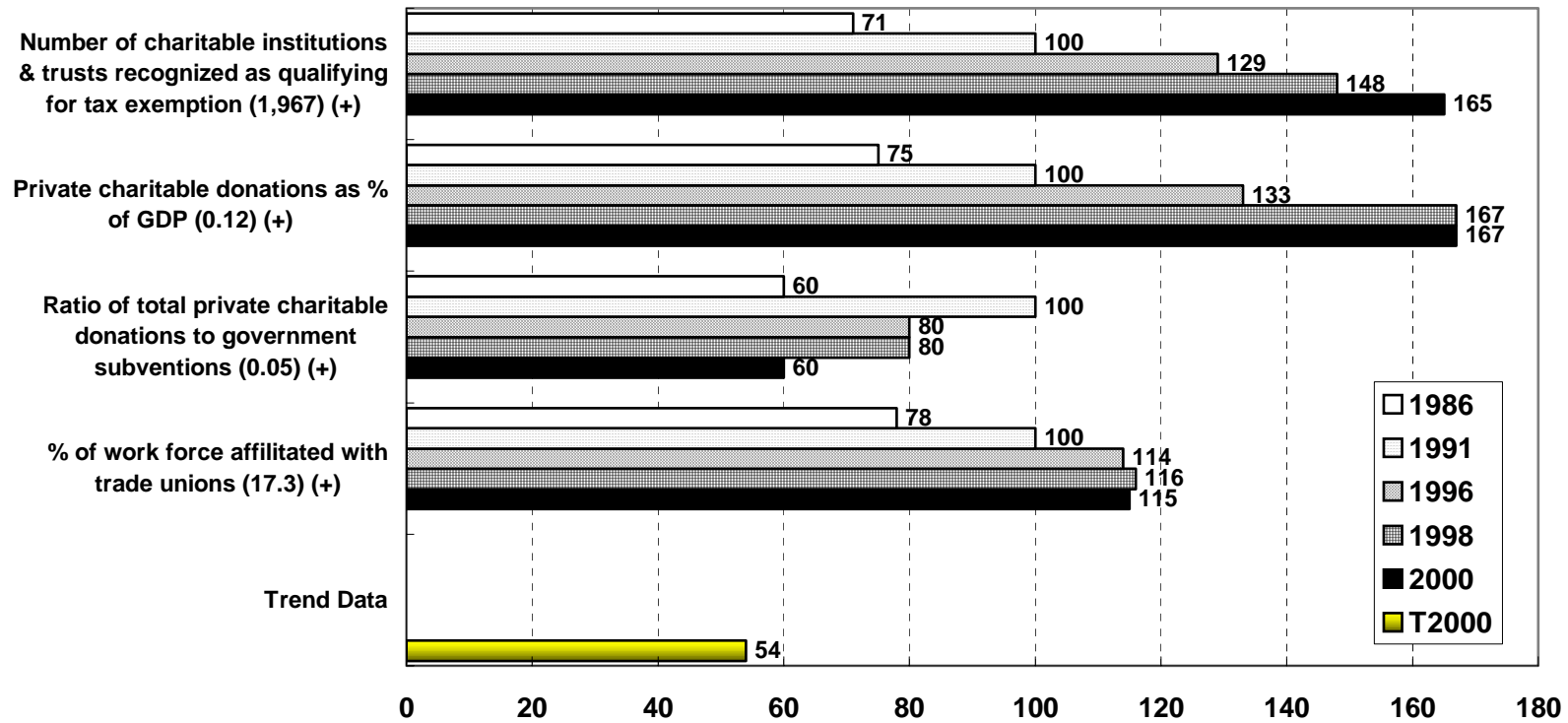
	Statistical Weight	Raw Data					
		1981	1986	1991	1996	1998	2000
LOW INCOME SUBINDEX							
Number of persons in low-income domestic households per 100,000 (-)	0.87	NA	9490	11710	15048	18090	18326
% of household expenditure on housing and food for the low-income group (-)	0.73	NA	68.6	62.8	61.2	61.2	59.4
Unemployment rate of persons in low-income households (-)	0.73	NA	8.6	5.7	8.6	18.5	20.9
Real Wage Index of wage workers (+)	0.77	85.7	90.3	99.8	102.8	104.4	112.8
Homeless persons per 100,000 population (-)	0.63	17.42	23.22	18.74	15.6	11.4	12.05
CHILD STATUS SUBINDEX							
% children aged 0-14 in low-income households (-)	0.83	NA	13.2	17.1	22.8	26.2	25.9
% children living in single parent households (-)	0.77	NA	3.97	3.65	4.24	4.24	4.2
Under age 5 child mortality per 100000 population aged 0-4 (-)	0.67	246.7	163.7	147.3	86.1	73.6	71.9
Children aged 2-6 enrolled in kinder & child care centers per 100,000 (+)	0.57	52473.69	59035.41	58165.44	55936.11	56575.48	60381.4
Child abuse cases per 100,000 (-)	0.97	12.2	13.98	12.57	21.24	28.52	33.83
% children immunized against diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough (+)	0.57	NA	NA	83.73	89.12	90.48	87.82
Children 7-15 arrested per 100,000 (-)	0.80	604.37	787.77	928.92	849.48	766.32	581.3

	Statistical Weight	Raw Data					
		1981	1986	1991	1996	1998	2000
YOUTH STATUS SUBINDEX							
% of youth aged 15-19 in low-income households (-)	0.83	NA	9.4	11	16.7	21.6	24.7
% youth aged 15-19 attaining S4 or above (+)	0.77	NA	63.9	68.5	76.8	78.1	77.9
% of persons aged 15-24 studying full-time courses at tertiary education (+)	0.77	NA	3.3	5.5	9	10.1	10.4
Youth unemployment Rate (-)	0.90	NA	10.3	8.1	12.5	20.4	23.7
Arrest persons 16-20 for violent crimes per 100,000 (-)	0.90	313.04	365.8	562.38	444.84	374.15	394.3
Prevalence of drug use among persons 15-19 per 100,000 (-)	0.90	121.7	239.28	232.76	624.19	463.89	672.98
Youth suicide rate, aged 10-19 years (-)	0.90	2.06	2.46	2.26	4.3	4.06	2.89
ELDERLY STATUS SUBINDEX							
% of persons aged 65+ in low income households (-)	1.0	NA	22.4	24.8	26.9	34.2	34.3
Years of life expectation at age 65 (+)	0.60	16.3	16.7	17.4	18.6	18.9	19.4
% elderly with lower secondary educational attainment (+)	0.95	NA	12.2	12.7	12.9	13.1	15.8
Turn out rate of elderly voting in most recent DB election (+)	0.80	NA	25	25.9	34.8	42	42.04
% of elderly participating in organized social programs (+)	0.60	NA	5.06	7.71	13.49	16.13	17.58
% of elderly aged 65+ living alone (-)	0.30	NA	13.6	11.6	11.4	12.6	12.6
31.8. Elderly suicide rate per 100,000 (-)	0.90	26.9	36.11	35.01	27.97	29.85	25.9

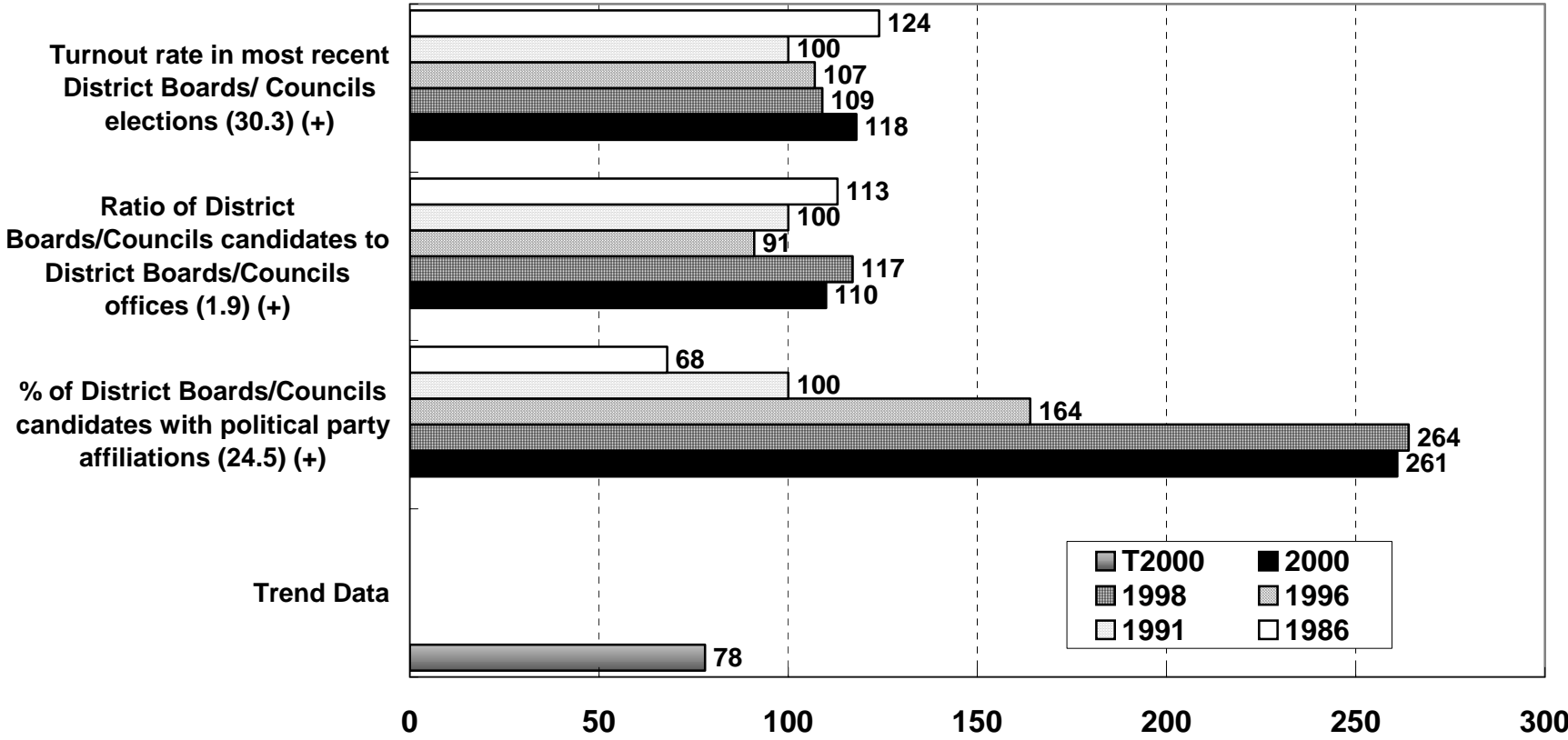
Appendix 9:

Charts of Subindexes and Vulnerable Population Groups

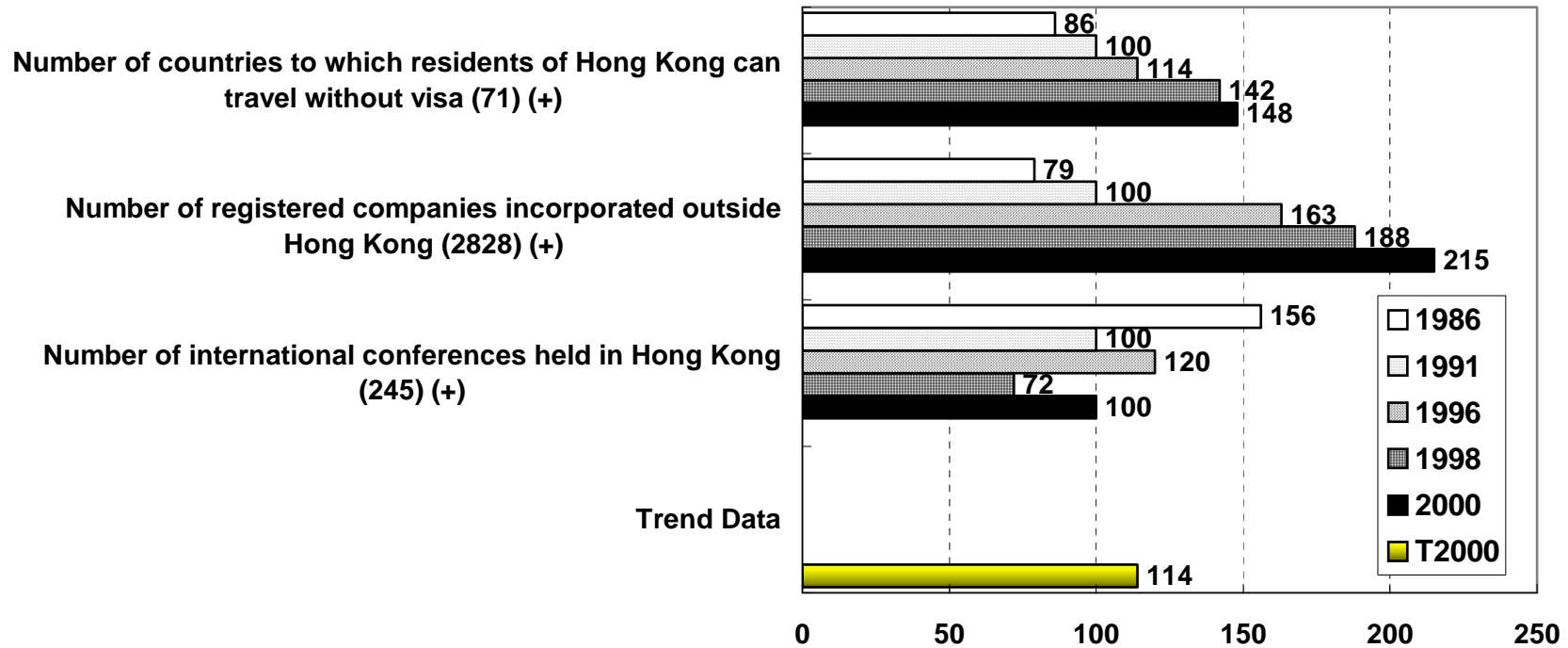
Strength of Civil Society Subindex for Hong Kong Standardized Indicator Values (1986-2000, 1991=100) and Trend Line for 2000



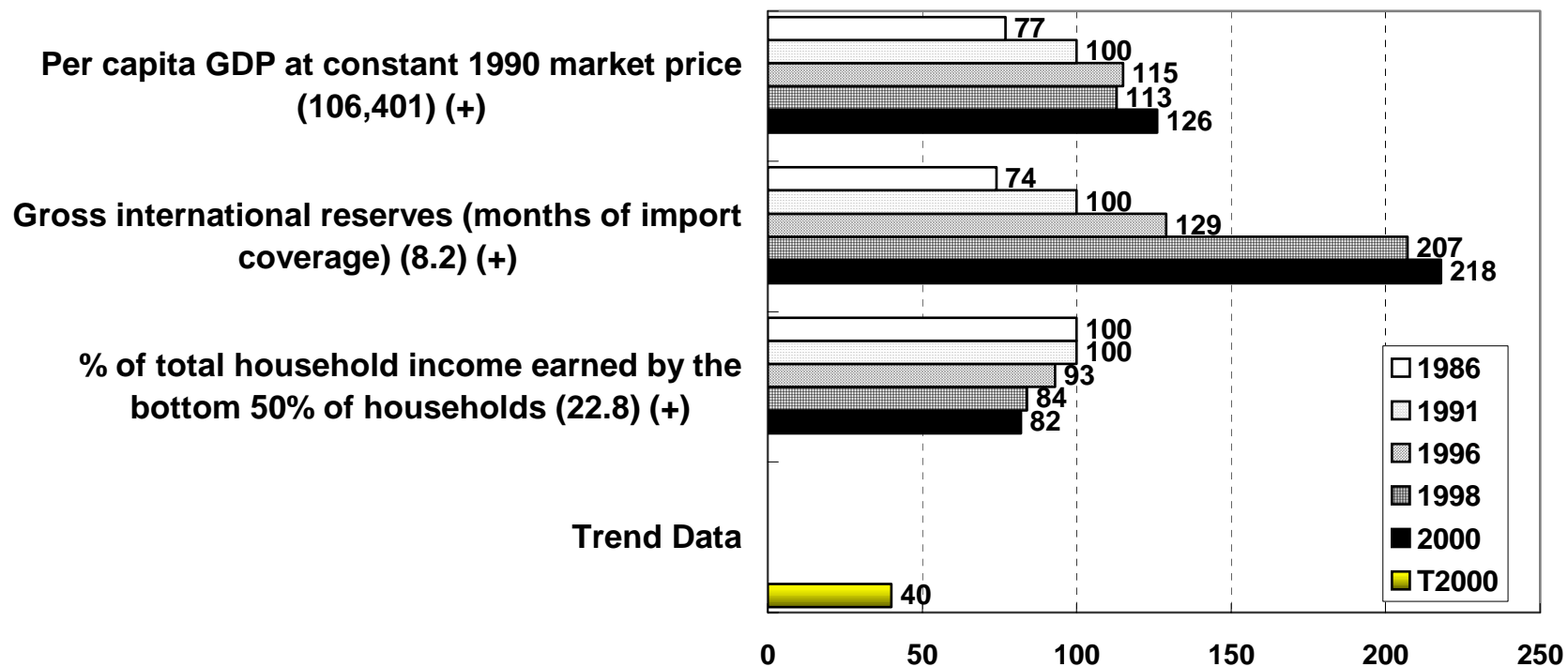
Political Participation Subindex for Hong Kong
Standardized Indicator Values (1986-2000, 1991=100) and Trend Line for 2000



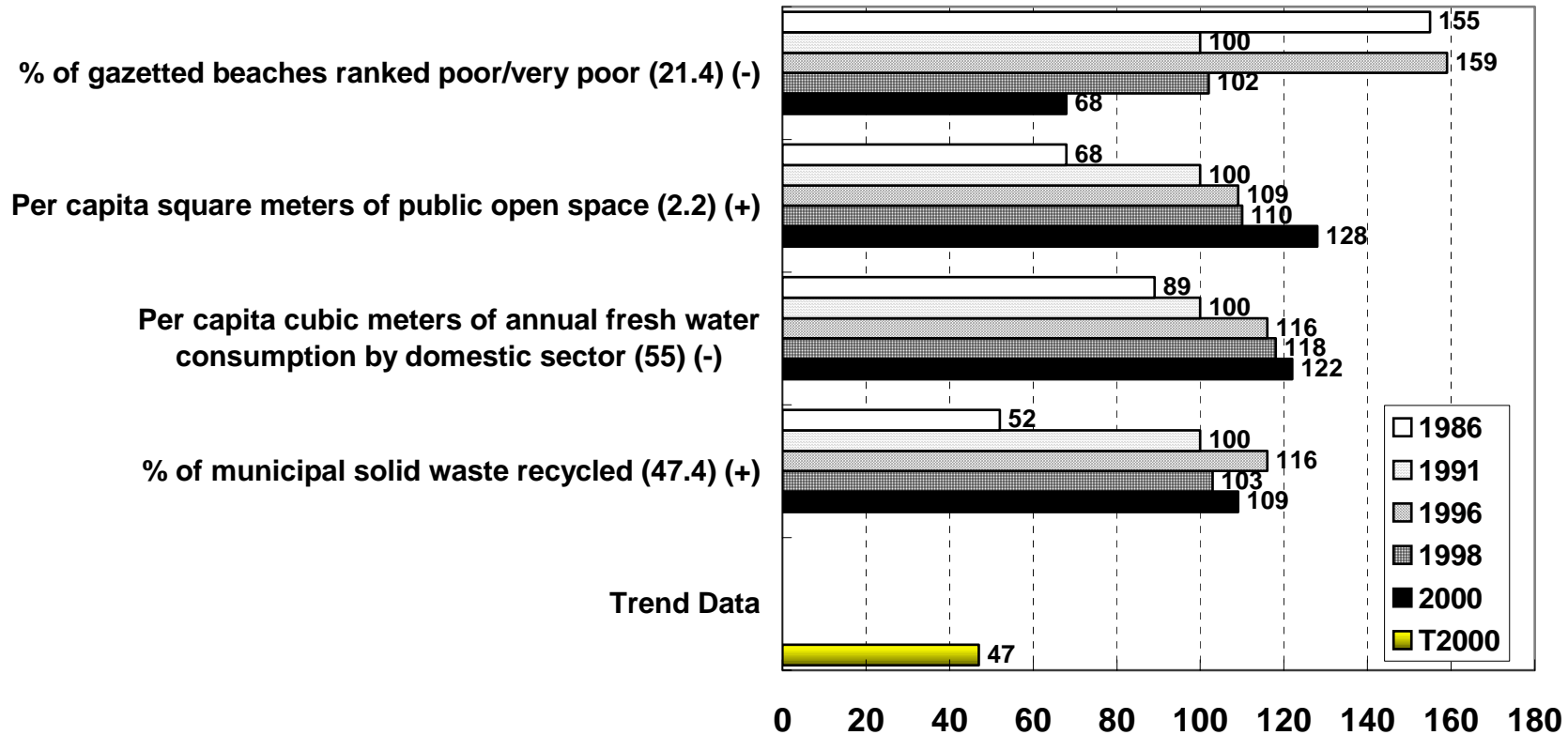
Internationalization Subindex for Hong Kong Standardized Indicator Values (1986-2000, 1991=100) and Trend Line for 2000



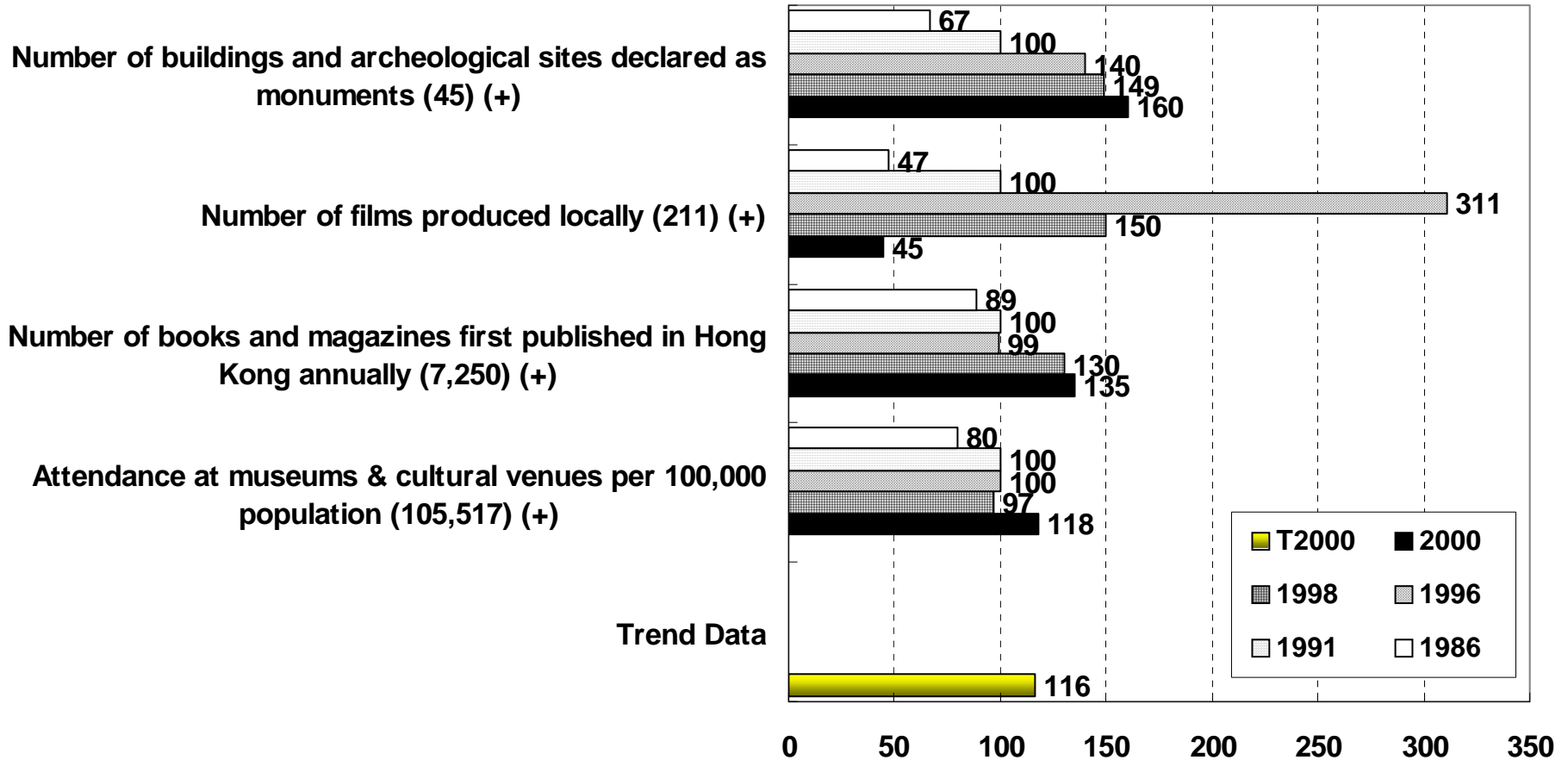
Economic Subindex for Hong Kong Standardized Indicator Values (1986-2000, 1991=100) and Trend Line for 2000



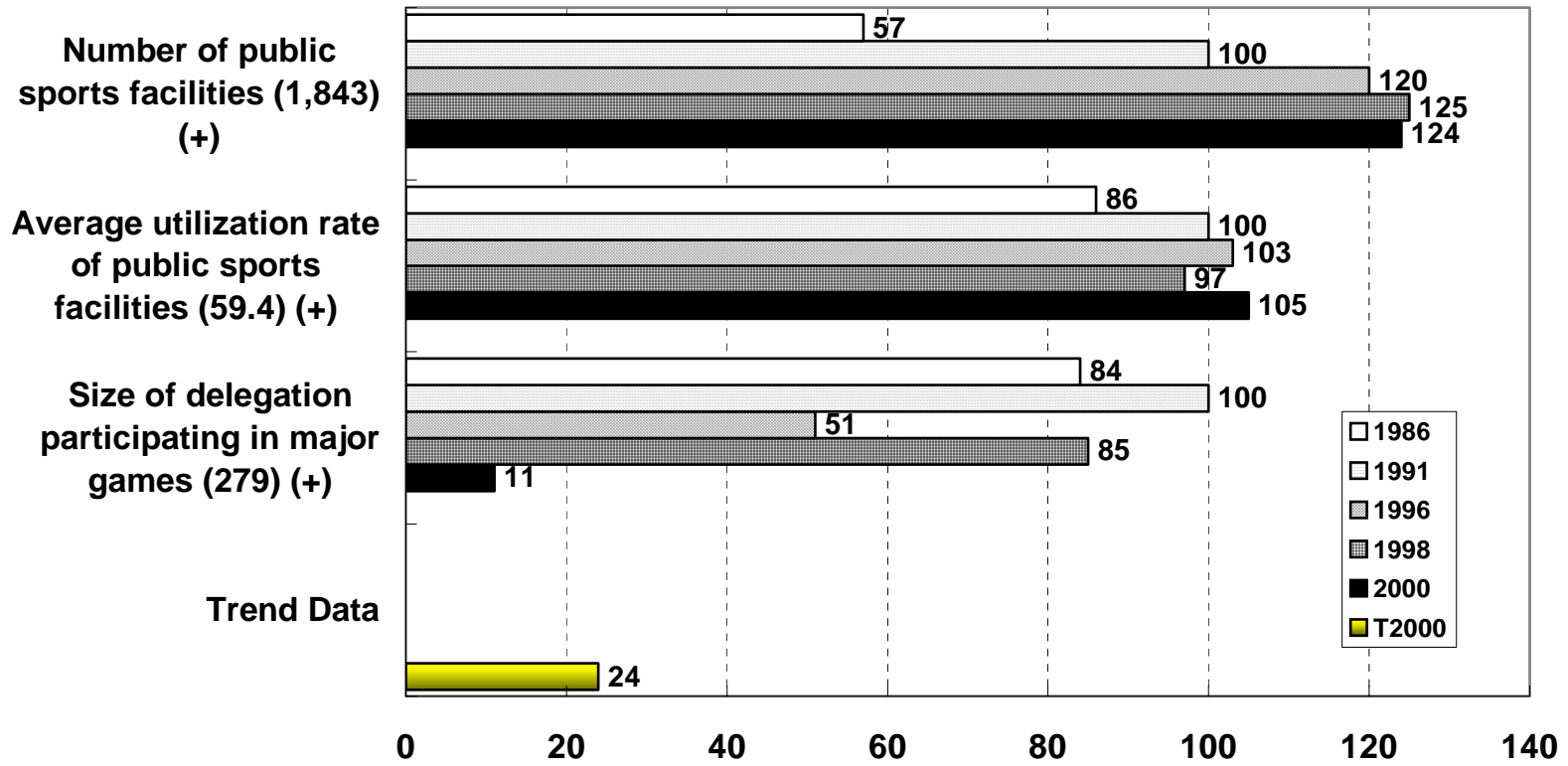
Environmental Quality Subindex for Hong Kong Standardized Indicator Values (1986-2000, 1991=100) and Trend Line for 2000



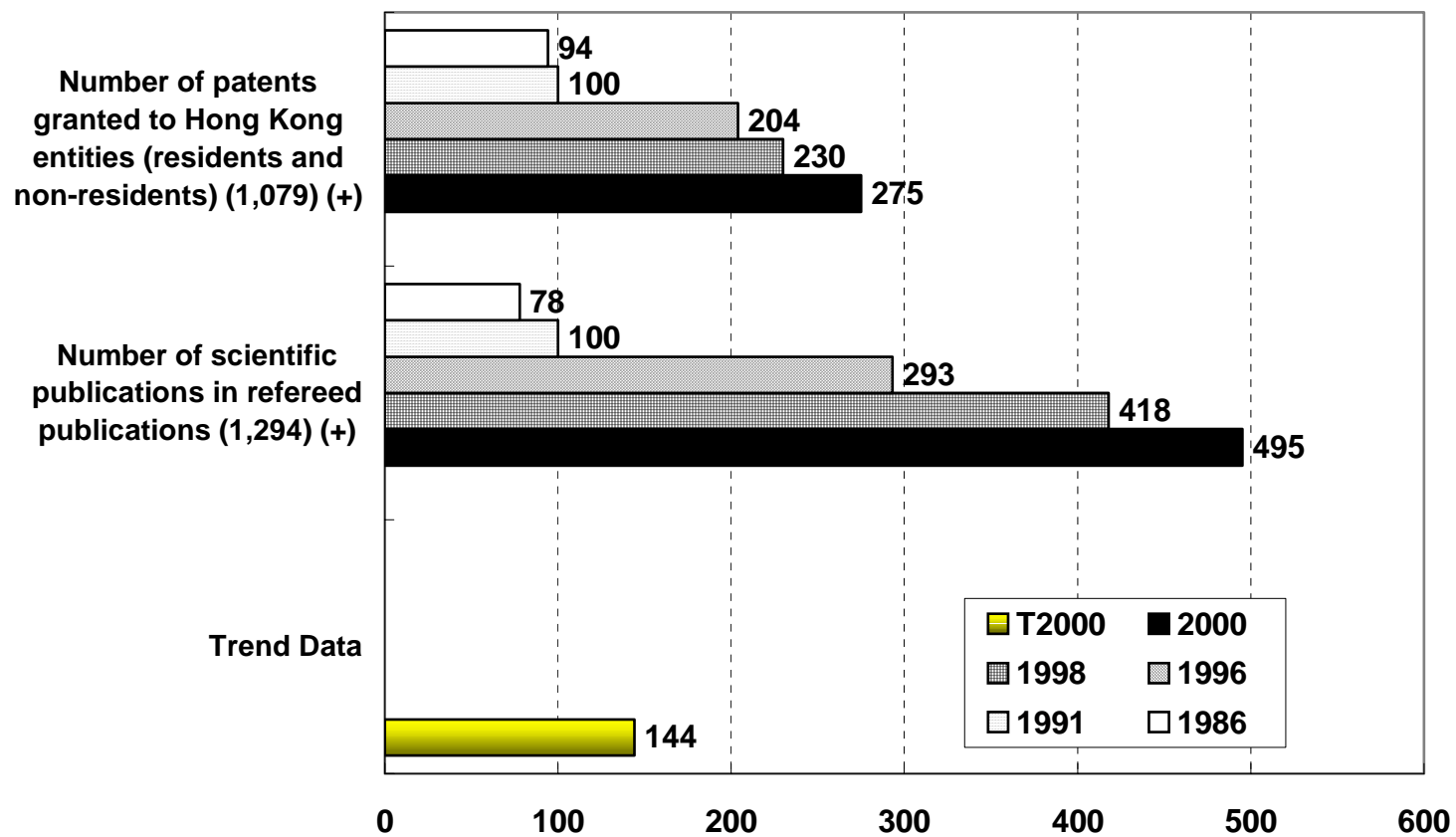
Arts & Entertainment Subindex for Hong Kong Standardized Indicator Values (1986-2000, 1991=100) and Trend Line for 2000



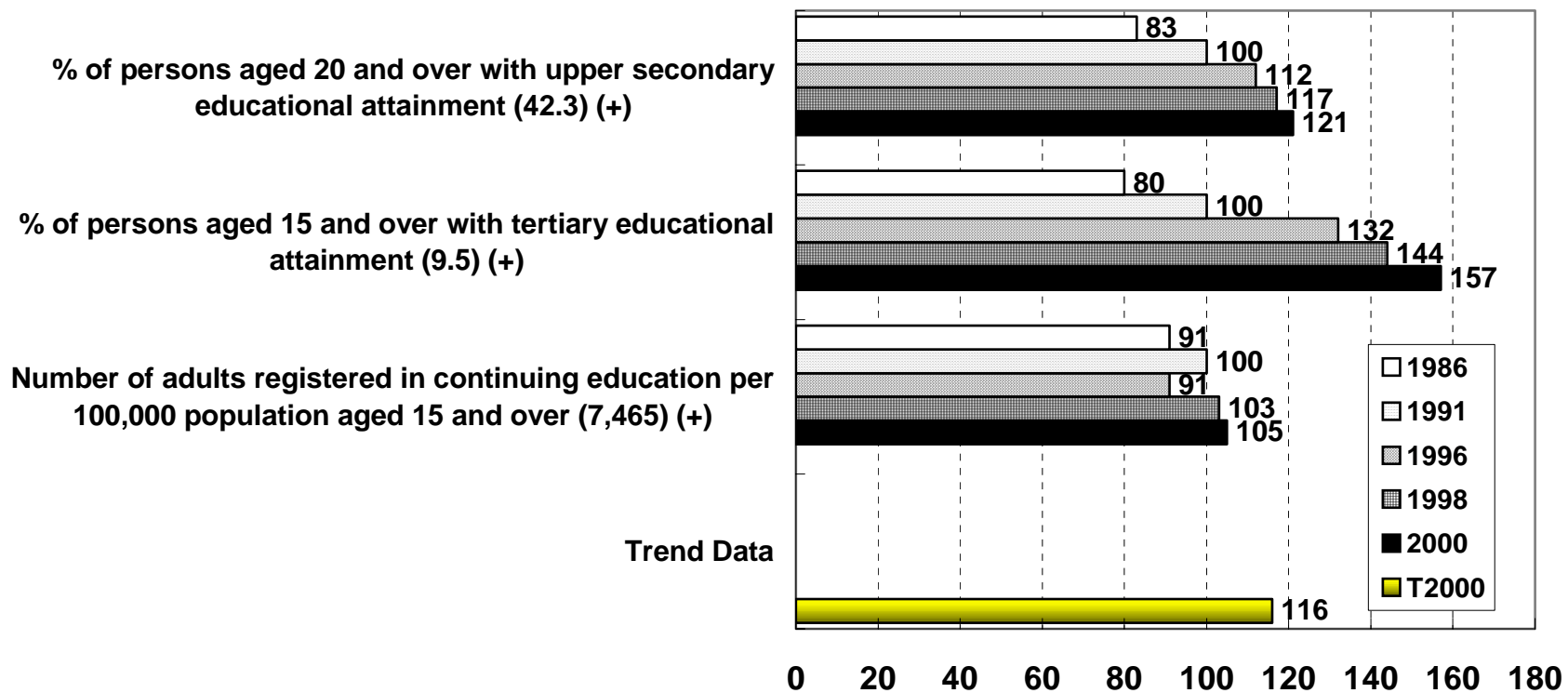
Sports and Recreation Subindex for Hong Kong
Standardized Indicator Values (1986-2000, 1991=100) and Trend Line for 2000



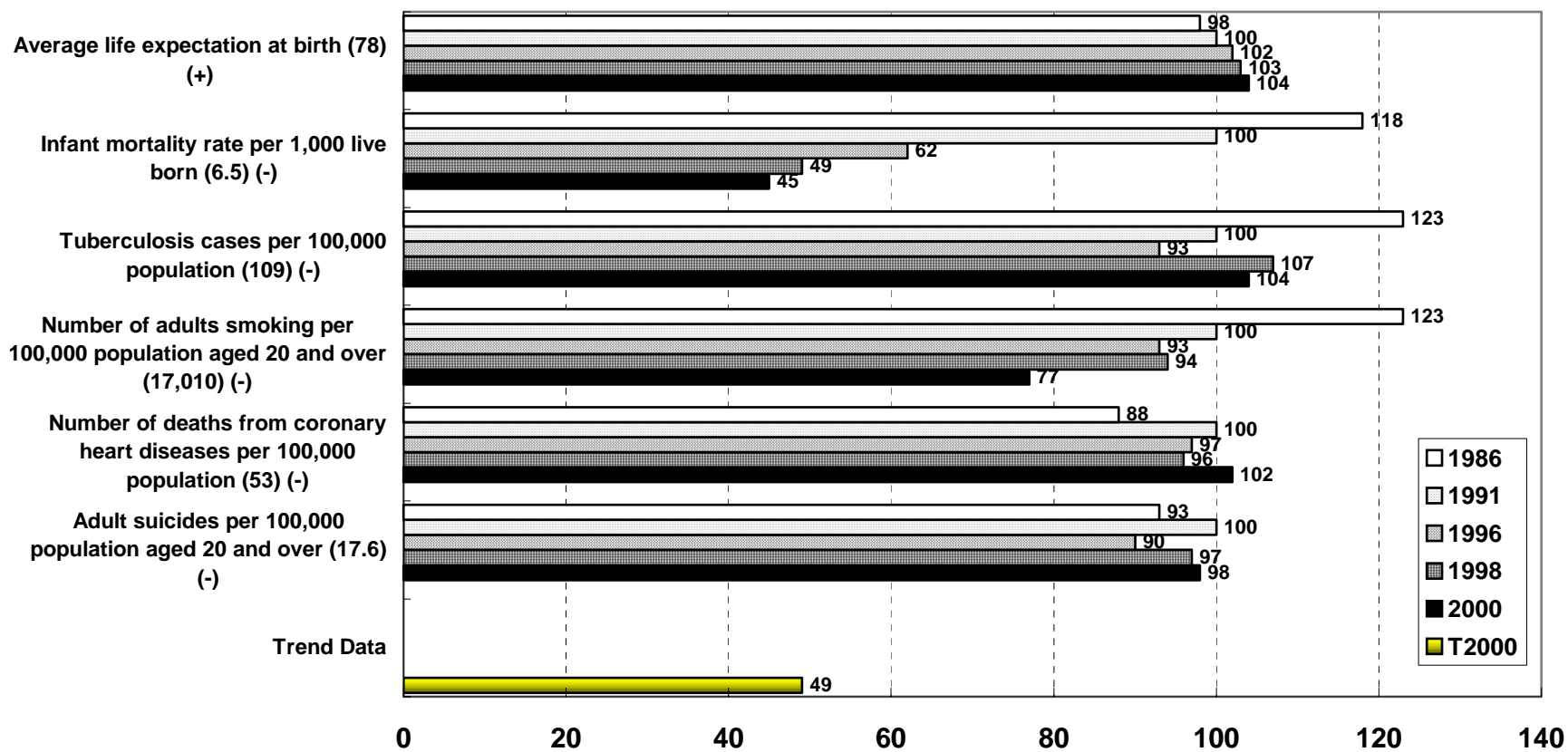
Science & Technology Subindex for Hong Kong
Standardized Indicator Values (1986-2000, 1991=100) and Trend Line for 2000



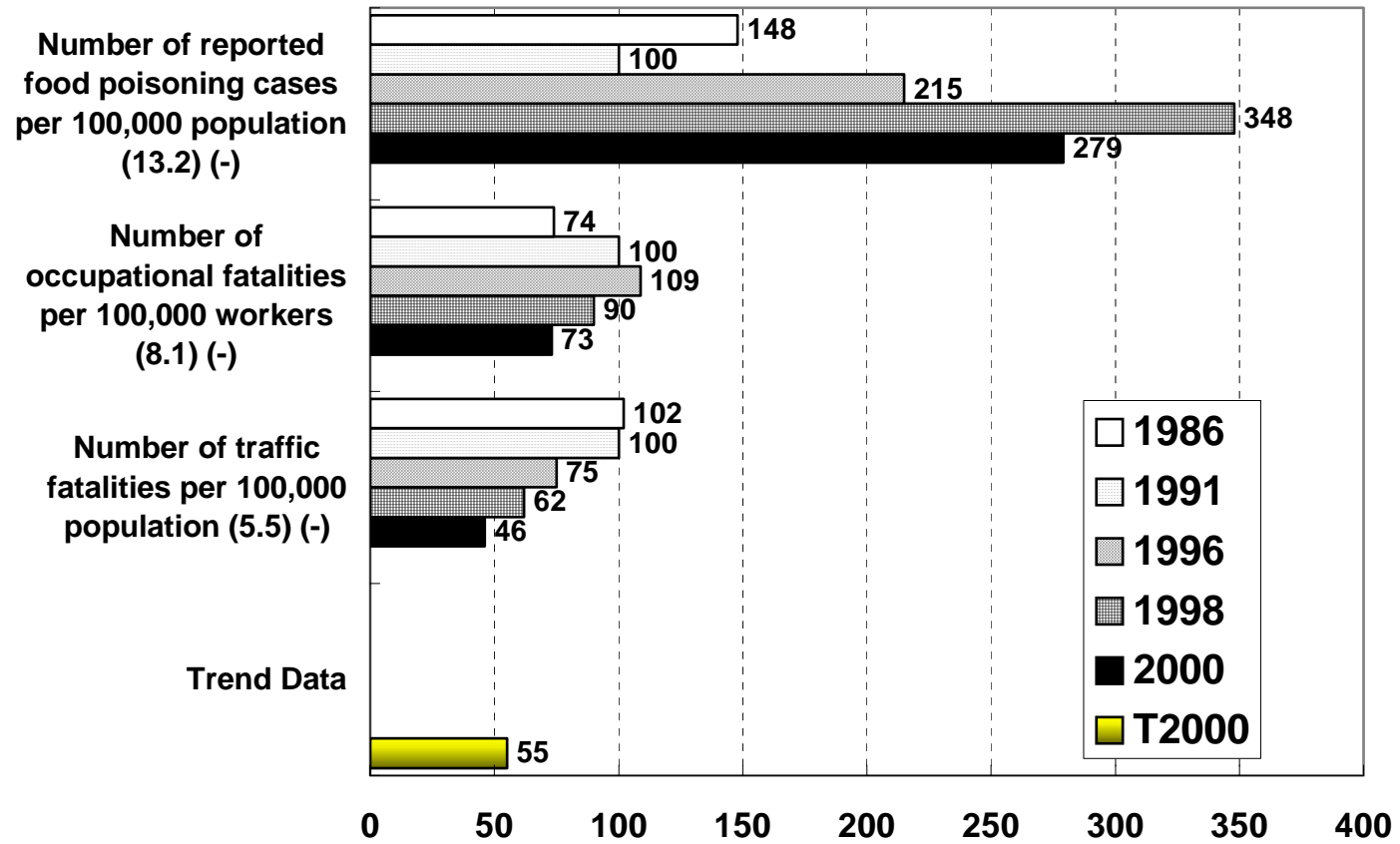
Education Subindex for Hong Kong Standardized Indicator Values (1986-2000, 1991=100) and Trend Line for 2000



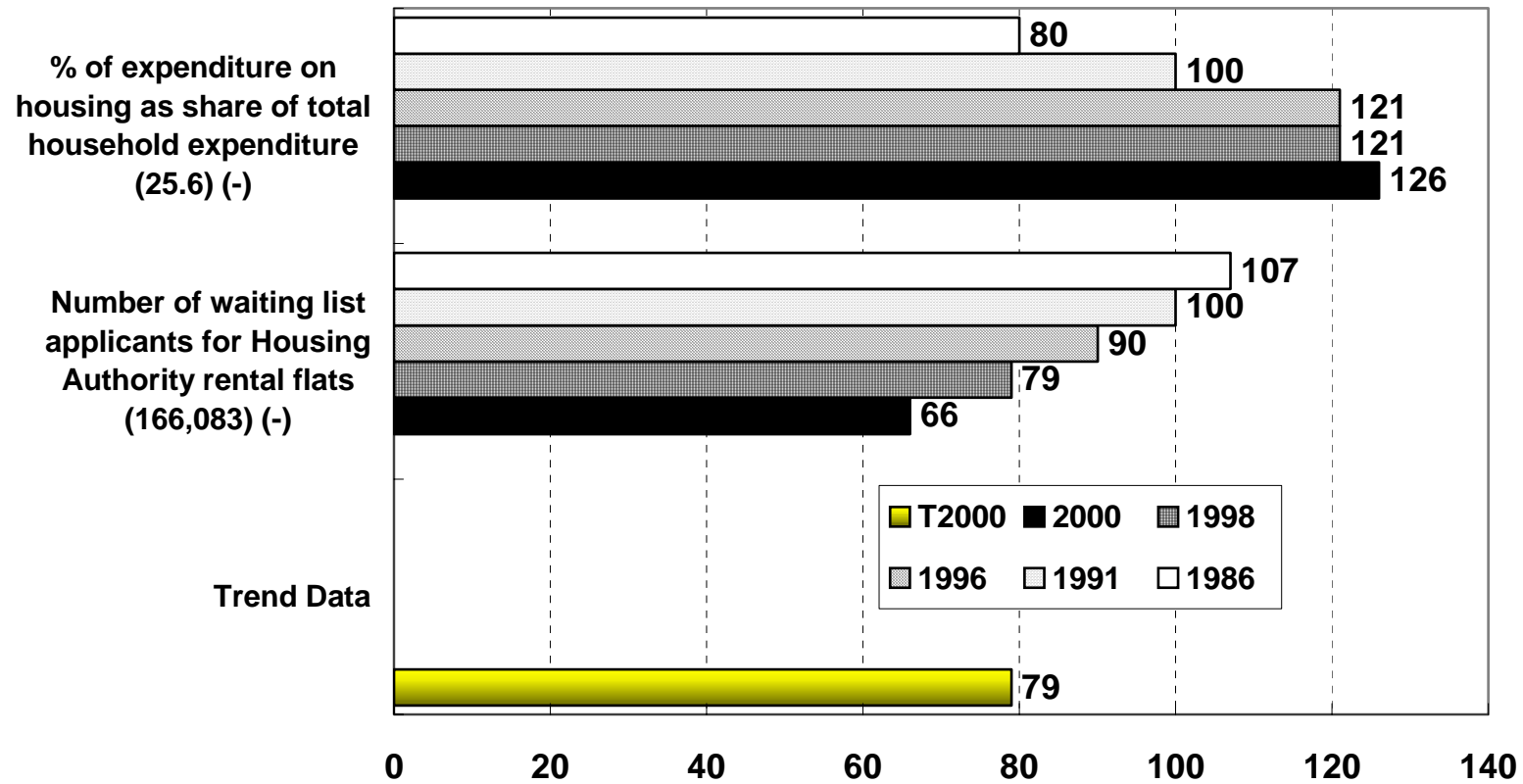
Health Subindex for Hong Kong Standardized Indicator Values (1986-2000, 1991=100) and Trend Line for 2000



Personal Safety Subindex for Hong Kong
Standardized Indicator Values (1986-2000, 1991=100) and Trend Line for 2000

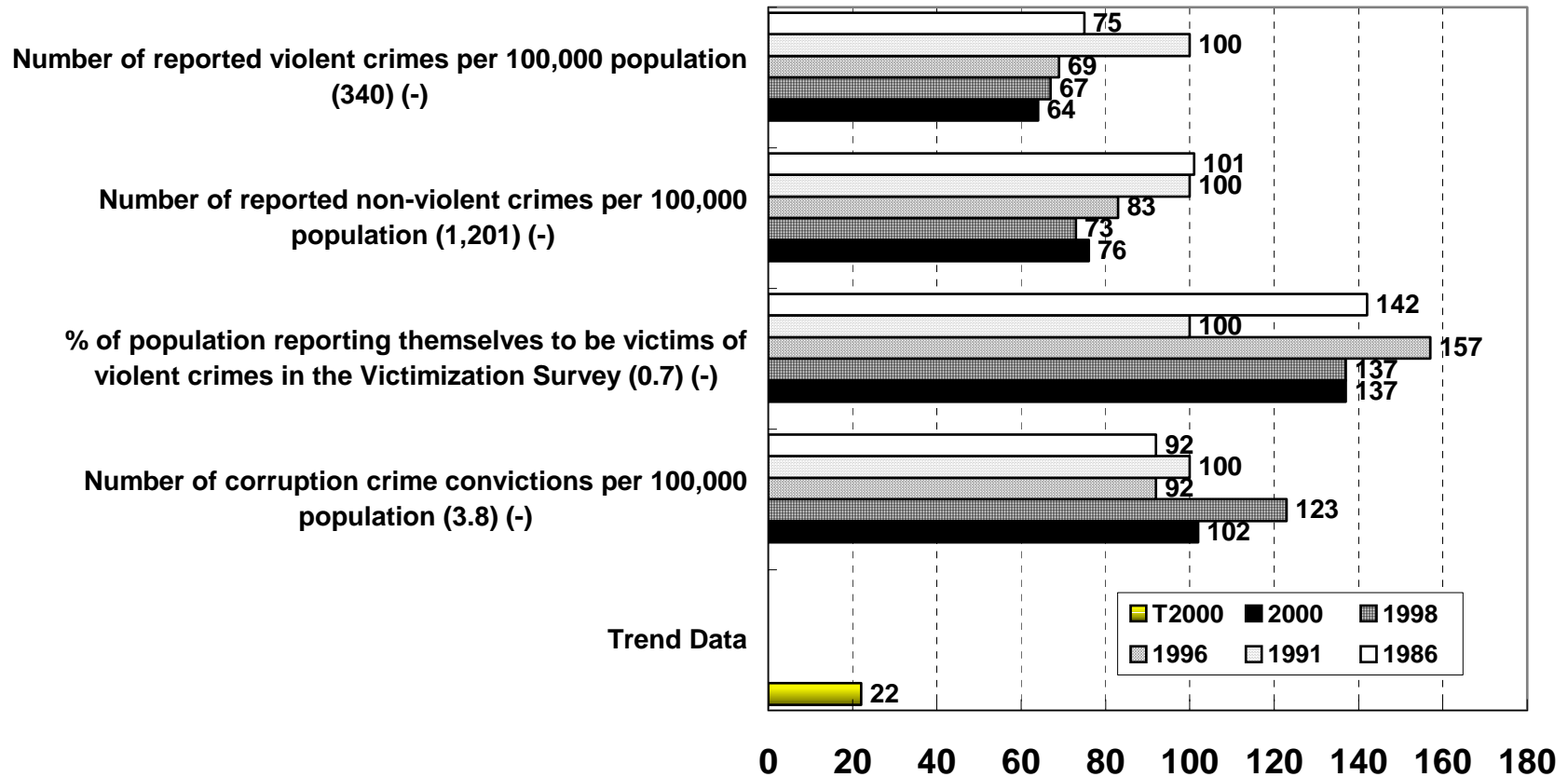


Housing Subindex for Hong Kong Standardized Indicator Values (1986-2000, 1991=100) and Trend Line for 2000

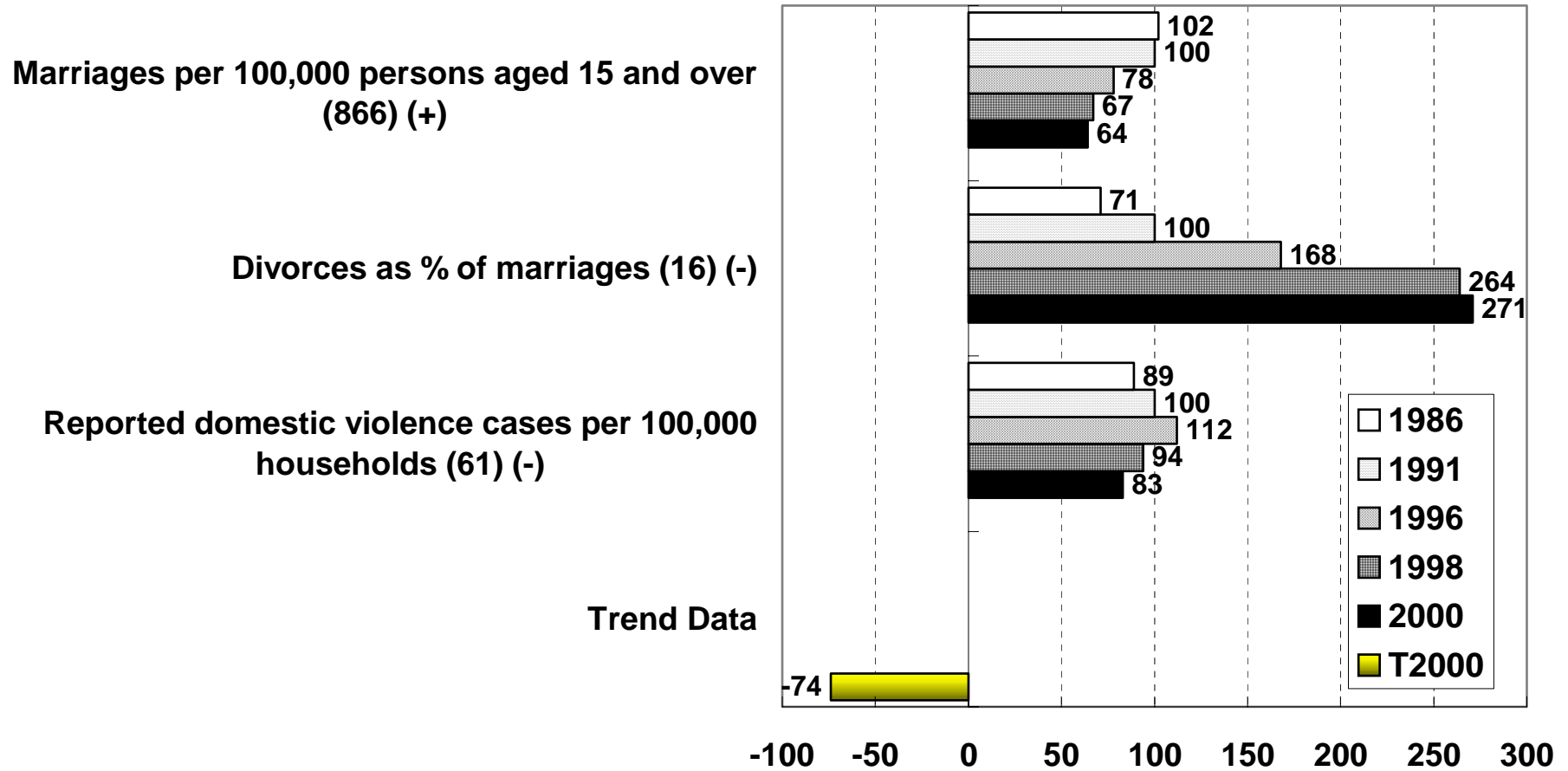


Crime Subindex for Hong Kong

Standardized Indicator Values (1986-2000, 1991=100) for Trend Line for 2000

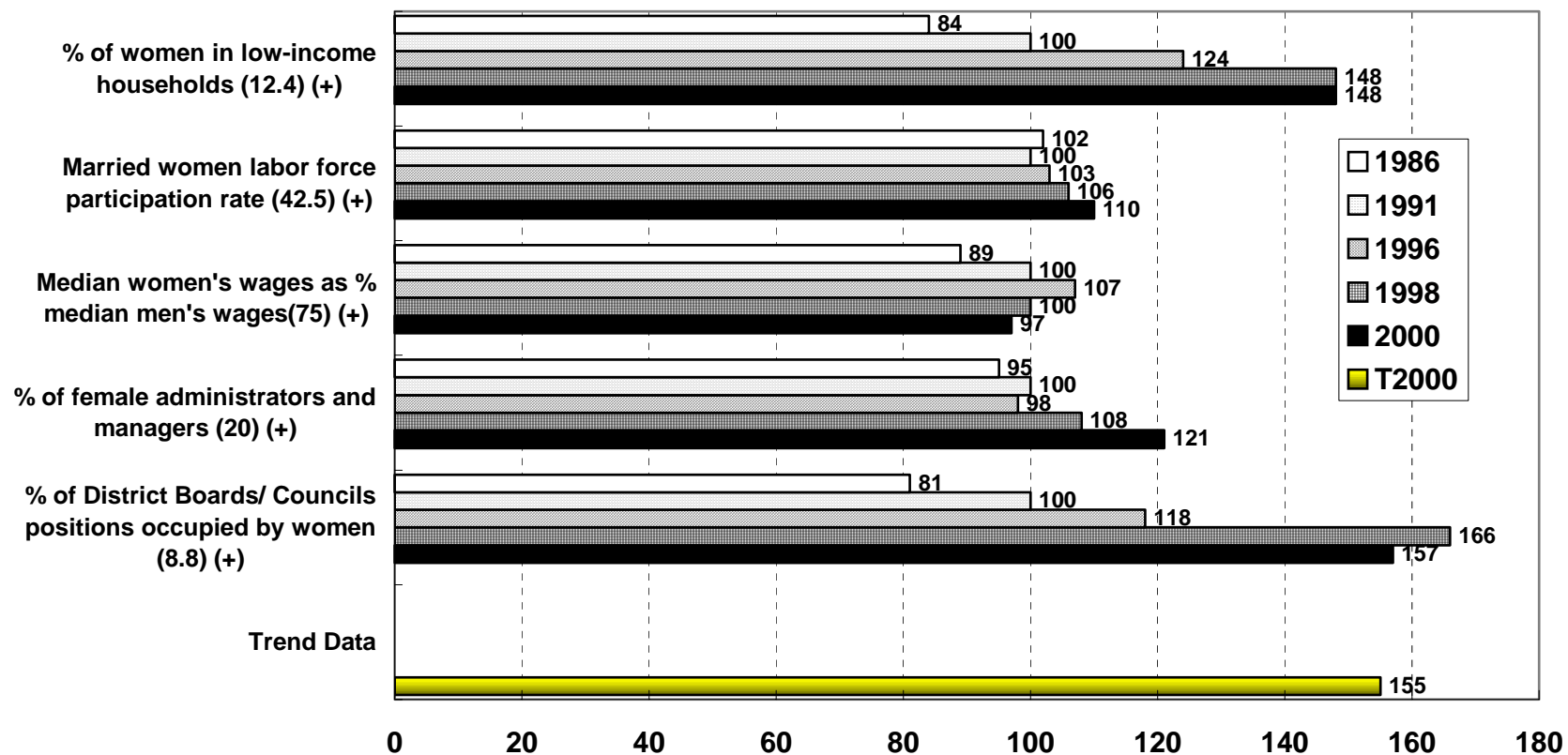


Family Solidarity Subindex for Hong Kong
Standardized Indicator Values (1986-2000, 1991=100) and Trend Line for 2000

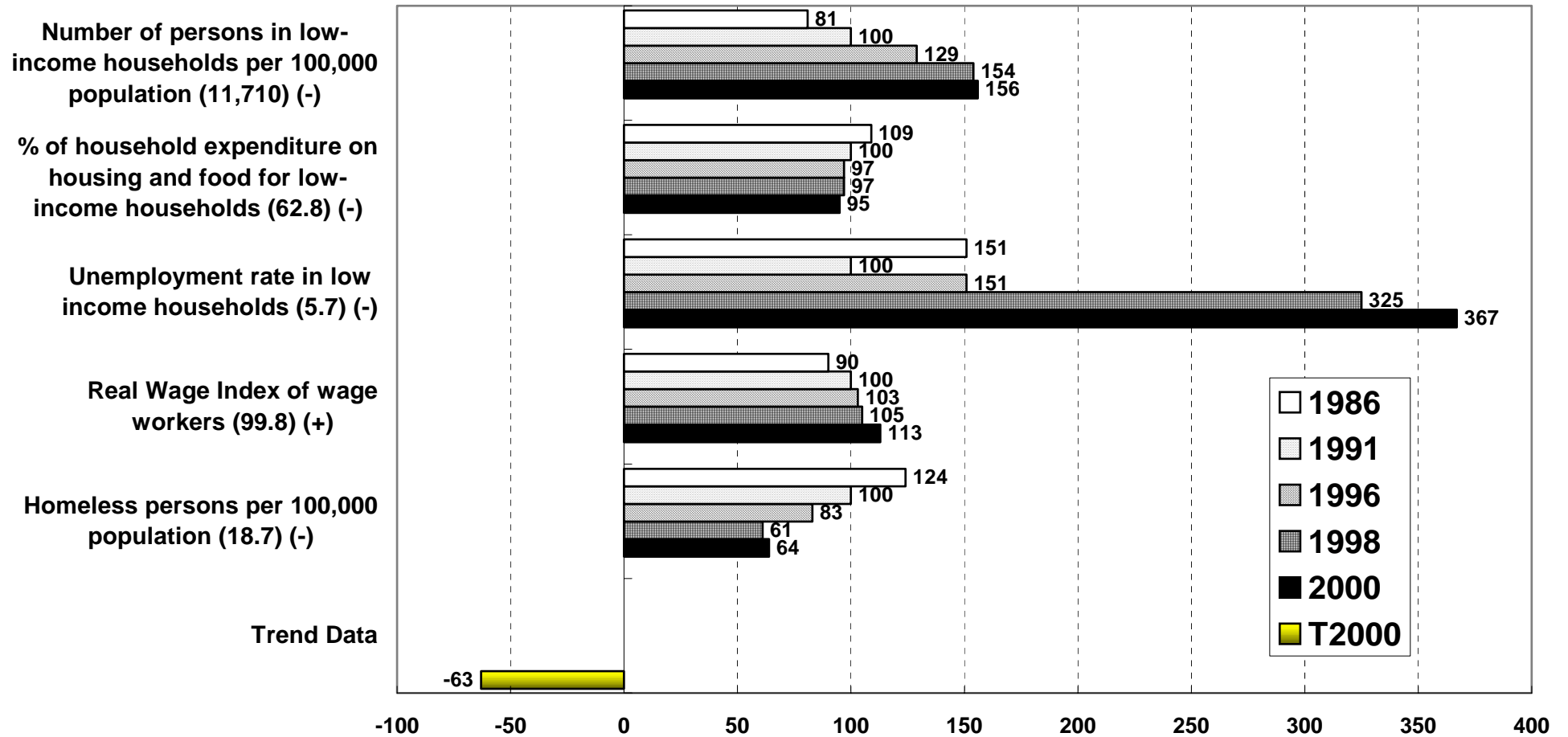


Women Status Subindex for Hong Kong

Standardized Indicator Values (1986-2000, 1991=100) and Trend Line for 2000

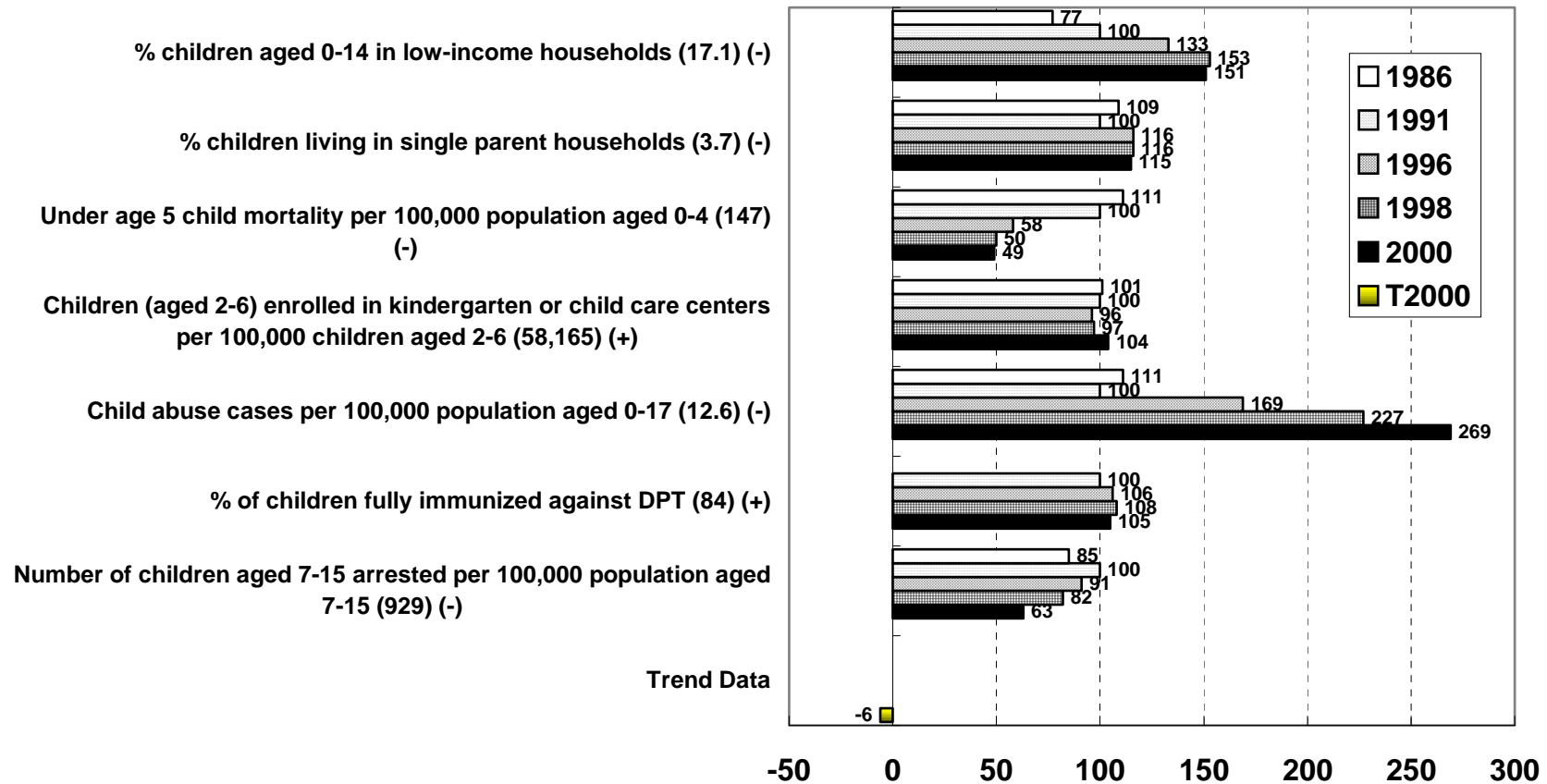


Low-income Persons Subindex for Hong Kong Standardized Indicator Values (1986-2000, 1991=100) and Trend Line for 2000

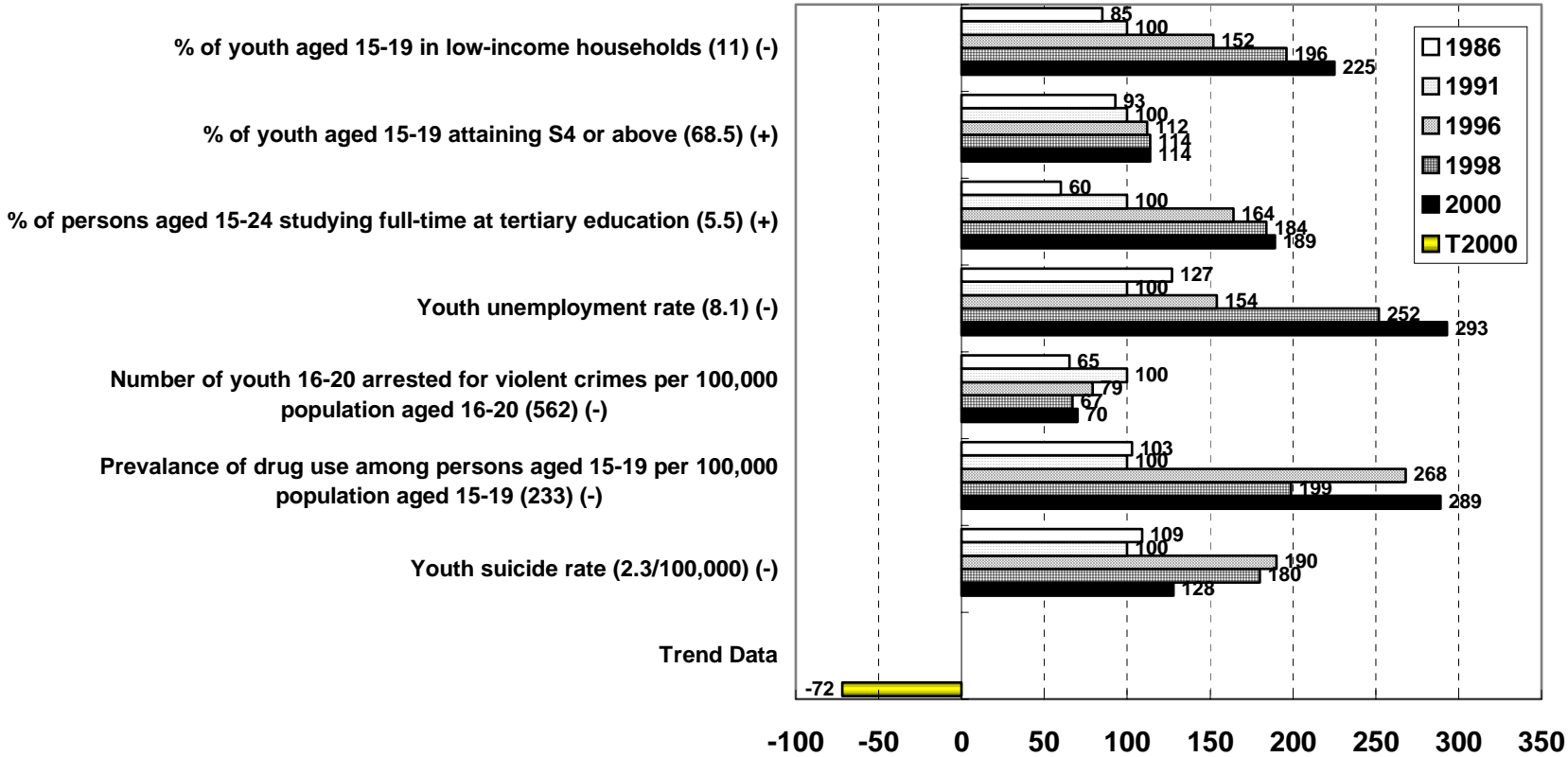


Child Status Subindex for Hong Kong

Standardized Indicator Values (1986-2000, 1991=100) and Trend Line for 2000



Youth Status Sudindex for Hong Kong Standardized Indicator Values (1986-2000, 1991=100) and Trend Line for 2000



Elderly Status Subindex for Hong Kong Standardized Indicator Values (1986-2000, 1991=100) and Trend Line for 2000

