

## FACT SHEET

### Hong Kong in figures

(as at 29 February 2012)

| <b>International/regional ranking</b>  |                  |                  |
|--|------------------|------------------|
|  | <b>2010</b>      | <b>2011</b>      |
| <b>World competitiveness</b><br>(among 59 places) <sup>(1)</sup><br>Source: International Institute for<br>Management Development, Switzerland | 2 <sup>nd</sup>  | 1 <sup>st</sup>  |
|  | <b>2010-2011</b> | <b>2011-2012</b> |
| <b>Global competitiveness index</b><br>(among 142 places) <sup>(2)</sup><br>Source: World Economic Forum                                       | 11 <sup>th</sup> | 11 <sup>th</sup> |
|  | <b>2009</b>      | <b>2010</b>      |
| <b>Competitiveness amongst Chinese cities</b><br>(among 294 cities in China) <sup>(3)</sup><br>Source: Chinese Academy of Social Sciences      | 1 <sup>st</sup>  | 1 <sup>st</sup>  |
|  | <b>2011</b>      | <b>2012</b>      |
| <b>Ease of doing business index</b><br>(among 183 places) <sup>(4)</sup><br>Source: The World Bank   | 2 <sup>nd</sup>  | 2 <sup>nd</sup>  |
|  | <b>2011</b>      | <b>2012</b>      |
| <b>Index of economic freedom</b><br>(among 183 places) <sup>(5)</sup><br>Source: The Heritage Foundation                                       | 1 <sup>st</sup>  | 1 <sup>st</sup>  |

- Notes: (1) Both Hong Kong and the United States ranked first in the 2011 survey while Singapore took third place.  
 (2) The top three places in the 2011-2012 survey were Switzerland, Singapore and Sweden respectively.  
 (3) The top three cities in the 2010 survey were Hong Kong, Shanghai and Beijing respectively.  
 (4) The top three places in the 2012 survey were Singapore, Hong Kong and New Zealand respectively.  
 (5) The top three places in the 2012 survey were Hong Kong, Singapore and Australia respectively.

| <b>International/regional ranking (cont'd)</b>  |                           |                  |
|---|---------------------------|------------------|
|   | <b>2010</b>               | <b>2011</b>      |
| <b>Corruption perceptions index</b><br>(among 183 places) <sup>(6)</sup><br>Source: Transparency International            | 13 <sup>th</sup>          | 12 <sup>th</sup> |
|   | <b>2009<sup>(8)</sup></b> | <b>2011</b>      |
| <b>IT industry competitiveness index</b><br>(among 66 places) <sup>(7)</sup><br>Source: Economist Intelligence Unit       | 21 <sup>st</sup>          | 19 <sup>th</sup> |
|   | <b>2009</b>               | <b>2010</b>      |
| <b>Digital economy rankings<sup>(9)</sup></b><br>(among 70 places) <sup>(10)</sup><br>Source: Economist Intelligence Unit | 8 <sup>th</sup>           | 7 <sup>th</sup>  |
|   | <b>2009-2010</b>          | <b>2010-2011</b> |
| <b>Networked readiness index</b><br>(among 138 places) <sup>(11)</sup><br>Source: World Economic Forum                    | 8 <sup>th</sup>           | 12 <sup>th</sup> |
|   | <b>2009</b>               | <b>2010</b>      |
| <b>Best Asian city for expatriates</b><br>(among 49 Asian cities) <sup>(12)</sup><br>Source: ECA International            | 4 <sup>th</sup>           | 5 <sup>th</sup>  |

Notes: (6) New Zealand ranked first in the 2011 survey while both Denmark and Finland took second place.

(7) The top three places in the 2011 survey were the United States, Finland and Singapore respectively.

(8) The Economist Intelligence Unit did not conduct this index study in 2010.

(9) The index study was previously titled the "e-readiness rankings" until 2010 when it was renamed as the "digital economy rankings".

(10) The top three places in the 2010 survey were Sweden, Denmark and the United States respectively.

(11) The top three places in the 2010-2011 survey were Sweden, Singapore and Finland respectively.

(12) The top three Asian cities in the 2010 survey were Singapore, Kobe and Yokohama respectively.

| <b>Population</b>   |                         |   |
|---|-------------------------|---|
|   | <b>2010</b>             | <b>2011<sup>(13)</sup></b>                |
| Male  | 3 300 700 (46.8%)       | 3 310 500 (46.6%)                         |
| Female  | 3 751 400 (53.2%)       | 3 793 200 (53.4%)                         |
| <i>Total</i>  | <i>7 052 100 (100%)</i> | <i>7 103 700 (100%)</i>                   |
| Daily quota under the One-Way Permit Scheme                               | 150                     | 150                                       |
| <b>Labour force</b>   |                         |   |
| <i>Major employment sectors</i>   |                         |   |
|   | <b>Sep 2010</b>         | <b>Sep 2011</b>                           |
| Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels        | 1 053 371               | 1 083 591                                 |
| Financing, insurance, real estate, and professional and business services | 612 250                 | 652 517                                   |
| Social and personal services  | 429 163                 | 440 643                                   |
| <i>Unemployment</i>   |                         |   |
|   | <b>2010</b>             | <b>Nov 2011 – Jan 2012<sup>(13)</sup></b> |
| Unemployed persons  | 157 200 (4.3%)          | 111 800 (3.0%)                            |
| <i>Total labour force</i>   | <i>3 631 300</i>        | <i>3 746 500</i>                          |
| <i>Median monthly employment earnings</i>                                 |                         |   |
|   | <b>2010</b>             | <b>Jul – Sep 2011</b>                     |
| Median monthly employment earnings (HK\$)                                 | 11,000                  | 11,500                                    |

Note: (13) Provisional figures.

| <b>Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</b>                     |                    |                            |
|---|--------------------|----------------------------|
|   | <b>2010</b>        | <b>2011<sup>(14)</sup></b> |
| GDP at current market prices (HK\$ billion)             | 1,742              | 1,894                      |
| Per capita GDP at current market prices (HK\$)          | 247,951            | 267,812                    |
| GDP growth rate in real terms                           | 7.0%               | 5.0%                       |
| Per capita GDP growth rate in real terms                | 6.3%               | 4.3%                       |
|   | <b>2010</b>        | <b>2011</b>                |
| Per capita GDP world ranking                            | 25 <sup>th</sup>   | 26 <sup>th</sup>           |
| <b>International investment position (HK\$ billion)</b> |                    |                            |
|   | <b>2009</b>        | <b>2010</b>                |
| Hong Kong external assets                               | 19,811             | 22,277                     |
| Hong Kong external liabilities                          | 14,227             | 17,142                     |
| Net international investment position                   | 5,584              | 5,136                      |
| <b>Hang Seng Index</b>                                  |                    |                            |
|   | <b>28 Feb 2011</b> | <b>29 Feb 2012</b>         |
| Hang Seng Index   | 23 338             | 21 680                     |
| <b>Inflation</b>  |                    |                            |
|   | <b>2011</b>        | <b>Jan 2012</b>            |
| Rate of change in the Composite Consumer Price Index    | +5.3%              | +6.1%                      |

Note: (14) Provisional figures.

| <b>Government revenue and spending (HK\$ billion)</b>                          |   |                                 |
|--|---|---------------------------------|
|  | <b>2010-2011<br/>(Consolidated<br/>account)</b> | <b>Apr 2011 - Jan 2012</b>      |
| Government revenue   | 376.5   | 395.7                           |
| Government expenditure   | 301.4   | 293.2                           |
| Consolidated surplus (+) / deficit (-)   | +75.1   | +102.5                          |
|  | <b>2011-2012<br/>(Revised estimate)</b>         | <b>2012-2013<br/>(Estimate)</b> |
| Consolidated surplus (+) / deficit (-)<br>as % of GDP                          | +3.5%   | -0.2%                           |
| <b>Recurrent public expenditure by function (HK\$ billion) <sup>(15)</sup></b> |   |                                 |
|  | <b>2011-2012<br/>(Revised estimate)</b>         | <b>2012-2013<br/>(Estimate)</b> |
| Education  | 56.1 (21.6%)                                    | 59.7 (21.3%)                    |
| Health   | 41.5 (16.0%)                                    | 44.7 (15.9%)                    |
| Social welfare   | 40.4 (15.6%)                                    | 44.0 (15.7%)                    |
| Support  | 33.3 (12.8%)                                    | 39.1 (13.9%)                    |
| Security   | 29.3 (11.3%)                                    | 30.5 (10.9%)                    |
| Infrastructure   | 16.3 (6.3%)                                     | 17.1 (6.1%)                     |
| Economic   | 12.4 (4.8%)                                     | 13.2 (4.7%)                     |
| Housing  | 11.0 (4.2%)                                     | 11.6 (4.2%)                     |
| Environment and food   | 10.4 (4.0%)                                     | 11.2 (4.0%)                     |
| Community and external affairs   | 8.6 (3.3%)                                      | 9.1 (3.3%)                      |
| <i>Total</i>   | <i>259.4 (100%)</i>                             | <i>280.3 (100%)</i>             |

Note: (15) Figures may not add up to the total due to rounding.

| <b>Civil service</b>  |                    |                                   |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
|   | <b>31 Dec 2010</b> | <b>31 Dec 2011</b>                |
| Establishment   | 165 071            | 166 960                           |
| Strength  | 158 273            | 160 060                           |
|   | <b>2009-2010</b>   | <b>2010-2011</b>                  |
| Staff-related expenditure (HK\$ billion)                    | 71.1               | 72.6                              |
| As % of government operating expenditure                    | 30.3%              | 30.3%                             |
| <b>Fiscal reserves (HK\$ billion)</b>                       |                    |                                   |
|   | <b>31 Jan 2011</b> | <b>31 Jan 2012</b>                |
| Fiscal reserves   | 614.1              | 697.9                             |
| <b>Exchange Fund (HK\$ billion)<sup>(16)</sup></b>          |                    |                                   |
|   | <b>31 Jan 2011</b> | <b>31 Jan 2012</b>                |
| Total assets  | 2,505.0            | 2,646.3                           |
| Total liabilities   | 1,904.0            | 2,052.5                           |
| Accumulated surplus   | 601.0              | 593.8                             |
| <b>Foreign currency reserves</b>                            |                    |                                   |
|   | <b>31 Jan 2011</b> | <b>31 Jan 2012<sup>(17)</sup></b> |
| Foreign currency reserves (US\$ billion)                    | 273.2              | 292.8                             |
| <b>External merchandise trade statistics (HK\$ billion)</b> |                    |                                   |
|   | <b>2011</b>        | <b>Jan 2012</b>                   |
| Total exports   | 3,337.3            | 259.3                             |
| Imports   | 3,764.6            | 268.2                             |
| Trade balance   | -427.3             | -8.9                              |

Notes: (16) The difference between total assets and total liabilities may not tally with the corresponding accumulated surplus due to rounding.

(17) Provisional figures.

| <b>External merchandise trade by main country/territory (HK\$ billion)<sup>(18)</sup></b> |                       |                            |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------------|
|   | <b>2011</b>           | <b>Jan 2012</b>            |
| <b><i>Total exports</i></b>   |                       |                            |
| The Mainland  | 1,747.4 (52.4%)       | 129.6 (50.0%)              |
| The United States   | 330.8 (9.9%)          | 28.0 (10.8%)               |
| Japan   | 135.2 (4.0%)          | 11.3 (4.4%)                |
| <i>Total (including other countries and territories)</i>                                  | <i>3,337.3 (100%)</i> | <i>259.3 (100%)</i>        |
| <b><i>Imports</i></b>   |                       |                            |
| The Mainland  | 1,696.8 (45.1%)       | 126.3 (47.1%)              |
| Japan   | 318.6 (8.5%)          | 20.5 (7.7%)                |
| The United States   | 211.4 (5.6%)          | 13.5 (5.0%)                |
| <i>Total (including other countries and territories)</i>                                  | <i>3,764.6 (100%)</i> | <i>268.2 (100%)</i>        |
| <b><i>Trade balance</i></b>   |                       |                            |
| The United States   | +119.4                | +14.5                      |
| The Mainland  | +50.5                 | +3.4                       |
| Japan   | -183.4                | -9.2                       |
| <i>Overall (all countries and territories)</i>  | <i>-427.3</i>         | <i>-8.9</i>                |
| <b>Trade in services (HK\$ billion)</b>   |                       |                            |
|   | <b>2010</b>           | <b>2011<sup>(19)</sup></b> |
| Exports of services   | 824.8                 | 941.3                      |
| Imports of services   | 396.3                 | 434.9                      |
| Trade balance   | 428.5                 | 506.4                      |

Notes: (18) The difference between total exports and imports may not tally with the corresponding trade balance due to rounding.

(19) Provisional figures.

| <b>Tourism</b>  |                          |                         |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Visitor arrivals by country/territory of residence</i>                                 |                          |                         |
|   | <b>2011</b>              | <b>Jan 2012</b>         |
| The Mainland  | 28 100 129 (67.0%)       | 3 101 578 (74.9%)       |
| Taiwan  | 2 148 733 (5.1%)         | 178 187 (4.3%)          |
| South Korea   | 1 020 996 (2.4%)         | 110 448 (2.7%)          |
| Japan   | 1 283 687 (3.1%)         | 93 861 (2.3%)           |
| The United States   | 1 212 336 (2.9%)         | 86 116 (2.1%)           |
| Macao   | 843 221 (2.0%)           | 68 037 (1.6%)           |
| The United Kingdom  | 506 557 (1.2%)           | 40 122 (1.0%)           |
| <i>Total (including visitors from other countries and territories)</i>                    | <i>41 921 310 (100%)</i> | <i>4 142 042 (100%)</i> |
| <i>Per capita spending of overnight visitors by country/territory of residence (HK\$)</i> |                          |                         |
|   | <b>2009</b>              | <b>2010</b>             |
| The Mainland  | 6,620                    | 7,453                   |
| The United Kingdom  | 4,902                    | 6,924                   |
| The United States   | 4,872                    | 6,274                   |
| Japan   | 3,976                    | 5,213                   |
| Taiwan  | 5,117                    | 5,197                   |
| South Korea   | 3,733                    | 4,643                   |
| Macao   | 3,069                    | 3,824                   |
| <i>Overall (all overnight visitors)</i>   | <i>5,770</i>             | <i>6,728</i>            |

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