

## FACT SHEET

### Hong Kong in figures

(as at 31 March 2012)

<b>International/regional ranking</b>		
	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
<b>World competitiveness</b> (among 59 places) <sup>(1)</sup> Source: International Institute for Management Development, Switzerland	2 <sup>nd</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>
	<b>2010-2011</b>	<b>2011-2012</b>
<b>Global competitiveness index</b> (among 142 places) <sup>(2)</sup> Source: World Economic Forum	11 <sup>th</sup>	11 <sup>th</sup>
	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>Competitiveness amongst Chinese cities</b> (among 294 cities in China) <sup>(3)</sup> 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> (among 183 places) <sup>(4)</sup> Source: The World Bank	2 <sup>nd</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>
	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
<b>Index of economic freedom</b> (among 184 places) <sup>(5)</sup> 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> (among 183 places) <sup>(6)</sup> 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> (among 66 places) <sup>(7)</sup> 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> (among 70 places) <sup>(10)</sup> Source: Economist Intelligence Unit	8 <sup>th</sup>	7 <sup>th</sup>
	<b>2010-2011</b>	<b>2012<sup>(12)</sup></b>
<b>Networked readiness index</b> (among 142 places) <sup>(11)</sup> Source: World Economic Forum	12 <sup>th</sup>	13 <sup>th</sup>
	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>Best Asian city for expatriates</b> (among 49 Asian cities) <sup>(13)</sup> 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) "Digital economy rankings" was previously known as the "E-readiness 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 2012 survey were Sweden, Singapore and Finland respectively.

(12) The previous survey on the networked readiness index was done for 2010-2011, while the latest survey was for 2012.

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

<b>Population</b>		
	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011<sup>(14)</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>Dec 2010</b>	<b>Dec 2011</b>
Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	1 068 518	1 080 899
Financing, insurance, real estate, and professional and business services	623 299	658 369
Social and personal services	432 812	441 705
<i>Unemployment</i>		
	<b>2010</b>	<b>Dec 2011 – Feb 2012<sup>(14)</sup></b>
Unemployed persons	157 200 (4.3%)	119 100 (3.2%)
<i>Total labour force</i>	<i>3 631 300</i>	<i>3 767 700</i>
<i>Median monthly employment earnings</i>		
	<b>2010</b>	<b>Oct – Dec 2011</b>
Median monthly employment earnings (HK\$)	11,000	12,000

Note: (14) Provisional figures.

<b>Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</b>		
	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011<sup>(15)</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)<sup>(16)</sup></b>		
	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011<sup>(15)</sup></b>
Hong Kong external assets	22,277	23,228
Hong Kong external liabilities	17,142	17,771
Net international investment position	5,136	5,457
<b>Hang Seng Index</b>		
	<b>31 Mar 2011</b>	<b>30 Mar 2012</b>
Hang Seng Index	23 528	20 556
<b>Inflation</b>		
	<b>2011</b>	<b>Feb 2012</b>
Rate of change in the Composite Consumer Price Index	+5.3%	+4.7%

Notes: (15) Provisional figures.

(16) The difference between Hong Kong external assets and Hong Kong external liabilities may not tally with the corresponding net international investment position due to rounding.

<b>Government revenue and spending (HK\$ billion)</b>		
	<b>2010-2011 (Consolidated account)</b>	<b>Apr 2011 - Feb 2012</b>
Government revenue	376.5	413.2
Government expenditure	301.4	328.7
Consolidated surplus (+) / deficit (-)	+75.1	+84.5
	<b>2011-2012 (Revised estimate)</b>	<b>2012-2013 (Estimate)</b>
Consolidated surplus (+) / deficit (-) as % of GDP	+3.5%	-0.2%
<b>Recurrent public expenditure by function (HK\$ billion)<sup>(17)</sup></b>		
	<b>2011-2012 (Revised estimate)</b>	<b>2012-2013 (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: (17) 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>28 Feb 2011</b>	<b>29 Feb 2012</b>
Fiscal reserves	604.5	679.9
<b>Exchange Fund (HK\$ billion)<sup>(18)</sup></b>		
	<b>28 Feb 2011</b>	<b>29 Feb 2012</b>
Total assets	2,433.9	2,539.5
Total liabilities	1,828.8	1,927.5
Accumulated surplus	605.1	612.0
<b>Foreign currency reserves</b>		
	<b>28 Feb 2011</b>	<b>29 Feb 2012<sup>(19)</sup></b>
Foreign currency reserves (US\$ billion)	272.7	294.7
<b>External merchandise trade statistics (HK\$ billion)</b>		
	<b>2011</b>	<b>Jan - Feb 2012</b>
Total exports	3,337.3	519.1
Imports	3,764.6	573.7
Trade balance	-427.3	-54.6

Notes: (18) The difference between total assets and total liabilities may not tally with the corresponding accumulated surplus due to rounding..

(19) Provisional figures.

<b>External merchandise trade by main country/territory (HK\$ billion)<sup>(20)</sup></b>		
	<b>2011</b>	<b>Jan - Feb 2012</b>
<b><i>Total exports</i></b>		
The Mainland	1,747.4 (52.4%)	278.3 (53.6%)
The United States	330.8 (9.9%)	48.3 (9.3%)
Japan	135.2 (4.0%)	21.6 (4.2%)
<i>Total (including other countries and territories)</i>	<i>3,337.3 (100%)</i>	<i>519.1 (100%)</i>
<b><i>Imports</i></b>		
The Mainland	1,696.8 (45.1%)	255.7 (44.6%)
Japan	318.6 (8.5%)	47.0 (8.2%)
The United States	211.4 (5.6%)	33.2 (5.8%)
<i>Total (including other countries and territories)</i>	<i>3,764.6 (100%)</i>	<i>573.7 (100%)</i>
<b><i>Trade balance</i></b>		
The Mainland	+50.5	+22.5
The United States	+119.4	+15.2
Japan	-183.4	-25.4
<i>Overall (all countries and territories)</i>	<i>-427.3</i>	<i>-54.6</i>
<b>Trade in services (HK\$ billion)</b>		
	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011<sup>(21)</sup></b>
Exports of services	824.8	941.3
Imports of services	396.3	434.9
Trade balance	428.5	506.4

Notes: (20) The difference between total exports and imports may not tally with the corresponding trade balance due to rounding.

(21) Provisional figures.

<b>Tourism</b>		
<i>Visitor arrivals by country/territory of residence</i>		
	<b>2011</b>	<b>Jan - Feb 2012</b>
The Mainland	28 100 129 (67.0%)	5 398 392 (71.9%)
Taiwan	2 148 733 (5.1%)	340 765 (4.5%)
South Korea	1 020 996 (2.4%)	221 199 (2.9%)
Japan	1 283 687 (3.1%)	216 199 (2.9%)
The United States	1 212 336 (2.9%)	172 768 (2.3%)
Macao	843 221 (2.0%)	127 387 (1.7%)
The United Kingdom	506 557 (1.2%)	89 256 (1.2%)
<i>Total (including visitors from other countries and territories)</i>	<i>41 921 310 (100%)</i>	<i>7 513 244 (100%)</i>
<i>Per capita spending of overnight visitors by country/territory of residence (HK\$)</i>		
	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
The Mainland	7,453	8,220
The United Kingdom	6,924	7,229
The United States	6,274	7,148
Taiwan	5,197	5,860
Japan	5,213	5,763
Macao	3,824	4,363
South Korea	4,643	4,349
<i>Overall (all overnight visitors)</i>	<i>6,728</i>	<i>7,470</i>

Research Division  
18 April 2012  
Tel: 3919 3641

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