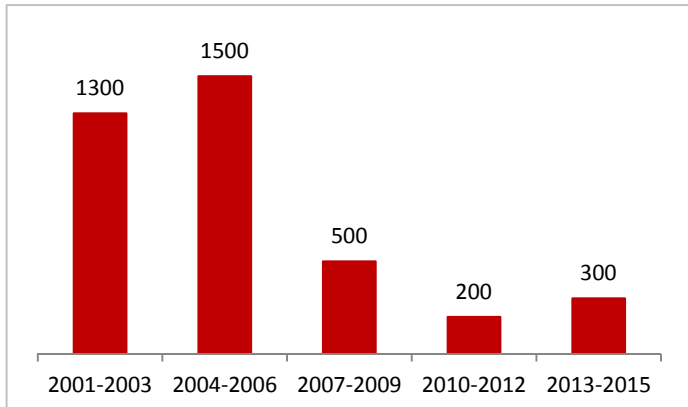




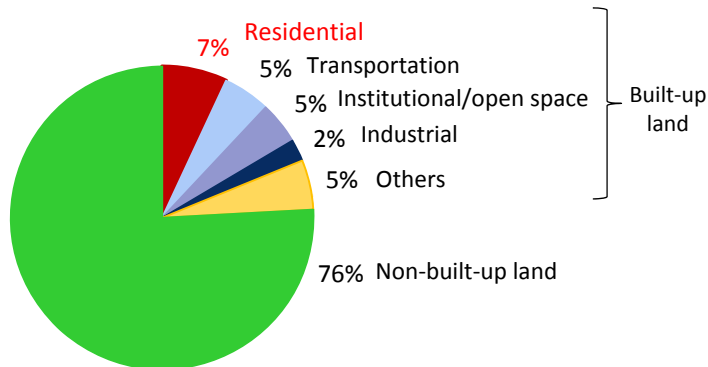
## Land utilization in Hong Kong

**Figure 1 – Increase in built-up land between 2001-2003 and 2013-2015**

(hectare)

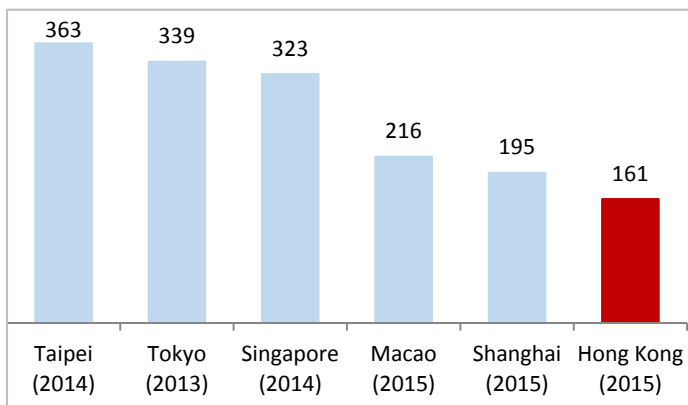


**Figure 2 – Land usage in Hong Kong as at end-2015**



**Figure 3 – Per capita living space in selected Asian cities**

(sq ft)

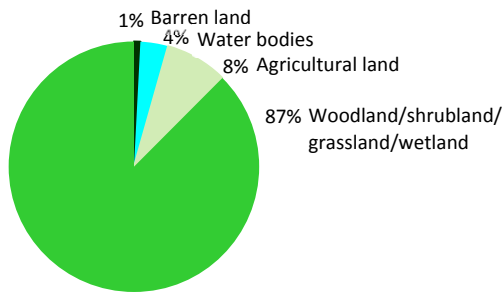


### Highlights

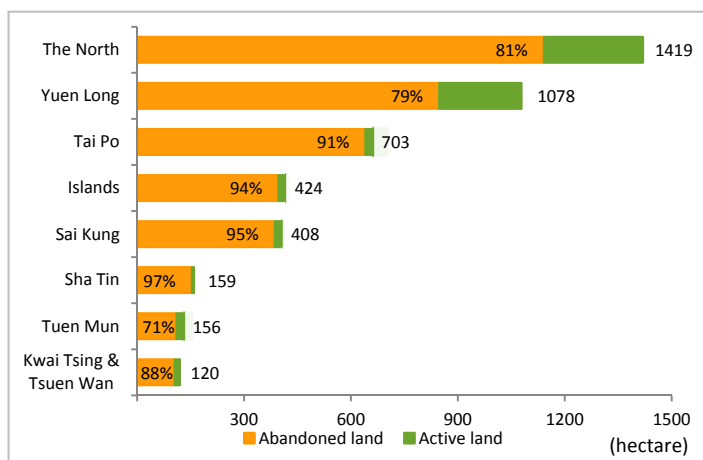
- In Hong Kong, the pace of land creation has slowed down considerably in recent years. Between 2007-2009 and 2013-2015, the total area of built-up land increased by a mere 1 000 hectares, significantly smaller than that in the preceding years (**Figure 1**).
- As at end-2015, the total land area of Hong Kong was about 110 000 hectares, of which 24% was built-up land (**Figure 2**). Non-built-up land accounted for the remaining 76%.
- In 2015, land for residential use accounted for 7% of the total land area of Hong Kong. Such a percentage share remained virtually unchanged over the past decade. Probably reflecting this trend, living space per capita in Hong Kong almost remained flat between 2006 and 2015, increasing marginally from **159 sq ft** to **161 sq ft** during the period. Such a figure compared unfavourably with that in many developed Asian cities (**Figure 3**).

## Land utilization in Hong Kong (cont'd)

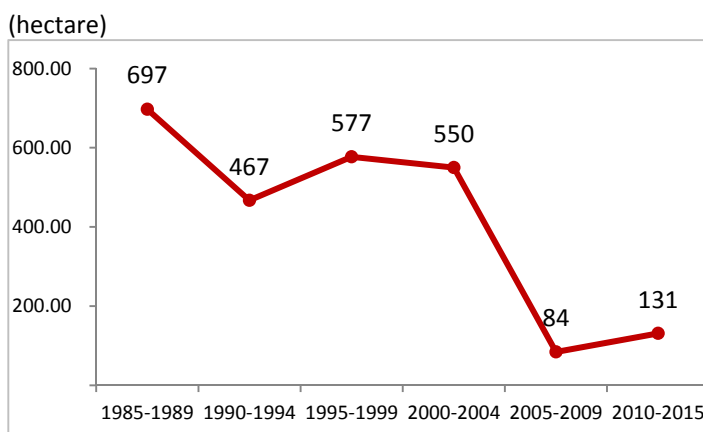
**Figure 4 – Distribution of non-built-up land as at end-2015**



**Figure 5 – Distribution of abandoned agricultural land in the New Territories as at end-2015**



**Figure 6 – Reclamation from 1985 to 2015**



### Highlights

- Non-built-up land in Hong Kong comprises woodland/shrubland/grassland/wetland (87%), agricultural land (8%), water bodies (4%) and barren land (1%) (**Figure 4**).
- Recently, the Government has been reviewing and exploring the feasibility of changing the use of existing land such as agricultural land to increase land supply for housing and other social and economic development.
- According to the Government, about **85%** of the agricultural land was abandoned as at end-2015. Abandoned agricultural land was mostly concentrated in the New Territories, particularly the North and Yuen Long (**Figure 5**).
- The Government has also identified sites with good potential for reclamation, including the construction of an artificial island between the Hong Kong Island and the Lantau Island that can provide around 600 – 800 hectares of land subject to further study. Reclaimed land used to be a major supply of developable land for Hong Kong, but growing public concerns over the environment has greatly slowed down the pace of reclamation in recent years (**Figure 6**).

*Data sources: Latest figures from Census and Statistics Department, Dashun Foundation, Development Bureau, Hong Kong Housing Authority, Lands Department, Planning Department, Rating and Valuation Department, and statistics bureaux/departments of overseas places.*

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