



Sports development

Figure 1 – Government expenditure on sports

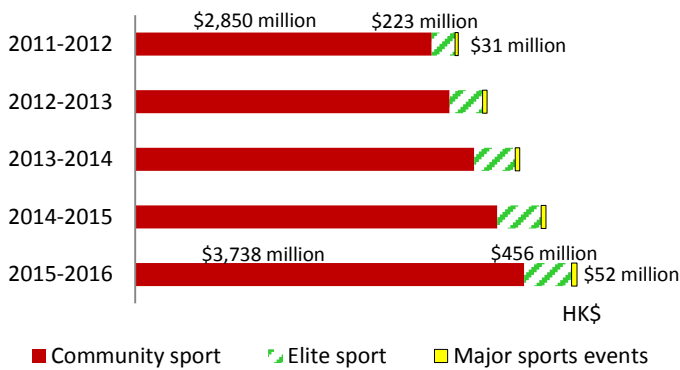


Figure 2 – Public participation in sports activities

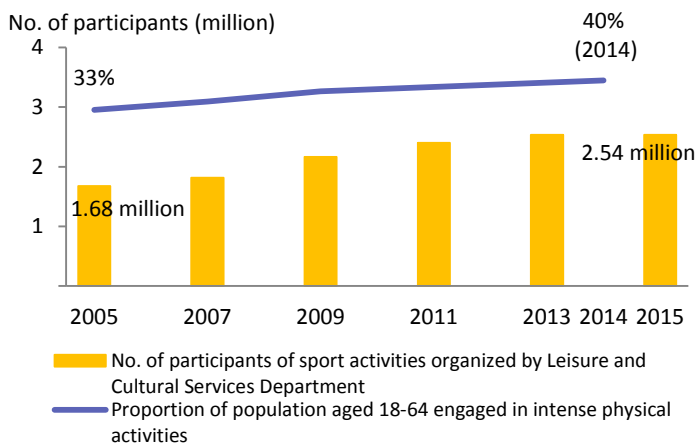
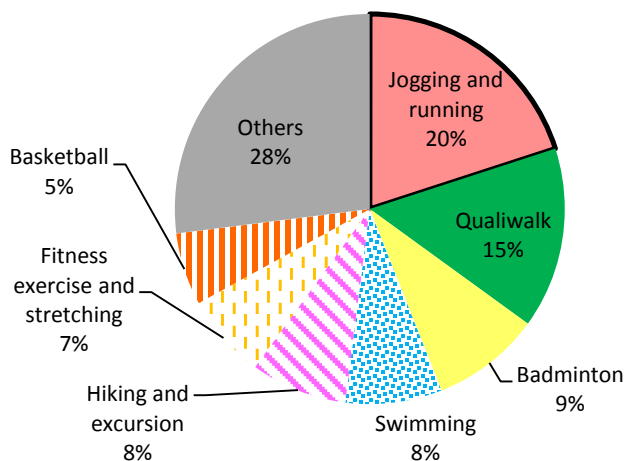


Figure 3 – The most frequently participated sports in 2010

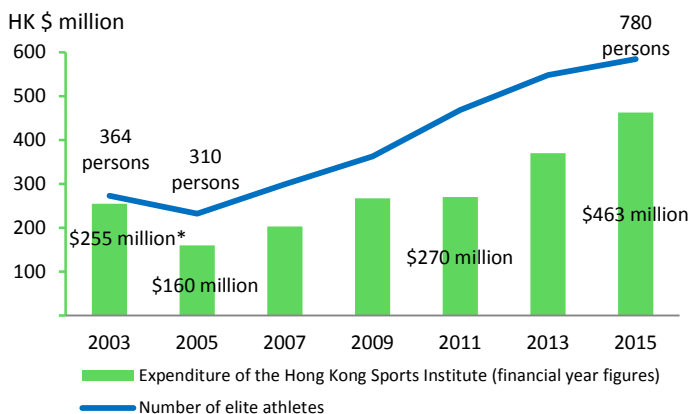


Highlights

- Sports policy in Hong Kong has three major objectives, namely promotion of community sport, development of elite sport and raising Hong Kong's profile as a centre for major sports events. Government spending on sports development increased by a total of 37% over the past five years to HK\$4.25 billion in 2015-2016, with 88% devoted to community sport, 11% on elite sport and 1% on major sports events (Figure 1).
- More specifically on community sport, government spending went up by a total of 60% over the past decade. This led to a concurrent increase of 52% to 2.54 million participants in community sport activities organized by the Government in 2015. According to the Department of Health, the proportion of adult population engaged in intense physical activities (e.g. jogging, swimming, football and aerobics) for at least 10 minutes per week also rose from 33% to 40% during 2005-2014 (Figure 2).
- According to the most recent survey conducted by the Census and Statistics Department in 2010, 20% of sports participants in Hong Kong chose "jogging and running" as the top sports in terms of participation. This was followed by qualiwalk (15%), badminton (9%), swimming (8%) and hiking (8%) (Figure 3).

Sport development (cont'd)

Figure 4 – Number of elite athletes



Note: (*) Figure of the former Hong Kong Sports Development Board.

Figure 5 – Medals won in the last three Asian Games

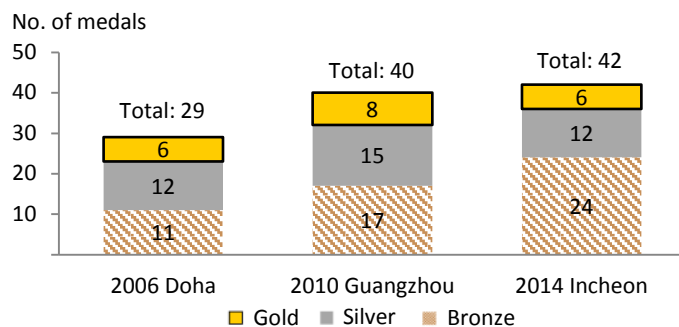
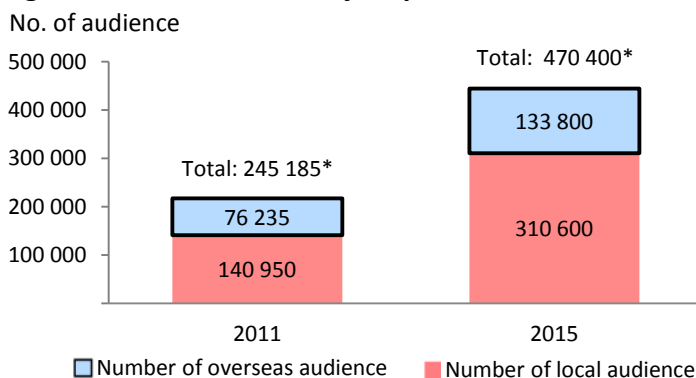


Figure 6 – Audience of major sports events



Note: (*) Since not all major sports events provided a breakdown of the audience by origins, the figures for 2011 and 2015 only included those events with a breakdown of audience by origins.

Highlights

- Turning to elite sport, the Hong Kong Sports Institute Limited ("HKSI") was established in 2004 to help strengthen elite athlete training and enlarge the pool of elite athletes. As a result, the number of elite athletes rose from 310 in 2005 to 780 in 2015 (Figure 4). The expenditure of HKSI also increased by 189% from HK\$160 million in 2005 to HK\$463 million in 2015. There was a significant increase of HK\$193 million from 2011 to 2015, largely due to the establishment of the Elite Athletes Development Fund in 2011.
- With increased resources to elite athlete training, local elite athletes are getting better results in major sports competitions. Taking the Asian Games as an illustration, Hong Kong athletes altogether won 42 medals in 2014, 45% more than that in 2006 (Figure 5). Overall ranking of Hong Kong in the league table of 45 participating places also improved during 2006-2014, from the 15th to 13th position.
- On major sports events, the Government launched the "M" Mark System Scheme in 2004 for international sporting events (e.g. Hong Kong Marathon and Hong Kong Sevens (Rugby)) to promote Hong Kong's image. In 2015, the 11 "M" Mark events attracted at least 133 800 overseas audience, an increase of 76% from 2011 (Figure 6).

Data sources: Latest figures from Home Affairs Bureau, Leisure and Cultural Services Department, Department of Health, Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Sports Institute, Olympic Council of Asia, and Sports Federation & Olympic Committee of Hong Kong, China.

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15 December 2016
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