

INFORMATION NOTE

Hong Kong's population policy (as at 20 March 2013)

1. Background

1.1 At the special meeting of the House Committee held on 23 November 2012, the Chief Secretary for Administration ("CS") briefed Members on the establishment of the Policy and Project Co-ordination Unit ("PPCU") to support her in formulating cross-cutting policies, including the provision of secretariat services for the re-established Commission on Poverty and the Steering Committee on Population Policy. The related financial proposal was discussed at the meeting of the Establishment Subcommittee on 5 December 2012 and was approved by the Finance Committee on 11 January 2013.

1.2 On 22 March 2013, the House Committee will hold a special meeting with CS on the work of the Commission on Poverty and the Steering Committee on Population Policy. To facilitate Members' deliberations, this information note examines Hong Kong's population profile, highlights the development of population policy in the territory, and elaborates on the major issues relating to population policy in the light of the past deliberations at the Legislative Council.

2. Population profile of Hong Kong

2.1 According to the Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong's population grew slowly over during 2001-2011. The average annual growth rate in the first half of the period was 0.4%, compared with 0.6% in the second half. The trend of slow population growth is likely to continue into the years ahead, as Hong Kong's population is projected to increase by an average annual rate of 0.6% from 7.07 million in mid-2011 to 8.47 million in mid-2041. In addition to the slow population growth, Hong Kong's population profile has undergone changes in recent years as elaborated in the ensuing paragraphs.

Ageing population

2.2 Hong Kong's population has experienced an ageing trend over the past decade or so. The proportion of people aged under 15 decreased from 17% in 2001 to 12% in 2011. In contrast, the proportion of people aged 65 and above increased from 11% to 13% over the same period. Reflecting the above change in age structure, the median age of the population increased from 36.7 in 2001 to 41.7 in 2011.

2.3 The trend of population ageing is expected to be more apparent in the years ahead. While the proportion of people aged under 15 is expected to remain at 9%-12% throughout 2011-2041, the proportion of people aged 65 and above is projected to rise from 13% to 30% over the same projection period. As a result, the median age of the population is projected to increase from 41.7 in 2011 to 49.9 in 2041 (see Appendix I).

Rising overall dependency ratio

2.4 The increasing proportion of people aged 65 and above boosted the elderly dependency ratio¹ from 154 in 2001 to 177 in 2011. Meanwhile, the child dependency ratio² fell from 229 in 2001 to 155 in 2011 in tandem with the decreasing proportion of people aged under 15 over the same period. The lower child dependency ratio contributed to the decrease in the overall dependency ratio³ from 383 in 2001 to 333 in 2011.

2.5 The declining trend in the overall dependency ratio is unlikely to sustain in the coming years under the prevailing ageing trend. The proportion of people aged 65 and above is projected to rise markedly during 2011-2041, which will boost the elderly dependency ratio from 177 in 2011 to 497 in 2041. This will offset the impact of the decline in the child dependency ratio from 155 to 148 over the same period. As a result, the overall dependency ratio is projected to increase from 333 in 2011 to 645 in 2041 (see Appendix I).

¹ Elderly dependency ratio refers to the number of persons aged 65 and above per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64.

² Child dependency ratio refers to the number of persons aged under 15 per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64.

³ Overall dependency ratio is defined as the number of persons aged under 15 and those aged 65 and above per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64.

Low total fertility rate⁴

2.6 The total fertility rate has persistently been at a low level over the past decade or so. It stood at 1 204 per 1 000 women in 2011, compared with 931 in 2001. According to the Census and Statistics Department, the total fertility rate is projected to decrease from 1 204 in 2011 to 1 151 per 1 000 in 2041, which is below the replacement level of 2 100 per 1 000 women⁵ (see Appendix II).

Growing importance of immigrants to population growth

2.7 Amid low fertility rate, net inward migration (particularly new arrivals from the Mainland) has been a major source of population growth. Since the early 1980s, Mainland spouse and accompanying children of a Hong Kong resident may apply for settling in Hong Kong for family reunion through the One-Way Permit Scheme. The scheme is administered by the Mainland authorities and the current daily quota is 150.⁶ During the last 10 years, the number of One-Way Permit holders coming to Hong Kong totalled 456 154 and 55% of them were aged 25-44.

Increasing number of babies born to Mainland women

2.8 Another prevailing demographic trend in Hong Kong is the increasing number of births given by Mainland women. The number of births born in Hong Kong to Mainland women increased from 7 810 in 2001 to 43 982 in 2011. Among the babies born to Mainland women in 2011, 6 110 or 14% were "Type I babies" and 35 736 or 81% "Type II babies" (see Appendix III). "Type I babies" refer to those born to Mainland women whose spouses are Hong Kong permanent residents. "Type II babies" refer to those born to Mainland women whose spouses are not Hong Kong permanent residents. Type II babies are also known as babies born to "doubly non-permanent resident pregnant women".

⁴ Total fertility rate refers to the average number of babies born alive to 1 000 women (excluding foreign domestic helpers) during their lifetime.

⁵ For a population to replace itself, each woman would have to produce on average a sufficient number of children. A total fertility rate of 2 100 children per 1 000 women is considered to correspond to the replacement level, allowing for factors such as sex differential at birth, mortality of infants/children and mortality of women before reaching their reproductive years.

⁶ Of the daily quota of 150 places, 60 places are allocated to Mainland children born to Hong Kong residents and holding the Certificate of Entitlement (eligible for the right of abode in Hong Kong), 30 to spouses separated for at least 10 years and their accompanying children, and the remaining 60 to applicants belonging to other categories.

2.9 In order to assess the impact of babies born to Mainland women on the Hong Kong population, the Census and Statistics Department conducted six rounds of "Survey on babies born in Hong Kong to Mainland women" during 2007-2012 to gather information about intentions of the parents of these babies on whether they would bring the babies born in Hong Kong back to the Mainland and, for those babies who have been taken back to the Mainland, the intention of their parents on whether these babies would be brought back to Hong Kong later. The surveys classify babies born in Hong Kong to Mainland women into two categories, namely Type I and Type II babies.

2.10 Based on the average result of the six rounds of survey conducted, about 4% of Type II babies would stay in Hong Kong after birth. The remaining 96% of Type II babies would not live in Hong Kong before reaching the age of one, and 55% of their parents indicated the intention of bringing them back to Hong Kong later. In other words, about 57% of Type II babies would eventually settle in Hong Kong, as compared with the corresponding figure of 93% for Type I babies (see Appendices IV and V).

3. Development of population policy in Hong Kong

3.1 Attention on the subject of population policy started way back in July 2002, when the Chief Executive announced in his Inaugural Speech that there was an urgent need for development of a comprehensive population policy. Subsequently, the Government set up the Task Force on Population Policy in September 2002 with a view to, among others, identifying the major challenges to Hong Kong arising from its demographic trends and characteristics. In the report released in February 2003, the Task Force laid down the key objective of Hong Kong's population policy as to secure and nurture a quality population which sustains the development of Hong Kong as a knowledge-based economy. The report also proposed a number of policy initiatives such as education and manpower development, training for new arrivals, and attracting talents and quality immigrants to Hong Kong.

3.2 In October 2007, the Chief Executive decided to set up the Steering Committee on Population Policy chaired by CS to monitor and co-ordinate efforts on population policy, in view of the fact that a number of population policy issues cut across various policy areas and the need to review from time to time population-related measures based on the latest population projection.

3.3 In the 2010-2011 Policy Address, the Chief Executive tasked the Steering Committee on Population Policy to focus its study on two topics, namely (a) ways to facilitate and support elderly people to settle on the Mainland after retirement, and (b) ramifications of children born in Hong Kong to Mainland women returning to Hong Kong to study and live. The results of the study have been reported in the 2011-2012 Policy Address, which include:

- (a) setting up a new "Guangdong Scheme" under the Social Security Allowance Scheme to provide Old Age Allowance ("OAA") for eligible Hong Kong elderly residents who choose to reside in Guangdong⁷; and
- (b) stepping up dissemination of information on the local education system to help Mainland families with Hong Kong-born children consider whether and how to arrange their children to return to Hong Kong for schooling.

In addition to the two specific topics tasked by the Chief Executive, the Steering Committee on Population Policy has examined other policy areas such as liberating the labour force from the existing working-age population, admission of talents from outside Hong Kong, and support for and integration of new arrivals.

3.4 On 30 May 2012, the Government released the *Steering Committee on Population Policy Progress Report 2012* setting out 10 recommendations of the Steering Committee on Population Policy for addressing the short-term and long-term demographic challenges facing Hong Kong. These 10 recommendations broadly revolve around three major areas, namely (a) Mainland women coming to give birth in Hong Kong, (b) an ageing and shrinking labour force, and (c) supporting the elderly.

⁷ See paragraphs 4.17-4.18 for details of the "Guangdong Scheme".

3.5 On 7 November 2012, 11 non-official members were appointed to the Steering Committee on Population Policy for a term of two years from 1 December 2012 to 30 November 2014.⁸ Previously, the Steering Committee comprised only officials from relevant bureaux and departments.⁹ The expanded membership is to ensure that the Government's deliberations on Hong Kong's population policy will have the benefit of professionals and experts in relevant fields.

3.6 The revamped Steering Committee on Population Policy held its first meeting on 18 January 2013. The Steering Committee has noted that population ageing in Hong Kong would continue to the extent that one in three persons would be elderly in 2041. This trend, coupled with the projected fertility rate remaining at a very low of around 1.2 births per woman, would worsen the dependency ratio. Meanwhile, the labour force would shrink from the projected 3.55 million in 2018 to 3.38 million in 2031. Against the above, the Steering Committee has recognized the need to review the objectives of population policy and conduct in-depth study on a range of issues.

3.7 On 26 February 2013, the Steering Committee on Population Policy held its second meeting. It has reviewed the objectives of population policy and considered that a sustainable population policy should serve economic and social needs. In pursuit of these policy objectives, the work of the Steering Committee should focus on a number of key areas. Of particular importance are the imminent challenges associated with a fall in the workforce after 2018 and the possible return of children born to non-local parents (Type II children). The Steering Committee plans to launch a public engagement exercise later this year.

3.8 In view of the projection that there would be two persons supporting one dependent elderly person after 20 years or so, the Financial Secretary announced in the *2013-14 Budget* that he would set up a working group to be led by the Treasury Branch. Scholars and experts would be invited to join the working group to explore ways to make more comprehensive planning for public finances to cope with the ageing population and the Government's other long-term commitments. The working group would report to the Financial Secretary by the end of 2013.

⁸ Non-official members come from the academic, human resources management, business, social service, healthcare and education fields.

⁹ The former Steering Committee was chaired by CS and comprised the Financial Secretary, Secretary for Education, Secretary for Security, Secretary for Food and Health, Secretary for Home Affairs, Secretary for Labour and Welfare, Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury, and directorates of relevant departments as core members.

4. Deliberations at the Legislative Council

4.1 Population policy and related issues have been discussed by Members in the Council and at various committees, including the House Committee, Establishment Subcommittee, Panel on Education, Panel on Health Services, Panel on Manpower, Panel on Security, Panel on Welfare Services, and the Subcommittee to Study Issues Relating to Mainland-HKSAR Families. Members' major concerns are summarized in the ensuing paragraphs.

Formulation of a comprehensive population policy

4.2 Some Members expressed concern that over the past many years, the Administration had neither formulated a long-term, forward-looking population policy nor proactively conducted regular reviews through the departments concerned to enhance the quality and competitiveness of Hong Kong population and cope with the problem of a rapidly ageing population. They considered that the *Steering Committee on Population Policy Progress Report 2012* was not comprehensive enough and lacking initiatives to boost up the fertility rate and attract talented people from outside Hong Kong. Some Members also opined that most of the work done by the Government in the past to develop a population policy was piecemeal and lacked long-term vision. Members urged the Administration to adopt a holistic approach, set clear directions and goals for the population policy and map out appropriate measures in the Policy Address and the Budget to achieve the goals.

4.3 The Administration advised that the former Steering Committee on Population Policy set up by the Third Term Government had undertaken preliminary work in formulating a long-term population policy and put forward in May 2012 10 recommendations covering a wide range of issues. The Administration was mindful of the importance of formulating a long-term population policy, which had been included in the terms of reference of the revamped Steering Committee on Population Policy. The Administration had expanded the membership of the Steering Committee to include academics, professionals and experts from various relevant sectors as non-officials members so as to canvass views of different sectors. The Steering Committee would examine various related issues in a comprehensive manner and formulate short, medium and long-term measures to address issues relating to ageing population.

4.4 On the issue of low fertility rate in Hong Kong, Members noted with concern that fertility rate was a complicated issue in view of the importance of other factors such as education and housing in affecting couples' childbearing decisions. In response to Members' question on how to boost the fertility rate, the Administration stated that it had all along been working on this issue via incentive measures such as increasing tax allowances. The Administration also advised that the Steering Committee on Population Policy would re-examine the issue.

Establishment of the Policy and Project Co-ordination Unit

4.5 Members generally supported the establishment of PPCU to assist CS in formulating and implementing cross-bureaux and cross-departmental policies, particularly on poverty alleviation and population policy. They sought information on the scope of the research projects to be handled by PPCU, and the reasons for not establishing a permanent PPCU given that poverty alleviation and population policy were long-term tasks.

4.6 The Administration advised that PPCU would not conduct research work on its own and would rely on inputs provided by the Central Policy Unit, Government Economist and the Census and Statistics Department. On the establishment structure of PPCU, the Administration stressed the need for a prudent approach in the creation of new offices and directorate posts. The Administration also assured Members that it would review the structure of PPCU before the expiry of the four-year period of the posts concerned and the work of PPCU would not be terminated abruptly.

Children born to Mainland women

Children born to Mainland women coming to settle in Hong Kong

4.7 For Type I babies, some of them were brought up on the Mainland due to child care arrangements. Members considered that arrangements should be made to facilitate early arrival of these children so that they could settle in Hong Kong at a young age. This would be conducive to their integration into the local community and education system. As their arrival date depended on when One-Way Permits were issued to their Mainland mothers, Members urged the Administration to raise the issue of shortening the waiting time for issuing One-Way Permits with the relevant Mainland authorities.

4.8 According to the Administration, children born to Mainland-Hong Kong couples, irrespective of whether they were born in Hong Kong and resided on the Mainland for various reasons, might come to Hong Kong together with their mothers when the latter had obtained approval under the One-Way Permit system. The current waiting time had been shortened to around four years since 2009. These children could still start their education in Hong Kong at a young age and should not have insurmountable problem settling in Hong Kong. Some Members stressed the need to further shorten the waiting time to three years or less.

4.9 Members noted with concerns that Type II babies, who were Hong Kong residents by birth, might come back to study and live in Hong Kong even though they had returned to the Mainland with their parents after birth. However, it was uncertain whether and when they would return to Hong Kong. Members urged the Administration to give due attention to the number of children who would be settling in Hong Kong in planning ahead the resources required to meet the service needs of these children and their families, such as healthcare, education, transport, housing and employment.

4.10 The Administration advised that the impact of Mainland women giving birth in Hong Kong would be reflected in the population and household projections updated every two to three years by the Census and Statistics Department. These projections would form a common basis for the Administration's planning in various programme areas. The Administration pledged that it would closely monitor the actual situation and update the relevant population projections and services planning as and when necessary.

Cross-boundary students

4.11 In the light of the increasing number of cross-boundary students¹⁰, Members considered that the Administration should:

- (a) improve the transport arrangements such as increasing the special quotas granted to the coach operators for operating cross-boundary school bus services and extending the "on-board clearance" services to all cross-boundary school buses¹¹;
- (b) study the profiles and future needs of cross-boundary students; and
- (c) put forward long-term measures to cope with the increasing demand from cross-boundary students for services such as cross-boundary transportation services, school places and other support services, in a holistic manner.

4.12 The Administration advised that prior to the beginning of each school year, various bureaux including the Education Bureau, the Transport Department, the Police and the Immigration Department would coordinate the transport and immigration arrangements for students travelling across the border to attend schools in Hong Kong.

¹⁰ The majority of cross-boundary students attend kindergartens, primary and secondary schools in the North District, while a small number of them enrol in schools in Tai Po, Yuen Long and Tuen Mun. In the 2012-2013 school year, the number of cross-boundary students, which include Type I and Type II babies and those with parents who are Hong Kong permanent residents, studying in kindergartens, primary schools and secondary schools is about 7 500, 7 000 and 2 000 respectively.

¹¹ The arrangement should provide more convenient border clearance services for cross-boundary students. They can travel directly to and from their schools by the school coaches, without the need to get off the coaches when crossing the control point.

4.13 Members also expressed concerns on the insufficiency of school places for local students in view of the influx of cross-boundary students. According to the Administration, the overall school places in the North District, Tai Po, Yuen Long and Tuen Mun were sufficient to meet the demand of cross-boundary students. The Education Bureau had taken on board plans of recycling suitable school premises for school use while extension/conversion work projects in six existing schools had commenced with a view to providing additional classrooms in the North District and Yuen Long for operation in the 2013-2014 school year.

Retirement protection

Efficacy of three-pillar model

4.14 Members were concerned that Hong Kong had no comprehensive retirement protection system. According to the Administration, Hong Kong's retirement protection system was underpinned by three pillars, namely, the non-contributory social security system, the Mandatory Provident Fund System and voluntary personal savings. However, some Members regarded the three pillars as inadequate to support the post-retirement lives of the elderly. The Administration pledged to strengthen the three-pillar retirement protection system. In particular, it would enhance OAA and other subsidized services such as elderly care services, public housing and healthcare services in support of the elderly.

Relaxing the permissible absence limits under the Social Security Allowance Scheme

4.15 Members had pointed out that while the nature of OAA was a token of respect to the senior citizens, the benefit had in effect turned into a form of relief money for poor elders who lacked family support or retirement protection. They generally took the view that the permissible limit of absence for OAA¹², currently set at 305 days, should be further relaxed and eventually removed, having considered that those elderly people who resided on the Mainland would not have a place to live during the minimum residence period of 60 days in Hong Kong. Some Members also queried the rationale for setting the minimum residence period at 60 days.

¹² Since 1 February 2011, the permissible limit of absence from Hong Kong for OAA recipients has been relaxed from 240 days to 305 days in each payment year.

4.16 The Administration replied that as OAA payment was non-contributory and largely non-means-tested, and was funded entirely by general revenue, the existing policy was for OAA recipients to regard Hong Kong as their place of residence and to be subject to an absence limit. The minimum residence period of 60 days was set after having regard to the definition of "Mobile Resident" captured in the "Hong Kong Resident Population" compiled by the Census and Statistics Department.

Guangdong Scheme

4.17 In the 2011-2012 Policy Address, the Chief Executive announced that the Administration would introduce a Guangdong Scheme to provide OAA for eligible Hong Kong elderly people who choose to reside in Guangdong.¹³ Members welcomed the Scheme in general and some considered that it should be extended to other provinces such as Fujian in view of the fact that recipients of the Portable Comprehensive Social Security Assistance Scheme could choose to stay in Guangdong or Fujian.¹⁴ The Administration responded that Guangdong was at present the only place having the right conditions for implementing the Scheme, taking into consideration the growing integration and unique relationship between Hong Kong and Guangdong.

4.18 Noting that an agent would be appointed on the Mainland for the implementation of the Guangdong Scheme¹⁵, Members were concerned about the service capacity of the agent to cope with the tremendous caseload. The Administration did not rule out the possibility of appointing more than one agent. Members noted that the Scheme would be ready for implementation around mid-2013 and called on the Administration to advance the implementation timetable. Some Members also expressed concerns on the healthcare of Hong Kong elderly living on the Mainland. The Administration advised that it was exploring the possibility of allowing Hong Kong social welfare organizations and medical institutions to operate in Nansha of Guangdong.

¹³ Same as OAA in Hong Kong, the Guangdong Scheme requires the successful applicants to abide by the eligibility criterion of 305-day permissible limit of absence per payment year, except that the recipients will be required to reside in Guangdong instead of Hong Kong for at least 60 days for obtaining a full-year payment of the allowance.

¹⁴ The Portable Comprehensive Social Security Assistance ("CSSA") Scheme was introduced in 1997 to enable elders aged 60 and above on CSSA to continue to receive CSSA if they take up a permanent residence in Guangdong. The Scheme has been extended to cover CSSA recipients who choose to retire permanently in Fujian since 2005.

¹⁵ To support the scheme participants in Guangdong, the Social Welfare Department will appoint an agent to provide services to those elderly people, such as by assisting them to complete the case review procedures required for receiving the allowance continuously.

Admission of talents from outside Hong Kong

Admission schemes

4.19 The Administration has been admitting talents from other places to work or settle in Hong Kong under admission schemes such as the General Employment Policy ("GEP")¹⁶, the Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals ("ASMTP")¹⁷ and the Quality Migrant Admission Scheme ("QMAS")¹⁸ to enhance Hong Kong's manpower resources and strengthen Hong Kong's competitiveness in the globalized market. In 2011, a total of 38 931 applications were approved under the three schemes, up from 34 655 in 2010.

4.20 While some Members expressed support for the admission of talents schemes, some other Members were concerned about the negative impacts of the schemes on the employment opportunities of the local workforce, particularly local university graduates. Some Members also considered it important to put in place a monitoring mechanism under the respective schemes to prevent possible abuse of the schemes. The Administration advised that the Immigration Department would adhere to the well-established principle that only those persons who possessed skills and expertise not readily available locally and remunerated at market rate would be approved for entry under ASMTP and GEP. Minimum requirements for application and a point system had also been established under QMAS.¹⁹

¹⁶ GEP is a quota-free employment-based scheme for attracting professionals possessing skills and knowledge not readily available locally from overseas places other than the Mainland to work in Hong Kong. A total of 131 276 applications were approved between 2007 and 2011.

¹⁷ ASMTP was introduced in July 2003 to attract qualified Mainland talents and professionals who possess skills, knowledge or experience of value to and not readily available locally to work in Hong Kong. A total of 49 021 applications were approved between 2003 and 2011.

¹⁸ QMAS was introduced in June 2006 to attract highly skilled or talented persons from overseas places to settle in Hong Kong. The scheme operates on a points-based system and has an annual quota of 1 000. A total of 2 094 applications were approved between 2006 and 2011.

¹⁹ A non-statutory advisory committee, the Advisory Committee on Admission of Quality Migrants and Professionals, has been established to advise the Director of Immigration on entry applications received under QMAS. The Advisory Committee comprises members from various sectors of the community.

4.21 Members sought information on the measures to be taken by the Administration to attract more talented people to come and stay in Hong Kong. The Administration advised that it would continue to enhance the existing admission of talents schemes, including attracting outstanding overseas students to study in Hong Kong, and the support for social integration of new immigrants. These issues would also be examined by the revamped Steering Committee on Population Policy, which included non-official members with expertise in recruitment of talents.

Youth unemployment

4.22 In view of the relatively high unemployment rate among young people aged 15-24, Members questioned why the Administration still considered that there was a need to admit talents from outside Hong Kong. The Administration advised that efforts had been put to enhance education and training of the youth, but admission of talents from outside was also important. The Administration pledged to step up the promotion of youth employment in co-operation with non-governmental organizations and social enterprises.

Immigration policy

4.23 Some Members pointed out that Mainland immigrants entering Hong Kong under the daily quota of 150 persons were mostly in old age and with low academic qualification and skills. They were concerned that the Administration could not control the quality of these immigrants. The Administration advised that the qualification of successful applicants had been improved in recent years, and most of them were in the working age. It further stated that the daily quota of 150 was designed mainly to facilitate the reunion of Mainland residents with their family members in Hong Kong, and there were schemes like ASMTP and QMAS to admit talents from outside to meet the actual needs of the employment market in Hong Kong.

Appendix I

Actual and projected age structure and dependency ratios⁽¹⁾

	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041
Percentage of population							
Aged 0-14	12%	11%	11%	11%	10%	10%	9%
Aged 15-64	75%	73%	70%	66%	63%	62%	61%
Aged 65 & above	13%	16%	19%	23%	26%	29%	30%
Median age	41.7	43.4	45.1	46.3	47.7	48.9	49.9
Dependency ratios							
Child	155	152	165	165	161	155	148
Elderly	177	216	272	346	418	467	497
Overall	333	368	437	511	578	621	645

Note: (1) Population figures are mid-year estimates. The mid-2011 population figures are the actual figures which form the base for projection.

Source: Census and Statistics Department.

Appendix II**Actual and projected total fertility rates⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾**

Year	Total fertility rate
2011	1 204
2016	1 177
2021	1 191
2026	1 191
2031	1 190
2036	1 164
2041	1 151

Notes: (1) The 2011 figure is the actual figure that forms the base for projection.

(2) Total fertility rate refers to the average number of babies born alive to 1 000 women (excluding foreign domestic helpers) during their lifetime.

Source: Census and Statistics Department.

Appendix III

Number of births given by Mainland women in Hong Kong

Year	Type I ⁽¹⁾	Type II ⁽²⁾	Others ⁽³⁾	Total
2001	7 190	620	Not available.	7 810
2002	7 256	1 250	Not available.	8 506
2003	7 962	2 070	96	10 128
2004	8 896	4 102	211	13 209
2005	9 879	9 273	386	19 538
2006	9 438	16 044	650	26 132
2007	7 989	18 816	769	27 574
2008	7 228	25 269	1 068	33 565
2009	6 213	29 766	1 274	37 253
2010	6 169	32 653	1 826	40 648
2011	6 110	35 736	2 136	43 982
2012 (Jan-Nov)	4 252	25 174	1 695	31 121

Notes: (1) "Type I babies" refer to those born to Mainland women whose spouses are Hong Kong permanent residents.

(2) "Type II babies" refer to those born to Mainland women whose spouses are not Hong Kong permanent residents.

(3) Mainland mothers chose not to provide the father's residential status during birth registration.

Source: Census and Statistics Department.

Appendix IV

**Surveys on intentions of parents about
future living arrangement for their Type I babies⁽¹⁾**

	First round	Second round	Third round	Fourth round	Fifth round	Sixth round	Average⁽²⁾
Staying in Hong Kong	65%	53%	47%	54%	31%	56%	51%
Not living in Hong Kong before age one	35%	47%	53%	46%	69%	44%	49%
With intention of being brought back to Hong Kong	90%	87%	87%	87%	88%	77%	86%
Others ⁽³⁾	10%	13%	13%	13%	12%	23%	14%
Overall proportion of babies living in Hong Kong eventually	97%	94%	93%	94%	92%	89%	93%

Notes: (1) "Type I babies" refer to those born to Mainland women whose spouses are Hong Kong permanent residents.

(2) Average result of the six rounds of surveys conducted.

(3) Figures include those cases that the parents chose the options "not yet decided", "possibly will not bring back" and "definitely will not bring back".

Source: Census and Statistics Department.

Appendix V

**Surveys on intentions of parents about
future living arrangement for their Type II babies⁽¹⁾**

	First round	Second round	Third round	Fourth round	Fifth round	Sixth round	Average ⁽²⁾
Staying in Hong Kong	9%	3%	3%	4%	1%	2%	4%
Not living in Hong Kong before age one	91%	97%	97%	96%	99%	98%	96%
With intention of being brought back to Hong Kong	58%	28%	61%	67%	64%	53%	55%
Others ⁽³⁾	42%	72%	39%	33%	36%	47%	45%
Overall proportion of babies living in Hong Kong eventually	62%	30%	62%	68%	64%	53%	57%

Notes: (1) "Type II babies" refer to those born to Mainland women whose spouses are not Hong Kong permanent residents.

(2) Average result of the six rounds of survey conducted.

(3) Figures include those cases that the parents chose the options "not yet decided", "possibly will not bring back" and "definitely will not bring back".

Source: Census and Statistics Department.

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20 November 2012
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