

Social Development Index 2018

(23-5-2018)



本計劃由香港公益金資助
This project is supported by
The Community Chest

Social Development Index 2018

Introduction to Social Development Index

Introduction to Social Development Index (SDI)

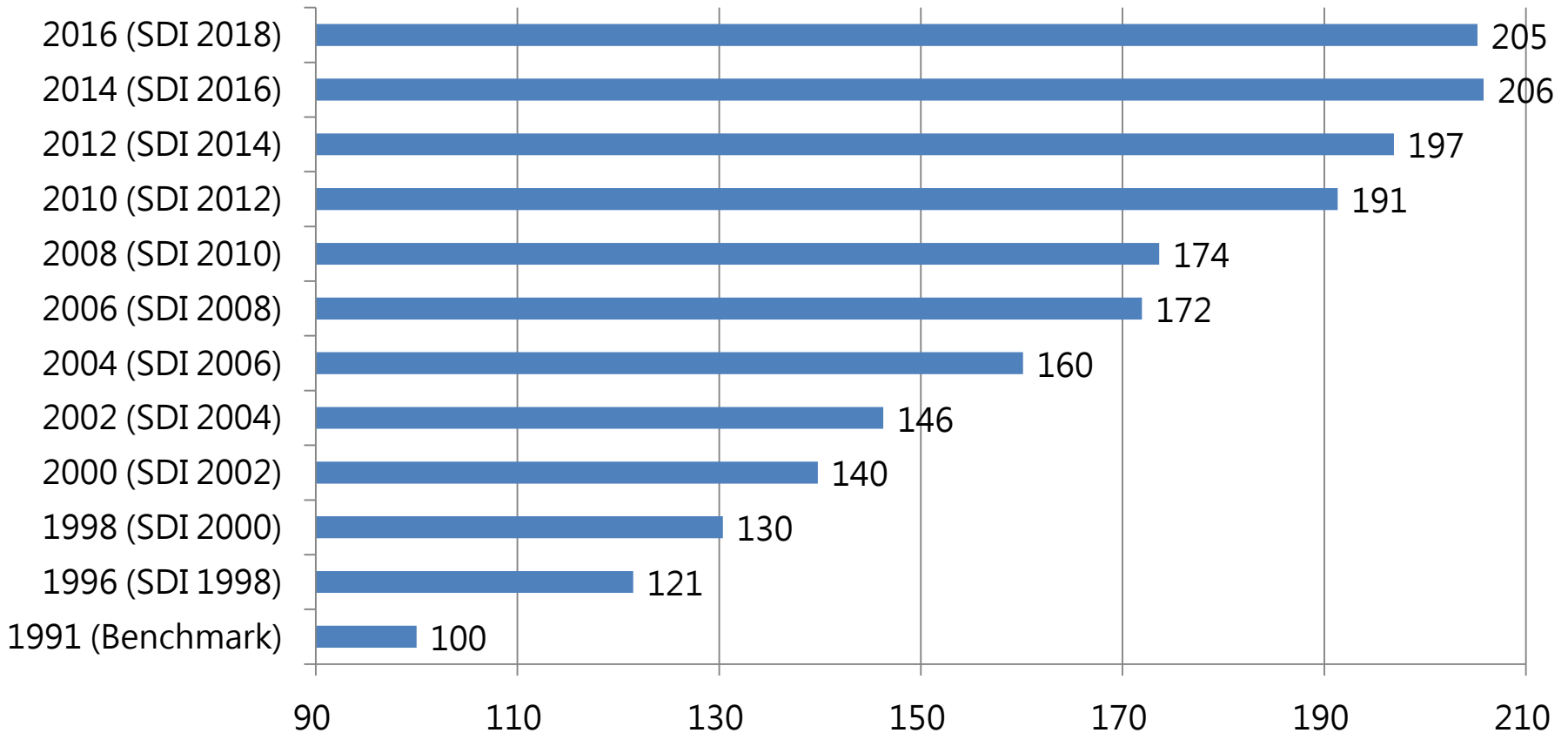
- A system of objective indicators including:
 - 14 Domains of Development
 - 5 Population Groups

- By using the data in 1991 (SDI=100) as the benchmark, SDI aims to track local social development and assess overall social and economic needs.

- Indexes serve as warning signals, drawing the public attention to specific patterns of development of various domains and groups.

- SDI 2018 uses the data in 2016 to describe the social development of Hong Kong in 2016.

Standardized Weighted SDI Scores (1991-2016)

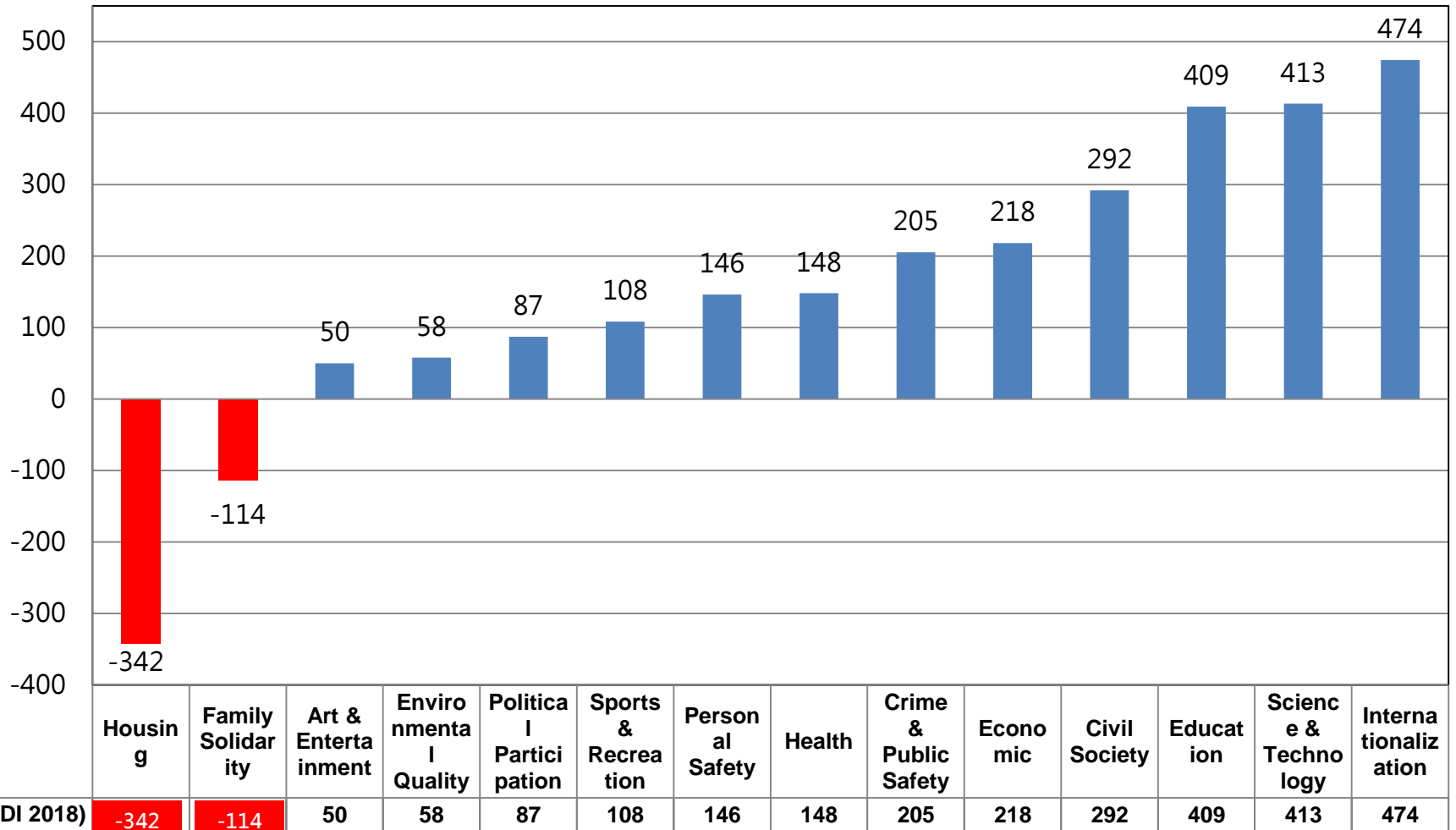


This is the first record of stagnation in 18 years since the Social Development Index was first published, under a condition of prosperous economic development.

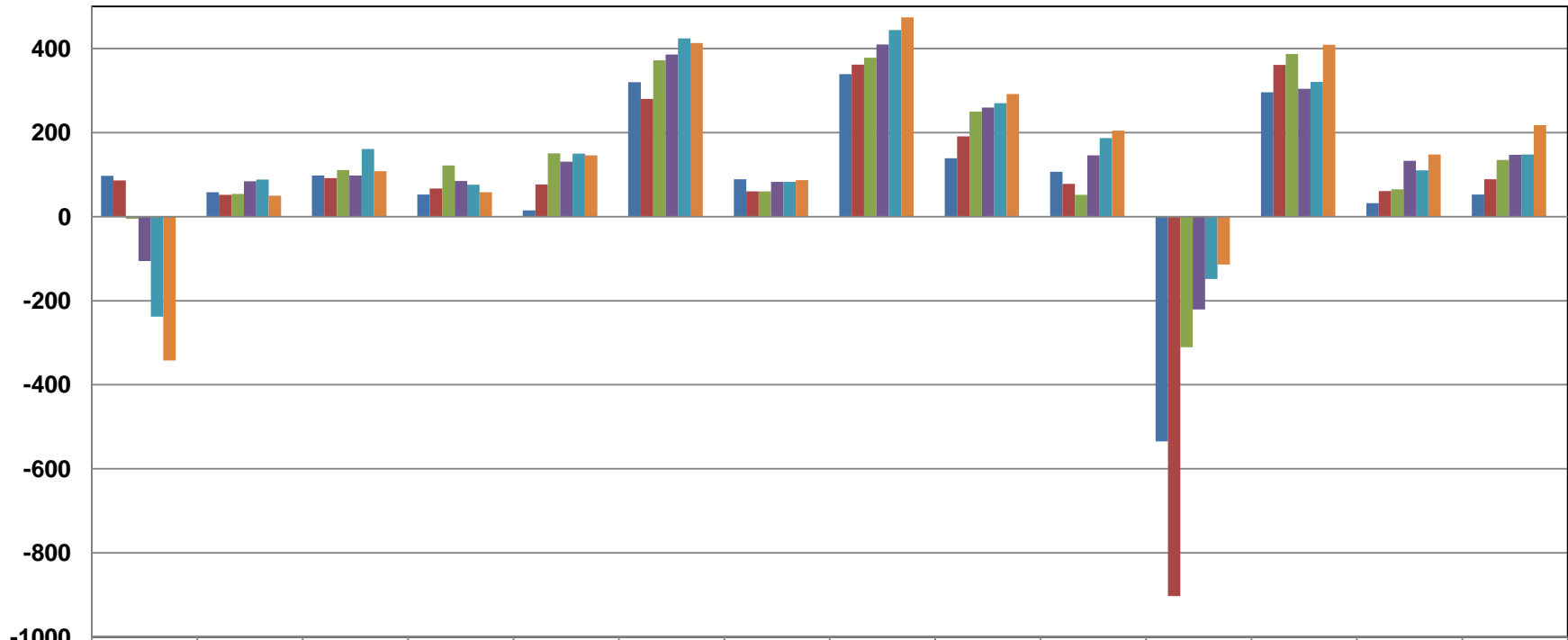
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Report on SDI and sub-indexes with Major Observation

Overview of Social Development Sub-indexes (2016)



Social Development Trends by Sub-index (2006-2016)



	Housing	Arts & Entertainment	Sports & Recreation	Environmental Quality	Personal Safety	Science & Technology	Political Participation	Internationalization	Civil Society	Crime & Public Safety2	Family Solidarity	Education	Health	Economic
■ 2006 (SDI2008)	97	58	98	53	15	320	89	339	139	107	-535	296	32	53
■ 2008 (SDI2010)	86	52	92	67	77	280	60	362	191	78	-903	361	61	89
■ 2010 (SDI2012)	-5	54	111	122	151	372	60	378	250	52	-311	387	65	135
■ 2012 (SDI2014)	-106	84	98	85	131	386	83	410	260	146	-221	304	133	147
■ 2014 (SDI2016)	-238	88	161	76	150	424	83	444	270	187	-148	321	110	148
■ 2016 (SDI2018)	-342	50	108	58	146	413	87	474	292	205	-114	409	148	218
compare with 2014 & 2016	-43.5%	-43.3%	-33.1%	-23.6%	-3.2%	-2.7%	4.0%	6.8%	8.5%	9.4%	22.5%	27.1%	34.0%	47.4%

Major Observation

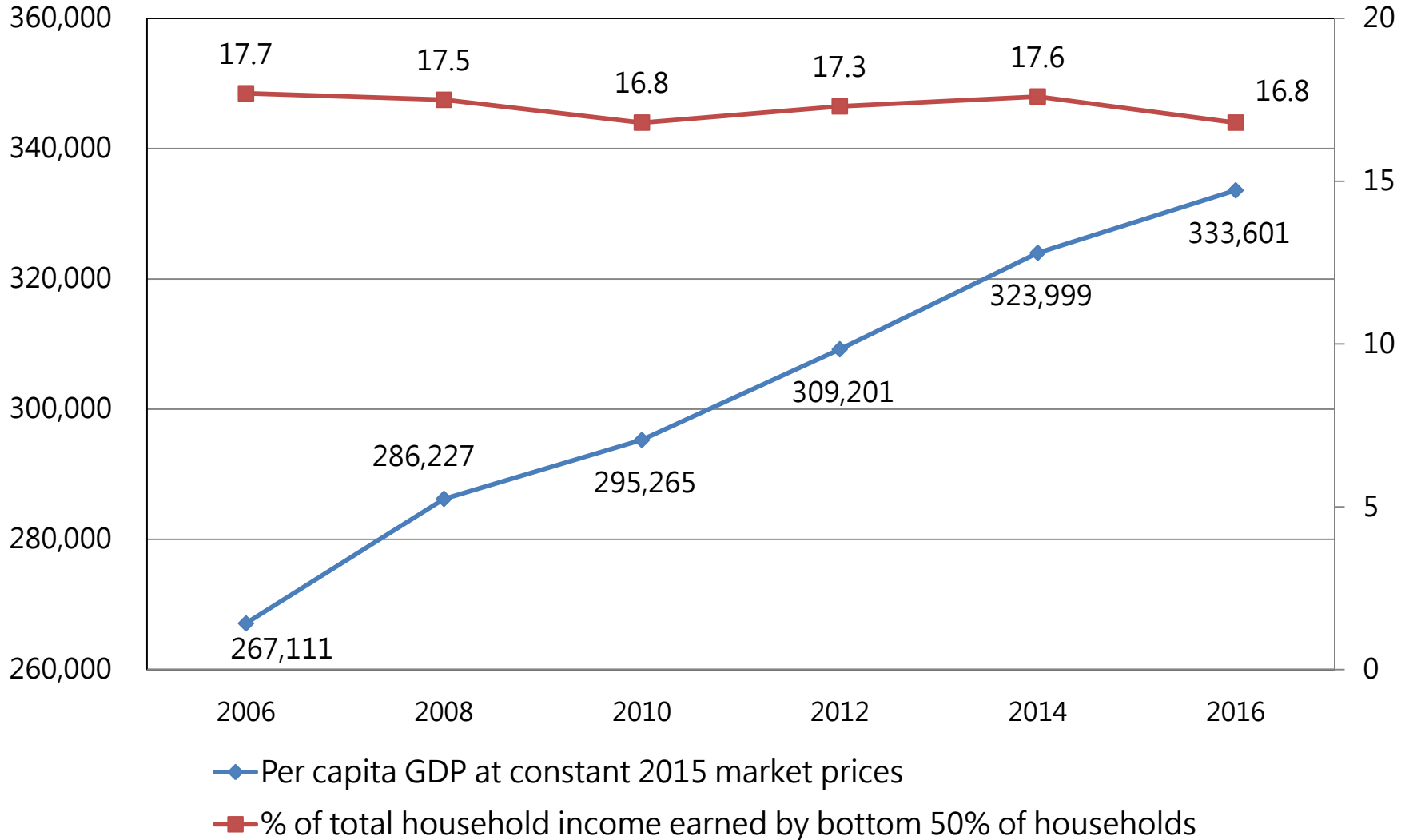
- In the past decade, the strong economic development of Hong Kong with an unimproved severe income disparity, suggests that the economic benefits enjoyed by the grassroots are limited.
- The drop of the sub-index of Housing has been one of the major causes of the decline of SDI. The housing problem faced by the grassroots has become one of the structural causes of the local poverty.

Sub-index - Economic (2006 – 2016)

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
Per capita GDP at constant 2015 market prices (+)	267,111	286,227	295,265	309,201	323,999	333,601
Gross international reserves (months of import coverage *) (+)	18.6	22.0	28.7	27.9	26.4	36.0
Percentage of total household income earned by bottom 50% of households (+)	17.7	17.5	16.8	17.3	17.6	16.8

* Reserves is expressed in terms of the number of months of imports of goods and services Hong Kong can pay for $[\text{Reserves}/(\text{Imports}/12)]$.

Strong economic development Unimproved income disparity



Supplementary Data

Unimproved Severe Income Disparity

Gini Coefficient ¹ (2006 – 2016)

2006	2011	2016
0.533	0.537	0.539

Census and Statistics Department
<Hong Kong 2016 Population By-census :
Household Income Distribution in Hong Kong>

Notes¹: Gini Coefficient is to measure the income disparity and commonly used by other economies. Gini Coefficient takes a value between 0 and 1. In general, the higher the Gini Coefficient, the more the disparity it implies

Sub-index - Housing (2006 – 2016)

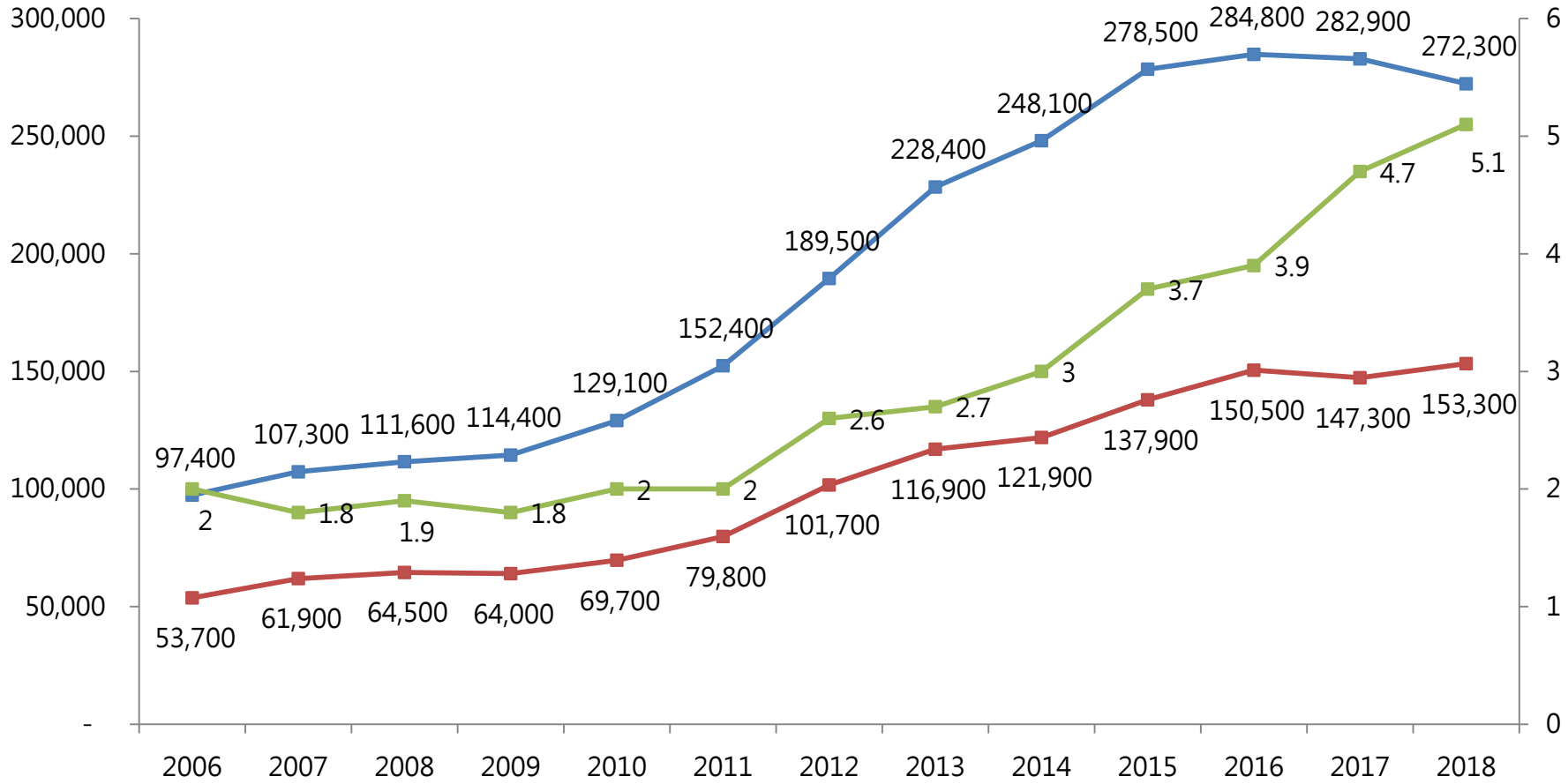
	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
Expenditure on housing as share of total household expenditure(-)	30.6	30.6	32.8	32.8	32.8	35.8
No. of waiting list applicants for Housing Authority rental flats(-)	106,575	111,264	145,000	189,500	248,100	284,800

Continuous decline in Housing Index is due partially to increasing proportion of housing expenses in total household expenses. Households have to reduce other living expenses to afford housing. There is an increasing number of cases on the waiting list of public rental housing.

Supplementary Data – Number of waiting list applicants for housing authority rental flats and average waiting time in year by year (2006 - 3/2018)

No. of Applicants

No. of Years

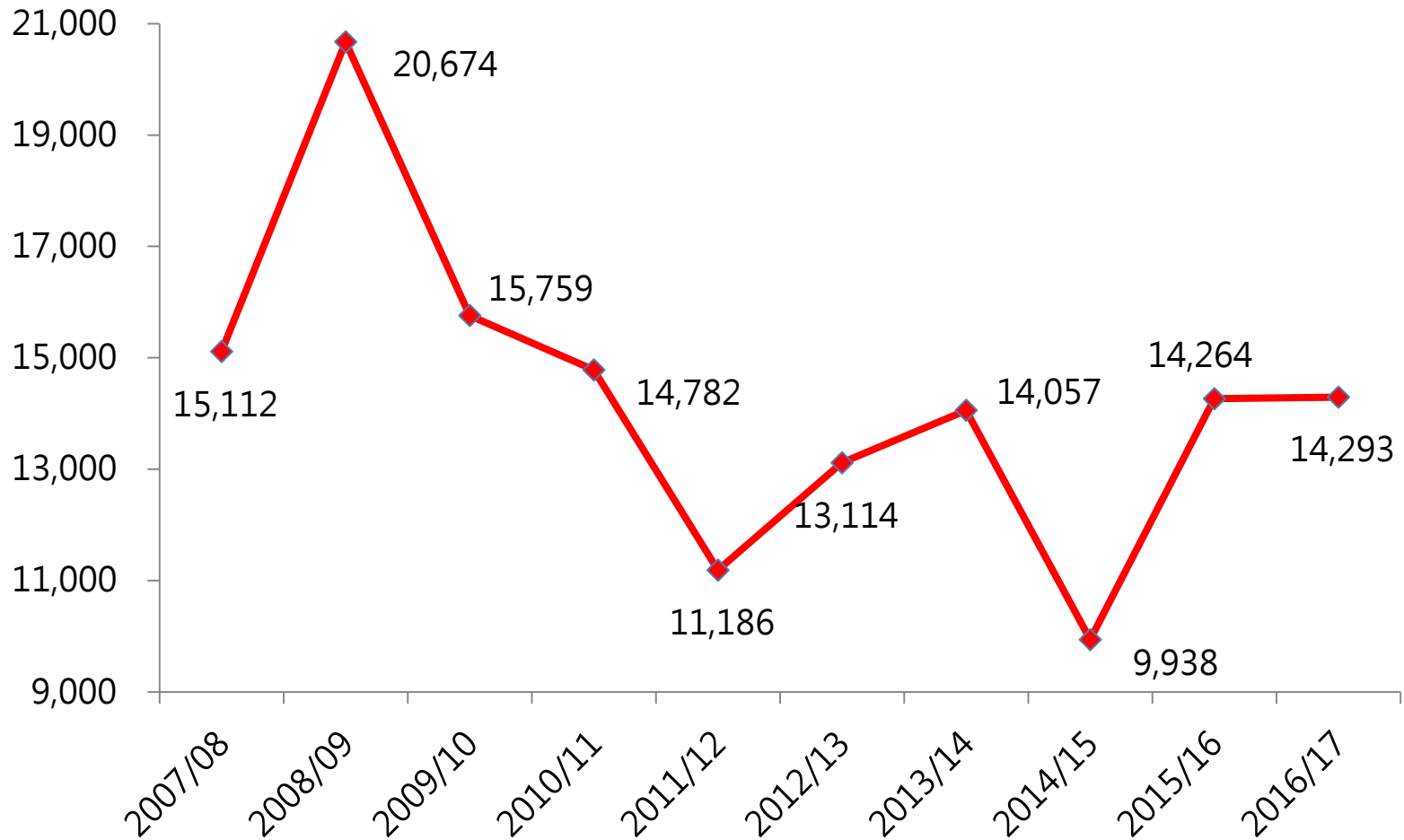


- No. of waiting list applicants for Housing Authority rental flats
- General Applications
- Average waiting time (Year)

Hong Kong Housing Authority
< Survey on Public Rental Housing Applicants >

Supplementary Data

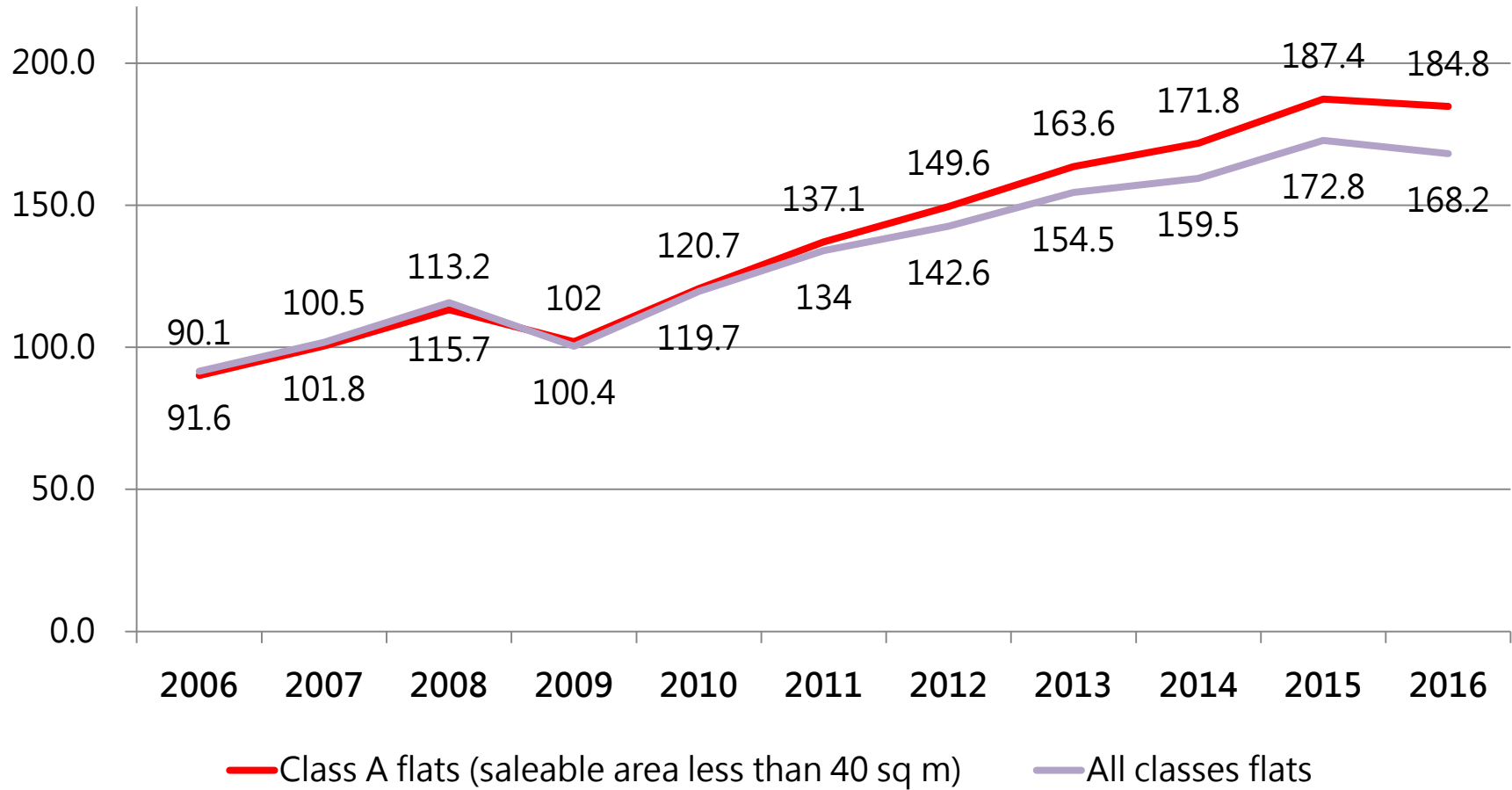
Actual Public Housing Production in Past 10 Years



Hong Kong Housing Authority Website, 2018

Supplementary Data

Change of Private Domestic Rental Indexes (2006 – 2016)



Supplementary Data – Average monthly housing expenses and its proportion to total monthly household expenditure of households of the lowest 50% expenditure

	2009/10		2014/15	
	Households in public housing	Households in private housing	Households in public housing	Households in private housing
Households with lowest 50% expenditure	\$1,100 (11.7%)	\$5,397 (42.1%)	\$1,568 (13.2%)	\$7,608 (44.4%)

Enquired data from the Census and Statistics Department, 2017

Sub-index – Family Solidarity (2006 – 2016)

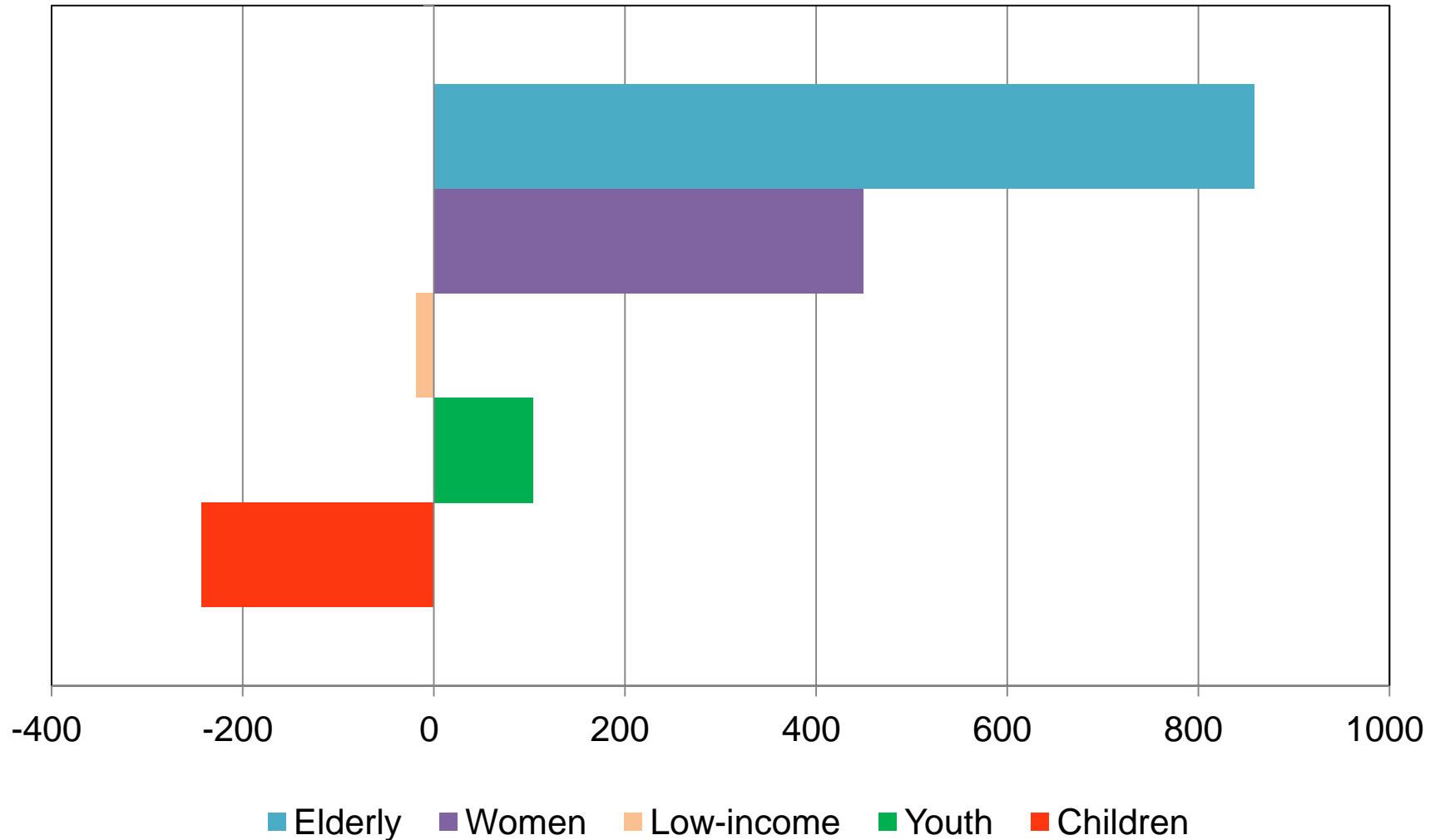
	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
Marriages per 100,000 persons aged 15+ (+)	849	780	849	953	878	768
Divorces as % of marriages (-)	34.7	37.6	34.6	35.0	35.5	34.4
Reported domestic violence cases per 100,000 households (-)	211.87	319.34	143.56	120.44	94.23	80.2
Trend Scores	-535	-903	-311	-221	-148	-114

Though in a growing trend, index of Family Solidarity remains at negative level of development. It impacts the development of Children and Youth, as revealed by the unfavorable results in the corresponding Population Group Indexes.

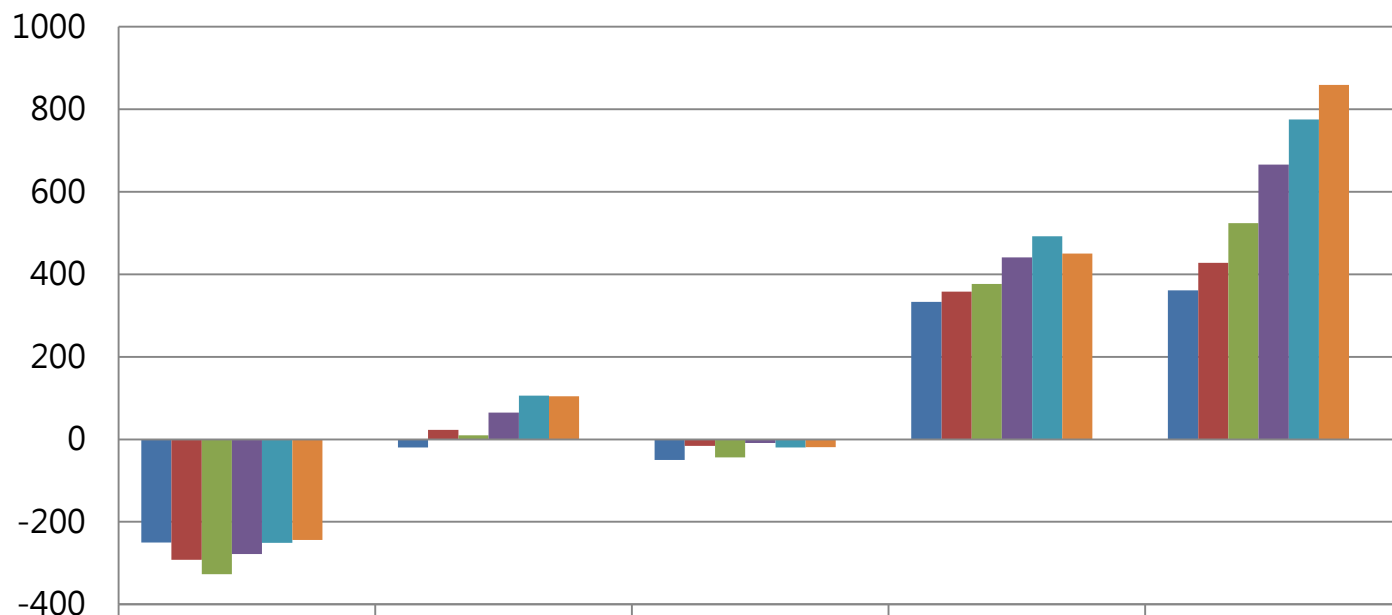
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Social Development of 5 Population Groups

Social Development of Population Groups 2016



Trend of Social Development of Population Groups by Year (2006-2016)



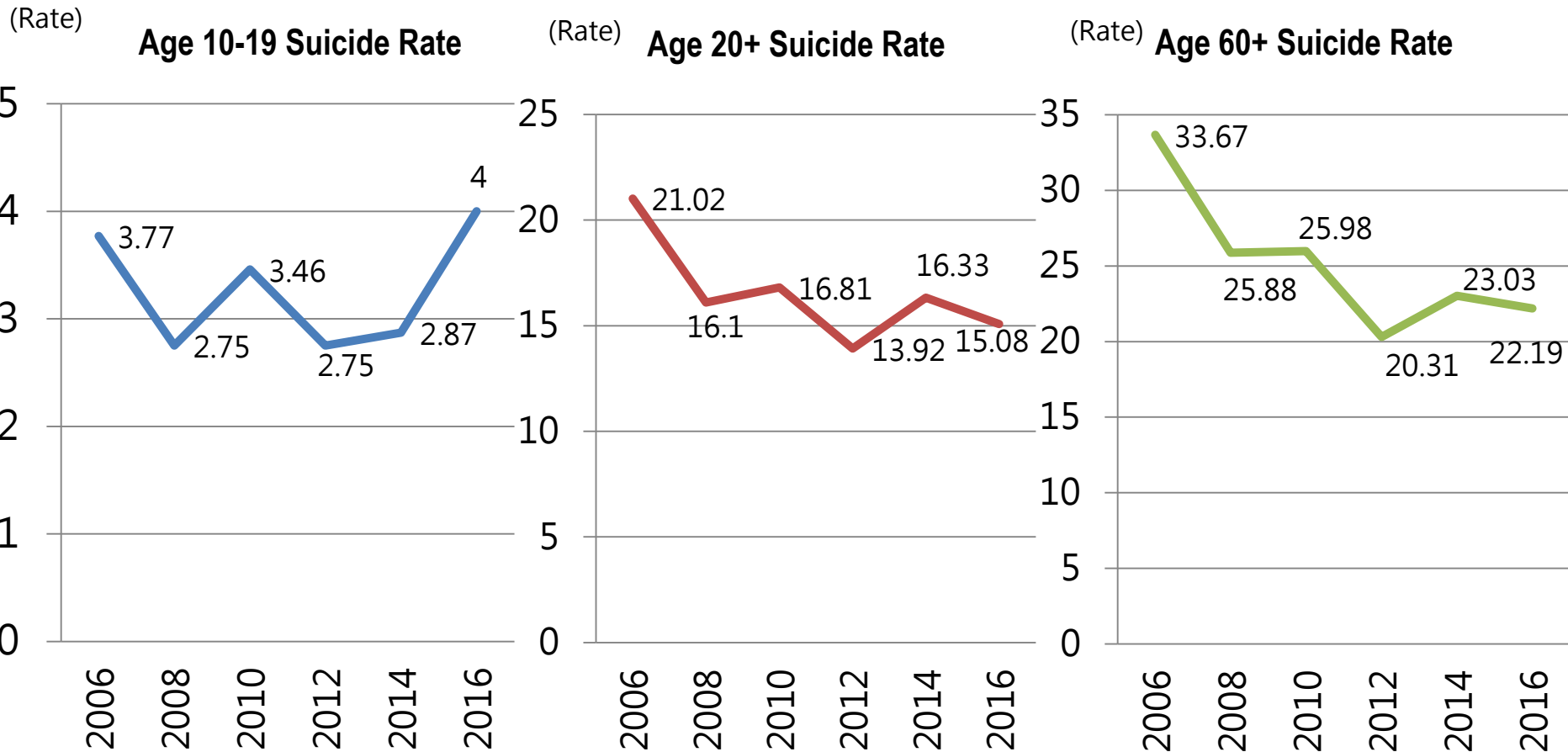
	Children	Youth	Low-income	Women	Elderly
2006 (SDI 2008)	-250	-20	-50	333	361
2008 (SDI 2010)	-292	23	-16	358	428
2010 (SDI 2012)	-327	10	-44	377	524
2012 (SDI 2014)	-278	65	-9	441	666
2014 (SDI 2016)	-251	106	-20	492	775
2016 (SDI 2018)	-244	104	-19	450	859
Compare with 2014 & 2016	-1.76%	-1.76%	3.20%	-8.63%	10.87%

Population Groups – “Youth”

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
Percentage of youth aged 15-19 in low-income households (-)	26.6	26.4	27.3	26.0	24.4	24.2
Percentage of youth aged 15-19 with upper secondary and above educational attainment (+)	82.9	84.9	85.8	87.5	88.8	88.6
Percentage of persons aged 15-24 studying full-time courses at tertiary education (+)	21.4	22.9	27.2	27.4	33.3	36.2
Youth unemployment Rate (-)	21.9	16.0	20.8	13.8	12.5	13.8
Arrest persons 16-20 for violent crimes per 100,000 (-)	317.8	257.2	263.9	249.0	174.1	145.1
Prevalance of drug use among persons 15-19 per 100,000 (-)	460.8	593.5	499.5	287.8	155.8	108.2
The number of suicide in 10-19 age group per 100,000 (-)	3.8	2.8	3.5	2.8	2.9	4.0

Supplementary Data

Suicide Rate by Age Group¹



Notes 1: By World Health Organization (WHO) definition, suicide rate is the number of suicides per 100,000 people of specific age groups for specific year. The number of suicide cases is acquired from the Hong Kong Judiciary, divided by the specific age population acquired from the Census and Statistics Department, times 100,000.

Population Groups – “Children”

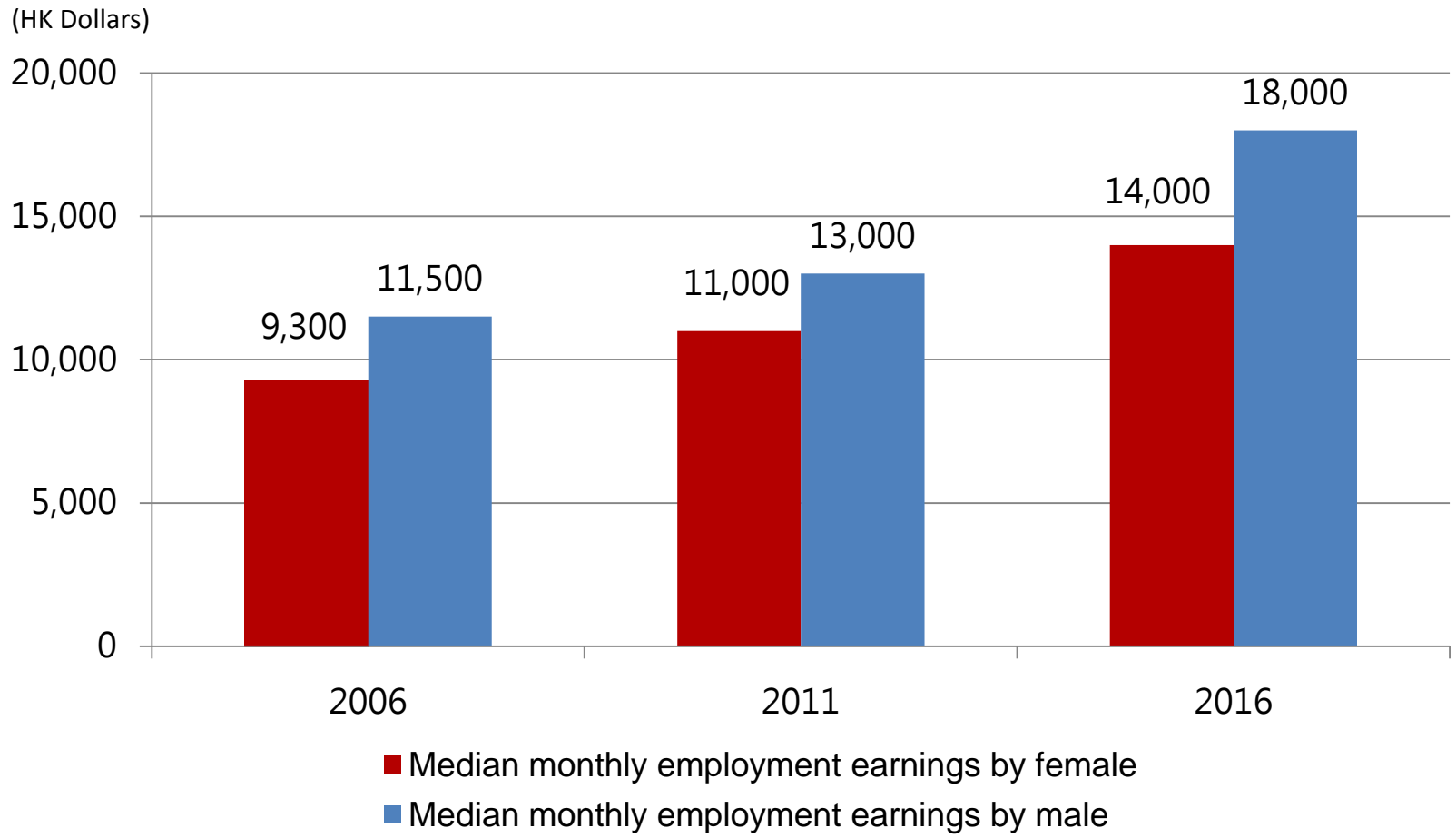
	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
Percentage of children aged 0-14 in low-income households (-)	25.8	25.3	24.8	25	23.9	23.3
Percentage of children living in single parent households (-)	8.23	8.8	9.31	8.89	8.64	8.63
Under age 5 child mortality per 1000 live births (-)	2.74	3.13	2.67	2.3	2.45	2.56
Child abuse cases per 100,000 population aged 0-17 (-)	67.45	77.96	92.40	85.45	84.66	87.64
Children 10-15 arrested per 100,000 population aged 10-15(-)	909.46	890.45	844.19	682.39	457.99	337.63

Population Groups – “Women”

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
Percentage of females in low income domestic households among females in domestic households (-)	18.5	18.2	18.0	17.8	17.1	17.3
Labour force participation rate of married females aged 15 and over (+)	50.4	51.1	50.2	52.1	53.6	53.4
Median monthly employment earnings of females as a percentage of median monthly employment earnings of males (+)	69.6	70.8	75.0	69.0	73.3	66.7
Percentage of female administrators and managers among all administrators and managers (+)	29.4	29.4	30.7	32.9	33.5	32.5
Percentage of District Board political positions occupied by women (+)	17.8	19.3	19.3	19.2	19.2	18.3

Supplementary Data

Median Monthly Employment Earnings of Employed Persons by Year by Sex³ (2006 - 2016)

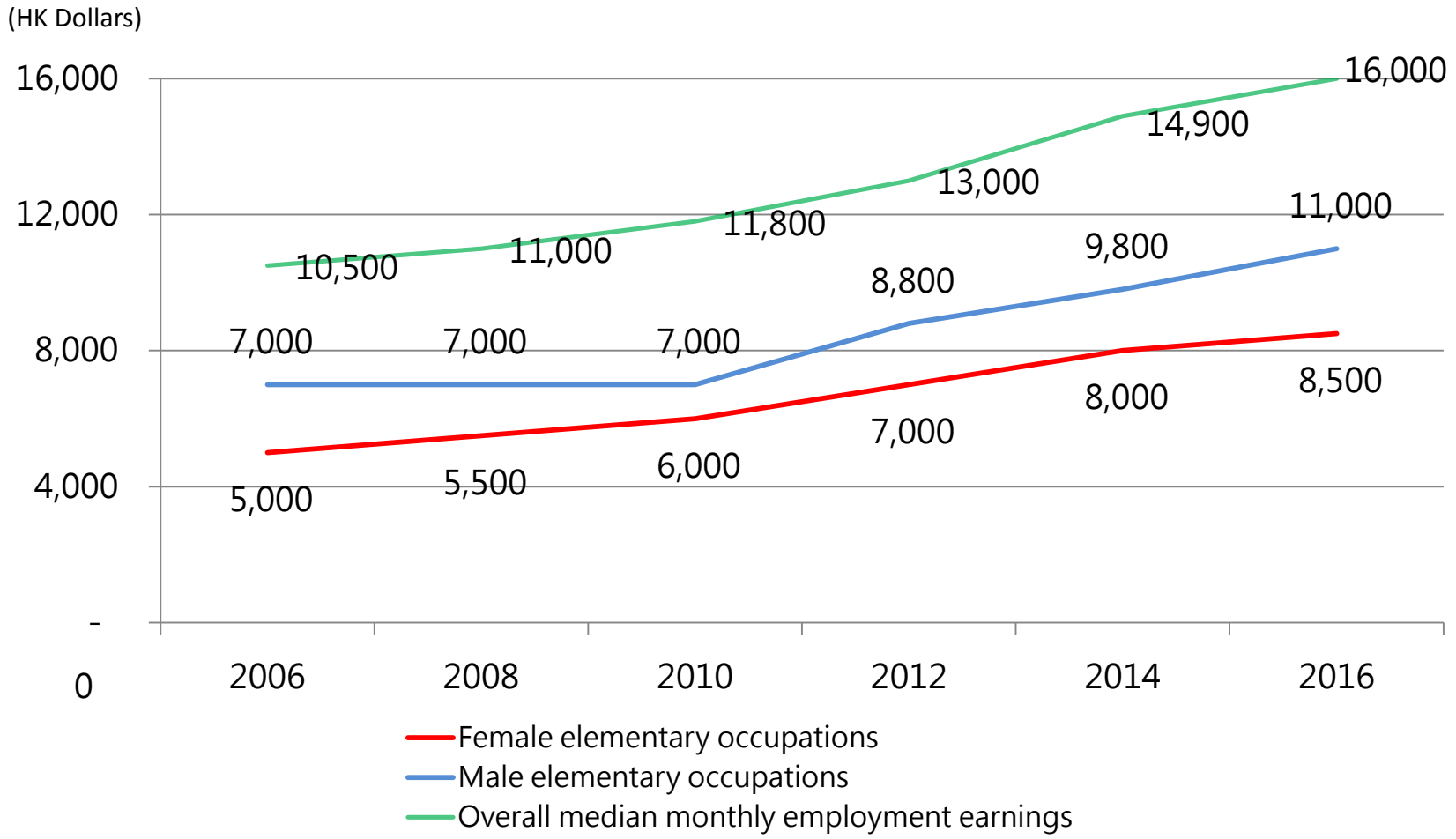


Note³: data excluding foreign domestic helpers

Census and Statistics Department, 2017
<Women and Men in Hong Kong>

Supplementary Data

Median Monthly Employment Earnings of Employed Persons by Occupation by Sex (2006 – 2016)



Note: Data excluding foreign domestic helpers

Supplementary Data

Median Monthly Employment Earnings of Employed Persons by Age by Year by Sex (2006 - 2016)

		2006	2011	2016
15-19	Female	5,000	6,000	3,000
	Male	5,000	6,500	5,500
20-29	Female	9,000	10,000	13,000
	Male	8,500	10,000	14,000
30-39	Female	13,000	14,500	18,000
	Male	13,600	15,000	20,000
40-49	Female	9,500	12,000	15,000
	Male	14,000	15,700	21,300
50-59	Female	6,500	8,500	12,000
	Male	11,000	13,000	19,000
>=60	Female	5,000	6,900	8,700
	Male	8,000	10,000	13,000
Overall median employment earnings		10,500	12,000	16,000

Census and Statistics Department, 2017
<Women and Men in Hong Kong>

Population Groups – “Low-income”

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
Number of persons in low-income domestic households per 100,000 (-)	18,500	18,200	17,900	17,600	17,000	17,000
Percentage of household expenditure on housing and food for the low-income group (-)	60.5	60.5	62	62	62	64.5
Unemployment rate of persons in low-income households (-)	22.1	17.2	20.1	16	15.9	15.5
Real Wage Index of wage workers (+)	116.4	115.4	113.5	118.9	115.8	120.7
Homeless persons per 100,000 population (-)	5.25	5.38	5.59	7.76	10.89	12.38

Major Observations from the Population Groups

- There is a decline in development in Youth and Women among the 5 Population Groups.
- The declining trend of Youth is mainly caused by the rising youth unemployment rate and youth suicide rate.
- The disadvantageous situation of women is revealed by the overall declining trend across all indicators, in particular in terms of gender gaps in economic participation and income.
- The Council believes the unpaid family work has its value and creates positive impacts to the society. While the current retirement protection system benefits only those with paid work, women, who usually engage in non-paid housework, are in disadvantageous situation in the existing retirement protection.
- The sub-indexes of Children and Low-income Group are still at a negative level.
- Several indicators in Children are on a positive trend, but the rising under age 5 child mortality rate and child abuse reveals the need to strengthen child protection.
- The number of persons living in low income households remain stable, but their unfavourable situation is revealed by the increasing percentage of household expenditure on housing and food. Although the government launched the Low Income Working Family Allowance Scheme in 2016 (now as Working Family Allowance Scheme) , the housing burden borne by the grassroots may limit the positive effect of the measure.

Recommendations

To deal with the structural causes of poverty

1. The trial provision of social housing of HKCSS, service agencies and social enterprises has drawn the public's attention and support. However, the government should take a more proactive role in facilitating the development of social housing, especially in providing funding and land supply support.
2. To drive for adequate and stable supply of public rental housing in a long-run, the government should explore if the Housing Authority can work with the Urban Renewal Authority to build new public housing in urban renewal sites. This can also help to have a more balanced community development in the urban area. In addition, the government should be cautious at the Green Form Subsidised Home Ownership Scheme and consider the risk and affordability of the grassroots at home ownership.
3. The Landlord and Tenant (Consolidation) Ordinance should be reviewed, given the severe imbalanced bargaining power between owners and tenants in the rental market.
4. The current CSSA system has been implemented for more than 20 years. It is time for the government to review and make reasonable adjustments to the significantly changing living conditions of the people. Comprehensive reviews on CSSA should cover the mechanism and level of CSSA, the definitions of basic living, and the sufficient subsidy level in maintaining basic and adequate life of the people.
5. Establish a retirement protection covering unpaid workers so that their basic retirement life is guaranteed.

Recommendations

Provide caregiver-oriented support services, enhance family functioning and provide protection for younger people

1. Aiming at alleviating the unfavourable employment situations born by women, and caregivers are mainly women nowadays, who are employed mainly as part-time and casual workers, the Council proposes, in addition to providing caregiver allowance, that the government should provide caregiver-oriented support services.
2. Support families with special needs to restore and maintain the functioning of families. For example, the government should promote the model of co-parenting and strengthen related policies and services to support separating and divorced couples.
3. Setting up of authority in settling alimony for divorced couples to ensure stable family income for basic living of younger people of the family.

Strengthening direct services for child and youth protection

1. Increase the number of school social workers to 2 for prevention and alleviation of students mental health issues so that school social workers would have more space to provide groupwork, activities and peer support network to outreach and identify students in need, and thus provide immediate support to them.
2. Increase Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Service.
3. Specific task force should be set up under the Youth Development Committee in dealing with the causes of stress and provide suggestions to related education policies.
4. Review on the existing service gaps of Comprehensive Child Development Services to provide better protection to abused children

Acknowledgement (in alphabetical order)

- Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department
- Census and Statistics Department
- Civil Service Bureau
- Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau
- Customs and Excise Department
- Department of Health
- Education Bureau
- Home Affairs Bureau
- Hong Kong Police Force
- Hospital Authority
- Hong Kong Housing Authority & Housing Department
- Immigration Department
- Inland Revenue Department
- Insurance Authority
- Judiciary
- Labour Department
- Legal Aid Department
- Leisure and Cultural Services Department
- Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority
- Office of Communications Authority
- Registration and Electoral Office
- Security Bureau
- Social Welfare Department
- Transport Department
- Water Supplies Department

Appendix: Indexes of negative development

Sub-index – Arts & Entertainment (2006 – 2016)

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
Number of buildings and archaeological sites declared as monuments (+)	81	86	98	101	108	114
No. films produced locally (+)	51	67	54	52	52	61
No. of books and magazines first published in HK (+)	28,766	27,002	26,207	26,524	23,822	23,495
Attendances at museums and performing arts venues managed by the LCSD per 100,000 population (+) * *	84,540	83,350	82,087	101,501	110,457	80,628

* * In the period of statistical years (2014-2016), The Hong Kong Arts Museum and the Exhibition Halls of the Space Theatre of the Hong Kong Space Museum have been closed for renovation.

Sub-index – Sports and Recreation (2006 – 2016)

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
No. of public sporting facilities (+)	2460	2476	2490	2562	2606	2635
Average utilization rate of public sporting facilities (+)	74.25	78.02	74.72	77.76	80.58	79.88
Size of delegation participating in major games (+) * *	281	34	396	86	659	75

* * The figure is affected by whether there are international sports competitions in specific year, e.g. the Asian Games.

Sub-index – Personal Safety (2006 – 2016)

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
Reported food poisoning cases per 100,000 population (-)	60.43	36.61	15.03	21.38	15.69	14.78
Number of occupational fatalities per 100,000 workers (-)	5.24	4.98	5.04	5.18	5.42	5.18
Number traffic fatalities per 100,000 population (-)	2.10	2.32	1.66	1.68	1.38	1.80

Sub-index – Science & Technology (2006 – 2016)

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
Number of patents granted to HK entities (residents + non-residents) (+)	5583	4436	5878	5550	6454	6183
Number of scientific publications in refereed publications (+)	10081	10465	12210	13758	13758	13758

Sub-index – Environmental Quality (2006 – 2016)

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
Percentage of gazetted beaches ranked as good quality/fair (+)	82.9	82.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Per capita area of public open space (sq. meters) (+)	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.7
Per capita domestic units fresh water consumption (-)	74.8	74.4	72.0	70.6	71.0	73.2
Percentage of municipal solid waste recycled (+)	45.6	48.8	51.9	38.9	36.5	33.6

Population Groups – “Elderly”

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
Percentage of persons aged 65+ in low income households (-)	35.9	35.4	31.9	33.6	31.5	31.9
Years of life expectation at age 65 (+)	20.55	20.50	21.00	21.45	21.80	22.15
Percentage of aged 65 and over with secondary educational attainment (+)	25	26.9	29.6	33.9	37.5	40.2
Turn out rate of elderly voting in most recent DB election (+)	48.2	44.6	44.6	49.66	49.66	54.35
Percentage of elderly as members of centres for the elderly (+)	16.94	15.86	14.99	14.92	14.44	13.07
Percentage of elderly aged 65+ living alone (-)	14.9	15	15.2	14.7	15.2	15.9
Elderly suicide rate per 100,000 (-)	33.67	25.88	25.98	20.30	23.03	22.19