

# HKCSS Social Cohesion Indicators



The Hong Kong Council of Social Service

2004

# Table of Content

<b>1. INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2. FRAMEWORK.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3. SELECTION CRITERIA .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>4. HKCSS SOCIAL COHESION INDICATORS.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>5. DATA GAPS AND OTHER (AD-HOC) STUDY FINDINGS TO FILL THE GAPS.....</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>6. SOCIAL COHESION IN HONG KONG SINCE 1986.....</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>69</b>

## **1. Introduction**

There has been a growing concern about the polarizing effects of the numerous political, social and economic crises Hong Kong has been facing in recent years on the state of social cohesion in Hong Kong. Social cohesion is not only a desirable end in itself, but it is also widely believed that social cohesion will be an important factor for Hong Kong to deal successfully with the challenges presented by the complex political, social and economic consequences arising from fast globalization, economic restructuring, structural unemployment, and demographic changes.

This report proposes a core set of measurable statistical social indicators to measure, monitor and evaluate change in the different dimensions of the state of social cohesion in Hong Kong over time. In particular, it aims to consolidate relevant data that have been maintained by the Hong Kong Council of Social Service (HKCSS) for its Social Development Index (SDI) Databank and draw on other data from other publicly available sources to supplement SDI data. It is hoped that the social cohesion indicators can serve as a warning system for problems and crises of social cohesion in Hong Kong through the monitoring of positive and negative changes of their values over time.

Section 2 provides a working definition of Social Cohesion and outlines a framework for its measurement. Section 3 lists seven criteria for the selection of indicators. Section 4 describes one by one the definition and the recent trend of the twenty eights indicators. Section 5 identifies data gaps left by our set of indicators and examines relevant findings from recent local studies to fill the gap. To conclude the report, Section 6 briefly summarizes the state of Social Cohesion in Hong Kong since 1986, based on observations from the set of HKCSS social cohesion indicators.

## **2. Framework**

There has been much discussion about the concept of Social Cohesion, but no consensus definition of the concept has emerged. For example, Jeannotte (2000) found that while the concept was frequently invoked in their policy agenda and the term was quoted widely in their policy documents, the European Union, the World Bank and the Council of Europe had never explicitly defined the concept or provided a working definition of it.

In fact, after reviewing the literature on Social Cohesion, Beauvais and Jenson (2002) found that different authors often had made different choices about the definitions. They were able to identify five constituent elements present in this wide array of definitions. The five constituent elements were:

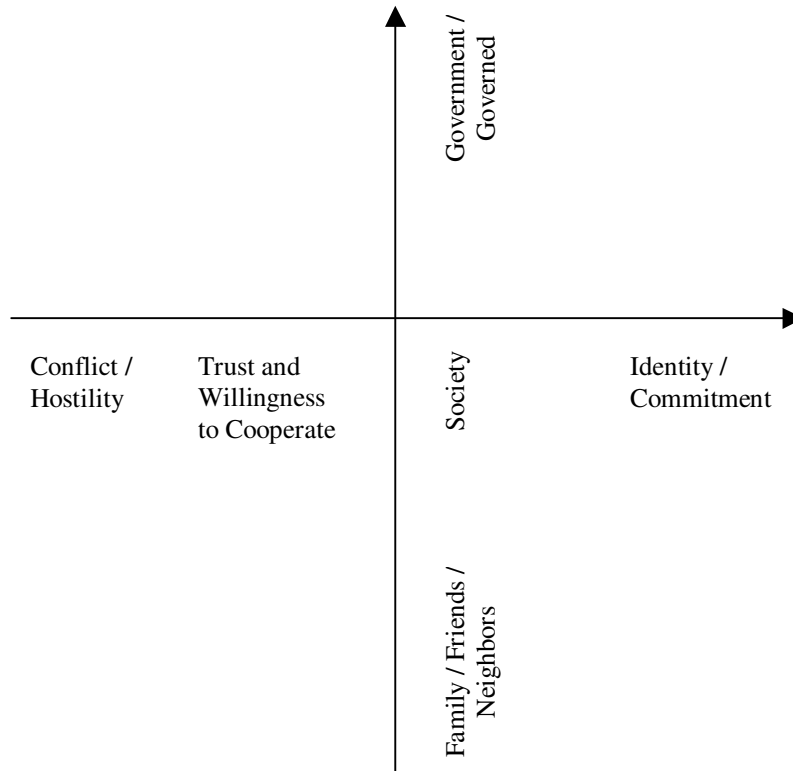
1. Common values and a civic culture
2. Social order and social control
3. Social solidarity and reductions in wealth disparities
4. Social networks and social capital, and
5. Territorial belonging and identity.

More recently, Chan, Chan and To (2003) considered the approaches to defining the concept and found that most existing definitions were either too broad in scope or missing in essential elements, resulting in a loss of their analytical value. They set out two key criteria for a good definition, namely, it had to be narrow in scope and it had to be close to ordinary usage. They then proceeded to propose a simpler and more intuitive definition: “a state of affairs concerning both the vertical and the horizontal interactions among members of society as characterized by a set of attitudes and norms that includes trust, a sense of belonging and the willingness to participate and help, as well as their behavioral manifestations.”

For this project, we follow along the same line as Chan, Chan and To; in particular, the intuitive and ordinary usage aspect. For us, Social Cohesion is understood as the extent to which people in a society are “glued together.” More specifically, we take it as follows:

“Social cohesion is a state of affairs of a society which is characterized by the absence of hostility, conflict and other forms of antagonism, and the presence of trust, commitment and willingness to cooperate, as manifested in activities such as association, cooperation and participation, between different members and groups in the society, and between the government and the governed.”

In particular, three main dimensions of Social Cohesion (Conflict / Hostility, Trust and Willingness to Cooperate) and three levels of social relations (Bonding: Family / Friends / Neighbors, Bridging: Society and Linking: Government / Governed



### 3. Selection Criteria

Indicator is a manifest variable that correlates strongly with a latent variable. For this project, the following seven criteria were used to select indicators for the nine abstract constructs of social cohesion as classified by the three levels and the three dimensions of the afore-said framework.

#### *Validity*

The indicator measures a specific and important aspect of social cohesion. Its relevance to Social Cohesion is unambiguous.

#### *Reliability*

The indicator can be measured accurately and precisely.

#### *Availability*

The indicator is available regularly (preferably annually, but at least every two years) and publicly. The public users can easily access information on the methodology for constructing the indicator so as to determine for themselves the validity and reliability of the data.

### *Acceptability*

The indicator is understandable to the public users, in terms of both its meaning and its relevance to the measurement of social cohesion.

### *Size*

Given the multi-level and multi-dimensional nature of social cohesion, a single index number may not be appropriate, or useful, in pinpointing the problem areas. The construction of a single index number for social cohesion is therefore not considered at this juncture. The number of indicators in the set should however be kept manageable and tractable.

### *Comprehensiveness*

Subject to availability, the set of indicators should cover every level and every dimension of social cohesion outlined in the afore-said framework.

### *Congruence*

To monitor the social development in Hong Kong, HKCSS already maintains approximately 400 social, political and economic indicators in its SDI Databank. In choosing indicators for this project, consistency with the relevant indicators in the SDI Databank is considered. As far as possible, indicators already in the SDI Databank are selected.

Based on these seven criteria, relevant indicators are drawn from the HKCSS SDI Databank for each dimension-social relation as outlined in the afore-said framework. However, since SDI Databank contains mainly objective indicators, subjective indicators for Trust, Identity and Commitment, as well as objective indicators for areas not adequately covered by indicators in SDI Databank, have to be drawn elsewhere. Most are drawn from indicators maintained by the Public Opinion Programme of the University of Hong Kong. Those indicators are chosen for their territory-wide coverage, frequent updates and public availability and easy accessibility of the data itself and the description of the methodology of data collection.

In total, twenty-eight indicators are included. The definition and the recent trend of each indicator are described in the following section.

#### **4. HKCSS Social Cohesion Indicators**

##### Bonding: Family/Friends/Neighbors

1. SDI Family Solidarity Sub-Index
2. Ratio of Divorces to Marriages (in %)
3. Reported Domestic Violence Cases per 100,000 Households
4. Marriages per 100,000 Persons Aged 15 or Above

##### Bridging: Community/Society

5. SDI Crime and Public Safety Sub-Index
6. Violent Crimes per 100,000 Persons
7. Non-violent Crimes per 100,000 Persons
8. Percentage of Population Reporting Being Victimized by Violent Crimes
9. Corruption Crime Convictions per 100,000 Persons
10. Civil Cases (Less Divorce Jurisdiction) per 100,000 Persons
11. Reported Cases of Diversity-related Social Conflict (Sex and Sexual Orientation, Disability, and Family Status) per 100,000 Persons
12. Adult Suicides per 100,000 Persons Aged 20 or Above
13. SDI Civil Society Sub-Index
14. Tax-exempted Charitable Institutions and Trusts
15. Ratio of Private Charitable Donations to GDP (in %)
16. Ratio of Private Charitable Donations to Government Subventions (in %)
17. Percentage of Work Force Affiliated with Trade Unions
18. Annual Volunteer Service Hours Per Capita
19. Rating on Credibility of News Media
20. Golin/Harris Trust in Business Index
21. Rating on Strength of Hong Kong Citizen Identity

##### Linking: Government/Governed

22. Complaints Lodged with Office of Ombudsman per 100,000 Persons
23. SDI Political Participation Sub-Index
24. Turnout Rate in Most Recent District Board/Council Election (in %)
25. Ratio of District Board/Council Candidates to District Board/Council Offices
26. Percentage of District Board/Council Candidates with Political Party Affiliations
27. Percentage of Adults Expressing Trust in the Hong Kong Government
28. Percentage of Adults Expressing Satisfaction with Performance of the Members of the Legislative Council

*Bonding: Family, Friends and Neighbors >  
 Conflict and Association/Participation/Cooperation >*

Indicator: **SDI Family Solidarity Sub-index (Year 2000 = 100)**

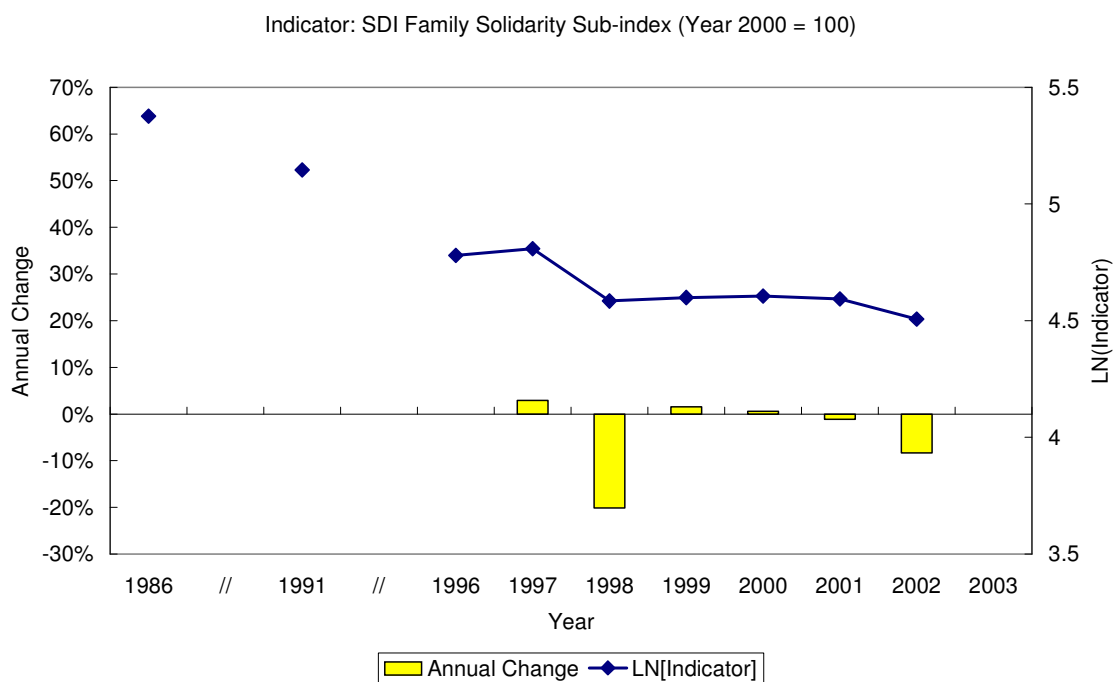
Source: The Hong Kong Council of Social Service's Social Development Index Data Bank

Frequency: Yearly

Data:

1986	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
216	172	119	123	98	99	100	99	91	N/A

N/A = Not Available



*LN(Indicator) = Natural Logarithm of the Indicator*



## About the Indicator

SDI Family Solidarity Sub-index is chosen as an indicator to measure the level of conflict, association and cooperation at the family level. It is one of the fourteen sub-indices that comprise the basic Social Development Index (SDI) developed by the Hong Kong Council of Social Service (HKCSS)<sup>1</sup>.

The Sub-index itself is a weighted average of three social indicators on the formation and dissolution of, as well as the conflicts within, families in Hong Kong. The three indicators (and their SDI 2002 weights) are as follows:

1. Ratio of Divorces to Marriages in Percentage (0.95); and
2. Reported Domestic Violence Cases per 100,000 Households (0.95).
3. Marriages per 100,000 Persons Aged 15 or Above (0.70);

For our purpose, year 2000 is the base year (with value at 100)<sup>2</sup>. A lower value of the indicator reflects either a higher level of conflict within families or a lower level of association between members of society as manifested in less stable families, or both, and hence, *ceteris paribus*, a less cohesive society at the family level.

## Observations

For the period from 1986 to 2002, the SDI Family Solidarity Sub-index was the worst performing sub-index among the fourteen SDI sub-indices. The indicator started in 1986 from a period high (among the examined time points) of 216 and dropped by 58% in 16 years – i.e. an annualized rate of 5.3% – to a period low (among the examined time points) of 91 in 2002. Between the years 1996 and 2002, there was an especially significant drop of 20% in 1998, and a stable interval from 1999 to 2001, before another drop of more than 8% to the period low in 2002.

For the years before and including 1998, two component indicators, namely Ratio of Divorces to Marriages and Marriages per 100,000 Persons Aged 15 or Above, contributed to the Sub-index's downward movement. However, in the recent couple of years, the component indicator, Reported Domestic Violence Cases per 100,000 Households, seemed to replace the other two as the main contributor of its decline.

---

<sup>1</sup> Information on the SDI can be found in HKCSS, *Social Development in Hong Kong: the Unfinished Agenda* (Hong Kong, 2000), and HKCSS, *Social Development Index 2002 and Review of Social Development 1997-2002* (Hong Kong, 2002). The SDI is released biennially. As of April 2004, the latest release is SDI 2002; SDI 2004 is scheduled for the summer of 2004.

<sup>2</sup> For both SDI 2000 and SDI 2002, the base year is 1991.

*Bonding: Family, Friends and Neighbors >  
Conflict >*

Indicator: **Ratio of Divorces to Marriages (in %)**

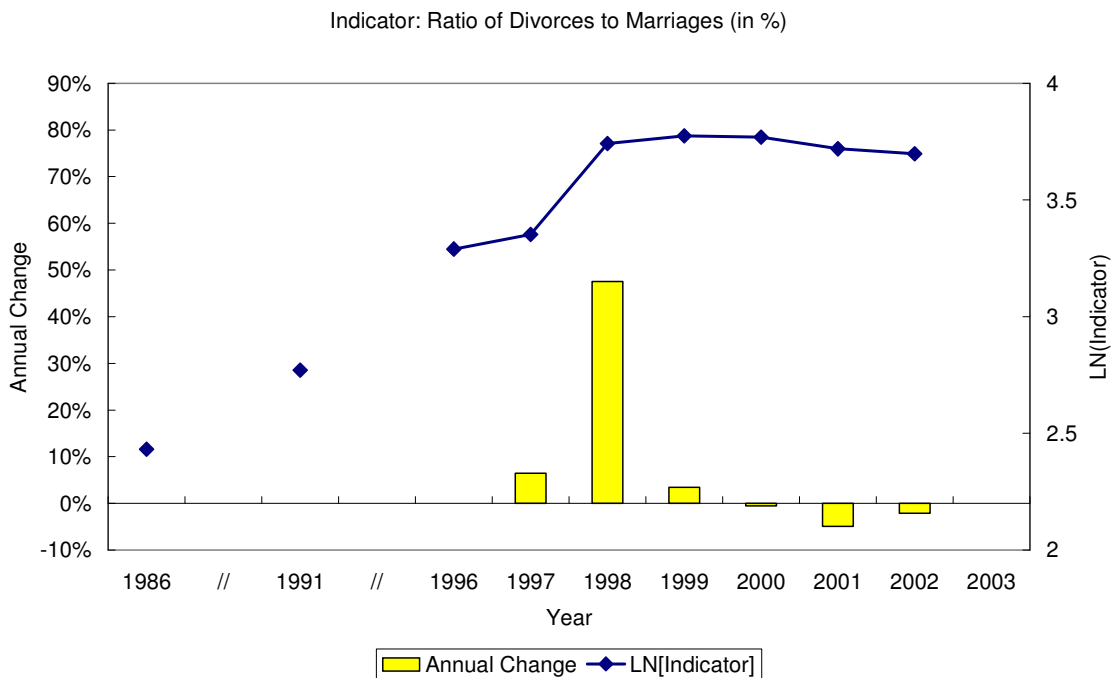
Source: The Hong Kong Council of Social Service's Social Development Index Data Bank

Frequency: Yearly

Data:

1986	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
11.4	16.0	26.8	28.6	42.2	43.6	43.4	41.2	40.4	N/A

*N/A = Not Available*



*LN(Indicator) = Natural Logarithm of the Indicator*

## **About the Indicator**

Ratio of Divorces to Marriages (in %) is one of the three component indicators that comprise the SDI Family Solidarity Sub-index. The ratio represents the total number of divorce decrees granted in a given year as a percentage of the number of newly registered marriages in that same year. It does not represent the proportion of all marriages that end in divorce in a given year, or the percentage of divorced households in Hong Kong.

A higher value of this indicator would contribute to a lower value of the SDI Family Solidarity Sub-index, reflecting less stable families in Hong Kong and hence, *ceteris paribus*, a less cohesive society at the family level.

## **Observations**

For the period from 1986 to 2002, Ratio of Divorces to Marriages (in %) was the worst performing component indicator among the three component indicators of the SDI Family Solidarity Sub-index. It rose from a period low (among the examined time points) of 11.4% in 1986 to 40.4% in 2002; that was a rise of almost 255% in 16 years, or an annualized growth rate of 8.2%. Between the years 1996 and 2002, the ratio surpassed the 40% mark and reached its period high (among the examined time points) in 1998, with a significant increase of 47% from the previous year. It was then stabilized, while still staying above 40% during the remaining period.

*Bonding: Family, Friends and Neighbors >  
Conflict >*

Indicator: **Reported Domestic Violence Cases per 100,000 Households**

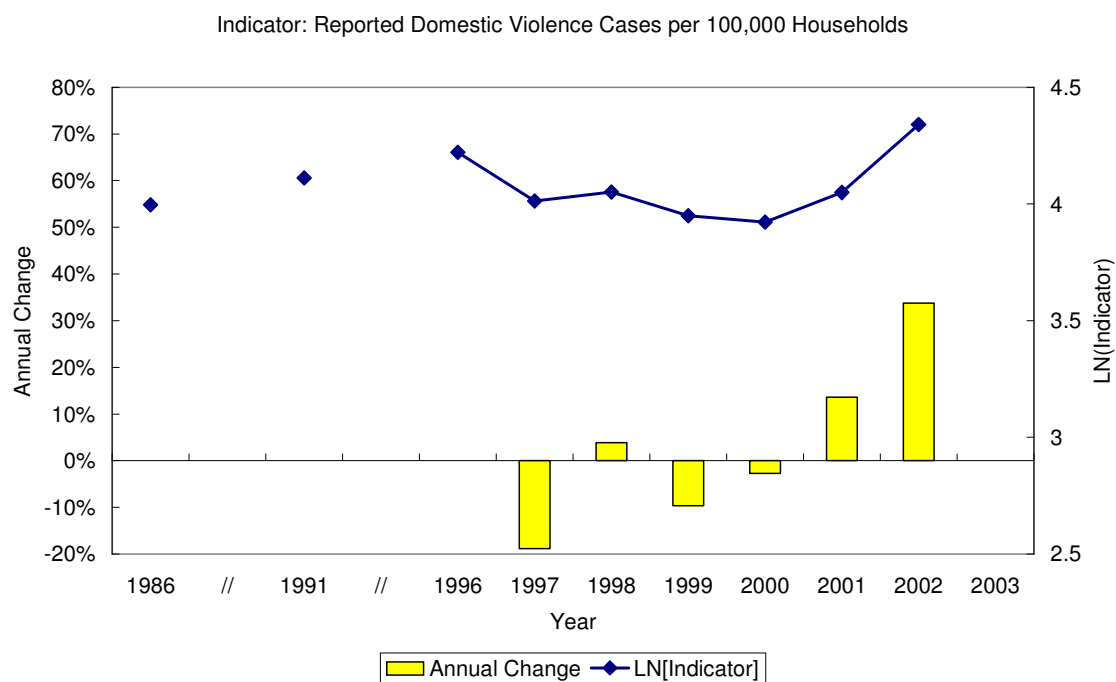
Source: The Hong Kong Council of Social Service's Social Development Index Data Bank

Frequency: Yearly

Data:

1986	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
54.4	61.0	68.1	55.3	57.5	51.9	50.5	57.4	76.7	N/A

*N/A = Not Available*



*LN(Indicator) = Natural Logarithm of the Indicator*

## **About the Indicator**

Reported Domestic Violence Cases per 100,000 Households is one of the three component indicators that comprise the SDI Family Solidarity Sub-index. The indicator includes both non-crime cases and crime cases related to domestic violence and reported to the Police. Non-crime cases include miscellaneous reports of common assault, family dispute, telephone nuisance, request for assistance etc. Crime cases include sexual assault, homicide, wounding, criminal damage and criminal intimidation.

A higher value of this indicator would contribute to a lower value of the SDI Family Solidarity Sub-index, reflecting more conflicts within families and hence, *ceteris paribus*, a less cohesive society at the family level.

## **Observations**

For the period from 1986 to 2002, Reported Domestic Violence Cases per 100,000 Households rose by almost 41% in 16 years (or an annualized rate of 2.2%), from 54.4 per 100,000 households in 1986 to a period high (among the examined time points) of 70.6 per 100,000 households. Between the years 1996 and 2000, the rate was in decline; hitting a period low (among the examined time points) of 50.5 cases per 100,000 households from 68.1 per 100,000 households. A noticeably large drop was seen in 1997, when the rate was more than 18% than that in 1997. But after 2000, it rose again and at a more rapid pace than ever. It started from the period low and reached a period high (among the examined time points) of 76.7 cases per 100,000 households in 2003, climbing at an annualized rate of 23.2%.

*Bonding: Family, Friends and Neighbors >  
 Association/Participation/Cooperation >*

Indicator: **Marriages per 100,000 Persons Aged 15 or Above**

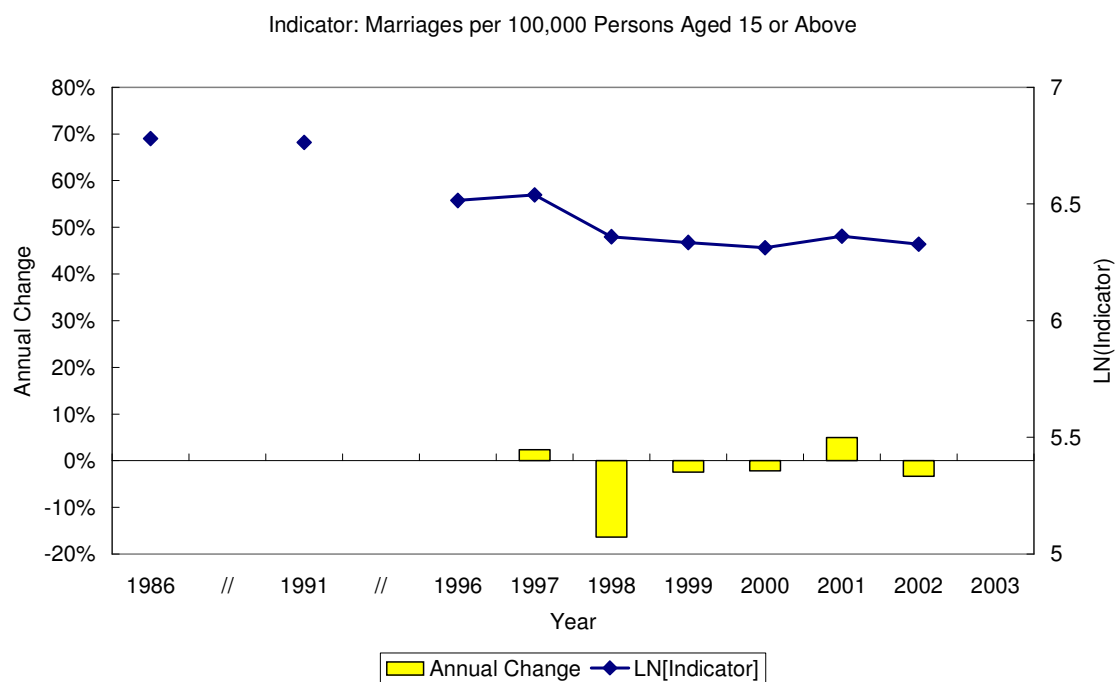
Source: The Hong Kong Council of Social Service's Social Development Index Data Bank

Frequency: Yearly

Data:

1986	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
880	866	675	691	578	564	552	579	560	N/A

N/A = Not Available



*LN(Indicator) = Natural Logarithm of the Indicator*

## **About the Indicator**

Marriages per 100,000 Persons Aged 15 or Above is one of the three component indicators that comprise the SDI Family Solidarity Sub-index. The indicator refers to the number of newly registered marriages per 100,000 persons aged 15 and over, based on mid-year estimate of population.

A lower value of this indicator would contribute to a lower value of the SDI Family Solidarity Sub-index, reflecting a lower level of willingness of Hong Kong people to commit to long-term formal relationship, and hence, *ceteris paribus*, a less cohesive society at the family level.

## **Observations**

For the period from 1986 to 2002, there was a steady decline in Marriages per 100,000 Persons Aged 15 or Above. The rate fell by almost 36% in 16 years (or an annualized rate of 2.8%), from a period high (among the examined time points) of 880 per 100,000 persons aged 15 or above in 1986 to 560 per 100,000 households, second lowest figure (among the examined time points) during the period. However, a large portion of the decline in number occurred before 1998. After the 16% drop in 1998, the number stabilized, staying pretty close to the 560 mark.

*Bridging: Community and Society >  
Conflict >*

Indicator: **SDI Crime and Public Safety Sub-index (Year 2000 = 100)**

Source: The Hong Kong Council of Social Service's Social Development Index Data Bank

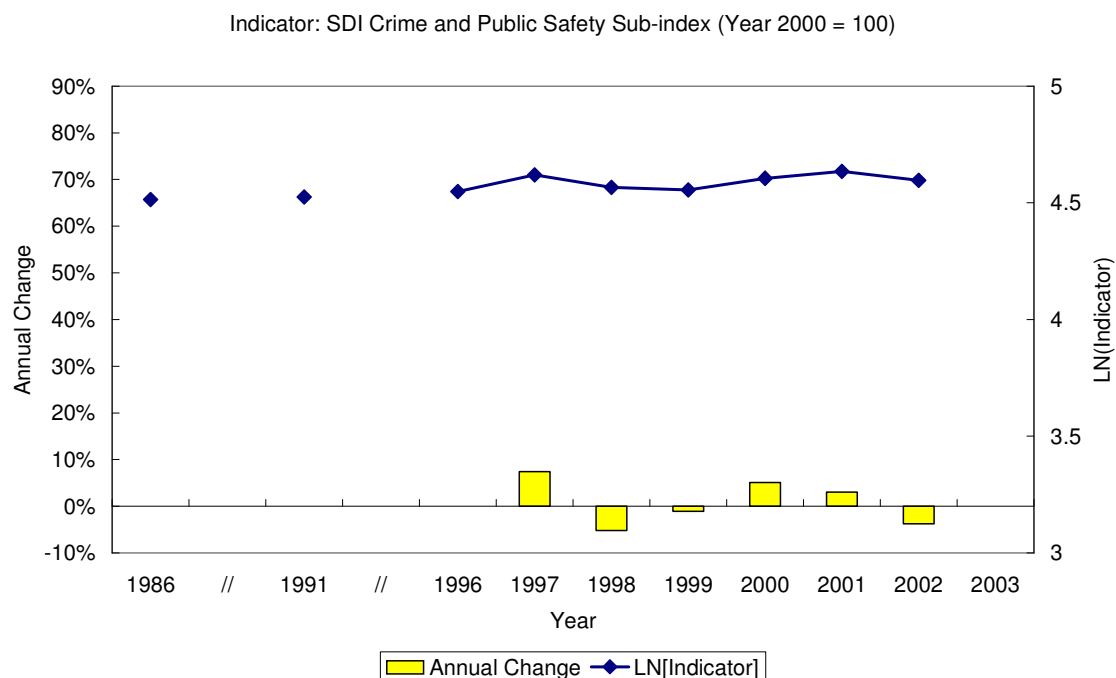
Frequency: Yearly

Data:

1986	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
91	92	94	101*	96	95*	100*	103*	99*	N/A

*N/A = Not Available*

*\* Figures on the component indicator, Percentage of Population Being Victimized by Violent Crimes, were not available for those years. Figure for 1998 on that indicator is used as a proxy.*



*LN(Indicator) = Natural Logarithm of the Indicator*



## **About the Indicator**

The SDI Crime and Public Safety Sub-index is chosen to indicate the level of social conflicts as manifested in criminal activities at the societal level. Pervasiveness of such social conflicts is linked to the loss of shared values and more specifically loss of the sense of hope, trust and reciprocity associated with social cohesion, and which in turn inhibits the formation of social relations among members of society. It is also one of the fourteen sub-indices that comprise the basic Social Development Index (SDI).

The Sub-index itself is a weighted average of indicators on crime rates of Hong Kong. The four indicators (and their SDI 2002 weights) are as follows:

1. Violent Crimes per 100,000 Persons (1.00);
2. Non-violent Crimes per 100,000 Persons (0.50);
3. Percentage of Population Being Victimized by Violent Crimes (0.70)
4. Corruption Crime Convictions per 100,000 Persons (0.50).

For our purpose, year 2000 is the base year with value at 100. In general, a lower value of this indicator reflects a higher level of crime-related social conflicts and hence, *ceteris paribus*, a less cohesive society at the societal level.

## **Observations**

For the period from 1986 to 2002, the SDI Crime and Public Safety Sub-index recorded only a middling performance among the fourteen SDI sub-indexes. The indicator rose by about 9% in 16 years (i.e. an annualized rate of 0.5%), from a period low (among the examined time points) of 91 in 1986 to 99 in 2002. The range of the Sub-index (among the examined time points) during the period was only 12 index points. A period high (among the examined time points) of 103 occurred in 2001.

For the years since 1998, figures on one of the component indicators, namely Percentage of Population Being Victimized by Violent Crimes, were not available and the figure for 1998 was used as a proxy.

*Bridging: Community and Society >  
Conflict >*

Indicator: **Violent Crimes per 100,000 Persons**

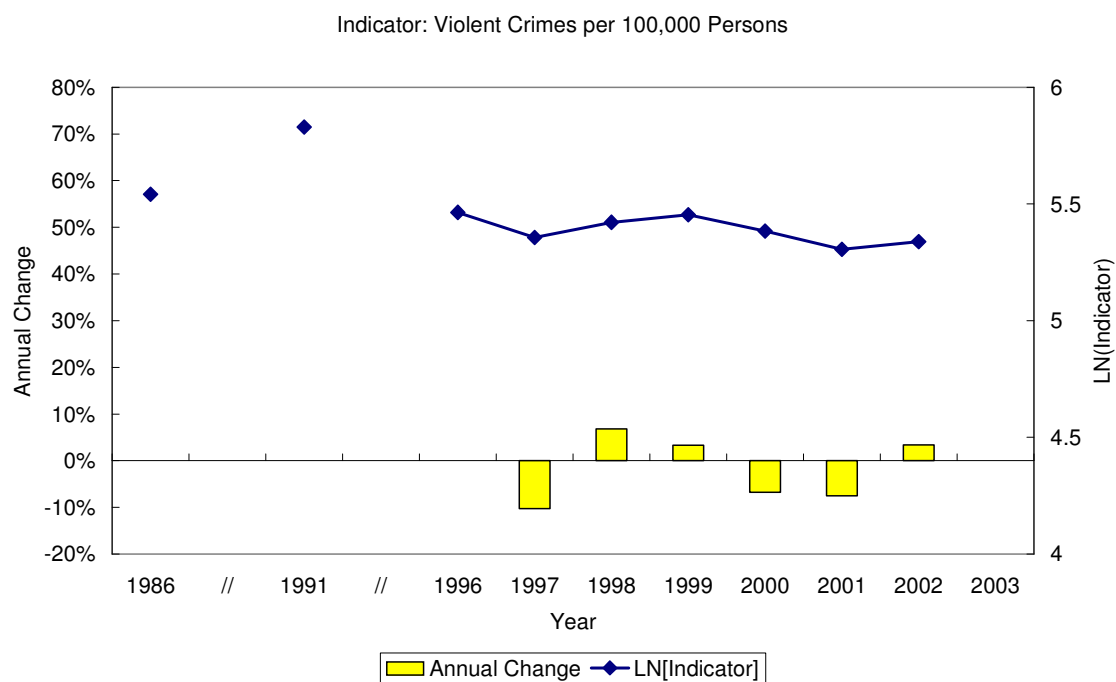
Source: The Hong Kong Council of Social Service's Social Development Index Data Bank

Frequency: Yearly

Data:

1986	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
255	340	236	212	226	234	218	202	208	N/A

*N/A = Not Available*



*LN(Indicator) = Natural Logarithm of the Indicator*

## **About the Indicator**

Violent Crimes per 100,000 Persons is one of the four component indicators that comprise the SDI Crime and Public Safety Sub-index. The indicator refers to violent crime cases reported to the Police per 100,000 persons, based on mid-year estimate of population.

A higher value of this indicator would contribute to a lower value of the SDI Crime and Public Safety Sub-index, reflecting a higher level of social conflicts as manifested in violent crimes and hence, *ceteris paribus*, a less cohesive society at the societal level.

## **Observations**

For the period from 1986 to 2002, Violent Crimes per 100,000 Persons dropped by 18% in 16 years (i.e. an annualized rate of 1.3%), from 255 per 100,000 persons to 208 per 100,000 persons. A period high (among the examined time points) of 340 per 100,000 persons occurred in 1991 and a period low (among the examined time points) of 202 occurred in 2001. Between the years 1996 and 2002, after falling from the high point in 1991, the indicator fluctuated only with a narrow band. The biggest movement within the interval was a 10% drop in 1997.

*Bridging: Community and Society >  
Conflict >*

Indicator: **Non-violent Crimes per 100,000 Persons**

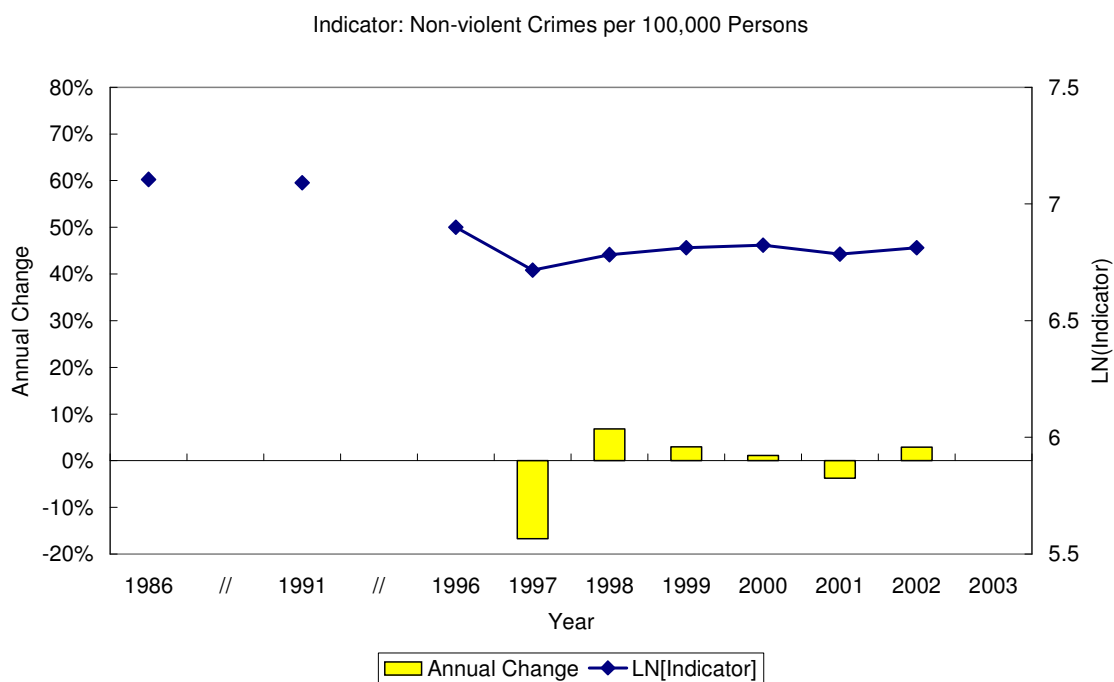
Source: The Hong Kong Council of Social Service's Social Development Index Data Bank

Frequency: Yearly

Data:

1986	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
1,219	1,201	992	826	883	909	919	884	910	N/A

*N/A = Not Available*



*LN(Indicator) = Natural Logarithm of the Indicator*

## **About the Indicator**

Non-violent Crimes per 100,000 Persons is one of the four component indicators that comprise the SDI Crime and Public Safety Sub-index. The indicator refers to non-violent crime cases, such as burglary, theft, fraud, sexual offences, etc, that were reported to the Police per 100,000 persons, based on mid-year estimate of population.

A higher value of this indicator would contribute to a lower value of the SDI Crime and Public Safety Sub-index, reflecting a higher level of social conflicts as manifested in non-violent crimes and hence, *ceteris paribus*, a less cohesive society at the societal level.

## **Observations**

For the period from 1986 to 2002, Non-violent Crimes per 100,000 Persons dropped by 25% in 16 years (i.e. an annualized rate of 1.8%), from a period high (among the examined time points) of 1,219 per 100,000 persons to 910 per 100,000 persons. The more significant drop occurred during the interval from 1986, when the period high occurred, to 1997, when a period low (among the examined time points) of 826 per 100,000 persons was achieved; i.e. a fall of 32% in 11 years. After that, the indicator slowly clawed upward. It reached the 910 mark in 2002 from the low in 1997; i.e. a rise of 10% in 5 years.

*Bridging: Community and Society >  
Conflict >*

Indicator: **Percentage of Population Reporting Being Victimized by Violent Crimes**

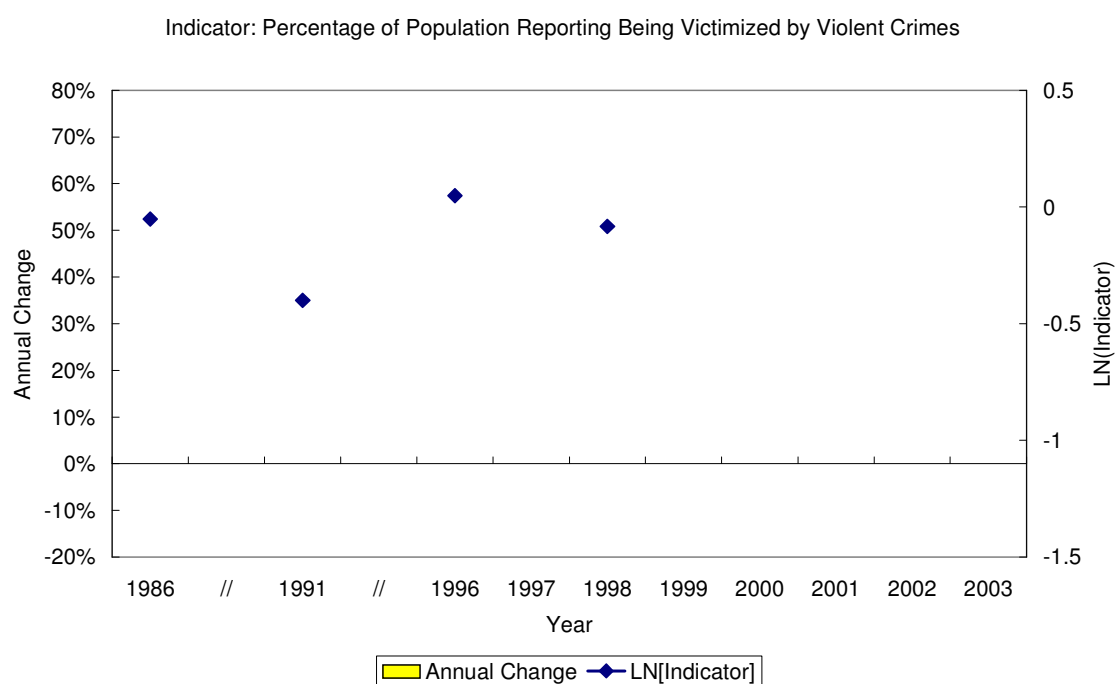
Source: The Hong Kong Council of Social Service's Social Development Index Data Bank

Frequency: Irregularly

Data:

1986	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
0.95	0.67	1.05	N/A	0.92	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*N/A = Not Available*



*LN(Indicator) = Natural Logarithm of the Indicator*

## **About the Indicator**

Percentage of Population Reporting Being Victimized by Violent Crimes is one of the four component indicators that comprise the SDI Crime and Public Safety Sub-index. Figures are obtained from Victimization Surveys conducted periodically by the Census and Statistics Department. Victimization is defined in the survey as the action that makes a person aged 12 and over or a household victimized.

A higher value of this indicator would contribute to a lower value of the SDI Crime and Public Safety Sub-index, reflecting a higher level of social conflicts as manifested in violent crimes and hence, *ceteris paribus*, a less cohesive society at the societal level.

## **Observations**

Figures on Percentage of Population Reporting Being Victimized by Violent Crimes were available up to year 1998. For the period from 1986 to 1998, the percentage fluctuated about the 0.9% mark, with the percentage fell very slightly from 0.95% in 1986 to 0.92% in 1998. Among the examined time points, a low of 0.67% occurred in 1991 and a high of 1.05% occurred in 1996.

*Bridging: Community and Society >  
Conflict >*

Indicator: **Corruption Crime Convictions per 100,000 Persons**

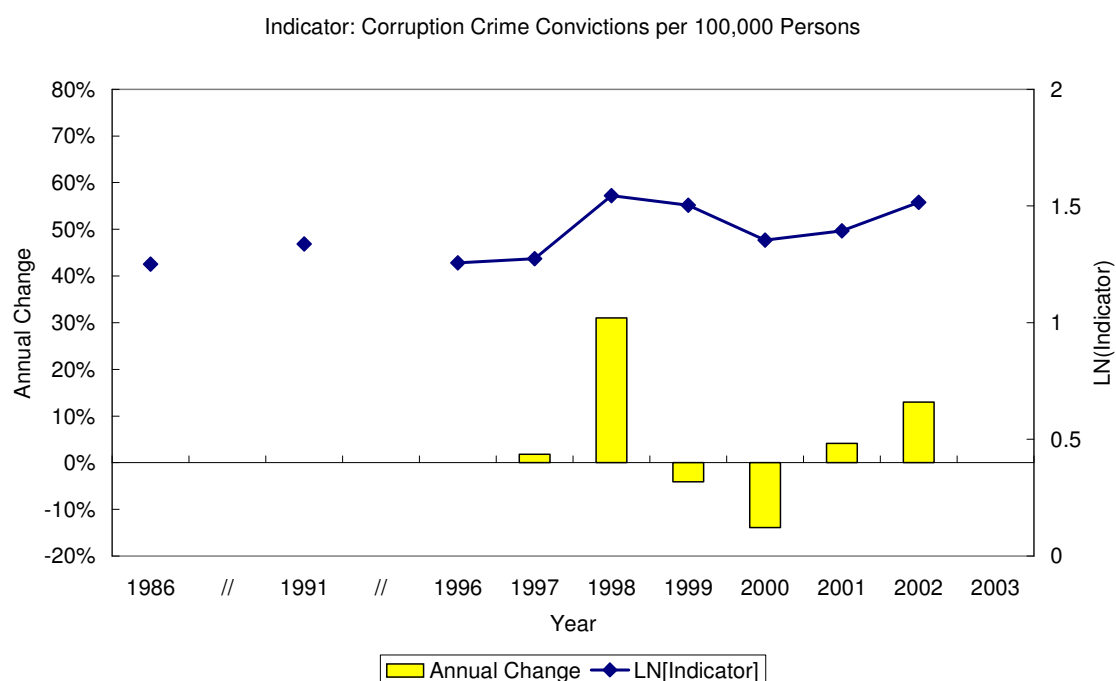
Source: The Hong Kong Council of Social Service's Social Development Index Data Bank

Frequency: Yearly

Data:

1986	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
3.49	3.81	3.51	3.58	4.68	4.49	3.87	4.03	4.55	N/A

*N/A = Not Available*



*LN(Indicator) = Natural Logarithm of the Indicator*



## **About the Indicator**

Corruption Crime Convictions per 100,000 Persons is one of the four component indicators that comprise the SDI Crime and Public Safety Sub-index. The indicator refers the number of persons convicted for corruption crimes (election included) per 100,000 persons, based on mid-year estimate of population.

A higher value of this indicator would contribute to a lower value of the SDI Crime and Public Safety Sub-index, reflecting a higher level of social conflicts as manifested in corruption crimes and hence, *ceteris paribus*, a less cohesive society at the societal level.

## **Observations**

For the period from 1986 to 2002, Corruption Crime Convictions per 100,000 Persons rose by 30% in 16 years (i.e. an annualized rate of 1.7%), from a period low (among the examined time points) of 3.49 per 100,000 persons to 4.55 per 100,000 persons. There was a sudden jump of more than 30% to a period high (among the examined time points) of 4.68 per 100,000 persons in 1998. And in spite of a fall of more than 10% in 2000, on the whole, there seemed to be a general upward trend for the indicator during the period.

*Bridging: Community and Society >  
Conflict >*

Indicator: **Civil Cases (Less Divorce Jurisdiction) per 100,000 Persons**

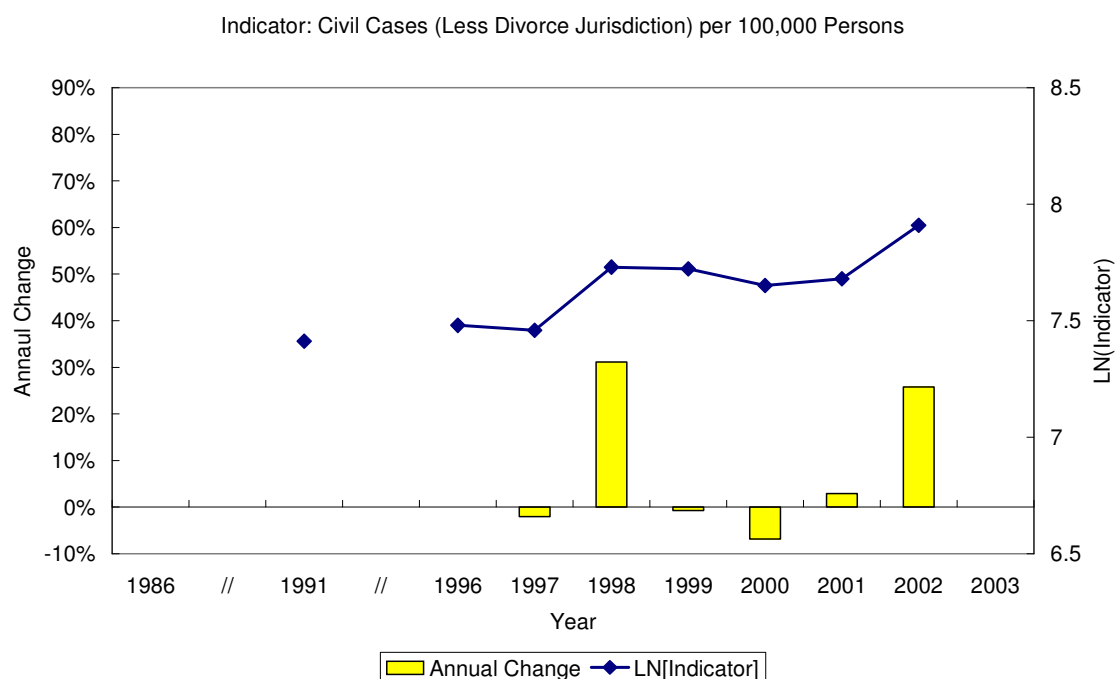
Source: The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government's Hong Kong Annual Digest of Statistics

Frequency: Yearly

Data:

1986	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
N/A	1,656	1,772	1,735	2,275	2,259	2,104	2,165	2,723	N/A

*N/A = Not Available*



*LN(Indicator) = Natural Logarithm of the Indicator*

## **About the Indicator**

Civil Cases (Less Divorce Jurisdiction) per 100,000 Persons is chosen to indicate the level of social conflicts as manifested in litigations against other members of society at the societal level. In a society with a well-developed "rule of law" legal system, pervasiveness of such social conflicts suggests to a certain degree a lack of less costly and more informal dispute resolution mechanisms or people's unwillingness to utilize such mechanisms. These are symptoms of a lack of social cohesion, as shared values and mutual trust associated with social cohesion are the essential elements on which the development of informal dispute resolution depends.

This indicator refers to the number of civil cases filed with different levels of Court in a given year per 100,000 persons, based on mid-year estimate of population. The cases include the following:

1. First instance civil cases filed with the Court of First Instance of the High Court;
2. Civil cases (except divorce jurisdiction cases) filed with the District Court;
3. Cases filed with the Labor Tribunal; and
4. Claims filed with the Small Claims Tribunal.

In general, a higher value of this indicator reflects a lower level of social conflicts as manifested in litigations and hence, *ceteris paribus*, a less cohesive society at the societal level.

## **Observations**

For the period from 1991 to 2002, Civil Cases (Less Divorce Jurisdiction) per 100,000 Persons rose by 64% in 11 years (i.e. an annualized rate of 4.6%), from a period low (among the examined time points) of 1,656 per 100,000 persons to a period high (among the examined time points) of 2,723 per 100,000 persons. There were two big jumps during the period: a 31% jump in 1998 to break the 2,000 mark and a 26% jump to reach the period high. Except for these two jumps, the indicator usually held rather stable at the previous level.

*Bridging: Community and Society >  
Conflict >*

Indicator: **Reported Cases of Diversity-related Social Conflict (Sex and Sexual Orientation, Disability, and Family Status) per 100,000 Persons**

Source: The Hong Kong Council of Social Service's Social Development Index Data Bank

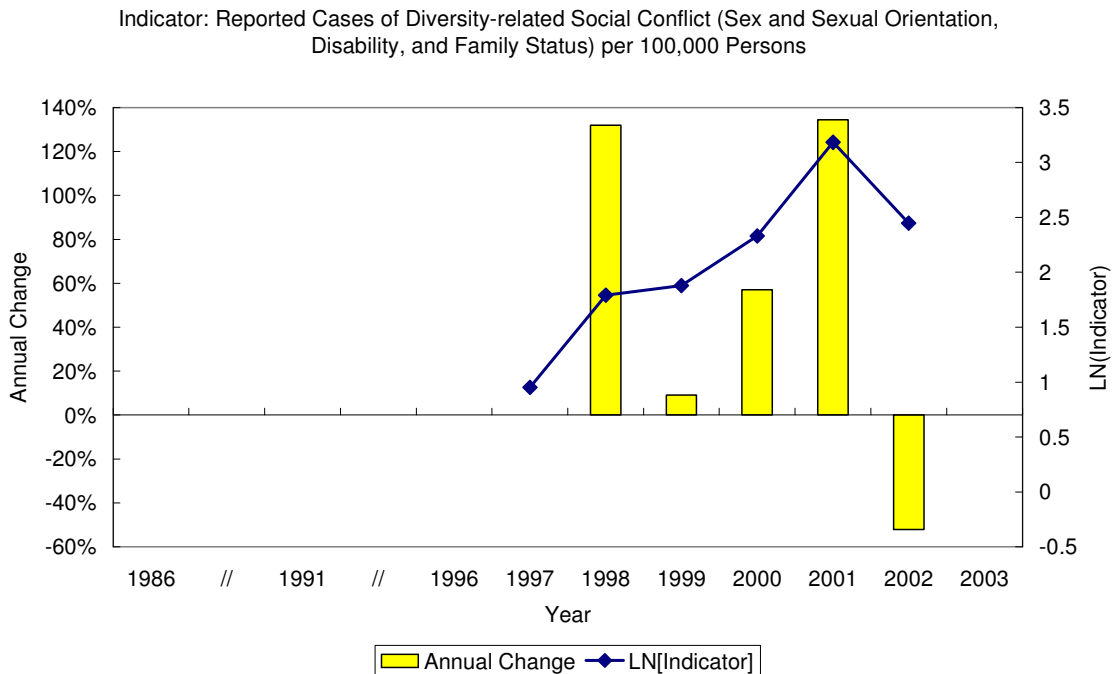
Frequency: Yearly

Data:

1986	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
N/A	N/A	N/A	2.6*	6.0	6.6	10.3	24.1	11.6	N/A

*N/A = Not Available*

*\* Figure for 1997 includes cases handled between September 1996 and December 1997.*



*LN(Indicator) = Natural Logarithm of the Indicator*

## **About the Indicator**

Reported Cases of Diversity-related Social Conflict (Sex and Sexual Orientation, Disability, and Family Status) per 100,000 Persons is chosen to indicate the level of social conflicts as induced by discrimination at the societal level. Discrimination has often been identified as an issue that creates tension and tears apart the social fabric of a society. Pervasiveness of discrimination suggests low level of social cohesion, as it inhibits cooperation and prevents building of shared values and trust between different groups in the society.

This indicator refers to the number of complaints lodged with the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) for investigation and conciliation per 100,000 persons, based on mid-year estimate of population. These complaints were made based on the Sex Discrimination Ordinance (SDO), the Disability Discrimination Ordinance (DDO) and the Family Status Discrimination Ordinance (FSDO). The SDO and DDO were enacted in 1995 and came into operation in 1996, while the FSDO was enacted and came into operation in 1997. There was no mechanism tracking cases related to other types of discrimination.

In general, a higher value of this indicator reflects a lower level of diversity-related social conflicts and hence, *ceteris paribus*, a less cohesive society at the societal level.

## **Observations**

For the period from 1997 to 2002, Reported Cases of Diversity-related Social Conflict (Sex and Sexual Orientation, Disability, and Family Status) per 100,000 Persons rose by 346% in 5 years (i.e. an annualized rate of 34.9%), from a period low (among the examined time points) of 2.6 per 100,000 persons to 11.6 per 100,000 persons. Except for 2002, the indicator recorded a significant growth in each year of the period, reaching a period high (among the examined time points) of 24.1 per 100,000 persons in 2001. It then eased back by more than 50% to the 11.6 level in 2002, still the second highest rate during the period.

*Bridging: Community and Society >  
Conflict >*

Indicator: **Adult Suicides per 100,000 Persons Aged 20 or Above**

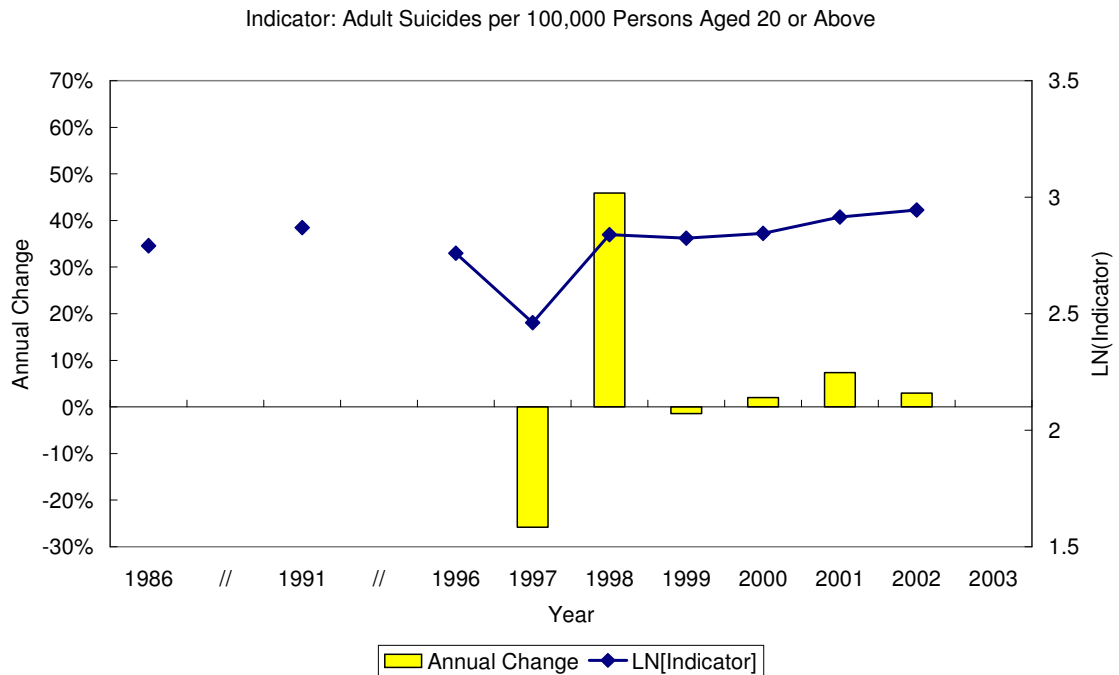
Source: The Hong Kong Council of Social Service's Social Development Index Data Bank

Frequency: Yearly

Data:

1986	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
16.3	17.6	15.8	11.7	17.1	16.9	17.2	18.5	19.0	N/A

*N/A = Not Available*



*LN(Indicator) = Natural Logarithm of the Indicator*

## **About the Indicator**

Adult Suicides per 100,000 Persons Aged 20 or Above is chosen as an indicator of a lack of social integration in people's social relations or the presence of social disorganization, albeit to an extreme degree, at the societal level. While the majority of people experiencing a lack of social cohesion in their relations, there is evidence that suicide rate cannot be explained only by personal characteristics of individuals, but also by the amount of social cohesion in the society.

This indicator refers to the number of suicides committed by persons aged 20 and over per 100,000 persons aged 20 and over, based on mid-year estimate of population. Figures exclude injury undetermined, whether accidentally or purposely inflicted.

In general, a higher value of this indicator reflects a great number of people in society experiencing serious social disorganization and hence, *ceteris paribus*, a less cohesive society at the societal level.

## **Observations**

For the period from 1986 to 2002, Adult Suicides per 100,000 Persons Aged 20 or Above rose by 17% in 16 years (i.e. an annualized rate of 1%), from 16.3 per 100,000 persons aged 20 or above to a period high (among the examined time points) of 19.0 per 100,000 persons aged 20 or above. Except for 1997, when the rate dropped by more than 20% to reach a period low (among the examined time points) of 11.7 persons aged 20 or above, there was a general upward trend for the indicator to reach its period high in 2002.

*Bridging: Community and Society >  
Association/Participation/Cooperation >*

Indicator: **SDI Civil Society Sub-index (Year 2000 = 100)**

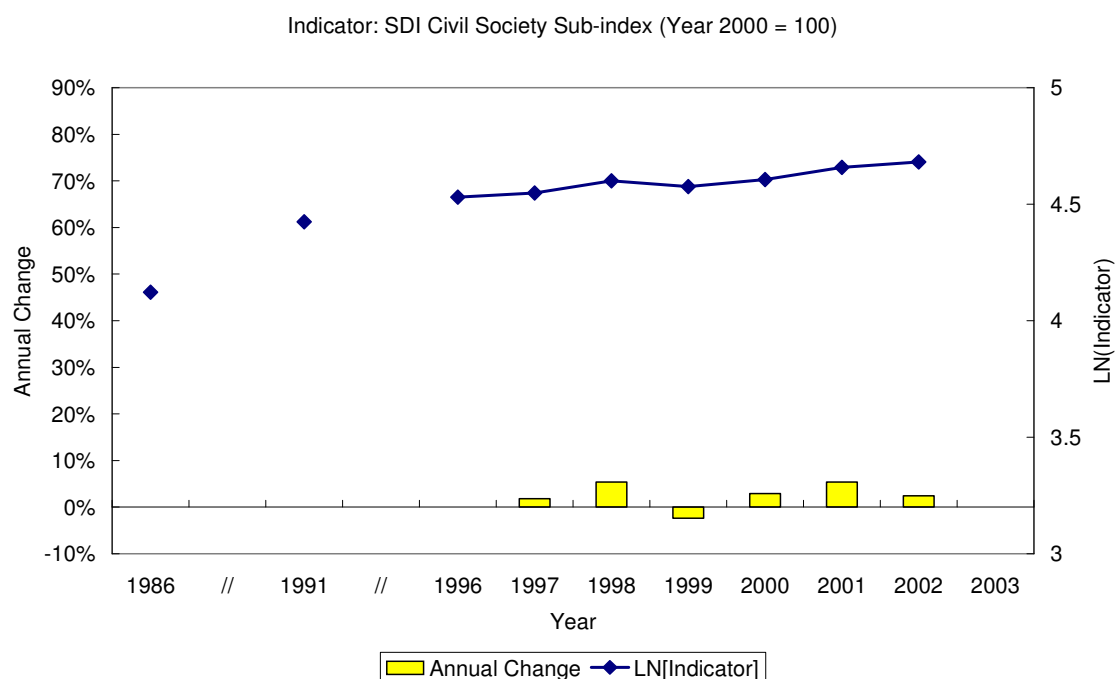
Source: The Hong Kong Council of Social Service's Social Development Index Data Bank

Frequency: Yearly

Data:

1986	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
62	83	93	94	100	97	100	105	108	N/A

*N/A = Not Available*



*LN(Indicator) = Natural Logarithm of the Indicator*



## **About the Indicator**

The SDI Civil Society Sub-index is chosen to indicate the level of association, participation and cooperation among members of society at the societal level. Prevalence of such activities creates an environment conducive to the development of shared values, trust and reciprocity associated with social cohesion. Low level of activities in this regard, on the other hand, indicates a lack of social relations among members of society. The Sub-index is also one of the fourteen sub-indices that comprise the basic Social Development Index (SDI).

The Sub-index itself is a weighted average of indicators on the philanthropic landscape and unionization in Hong Kong. The four indicators (and their SDI 2002 weights) are as follows:

1. Tax-exempted charitable Institutions and Trusts (0.55);
2. Ratio of Private Charitable Donations to Gross Domestic Product in Percentage (0.45);
3. Ratio of Private Charitable Donations to Government Subvention in Percentage (0.40);
4. Percentage of Workforce Affiliated with Trade Unions (0.95).

For our purpose, year 2000 is chosen as the base year, with its value set to 100. In general, a lower value of this indicator reflects a lower level of association, participation and cooperation among members of society and hence, *ceteris paribus*, a less cohesive society at the societal level.

## **Observations**

For the period from 1986 to 2002, the SDI Civil Society Sub-index saw significant net improvement, coming in at seventh place among the fourteen sub-indices of the SDI. The Sub-index rose by 74% in 16 years (i.e. an annualized rate of 3.5%), from a period low (among the examined time points) of 62 to a period high (among the examined time points) of 108. The increase was very steady throughout the whole period, which could be attributed to the steady increase in two of its component indicators, namely Tax-exempted charitable Institutions and Trusts and Ratio of Private Charitable Donations to Gross Domestic Product in Percentage.

*Bridging: Community and Society >  
 Association/Participation/Cooperation >*

Indicator: **Tax-exempted Charitable Institutions and Trusts**

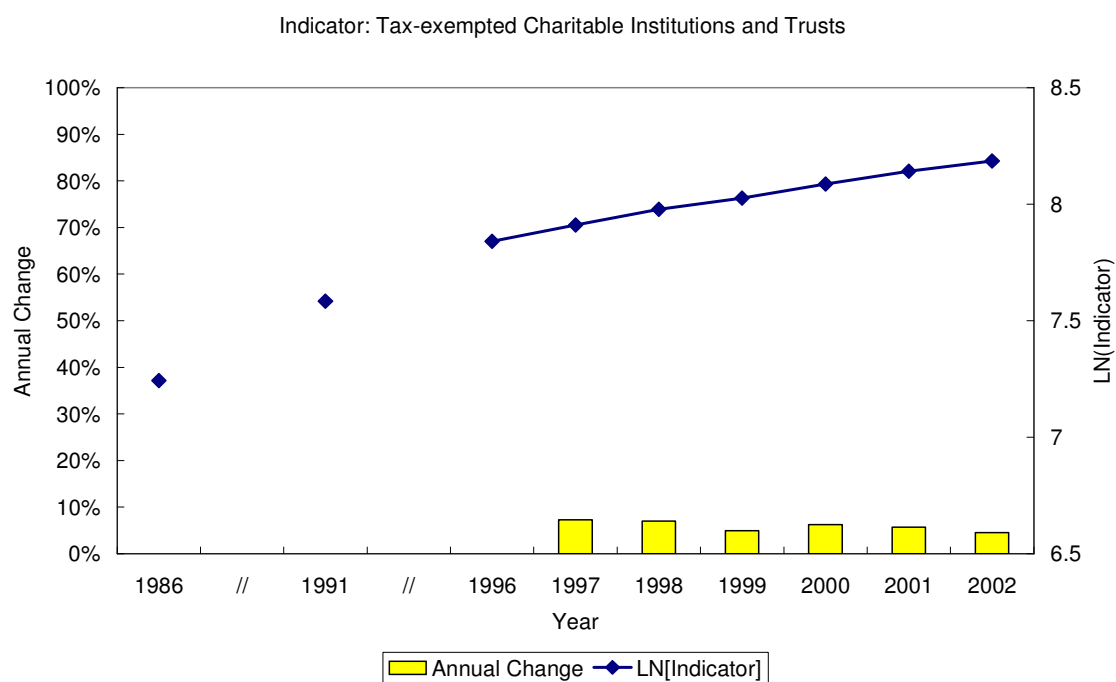
Source: The Hong Kong Council of Social Service's Social Development Index Data Bank

Frequency: Yearly

Data:

1986	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
1,398	1,967	2,542	2,726	2,917	3,060	3,250	3,435	3,589	N/A

*N/A = Not Available*



*LN(Indicator) = Natural Logarithm of the Indicator*

## **About the Indicator**

Tax-exempted Charitable Institutions and Trusts is one of the four component indicators that comprise the SDI Civil Society Sub-index. The indicator refers to the number of charitable institutions and trusts recognized as qualifying for tax exemption as stipulated under s88 of the Inland Revenue Ordinance, as of 31 March of the year.

A lower value of this indicator would contribute to a lower value of the SDI Civil Society Sub-index, reflecting weaker philanthropic inclination of Hong Kong people and hence, *ceteris paribus*, a less cohesive society at the societal level.

## **Observations**

For the period from 1986 to 2002, Tax-exempted Charitable Institutions and Trusts rose by 157% in 16 years (i.e. an annualized rate of 6.1%), from a period low (among the examined time points) of 1,398 to a period high (among the examined time points) of 3,589. The growth rate was kept rather stable throughout the period.

*Bridging: Community and Society >  
Association/Participation/Cooperation >*

Indicator: **Ratio of Private Charitable Donations to GDP (in %)**

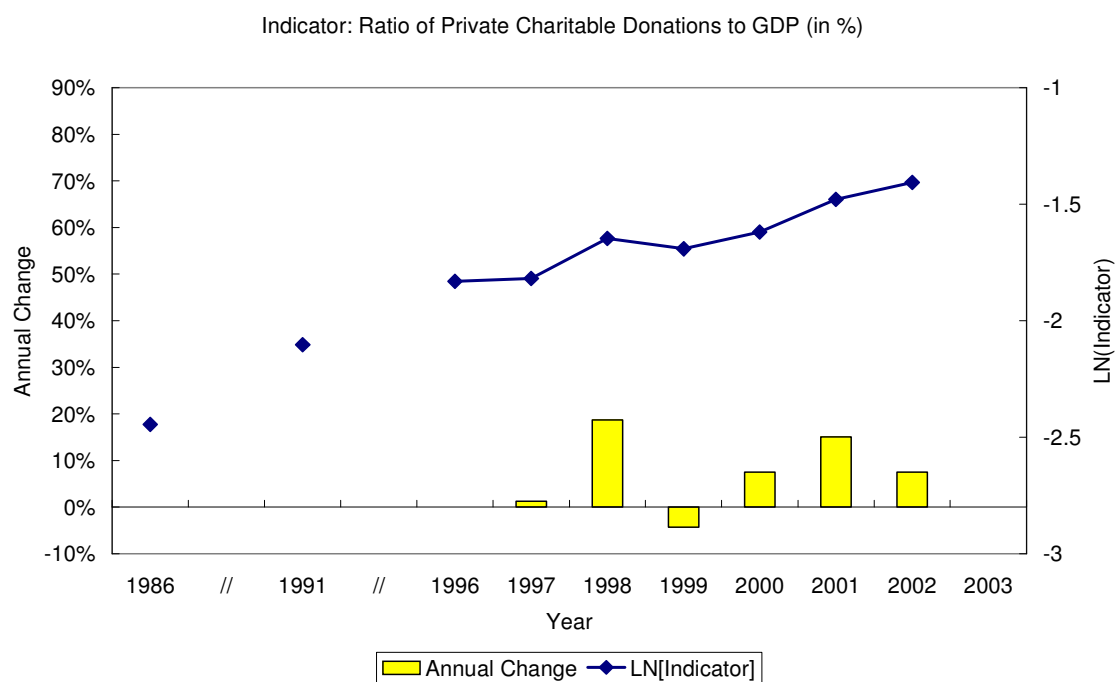
Source: The Hong Kong Council of Social Service's Social Development Index Data Bank

Frequency: Yearly

Data:

1986	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
0.09	0.12	0.16	0.16	0.19	0.18	0.20	0.23	0.24	N/A

*N/A = Not Available*



*LN(Indicator) = Natural Logarithm of the Indicator*

## **About the Indicator**

Ratio of Private Charitable Donations to GDP (in %) is one of the four component indicators that comprise the SDI Civil Society Sub-index. The indicator refers to the total amount of approved charitable donations deducted under Profit Tax and Salaries Tax as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current market price in a given financial year. Approved charitable donation means a donation of money to any charitable institution or trust of a public character that is exempted from tax under s88 of the Inland Revenue Ordinance or to the Government for charitable purposes.

A lower value of this indicator would contribute to a lower value of the SDI Civil Society Sub-index, reflecting weaker philanthropic inclination of Hong Kong people and hence, *ceteris paribus*, a less cohesive society at the societal level.

## **Observations**

For the period from 1986 to 2002, Ratio of Private Charitable Donations to GDP (in %) rose by 167% in 16 years (i.e. an annualized rate of 6.3%), from a period low (among the examined time points) of 0.09% to a period high (among the examined time points) of 0.24%. Its growth rate was kept rather stable throughout the period.

*Bridging: Community and Society >  
 Association/Participation/Cooperation >*

Indicator: **Ratio of Private Charitable Donations to Government Subventions (in %)**

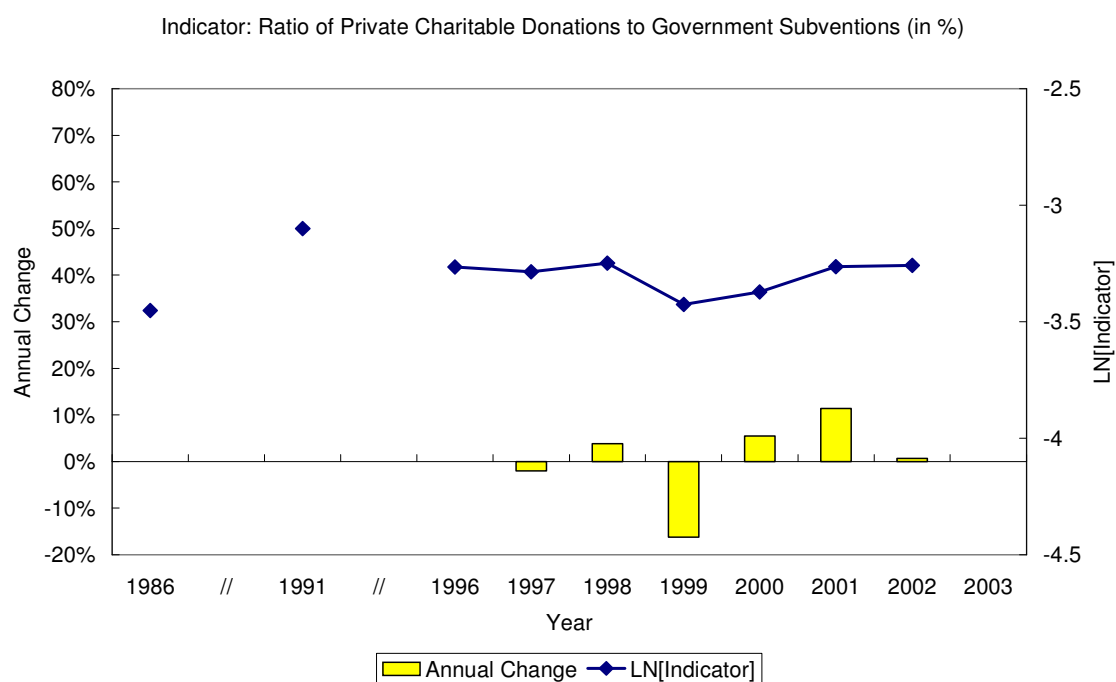
Source: The Hong Kong Council of Social Service's Social Development Index Data Bank

Frequency: Yearly

Data:

1986	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
3.17	4.50	3.82	3.74	3.88	3.25	3.43	3.82	3.85	N/A

*N/A = Not Available*



*LN(Indicator) = Natural Logarithm of the Indicator*

## **About the Indicator**

Ratio of Private Charitable Donations to Government Subventions (in %) is one of the four component indicators that comprise the SDI Civil Society Sub-index. The indicator refers to the ratio of total private charitable donations to government subventions on items such as education, health care, social welfare and others in a given financial year.

A lower value of this indicator would contribute to a lower value of the SDI Civil Society Sub-index, reflecting weaker philanthropic inclination of Hong Kong people and hence, *ceteris paribus*, a less cohesive society at the societal level.

## **Observations**

For the period from 1986 to 2002, Ratio of Private Charitable Donations to Government Subventions (in %) rose by 21% in 16 years (i.e. an annualized rate of 1.2%), from a period low (among the examined time points) of 3.17% to 3.85%. A period high (among the examined time points) of 4.50% was achieved in 1991. Between 1996 and 2002, the ratio did not exhibit a definite trend but stayed fairly close to the 3.80% level, with figures for 1999 and 2000 being slightly lower at 3.25% and 3.43% respectively.

*Bridging: Community and Society >  
 Association/Participation/Cooperation >*

Indicator: **Percentage of Work Force Affiliated with Trade Unions**

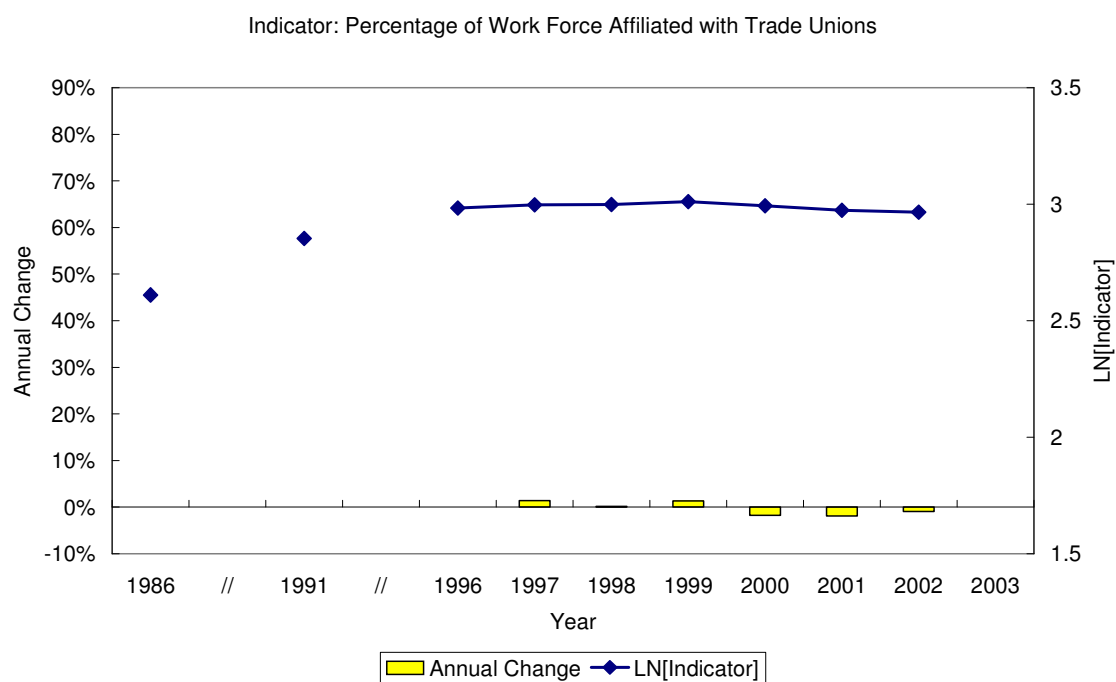
Source: The Hong Kong Council of Social Service's Social Development Index Data Bank

Frequency: Yearly

Data:

1986	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
13.6	17.3	19.8	20.0	20.1	20.3	20.0	19.6	19.4	N/A

*N/A = Not Available*



*LN(Indicator) = Natural Logarithm of the Indicator*



## **About the Indicator**

Percentage of Work Force Affiliated with Trade Unions is one of the four component indicators that comprise the SDI Civil Society Sub-index. The indicator refers to the percentage of employed persons who have declared as members of employee's unions registered with the Registration of Trade Union of the Labour Department under Trade Union Ordinance.

A lower value of this indicator would contribute to a lower value of the SDI Civil Society Sub-index, reflecting lower propensity of workers to form formal association with at the workplace and hence, *ceteris paribus*, a less cohesive society at the societal level.

## **Observations**

For the period from 1986 to 2002, Percentage of Work Force Affiliated with Trade Unions rose by 43% in 16 years (i.e. an annualized rate of 2.2%), from a period low (among the examined time points) of 13.6% to 19.4%. But all the increase seems to have occurred before 1996. Between 1996 and 2002, the percentage rose from 19.8% in 1996 to a period high (among the examined time points) of 20.3% in 1999 and then falling back slightly in the next few years to 19.4% in 2002. The range of the percentage was 0.7 during the interval.

*Bridging: Community and Society >  
 Association/Participation/Cooperation >*

Indicator: **Annual Volunteer Service Hours Per Capita**

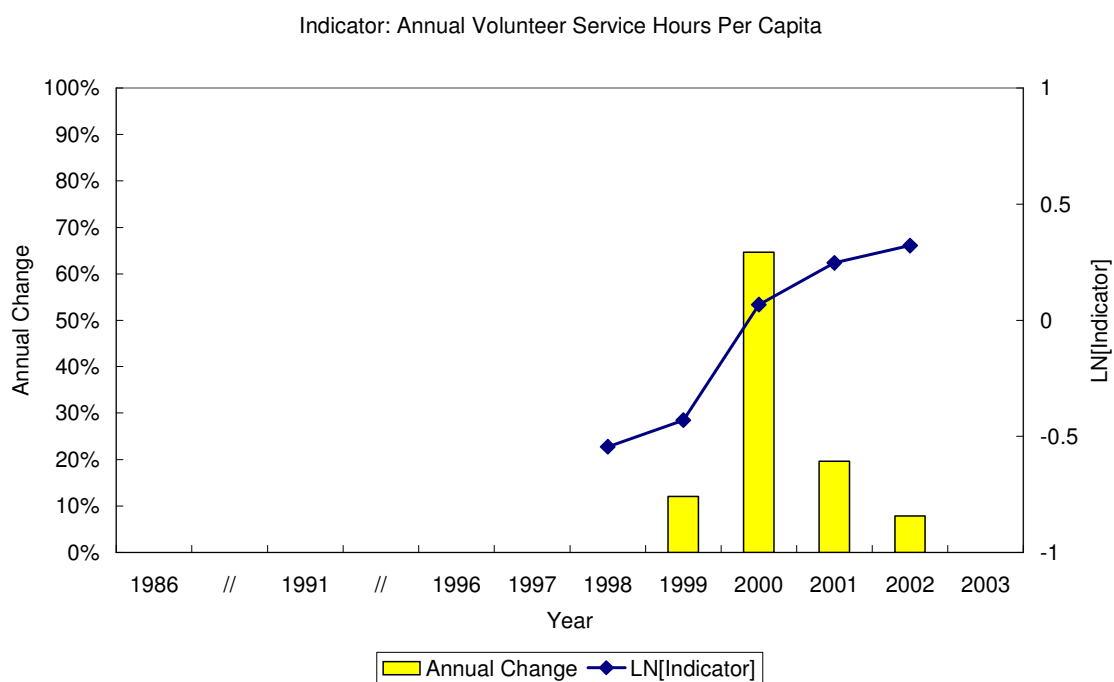
Source: The Hong Kong Council of Social Service's Social Development Index Data Bank

Frequency: Yearly

Data:

1986	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.58	0.65	1.07	1.28	1.38	N/A

*N/A = Not Available*



*LN(Indicator) = Natural Logarithm of the Indicator*

## **About the Indicator**

Annual Volunteer Service Hours per Capita is chosen as an indicator of the presence and the level of one aspect of social participation and involvement as manifested by the number of hours Hong Kong people devoting to the building of the society through volunteer work.

This indicator refers to the number of volunteer service hours carried out annually by individuals registered with the Social Welfare Department as volunteers under the Volunteer Movement and is stated as a ratio to the mid-year estimate of the Hong Kong population. The statistics are based on the service record reported by Volunteer Movement participating organizations. The Volunteer Movement was launched jointly by the Department, the Hong Kong Council of Social Service and various non-governmental organizations in 1998.

In general, a lower value of this indicator reflects weaker social relation as maintained through volunteering activities, and hence, *ceteris paribus*, a less cohesive society at the societal level.

## **Observations**

For the period from 1998 to 2002, Annual Volunteer Service Hours per Capita rose by 138% in 4 years (i.e. an annualized rate of 24.2%), from a period low (among the examined time points) of 0.58 hour to a period high (among the examined time points) of 1.38 hours. The rate increased significantly in each year during the period, a particularly large jump of almost 70% was recorded in 2000.

*Bridging: Community and Society >  
Trust >*

Indicator: **Rating on Credibility of News Media (0 – 10)**

Source: The University of Hong Kong's Public Opinion Programme Polls

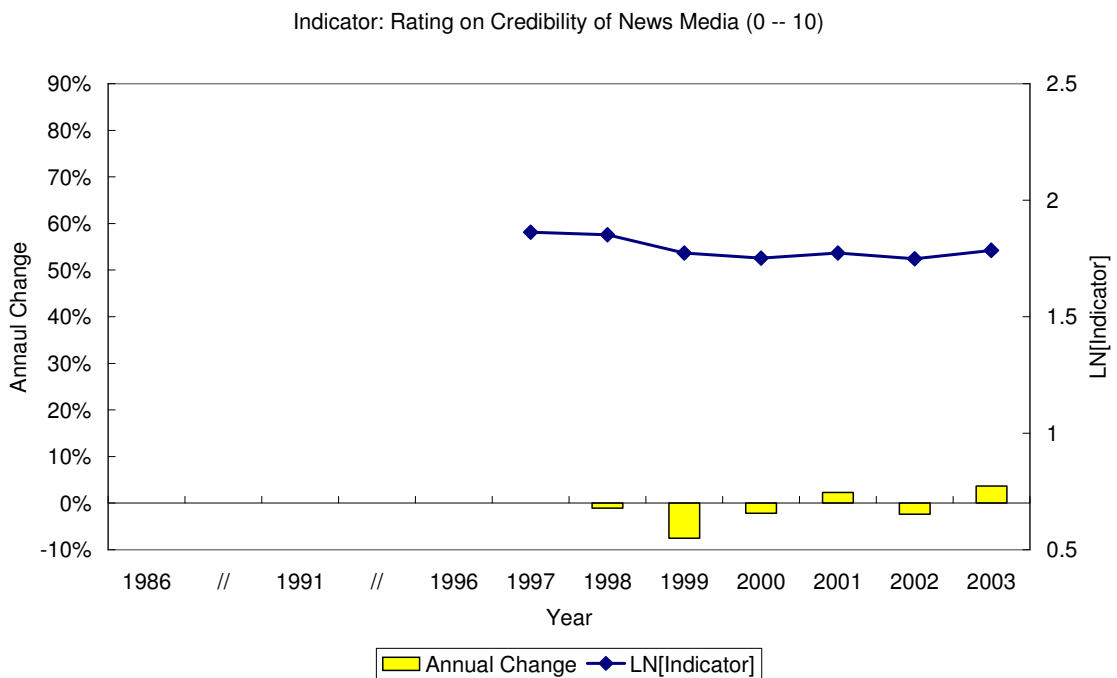
Frequency: Quarterly

Data:

1986	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
N/A	N/A	N/A	6.44	6.37	5.89	5.76	5.89	5.75	5.96

*N/A = Not Available*

*Year 1997's figure is based on polls conducted in the latter half of 1997.*



*LN(Indicator) = Natural Logarithm of the Indicator*

## **About the Indicator**

The news media is the ‘fourth estate’ of society, being charged with the function of acting as a guardian of the public interest and as a watchdog on the activities of other social institutions, such as the businesses and the government. It plays a prominent role in the processes through which individuals and social groups are connected with each other, other social institutions and society at large. With its credibility being the news media’s more precious assets, Rating on Credibility of News Media can be seen not only as a direct measure of the public trust in the news media, but also as an indirect measure of the effectiveness of the media in carrying out its functions and hence contributing to the promotion of social cohesion.

The indicator is a subjective one, which refers to the year’s average of the ratings given by respondents of a territory-wide telephone poll on the credibility of Hong Kong’s news media, with 10 representing absolutely credible, 5 half-half, and 0 being absolutely not credible. The poll is conducted quarterly by the Public Opinion Programme of the Hong Kong and targets Cantonese speakers in Hong Kong of age 18 or above.

In general, a lower value of this indicator reflects weaker trust in the Hong Kong’s news media, hampering the functions of the news media as the “fourth estate” and hence, *ceteris paribus*, leading to a less cohesive society at the societal level.

## **Observations**

For the period from 1998 to 2002, Rating on Credibility of News Media dropped by 7.5% in 6 years (i.e. an annualized rate of 1.3%), from a period high (among the examined time points) of 6.44 to 5.96. The rating reached its period low (among the examined time points) of 5.57 in 2001. The range of the rating was 0.69.

*Bridging: Community and Society >  
Trust >*

Indicator: **Golin/Harris Trust in Business Index (-100 – +100)**

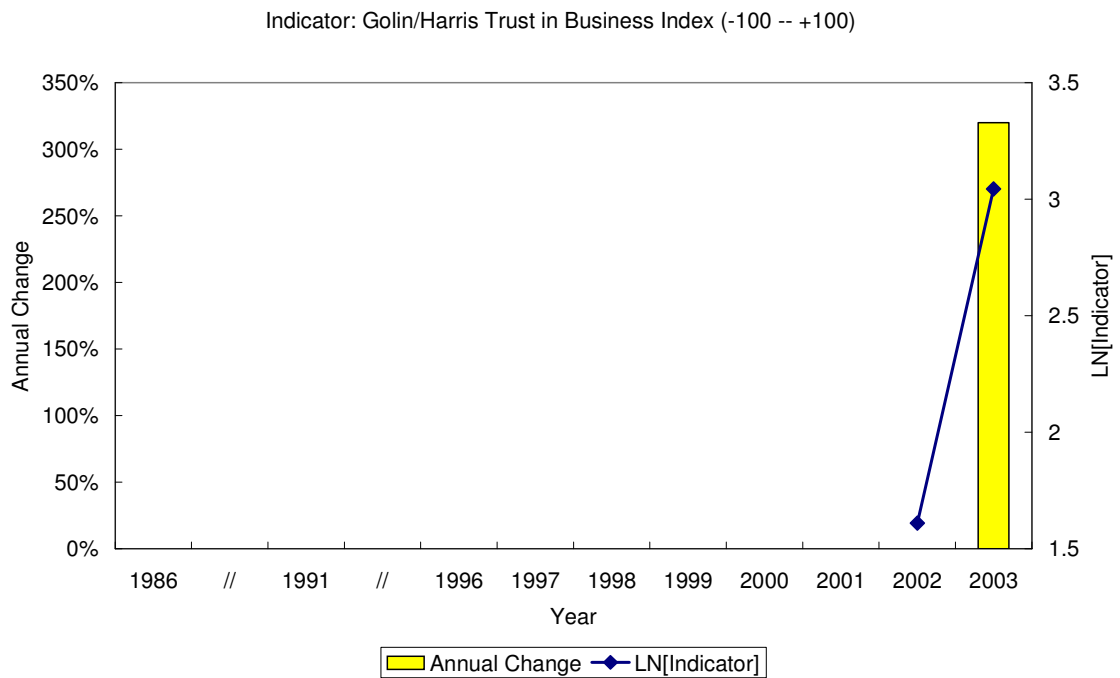
Source: Golin/Harris International's Trust in Asian Business Surveys

Frequency: Yearly

Data:

1986	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	21

*N/A = Not Available*



*LN(Indicator) = Natural Logarithm of the Indicator*

## **About the Indicator**

Golin/Harris Trust in Business Index is chosen as an indicator of the strength of trust existing in an important form of social relations – market relations, as manifested in society’s trust in the primary institutions and organizations in which such relations predominate, namely enterprises and commercial businesses.

The indicator is a subjective one, which refers to the average of the trust scores given by Hong Kong respondents of a four-countries/territories survey on the depth and direction of their trust in different types of businesses, with +100 representing the strongest trust and –100 the weakest trust. The survey is conducted annually by Golin/Harris International and covers 24 business sectors, such as telecommunications, computer, automotive, and so on.

In general, a lower value of this indicator reflects weaker trust in the businesses in Hong Kong, and hence, *ceteris paribus*, a less cohesive society at the societal level.

## **Observations**

Only two years of data were available. The index recorded a 320% jump to 21 in 2003, up from 5 in 2002.

*Bridging: Community and Society >  
Identity/Sense of Commitment >*

Indicator: **Rating on Strength of Hong Kong Citizen Identity (0 - 10)**

Source: The University of Hong Kong's Public Opinion Programme Polls

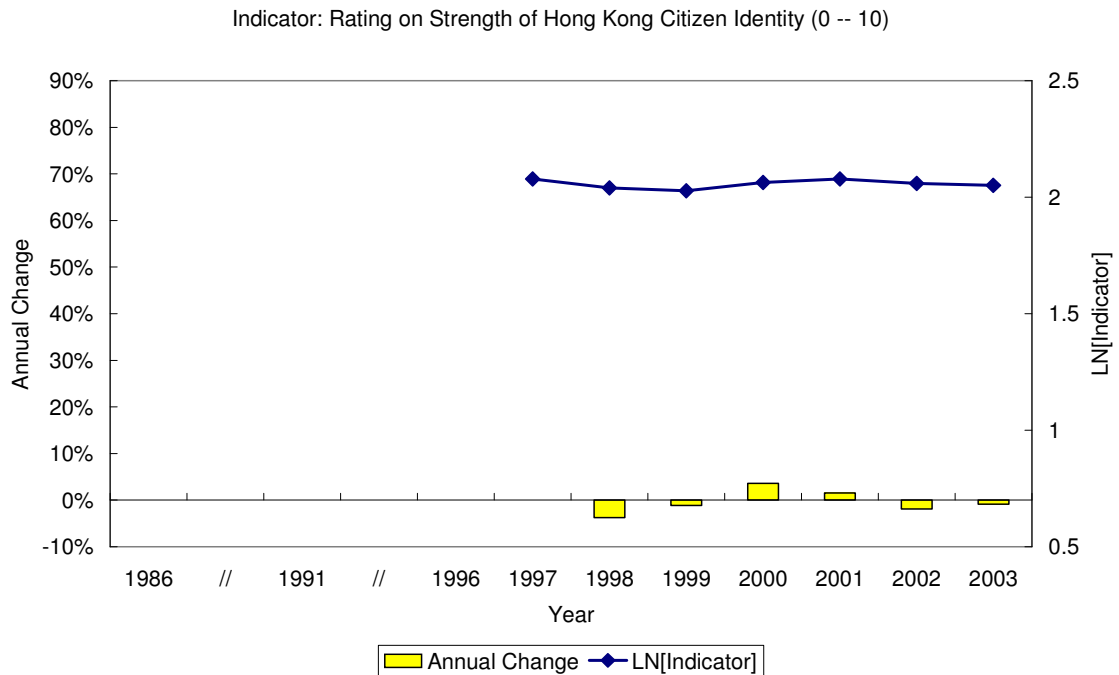
Frequency: Quarterly

Data:

1986	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
N/A	N/A	N/A	7.99	7.69	7.60	7.87	7.99	7.84	7.77

*N/A = Not Available*

*Year 1997's figure is based on polls conducted in the latter half of 1997.*



*LN(Indicator) = Natural Logarithm of the Indicator*



## **About the Indicator**

Strength of Hong Kong Citizen Identity is chosen as an indicator of the sense of group identification among Hong Kong people. Group identification reflects sharing of common values and norms of the group, encourages group members to participate in the group's affairs, facilitates the development of social relationship and the forging of closer bonds between group members, thereby helps building social cohesion within the group.

The indicator is a subjective one, which refers to the year's average of the ratings given by respondents of a territory-wide telephone poll on their strength of identity as a Hong Kong citizen, with 10 representing extremely strong, 5 half-half, and 0 being extremely weak. The poll is conducted quarterly by the Public Opinion Programme of the Hong Kong and targets Cantonese speakers in Hong Kong of age 18 or above.

In general, a lower value of this indicator reflects lower sense of group identification among Hong Kong people and hence, *ceteris paribus*, a less cohesive society at the societal level.

## **Observations**

For the period from 1997 to 2003, Strength of Hong Kong Citizen Identity oscillated within a very narrow band between 7.60 and 7.99. In the 6 years, it dropped slightly from a period high (among the examined time points) of 7.99 to 7.77, a drop of 2.8% (i.e. an annualized rate of 0.5%). It reached the 7.99 mark twice, both in 1997 and 2001. Between those two years, it reached its period low of 7.60 in 1999. After 2001, the rating was then in a slight decline.

Linking: Government and the Governed >  
 Conflict >

Indicator: **Complaints Lodged with Office of Ombudsman per 100,000 Persons**

Source: The Hong Kong Council of Social Service's Social Development Index Data Bank

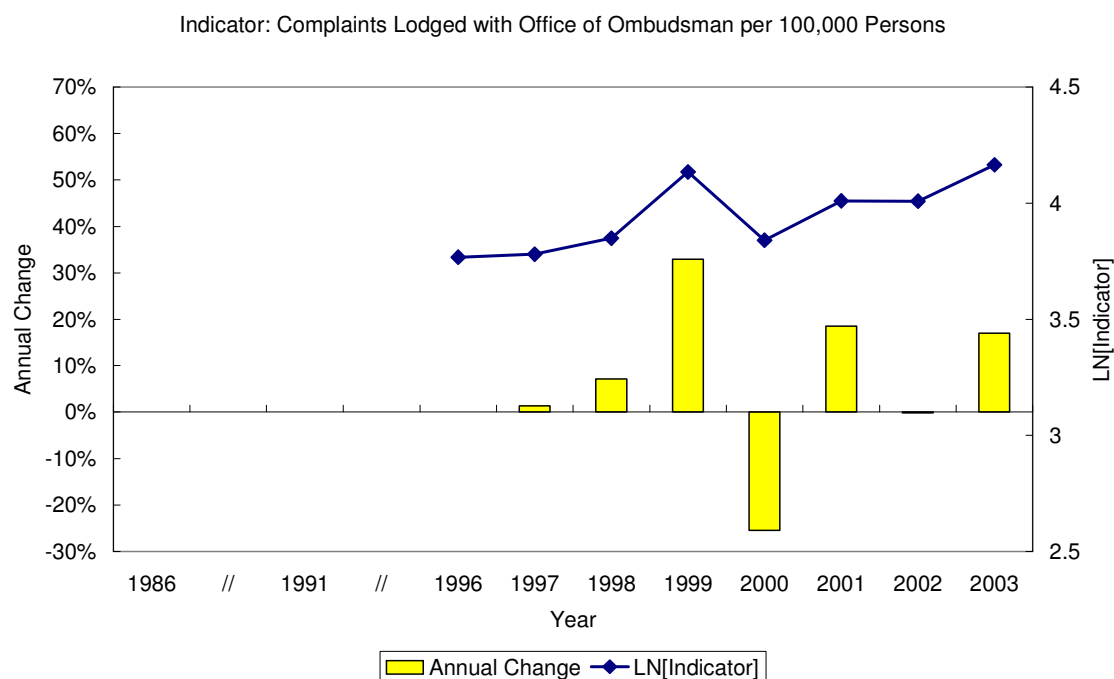
Frequency: Yearly

Data:

1986	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
N/A	N/A	43.3	43.8	47.0	62.4	46.5	55.2	55.1*	64.4

N/A = Not Available

\* The figure covers only 11 months.



$LN(\text{Indicator}) = \text{Natural Logarithm of the Indicator}$

## **About the Indicator**

Complaints Lodged with Office of Ombudsman per 100,000 Persons is chosen to indicate the level of conflicts between the public and the government, as induced by mal-administrations of the public sector, in the forms of inefficient, bad or improper administration, including unreasonable conduct, abuse of power or authority, unreasonable, unjust, oppressive or improperly discriminatory procedures. With its power over re-distribution of society's resources, the government is charged with the responsibility of acting as a unifying force for society. Therefore, not only would the conflicts themselves be seen as a sign of decline in social cohesion, but they would also damage the legitimacy of the government in using its re-distributive power for the promotion of social cohesion.

This indicator refers to the number of complaints to the Office of the Ombudsman per 100,000 persons, based on mid-year estimate of population. All figures before 2002 refers to the period from July of previous year to June of the current year, e.g. the figure for July 1999 to June 2000 is used for 2000. The figure for 2002 refers to only 11 months from May 2001 to March 2002. The figure for 2002 refers to the financial year from April 2002 to March 2003.

In general, a higher value of this indicator reflects a higher level of conflicts between the public and the government, as induced by mal-administrations in the public sector, and hence, *ceteris paribus*, a less cohesive society in terms of vertical linking between the govern and the governed.

## **Observations**

For the period from 1996 to 2003, Complaints Lodged with Office of Ombudsman per 100,000 Persons grew by 49% in 7 years (i.e. an annualized rate of 5.8%), from a period low (among the examined time points) of 43.3 complaints per 100,000 persons to a period high (among the examined time points) of 64.4 complaints per 100,000 persons. Except for a sudden surge of 33% to 62.4 complaints per 100,000 persons in 1999, followed by a 25% drop in 2002, the rate seems to have exhibited a steady upward trend for the period.

*Linking: Government and the Governed >  
 Association/Participation/Cooperation >*

Indicator: **SDI Political Participation Sub-index (Year 2000 = 100)**

Source: The Hong Kong Council of Social Service's Social Development Index Data Bank

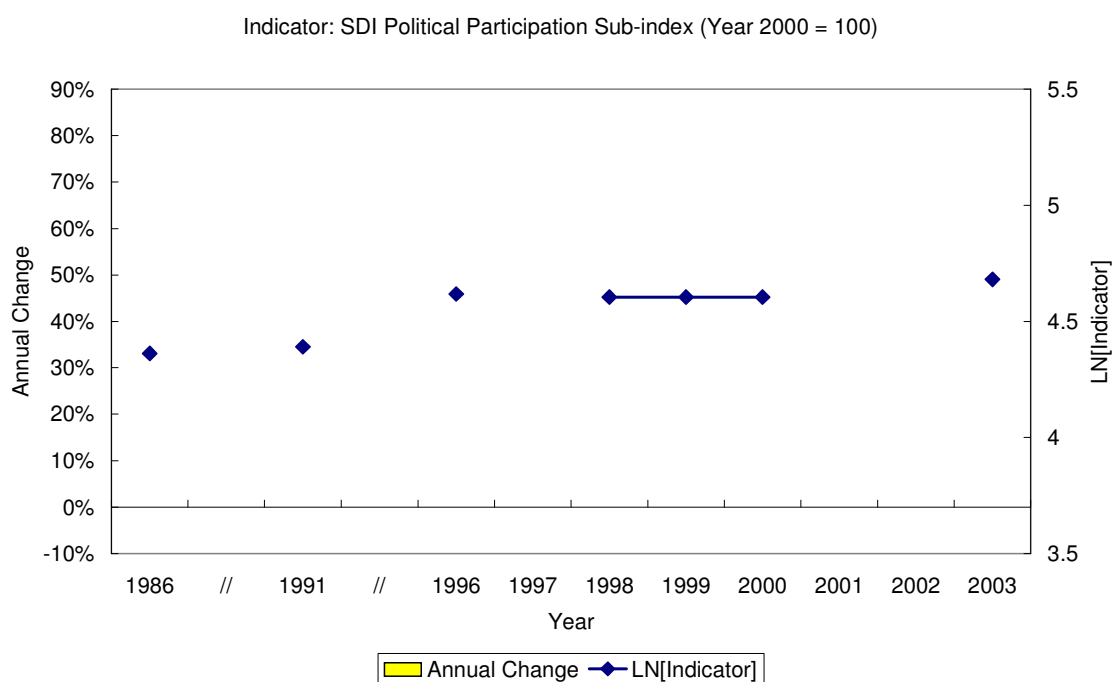
Frequency: Yearly

Data:

1986	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
79	80.6	101	N/A	100	100	100*	N/A	N/A	108

*N/A = Not Available*

*For the purpose of SDI construction, figure for 1985 election is used as a proxy for 1986, 1994 election for 1996, 1999 election for both 1998 and 2000.*



*LN(Indicator) = Natural Logarithm of the Indicator*

## About the Indicator

SDI Political Participation Sub-index is chosen to indicate the level of association, participation and cooperation of the public in matters concerning politics. The government is often expected to be a unifying force of society. High level of such activities gives legitimacy to the government and creates an environment conducive to the development of shared values, trust and reciprocity associated with social cohesion. Low level of activities in this regard, on the other hand, signals a lack of trust and legitimacy in the government. The Sub-index, being one of the fourteen sub-indices that comprise the basic Social Development Index (SDI), is itself a weighted average of three indicators on political participation of Hong Kong people at the District Board level, namely:

1. Turnout in Most Recent District Board (DB)/Council (DC) Election (0.80);
2. Ratio of DB/DC Candidates to District Board/Council Offices (0.60);
3. Percentage of DB/DC Candidates with Political Party Affiliations (0.70);

For the purpose of SDI construction, figure for 1985 election is used as a proxy for 1986, 1994 election for 1996, and 1999 election for 1998 and 2000. Furthermore, year 2000 is chosen as the base year, with value 100. In general, a lower value of this indicator reflects a lower level of association, participation and cooperation of Hong Kong people in elections at District Board level and hence, *ceteris paribus*, a less cohesive society in terms of linking between the public and the government.

## Observations

For the period from 1986 to 2003, the SDI Political Participation Sub-index saw moderate net improvement, coming in at eighth place among the fourteen sub-indices of the SDI. The Sub-index grew by 37% in 17 years (i.e. an annualized rate of 1.9%), from a period low (among the examined time points) of 79 to a period high (among the examined time points) of 108. Percentage of District board/Council Candidates with Political Party Affiliations led the rise of the Sub-index between 1986 and 1996, even though the falling Turnout in Most Recent District Board/ Council Election and Ratio of District Board/Council Candidates to District Board/ Council Offices did dampen the rise in the first 5 years of the interval. However, between 2000 and 2003, as Percentage of District board/Council Candidates with Political Party Affiliations retreated, Turnout in Most Recent District Board/Council Election became the main contributor to the Sub-index's growth.

*Linking: Government and the Governed >  
 Association/Participation/Cooperation >*

Indicator: **Turnout Rate in Most Recent District Board/Council Election (in %)**

Source: The Hong Kong Council of Social Service's Social Development Index Data Bank

Frequency: Once Every Four Years

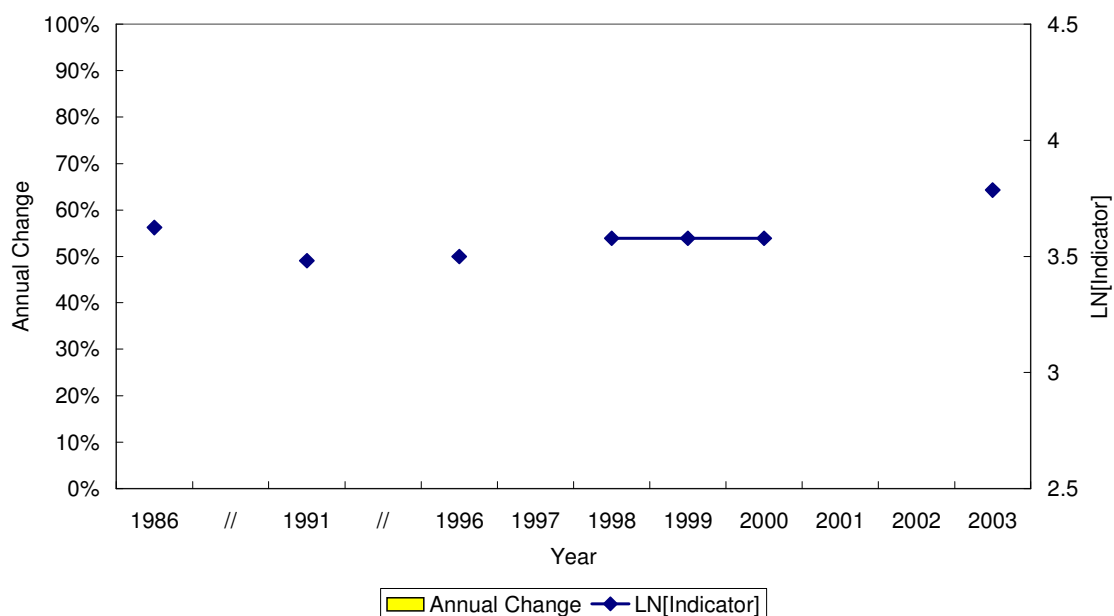
Data:

1986	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
37.5	32.5	33.1	N/A	35.8	35.8	35.8	N/A	N/A	44.1

*N/A = Not Available*

*For the purpose of SDI construction, figure for 1985 election is used as a proxy for 1986, 1994 election for 1996, 1999 election for both 1998 and 2000.*

Indicator: Turnout Rate in Most Recent District Board/Council Election (in %)



*LN(Indicator) = Natural Logarithm of the Indicator*

## **About the Indicator**

Turnout Rate in Most Recent District Board/Council Election (in %) is one of the three component indicators that comprise the SDI Political Participation Sub-index. The indicator refers to the percentage of registered voters who actually voted in District Boards/Councils election, excluding those in constituencies with uncontested seats. For the purpose of SDI construction, figure for 1985 election is used as 1986, 1994 election for 1996, 1999 election for both 1998 and 2000.

A lower value of this indicator would contribute to a lower value of the SDI Political Participation Sub-index, reflecting lower interest of Hong Kong people in participating in the political process to choose their political representatives at the district level, and hence, *ceteris paribus*, a less cohesive society in terms of weaker link between the public and the government.

## **Observations**

For the period from 1986 to 2003, Turnout Rate in Most Recent District Board/Council Election (in %) grew by 18% in 17 years (i.e. an annualized rate of 1.0%), from 37.5% to a period high (among the examined time points) of 44.1%. A period low (among the examined time points) of 32.5% occurred in 1991. Before 2003, the turnout rate had fluctuated within a narrow band between 32.5% and 37.5%. But in 2003, the rate shot up 23% from the previous election to reach the period high.

*Linking Government and the Governed >  
Association/Participation/Cooperation >*

Indicator: **Ratio of District Board/Council Candidates to District Board/Council Offices**

Source: The Hong Kong Council of Social Service's Social Development Index Data Bank

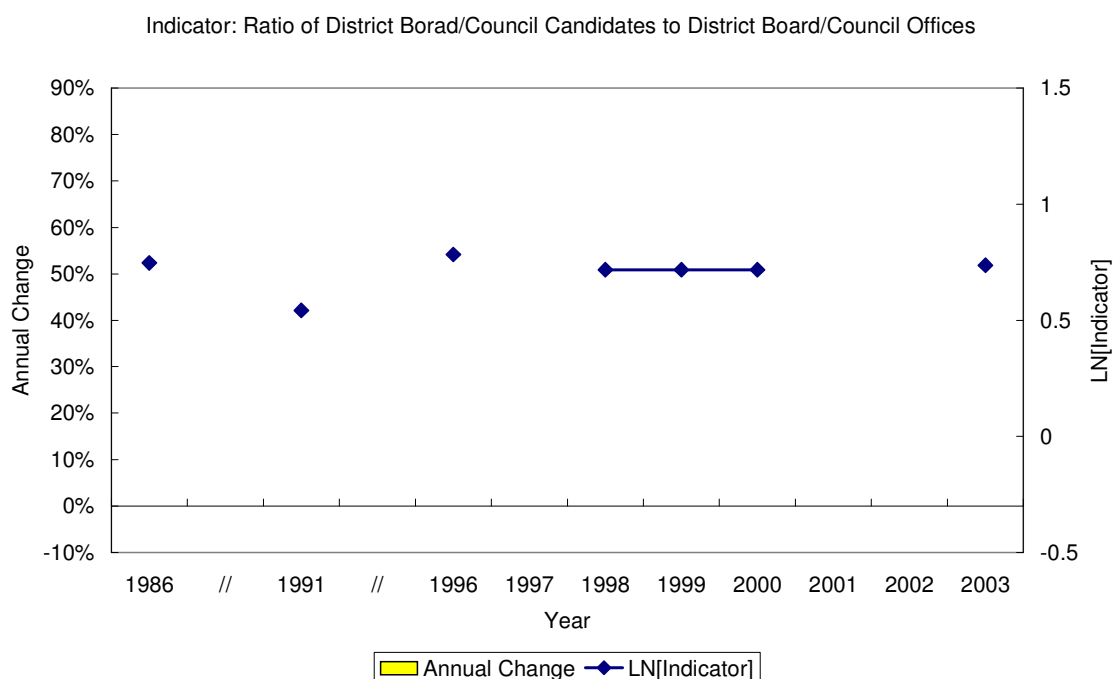
Frequency: Once Every Four Years

Data:

1986	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
2.11	1.72	2.10	N/A	2.05	2.05	2.05	N/A	N/A	2.09

*N/A = Not Available*

*For the purpose of SDI construction, figure for 1985 election is used as a proxy for 1986, 1994 election for 1996, 1999 election for both 1998 and 2000.*



*LN(Indicator) = Natural Logarithm of the Indicator*



## **About the Indicator**

Ratio of District Board/Council Candidates to District Board/Council Offices is one of the three component indicators that comprise the SDI Political Participation Sub-index. The indicator refers to the ratio of candidates in District Boards/Councils election to number of Districts/Councils elected offices. For the purpose of SDI construction, figure for 1985 election is used as 1986, 1994 election for 1996, 1999 election for both 1998 and 2000.

A lower value of this indicator would contribute to a lower value of the SDI Political Participation Sub-index, reflecting lower interest of Hong Kong people in participating in the political process by running for political office at the district level, and hence, *ceteris paribus*, a less cohesive society in terms of weaker link between the public and the government.

## **Observations**

For the period from 1986 to 2003, Ratio of District Board/Council Candidates to District Board/Council Offices fell by less than 1.0% in 17 years. Except for 1991, when it dropped between 2.0 to a period low (among the examined time points) of 17.1, the ratio stayed very steady with a narrow band between 2.05 and 2.11.

*Linking: Government and the Governed >  
 Association/Participation/Cooperation >*

Indicator: **Percentage of District Board/Council Candidates with Political Party Affiliations**

Source: The Hong Kong Council of Social Service's Social Development Index Data Bank

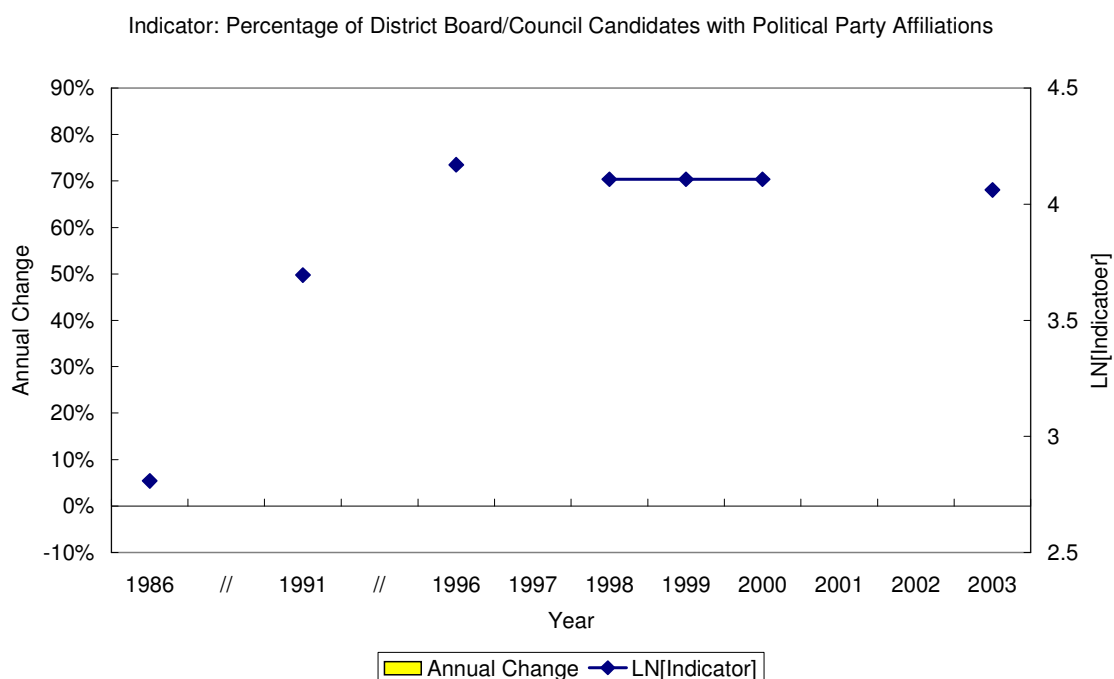
Frequency: Once Every Four Years

Data:

1986	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
16.6	40.3	64.7	N/A	60.8	60.8	60.8	N/A	N/A	58.1

*N/A = Not Available*

*For the purpose of SDI construction, figure for 1985 election is used as a proxy for 1986, 1994 election for 1996, 1999 election for both 1998 and 2000.*



*LN(Indicator) = Natural Logarithm of the Indicator*

## **About the Indicator**

Percentage of District Board/Council Candidates with Political Party Affiliations is one of the three component indicators that comprise the SDI Political Participation Sub-index. The indicator refers to the percentage of District Boards/Councils candidates who had political affiliation at time of election. Political parties include Hong Kong One Two Three Democracy Alliance, Hong Kong Affairs Society, Democratic Party, Hong Kong Association for Democracy and People's Livelihood, Democratic Alliance For Betterment of Hong Kong, Liberal Democratic Federation of Hong Kong, Liberal Party, United Democrats of Hong Kong, Hong Kong Progressive Alliance, Meeting Point, Progressive Hong Kong Society, Frontier, Citizens Party and Chinese Liberal Democratic Party. For the purpose of SDI construction, figure for 1985 election is used as 1986, 1994 election for 1996, 1999 election for both 1998 and 2000.

Political parties form the cornerstone of a democratic society, mainly through aggregating and representing social interests and providing a structure for political participation. A lower value of this indicator, which contributes to a lower value of the SDI Political Participation Sub-index, reflects a lesser role of political parties in Hong Kong and hence, *ceteris paribus*, a less cohesive society in terms of weakening functions of the political parties to consolidate public opinions and advocate the public's interests.

## **Observations**

For the period from 1986 to 2003, Percentage of District Board/Council Candidates with Political Party Affiliations rose by 250% in 17 years (i.e. an annualized rate of 7.6%), from a period low (among the examined time points) of 16.6% to 58.1%. All increase of the percentage actually occurred between 1986 and 1996 when the percentage jumped from the period low to a period high (among the examined time points) of 64.7%. After that, the percentage dropped, albeit by only a little, for the next two elections.

*Linking: Government and the Governed >  
Trust >*

Indicator: **Percentage of Adults Expressing Trust in the Hong Kong Government**

Source: The University of Hong Kong's Public Opinion Programme Polls

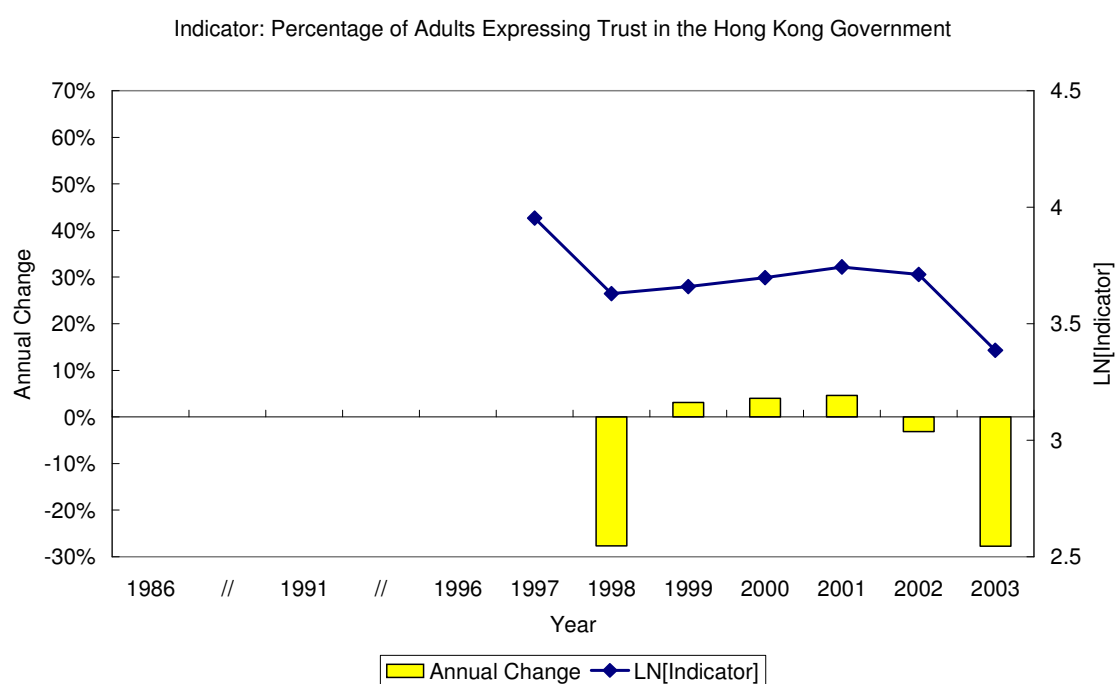
Frequency: Bi-monthly

Data:

1986	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
N/A	N/A	N/A	52.1	37.7	38.8	40.4	42.3	40.9	29.6

*N/A = Not Available*

*Year 1997's figure is based on polls conducted in the latter half of 1997.*



*LN(Indicator) = Natural Logarithm of the Indicator*

## **About the Indicator**

The University of Hong Kong's Public Opinion Programme conducts a quarterly territory-wide telephone poll on the public's trust in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government. Percentage of Adults Expressing Trust in the Hong Kong Government taken from that poll is chosen as an indicator of this trust.

The indicator is a subjective one, which refers to the year's weighted average percentage of the poll's respondents rating their trust in the Government as "Trust (Very Much)" or "Trust (Quite)". The poll targets Cantonese speakers in Hong Kong of age 18 or above.

In general, a lower value of this indicator reflects weaker trust in the Hong Kong Government and hence, *ceteris paribus*, a less cohesive society in terms of a weaker link between the public and the Government.

## **Observations**

For the period from 1997 to 2003, Percentage of Adults Expressing Trust in the Hong Kong Government dropped by 43% in 6 years (i.e. an annualized rate of 9.0%), from a period high (among the examined time points) of 52.1% to a period low (among the examined time points) of 29.6%. There were two big falls during the period: one in the beginning and one at the end of the period. In 1998, the percentage dropped by 27.6% from the previous year to 37.6% (the second lowest within the period). After steadily climbing back up for the next three years to 42.3% in 2001, it started to fall again. First, it had a slight drop to 40.9% in the next year, and then it dropped by a further 27.6% to the period low in 2003.

*Linking: Government and the Governed >  
Trust >*

Indicator: **Percentage of Adults Expressing Satisfaction with Performance of the Members of the Legislative Council**

Source: The University of Hong Kong's Public Opinion Programme Polls

Frequency: Bi-monthly

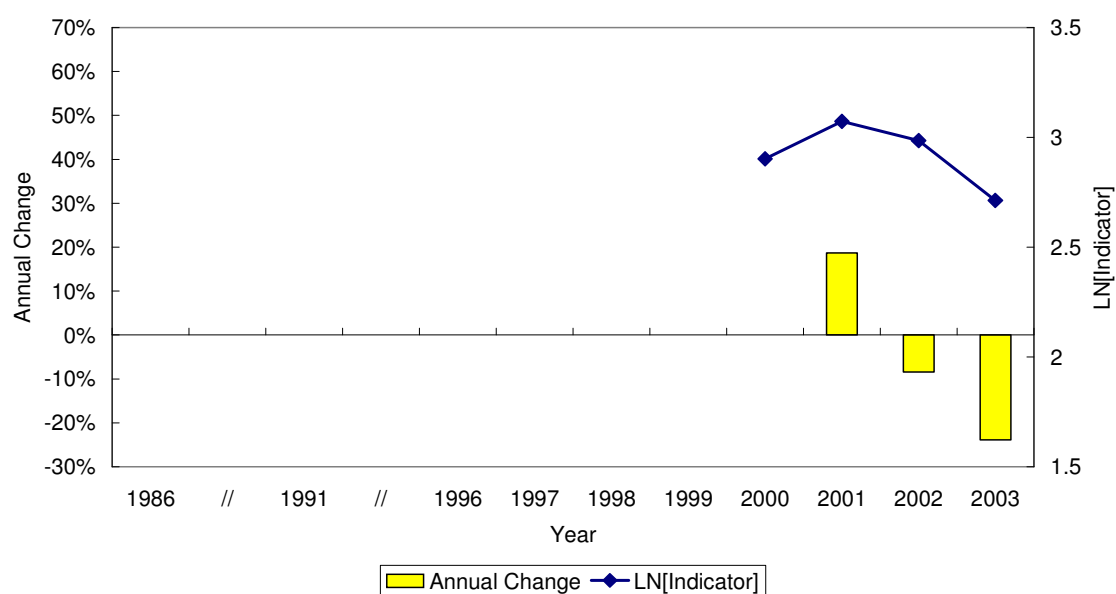
Data:

1986	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	18.2	21.6	19.8	15.1

*N/A = Not Available*

*Year 2000's figure is based on a single poll conducted in November 2000.*

Indicator: Percentage of Adults Expressing Satisfaction with Performance of the Members of the Legislative Council



*LN(Indicator) = Natural Logarithm of the Indicator*

## **About the Indicator**

The University of Hong Kong's Public Opinion Programme conducts a quarterly territory-wide telephone poll on the public's satisfaction with the performance of the members of the HKSAR Legislative Council. Percentage of Adults Expressing Satisfaction with Performance of the Members of the Legislative Council taken from that poll is chosen as an indicator of the public's trust in this other branch of the political system in Hong Kong.

The indicator is a subjective one, which refers to the year's weighted average percentage of the poll's respondents rating their satisfaction with the members of the Legislative Council as either "Very Satisfied" or "Satisfied". The poll targets Cantonese speakers in Hong Kong of age 18 or above.

In general, a lower value of this indicator reflects lower satisfaction with the performance of the members of the Legislative Council and hence, *ceteris paribus*, a less cohesive society in terms of a weaker link between the public and the Legislative Council.

## **Observations**

For the period from 2000 to 2003, Percentage of Adults Expressing Satisfaction with Performance of the Members of the Legislative Council dropped by 17% in 3 years (i.e. an annualized rate of 6.0%), from 18.2% to a period low (among the examined time points) of 15.1%. The percentage in fact peaked at 21.6% in 2001 and declined for the next two years; first by 8.3% and then by a further 23.7% to the period low in 2003.

## 5. Data Gaps and Other (Ad-Hoc) Study Findings to Fill the Gaps

While the twenty-eight indicators in our set cover quite wide spectrum, there are still a number of levels and dimension in our framework that lack any indicators. Major areas with deficiency include:

- Trust and positive relationships between people and their friends and neighbors
- Trust and positive relationships between society and religious institutions
- Positive relationships (especially participation in informal ways) between society and political institutions

Only rudimentary findings from ad-hoc studies are available for some of these areas. To try to get some information to fill these gaps, we looked at three recent studies that either specifically aimed to study Social capital/Social cohesion in Hong Kong, or that collected useful territory-wide information on socially cohesive activities. They are:

- “Thematic Household Survey Report No. 14” commissioned by the Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department in 2002
- Three Studies on Social Capital in Hong Kong conducted by the Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups in 2002
- “An Exploration of the State of Social Cohesion in Hong Kong” conducted by Dr Joseph Chan and Dr. Elaine Chan of the Department of Politics and Public Administration at the University of Hong Kong in 2003

### *Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department (2002) Thematic Household Survey Report No. 14*

The Thematic Household Survey No 14 was the first “time use” survey commissioned by the Government to collect information on the types of unpaid activities, such as childcare, housework and voluntary work, and less regular activities, such as recreation, sports and leisure activities, women and men were engaged in and the average time they spent during a specified period. The survey was conducted between December 2001 and February 2002, covering Hong Kong residents aged 15 and above.

Given that our set of indicators for measuring Social Cohesion in Hong Kong lack data on the presence of positive relationships between friends and neighbors, and between the society and its religious institutions, findings in this survey can fill some



gaps by providing information about some activities that are manifestations of these relationships. Of particular relevance are the findings on unpaid work done for friends and relatives, voluntary work done, and participation in religious activities.

Major findings include:

- An estimated 18.2% of population aged 15 and over carried out unpaid work for friends and relatives not living with them in the 3 months prior to the survey. Most frequently, these people were retired females and/or homemakers. Otherwise, these people were more likely to be married, employed, with higher income or with higher education.
- An estimated 7.8% of population aged 15 and over carried out voluntary activities for or through a group or organization in the 3 months prior to the survey. In general, proportionately more women, more younger persons, more persons with higher income, and more persons with higher level of education did voluntary work.
- An estimated 11.6% of population aged 15 and over participated in religious activities in the 3 months prior to the survey. Women were more likely than men to engage in religious activities.

*Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups (2002a) "A Study on Social Capital with regard to Giving, Volunteering and Participating", (2002b) "A Study on Social Capital with regard to Social Networks, Trust and Reciprocity", and (2002c) "A Study on Social Capital with regard to Citizenship"*

The Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups conducted a series of three studies on Social Capital in 2002: The three major areas being looked at were "Giving, Volunteering and Participating", "Social Networks, Trust and Reciprocity", and "Citizenship". Respondents were randomly selected from residents of Hong Kong who were 15 years old or older, and they were interviewed via telephone. These are three of the very few territory-wide studies specifically focusing on social capital in Hong Kong.

Regarding "Giving, Volunteering and Participating," the study gives information about the profile of donors and volunteers and the patterns of donation and volunteering in Hong Kong, unlike the relevant indicators<sup>3</sup> in our projects, which concern mostly with the amount of donation and volunteering through more formal channels. Some important findings of the study include:

---

<sup>3</sup> These include the SDI Civil Society Sub-index, its component indicators and Annual Volunteer Service Hours Per Capita.

- More than 90% of the respondents donated through organizations in the year preceding the survey.
- Donation through organizations was not associated with social status.
- More than 20% of the respondents volunteered through organizations in the year preceding the survey, while 35% chose to offer direct support to the needy.
- About a quarter of the respondents were members, officers or volunteers in non-profit organizations.
- Respondents who participated in non-profit organizations were more likely to vote than those who did not participate.

Regarding “Social Networks, Trust and Reciprocity”, findings of the study can fill an important void that the relevant indicators<sup>4</sup> in the project, with the focus being solely on families, have left: namely friends and neighbors. The study gives information about connectedness and trusts of people with the so-called “Five Systems”, i.e., family, neighborhood, school, workplace and religious groups. Major findings include:

- Respondents in general have closer relationship with their families (on average, respondents spent 85 minutes daily talking to family members) than their neighbors (68% of the respondents did not take part in any neighborhood gatherings), co-workers (35% of employed respondents did not take part in any gathering of co-workers), religious associates (38% of respondents who claimed to have religious faith did not take part in any religious gathering). .
- Respondents in general have greater trust in their families and schoolmates than their neighbors (63.8% said none of their neighbors were reliable), their teachers (18.2% of respondents at school said they could not trust their teachers), their co-workers (20% of employed respondents said no colleagues or supervisors were trustworthy, or even religious associates (43.1% of respondents who claimed to have religious faith said none of their religious associates were trustworthy).
- 88% of respondents claimed to be willing to help others, but more common for family members and schoolmates. Help to co-workers were mostly work-oriented, and help to neighbors and religious associates were minimal.

---

<sup>4</sup> These include the SDI Family Solidarity Sub-index and its component indicators.

Regarding “Citizenship”, in addition to the citizen identity of Hong Kong people, which is covered by an indicator<sup>5</sup> in the project, the study give information about shared values and citizen rights and obligations on which time series data are not currently available. In particular, respondents considered “Freedom”, “the Rule of Law”, “Incorruptibility”, “Democracy” and “Fairness” to be the most important shared social values for Hong Kong to have.

*Joseph Chan and Elaine Chan (2003) “An Exploration Research on the State of Social Cohesion in Hong Kong”*

Chan and Chan (2003) utilized data from a territory-wide survey specifically designed to collect information about different dimensions of social cohesion in Hong Kong to construct a set of eight indexes to social cohesion. Respondents were randomly selected from Hong Kong residents aged 18 and above and interviewed face to face.

For Chan and Chan, social cohesion was defined as “a state of affairs concerning both the vertical and the horizontal interactions among members of society as characterized by a set of attitudes and norms that includes trust, a sense of belonging and the willingness to participate and help, as well as their behavioral manifestations.” From this definition they derived two levels of interaction, namely horizontal (interactions among members of society) and vertical (interactions between the government and society), and two aspects of interaction, namely a subjective aspect (mainly referring to feelings) and an objective aspect (mainly referring to behaviors).

The two levels and the two aspects of interactions give a total of four dimensions and for each dimension, two indexes of social cohesion were constructed. The indexes, their mean scores (scale 1=low to 10=high) and the dimensions to which they belong are listed as follows:

- Dimension A (Horizontal/Subjective):
  - Feeling of Reciprocity Index = 5.89
  - Sense of Commitment Index = 6.68
- Dimension B (Horizontal/Objective):
  - Helping Behavior Index = 3.54
  - Social Involvement Index = 2.00
- Dimension C (Vertical/Subjective):
  - Trust in Political Institutions Index = 4.96

---

<sup>5</sup> The relevant indicator is Rating of 18+ Years Olds on Strength of Hong Kong Citizen Identity.

- Trust in Administration of Justice Index = 7.33
- Dimension D (Vertical/Objective):
  - Political Concern Index = 6.60
  - Political Participation Index = 6.02

With reference to our set of indicators, Helping Behavior Index, Feeling of Reciprocity Index, Sense of Commitment Index, Trust in Administration of Justice Index and Political Concern Index in particular can help fill the data gaps in some levels and dimensions in our framework. For example, Helping Behavior Index can help measure the presence of positive relationships between friends and neighbors; Feeling of Reciprocity Index and Sense of Commitment Index can help measure the presence of trust, willingness to cooperation and commitment between members of society; Trust in Administration of Justice Index can help measure the presence of trust in the Judiciary and Law Enforcement branch of the government; and Political Concern Index can help measure the presence of informal activities via which members of society participate in political affairs.

The findings of the study suggested that on the one hand, while Hong Kong people claimed to be committed and willing to trust and cooperate with others in society (given the reasonably high scores in Feeling of Reciprocity Index and Sense of Commitment Index), there was little evidence that such willingness had translated into actions (given the low scores in Helping Behavior Index and Social Involvement). On the other hand, in spite of, or perhaps because of, comparatively low trust in political institutions (given that the score in Trust in Political Institutions Index was much lower than the score in Trust in Administration of Justice Index), Hong Kong people tended to translate their interest or concern in political affairs into actions (given the reasonably high scores in Political Concern Index and Political Participation Index).

## **6. Social Cohesion in Hong Kong Since 1986**

Hong Kong has undergone numerous changes and crises since 1986. Most notable was the handover in 1997. Since then, time and time again policy and administrative mishaps of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government have called into questions the ability of the Chief Executive and his Government to govern. And a few months after the handover, the Asian Financial Crisis struck, and Hong Kong plunged into an economic turmoil from which she has not yet been able to recover. The unemployment rate has climbed steadily, reaching new heights of

4.7% in 1998, 6.2% in 1999, 7.3% in 2002 and 7.9% in 2003. The findings of the set of HKCSS Social Cohesion Indicators and of the ad hoc findings generally confirm that the inability of the Government to govern and the worsening of the employment situation have more or less coincided with a rapid change for the worst in the state of Social Cohesion in Hong Kong.

At the Family / Friends / Neighbors level, there has always been a lack of connection between neighbors, with neighborhood involvement minimal and trust in neighbors low. The dominant bonding relationship has always been between family members. But SDI Family Solidarity Sub-index and its component indicators shows that family solidarity was in a rapid decline, with the Sub-index falling by 58% from 1986 to 2002. The decline was especially pronounced in the late 80's and early 90's, as a result of an increase in the number of family breakups and a slow-down in the number of new marriages. Following a significant deterioration in 1998, coinciding with a sudden increase in unemployment rate, the state of family solidarity became more stable, albeit at a lower level. However, after 2000, it was kept from improving by an increasing rate of reported domestic violence (52% increase in two years) since 2000, which coincided with an upward move of the unemployment (49% increase in the same period) resumed after a slight drop in 2000.

At the societal level, while conflicts and hostility as measured by the SDI Crime and Public Safety Sub-index seems to be steady, there are worrying trends in other indicators of social conflicts. There was a less than 9% increase in the SDI Crime and Public Safety Sub-index between 1986 and 2002, mainly due to the decline in the number of violent and non-violent crimes. However, in 1998, there seemed to be a jump in the number of corruption crime convictions, civil cases handled by courts and reported cases of diversity-related social conflicts (sex and sexual orientation, disability, and family status) and adult suicides, which coincided with a sudden rise in the unemployment rate that year. All these indicators were at or near their respective record highs for the period.

In terms of social ties between members of society, the picture has been rosier. The SDI Civil Society Sub-index increased steadily by 74% from 1986 to 2002. In spite of the economic downturn, the setting up of tax-exempted charitable institutions and trusts, and private charitable donations (either as a ratio of GDP or as a ratio of government subvention) saw no sign of slowing down during the period. The annual volunteer service hours per capita recorded a significant increase of 138% between 1998 and 2002. Society's trust and confidence in the two main social institutions,

news media and business, has however been under difficult times. While the magnitude was small (about 7%), the decline in the rating on credibility of news media was however quite steady during the period being studied. The year 2003 saw a big rebound in the society's trust in business but, at 22/100, the level remained low.

At the Government / Governed level, we have seen an improvement in political participation, as reflected in a rise in the SDI Political Participation Sub-index by 37% between 1986 and 2003. A substantial part of the increase in the late 80's and early 90's could however be attributed solely to a huge increase in the number of district board / council candidates with political party affiliations. The increase of the Sub-index in 2003 was due mainly to a high turnout rate in the year's district board election. Majority of the commentaries on that election however believed that the high turnout rate was in fact a reflection of the electorate's discontent with the Government and their desire to oust pro-Government candidates from the district boards.

As for the level of trust in the Government and the Legislative Council, it remains low for both branches. The trust in the Government sank to an all time low of 10+% in 2003, after two noticeable declines in 1998 (a 28% decline), when the economy got worse and the bird flu fiasco called into questions the Government's ability to handle emergencies, and in 2003 (another 28% decline), when the controversy of the Article 23 of the Basic Law turned into an anti-Government demonstration of 500,000 people in 1 July 2003. Complaints to the Ombudsman also rose to the record high in 2003. As for the legislative branch, members of the Legislative Council also seemed to suffer from this polarizing controversy, with the lowest ever percentage of Hong Kong people expressing satisfaction with their performance. This dissatisfaction with the two political institutions was also reflected in low scores of Chan and Chan's Trust in Political Institutions Index.

## References

Beauvis, C. and J. Jenson. (2002) “Social Cohesion: Updating the State of the Research”, CPRN Discussion Paper No. F122, Ottawa: Canadian Policy Research Networks.

Census and Statistics Department. (1999) “Thematic Household Survey Report No. 14”, Hong Kong: Printing Department, Hong Kong SAR Government.

Chan, J., and E. Chan. (2003) “An Exploration of the State of Social Cohesion in Hong Kong”, Manuscript, Hong Kong: Department of Politics and Public Administration, University of Hong Kong.

Chan, J., E. Chan, and B. To. (2003) “Reconsidering Social Cohesion: Developing a Definition and Analytical Framework for Policy Research”, Manuscript, Hong Kong: Department of Politics and Public Administration, University of Hong Kong.

Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups. (2002a) “A Study on Social Capital with regard to Giving, Volunteering and Participating”, Youth Study Series No.26, Hong Kong: Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups.

Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups. (2002b) “A Study on Social Capital with regard to Social Networks, Trust and Reciprocity”, Youth Study Series No.27, Hong Kong: Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups.

Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups. (2002c) “A Study on Social Capital with regard to Citizenship”, Youth Study Series No.28, Hong Kong: Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups.

Jeannotte, S. (2000) “Social Cohesion Around the World: an International Comparison of Definitions and Issues”, Paper SRA-309, Ottawa: Strategic Research and Analysis Directorate, Department of Canadian Heritage.

HKCSS Social Cohesion Indicators

Researcher: Mr. CHOI Wai Hong  
Policy Research and Advocacy  
The Hong Kong Council of Social Service

Publisher: The Hong Kong Council of Social Service  
13/F, Duke of Windsor Social Service Building  
15 Hennessy Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong

Tel: (852) 2864-2929

Fax: (852) 2865-4916

Email: [council@hkcss.org.hk](mailto:council@hkcss.org.hk)

Internet site: <http://www.hkcss.org.hk>

Design: The Hong Kong Council of Social Service

Edition: First Edition First Printing, 2004 (500 Copies)

ISBN: 962-8777-52-1

Price: HK\$30

© The Hong Kong Council of Social Service. All Rights Reserved.