

Legislative Council Panel on Home Affairs

**Hong Kong 2001 Population Census
Characteristics of South and Southeast Asian Minorities
(Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers)**

Background

1. The 2001 Population Census was conducted in March 2001. It provides a wealth of data on the socio-economic characteristics of the population in Hong Kong, thus allowing studies to be undertaken on various facets of the community and specific sub-groups of the population.

2. All reports and products for the 2001 Population Census have been published by the end of 2002. Among the publications released are a series of thematic reports on population sub-groups, including one on the ethnic minorities. The report “Hong Kong 2001 Population Census Thematic Report – Ethnic Minorities” contains detailed analysis on the characteristics of ethnic minorities. This paper presents the findings **pertaining to the following ethnic groups: the Filipinos, Indians, Indonesians, Nepalese, Pakistanis, Thais and other Asians (other than Japanese, Korean and “Mixed”), excluding foreign domestic helpers, with comparison to the whole population excluding foreign domestic helpers¹**. In the following analysis, the former is termed

¹ The intention is to obtain a clear idea of the situation of the minority population that has resided in Hong Kong for some time, net of those groups whose inclusion would tend to distort the overall picture. Foreign domestic helpers are by far the largest minority population in the HKSAR. But they work in Hong Kong on restricted conditions of stay that do not give them the option of extending their stay beyond their contract period and they are not entitled to such social benefits as education, public housing and welfare. And because the minimum allowable wage is below the general average, their inclusion in any survey of the minorities understates the overall pattern of income distribution both within the minorities as a whole and in relation to the general population. Similarly, the expatriate population - mainly managerial/professionals and entrepreneurs who include, among others, Koreans and Japanese - engenders a high median income that obscures the position of the South and Southeast Asian minorities (excluding foreign domestic helpers). It should, however, be noted that the population of South and Southeast Asians (excluding foreign domestic helpers) may include a certain number of transients. For example, some Indians work in Hong Kong in various industries particularly the IT field for a short period of time as against those Indians having resided and settled here for a long time.

'the South and Southeast Asian minorities (excluding foreign domestic helpers)' and – for convenience – 'the target population'. The latter is referred to as 'the whole population (excluding foreign domestic helpers)'. Key statistics of these Asian ethnic minorities are presented in Annex I, whilst detailed statistics are contained in Annexes II - VI.

Age distribution

3. In March 2001, the target population comprised 77 313 people constituting 1.2% of the whole population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) of Hong Kong. They comprised Indians (22.5%), Filipinos (21.0%), Nepalese (15.5%), Pakistanis (14.2%), Thais (12.1%), Indonesians (6.2%) and others (8.4%).

4. The age-sex profile of the target population was quite different from that of the whole population (excluding foreign domestic helpers). The sex ratio (i.e. number of males per 1 000 females) of the target population was 720, much smaller than the ratio of 1 012 of the whole population (excluding foreign domestic helpers). When analysed by ethnic group, it is worth noting that the sex ratios of Filipinos, Indonesians and Thais were below parity (i.e. there were more women than men) while those of Indians, Nepalese and Pakistanis were above parity (i.e. there were more men than women).

5. Around half of the target population was in the young and middle-aged groups (i.e. aged 25-44), as compared to the 35.8% of the whole population (excluding foreign domestic helpers). On the other hand, the proportion below 15 was 15.4% and that aged 65 and above was 2.6%, lower than the 17.0% and 11.4% for the whole population (excluding foreign domestic helpers). The median age of the target population was 31, five years younger than that of the whole population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) at 36. Indeed, the median age for each group within the category – except the Thais – was lower than that of the whole population (excluding foreign domestic helpers).

Marital Status

6. Proportionately more of the target population claimed to be married. About 77.7% of those aged 15 and above claimed to be married, as opposed to 60% for the whole population (excluding foreign domestic helpers). The marital distribution for each ethnic group among the target population was similar.

Place of birth

7. The places of birth of a great majority (79.4%) of the target population were outside Hong Kong. It is interesting to note that the proportions of Nepalese (46.9%), Pakistanis (30.1%), and Indians (22.6%) born in Hong Kong were relatively high. In the case of the Nepalese, this is because many of the younger generation were born in the Gurkha battalion camps of the former British garrison before 1983. This explains the rapid growth of the community during the 1990s. In the case of the Pakistanis and Indians, the relatively large numbers born here are explained by the long affiliation of those communities with Hong Kong. Many families have settled here for two generations or more. The high proportion of Nepalese (32.9%), Pakistanis (48.8%) and Indians (35.4%) aged under 25 supports this observation.

Languages commonly spoken at home

8. The pattern of 'languages usually spoken at home' differed between the ethnic groups. Some 46.7% of Filipinos usually spoke English at home, another 42.1% Filipino. Most Indonesians and Thais claimed that they usually spoke Cantonese at home, the proportions being 65.1% and 70.0% respectively. About half the Indians usually spoke Hindi at home, another 40.3% English. The Nepalese usually spoke Nepali (90.8%) and the Pakistanis normally spoke either Bengali or Urdu (72.9%).

9. The proportion of target population being able to speak English was 72.7%,

much higher than the 41.8% of the whole population (excluding foreign domestic helpers). In particular, 96.2% of the Filipinos, 86.7% of the Indians and 84.5% of the Nepalese could speak English, probably because English was used in their daily life.

Educational attainment

10. In view of the nine years' free and compulsory education policy, the school attendance rates of the target population were very close to 100% at the primary (aged 6-11) and secondary (aged 12-16) age groups. But the attendance rates in the kindergarten, matriculation, and tertiary age groups were lower than the corresponding attendance rates for the whole population (excluding foreign domestic helpers).

11. The educational attainment of the target population was *generally good*. The proportion aged 15 and over with primary education or below was 21.5%, which compares favourably with the 29.5% of the whole population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) aged 15 and over. And 27.2% of those aged 15 and over had attended tertiary education compared to 16.3% for the same age group in the whole population (excluding foreign domestic helpers). But it should be noted that the proportions of Filipinos (48.0%) and Indians (44.3%) with tertiary education were much higher than those of Indonesians (14.7%), Nepalese (10.4%), Pakistanis (11.1%), and Thais (10.2%).

Labour force participation

12. The labour force participation rate² for the target population was 63.2%, *slightly higher than the 60.1% for the whole population (excluding foreign domestic helpers)*. This was particularly so in the case of the labour force participation rate for males. The rate was 83.8%, higher than the 71.9% for the whole population (excluding foreign domestic helpers). The rate for women - 48.4% - was identical to that of the whole population (excluding foreign domestic helpers).

² The 'labour force participation rate' refers to the proportion of labour force in the total population aged 15 and over.

13. The pattern of high labour force participation among males held good for all the ethnic groups except the 'others' at 58%. But the pattern of female participation varied between groups. The participation rates for Indian, Indonesian and Pakistani women (38.6%, 23.3% and 6.7% respectively) were significantly lower than those of their male counterparts.

Occupational distribution

14. The proportion of the working target population in “Elementary Occupations” was 29.5%. The proportion was high compared to 14.8% for the whole working population (excluding foreign domestic helpers). In terms of the fields in which they were working, the presence of the minorities in the “Wholesale, Retail and Import/export Trades, Restaurants and Hotels” (33.8%) and “Construction” (14.6%) was proportionately high in comparison with the whole working population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) (27.8% and 8.1%). But the comparison for the “Construction” sector was to a large extent skewed by the proportion of working Nepalese (43.2%) and Pakistanis (26.0%) employed in it. Participation in that sector by the other ethnic groups was less than 10%, which was comparable to that of the whole working population (excluding foreign domestic helpers).

Median income

15. The median monthly income from main employment among the working target population was \$10,000. This was slightly lower than the median of \$11,000 for the whole working population (excluding foreign domestic helpers). It is noteworthy that the median monthly income of Indians was \$15,500: some 41% higher than that of the working population as a whole (excluding foreign domestic helpers). This is probably because a relatively high proportion of Indians worked as managers, administrators and professionals/sub-professionals.

Living arrangement

16. Some 59.0% of the target population lived with their spouses and/or children, 22.5% with their parents only, 6.9% on their own, and 11.6% with other persons. Slightly higher proportions lived on their own (6.9%) or with their spouses and/or children (59.0%), than in the whole population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) (4.5% and 52.3% respectively). But the proportion living with their parents only (22.5%) was lower than that for the whole population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) (39.3%). The distribution of living arrangements varied among the ethnic groups. The proportion of Filipinos living on their own (11.2%) was higher than that of other ethnic groups. And the proportion of Indians (33.8%) and Pakistanis (37.7%) living with their parents only was broadly consistent with the whole population (excluding foreign domestic helpers). By contrast, the proportion of Indonesians (80.3%) and Thais (78.0%) living with their spouses and/or children was much higher than that of the whole population (excluding foreign domestic helpers).

Type of housing

17. The proportion of the target population living in private residential housing was 77.6%, much higher than the 45.5% of the whole population (excluding foreign domestic helpers). On the contrary, the proportion of the target population living in public rental housing was much lower at 14.0%. The type of housing varied among different ethnic groups. While over 30% of Thais and Indonesians resided in public rental housing, the corresponding proportion for Nepalese was less than 1%.

18. Over three quarters of the target population lived in rented accommodation. The proportion was much higher than the 45.0% of the whole population (excluding foreign domestic helpers). When analysed by ethnic group, it is noted that relatively higher proportions of Indonesians, Indians and Thais lived in the quarters they owned.

Geographical distribution

19. Some 38.1% of the target population resided in Kowloon, 34.0% in the New Territories, and 27.8% on Hong Kong Island. The corresponding proportions for the whole population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) were 30.3%, 50.2% and 19.5%. The distribution by district of residence varied between ethnic groups. The Filipinos were relatively evenly distributed (about 40% on Hong Kong Island, and roughly 30% each in Kowloon and the New Territories). Indians were concentrated in Kowloon and on Hong Kong Island. Thais and Pakistanis were concentrated in Kowloon; the Nepalese - and less markedly the Indonesians - in the New Territories. That said, there were significant population of all groups in all three areas.

20. Among the 18 District Council districts, Yau Tsim Mong was home to by far the largest proportion of the target population at 16.5%. It was followed by Kowloon City (9.7%) and Yuen Long (9.3%). More Indians lived in Yau Tsim Mong (19.3%) and Kowloon City (18.2%) than in any other district. The Nepalese were heavily concentrated in Yuen Long (34.8%) and Yau Tsim Mong (33.7%).

Key observations and assessment

21. The target population did not present a uniform pattern, though there were some common features. Their economic position was only slightly lower than that of the whole population (excluding foreign domestic helpers). Indeed, in some cases it was better. That said, we acknowledge that we are dealing with averages and that individual cases may vary, and we seek to provide those in need with practical assistance. An example is 'Your Guide to Services in Hong Kong', published in six minority languages in addition to English. The guidebook has been commended by the United Nations Development Programme. Additionally, the Permanent Secretary for Home Affairs

chairs a Steering Committee on New Arrival Services, which seeks to ensure that new arrivals of all origins are aware of the services available to them, know how to access them, and that those services remain appropriate to their needs. We also fund NGOs to provide classes in Cantonese and English³.

22. As stated in paragraph 11, the proportion of the target population with primary education or below is lower than that of the whole population (excluding foreign domestic helpers). Nevertheless, we are aware that some ethnic minority students experience difficulties in adapting to the local education environment, primarily as a result of their weakness in the Chinese language and/or English. For the most part, this reflects the pattern of settlement (children and young people arriving at different ages and at different stages of their education). This is a phenomenon common to most, if not all, migration destinations⁴ and we are investigating how the major destinations are addressing these problems, though it is clear from our preliminary research that there are unlikely to be any panaceas.

23. In the meantime, the Education and Manpower Bureau has introduced support services to help newly arrived children (from the Mainland as well as other countries) adapt to the local school system. Those services include an induction programme and a school-based support scheme. Additionally, a six-month full-time integrated programme, known as the “Initiation Programme”, has been introduced to better prepare newly arrived children before they are formally placed in mainstream schools. There have been over 2 300 placements under the Scheme since its inception in 2000.

24. The language factor is also significant in regard to employment. We are taking steps to address this (see footnote (3) above) but the same considerations apply as for

³ The classes follow a curriculum devised by the International Social Service (Hong Kong). They have been designed to be appropriate (to the needs of participants), flexible (adaptive to changing needs and feedback), and progressive (participants will be able to progress from the elementary to the intermediate and on to the advanced levels and will have the opportunity to learn written Chinese).

⁴ The South China Morning Post of 28 May 2003 published an instructive article in regard to the difficulties of Chinese settlers in Canada, which have clear parallels with the experience of the target population in Hong Kong. Copyright restrictions prevent us from reproducing the article here.

education.

Home Affairs Bureau/Census and Statistics Department

July 2003

Key Statistics of South and Southeast Asian Minorities (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers)⁽¹⁾, 2001

	South and Southeast Asian Minorities (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) ⁽¹⁾								Whole Population (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers)
	Filipino	Indian	Indonesian	Nepalese	Pakistani	Thai	Others ⁽²⁾	Total	
Demographic Characteristics									
Population	16 251	17 357	4 800	12 012	11 009	9 357	6 527	77 313	6 527 074
Sex ratio (males per 1 000 females)	479	1 104	250	1 456	1 934	137	717	720	1 012
Median age	34	30	33	28	25	38	32	31	36
Proportion of now married population (%) ⁽³⁾	76.7	74.9	85.1	82.8	73.8	81.9	70.1	77.7	59.9
Most commonly used language (%) ⁽⁴⁾	English	Hindi	Cantonese	Nepali	Bengali & Urdu	Cantonese	Cantonese	English	Cantonese
	46.7	50.2	65.1	90.8	72.9	70.0	50.6	24.7	91.1
Proportion of population able to speak English (%) ⁽⁴⁾	96.2	86.7	30.0	84.5	75.0	28.0	55.9	72.7	41.8
Proportion of population able to speak Cantonese (%) ⁽⁴⁾	44.2	38.7	82.8	37.7	58.1	91.2	72.2	54.9	97.4
Educational Attainment									
Proportion of population with primary education or below (%) ⁽³⁾	2.8	11.8	43.1	14.5	31.7	53.0	20.5	21.5	29.5
Proportion of population with tertiary education (%) ⁽³⁾	48.0	44.3	14.7	10.4	11.1	10.2	27.3	27.2	16.3
Labour Force									
Labour force participation rate (%)									
Male	89.2	85.5	70.6	92.0	80.8	87.7	58.6	83.8	71.9
Female	67.7	38.6	23.3	63.3	6.7	51.6	40.4	48.4	48.4
Both sexes	73.9	63.1	32.3	80.4	59.7	55.7	48.0	63.2	60.1
Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)									
Male	11,667	18,000	11,750	12,000	9,250	10,000	17,500	12,000	12,000
Female	7,500	12,000	6,000	6,500	9,000	6,500	10,500	7,000	10,000
Both sexes	8,500	15,500	7,500	10,000	9,225	7,000	13,500	10,000	11,000

Key Statistics of South and Southeast Asian Minorities (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers)⁽¹⁾, 2001 (Cont'd.)

	South and Southeast Asian Minorities (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) ⁽¹⁾								Whole Population (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers)
	Filipino	Indian	Indonesian	Nepalese	Pakistani	Thai	Others ⁽²⁾	Total	
Labour Force (cont'd)									
Proportion of working population by occupation (%)									
Managers and administrators	9.8	35.7	14.1	1.2	9.3	4.1	23.2	13.7	11.4
Professionals/Associate professionals	23.6	25.5	10.2	4.6	7.0	4.4	28.6	15.6	22.1
Clerks/Service workers and shop sales workers	35.1	20.6	27.9	22.1	14.2	50.3	28.9	28.2	33.2
Craft and related workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers	4.1	5.5	14.1	31.0	24.5	3.3	7.7	12.8	18.2
Elementary occupations	27.2	12.4	33.7	41.0	45.1	38.0	11.6	29.5	14.8
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
Proportion of working population by industry (%)									
Manufacturing	5.3	5.4	12.9	2.7	10.8	4.4	7.6	5.7	13.1
Construction	2.6	4.1	5.6	43.2	26.0	2.0	9.4	14.6	8.1
Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	30.1	46.5	28.9	22.1	22.4	56.0	24.8	33.8	27.8
Transport, storage and communications	9.2	11.5	8.9	4.3	11.9	6.1	14.3	8.9	11.9
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	17.7	20.0	15.8	15.6	22.7	4.6	21.8	16.9	17.0
Community, social and personal services	34.6	12.3	27.4	11.6	5.9	26.1	21.1	19.7	21.1
Others ⁽⁵⁾	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.1
Living Arrangement⁽⁶⁾									
Proportion of population by living arrangement (%)									
Living alone	11.2	4.8	9.2	5.5	4.8	8.5	10.6	6.9	4.5
Living with parent(s) only	19.2	33.8	6.3	16.0	37.7	5.1	19.8	22.5	39.3
Living with spouse and/or child(ren) ⁽⁷⁾	51.7	56.8	80.3	59.3	38.8	78.0	61.9	59.0	52.3
Others ⁽⁸⁾	17.8	4.7	4.2	19.2	18.7	8.4	7.7	11.6	3.9

Key Statistics of South and Southeast Asian Minorities (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers)⁽¹⁾, 2001 (Cont'd.)

	South and Southeast Asian Minorities (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) ⁽¹⁾								Whole Population (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers)
	Filipino	Indian	Indonesian	Nepalese	Pakistani	Thai	Others ⁽²⁾	Total	
Housing Characteristics⁽⁶⁾									
Proportion of population by type of quarters (%)									
Public rental housing	5.7	10.2	38.1	0.3	18.9	35.6	14.2	14.0	33.6
Subsidized sale flats	2.0	2.1	13.0	0.1	2.9	7.2	5.9	3.5	17.6
Private residential housing	86.4	84.1	43.3	94.6	73.1	52.6	73.9	77.6	45.5
Others	5.9	3.6	5.6	5.1	5.1	4.6	6.0	5.0	3.4
Proportion of population by tenure of accommodation (%)									
Owner-occupiers	9.9	22.6	33.6	2.6	8.3	20.2	24.8	15.3	51.8
Tenants	79.8	66.7	62.5	95.9	90.1	73.2	65.5	77.8	45.0
Others	10.3	10.7	3.8	1.4	1.6	6.6	9.7	6.9	3.2
Geographical Distribution									
Proportion of population by area (%)									
Hong Kong Island	40.2	39.4	17.3	10.7	16.9	21.7	32.8	27.8	19.5
Kowloon	30.3	44.0	28.6	42.2	42.2	42.1	29.1	38.1	30.3
New Territories	29.5	16.6	54.1	47.1	40.9	36.3	38.1	34.0	50.2

Notes :

Some figures are derived based on a small number of observations and caution should be exercised in interpreting these figures.

“0.0” Less than 0.05%.

- (1) The figures refer to persons of non-Chinese Asian ethnicities other than Japanese, Korean and Mixed. Foreign domestic helpers are also excluded.
- (2) The figures refer to persons of non-Chinese Asian ethnicities other than Japanese, Korean, Filipino, Indian, Indonesian, Nepalese, Pakistani, Thai and Mixed. Foreign domestic helpers are also excluded.
- (3) The figures refer to the population aged 15 and over.
- (4) The figures refer to the population aged 5 and over (exclude mute persons).
- (5) “Others” include such industries as “Agriculture and fishing”, “Mining and quarrying”, “Electricity, gas and water” and industrial activities inadequately described or unclassifiable.
- (6) Figures refer to population living in domestic households only.
- (7) Figures refer to South and Southeast Asian minorities (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living with spouse and/or child(ren), regardless of whether living with parent(s) or not.
- (8) Figures refer to South and Southeast Asian minorities (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living with person(s) other than parent(s), spouse and child(ren).

Source : 2001 Population Census

**South and Southeast Asian Minorities (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers)⁽¹⁾
by Ethnicity and Age Group, 2001**

Ethnicity	Age Group							Total	Median Age
	< 15	15 – 24	25 – 34	35 – 44	45 – 54	55 – 64	65+		
	Number (Percentage ⁽²⁾)								
Filipino	2 680 (16.5)	1 054 (6.5)	4 710 (29.0)	5 003 (30.8)	2 075 (12.8)	527 (3.2)	202 (1.2)	16 251 (100.0)	34
Indian	3 690 (21.3)	2 444 (14.1)	4 480 (25.8)	2 639 (15.2)	2 045 (11.8)	1 310 (7.5)	749 (4.3)	17 357 (100.0)	30
Indonesian	165 (3.4)	587 (12.2)	1 821 (37.9)	768 (16.0)	642 (13.4)	470 (9.8)	347 (7.2)	4 800 (100.0)	33
Nepalese	1 305 (10.9)	2 643 (22.0)	4 838 (40.3)	1 905 (15.9)	535 (4.5)	715 (6.0)	71 (0.6)	12 012 (100.0)	28
Pakistani	3 131 (28.4)	2 248 (20.4)	2 783 (25.3)	1 122 (10.2)	627 (5.7)	810 (7.4)	288 (2.6)	11 009 (100.0)	25
Thai	233 (2.5)	461 (4.9)	2 883 (30.8)	3 091 (33.0)	2 136 (22.8)	469 (5.0)	84 (0.9)	9 357 (100.0)	38
Other South and Southeast Asian minorities ⁽³⁾	736 (11.3)	805 (12.3)	2 237 (34.3)	1 420 (21.8)	761 (11.7)	298 (4.6)	270 (4.1)	6 527 (100.0)	32
Total	11 940 (15.4)	10 242 (13.2)	23 752 (30.7)	15 948 (20.6)	8 821 (11.4)	4 599 (5.9)	2 011 (2.6)	77 313 (100.0)	31
Whole population (excluding foreign domestic helpers)	1 109 417 (17.0)	887 432 (13.6)	1 025 109 (15.7)	1 309 771 (20.1)	947 642 (14.5)	500 742 (7.7)	746 961 (11.4)	6 527 074 (100.0)	36

Notes :

Some figures are derived based on a small number of observations and caution should be exercised in interpreting these figures.

(1) Figures refer to persons of non-Chinese Asian ethnicities other than Japanese, Korean and Mixed. Foreign domestic helpers are also excluded.

(2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

(3) Figures refer to persons of non-Chinese Asian ethnicities other than Japanese, Korean, Filipino, Indian, Indonesian, Nepalese, Pakistani, Thai and Mixed. Foreign domestic helpers are also excluded.

Source : 2001 Population Census

South and Southeast Asian Minorities (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers)⁽¹⁾ by Ethnicity and Place of Birth, 2001

Ethnicity	Hong Kong		Place of Birth Outside Hong Kong		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Filipino	1 893	11.6	14 358	88.4	16 251	100.0
Indian	3 920	22.6	13 437	77.4	17 357	100.0
Indonesian	216	4.5	4 584	95.5	4 800	100.0
Nepalese	5 633	46.9	6 379	53.1	12 012	100.0
Pakistani	3 310	30.1	7 699	69.9	11 009	100.0
Thai	195	2.1	9 162	97.9	9 357	100.0
Other South and Southeast Asian minorities ⁽²⁾	721	11.0	5 806	89.0	6 527	100.0
Total	15 888	20.6	61 425	79.4	77 313	100.0
Whole population (excluding foreign domestic helpers)	4 004 827	61.4	2 522 247	38.6	6 527 074	100.0

Notes :

Some figures are derived based on a small number of observations and caution should be exercised in interpreting these figures.

(1) Figures refer to persons of non-Chinese Asian ethnicities other than Japanese, Korean and Mixed. Foreign domestic helpers are also excluded.

(2) Figures refer to persons of non-Chinese Asian ethnicities other than Japanese, Korean, Filipino, Indian, Indonesian, Nepalese, Pakistani, Thai and Mixed. Foreign domestic helpers are also excluded.

Source : 2001 Population Census

**Proportion of South and Southeast Asian Minorities (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers)
Aged 5 and Over⁽¹⁾ by Usual Language, 2001**

Ethnicity	English	Cantonese	Putonghua	Usual Languages			Others	Total
				Other Chinese Dialects	Filipino	Indonesian		
				Percentage				
Filipino	46.7	9.6	-	0.5	42.1	0.1	1.0	100.0
Indian	40.3	3.3	0.2	0.7	0.1	1.3	54.1	100.0
Indonesian	8.7	65.1	5.4	7.2	-	11.9	1.7	100.0
Nepalese	6.4	1.7	-	0.1	0.1	-	91.7	100.0
Pakistani	12.3	7.3	0.1	-	0.0	0.2	80.1	100.0
Thai	4.8	70.0	0.6	1.6	0.2	-	22.9	100.0
Other South and Southeast Asian minorities ⁽²⁾	25.0	50.6	2.2	1.1	0.1	0.2	20.9	100.0
Overall	24.7	21.8	0.7	1.0	8.9	1.1	41.7	100.0
Whole population (excluding foreign domestic helpers)	1.3	91.1	0.9	5.6	0.1	0.1	0.9	100.0

Notes :

Some figures are derived based on a small number of observations and caution should be exercised in interpreting these figures.

“-” Nil

(1) Figures refer to persons of non-Chinese Asian ethnicities other than Japanese, Korean and Mixed. Foreign domestic helpers and mute persons are also excluded.

(2) Figures refer to persons of non-Chinese Asian ethnicities other than Japanese, Korean, Filipino, Indian, Indonesian, Nepalese, Pakistani, Thai and Mixed. Foreign domestic helpers are also excluded.

Source : 2001 Population Census

School Attendance Rates of South and Southeast Asian Minorities (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers)⁽¹⁾ by Age Group and Sex, 2001

Age Group	South and Southeast Asian Minorities (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) ⁽¹⁾			Whole Population (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers)		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
	School Attendance Rate (%)					
3 – 5	81.7	77.2	79.4	94.6	94.7	94.7
6 – 11	100.0	97.3	98.7	99.9	99.9	99.9
12 – 16	93.6	95.1	94.3	96.9	98.1	97.5
17 – 18	41.5	46.0	43.6	68.0	74.6	71.2
19 – 24	6.4	5.9	6.1	26.8	29.4	28.0
25+	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Aged 3 and over	15.1	10.7	12.6	22.4	21.7	22.1

Notes :

Some figures are derived based on a small number of observations and caution should be exercised in interpreting these figures.

(1) Figures refer to persons of non-Chinese Asian ethnicities other than Japanese, Korean and Mixed. Foreign domestic helpers are also excluded.

Source : 2001 Population Census

Proportion of South and Southeast Asian Minorities (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers)⁽¹⁾ by District Council District and Ethnicity, 2001

District Council District	Proportion of Population (%) Ethnicity							Overall	Whole Population (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers)	Proportion of South and Southeast Asian Minorities among Whole Population (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) (%)
	Filipino	Indian	Indonesian	Nepalese	Pakistani	Thai	Other South and Southeast Asian Minorities ⁽²⁾			
Hong Kong Island										
Central and Western	13.0	15.2	0.9	1.7	5.9	4.3	8.3	8.5	3.8	2.7
Wan Chai	16.1	8.6	2.9	8.1	5.5	5.5	4.3	8.6	2.3	4.3
Eastern	7.0	7.7	8.6	0.6	4.1	8.0	8.4	6.1	9.1	0.8
Southern	4.1	7.8	4.9	0.4	1.5	3.8	11.8	4.6	4.2	1.3
Sub-total	40.2	39.4	17.3	10.7	16.9	21.7	32.8	27.8	19.5	1.7
Kowloon										
Yau Tsim Mong	13.9	19.3	5.9	33.7	13.2	10.1	6.6	16.5	4.2	4.6
Sham Shui Po	2.2	2.1	6.1	4.6	7.9	7.2	7.4	4.7	5.3	1.0
Kowloon City	10.2	18.2	3.7	3.6	6.5	9.0	7.7	9.7	5.6	2.1
Wong Tai Sin	1.2	1.0	6.1	0.1	3.0	5.5	2.7	2.2	6.7	0.4
Kwun Tong	2.7	3.4	6.8	0.1	11.6	10.2	4.8	5.1	8.5	0.7
Sub-total	30.3	44.0	28.6	42.1	42.2	42.1	29.1	38.1	30.3	1.5
New Territories										
Kwai Tsing	2.0	1.7	8.1	0.7	10.8	5.1	2.0	3.7	7.2	0.6
Tsuen Wan	5.6	1.7	4.5	9.2	4.5	3.1	2.3	4.5	4.1	1.3
Tuen Mun	2.0	2.1	9.8	1.0	5.4	6.8	11.6	4.2	7.4	0.7
Yuen Long	4.6	0.8	9.9	34.8	8.8	4.0	4.5	9.3	6.7	1.6
North	1.7	0.5	5.1	-	1.4	3.0	1.5	1.5	4.5	0.4
Tai Po	0.9	0.6	2.9	0.2	2.3	2.4	0.7	1.2	4.6	0.3
Sha Tin	2.9	3.6	5.6	0.1	4.2	4.8	5.3	3.4	9.4	0.4
Sai Kung	2.9	3.0	5.1	0.3	1.9	3.8	4.9	2.8	4.9	0.7
Islands ⁽³⁾	6.9	2.6	3.0	0.9	1.6	3.3	5.3	3.4	1.4	3.0
Sub-total	29.5	16.6	54.1	47.1	40.9	36.3	38.1	34.0	50.2	0.8
Whole territory	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.2

Notes :

Some figures are derived based on a small number of observations and caution should be exercised in interpreting these figures.
 “-” Nil

(1) Figures refer to persons of non-Chinese Asian ethnicities other than Japanese, Korean and Mixed. Foreign domestic helpers are also excluded.

(2) Figures refer to persons of non-Chinese Asian ethnicities other than Japanese, Korean, Filipino, Indian, Indonesian, Nepalese, Pakistani, Thai and Mixed. Foreign domestic helpers are also excluded.

(3) Figures include persons living on board vessels.

Source : 2001 Population Census