

# China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region MIGRATION PROFILES

## Part I. Global legal instruments related to international migration

### States parties to United Nations legal instruments

**Year ratified:**

- 1949 ILO Migration for Employment Convention
- 1951 Refugee Convention
- 1967 Refugee Protocol
- 1975 ILO Migrant Workers Convention

**Year ratified:**

- 1989 Conv. on the Rights of the Child
- 1990 UN Migrant Workers Convention
- 2000 Human Trafficking Protocol
- 2000 Migrant Smuggling Protocol

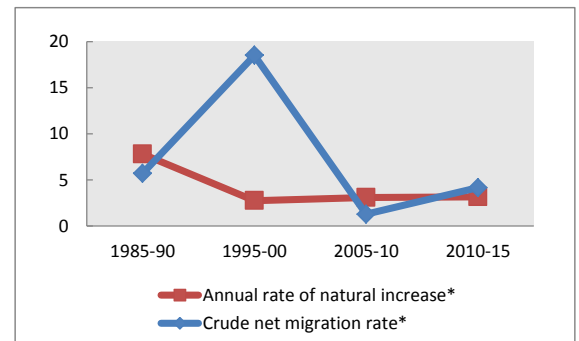
## Part II. Population indicators

### Population estimates

	1990	2000	2010	2013
Males ('000)	2 962	3 323	3 301	3 369
Females ('000)	2 832	3 513	3 749	3 834
Total ('000)	5 794	6 835	7 050	7 204
Percentage urban population	100	100	100	100
Percentage rural population				

	1985-90	1995-00	2005-10	2010-15
Average annual rate of change	1.35	2.13	0.44	0.74
Annual rate of natural increase*	7.82	2.77	3.10	3.18
Crude net migration rate*	5.72	18.52	1.28	4.18
Total net migration ('000)	160	601	45	150

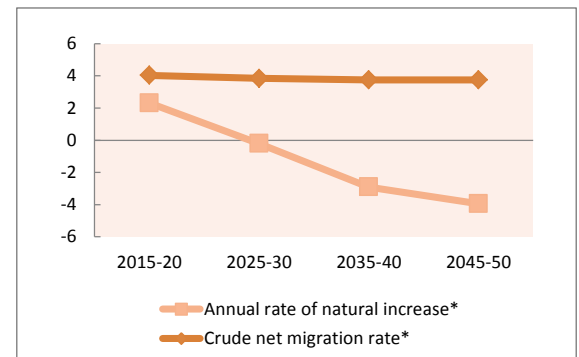
\* Per 1,000 population



### Projected change in total population by component (x 1000)

	2015-20	2025-30	2035-40	2045-50
Total population at end of period	7 550	7 885	8 004	8 004
Population change during period	236	142	34	-8
Annual rate of natural increase*	2.31	-0.20	-2.90	-3.95
Crude net migration rate*	4.04	3.84	3.76	3.75

\* Per 1,000 population



### Projected change in working-age (15-64) population (x 1000)

	2015-20	2025-30	2035-40	2045-50
Medium variant	-129	-181	-125	-159
Zero-migration variant	-261	-324	-281	-306
Difference	132	143	156	147

## Part III. Development indicators

### Development indicators (years are approximate for some indicators / countries)

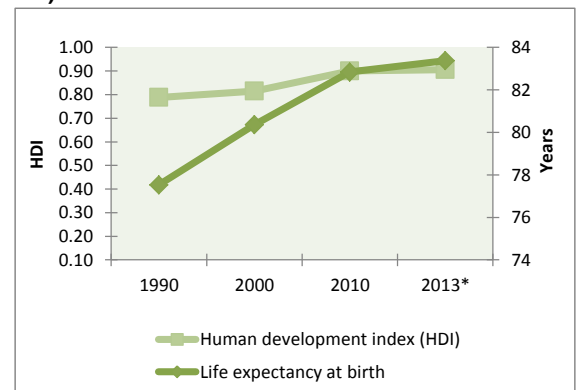
	1990	2000	2010	2013*
Life expectancy at birth	77.5	80.4	82.8	83.4
Adult literacy rate (ages 15 and older)	..	..	..	..
Combined gross enrolment ratio in education (per cent)	..	72.9	82.5	82.4
GDP per capita (PPP in thousands of US dollars)	17 347	26 872	47 556	51 946
Human development index (HDI)	0.79	0.82	0.90	0.91

\* 2013 or latest available

### Remittances (years are approximate for some indicators / countries)

	1990	2000	2010	2012*
Inflows (millions of US dollars)	..	136	340	377
Outflows (millions of US dollars)	..	225	483	549
Inflows as a share of GDP (%)	..	0.1	0.1	0.1

\* Estimate



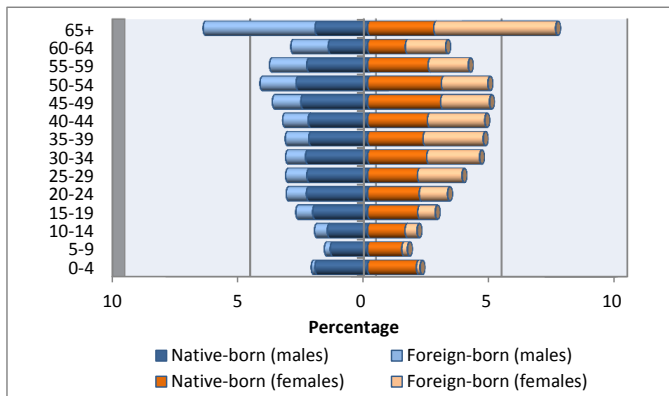
## China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

### Part IV. International migrant stocks

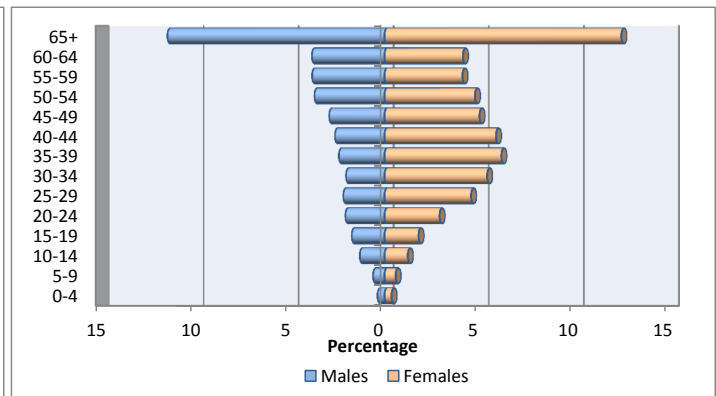
#### International migrant stock by age and sex

	1990			2000			2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	10 324	9 929	20 253	12 490	11 228	23 718	10 268	10 276	20 544
5-9	17 506	15 645	33 151	32 031	29 506	61 537	16 770	16 190	32 960
10-14	25 584	21 382	46 966	49 135	46 307	95 442	36 348	34 210	70 558
15-19	40 210	35 354	75 564	38 492	42 878	81 370	48 206	50 001	98 207
20-24	41 982	43 369	85 351	45 318	65 819	111 137	57 631	81 048	138 679
25-29	62 542	69 637	132 179	57 410	107 026	164 436	60 667	127 532	188 199
30-34	98 561	101 179	199 740	66 258	131 075	197 333	56 630	151 230	207 860
35-39	108 800	98 766	207 566	78 275	132 921	211 196	67 199	172 208	239 407
40-44	121 945	103 627	225 572	109 822	142 039	251 861	72 969	164 211	237 180
45-49	102 703	83 467	186 170	115 023	120 278	235 301	81 451	139 980	221 431
50-54	103 483	85 315	188 798	125 216	116 550	241 766	103 171	133 231	236 402
55-59	111 460	98 660	210 120	103 312	89 193	192 505	106 688	114 859	221 547
60-64	98 304	102 434	200 738	98 049	93 201	191 250	106 985	115 534	222 519
65+	181 140	225 165	406 305	294 798	315 472	610 270	320 198	349 062	669 260
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 124 544</b>	<b>1 093 929</b>	<b>2 218 473</b>	<b>1 225 629</b>	<b>1 443 493</b>	<b>2 669 122</b>	<b>1 145 181</b>	<b>1 659 572</b>	<b>2 804 753</b>

Total population by age and sex, 2013



Migrant stock by age and sex, 2013



#### Migrant stock by origin (2013)

Top 5 countries or areas of origin	Total
China	2 280 210
Indonesia	132 985
Philippines	116 505
China, Macao Special Administrative Region	70 454
Thailand	18 963
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 619 117</b>

#### Migrant stock by destination (2013)

Top 5 countries or areas of destination	Total
Canada	249 112
United States of America	242 170
Australia	96 704
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	88 522
Singapore	55 948
<b>Total</b>	<b>732 456</b>

#### Refugee population by origin (end 2012)

Top 5 countries or areas of origin	Total
<b>Total</b>	

#### Refugee population by destination (end 2012)

Top 5 countries or areas of destination	Total
<b>Total</b>	

#### Tertiary students by origin (2013)

Top 5 countries or areas of origin	Total
China	9 822
Malaysia	209
Republic of Korea	201
China, Macao Special Administrative Region	98
India	74
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 404</b>

#### Tertiary students by destination (2013)

Top 5 countries or areas of destination	Total
Australia	10 976
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	10 341
United States of America	7 980
China, Macao Special Administrative Region	213
Switzerland	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>29 551</b>

## DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES

**States parties to United Nations legal instruments** : Indicates whether a country has ratified the relevant international instrument and if so, the year of ratification. The relevant instruments are the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees; the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, and the 1990 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families. In addition, two Protocols relevant to international migration supplement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, namely the 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and the 2000 Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air. **Source** : United Nations Treaty Collection. See: <http://treaties.un.org>.

**Males**: De facto male population as of 1 July of the year indicated. Data are presented in thousands. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Females**: De facto female population as of 1 July of the year indicated. Data are presented in thousands. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Total population**: De facto population in a country, area or region as of 1 July of the year indicated. Figures are presented in thousands. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Percentage urban population**: Urban population as a percentage of the total population. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2012). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2011 Revision.

**Percentage rural population**: Rural population as a percentage of the total population. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2012). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2011 Revision.

**Annual rate of change**: Average exponential rate of growth of the population over a given period. It is expressed as a percentage. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Annual rate of natural increase**: Crude birth rate minus the crude death rate. Represents the portion of population growth (or decline) determined exclusively by births and deaths. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Crude net migration rate**: The ratio of net migration during the year to the average population in that year. The value is expressed per 1 000 inhabitants. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Total net migration**: Net number of migrants, that is, the number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants. It is expressed in thousands. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Total population at end of period**: Total population on 30 June of the final year of the period. Data are from the medium variant (see below) of the World Population Prospects. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Population change during period**: Total population change over a period, that is, the difference between the population at the end of the period and that at the beginning of the period. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Medium variant**: The medium projection variant combines the medium fertility assumption together with normal-mortality and normal international migration assumptions and is a central reference for trends over the longer term that results from the probabilistic approach that simulates future fertility paths for each country. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Zero-migration variant**: Under this assumption, the medium variant is modified so that international migration for each country is set to zero starting in 2010-2015. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Life expectancy at birth**: Number of years a newborn infant could expect to live if prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality rates at the time of birth stay the same throughout the infant's life. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Adult literacy rate**: The percentage of population aged 15 years and older who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on his/her everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. **Source**: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Institute for Statistics (2012). <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

**Combined gross enrolment ratio in education**: Total enrolment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school year. For the tertiary level, the population used is that of the five-year age group following on from the secondary school leaving. **Source**: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Institute for Statistics (2012). <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

**GDP per capita (PPP in USD)**: Gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current international dollars. **Source**: World Development Indicators - World Bank (2013).



**Human development index (HDI):** A composite measure of achievements in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, access to education and a decent standard of living. For ease of comparability, the average value of achievements in these three dimensions is put on a scale of 0 to 1, where greater is better, and these indicators are aggregated using geometric means. **Source:** United Nations Development Program (2013). Human Development Report Office.

**Remittances:** Remittances are defined as the sum of workers' remittances, compensation of employees, and migrants' transfers. Regional aggregates were calculated by the United Nations Population Division. All data are reported in current U.S. dollars. Remittance **inflows** refer to the sum of workers' remittances, compensation of employees and migrants' transfers received by the country of enumeration, while **outflows** refer to remittance outflows by the country of enumeration. **Source:** World Bank staff calculation based on data from IMF Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook 2012 and data releases from central banks, national statistical agencies, and World Bank country desks.

**Remittance inflows as share of GDP:** **Source:** World Bank staff calculation based on data from IMF Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook 2012 and data releases from central banks, national statistical agencies, and World Bank country desks.

**International migrant stock by age and sex:** The mid-year (1 July) estimate of the number of people living in a country or area other than that in which they were born. If the number of foreign-born was not available, the estimate refers to the number of people living in a country other than that of their citizenship. **Source:** United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 Revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2013). See: [www.unmigration.org](http://www.unmigration.org)

**Migrant stock by origin (2013):** The five countries from which the largest numbers of migrants originate for the reporting country. **Source:** United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 Revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2013).

**Migrant stock by destination (2013):** The five countries in which the largest numbers of migrants originating from reporting country reside. **Source:** United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 Revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2013).

**Refugee population by origin (end 2012):** Persons by country of origin who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol or under the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; those granted refugee status in accordance with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Statute; those granted humanitarian status or temporary protection by the State in which they find themselves; those in refugee-like situations; and Palestinian refugees registered with UNRWA. **Source:** UNHCR (2013). 2012 Global Trends: Refugees, Asylum-seekers, Returnees, Internally Displaced and Stateless Persons. See: [www.unhcr.org/statistics](http://www.unhcr.org/statistics).

**Refugee population (destination) (end 2012):** Persons by country of destination who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol or under the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; those granted refugee status in accordance with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Statute; those granted humanitarian status or temporary protection by the State in which they find themselves; those in refugee-like situations; and Palestinian refugees registered with UNRWA. **Sources:** UNHCR (2013). 2012 Global Trends: Refugees, Asylum-seekers, Returnees, Internally Displaced and Stateless Persons. See: [www.unhcr.org/statistics](http://www.unhcr.org/statistics).

**Tertiary students:** Student population by **country of origin and destination** enrolled in programmes with an educational content more advanced than what is offered at ISCED levels 3 and 4. The first stage of tertiary education, ISCED level 5, covers level 5A, composed of largely theoretically based programmes intended to provide sufficient qualifications for gaining entry to advanced research programmes and professions with high skill requirements; and level 5B, where programmes are generally more practical, technical and/or occupationally specific. The second stage of tertiary education, ISCED level 6, comprises programmes devoted to advanced study and original research, and leading to the award of an advanced research qualification. **Source:** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Institute for Statistics (2012). <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>