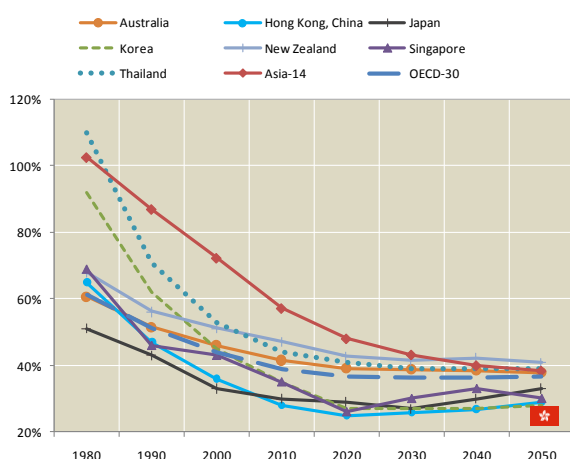


### KEY FINDINGS: HONG KONG-CHINA

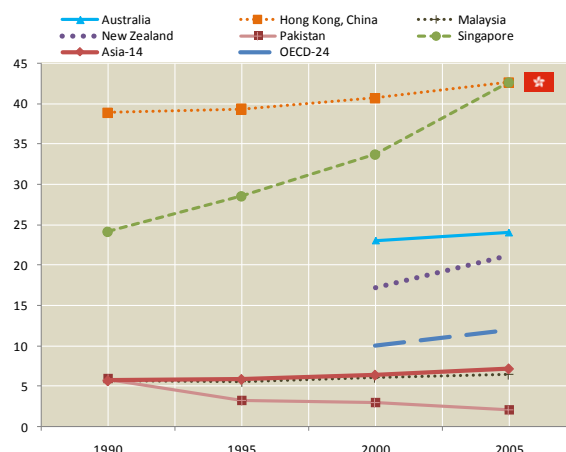
**Age Dependency:** Longer life spans and lower birth rates are increasing old-age dependency rates, Hong Kong-China is one of four economies - Japan, Korea and Singapore - ageing fastest in the Asian region. The youth-dependency ratio, the ratio of the population aged less than 20 to those aged 20-64, is expected to be well below 40% in 2050.

**Migration:** Over the period 1990-2005 Hong Kong-China and Singapore consistently had the highest shares of foreign-born population in the Asian region. In 2000, these two economies had respective ratios of 40.7% and 33.7% of foreign-born residents, and these levels both soared to 42.6% in 2005.

**Youth-dependency ratio, 1980-2050 (ratio of people aged under 20 over people aged 20-64)**



**Stock of foreign-born population as a share of total population, 1990-2005 (%)**



Sources: - Dependency ratios: United Nations (2007), *World Population Prospects* online database; except Australia, New Zealand, and OECD-30 from OECD Demographic and Labour Force database. – Migration: United Nations (2006), *World Population Prospects* online database; except Australia, New Zealand, and OECD-24 from OECD (2009), *Society at a Glance*, Paris.

**Prisoners:** Hong Kong-China, Malaysia, and Australia hold the largest share of foreign-born prisoners in the Asia region, at respectively 34.3%, 46.5% and 19.4%. The general prison population across Asia has either been stable or falling in recent years.

**Marriage:** Men in Hong Kong-China and Japan tend to marry when in their early 30s, while they marry an average of 7 years younger in China and India. On average, men and women in 30 OECD countries tend to marry before their 30s (respectively 28.8 and 26 years old).