



**Ming Pao Education Publications Limited ‘Life and Society’
Corrigenda (08/2021)**

Module	Page no. (2015 edition)	Chapter	Section	Amendment	
				Old	New
23	7	1	Learning Activity 1 Part 2	3. According to the video, what does the speaker think the core values of Hong Kong include? [Understand]	3. According to the source , what are the core values of Hong Kong as indicated in the survey? [Understand]
	8	1	Learning Activity 2	Source 2 Source 3	(combine into Source 2)
	9	1	Learning Activity 2	Source 4 Source 5	(combine into Source 2)
	10	1	Learning Activity 3	<p>Source 1 The Chief Secretary for Administration Lam Cheng Yuet Ngor said that the government would carefully analyse and faithfully and objectively summarise the views received for a consultation report to the Chief Executive, and then submit the findings to the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress.</p> <p>Source 2 Although the ‘July 1 March’ launched by the Civil Human Rights Front (CHRF) ended at 8:10 p.m. last night, there were still over a thousand demonstrators from People Power, League of Social Democrats and similar organisations demonstrating in Central at midnight. They continuously mobilised other people through the Internet and jammed the 2 major roads (Queensway and Connaught Road Central) in Hong Kong Island. The police tried to disperse the demonstrators by using pepper spray but failed. In the end, the police started to clear up the demonstration at dawn but did not finish until 4.5 hours later. 231 demonstrators were arrested for obstruction in public</p>	<p>Source 1 The then Chief Secretary for Administration Lam Cheng Yuet Ngor said that the government would carefully analyse and faithfully and objectively summarise the views received for a consultation report to the Chief Executive, and then submit the findings to the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress.</p> <p>Source 2 Last Wednesday, Franklin Chu Jing Wei, a retired police superintendent, was sentenced to three months in prison for assaulting with his baton. On that day, a few dozen supporters of Chu raged against the Magistrate of the case outside the court and challenged that the case should not be tried by a judge of foreign nationality, pulling up a banner which wrote ‘We demand the withdrawal of judges of foreign nationality’. A statement from Hong Kong Bar Association issued yesterday, condemning the incident, ‘Whilst everyone enjoys freedom of expression and may comment on any judicial decision or ruling, personal attacks against the</p>

			places and illegal gathering. Summary of local news on 2 July 2011	<p>court or the judicial officer concerned, as in this case against the Magistrate with insulting and racist or xenophobic words and actions, undermine the respect for the court, and the due process of the law and the course of justice, which should be shown by members of the public in a society that abides by the Rule of Law.’ The statement concluded by pointing out that such conduct may constitute contempt of court, urging the relevant authorities to deal with.</p> <p>Summary of local news on 7 January 2018</p>
11	1	Learning Activity 3	Source 4 The chairman of Tuen Mun District Council Lau Wong Fat demanded the government refrain from forcing the application of the allocation of funds from the Legislative Council before the district councils reach a consensus.	Source 4 The then chairman of Tuen Mun District Council Lau Wong Fat demanded the government refrain from forcing the application of the allocation of funds from the Legislative Council before the district councils reach a consensus.
			Source 5 People’s dissatisfaction was aroused as the Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development So Kam Leung asked Hong Kong people to ‘wait for the next (train)’, while the government issued the Assessment Report on Hong Kong’s Capacity to Receive Tourists. Yesterday, some netizens launched the ‘Anti-locust’ campaign protesting that visitors of the ‘Individual Visit Scheme’ had been adversely affecting the life of Hong Kong people. When these netizens walked past the high brand shops on Canton Road, they cursed the mainlanders as ‘locusts’ and asked them to ‘get out’. Netizens also verbally fought	Source 5 In January, more than 10 students from Hong Kong Baptist University went to the Language Center to protest for nearly 8 hours. They showed their dissatisfaction with the non-transparent marking scheme of the university's Putonghua Diagnostic cum Exemption Test. They demanded the university to disclose the tests assessment criteria. As seen in the footage on that day, Student A used foul language in the conversation, while Student B approached the staff several times and loudly asked them to explain the examination arrangements. Student A explained that he went to the

			<p>with the members from the organisation ‘Voice of Loving Hong Kong’ across the road. The situation was very chaotic, and some of the shops needed to close or lock down to avoid the demonstrators. The organiser of the ‘Anti-locust’ campaign Leung Kam Shing accused the government of asking people in Hong Kong to lower their self-esteem. He said that it was ridiculous to tolerate the visitors of the ‘Individual Visit Scheme’, and suggested the government cancel the scheme of ‘multiple-entry permits</p> <p>Summary of local news on 17 February 2014</p>	<p>Language Center that day with a group of students to demand for an explanation from the school, but the school showed an attitude of ‘do not know, do not care’. Driven by emotions, they responded with those inappropriate actions. For their attitude, they bowed to make apology to the teachers concerned.</p> <p>Roland Chin Tai Hong, the then President of the Hong Kong Baptist University, indicated that the two students were ‘threatening and insulting their teachers’. Their violation of the student code of conduct should be dealt with, and the disciplinary process should also be initiated. The two students were then suspended for one semester and 8 days respectively (Student A faced a heavier punishment due to his prior convictions).</p> <p>Summary of local news between January and April 2018</p>
12	1	Learning Activity 3	<p>Question 1: Source 2: Behaviour: Jam Queensway and Connaught Road Central.</p> <p>Question 1: Source 5 Behaviour: Curse visitors of the ‘Individual Visit Scheme’.</p>	<p>Question 1: Source 2: Behaviour: Abusive and threatening words and acts against the magistrate.</p> <p>Question 1: Source 5 Behaviour: Disrespectful to teachers</p>
16	2	Learning Activity 1	<p>Go to ‘L.I.F.E.’ of Ming Pao, search for 遊行之都 (Chinese version only) in the audio-visual section: http://las.mpep.com.hk/video</p> 	<p>Go to RTHK website, search for 勞動節；體育總會權力過大？；取消強積金對沖初步方案 (Chinese version only) (0:00-1:05) in the programme search bar: http://podcast.rthk.hk</p> 

				1. According to the video, which processions did Hong Kong residents and groups participate in? [Understand]	1. According to the video, which procession did Hong Kong residents and groups participate in? [Understand]
18	2	Learning Activity 2	Source 3 The other side of ‘July 1 March’ centred on the Chief Executive Leung Chun Ying (CY), who was experiencing the 2nd Celebration Carnival during his term of office.	Source 3 The other side of ‘July 1 March’ centred on the then Chief Executive Leung Chun Ying (CY), who was experiencing the 2nd Celebration Carnival during his term of office.	
			Source 4 Cheng Yiu Tong, member of the Executive Council and chairman of the HKCA	Source 4 Cheng Yiu Tong, the then member of the Executive Council and chairman of the HKCA	
20	2	More Information 1	<p>‘July 1 March’ is organised by non-governmental groups such as the Civil Human Rights Front (CHRF). It has held a grand procession on July 1 every year since the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Establishment Day in 1997, yet it did not attract much attention until 2003.</p> <p>In 2003, people were dissatisfied with the administration of the HKSAR Government especially with its intention to legislate on Article 23 in the <i>Basic Law</i>. 500,000 people (figures provided by the organiser CHRF) went on procession in the street to protest. Afterwards, the legislation of Article 23 in the <i>Basic Law</i> was put aside. ‘July 1 March’ has become the once-a-year platform for Hong Kong people to express their diverse demands through peaceful, reasonable, and non-violent means. The demands include striving for universal suffrage, reversing the verdict of June 4, improving people’s living</p>	<p>‘July 1 March’ is organised by some non-governmental groups. It has held a grand procession on July 1 every year since the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Establishment Day in 1997, yet it did not attract much attention until 2003.</p> <p>In 2003, people were dissatisfied with the administration of the HKSAR Government especially with its intention to legislate on Article 23 in the <i>Basic Law</i>. 500,000 people (figures provided by the organiser CHRF) went on procession in the street to protest. Afterwards, the legislation of Article 23 in the <i>Basic Law</i> was put aside. ‘July 1 March’ has become the once-a-year platform for Hong Kong people to express their diverse demands through peaceful, reasonable, and non-violent means. The demands include striving for universal suffrage, reversing the verdict of June 4, improving people’s living standards, protecting the</p>	

			<p>standards, protecting the underprivileged and defending freedom. It is a grand but peaceful procession activity.</p> <p>The majority of groups or people that participate in the ‘July 1 March’ are from the Pan-democracy Camp which is led by the CHRF. Other parties or groups that participate in the march include the Democratic Party, the Civic Party, the Hong Kong Professional Teachers’ Union, and the Hong Kong Confederation of Trade Unions.</p>	<p>underprivileged and defending freedom. It is a grand but peaceful procession activity.</p> <p>The majority of groups or people that participate in the ‘July 1 March’ are from the Pan-democracy Camp. which is led by the CHRF. Other parties or groups that participate in the march include the Democratic Party, the Civic Party, the Hong Kong Professional Teachers’ Union, and the Hong Kong Confederation of Trade Unions.</p>
			<p>Fig. 2.2 Chief Executive Leung Chun Ying attends the launching ceremony of the carnival.</p>	<p>Fig. 2.2 In 2013, the then Chief Executive Leung Chun Ying attends the launching ceremony of the carnival.</p>
21	2	Learning Activity 3	<p>Source 2 The legislative councillor of the Civic Party Tong Ka Wah, who promoted a mild constitutional development, held a seminar yesterday. It focused on the discussion of the nominating committee. The Chief Secretary for Administration Lam Cheng Yuet Ngor, Professor Rao Geping from the Law School of Peking University, and other top officials were also invited to the seminar.</p>	<p>Source 2 The then legislative councillor of the Civic Party Tong Ka Wah, who promoted a mild constitutional development, held a seminar yesterday. It focused on the discussion of the nominating committee. The then Chief Secretary for Administration Lam Cheng Yuet Ngor, Professor Rao Geping from the Law School of Peking University, and other top officials were also invited to the seminar.</p>
			<p>Source 2 The organiser of ‘Occupy Central’ Chan Kin Man also found the actions of the protesters unbearable. ‘Tong Ka Wah was just discussing how the nominating committee could be broadly representative. Even the people who advocate for popular nomination do not have the right to interfere in others’ speeches... The fight</p>	<p>Source 2 A comment stated, ‘Tong Ka Wah was just discussing how the nominating committee could be broadly representative. Even the people who advocate for popular nomination do not have the right to interfere in others’ speeches... The fight for democracy must base itself on respecting the equal rights of each citizen!’</p>

				for democracy must base itself on respecting the equal rights of each citizen!’	
22	2	Learning Activity 3	<p>Source 3</p> <p><u>The organiser of ‘Occupy Central’ Tai Yiu Ting and the organiser of ‘Silent Majority’ Chow Yung together attended the seminar held by ‘Wisdom Hong Kong’.</u> Though they held different political views, they were able to express their different opinions about constitutional development throughout the seminar.</p> <p>Chow claimed that the Central Government had already promised universal suffrage, and he expressed his doubts about ‘Occupy Central’. In response, Tai said, ‘Occupy Central’ would not necessarily happen with a plan of universal suffrage that matches international standards.</p> <p>Tai compared the governance of the HKSAR Government to a water pipe. ‘You can’t see the leak by looking at the surface, yet the leak is a grave matter already and may even be fatal.’ He went on to say that the promise of universal suffrage in the election of Chief Executive had failed twice in 2007 and 2012. Now the people in Hong Kong hold the ‘promissory note’ of 2017 for universal suffrage for the election of Chief Executive, and ‘Occupy Central’ is an alarm. ‘The promissory note has failed twice already, and we do not wish that it fails again on this occasion.’</p> <p>Chow, in comparison, thought that ‘Occupy Central’ would mess up Hong Kong, and he did not agree with this way of fighting for universal</p>	<p>Source 3</p> <p><u>Yesterday, the Legislative Council debated the motion on ‘Studying the formulation of policies for homosexual couples to enter into a union’.</u> Neither the original motion nor its amendments was passed under the split voting system. Legislative councillors Priscilla Leung Mei Fun and Regina Ip Lau Suk Yee went head-to-head, but both sides were able to express their views and vote on the motion.</p> <p>Councillor Priscilla Leung, who opposed the motion, pointed out that once the existing marriage institution (‘one husband and one wife’ and ‘one man and one woman’) was crushed, it would cause an upheaval of society. Leung thought that, nowadays some people use the phrases like ‘homophobia’ or ‘moral Taliban’, to reversely discriminate against those antihomosexuals. Leung agreed with the government’s study of the policy on equal rights for people of different sexual orientations and the elimination of discrimination, but without shaking the existing marriage institution and undermining the related rights, which is a cornerstone to a stable and harmonious family in Hong Kong.</p> <p>Councillor Regina Ip thought the other side had some misunderstandings and said, ‘What you are defending is</p>	


			<p>suffrage. He felt that the Central Government would not give in. He said that there should not be chaos during the process of striving for democracy. The day could come when the People's Liberation Army appeared in Central. 'Then would everyone start to think, is it a true paradise living in Shenzhen and Dongguan?'</p> <p>Summary of local news on 21 August 2013</p>	<p>the Christendom concept, rather than the idea of traditional family or marriage in Chinese society.' She also said that as there were court rulings on cases that defend equal rights and oppose discrimination, there is a need for the government to study this subject anyway.</p> <p>Summary of local news on 23 November 2018</p>
23	2	Challenge	<p>Source 3 20 members from Scholarism and the Hong Kong Federation of Students blocked the way of the Chief Secretary for Administration Lam Cheng Yuet Ngor when she was on the way to the Constitutional Development Seminar held in the University of Hong Kong. The convenor for Scholarism Wong Chi Fung started 'pressing' Lam verbally as she entered the seminar, asking her if she was willing to respect the results of the 'Referendum'. Lam first said to Wong, 'Don't touch me,' and when she was obstructed again she reacted with, 'You're employing violence, which I will not tolerate.' Wong refuted this by saying, 'Our protests have been peaceful and rational without any violence. But why do you neglect the demands of the protesters? Won't you accept the will of people from the Referendum?' Lam responded by saying, 'I will not accept any threats.'</p> <p>What do you think about this? Try to express your views on whether society should accept and respect different views</p>	<p>Source 3 More than 20 members of student organisations blocked the way of the then Chief Secretary for Administration Lam Cheng Yuet Ngor when she was on the way to the Constitutional Development Seminar held in the University of Hong Kong. A petition representative started 'pressing' Lam verbally as she entered the seminar, asking her if she was willing to respect the results of the 'Referendum'. Lam first said to the petition representative, 'Don't touch me,' and when she was obstructed again she reacted with, 'You're employing violence, which I will not tolerate.' The petition representative refuted this by saying, 'Our protests have been peaceful and rational without any violence. But why do you neglect the demands of the protesters? Won't you accept the will of people from the Referendum?' Lam responded by saying, 'I will not accept any threats.'</p> <p>How should we make good use of freedom of speech on the grounds of not harming social harmony?</p>


				and voices.	
24	2	Focus of Learning	2.1 The Commissioner of Police Andy Tsang Wai Hung refuted this by disagreeing that the police had suppressed freedom of speech or freedom of assembly. He emphasised that as a law enforcement agency, the police have to arrest any offenders committing illegal acts and stop any violence that might ensue.	2.1 The then Commissioner of Police Andy Tsang Wai Hung refuted this by disagreeing that the police had suppressed freedom of speech or freedom of assembly. He emphasised that as a law enforcement agency, the police have to arrest any offenders committing illegal acts and stop any violence that might ensue.	
26	2	Focus of Learning	E. In general, Hong Kong people attach considerable importance to freedom of speech and freedom of the press. The results of a survey undertaken by the Department of Asian and Policy Studies at the Hong Kong Institute of Education in 2013 indicate that freedom of speech is valued more highly by people of different ages, genders and social status than other core values.	E. In general, Hong Kong people attach considerable importance to freedom of speech and freedom of the press. For example, according to the opinion poll in 2018 conducted by the Public Opinion Programme of the University of Hong Kong, people considered the most valuable feature of Hong Kong to be ‘freedom’ (e.g. freedom of speech), and ‘core values’ (e.g. freedom, rule of law) as the most important thing to Hong Kong.	
			2.2 Currently, people may express their opinions to the government in several legal ways. One of these is to publish criticism of the government, for example, expressing their ideas to different government departments through mail or e-mail; responding to consultation documents published by the government; expressing their ideas about different policies or the government through phone-in	2.2 Currently, people may express their opinions to the government in several legal ways. One of these is to publish criticism of the government, for example, expressing their ideas to different government departments through mail or e-mail; responding to consultation documents published by the government; expressing their ideas about different policies or the government through phone-in programmes in the	

			programmes in the media; participating in processions and demonstrations	media; participating in processions and demonstrations obtaining a Letter of No Objection issued by the police.
27	2	Reference	<p>For example, the organisation Reporters without Borders published the <i>2013 Press Freedom Index</i>, showed the ranking of Hong Kong dropped from 54th to 58th. This is lower than the ranking of Asian countries / regions such as Taiwan, Japan and South Korea. In 2002 the ranking was 18th and the fall of the ranking by 40 places in 11 years, has caused some disquiet in society. The Hong Kong Journalists Association has researched the situation of freedom of the press in Hong Kong and has found that over 85% of journalists interviewed thought that the freedom of press has deteriorated. This percentage is 28.5% higher than the data of the same research conducted 5 years ago. The interviewees thought that the top reason for this deterioration is that the government has tightened up the distribution of information and hindered interviews from the media. The second reason is self-censorship within the profession.</p> <p>Also, survey conducted by the University of Hong Kong showed that the evaluation of freedom of speech by Hong Kong people has worsened since 2006. In the 2nd half of 2013, there was a drastic drop and the situation was much worse than in 1997, the year of Hong Kong's return to China.</p> <p>As for freedom of the press, it</p>	<p>For example, the organisation Reporters without Borders published the <i>2020 Press Freedom Index</i>, showed the ranking of Hong Kong dropped from 73th to 80th, which has caused some disquiet in society. The Hong Kong Journalists Association has researched the situation of freedom of the press in Hong Kong and has found that both the public and journalists' ratings of press freedom are at record low, meanwhile it was the biggest drop ever. Respondents were concerned about personal safety of journalists while covering news, and the difficulties faced by the media in obtaining information for their report.</p> <p>Also, according to newspapers, opinion polls conducted by the University of Hong Kong and the Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Institute showed that the evaluation of freedom of speech by Hong Kong people has a worsening trend within the last 4 years (since 2017). The situation was much worse than in 1997, the year of Hong Kong's return to China.</p> <p>As for freedom of the press, opinion polls conducted by the University of Hong Kong and the Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Institute also showed that the evaluation of freedom of the</p>

			showed that the evaluation of freedom of the press by Hong Kong people has worsened since 2009. In the 2nd half of 2013, there was a drastic drop and the situation was much worse than in 1997.	press by Hong Kong people has a worsening trend within the last 4 years (since 2017). The situation was much worse than in 1997. Apart from the surveys above, the Hong Kong Quality of Life Index survey conducted by the Chinese University of Hong Kong annually, also made an evaluation on freedom of speech in Hong Kong. And its freedom of speech index showed a descending trend between 2010 and 2019.
29	2	Summary	1. However, survey shows that the evaluation of freedom of speech and freedom of the press by Hong Kong people is worsening. There was a drastic drop in the 2nd half of 2013 and the situation is now much worse than it was in 1997, the year of Hong Kong's return to China.	1. However, survey shows that the evaluation of freedom of speech and freedom of the press by Hong Kong people is worsening in recent years, which is much worse than it was in 1997, the year of Hong Kong's return to China.
			2. The right to freedom of opinion and expression allows the Pan-democracy Camp to fulfil the role of an opposition party to monitor the government and to actively bring up social topics in the Council.	2. The right to freedom of opinion and expression allows different political parties to fulfil the role of an opposition party to monitor the government and to actively bring up social topics in the Council.
29	2	Glossary	July 1 March is organised by non-governmental groups such as the Civil Human Rights Front (CHRF). It has held a grand procession on July 1 each year since the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Establishment Day in 1997.	July 1 March is organised by some non-governmental groups such as the Civil Human Rights Front (CHRF). It has held a grand procession on July 1 each year since the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Establishment Day in 1997.
31	3	Learning Activity 1	Source 2 United Nations report State of the World's Cities: Harmonious Cities	Source 2 Oxfam's Hong Kong Inequality Report In 2016, the Gini coefficient

			<p>In 2012, the Gini coefficient of Hong Kong rose to 0.537, making Hong Kong one of the cities of the largest gap between the rich and the poor in Asia. It is also the city with the largest gap between the rich and the poor among developed regions. The Gini coefficient of China is also high as 0.61.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">United Nations</p>	<p>of Hong Kong rose to 0.539, which is the highest in 45 years. The Gini coefficient based on post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income is 0.473. The situation was worse than other major developed economies.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Oxfam Hong Kong</p>
33	3	Learning Activity 2	<p>According to the above information, analyse the changes of incomes of Hong Kong people from 2001 to 2011.</p>	<p>According to the above information, analyse the changes of incomes of Hong Kong people from 2006 to 2016.</p>
			<p>Analysis 1 The median income of the lowest income group (the poorest 10% of all the households in Hong Kong) (<input type="checkbox"/> rose / <input type="checkbox"/> dropped) from \$ _____ in 2001 to \$ _____ in 2011.</p> <p>The median income of the highest income group (the richest 10% of all the households in Hong Kong) (<input type="checkbox"/> rose / <input type="checkbox"/> dropped) from \$ _____ in 2001 to \$ _____ in 2011.</p>	<p>Analysis 1 The median income of the lowest income group (the poorest 10% of all the households in Hong Kong) (<input type="checkbox"/> rose / <input type="checkbox"/> dropped) from \$ _____ in 2006 to \$ _____ in 2016.</p> <p>The median income of the highest income group (the richest 10% of all the households in Hong Kong) (<input type="checkbox"/> rose / <input type="checkbox"/> dropped) from \$ _____ in 2006 to \$ _____ in 2016.</p>
			<p>Analysis 2 The income of the highest income group was times the lowest income group in 2001.</p> <p>The income of the highest income group was times the lowest income group in 2011.</p>	<p>Analysis 2 The income of the highest income group was _____ times the lowest income group in 2006.</p> <p>The income of the highest income group was _____ times the lowest income group in 2016.</p>
			<p>Analysis 3 The median income of the 1st to 5th decile group (the 50% of households with lower income) followed (<input type="checkbox"/> increasing / <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing)</p>	<p>Analysis 3 The growth rate of median income of the 1st to 5th decile group (the 50% of households with lower income) was (<input type="checkbox"/> higher / <input type="checkbox"/> lower)</p>

			<p>trend.</p> <p>The median income of the 6th to 10th decile group (the 50% of households with higher income) followed (□ increasing / □ decreasing) trend.</p>	<p>lower) than the growth rate of the median income of the 6th to 10th decile group (the 50% of households with higher income).</p>
34	3	Focus of Learning	<p>B.</p> <p>According to the Census and Statistics Department of the HKSAR Government, the median monthly income of the lowest income group in 2001 was \$3,350 whereas it was a mere \$2,290 in 2011. Within the same period, the median income of the highest income group rose from \$90,000 in 2001 to \$96,480 in 2011. This reflects that the gap between the lowest income group and the highest income group is widening.</p>	<p>B.</p> <p>According to the Census and Statistics Department of the HKSAR Government, the median monthly income of the lowest income group in 2006 was \$3,280 whereas it was \$3,290 in 2016. Within the same period, the median income of the highest income group rose from \$106,700 in 2006 to \$114,500 in 2016. This reflects that the gap between the lowest income group and the highest income group is widening.</p>
			<p>In addition, the median income of the 1st to 5th decile group (the 50% of households with lower income) followed a decreasing trend, and the percentage decrease grew when the income was less. Whereas the 6th to 10th decile group (the 50% of households with higher income) followed a rising trend, and the percentage increase grew when the income was more. The above data also illustrates that the gap between the rich and the poor is widening.</p>	<p>In addition, the median income of the 1st to 5th decile group (the 50% of households with lower income) increased slightly only, even some groups showed a decrease. Whereas the 6th to 10th decile group (the 50% of households with higher income) followed a rising trend, which the rate of increase was higher than the one of the 1st to 5th group. The above data also illustrates that the gap between the rich and the poor is widening.</p>
37	4	Learning Activity 1	<p>Go to ‘L.I.F.E.’ of Ming Pao, search for 貧富懸殊 (Chinese version only) in the audio-visual section and watch the video: http://las.mpep.com.hk/video</p> 	<p>Go to YouTube website, search for 香港 4 大貧窮問題 (Chinese version only) (1:08-2:15), 【經緯線】 向上爬 (Chinese version only) (16:26-22:40), 【經緯線】 窮一生 (Chinese version only) (0:00-5:40) in the search bar and watch the videos: https://www.youtube.com</p>

					
38	4	Learning Activity 2	<p>Source 1</p> <p>The Hong Kong Council of Social Service indicated that there were 457 social enterprises in total in Hong Kong at the end of 2013. The number is 13% higher than the year before, and 66% of social enterprises are run by non-profit making organisations. The main composition of the social enterprises comprise of catering and food production (20.4%), supermarkets (18%), medical services and nursing care (17.7%). The number of social enterprises that are dedicated to environmental protection and recycling, education and training is also rising. The rise is 64% and 42% respectively. In addition, more social enterprises have been started and run by private groups and individuals.</p> <p>Moreover, the survey indicated that the average hourly pay of workers in social enterprises is higher than the minimum wage.</p>	<p>Source 1</p> <p>The Hong Kong Council of Social Service indicated that there were 666 social enterprises in total in Hong Kong by May 2020. The number is 2% higher than the year before, and 44% of social enterprises are run by non-profit making organisations. The main composition of the social enterprises comprises of food and beverage (15.5%), eco living (15.2%), and health care and fitness (15.2%). In addition, more social enterprises have been started and run by private groups and individuals.</p> <p>Moreover, some surveys indicated that the average hourly pay of workers in social enterprises is higher than the minimum wage.</p>	
39	4	Learning Activity 2	<p>Source 2</p> <p>The Community Chest allocated more than HK\$230 million to 157 member social welfare agencies to help nearly 2 million beneficiaries in 2013 / 2014.</p> <p>Source 3</p> <p>The chairman of Henderson Land Lee Shau Kee had once suggested donating land to the government for building houses, proposing to raise money with the help of local 'billionaires' since he wanted</p>	<p>Source 2</p> <p>The Community Chest allocated more than HK\$290 million to 165 member social welfare agencies to help more than 3.5 million beneficiaries in 2020 / 2021.</p> <p>Source 3</p> <p>The then chairman of Henderson Land Lee Shau Kee had once suggested donating land to the government for building houses, proposing to raise money with the help of local</p>	

				to assist the poor people to buy their own flats, and narrow the gap between the rich and the poor.	‘billionaires’ since he wanted to assist the poor people to buy their own flats, and narrow the gap between the rich and the poor.
40	4	Learning Activity 3	Source 2 Legislative Councillor Cheung Chiu Hung	Source 2 The then Legislative Councillor Cheung Chiu Hung	Source 2 The then Legislative Councillor Cheung Chiu Hung
44	4	Focus of Learning	The government provides 12-years of free universal education allowing children of school age to enjoy equal opportunities of education. It has also increased the quota of post-secondary education, so that poor people could become upwardly mobile in society by investing in social efforts and improving their quality of life.	The government provides 15 -years of free universal education allowing children of school age to enjoy equal opportunities of education. It has also increased the quota of post-secondary education, so that poor people could become upwardly mobile in society by investing in social efforts and improving their quality of life.	The government provides 15 -years of free universal education allowing children of school age to enjoy equal opportunities of education. It has also increased the quota of post-secondary education, so that poor people could become upwardly mobile in society by investing in social efforts and improving their quality of life.
45	4	More Information	Hong Kong Government draws the first poverty line to facilitate poverty alleviation work The poverty line for Hong Kong has been set for the first time and is defined as half of the median monthly household income of all domestic households. It declares that 1.31 million Hong Kong people are living in poverty, and there are still 1.02 million of people living in poverty after social transfers. Over half of these people (538,000) belong to the working poor. The Chief Secretary for Administration cum Chairperson of the Commission on Poverty, Lam Cheng Yuet Ngor has promised that the government would definitely discuss low-income family allowance as a measure to help the poor. It would be based on the principles of pro-employment and pro-children.	Hong Kong Government draws the first poverty line to facilitate poverty alleviation work The poverty line for Hong Kong has been set for the first time in 2013 and is defined as half of the median monthly household income of all domestic households. In 2019 , it declares that 1.49 million Hong Kong people are living in poverty, and there are still 1.1 million of people living in poverty after policy intervention . About half of these people (502,000) belong to the working poor. The then Chief Secretary for Administration cum Chairperson of the Commission on Poverty, Lam Cheng Yuet Ngor has promised that the government would definitely discuss low-income family allowance as a measure to help the poor. It would be	Hong Kong Government draws the first poverty line to facilitate poverty alleviation work The poverty line for Hong Kong has been set for the first time in 2013 and is defined as half of the median monthly household income of all domestic households. In 2019 , it declares that 1.49 million Hong Kong people are living in poverty, and there are still 1.1 million of people living in poverty after policy intervention . About half of these people (502,000) belong to the working poor. The then Chief Secretary for Administration cum Chairperson of the Commission on Poverty, Lam Cheng Yuet Ngor has promised that the government would definitely discuss low-income family allowance as a measure to help the poor. It would be

					based on the principles of pro-employment and pro-children.
				Needs for poverty relief • In many working poor families there are children to be taken care of. Only 33% of the members are employed. Improve the day-care services would help increase labour force. • Low-income allowances can improve the situation where income is too low. • 15 years of free education, aimed at training students to improve their competitiveness. • Enhance the retraining scheme to increase income	Needs for poverty relief • In many working poor families there are children to be taken care of. Only 35.5% of the members are employed. Improve the day-care services would help increase labour force. • Low-income allowances can improve the situation where income is too low. • Increase financial assistance to students to relieve the financial burden on their families. • Enhance the retraining scheme to increase income
				<i>Hong Kong Poverty Situation Report 2012</i> , Ho Hei Wah (Director of the Society for Community Organisation), Fung Kin Kee (Legislative Councillor)	<i>Hong Kong Poverty Situation Report 2019</i> , Ho Hei Wah (Director of the Society for Community Organisation), Fung Kin Kee (the then Legislative Councillor)
46	4	More Information		<i>Hong Kong Poverty Situation Report 2012</i> , Summary of local news on 29 September 2013	<i>Hong Kong Poverty Situation Report 2019</i> , Summary of local news on 29 September 2013, December 2020
47	4	Focus of Learning	B.	As for the government-funded places for schools, the publicly-funded first degree places increased from 14,500 in the 2001-2002 academic year to 15,000 in the 2012-2013 academic year. However, the degree-level participation rate for public-funded places remains at about 20%.	B. As for the government-funded places for schools, the publicly-funded first degree places increased from 15,700 in the 2009-2010 academic year to 18,400 in the 2019-2020 academic year. However, the degree-level participation rate for public-funded places has risen to about 30%.
52	--	Word Easy	A	'Anti-locust' campaign 「驅蝗」行動	A 'Anti-locust' campaign 「驅蝗」行動
			C	Chan Kin Man 陳健民	C Chan Kin Man 陳健民
			C	Chow Yung 周融	C Chow Yung 周融

				<p>C Civil Human Rights Front (CHRF) 民間人權陣線 (民陣)</p> <p>D Democratic Party 民主黨</p> <p>D demonstration 示威</p> <p>D Dongguan 東莞</p> <p>F Fourth Power 第四權</p> <p>H Hong Kong Alliance 支聯會 Hong Kong Bill of Rights Ordinance 《香港人權法案條例》 Hong Kong Celebrations Association (HKCA) 香港各界慶典委員會 Hong Kong Journalists Association 香港記者協會 Hong Kong Press Council 香港報業評議會 human rights 人權</p>	<p>C Civil Human Rights Front (CHRF) 民間人權陣線 (民陣)</p> <p>D Democratic Party 民主黨</p> <p>D demonstration 示威 discrimination 歧視</p> <p>D Dongguan 東莞</p> <p>F Fourth Power 第四權</p> <p>H homosexual 同性戀者 (同志) Hong Kong Alliance 支聯會 Hong Kong Bar Association 香港大律師公會 Hong Kong Bill of Rights Ordinance 《香港人權法案條例》 Hong Kong Celebrations Association (HKCA) 香港各界慶典委員會 Hong Kong Journalists Association 香港記者協會 Hong Kong Press Council 香港報業評議會 Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Institute 香港民意研究所 Hong Kong Quality of Life Index 香港生活質素指數 human rights 人權</p>
53	--	Word Easy	<p>L League of Social Democrats 社會民主連線</p> <p>L legislative councillor 立法會議員</p> <p>L Leung Kam Shing 梁金成</p> <p>P People Power 人民力量</p> <p>P poverty 貧窮 procession 遊行 Pro-establishment Camp 建制派</p>	<p>L League of Social Democrats 社會民主連線</p> <p>L legislative councillor 立法會議員 Letter of No Objection 不反對通知書</p> <p>L Leung Kam Shing 梁金成</p> <p>P People Power 人民力量 policy on equal rights 平等權利政策 (平權政策)</p> <p>P poverty 貧窮 Priscilla Leung Mei Fun 梁美芬 procession 遊行</p>	

				Pro-establishment Camp 建制派 Public Opinion Programme of the University of Hong Kong 香港大學民意研究計劃
			R Rao Geping 饒戈平 referendum 全民投票（公投） rule of law 法治	R Rao Geping 饒戈平 referendum 全民投票（公投） Regina Ip Lau Suk Yee 葉劉淑儀 Roland Chin Tai Hong 錢大康 rule of law 法治
			S Scholarism 學民思潮	S Scholarism 學民思潮
			S Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development So Kam Leung 商務及經濟發展局局長蘇錦樑	S Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development So Kam Leung 商務及經濟發展局局長蘇錦樑
			S Secretary for the Environment Wong Kam Sing 環境局局長黃錦星	S Secretary for the Environment Wong Kam Sing 環境局局長黃錦星
			S Shenzhen 深圳	S Shenzhen 深圳
			S 'Silent Majority' 「幫港出聲」	S 'Silent Majority' 「幫港出聲」
			S Singapore 新加坡	S Singapore 新加坡
			T Tai Yiu Ting 戴耀廷	T Tai Yiu Ting 戴耀廷
			W Wisdom Hong Kong 「香江智匯」	W Wisdom Hong Kong 「香江智匯」
			W Wong Chi Fung 黃之鋒	W Wong Chi Fung 黃之鋒
			Y Yim Liu Fai 嚴磊輝	Y Yim Liu Fai 嚴磊輝

Old:



A1 Top News

23 November 2013

TVB banned interviews with Next Media, HKJA accused TVB of suppressing freedom of the press

[Summary reports] TVB regarded Next Media as 'unwelcome media' and has banned the interviews with it recently. The Hong Kong Journalists Association (HKJA) criticised TVB for suppressing freedom of the press on the same day. They confronted each other again yesterday.

23 legislative councillors from the Pan-democracy Camp issued a joint statement yesterday urging TVB to cancel the decision regarding Next Media as 'unwelcome media'. They also pointed out that since TVB used airwaves, its influence was great. It will seriously infringe the press freedom by screening media interviews.

TVB responded to HKJA yesterday pointing out that the action was 'really a last resort' and criticised Next Media for abusing the freedom of the press. It also accused Next Media of attacking and vilifying TVB without grounds, and of going far beyond the appropriate journalistic ethics a media corporation should uphold. TVB asked rhetorically if such behaviour conformed to the professional ethics of journalists and if they were welcomed by society, hoping that the HKJA 'would not ignore the facts.'

The HKJA refuted this yesterday, saying that what TVB said was 'extremely ridiculous', and emphasised that TVB had the responsibility of providing unbiased information to the public. If the public thought that the media reports were distorted or biased, they could complain to the HKJA, and request TVB to provide evidence for the HKJA to follow up the issue.

News commentator Ng Chi Sum said, 'The airwaves is a public resource. Television stations are licensed corporations and TVB is a listed company. Each part should be supervised by the government and public.'



The Group General Manager Lee Po On claimed that the 'force-out' was a means to protect employees of TVB.

Using being vilified as an excuse, TVB has banned the media and is actually escaping supervision, and blatantly placing infringement on press freedom. This very act should be strictly criticised and boycotted.'

The Fourth Power

Freedom of the press in Hong Kong is protected by Article 27 of the *Basic Law*. Besides the authorities from the administration, judiciary and legislature, scholars sometimes regard the power of the media supervision in society as the 'Fourth Power'. The responsibilities of the media include providing information and ensuring the government does not abuse its power. In Hong Kong, it does play an important role in pointing out problems in society and supervising the behaviour of government officials. For example, many officials have been exposed for building unauthorised constructions in their homes or for declaring their interests without following the guidance principles. These are all examples of the media behaving as the Fourth Power.

Independent Learning

1. Do you agree with the behaviour of TVB (Television Broadcasts Limited)? Why?
2. 'As freedom of speech and freedom of the press are core values of Hong Kong, society will be severely harmed if people and media cannot freely express their views.' Do you agree? Find examples for and against the statement from the news you have read.
3. Some people think that freedom of the press should not be abused. Do you agree? Try to find evidence from the news or the Internet to support your ideas.



HK properties are most unaffordable in the world

Social enterprises and government **implement measures**

[Summary reports] The *Global House Price Index*, released by real estate consultancy Knight Frank in the first quarter of 2018, tracks the performance of general residential property prices worldwide, with Hong Kong leading the way for the first time since the second quarter of 2015. As of March 2018, general residential property prices in Hong Kong have risen 14.9% over the past 12 months, topping the world.

Another survey organisation Demographia published the *International Housing Affordability Survey* in 2021, indicating that Hong Kong had become the world's most unaffordable region to buy a home, for 11 consecutive years. The ratio of median property price to median household income raised from 18.1 times in 2016 to 20.7 times in 2020. In other words, Hong Kong people need to starve for 20.7 years to buy a residential unit. The report also said that the continued rise in property prices affected many low- and middle-income families which are in heavy financial burden. Their quality of life would be worsened, and the gap between the rich and the poor would be further widened.

There is opinion that as property prices continues to rise, grass-roots workers' income growth can hardly catch up with the rise of property prices, which means only a small group of wealthy people can buy a home. These home buyers then able to make their fortune thanks to the ever-rising property prices. In the meantime, grass-roots tenants of private housing are bearing heavy rents. As the wealth gap becomes more serious, the grass-roots level finds it less likely to experience an *upward mobility in society*. In addition, with the rising rents as a result of high property prices, some people can only afford



Since the release of the *Global House Price Index* in 2008, Hong Kong has topped the list for the 10th time on a quarterly basis, more than any other market in the world.

.....
sub-divided units in poor conditions, which cause security and privacy issues.

To address the problem of high property prices, the government has increased the supply of 'Green Form Subsidised Home Ownership Pilot Scheme' and 'Starter Homes Pilot Projects for Hong Kong Residents', aiming at helping grass-roots families to buy homes by providing subsidised housing. On the other hand, social enterprises (to achieve social goals rather than profit maximisation) have also tried to relieve the problem. For example, 'Light Be (Social Realty)' had launched 'Social Housing' that provided properties as transitional housing for needy families, and to allow them to co-rent with price below market value. Many were benefitted from this scheme. The Hong Kong Council of Social Service also launched the 'Community Housing Movement', which provides relatively low-priced shared housing to help families which have been long waiting for public housings.

Independent Learning

1. With reference to the above and as far as you know, how do high property prices worsen Hong Kong's gap between the rich and the poor? Explain your views.
2. Do you know the meaning of 'upward mobility in society' mentioned in paragraph 3? Explain this concept by referring to the passage above and search on the Internet.
3. What do you think the stakeholders can do to ease the problem of wealth gap?

Old:

Part 2

Watch the following video and answer the questions.

Go to 'L.I.F.E.' of Ming Pao, search for **香港核心價值** (Chinese version only) in the audio-visual section:

<http://las.mpep.com.hk/video>



New:

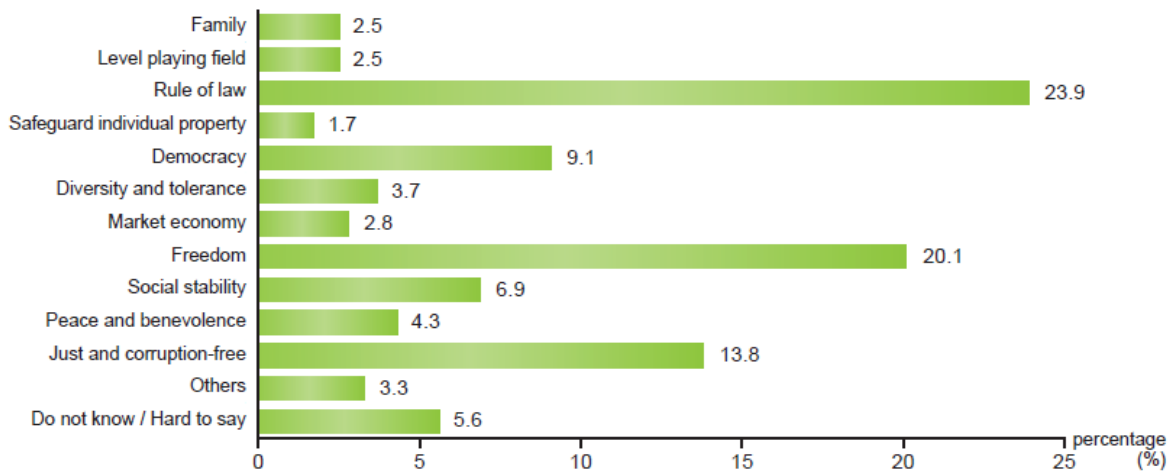
Part 2

Read the following information and then answer the questions.

Source 1

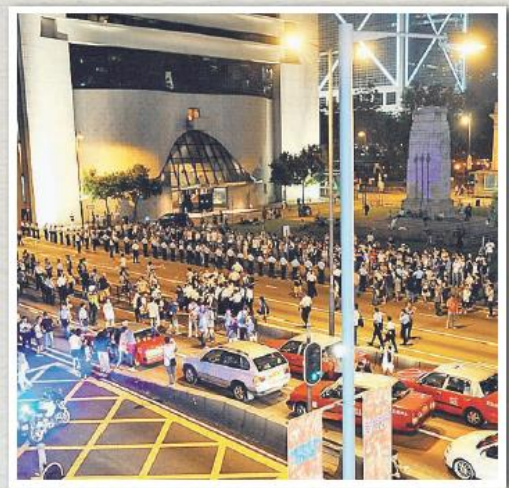
The Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies of the Chinese University of Hong Kong conducted a phone survey, which interviewed 732 respondents aged 18 or above, to find out how they rated the 11 core values that are mentioned in the community. The result showed that the level of agreement towards all those values by the respondents was at least 75%. The Institute indicated that Hong Kong's core values are diverse, whilst there is no single dominating one. As the survey asked further to find out 'the most important' core value of Hong Kong society, the result are as follows:

The most important core value regarded by Hong Kong people



Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies of the Chinese University of Hong Kong,
summary of local news on 30 October 2015

Old:



New:



Old:

Source 3

40,000 people gathered at the Central Government Complex to attend the carnival and concert of the campaign against National Education, showing the government that they would not be silenced. 3 members from the activist group Scholarism ended their 56-hour hunger strike while 10 students, teachers and retired teachers joined the relay.

Summary of local news on 2 September 2012



New:

Source 3

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56-hour hunger strike, 10 university students, teachers and retired teachers joined the relay.

Summary of local news on 2 September 2012

Old:

Source 6



The Hong Kong Alliance held the 25th Memorial for the June Fourth Incident to demand the reversing of the verdict on June 4. People who attended the memorial were all able to remain orderly and they voiced their opinions peacefully. During the gathering, some people were shouting 'Reverse the verdict of June 4', 'Release Liu Xiaobo', etc.

The organisers said that over 180,000 people attended the gathering, and the police put the figure at 99,500 at the rally's peak. Many people said that they would not stop attending the June 4 gatherings until the verdict is reversed.

Summary of local news on 5 June 2014

New:

Source 6

A non-governmental organisation held the 25th Memorial for the June Fourth Incident to demand the reversing of the verdict on June 4. People who attended the memorial were all able to remain orderly and they voiced their opinions peacefully. During the gathering, some people were shouting 'Reverse the verdict of June 4', 'Release Liu Xiaobo', etc.

The organisers said that over 180,000 people attended the gathering, and the police put the figure at 99,500 at the rally's peak. Many people said that they would not stop attending the June 4 gatherings until the verdict is reversed.

Summary of local news on 5 June 2014

Old:

1.1 Protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression

The right to freedom of opinion and expression mainly refers to freedom of speech and freedom of the press. Such kind of rights of Hong Kong residents are protected by the Basic Law.

1.2 The importance of freedom of speech and freedom of the press

Freedom of speech and freedom of the press allow people and the media to exercise their role of supervising the government and society through

New:

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1.2 The importance of freedom of speech and freedom of the press

Freedom of speech and freedom of the press allow people and the media to exercise their role of supervising the government and society through freely expressing their opinions on the administration of government and the social conditions. They can therefore urge the government to improve the administration and the social conditions.

Learn more about Basic Law

Article 27
 Hong Kong residents shall have freedom of speech, of the press and of publication; freedom of association, of assembly, of procession and of demonstration; and the right and freedom to form and join trade unions, and to strike.

Old:

freely expressing their opinions on the administration of government and the social conditions. They can therefore urge the government to improve the administration and the social conditions.

If there were no freedom of opinion and expression, people would lose their means of supervising the government and having the rights they deserve. Without this, it would be difficult for the government to receive relevant information or enlightening ideas, and the government might have little motivation to improve.

1.3 The right to freedom of opinion and expression and its constraints



Fig. 1.4 The Society for Community Organisation coordinated a procession with people from the grass-roots level, demanding that the government spend more on helping the poor, solve the problems of the gap between the rich and the poor and the insufficient resources for social welfare.

According to the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, we have the right to freedom of holding and expressing our opinions. When we are exercising this right, we should respect and consider others' rights in society without abusing our own or causing any harm.

According to the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*, the exercise of the right to freedom carries with it special duties and responsibilities. Therefore, people could be misled into thinking that irresponsible speeches are also a kind of freedom, if we purely focus on rights without noting the responsibilities. In some circumstances, this could become a kind of violence.

Anyone can make speeches or comments, but they are subjected to the restrictions of law, and must follow the principle of not hurting others. If untrue statements are made or defamatory words are expressed, the person may need to bear legal responsibilities. For example, if anyone posts a permanent defamation of reputation that he or she knows it is untrue, he or she may have offended the *Defamation Ordinance*.

Moreover, media organisations and journalists should use freedom of the press responsibly and take the right to freedom of opinion and expression to its intended use. They should reflect facts in society with an unbiased, objective and comprehensive attitude in order to monitor the administration of the government. On the other hand, the public should oversee that the media organisations and journalists are using this freedom properly. Currently, if people have any comments or complaints towards the media, they can file them to organisations such as the [Hong Kong Press Council](#) or the [Hong Kong Journalists Association](#). People can also seek legal help if there is any invasion of privacy or defamation.

**Learn more about
National Security Law**

According to the pamphlet of *The Law of the People's Republic of China on Safeguarding National Security in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region* released by the HKSAR Government, it is international practice to safeguard national security through legislation. Some international conventions and the constitutions of most countries stipulated that restrictions can be imposed by law on certain basic rights and freedoms of individuals for the purpose of safeguarding national security.

Thus, the *National Security Law* was passed by the NPC Standing Committee on 30 June 2020 and then added to the list of laws in Annex III to the *Basic Law* according to Article 18 of the *Basic Law*. The law was gazetted and took effect on the same day in the HKSAR.

**Learn more about
National Security Law**

According to the pamphlet *Q&As on legislation for the HKSAR to safeguard national security* released by the HKSAR Government, the purposes of the *National Security Law* are to prevent, cease and punish crimes, namely acts of secession, subversion of state power, organising and carrying out terrorist activities, and collusion with foreign or external forces to endanger national security, for preserving 'one country, two systems'. If Hong Kong residents do not perform the above acts that endanger national security, all the basic rights and freedoms legitimately enjoyed by them will remain intact.

Article 4

Human rights shall be respected and protected in safeguarding national security in the HKSAR. The rights and freedoms, including the freedoms of speech, of the press, of publication, of association, of assembly, of procession and of demonstration, which the residents of the Region enjoy under the *Basic Law* of the HKSAR and the provisions of the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* and the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* as applied to Hong Kong, shall be protected in accordance with the law.

If there were no freedom of opinion and expression, people would lose their means of supervising the government and having the rights they deserve. Without this, it would be difficult for the government to receive relevant information or enlightening ideas, and the government might have little motivation to improve.

1.3 The right to freedom of opinion and expression and its constraints



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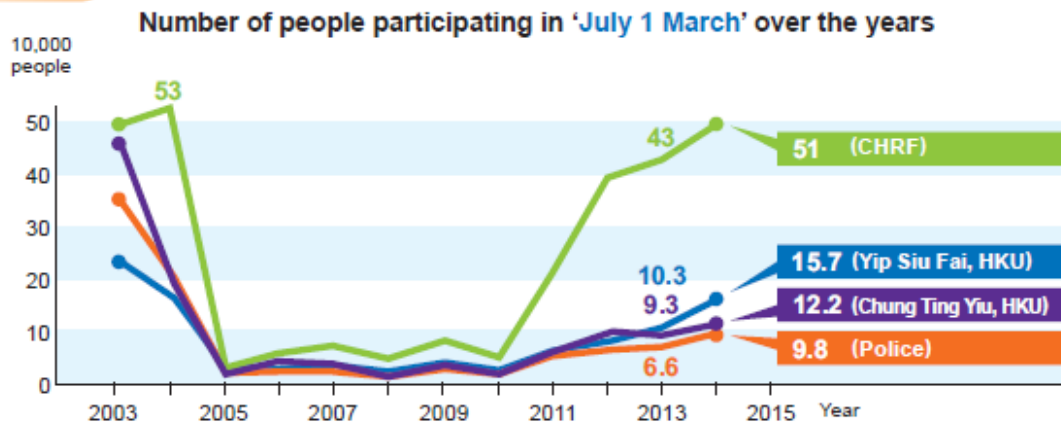
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Old:

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions.

Source 1



Ming Pao Information Centre and different organisations

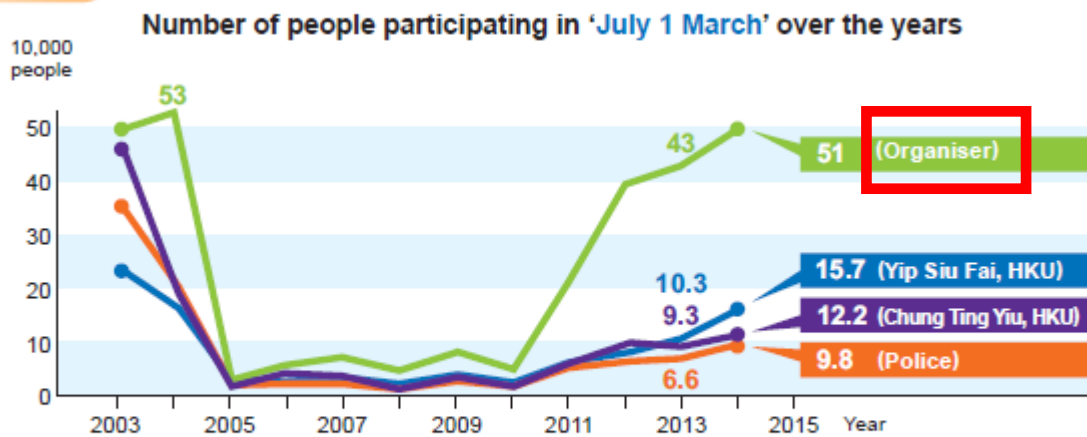


Timely Update

las.mpep.com.hk/23/info1/en

New:

Source 1



Ming Pao Information Centre and different organisations



Timely Update

las.mpep.com.hk/23/info1/en

Old:



Fig. 2.3 The US Report on Human Rights Practices pointed out that the police are interfering more in the freedom of assembly in Hong Kong. The Commissioner of Police Andy Tsang refuted that there were only 40 processions last year where the police had to arrest people.

New:



Fig. 2.3 Matthew Cheung Kin Chung, the then Chief Secretary for Administration, indicated that freedom of the press is one of the core values of Hong Kong.

Old:

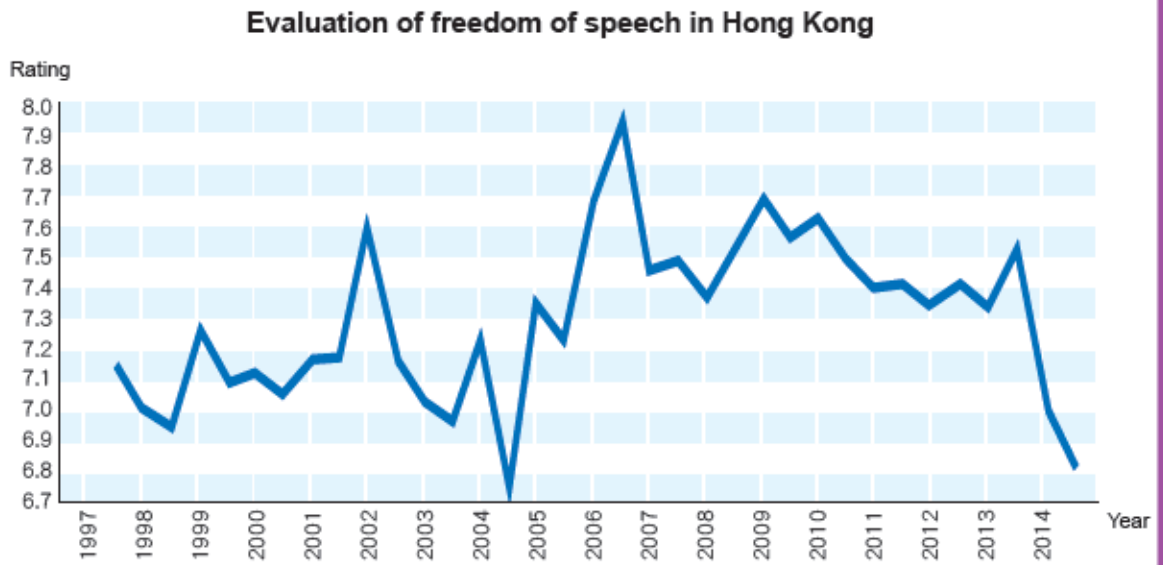


Table 2.1



Timely Update
las.mpep.com.hk/23/info3/en

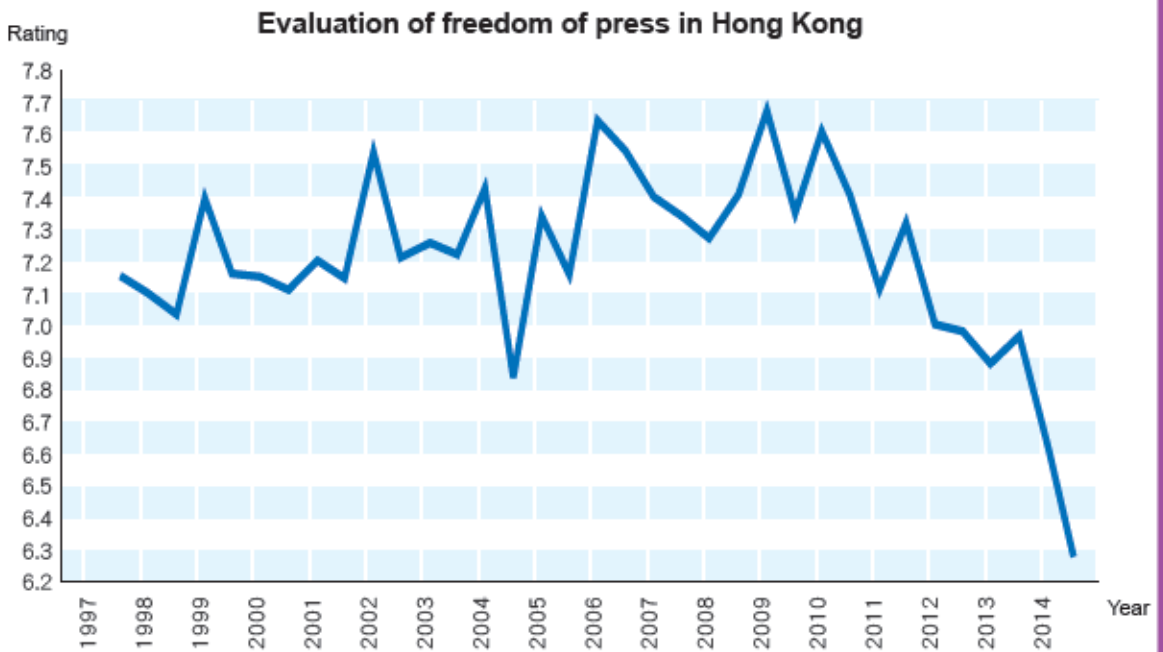


Table 2.2

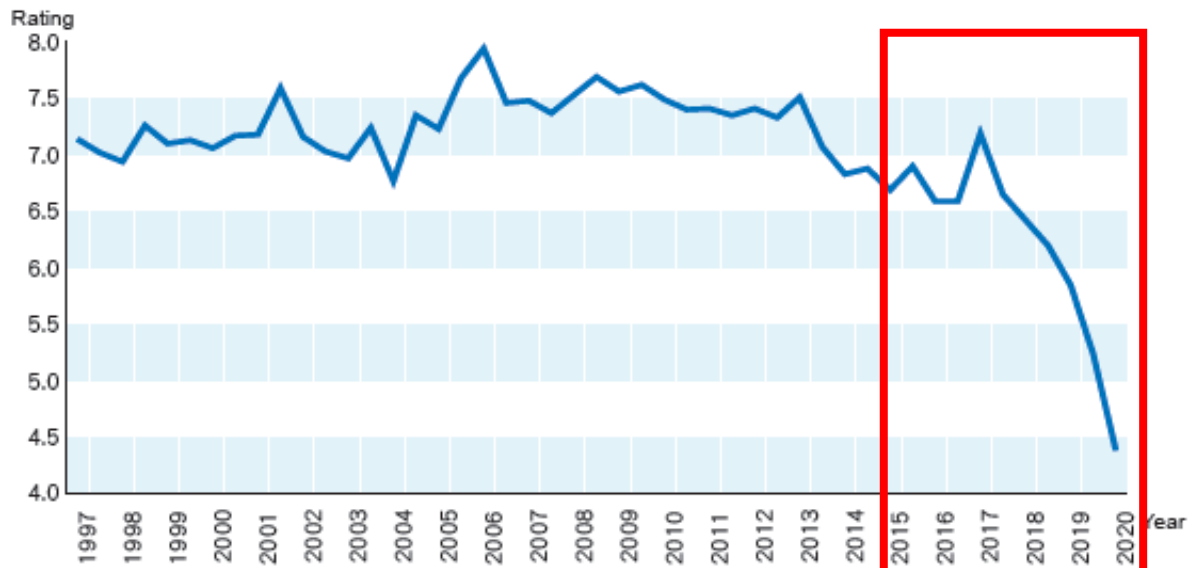


Timely Update
las.mpep.com.hk/23/info4/en

Summary of local media review on 20 February 2013,
POP of the University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong Journalists Association

New:

Evaluation of freedom of speech in Hong Kong



Note: The Public Opinion Programme of the University of Hong Kong has stopped operating since 30 June 2019. The later data are from Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Institute.

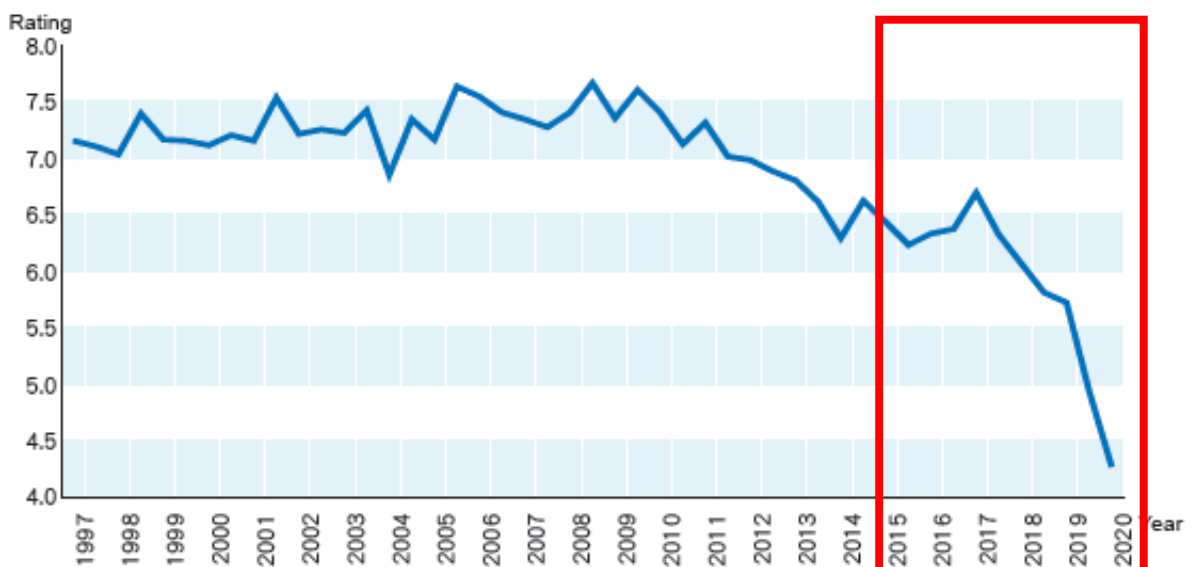


Timely Update

las.mpep.com.hk/23/info3/en

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Note: The Public Opinion Programme of the University of Hong Kong has stopped operating since 30 June 2019. The later data are from Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Institute.



Timely Update

las.mpep.com.hk/23/info4/en

Table 2.2

Reporters Without Borders, Public Opinion Programme of the University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong Journalists Association, Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Institute, Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies of the Chinese University of Hong Kong

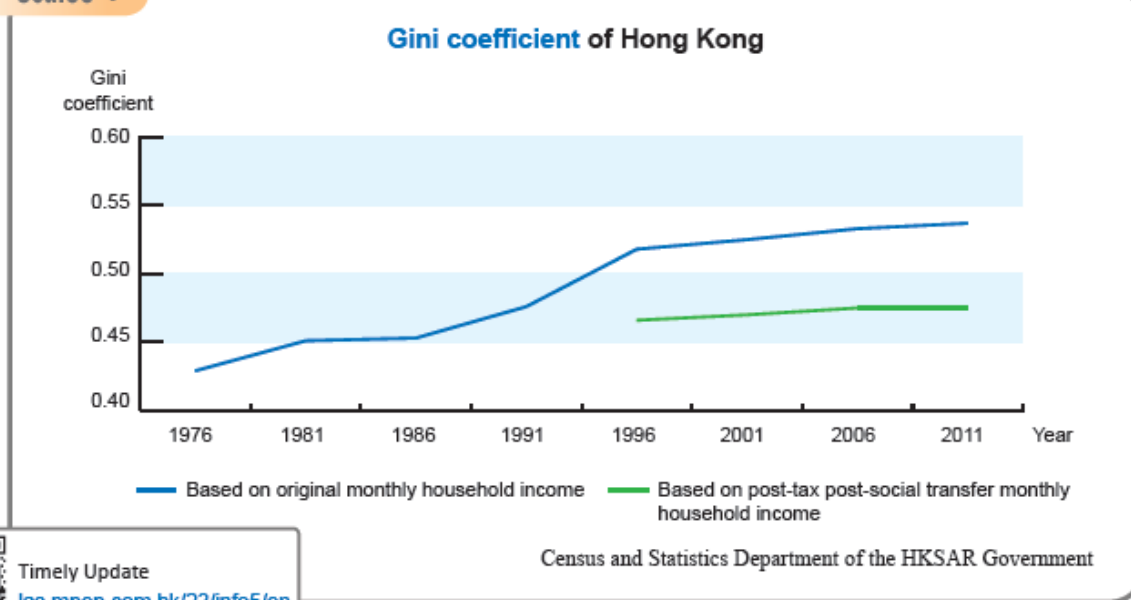
Old:



Understanding the gap between the rich and the poor from Gini coefficient

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions.

Source 1



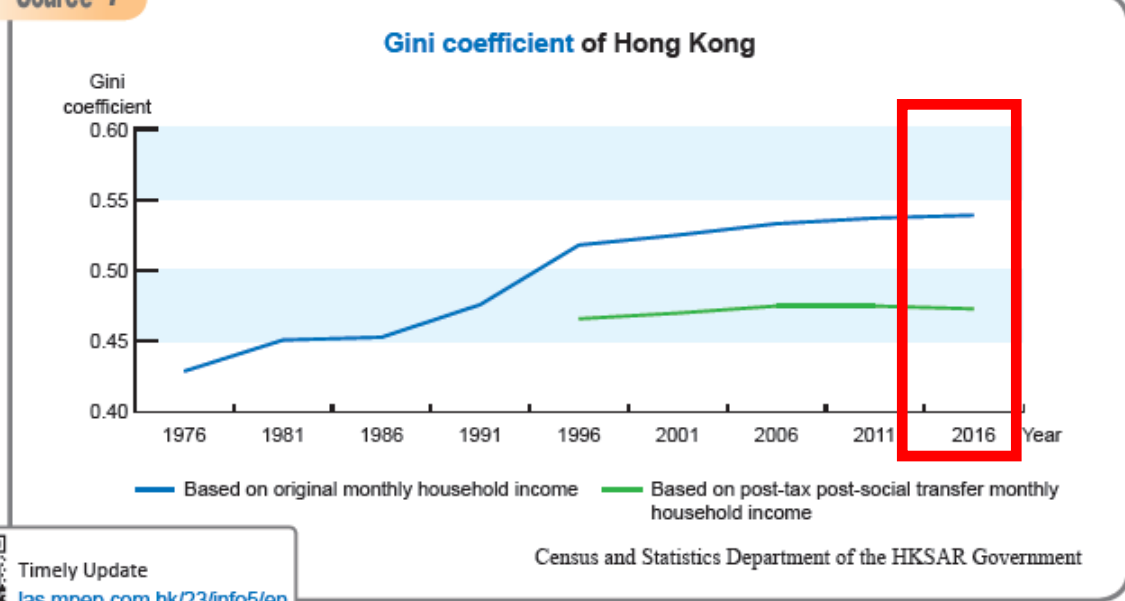
New:



Understanding the gap between the rich and the poor from Gini coefficient

Study the following information carefully and answer the questions.

Source 1



Old:

Source 2

Median original monthly household income by decile group in Hong Kong

Decile Group	Median original monthly household income (HK\$) (at constant prices of 2011)		Percentage increase in income (%) (2001-2011)
	2001	2011	
1st (lowest income)	3,350	2,290	-31.64
2nd	7,590	6,610	-12.91
3rd	11,250	10,000	-11.11
4th	14,630	14,010	-4.24
5th	18,560	18,500	-0.32
6th	23,060	23,110	0.22
7th	28,920	29,700	2.70
8th	36,630	38,000	3.74
9th	50,230	52,480	4.48
10th (highest income)	90,000	96,480	7.20
Overall	21,040	20,500	-2.57



Timely Update
las.mpep.com.hk/23/info6/en

Census and Statistics Department of the HKSAR Government

New:

Source 2

Median original monthly household income by decile group in Hong Kong

Decile Group	Median original monthly household income (HK\$) (at constant prices of 2016)		Percentage increase in income (%) (2006-2016)
	2006	2016	
1st (lowest income)	3,280	3,290	0.30
2nd	8,210	7,900	-3.78
3rd	12,310	12,000	-2.52
4th	16,420	16,500	0.49
5th	20,930	21,650	3.44
6th	26,680	28,400	6.45
7th	33,170	36,000	8.53
8th	42,410	46,250	9.05
9th	58,690	63,750	8.62
10th (highest income)	106,700	114,500	7.31
Overall	23,600	25,000	5.93



Timely Update
las.mpep.com.hk/23/info6/en

Census and Statistics Department of the HKSAR Government

Old:



Fig. 4.2 Yim Liu Fai, the managing director of the Hong Kong International Terminals (HIT) emphasised that the strike was due to labour disputes between the workers and the outsourcing companies. HIT did not have the right to join in the negotiation. He denied the fact that salaries had gone for years without a raise. He indicated that the monthly pay of workers during SARS was \$17,000, and there was a 5% raise in 2013 making their monthly salary to \$21,000.



Fig. 4.1 In 2013, a strike occurred in the Kwai Chung Container Terminal. Over 400 dockers protested for better pay and better working conditions. They gained support from many residents and students.

New:



Fig. 4.2 The Hong Kong Alliance of Golfers said that the loss of the venue would seriously hinder the promotion and development of golf and sports. They firmly opposed to the suggestion to take back the venue.



Fig. 4.1 During the Task Force on Land Supply's collection of public views in 2018, the Labour Party demonstrated at the Hong Kong Golf Club at Fanling, urging the government to take back the venue for public housing.

Old:

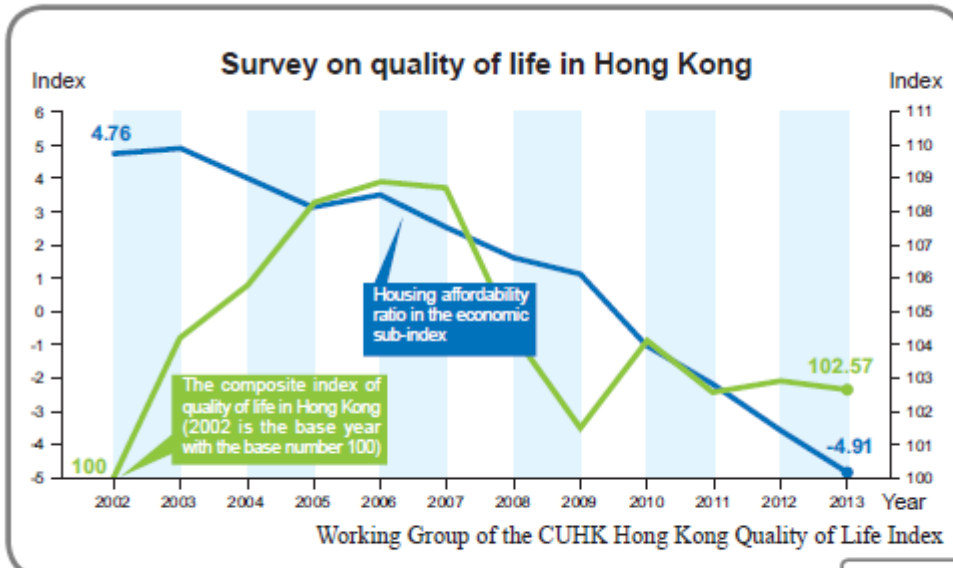


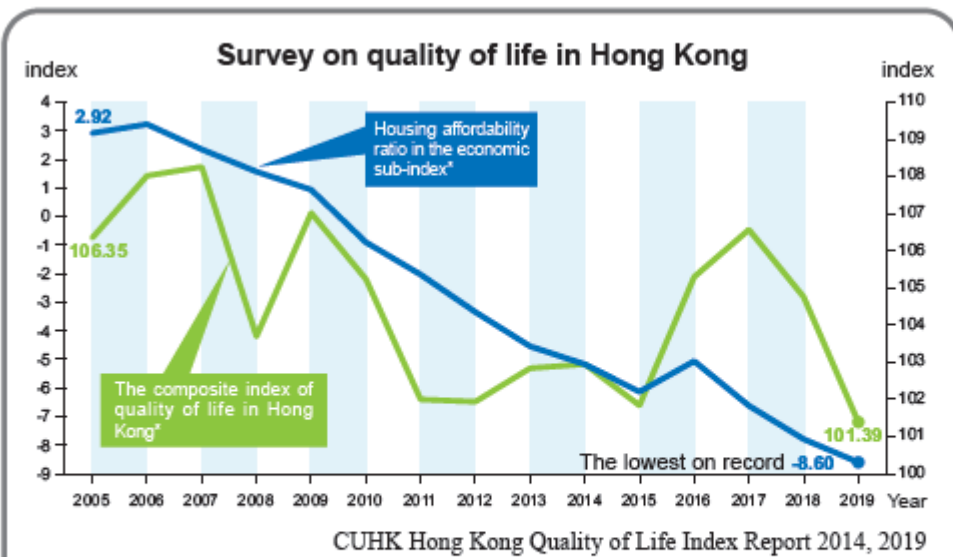
Table 4.1 The economic ability of Hong Kong people has been falling and their quality of life is following a falling trend.

Timely Update

las.mpep.com.hk/23/info7/en



New:



*2002 is the base year of the survey. The composite index of quality of life and the housing affordability ratio in that year were 100 and 4.35 respectively.

Table 4.1 The housing affordability ratio has been falling and the quality of life index rebounded in 2017 but showed a falling trend afterwards.

Timely Update

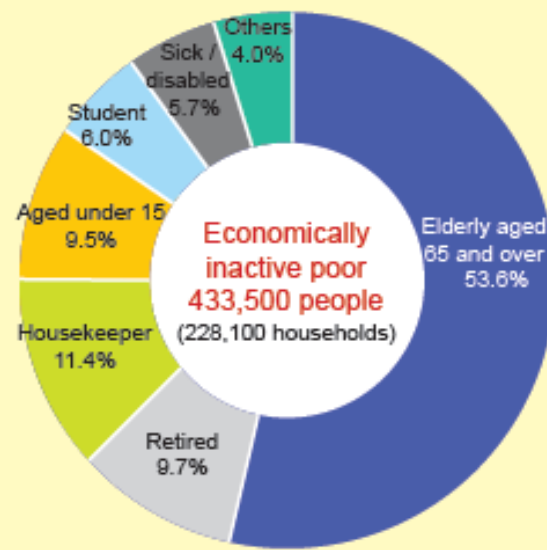
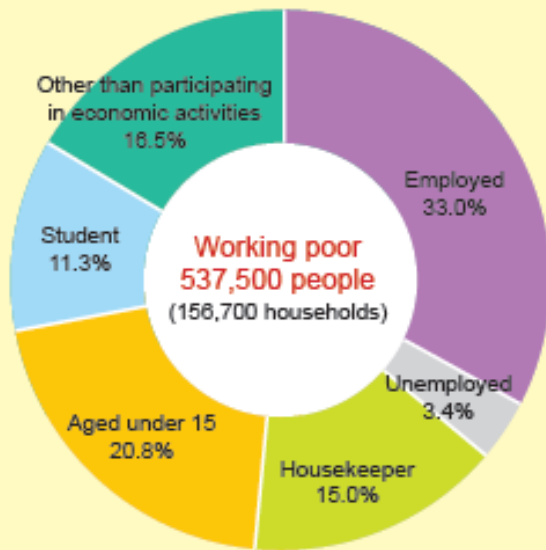
las.mpep.com.hk/23/info7/en



Old:

Working poor and economically inactive poor households*

*The number of people living below the poverty line after cash benefits have been given is 1.02 million. Other than the working poor and economically inactive poor, there are unemployed poor households (i.e. all members of the family are unemployed).



Needs for poverty relief

- In many working poor families there are children to be taken care of. Only 33% of the members are employed. Improve the day-care services would help increase labour force.
- Low-income allowances can improve the situation where income is too low.
- 15 years of free education, aimed at training students to improve their competitiveness.
- Enhance the retraining scheme to increase income.

Needs for poverty relief

- Most of these families include the elderly and retired people. They rely on the welfare, such as CSSA and Old Age Living Allowance (OALA) and find it difficult to get out of poverty.
- Develop the Universal Retirement Protection Scheme.
- Develop social enterprises to increase the number of employment opportunities.

Hong Kong Poverty Situation Report 2012,

Ho Hei Wah (Director of the Society for Community Organisation), Fung Kin Kee (Legislative Councillor)

New:

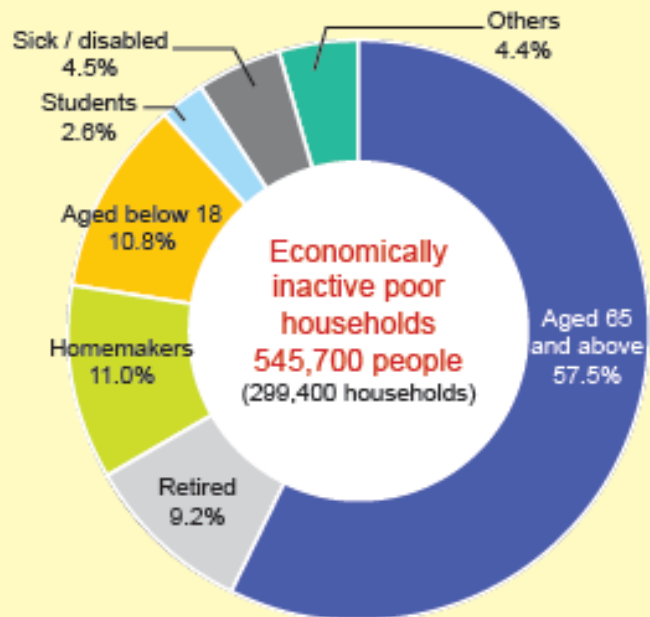
Working poor and economically inactive poor households*

*The number of people living below the poverty line after policy intervention is 1.1 million. Other than the working poor and economically inactive poor, there are unemployed poor households (i.e. all members of the family are unemployed).



Needs for poverty relief

- In many working poor families there are children to be taken care of. Only 35.5% of the members are employed. Improve the day-care services would help increase labour force.
- Low-income allowances can improve the situation where income is too low.
- Increase financial assistance to students to relieve the financial burden on their families.
- Enhance the retraining scheme to increase income.



Needs for poverty relief

- Most of these families include the elderly and retired people. They rely on the welfare, such as CSSA and Old Age Living Allowance (OALA) and find it difficult to get out of poverty.
- Develop the Universal Retirement Protection Scheme.
- Develop social enterprises to increase the number of employment opportunities.

Hong Kong Poverty Situation Report 2019, Ho Hei Wah (Director of the Society for Community Organisation), Fung Kin Kee (the then Legislative Councillor)


Old:

Poverty line in Hong Kong						
Household size	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more
Poverty line # (monthly income under this line is considered poverty)	\$3,600	\$7,700	\$11,500	\$14,300	\$14,800	\$15,800
# half of the median monthly household income of all domestic households in Hong Kong						

Table 4.3

Hong Kong Poverty Situation Report 2012,
Summary of local news on 29 September 2013

Timely Update
las.mpep.com.hk/23/info9/en




New:

Poverty line in Hong Kong						
Household size	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more
Poverty line # (monthly income under this line is considered poverty)	\$4,500	\$10,000	\$16,600	\$21,400	\$22,100	\$23,000
# half of the median monthly household income of all domestic households in Hong Kong						

Table 4.3

Hong Kong Poverty Situation Report 2019,
Summary of local news on 29 September 2013, December 2020

Timely Update
las.mpep.com.hk/23/info9/en



Old:

2. Search for the Gini coefficient of Hong Kong from the Internet, and complete the table below. [Research] [Use of IT]

Year	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011
Gini coefficient							

New:

2. Search for the Gini coefficient of Hong Kong from the Internet, and complete the table below. [Research] [Use of IT]

Year	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
Gini coefficient							

Old:

Module Features



Learning outcomes predicted in point form.



Content learning through inquiry activities for multiple learning styles.



Explanations reinforce and deepen knowledge acquired through activities.



Inductive summary in point form.



Further explanations on main **concept words** (highlighted in blue) for understanding of more relevant information.



Extended questions in articles, pictures and mind mapping offer students opportunities to reflect and express acquired knowledge.



Key points summarised as concept map help students in using and understanding of concept words.



Quick and easy reference of special terms and vocabularies (underlined with a grey dotted line) helps students to understand the content in a bilingual way.



Current affairs and critical questions as independent learning materials, enables students to do preparation before lessons and get motivated in learning.



Questions to trigger students' interest and critical thinking.



Inspiring questions promote deeper thinking of knowledge and concepts.



Diversified supplementary information allows students to carry out learning activities on reinforced knowledge foundation.



Diverse elements help to enhance independent learning for students.



Daily categorised news reports and updated statistical charts can be downloaded through scanning of QR codes. A resource bank of supplementary worksheets, question bank and multimedia materials are provided to complement the overall needs of independent learning.

New:

Module Features



Learning outcomes predicted in point form.



To deepen students' understanding of the *Basic Law* with its original texts.



To deepen students' understanding of the *National Security Law* by studying its background, original texts and main contents.



Content learning through inquiry activities for multiple learning styles.



Explanations reinforce and deepen knowledge acquired through activities.



Inductive summary in point form.



Further explanations on main concept words (highlighted in blue) for understanding of more relevant information.



Extended questions in articles, pictures and mind mapping offer students opportunities to reflect and express acquired knowledge.



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