

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

Module	Page no. (2015 edition)	Chapter	Section	Amendment	
				Old	New
27	7	1	Learning Activity 2	According to the Global Cities Index (GCI) from 2008 to 2012, New York was ranked 1st as a ‘global city’ for 3 consecutive years.	According to the Global Cities Index (GCI) from 2017 to 2020 , New York was ranked 1st as a ‘global city’ for 4 consecutive years.
				<p>Population</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the US census data in 2012, 33% of the city’s population are white, 23% are black, 13% are Asian and 29% are Latinos. In addition, there is about 36% of the population is foreign-born. New York attracts people from all around the world to work, exchange and live. There are more than 170 languages spoken there and different immigrant communities have been built. 	<p>Population</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the US census data in 2018, about 42% of the city’s population are white, 24% are black, 16% are Asian and 29% are Latinos. In addition, almost 37% of the population is foreign-born. New York attracts people from all around the world to work, exchange and live. There are more than 200 languages spoken there and different immigrant communities have been built.
				<p>Economic activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2013, 17 financial services companies which listed in the ‘Fortune Global 500’ have established their headquarters in New York. The number of such kind of company is the largest among ‘global cities’. The Economist Intelligence Unit studied the ability of 120 cities in the world in the aspects of attracting investment, economic development, talent and tourists in 2012. New York ranked 1st. Many foreign companies develop their business, like finance, fashion, media and high-technology in New York. 	<p>Economic activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2020, 11 financial services companies which listed in the ‘Fortune Global 500’ have established their headquarters in New York. The number of such kind of company is one of the largest among ‘global cities’. According to the <i>Global Cities Report</i> of A.T. Kearney in 2020, a study of 151 cities around the world, New York is a leading city both in terms of business activity and human capital.
	8	1	Learning Activity 2	<p>Political influence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2014, there are 114 foreign consulates and 75 foreign government offices of 	<p>Political influence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2021, there are 118 foreign consulates and 75 foreign government offices of

				economic and trade in New York.	economic and trade in New York.	
12	1	Learning Activity 1	<p>Source 1</p> <p><u>2011</u> Hong Kong International Airport selected as the best airport in the world 8 times, becoming an international and regional aviation centre</p> <p><u>2012</u> Ranked 3rd among world container ports, cargo ships travel to and from 500 destinations every week</p> <p><u>2014</u> Honoured as the freest economy for 20th consecutive year</p>	<p>Source 1</p> <p><u>2011</u> Hong Kong International Airport selected as the best airport in the world 8 times, becoming an international and regional aviation centre</p> <p><u>2019</u> Ranked 8th among world container ports, cargo ships travel to and from 400 destinations every week</p> <p><u>2014</u> Honoured as the freest economy for 20th consecutive year</p> <p><u>2020</u> Hong Kong International Airport has been selected as the best airport in the world for 5 consecutive years, becoming an international freight, logistics and supply centre</p> <p>Moved up to the 5th place for the Global Financial Centres Index</p> <p>Once again ranked as the world's freest economy in the <i>Economic Freedom of the World 2020 Annual Report</i></p>	<p>Source 2</p> <p>Hong Kong and intergovernmental organisations (up to 2011):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many countries send representatives to Hong Kong: 59 Consulates-General, 62 consulates, 5 intergovernmental organisations with official recognition such as International Monetary Fund and The UN Refugee Agency; 	<p>Source 2</p> <p>Hong Kong and intergovernmental organisations (up to 2021):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many countries send representatives to Hong Kong: 63 Consulates-General, 57 Honorary Consulates, 6 intergovernmental organisations with official recognition such as International Monetary Fund and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees;

			<p>Official international exchange events in 2011:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experts from the World Health Organisation gathered in Hong Kong to plan and discuss a strategy to employ medical equipment properly; • Hillary Clinton, then-Secretary of State of the United States, visited Hong Kong for an official interview and met the Chief Executive at Government House; • The Financial Secretary attended the annual meeting of International Monetary Fund and World Bank as a member of the Chinese delegation. <p><i>Hong Kong 2011, Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau of the HKSAR Government</i></p>	<p>Official international exchange events in 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Development Bureau organised an International Urban Forestry Conference, which was for experts from different countries to share their experiences and best practices on urban forestry management, to work towards improving the livability and resilience of cities. • The Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development and the Deputy Director-General of the Directorate General for Trade of the European Commission attended the Economist Webinar, to discuss the impact of global trade diversion after the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) pandemic. <p>Summary of online resources: Protocol Division of Government Secretariat, Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau, Development Bureau and Commerce and Economic Development Bureau of HKSAR Government</p>
14	1	More Information	<p>Globalisation and World Cities</p> <p>In 2012, London and New York ranked 1st and 2nd respectively in the research. This shows that they have the highest degree of connection and integration with other places in the world. Other ‘global cities’ which ranked in the Top 10 include Hong Kong, Singapore, Tokyo and Shanghai. All these cities are in the Asia-Pacific region. It shows that ‘global cities’ have a close relationship with the intensive development of the Asia-Pacific region.</p>	<p>Globalisation and World Cities</p> <p>In 2020, London and New York ranked 1st and 2nd respectively in the research. This shows that they have the highest degree of connection and integration with other places in the world. Other ‘global cities’ which ranked in the Top 10 include Hong Kong, Singapore, Beijing and Tokyo and Shanghai. All these cities are in the Asia-Pacific region. It shows that ‘global cities’ have a close relationship with the intensive development of the Asia-Pacific region.</p>

15	1	Focus of Learning	A. Hong Kong leads world in economic freedom. Up to 2014, the Heritage Foundation has selected Hong Kong as the freest economy for 20 consecutive years.	A. Hong Kong leads world in economic freedom. Since the Fraser Institute began publishing the Economic Freedom of the World Annual Report in 1996, Hong Kong has consistently ranked as the world's freest economy.
			According to once-every-three-years global research done by the Bank for International Settlements in 2010, the volume of transactions in the Hong Kong foreign exchange market ranked 6th in the world.	According to once-every-three-years global research done by the Bank for International Settlements in 2019 , the volume of transactions in the Hong Kong foreign exchange market ranked 4th in the world.
16	1	Focus of Learning	C. In 2011, more than 30,000 foreign professionals were approved to come to Hong Kong to work through the 'General Employment Policy'. From 2003 to 2011, a total of 49,021 talented and professional people from the mainland were approved to come to work through the 'Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals'.	C. In 2019 , more than 40,000 foreign professionals were approved to come to Hong Kong to work through the 'General Employment Policy'. From 2003 to 2020 , a total of 139,295 talented and professional people from the mainland were approved to come to work through the 'Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals'.
			D. For example, up to 2011, Hong Kong International Airport was selected as the best airport in the world 8 times. In 2012, the container terminals in Hong Kong ranked the 3rd busiest in the world. They handle more than 20 million containers every year.	D. For example, up to 2020 , Hong Kong International Airport has often been awarded with the Asian Freight, Logistics and Supply Chain Awards (AFLAS) and selected as the best airport in the world for 5 consecutive years by Asia Cargo News. In 2019 , the container terminals in Hong Kong ranked the 8th busiest in the world. They handle more than 19 million containers every year.
16-17	1	Focus of Learning	D. Hong Kong is also praised for having the world's cheapest Internet and telephone services. The maximum and average Internet connection speeds in Hong Kong are the	D. Hong Kong is also praised for having the world's cheapest Internet and telephone services. The maximum and general Internet connection speeds in Hong Kong both

			fastest in the world. About 86% of households use broadband. This is also among the highest ones in the world.	ranked 4th in the world. About 93% of households use broadband. This is also one of the highest rates in the world.
18	1	More Information	Different organisations have done research on the competitiveness of cities around the world. For example, <i>The Global Competitiveness Report</i> done by the World Economic Forum used 12 indicators, including infrastructure, macroeconomic environment, level of health and education, labour market efficiency, financial market development, technological readiness and degree of innovation; <i>Global Urban Competitiveness Report</i> published by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences measured the competitiveness of 500 cities around the world, focusing on gross production, growth rate of economy, employment rate, labour productivity, number of patent applications and distribution of multinational companies.	Different organisations have done research on the competitiveness of cities around the world. For example, <i>the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Report</i> studied the competitiveness of 141 economies in 12 areas of assessment: institutions, infrastructure, information and communications technology adoption, macroeconomic stability, health, skills, product markets, labour markets, financial systems, market size, business dynamism, and innovation capability through 103 individual indicators; <i>Global Urban Competitiveness Report</i> published by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences studied the competitiveness of 1,006 cities in the world in 2 assessment areas: the soft business environment (referring to the development of policy, market and human capital related to economic and social development) and the hard business environment (referring to transportation, electricity, Internet speed, airport facilities, natural disaster index, and shipping convenience).
19	1	Glossary	intergovernmental organisations The largest intergovernmental organisation in the world is United Nations. It was established in 1945. After the Republic of South Sudan joined United Nations in 2011, there were totally 193 country members including China.	intergovernmental organisations The largest intergovernmental organisation in the world is United Nations. It was established in 1945. After the Republic of South Sudan joined United Nations in 2011, currently there are totally 193 country members in total, including China-until

				now.
20	1	Glossary	<p>city competitiveness</p> <p>For example, The Global Competitiveness Report by World Economic Forum (WEF) and Global Urban Competitiveness Report by Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. The former one conducts research based on 12 indicators such as infrastructure, macroeconomic environment, level of health and education, labour market efficiency, financial market development, technological readiness and degree of innovation. The latter conducts its measurement of 500 cities across the world based on factors like the gross production value, economic growth rate, employment rate, labour productivity, number of patent applications and distribution of multinational companies.</p>	<p>city competitiveness</p> <p>For example, the <i>Global Competitiveness Report</i> by World Economic Forum (WEF) and <i>Global Urban Competitiveness Report</i> by Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. The former one studied the competitiveness of 141 economies in 12 areas of assessment: institutions, infrastructure, information and communications technology adoption, macroeconomic stability, health, skills, product markets, labour markets, financial systems, market size, business dynamism, and innovation capability through 103 individual indicators. The latter one studied the competitiveness of 1,006 cities in the world in 2 assessment areas: the soft business environment (referring to the development of policy, market and human capital related to economic and social development) and the hard business environment (referring to transportation, electricity, Internet speed, airport facilities, natural disaster index, and shipping convenience).</p>
23	2	Learning Activity 1	<p>Source 3</p> <p>HK Observatory refused to formulate warning mechanism according to the Air Pollution Index.</p>	<p>Source 3</p> <p>The Air Quality Health Index reached level 10 for some days.</p>
			<p>US report on human right stated: HK police disturbed freedom of assembly. Commissioner of Police denied that police suppressed freedom of speech.</p>	<p>US report on human right stated: HK police disturbed freedom of assembly. The then Commissioner of Police denied that police suppressed freedom of speech.</p>
			<p>HK's ranking in World Press Freedom Index keeps</p>	<p>HK's ranking in World Press Freedom Index keeps</p>

			dropping. Ranked 18th in 2002 and 58th in 2013.	dropping. Ranked 58th in 2013 and 80th in 2020 .
28	2	Focus of Learning	D. However, there are insufficient educational resources and a serious over-demand for places in international schools. Children of transnational people may fail to be admitted. The HKSAR Government research stated that in the academic year 2016 / 2017, there will be a lack of 4,203 places in international schools. This may make transnational people less willing to come.	D. However, as there are insufficient educational resources for international schools, it may be more difficult for children of transnational people to be admitted. In a consultancy report to the HKSAR Government, the provision of international school places in Hong Kong from 2016/17 to 2022/23 school year was studied. As it forecasted a shortage of special education services in international schools, transnational people may be less willing to come.
28	2	Reference	Content deleted	All content deleted
28	2	Focus of Learning	E. In 2011, the 4 key industries in Hong Kong: financial services, tourism, trading and logistics, and professional and producer services, accounted for 58.5% of the GDP and 47.6% of the employed population.	E. In 2019 , the 4 key industries in Hong Kong: financial services, tourism, trading and logistics, and professional services and other producer services, accounted for 56.4% of the GDP and 45.4% of the employed population.
32	--	Word Easy	A Air Pollution Index 空氣污染指數	A Air Pollution Index 空氣污染指數 Air Quality Health Index 空氣質素健康指數
			C Consulates-General 總領事館 cultural diversity 文化多元	C Consulates-General 總領事館 Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) pandemic 2019 冠狀病毒病疫情 cultural diversity 文化多元 D Development Bureau 發展局
			G Global Cities Index (GCI) 全球城市指數	G Global Cities Index (GCI) 全球城市指數 Global Competitiveness Report 《全球競爭力報告》
			H Hillary Clinton 希拉莉·克林頓	H Hillary Clinton 希拉莉·克林頓

				H Hong Kong Observatory 香港天文台	H Hong Kong Observatory 香港天文台
				H Hong Kong Sevens 香港國際七人欖球賽	H Hong Kong Sevens 香港國際七人欖球賽 Honorary Consulates 名譽領事館
				I International Olympic Committee 國際奧林匹克委員會	I International Olympic Committee 國際奧林匹克委員會 International Urban Forestry Conference 國際城市林務研討會
33	--	Word Easy	R Reuters 路透社	R resilience 應變能力 Reuters 路透社	
			S Secretary of State of the United States 美國國務卿	S Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development 商務及經濟發展局局長 Secretary of State of the United States 美國國務卿	
			S South Korea 南韓	S South Korea 韓國	
			T <i>The Global Competitiveness Report</i> 《全球競爭力報告》 The UN Refugee Agency 聯合國難民署	T <i>The Global Competitiveness Report</i> 《全球競爭力報告》 The UN Refugee Agency 聯合國難民署	
			U United Kingdom (UK) 英國	U UN High Commissioner for Refugees 聯合國難民事務高級專員署 United Kingdom (UK) 英國	

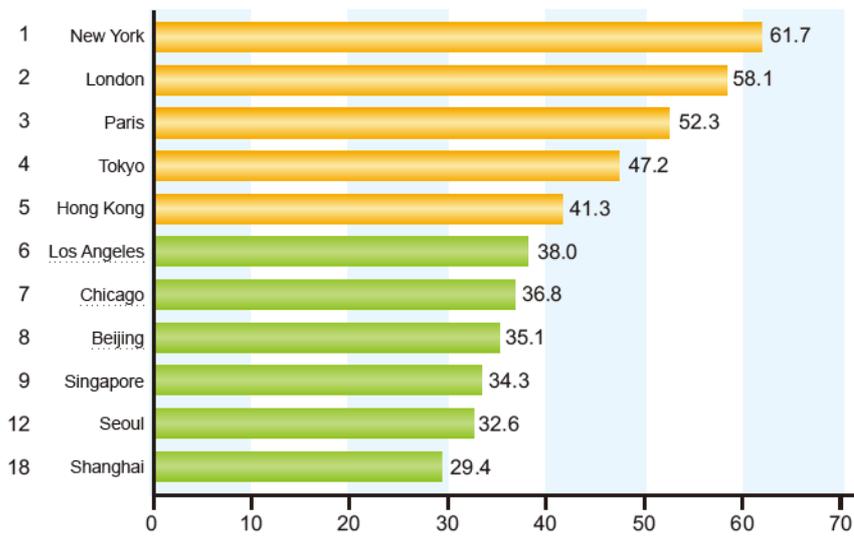
Old:



Global Cities Index

The Global Cities Index (GCI) is a composite index established under the cooperation of A.T. Kearney and the Chicago Council on Global Affairs. It allows us to understand the performance of 'global cities' in business activity, human capital, information exchange, cultural experience and political engagement. Between 2008 and 2014, 4 research projects have been conducted. The following is part of the results:

2014 Global Cities Index



Timely Update
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Table 1.1

A.T. Kearney

New:



Global Cities Index

The Global Cities Index (GCI) is a composite index established under the cooperation of A.T. Kearney and the Chicago Council on Global Affairs. It allows us to understand the performance of 'global cities' in business activity, human capital, information exchange, cultural experience and political engagement. Between 2008 and 2020, GCI has conducted 10 surveys. The following is part of the results:

Global Cities Index ranking between 2017 and 2020

Country / Region	2017	2018	2019	2020
New York	1	1	1	1
London	2	2	2	2
Paris	3	3	3	3
Tokyo	4	4	4	4
Beijing	9	9	9	5
Hong Kong	5	5	5	6
Los Angeles	8	6	7	7
Chicago	7	8	8	8
Singapore	6	7	6	9
Washington	10	11	10	10

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Table 1.1

A.T. Kearney