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Survey Report
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Hong Kong: Canada's Largest City in Asia

- Survey of Canadian Citizens in Hong Kong

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About Survey Reports

The **Canadians Abroad Project** conducts surveys on issues and public attitudes about Canadians living abroad. Previous Survey Reports are available at the Canadians Abroad Project website. (www.CanadiansAbroad.ca).

[2010 Poll: Canadian Views on Policy Issues Affecting Canadians Abroad](#)

Results of a national opinion poll commissioned by APF Canada to seek the views of Canadians living in Canada on major policy issues affecting Canadians living abroad. The poll found that Canadians aged 18 or over believe that Canadian citizens living abroad should have the same citizenship rights as fellow citizens in Canada, and encourage the Government of Canada to pay more attentions to policy issues affecting Canadians living abroad.

Published: June 28, 2010

[Global Canadians – A Survey of the Views of Canadians Abroad](#)

Results of a survey of the profile, attitudes and links to Canada of 549 respondents in Asia and the United States who are Canadian citizens or permanent residents who have their principal residence outside Canada.

Published: September 24, 2007

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The **Canadians Abroad Project** consists of a policy research consortium initiated by the Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada with the support of Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Western Economic Diversification Canada, the Government of British Columbia and the Walter & Duncan Gordon Foundation. This three year (2008-2010) joint research project analyzes the causes and consequences of the Canadian citizens by birth or naturalization living abroad.

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Hong Kong: Canada's Largest City in Asia¹

- Survey of Canadian Citizens in Hong Kong

1. Overview and Summary

1.1. Survey Overview

- This report presents findings of a survey of Canadian citizens in Hong Kong. The target population is persons with Canadian citizenship who have stayed or have a definite plan to stay in Hong Kong for more than one year. The survey was commissioned by the Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada and conducted by the Hong Kong Transition Project, Hong Kong Baptist University.
- This survey has four objectives: to **estimate the number** of Canadian citizens in Hong Kong; to identify the **factors creating this Canadian community** in the territory; and to have a better understanding of their **attachment to Canada**; and to find their **needs for government services and attitude towards Canadian policies** that relate to Canadian citizens living abroad.
- The survey was conducted between November 3-27, 2010 by telephone interview, in English, Cantonese or Mandarin, as preferred by the interviewee. A total of 125, 558 numbers were dialed.
- The survey contacted a total of 35,825 households out of the total of 2,341,500 domestic households as of mid-2010 in Hong Kong, representing 1.5%² of all households in the city. Out of the 35,825 households contacted, 1,800 were determined to have one or more Canadian citizens over the age of 18. Ultimately, 507 qualified respondents completed survey.³
- The estimate of Canadian citizens in Hong Kong is based on a random sample of 1,800 households. The range of error for this estimate is +/- 0.3 percentage point at the 95 percent confidence interval.
- Other reported information and views about Canadian citizens in Hong Kong are based on a random sample of 507 interviews. It has a margin of error of +/- 5 percentage points at the 95 percent confidence interval.
- This report is produced in part with the support of Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Western Economic Diversification Canada, the Government of British Columbia, and the Walter & Duncan Gordon Foundation.

1.2. Summary of Key Findings

- The survey identifies that 7.85 percent of Hong Kong households have at least one Canadian citizen over the age of 18. There are 183,808 households in Hong Kong with one or more Canadian citizens.
- A conservative estimate of total Canadian citizens living in Hong Kong is 295,930.
- They are equally male and female with an average age of 44 years, and an average household size of 3.2 persons.
- Of Canadian citizens residing in Hong Kong, 67 percent were born in Hong Kong, 16 percent born in Canada, and 17 percent born in elsewhere.

- Of Canadian citizens in Hong Kong, 12 percent are mono-citizens of Canada, 83 percent are dual citizens of Canada and Hong Kong, and 5 percent dual citizens of Canada and other nationality(ies).
- Job opportunities and family reasons far outrank other factors influencing the respondent’s decision to live in Hong Kong.
- Ontario and British Columbia were the provinces of last residency for more than 8 in 10 respondents.
- Just over half, 52 percent, went to school in Canada. Of those who went to school in Canada, most received their bachelor’s degree or higher in Canada.
- Family ties with Canada are extensive for most respondents, with around two thirds having immediate and or extended family members residing and or studying in Canada.
- While 16 percent said they consider Canada home “all the time,” 30 percent said “sometimes they do,” while 37 percent said they “never” consider Canada home.
- One in five considers returning to Canada “all the time,” and 42 percent say “sometimes,” while 35 percent say they “never” or “almost never” consider returning. About a third, 35 percent, say they are most likely to return within 5 years.
- About one in four also retains a professional practice license in Canada.
- Nearly one in five still pays taxes in Canada while living in Hong Kong.
- Only one in ten are either doing business with clients in Canada or work in Hong Kong for Canadian companies or organizations.
- Nearly 8 in 10 agree that Canadian citizens should be entitled to dual citizenship (46 percent strongly agree, 33 percent somewhat agree), with two thirds agreeing that Canadian citizens abroad should have the same voting rights as Canadian citizens living in Canada.
- One in five agrees that Canadians abroad should pay more for passports than those living in Canada while 60 percent disagree.
- Three out of four hold that children of Canadians born in another country should have the same citizenship rights as children of Canadians born in Canada.
- The overwhelming majority of respondents (83 percent) agreed that Canadian citizens living in Hong Kong can make as meaningful a contribution to Canada as Canadian citizens living in Canada.
- Most respondents have contacted the Government of Canada during the past five years or during their residency in Hong Kong.
- Respondents tend to use the Government of Canada website and personal visits to the Consulate General of Canada in Hong Kong.
- Eight in ten sought trade and investment information and services while one in five sought passport services.

1.3. 调查结果概要

- 本报告介绍了 2010 年 11 月 3-27 日在香港进行的专门针对加拿大公民（在香港已经逗留或有明确计划逗留超过一年的加拿大国籍人士）的一项电话访问调查的结果。此次调查是由加拿大亚太基金会委托进行，由香港浸会大学“香港转型项目”完成。
- 这项统计调查有四个目的：估计在香港加拿大公民的人数；了解加拿大公民在香港居住的主要原因；了解他们与加拿大社会的联系；了解他们对政府服务的需要和有关居住在国外的加拿大公民的加拿大政策的態度。

- 采用随机抽样的方式，本次调查对在香港的加拿大人人口的推算基于 1,800 户家庭的电话访问，调查的误差率为 +/- 0.3 个百分点，95% 的置信区间。其他的人口信息以及他们的意愿和态度是基于 507 个符合调查要求的加拿大人的电话访问，调查的误差率为 +/- 5 个百分点，95% 的置信区间。
- 本次调查推算，家庭当中至少有一个年满 18 岁的加拿大公民的户数占香港总户数的 7.82%。全香港有 183,808 户家庭中至少有一个加拿大公民。
- 由此保守的估计，在香港总的加拿大公民人数约为 295,930 人。
- 男性和女性基本相等，平均年龄为 44 岁，家庭平均人口为 3.2 人。
- 在香港居住的加拿大公民中，67% 出生在香港，16% 出生在加拿大，另外 17% 出生在其它地方。
- 香港的加拿大公民中 12% 是单一的加拿大国籍，83% 是加拿大和香港双重国籍，5% 是加拿大和其他国家的多重国籍。
- 就业机会和家庭因素是加拿大公民在香港居住的最主要原因。
- 超过 8 成的受访者在离开加拿大前居住在安大略省和不列颠哥伦比亚省。
- 超过 5 成的受访者曾在加拿大上过学。在加拿大上学的那些受访者中，大部分在加拿大获取学士或更高学位。
- 与加拿大的家庭联系最为广泛，大约三分之二受访者有直系或旁系家庭成员在加拿大居住或上学。
- 有 16% 的受访者说他们“总是”认为加拿大是自己的家，30% 说“有时候”他们认为加拿大是自己的家，37% 的人说他们“从不”认为加拿大为自己的家。
- 2 成的受访者说“总是”考虑返回加拿大居住，35% 说他们“从不”或“几乎从不”考虑返回加拿大，42% 表示“有时”这么想。约三分之一的受访者说他们是最有可能在 5 年之内返回加拿大。
- 约四分之一的受访者还保留在加拿大的执业许可证。
- 近 2 成的受访者在香港居住的时候仍给加拿大纳税。
- 只有 1 成的受访者说仍然与在加拿大的客户做生意或为在香港的加拿大公司或机构工作。
- 近 8 成受访人同意加拿大公民应有权（46% 强烈同意，33% 的人同意）享有双重国籍，要有三分之二同意在国外的加拿大公民应具有与居住在国内的加拿大公民相同的投票权利为。
- 五分之一的受访者同意在国外的加拿大人应该付更高的护照费用，但是 60% 不同意。
- 四分之三的受访者认为，出生在国外的加拿大家庭的小孩应该与在加拿大出生的儿童有相同的公民权利。
- 绝大多数的受访者（83%）认为“生活在香港的加拿大公民可以象居住在国内的加拿大公民一样为加拿大作出同样有意义贡献。”
- 大多数受访者曾在过去的五年期间或在香港居留期间接触过加拿大政府的有关部门。
- 受访者倾向于使用加拿大政府网站和加拿大驻香港总领事馆的个人访问。
- 8 成受访者联系加拿大政府部门是为了寻求贸易和投资的信息和服务，2 成是为寻求护照服务。

2. Survey Highlights

2.1. Estimates of Canadian Citizens in Hong Kong and Demographic Characteristics

Number of Canadian Citizens

This survey identifies that 7.85 percent of households in Hong Kong have at least one Canadian citizen over the age of 18.⁴ Given the total of 2,341,500 domestic households in Hong Kong as of the mid-2010,⁵ local households with one or more Canadian citizens are estimated at 183,808 (Table1).

Considering 61 percent of surveyed households reported at least another member in the household having Canadian citizenship, a conservative estimate of total Canadian citizens in Hong Kong is 295,930.⁶ This is equivalent to the population of Windsor, ON, the 16th largest city in Canada according to the 2006 Canadian census.⁷

If we assume that all family members of the 61 percent of households are Canadian citizens, we arrive at a high end estimate of 542,601 Canadian citizens.⁸

Table 1: Estimates of Canadian Citizens in Hong Kong

	Survey Estimate
Percentage of households with at least one Canadian citizen in HK	7.85%
Total Households with at least one Canadian citizen in HK	183,808
Total Canadian citizens in HK	295,930

Note: Survey methodology and process of calculation are reported in the Appendix A of this document.

Age

Eight in ten Canadians in Hong Kong are within the working age groups. The average age of interviewees was 44, ranging from age 15 to age 89. This is close to the average age of the Hong Kong population (42.9 years in 2010)⁹.

Chart 1: Age Groups

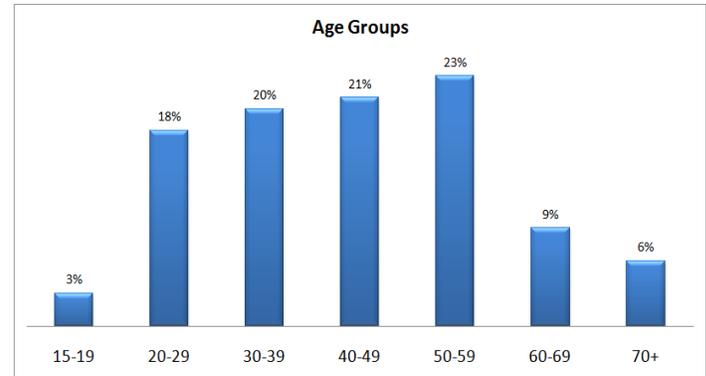


Table 2: Age Statistics

Total Cases	507
Count	490*
Mean Age	44.0918
Median Age	44
MidRange	52
StdDev	15.2395
Range	74
Lower 25 th Percentile	32
Upper 25 th Percentile	54

Note: *17 respondents did not answer this question.

Gender

Males represent 49.7 percent and females are 50.3 percent in the survey. The gender distribution of interviewees in the survey appears very close to the gender distribution generally among Hong Kong population (51 females/49 males).

Table 3: Age by Gender (%)

	Males	Females	Total
15-19	2	4	3
20-29	23	13	18
30-39	22	18	20
40-49	17	25	21
50-59	21	26	24
60-69	7	11	9
70+	8	4	6
Total	100	100	100

Note: Chi-square = 20.11 with 6 df p = 0.0026¹⁰

Family Size

While the average family size is 3.2, nearly half of interviewees live in families with a greater number of members.

Older members tend to be in larger families, perhaps indicating these elders reside with children and grandchildren living in Hong Kong. No one under age 30 had more than 6 members in their family.

Table 4: Number of Family Members in Household by Age (%)

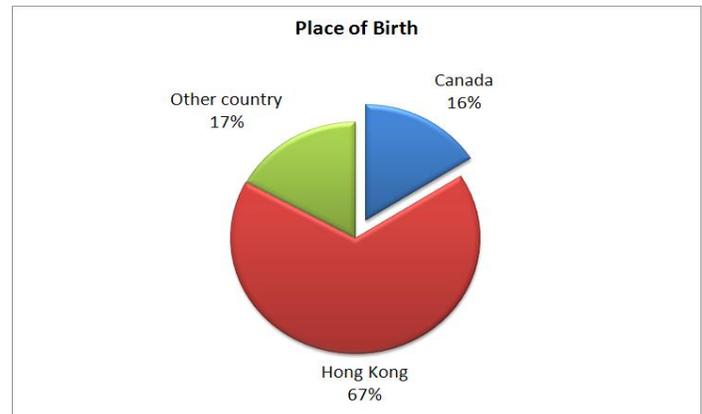
#	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	Total
1	31	12	20	14	16	7	26	16
2	0	14	11	28	17	30	16	18
3	23	23	22	18	23	23	16	21
4	23	36	30	29	34	25	6	30
5	15	12	12	9	9	5	19	10
6	8	5	3	2	1	7	6	3
7	0	0	1	0	1	0	6	1
8	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0.4
10	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Chi-square=75.13 with 48 df, p = 0.0074

Place of Birth

Two thirds of interviewees were born in Hong Kong. One in six was born in Canada and another one in six was born in another place (Chart 2).

Chart 2: Place of Birth



However, as Table 5 shows, those born in Canada tend to be younger than those born in Hong Kong while those born in neither Hong Kong nor Canada tend to be much older. Some three out of four born in Canada are under age 50 while two thirds born in Hong Kong are under 50. Less than 4 in 10 born in another country are under age 50.

Table 5: Birthplace by Age (%)

	Canada	Hong Kong	Other	Total
15-19	9	1	2	3
20-29	22	20	4	18
30-39	22	20	17	20
40-49	19	23	15	21
50-59	21	24	24	24
60-69	5	7	20	9
70+	2	4	19	6
Total	100	100	100	100

Note: Chi-square=63.58, with 12 df, p ≤ 0.0001

Place of Residence

Of Canadian citizens residing in Hong Kong, 95 percent consider Hong Kong as their primary place of residence, 4 percent consider Canada their primary residence, and 1 percent site mainland China or elsewhere as their primary residence.¹¹

Year Left Canada

As reported in Table 6, the year of 1997 when Hong Kong was handover to China was seen the most frequent period when Canadians of Hong Kong residents left Canada. However, more Canadians left Canada before or in 1997 (54 percent) than after (46 percent). Four in five Canadians in Hong Kong have left Canada for more than five years.¹²

For 90 percent, the year of departure from Canada was the same year they took up residence in Hong Kong. Of the 10 percent who left Canada in one year and took up residence in Hong Kong in a later year, the vast majority arrived post 1997.

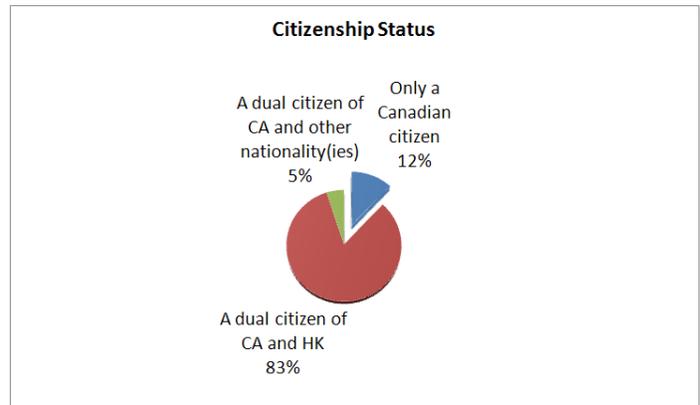
Table 6: Year Left Canada

Group	Count	%	Accumulated %
1960	1	0.2%	0.2%
1968	5	1.0%	1.2%
1970	7	1.4%	2.6%
1974	1	0.2%	2.8%
1978	7	1.4%	4.1%
1979	1	0.2%	4.3%
1980	8	1.6%	5.9%
1981	4	0.8%	6.7%
1982	2	0.4%	7.1%
1983	6	1.2%	8.3%
1984	1	0.2%	8.5%
1985	5	1.0%	9.5%
1986	6	1.2%	10.7%
1987	3	0.6%	11.2%
1988	11	2.2%	13.4%
1989	6	1.2%	14.6%
1990	27	5.3%	19.9%
1991	10	2.0%	21.9%
1992	26	5.1%	27.0%
1993	19	3.7%	30.8%
1994	23	4.5%	35.3%
1995	30	5.9%	41.2%
1996	22	4.3%	45.6%
1997	41	8.1%	53.6%
1998	28	5.5%	59.2%
1999	16	3.2%	62.3%
2000	28	5.5%	67.9%
2001	17	3.4%	71.2%
2002	16	3.2%	74.4%
2003	20	3.9%	78.3%
2004	14	2.8%	81.1%
2005	23	4.5%	85.6%
2006	14	2.8%	88.4%
2007	19	3.7%	92.1%
2008	16	3.2%	95.3%
2009	7	1.4%	96.6%
2010	17	3.4%	100.0%
Total	507	100.0%	

Citizenship Status

Only 12 percent of respondents reported that they were Canadian citizens. Many also reported having Hong Kong Permanent Residency.¹³ A majority of 83% of interviewees reported that they are dual citizen of Canada and Hong Kong.

Chart 3: Citizenship Status

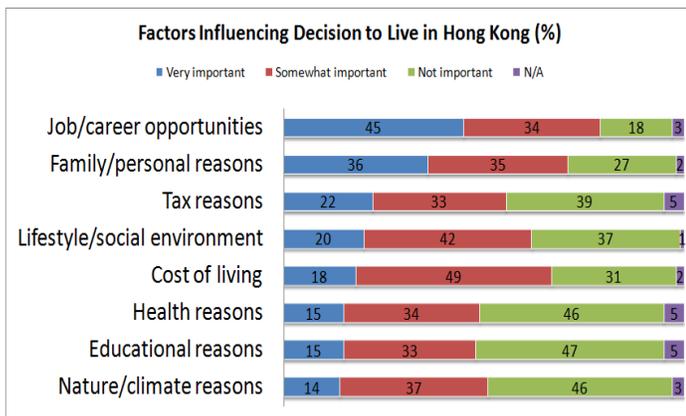


2.2. Reasons to Live in Hong Kong

Job opportunities and family reasons far outrank other factors influencing respondent’s decision to live in Hong Kong (Chart 4). Nearly 80 percent respondents considered job opportunities as very or somewhat important. The second most important reason is family related which 71 percent of respondents considered as very or somewhat important.

Even the open-ended responses from 24 respondents were dominated by considerations of Hong Kong as their hometown (10 responses), with friends and business reasons tied (7 responses each).

Chart 4: Factors Influencing Decision to Live in Hong Kong



In terms of the importance of these factors by age, job opportunities are most significant for those 30s to 50s. Education is more important for teens, and those in their 60s who are likely attributable to children’s education. Taxes are a significant factor for about one in four up to age 50. Cost of living concerns more under age 50 than over age 50 (Tables 7).

Women are more likely than men to consider taxes as higher in importance as a factor influencing their decision to live in Hong Kong. Women also rate family and climate as of more importance than men (Tables 8).

Table 7: Factors by Age Group (%)

	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	Total
<i>Importance of Job Opportunities (Chi-square=5.86 with 12df p=0.0003)</i>								
Very	23	40	53	50	52	44	24	46
Somewhat	39	44	37	38	32	24	31	36
Not	39	16	11	12	15	32	45	18
<i>Importance of Edu. Factors (Chi-square=18.71 with 12 df p=0.0959)</i>								
Very	42	18	19	16	8	19	4	16
Somewhat	25	31	30	39	39	23	36	34
Not	33	51	51	45	52	58	60	51
<i>Importance of Tax Factors (Chi-square=22.33 with 12df p = 0.0340)</i>								
Very	25	25	26	27	19	20	11	23
Somewhat	33	40	39	33	41	22	15	35
Not	42	36	35	40	41	59	74	42
<i>Importance of Tax Factors (Chi-square=23.99 with 12 df p = 0.0204)</i>								
Very	25	24	21	19	12	16	17	18
Somewhat	58	55	52	52	54	36	28	50
Not	17	21	28	29	35	48	55	32
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 8: Factors by Gender (%)

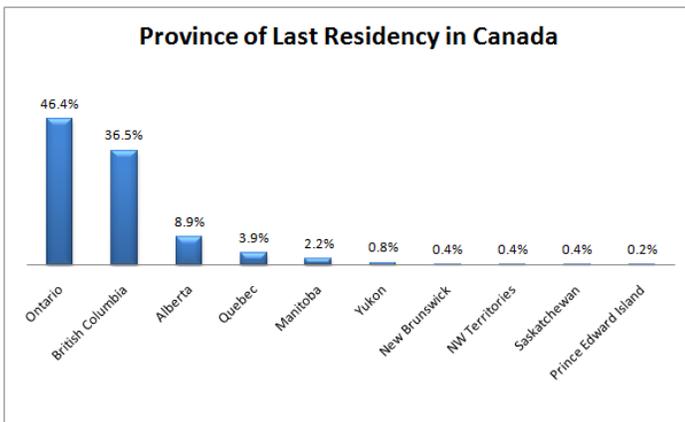
	Male	Female	Total
<i>Importance of Tax Factors (Chi-square=5.334 with 2df p=0.0695)</i>			
Very	20	27	24
Somewhat	39	31	35
Not	41	42	41
<i>Importance of Family Factors (Chi-square=6.971 with 2df p=0.0306)</i>			
Very	33	41	37
Somewhat	41	30	36
Not	26	30	28
<i>Importance of Climate Factors (Chi-square=6.152 with 2df p=0.0462)</i>			
Very	10	18	14
Somewhat	39	38	39
Not	50	45	48
Total	100	100	100

2.3. Attachment to Canada

Province of Last Residency in Canada

Ontario and British Columbia were the provinces of last residency for more than 8 in 10 respondents. Alberta and Quebec came distant third and fourth respectively, but Canadian citizens in Hong Kong hail from 10 of the 13 provinces. None were recorded as coming from Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia or Nunavut.

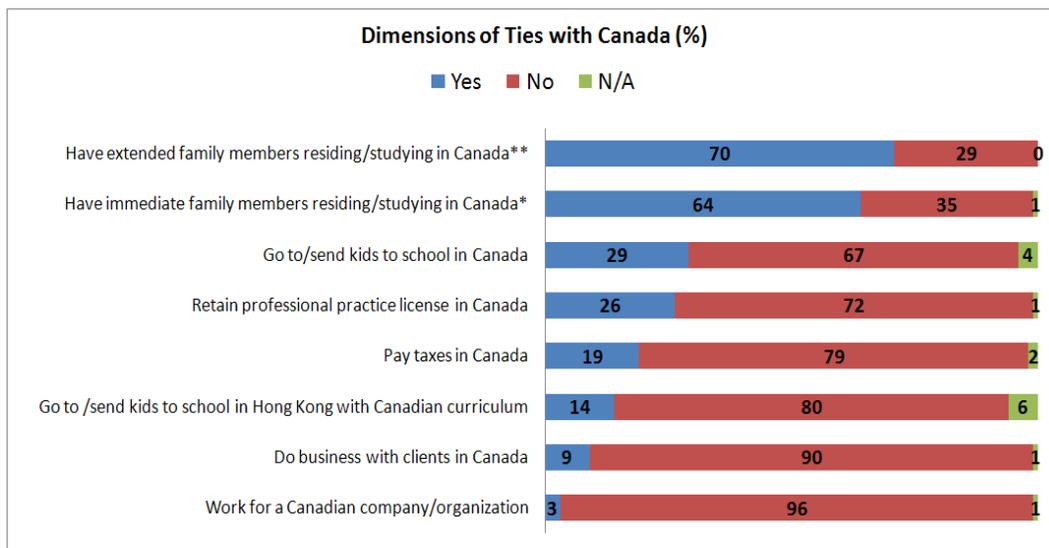
Chart 5: Province of Last Residency in Canada



School Attendance in Canada

Just over half of Canadian interviewees, 52 percent of Canadians interviewed went to school in Canada. Of those who went to school in Canada, most received their bachelor's degree. About 5 percent of respondents received graduate degrees in Canada.

Chart 6: Multi-dimension of Ties with Canada



with clients in Canada or work in Hong Kong for Canadian companies or organizations.

Note:
*Parents, spouse, children, brothers, sisters.
**Uncles, aunts, grandparents, cousins.

Table 9: School Attendance in Canada

Group	Count	%
Primary	20	4
Secondary	17	3
College Diploma	24	5
Bachelor	178	35
Graduate School	24	5
Did not attend school in Canada	244	48
Total	507	100

Multi-dimension of Ties to Canada

Family ties with Canada are extensive for most respondents, with two thirds having immediate and or extended family members residing and or studying in Canada.

Education ties are also extensive 29 percent respondents indicate going to or sending their children to schools in Canada. Another 14 percent will do so for Hong Kong schools with Canadian curriculum.

About one in four also retains a professional practice license in Canada.

Nearly one in five respondents indicates that they still pay taxes in Canada while living in Hong Kong.

Only one in ten respondents are either doing business

Multi-level of Ties to Canada

More than three in five (62 percent) respondents plan to return to Canada to live, among whom, 21 percent indicate that they consider doing so “all the time”.

Given a likely time frame of planned return to Canada, about half of the respondents plan to return to Canada within ten years. About one in six says they will never return.

Among those considering returning to Canada to live all the time or sometimes, however, those under 50 show higher levels than older groups. (Table 12).

Chart 7: Multi-levels of Ties to Canada

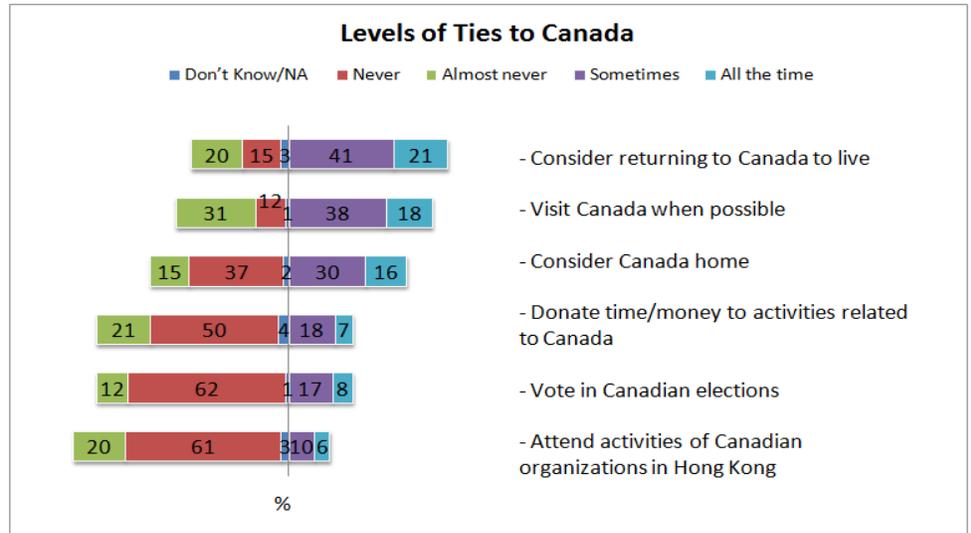


Table 10: Likely Time Frame of Planned Return to Canada

Group	Count	%
Within next 2 years	88	18
2-5 years	90	18
6-10 years	76	15
10 years later	165	33
Never return	88	17
Total	507	100

About 56 percent of respondents reported that they visit Canada when possible either “all the time” or “sometimes”. Close to half the respondents (46 percent) consider Canada home “all the time” or “sometimes”. In addition, one in four respondents donated time or money to activities related to Canada; and voted in Canadian elections. Another 16 percent of respondents indicated that they have attended activities of Canadian organizations in Hong Kong.

Table 11: How often do you: Consider Returning to Canada to Live by Age

	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	Total
All the time	23	20	24	26	24	21	26	21
Sometimes	39	41	43	48	42	30	36	42
Almost never	15	24	25	12	24	25	10	20
Never	23	15	9	14	17	21	19	15
Don't Know/NA	0	0	0	1	3	5	10	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Chi-square = 35.96 with 24 df p = 0.0553

There is not a clear association of rising age or younger age groups with considering Canada as home. Those in their 30s show much higher frequencies of considering Canada as home “all the time” than those in their 50s, but those in their 60s and 70s show the second and third highest proportions considering Canada as home all the time.

Table 12: Likely Time Frame of Planned Return to Canada by Age

	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	Total
Within next 2 years	23	15	21	8	23	21	19	18
2-5 years	23	20	21	20	13	18	6	18
6-10 years	0	17	9	25	16	11	3	15
10 years later	31	33	39	33	28	25	42	33
Never return	23	15	9	15	21	25	29	17
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Chi-square = 40.95 with 24 df p = 0.0169

Table 13: How often do you: Consider Canada Home by Age

	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	Total
All the time	15	13	27	15	10	21	16	16
Sometimes	31	37	22	32	28	23	42	30
Almost never	23	23	12	17	22	18	0	16
Never	31	38	39	33	39	34	36	37
Don't Know/NA	0	0	0	3	2	5	6	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Chi-square = 36.93 with 24 df p = 0.0445

Of the 6 aspects surveyed, only voting in Canadian elections shows significant association with both age group and gender. Gender makes no difference in responses to the other aspects, while age group affects those who consider Canada home and those who consider returning to Canada to live.

Majorities of both male and female, 74 percent reported that they never or almost never voted in Canadian elections. The gender difference in voting is greatest among those who vote all the time (more men than women) and those who vote almost never (more women than men).

Table 14: How often do you: Vote in Canadian Elections by Gender

	Male	Female	Total
All the time	11	5	8
Sometimes	18	17	17
Almost never	9	15	12
Never	62	62	62
Don't Know/NA	0.4	1	1
Total	100	100	100

Note: Chi-square = 8.940 with 4 df p = 0.0626

Younger age groups (excluding teenagers who are unlikely to be registered to vote yet) from 20s to 40s vote more often, with the exception of those over 70. (Chart next page)

Table 15: How often do you: Vote in Canadian Elections by Age

	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	Total
All the time	8	8	9	9	5	7	16	8
Sometimes	8	21	20	16	17	9	19	17
Almost never	8	7	15	12	18	9	0	12
Never	69	62	55	64	60	75	65	62
Don't Know/NA	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Chi-square = 37.77 with 24 df p = 0.0366

2.4. Needs for Government Services

Use of Canadian Passport

About 58 percent of respondents have more than one passport as outcome of their multiple citizenship status reported in Chart 3.

Among all respondents, nearly half of them always travel on their Canadian passports, while only two in five use their Canadian passports sometimes for traveling and 8 percent reported never by their Canadian passport.

Table 16: Do you have 2 passports?

Group	Count	%
Yes	294	58
No	147	29
Don't Know	7	1
Canadian citizen only	59	12
Total	507	100

Table 17: Do you travel on Canadian or another passport?

Group	Count	%
Always Canadian passport	239	51
Sometimes Canadian passport	189	40
Never by Canadian passport	41	8
Total ¹⁴	469	100

Contact the Government of Canada

Most respondents have contacted the Government of Canada during the past five years or during their residency in Hong Kong. Respondents tend to use the Government of Canada website and personal visits to the Canadian Consulate General in Hong Kong.

Respondents' use of the Canadian Consulate General in Hong Kong website and personal visits to the Consulate General office varies by age but not by gender. The other means show no significant association with either age or gender.

Those in their 30s to 50s tend to use the Canadian Consulate General website most while respondents age 40 through their 60s tend most to use personal visits.

Table 18: Contact via Canadian Consulate General in Hong Kong website by Age (%)

	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	Total
Frequently	0	2	3	2	2	7	0	2
Several times a Yr	0	9	13	7	6	7	0	8
Once a Yr	8	22	21	24	11	14	3	17
Few times in 5 Yrs	39	21	29	33	38	23	19	30
Never	46	45	31	32	41	48	77	41
Don't Know	8	0	3	2	2	2	0	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Chi-square = 52.44 with 30 df p = 0.0068

Chart 8: Frequency of Contact Canadian Government

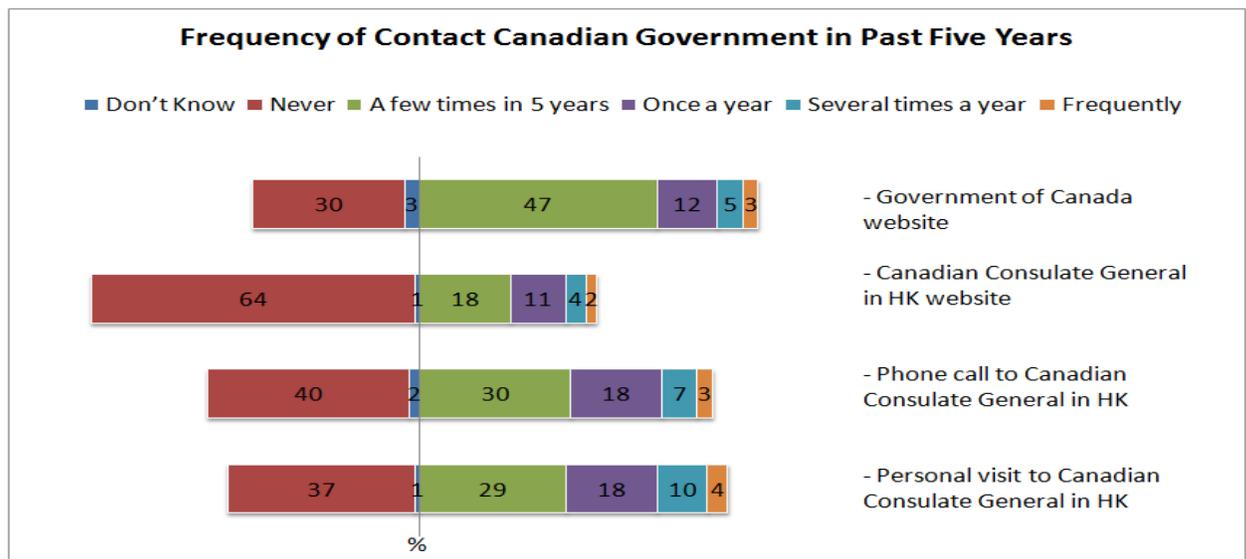


Table 19: Contact via Personal Visit to Canadian Consulate General in Hong Kong by Age

	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	Total
Frequently	0	3	2	4	3	0	0	3
Several times a Yr	0	8	8	6	3	0	3	5
Once a Yr	15	10	13	15	10	18	6	12
Few times in 5 Yrs	39	43	39	55	55	52	32	47
Never	39	33	34	19	29	23	55	30
Don't Know	8	2	4	2	0	7	3	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Chi-square = 41.55 with 30 df p = 0.0782

Types of Service Sought

Among those who contacted the Canadian Consulate General in Hong Kong, most sought information and assistants regarding trade and investment, followed by passport and citizenship information.

Table 20: Services sought at the Consulate General of Canada in Hong Kong:

Service	%
Trade/investment	79
Passport	21
Citizenship	14
Immigration	2
Legal/Notary	2
Obtain other information on Canadian Gov services	4

Note: Multiple choices allowed.

Means of Contact

By far the most preferred means of contact is by email (70 percent). This varies by age, with those over 60 being much less in favor of email (Table 21) However, one in five do not wish to receive information from the Consulate.

Most of those who do not wish to be contacted by the Canadian Consulate General in Hong Kong are over age 50.

Chart 9: If the Consulate General of Canada in Hong Kong needed to send you information, by which means would you prefer to receive it?

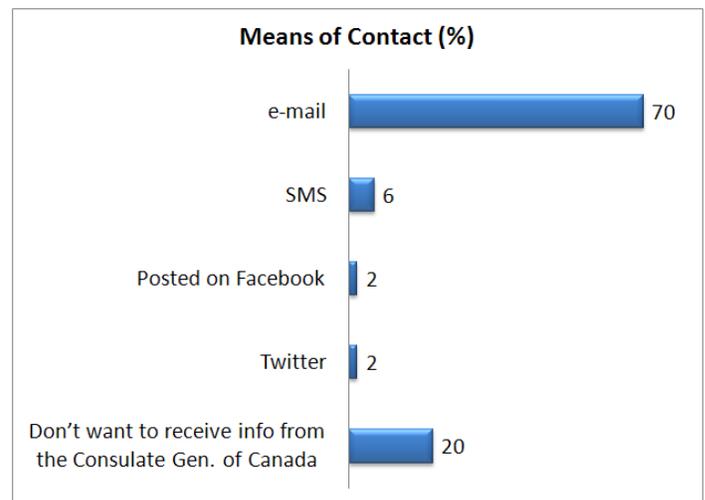


Table 21: Means of receiving info from the Consulate General of Canada by Age

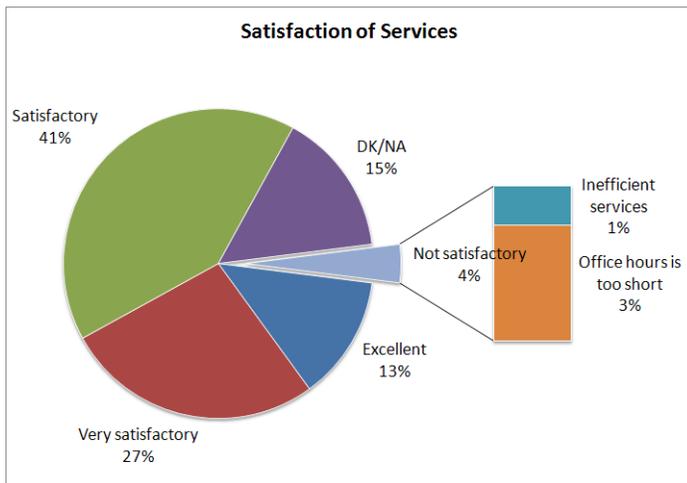
	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	Total
e-mail	62	83	75	80	65	59	32	71
SMS	8	5	7	2	4	16	10	6
Posted on Facebook	8	2	1	2	2	2	3	2
Twitter	0	2	3	3	2	2	0	2
Don't want to receive info from CG of CA	23	8	14	13	27	21	55	19
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Chi-square = 61.07 with 24 df p ≤ 0.0001

Satisfaction of Services

Most respondents considered services provided by the Consulate General as satisfactory, with only 4 percent not satisfied. Three out of four of those not satisfied with the services cited office hours as too short, with one percent of the whole sample indicating inefficient services as their reason for dissatisfaction (Chart 10).

Chart 10: Satisfaction of Services by Canadian Government



There was variance in ratings by age group, with the largest amount of dissatisfaction among those in their 50s and 60s.

Table 22: Rating of Services by Age

	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	Total
Excellent	15	12	15	16	10	14	6	13
Very satisfactory	23	33	27	24	27	25	29	27
Satisfactory	39	32	40	48	51	36	29	42
Not satisfactory	0	2	2	2	6	7	0	3
DK/NA	23	21	16	11	5	18	36	15
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

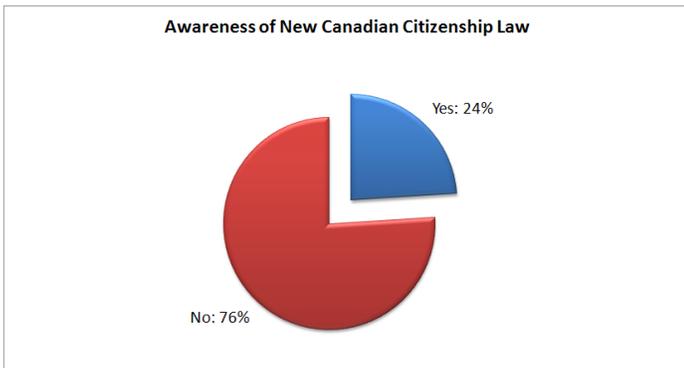
Note: Chi-square = 39.13 with 24 df p = 0.0265

2.5. Awareness of and Attitudes toward Canadian Policies

Awareness about Bill-C37

Only one in four is aware that the Canadian law regulating status of children born abroad to Canadian citizens has been changed.

Chart 8: Are you aware that effective April 17th 2009, the claim to Canadian citizenship of second and subsequent generations of infants born abroad has been changed?



Contributions to Canada

The overwhelming majority of respondents (83 percent) agreed that Canadian citizens living in Hong Kong can make a meaningful contribution to Canada as Canadian citizens living in Canada. More than half (54 percent) did give examples of such contributions shown in Table 23B.

Table 23A: Do you agree that Canadian citizens living in Hong Kong can make as meaningful a contribution to Canada as Canadian citizens living in Canada?

Group	Count	%
Yes	422	83
No	85	17

Table 23B: Examples that Canadian citizens living in Hong Kong can make as meaningful contribution to Canada as Canadian citizens living in Canada

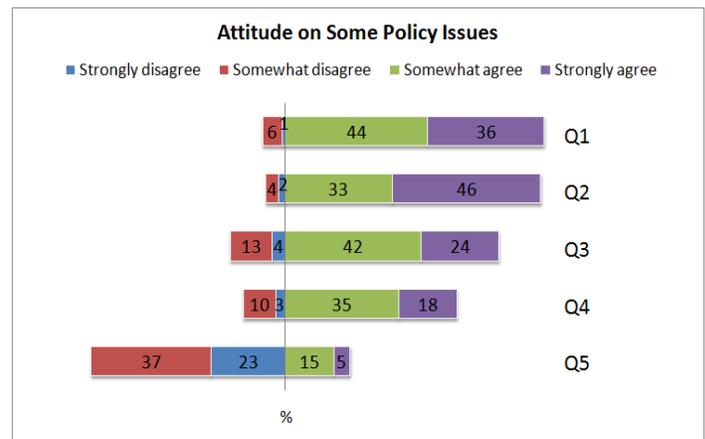
Group	Count	%
Make donation to the country	75	15
Promote Canadian culture overseas	59	12
Pay tax	54	11
Perform voluntary work	50	10
Join / build Canadian network in HK	38	7
Responded no above	85	17
Don't know	146	29

Agreement or Disagreement with Some Policy Questions

More agree than disagree with issues 1, 2, 3, and 4 in Chart 8. On issue 5, 6 out of 10 disagree. (Issues are numbered for use in the Chart 8), e.g.,

1. Children of Canadians born in another country should have the same citizenship rights as children of Canadians born in Canada (Q1)
2. Canadian citizens should be entitled to dual citizenship (Q2)
3. Canadian citizens abroad should have the same voting rights as Canadian citizens living in Canada (Q3)
4. Canadian citizens abroad would benefit from having a Canadian central agency to coordinate issues affecting citizens living abroad (Q4)
5. Canadian citizens abroad should pay more for passports than Canadian citizens living in Canada (Q5)

Chart 8: Attitude on Some Policy Issues



Suggestions

For those who agreed that “Canadian citizens abroad would benefit from having a Canadian central agency to coordinate issues affecting citizens living abroad”, 29 percent gave suggestions of the top issues that the central agency should address. Most of the issues suggested are related to consular services and assistant as show in Table 24.

Table 24: What are the top issues the agency should address?

Group	Count	%
24-hour inquiry hotline	33	7
Consulate assistance on accidents or emergency overseas	35	7
Taxation consultation	25	5
Legal consultation	22	4
Emergency support	21	4
Passport / citizenship inquiry	19	4
Overseas career support	8	2
Don't know	107	21
No suggestions	236	47

3. Conclusion

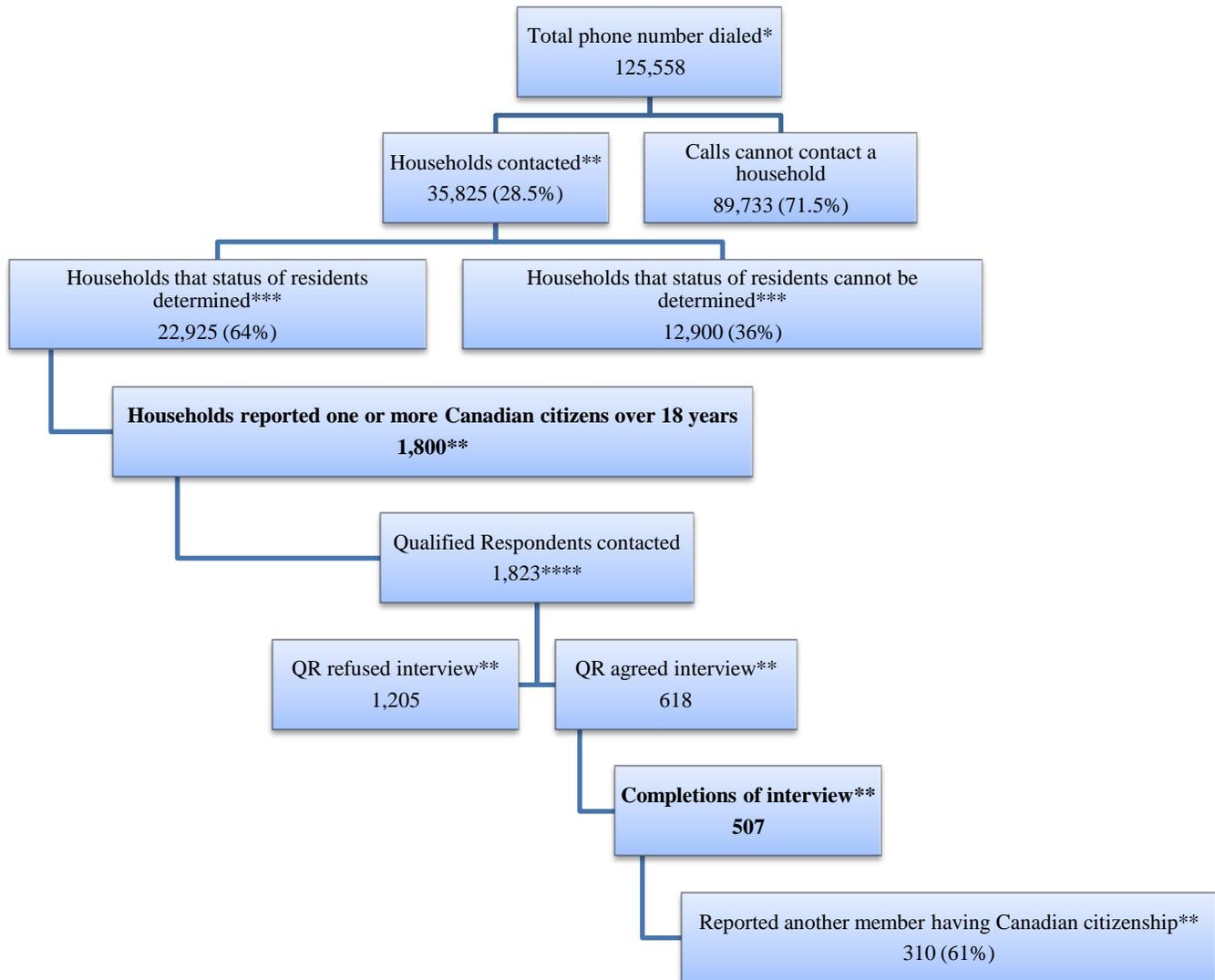
This report has presented findings of a survey of Canadian citizens in Hong Kong, which was conducted between November 3 -- 27, 2010 in Hong Kong by telephone interview.

With an estimate of 295,930 Canadian citizens living in its territory, Hong Kong is Canada’s largest city in Asia.

The survey finds that Canadians go to Hong Kong for different reasons, of which job and career opportunities and family reasons are the most dominant. The survey shows Canadian citizens in Hong Kong are attached both to Hong Kong as their current primary place of residence and to Canada. Their attachment to Canada is multi-dimensional. This survey also includes information on the needs of Canadian citizens in Hong Kong for government services and their views about certain Canadian policies which may have impacts on them.

The findings in this report make a meaningful contribution to Canada’s public discussion and policy planning related to Canadian citizens abroad.

Appendix A: Survey Methodology and Process



Note:

*: Telephone numbers were generated in the Computer Aided Telephone Interviewing (CATI) package after random selection of active exchanges as indicated in the current published edition of directories of local telephone companies, and then by random generation of the final 4 digits (in Hong Kong telephone exchanges are 4 digits followed by line subscribers' number, also 4 digits), and then downloaded randomly 20 numbers at a time to a computer interviewing station. These numbers are dialed sequentially until all 20 numbers had been exhausted, whereupon a new batch of 20 numbers was uploaded for calling.

** : Key Calculations:

- A. **Contact Rate** (Total telephone contacted HHs/all HHs in HK): 1.5%
(HH=Household; HK=Hong Kong; all HHs in HK is 2,341,500)

B. Percentage of Canadian HHs (reported Canadian HHs/determined HHs):	7.85%
C. Response Rate (Interviewed/Refused):	51.3%
D. Completion Rate (Finished interview/Began interview):	82%
E. Estimate of Canadian HHs in HK (B X all HHs in HK):	183,808
F. Conservative estimate of Canadian citizens in HK (E X (1+61%)):	295,930
(Assumption: only ONE more member is Canadian citizen in 61% of households that reported having at least another member as Canadian citizen.)	
G. High end estimate of Canadian citizens in HK (E X (1+61% X 3.2))	542,601
(Assumption: ALL family members are Canadian citizens in 61% of households that reported having at least another member as Canadian citizen.)	

***: The screening questions of the survey (see Appendix B) allow interviewers to determine whether the contacted households have Canadian citizens or not. Based on this technique, the status of 22,925 households could be determined (i.e., at least one person in the household is a Canadian citizen), and the rest of 12,900 households were immediate hang-ups or declines to be interviewed before interviewers could determine if the respondents were Canadian citizens or had Canadian citizens in their households or not.

****: 23 households had more than one Canadian citizen who responded to the survey.

Appendix B: Questionnaire for Canadians in Hong Kong Survey¹⁵

PRE-SCREEN

Hello, is it the telephone number _____ ?
(If NO, RE-DIAL the phone number)

Is it a residence?
(If YES, make down the last digit of the phone number on paper)
(If NO, end the interview)

INTRODUCTION

Interviewer: Make sure the person on the phone is not a child.
I'm calling from the Hong Kong Baptist University. We're conducting a survey for the Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada.

SCREENING

SAMPLE SELECTION

S1. Are you a resident and a member of the household to which the telephone line is registered?

Interviewer: IF NOT, SAY 'May I talk to a resident from the household?'

- 1 The person on the phone is the right person
- 2 The right person comes to the phone (repeat introduction)
- 3 Fail to contact the right person (schedule a callback)

S2. Are you or anyone in your household a Canadian citizen?

1. Yes → Go to S3
2. No → **【Thank you. We appreciate your time. END CALL】**

S3. Are you the person with Canadian citizenship?

1. Yes → Go to S4
2. No → **【Is that person available for interview now or may I schedule an interview with him or her later? IF AVAILABLE NOW GO TO S3 and confirm Canadian citizenship. IF SCHEDULED FOR A CALL BACK, GET TIME, NAME AND MOST CONVENIENT NUMBER TO CALL FOR THE INTERVIEWEE】**

S4. We would appreciate getting your anonymous views and opinions. Our computer has randomly selected your number and there is no way to trace any of your comments back to you. The information that you provide is very IMPORTANT in helping to improve the understanding of the Canadian community in Hong Kong and their attachment to Canada.

May I ask you some questions?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

S5. The interview will take approximately 15 minutes to complete. Would you prefer to be interviewed now or scheduled for a more suitable time?

- 1 Accepted
- 2 Scheduled for a more suitable time (schedule a callback)
- 3 Refused (ask for a reason)

Schedule a Callback

I can call back later.

When will be the best time for me to callback?

Interviewer: Ask the day and time to call again and the person to be contacted.

RECORD the information on the callback sheet first.

INTERVIEW

Q1. Is Hong Kong currently your primary place of residence?

- 1. Yes → Go to Q3
- 2. No

Q2. Where do you consider your primary place of residence?

- 1. Mainland China
- 2. Canada
- 3. Elsewhere, please specify _____

Q3. What year did you depart Canada

Year: _____

Q4. Is this also the year you took up primary residency in Hong Kong?

1. Yes → Go to Q5
2. No → Go to Q4a

Q4a. Which year did you take up primary residency in Hong Kong?

Year: _____

Q5. Which province in Canada was your last place of residency in Canada?

【List provinces alphabetically, Do not read list. If city only, take down name, locate later】

1. Alberta
2. British Columbia
3. Manitoba
4. New Brunswick
5. Newfoundland and Labrador
6. Northwest Territories
7. Nova Scotia
8. Nunavut
9. Ontario
10. Prince Edward Island
11. Quebec
12. Saskatchewan
13. Yukon

Q6. Did you go to school in Canada?

- 1 Yes → Go to Q6a
- 2 No → Go to Q7

Q6a. **【IF YES】** Until which level:

- 1 Primary
- 2 Secondary
- 3 College Diploma
- 4 Bachelor
- 5 Graduate

Q7. Please rate the following factors influencing your decision to live in Hong Kong as very important, somewhat important, or not important.

	Very important	Somewhat important	Not important	N/A
a. Job/career opportunities	1	2	3	4
b. Cost of living	1	2	3	4
c. Tax reasons	1	2	3	4
d. Educational reasons	1	2	3	4
e. Family/personal reasons	1	2	3	4
f. Lifestyle/social environment	1	2	3	4
g. Nature/climate reasons	1	2	3	4
h. Health reasons	1	2	3	4
i. Other, please specify: _____	1	2	3	4

***TAKE SPECIFICATION AND ASK SCALE OF "OTHER" RESPONSE**

Q8. How often do you:

	All the time	Sometimes	Almost never	Never	Don't Know/NA
a. Visit Canada when possible	1	2	3	4	5
b. Vote in Canadian elections	1	2	3	4	5
c. Attend activities of Canadian organizations in HK	1	2	3	4	5
d. Donate time/money to activities related to Canada	1	2	3	4	5
e. Consider Canada home	1	2	3	4	5
f. Consider returning to Canada to live	1	2	3	4 (Go to Q10)	5

Q9. What is the most likely time frame of your planned returning to Canada?

1. Within next two years
2. 2-5 years
3. 6-10 years
4. 10 years later

Q10. Do you now:

	Yes	No	NA
a. Work for a Canadian company or organization	1	2	3
b. Do business with clients in Canada	1	2	3
c. Retain professional practice license in Canada	1	2	3
d. Pay taxes to Canada	1	2	3
e. Go to/send kids to schools in Canada	1	2	3
f. Go to/send kids to schools in HK with a Canadian curriculum	1	2	3
g. Have immediate family member(s) residing/studying in Canada (parents, spouse, children, brothers, sisters)	1	2	3
h. Have extended family member(s) residing/studying in Canada (uncles, aunts, grandparents, cousins)	1	2	3

Q11 Removed after CATI programming and not renumbered

Q12. How often in the past five years or during your residency in Hong Kong have you contacted the Government of Canada via:

	Frequently	Several times a year	Once a year	A few times in 5 years	Never	DK
Government of Canada website	1	2	3	4	5	6
Canadian Consulate General in Hong Kong website	1	2	3	4	5	6
Phone call to Canadian Consulate General in HK	1	2	3	4	5	6
Personal visit to Canadian Consulate General in HK	1	2	3	4	5	6

Q13. If you contacted the Canadian Consulate General in Hong Kong, what kind of services did you seek there? **【Read List】**

1. Trade/investment
2. Passport
3. Citizenship
4. Immigration
5. Legal/Notary
6. Obtain other information on Canadian Government services
7. NO CONTACT → Go to Q14

Q13a. How would you rate the services provided by the Canadian Consulate General in Hong Kong?

1. Excellent
2. Very Satisfactory
3. Satisfactory
4. Not Satisfactory → Go to Q13b

Q13b. 【If option 4】 What were the problems with the service? _____

Q14. Are you

1. Only a Canadian citizen → Go to Q17
2. A dual citizen of Canada and Hong Kong
3. A dual citizen of Canada and other nationality(ies)?

Q15. Do you have 2 passports?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't Know

Q16. Do you travel on your Canadian passport or your other passport(s)?

1. Always Canadian passport
2. Sometimes Canadian
3. Never Canadian

Q17. Are you aware that effective April 17th, 2009, the claim to Canadian citizenship of second and subsequent generations of infants born abroad has been changed?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

Q18. Please indicate agreement or disagreement with the following statements:

	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	N/A
a. Canadian citizens should be entitled to dual citizenship	1	2	3	4	5	6
b. Canadian citizens abroad should pay more for passports than Canadian citizens living in Canada	1	2	3	4	5	6
c. Canadian citizens abroad should have the same voting rights as Canadian citizens living in Canada	1	2	3	4	5	6
d. Children of Canadians born in another country should have the same citizenship rights as children of Canadians born in Canada	1	2	3	4	5	6
e. Canadian citizens abroad would benefit from having a Canadian central agency to coordinate issues affecting citizens living abroad	1	2	3	4 (Go to Q18a)	5 (Go to Q18a)	6

Q18a. What are top issue(s) should the agency address?

_____ **【Open end】**

Q19. Do you agree that Canadian citizens living in Hong Kong can make as meaningful contribution to Canada as Canadian citizens living in Canada?

- 1 Yes → Go to Q19a
- 2 No → Go to Q20

Q20. If yes, Can you give one example of how Canadian citizens living in Hong Kong can make as meaningful contribution to Canada as Canadian citizens living in Canada?

_____.

Q21. Gender **【Interviewer's judgment】**

- 1 Male
- 2 Female

Q22. How old are you? Age: _____

Q23. Where were you born?

1. Canada
2. Hong Kong
3. Other country

Q24. How many family members live in your household now, in total (include yourself)?

Q25. Are there any other members of your household with Canadian citizenship?

- 1 Yes → Go to Q26
- 2 No → End interview

Q26. Are any age 18 or above?

- 1 Yes → Go to Q27
- 2 No → End interview

Q27. May we interview them now?

- 1 Yes → Go to S3 and repeat
- 2 No **【Is there a convenient time at this number or another number we can contact them for an interview?
GET NAME OF PERSON AND NUMBER/TIME TO CALL BACK】**

We have completed the interview. If you have any other questions, please call Miss Cheung Pui Ki at 3411-5640. Thank you very much for your cooperation. Bye Bye.

Appendix C: About Authors

- Report written by: Kenny Zhang, Senior Project Manager of Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada and Michael E. DeGolyer, Hong Kong Transition Project Director
- Statistical analysis: Michael E. DeGolyer
- Survey administration and Chinese translation: P.K. Cheung
- Survey instrument design: Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada with technical advice from DeGolyer and Cheung
- The **Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada (APFC)**, created by an Act of Parliament in 1984, is an independent, not-for-profit think-tank on Canada's relations with Asia. The Foundation functions as a knowledge broker, bringing together people and knowledge to provide current and comprehensive research, analysis and information on Canada's transpacific relations. It promotes dialogue on economic, security, political and social issues, fostering informed decision-making in the Canadian public, private and non-governmental sectors. The Foundation also provides grants to support policy research and informed discussion on Canada's relations with Asia.

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- The **Hong Kong Transition Project** is a longitudinal research project on Hong Kong people's transition from British subjects to PRC citizens and dedicated to tracking Hong Kong's development as part of China's "One country, two systems." Founded in 1988 and headquartered in the Government & International Studies Department at Hong Kong Baptist University, the project is a multi-academic, multi-discipline research project funded by competitive government and academic research grant funds as well as by commissioned research from NGOs. Hong Kong Transition Project is a founding and cooperating member of the Comparative Government and Policy Research Centre at Hong Kong Baptist University. It has conducted Hong Kong focused research on elections, constitutional reform, education, economics, China trade and relations, international relations (including this report which is one of several conducted), population migration, human rights, health (SARS and pollution affected) and environmental issues. More information may be found at the project website. (<http://www.hktp.org>)

Endnotes:

¹ This title is inspired by a Hong Kong Baptist University lecture on February 23, 2010. The topic of the lecture was “Hong Kong, Canada’s City in Asia.” (http://www.hkbu.edu.hk/~intl/images/CGIR_2010.02-Canada_Poster1.jpg) [Page consulted on February 10, 2011]. The lecture was given by Ms. Doreen Steidle, Consul-General of Canada in Hong Kong, who presented a comprehensive overview of Canada’s presence in Hong Kong, and historical, political, cultural and business linkages between Canada and Hong Kong.

Authors of this survey report not only agree with Ms. Steidle’s address, but also recognize that Canadian citizens are living and making contribution all over the globe. Hong Kong therefore is one of the international cities boasting hundreds and thousands of Canadian citizens, and is very likely the Asian city with the largest Canadian population. The authors also wish to point out the discussion in this report of Hong Kong as a Canadian city is absolutely not about national territory, but a reflection of Canadian citizens’ demographic and socioeconomic characteristics under the objectives of this survey stated at the beginning of this report.

² Demographers routinely work with 1 and 2 percent census samples of households and consider the results as acceptably accurate representations of the whole population.

³ Detailed steps of the survey are reported in the Appendix A.

⁴ The range of error for this estimate is +/- 0.3 percentage point at the 95 percent confidence interval.

⁵ Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department, http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/hong_kong_statistics/statistics_by_subject/index.jsp, [Page consulted on February 10, 2011].

⁶ This is a conservative estimate based on the assumption that only one additional family member per household is Canadian citizen in those 61% surveyed households reporting that they have more than one Canadian citizen in them (including the one on the phone).

⁷ Statistics Canada, <http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/data/popdwell/Table.cfm?T=201&S=3&O=D&RPP=150>. [Page consulted on February 22, 2011].

⁸ Another high extreme estimate could be 542,601 Canadian citizens, which assumes that all family members in those 61% households are Canadian citizen, given the average size of surveyed households is 3.2 persons (e.g., 183,808 + 183,808 X 61% X 3.2 = 542,601). However, the odds of this assumption are much smaller than the conservative estimate.

⁹ Hong Kong will update its census figures in August 2011. Until then, the average age of 42.9 is the most recent authoritative estimate available. The most recent Hong Kong by-census (a survey sample based census) is 2006.

¹⁰ Chi-square is a measure of association. The closer to zero p approaches, the less likely the distribution is by mere chance. A p of less than 0.1 among variables is considered strongly associated. Only variables with strong association are shown in the report.

¹¹ Respondents clearly distinguish between residency and the place they consider home. Nearly half (46 percent) consider Canada home all or sometimes while 52 percent consider Canada home almost never or never.

¹² Canadian citizens who are 18 years or over and have left Canada for more than 5 years are prohibited to vote in Canada's federal elections according to Canada Election Act (Section 11(d)). <http://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/E-2.01/page-2.html>. [Page consulted on February 13, 2011.]

¹³ Permanent Residents of Hong Kong may enter and exit customs on their Hong Kong Identification cards, though airlines require passports be shown at the gate. The Hong Kong passports are issued separately from PRC passports.

¹⁴ The numbers here may not fully add up due to ability of Hong Kong people to enter Hong Kong with only their Hong Kong Identity Card. 38 respondents did not answer this question, and some who were Canadian citizens only obviously answered "sometimes by Canadian passport" above—so they must use their Hong Kong ID card to enter and exit Hong Kong instead of their passport. (The analyst of this report follows this practice also.)

¹⁵ The survey instrument (questionnaire) was constructed by the Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada with technical advice and translation from the Hong Kong Transition Project headquartered at Hong Kong Baptist University. Comments from the Canadian Consulate General in Hong Kong are gratefully acknowledged. However, authors of this report are solely responsible for errors that may remain.