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No Exit for the Boat People

Excerpts from Hong Kong, No Exit for the Boat People, Government Printer, Hong Kong.

STATISTICS: Hong Kong Boat People

1983 Arrivals Thus Far:

46% from North Vietnam

(20% in 1982

30% in 1981

14% in 1980)

98% of the arrivals are ethnic Vietnamese

(in early 1979, only 27% were ethnic Vietnamese)

Arrival Numbers:

•	Boat Cases	Ship-rescue Cases
Jan-Dec 1980	5,908 in 200 boats	880 in 20 ships
Jan-Dec 1981	6,642 in 235 boats	1,796 in 34 ships
Jan-Dec 1982	7,407 in 263 boats	433 in 7 ships
Jan-Aug 1983	2,844 in 124 boats	331 in 6 ships

Resettlement Figures

The rate of resettlement has been falling -37,468 in 1980, 17,818 in 1981 and 9,247 in 1982. Only 2,574 have been resettled so far this year.

On September 1, there were still 13,606 refugees awaiting resettlement overseas; 4,474 (33%) have already spent more than two years here and 3,259 (24%) more than 4 years.

Relation to Other Southeast Asian Countries of First Asylum

Hong Kong continues to have the highest boat refugee population in the region, with 13,366 (28%) out of a regional total of 47,546 as at July 31, 1983.

Distribution in Hong Kong

The distribution at September 1, 1983 was:

UNHCR Centres	7,649
Kai Tak Transit Centre	
(HK Red Cross) 4,880	
Chi Ma Wan Closed Centre	4,450
Other Closed Centres	1,423
Other Government-controlled	84
Centres	

Financial Cost to Hong Kong

Since 1979, the total cost of the Government of establishing and running refugee centres, and feeding and transporting refugees has been HK\$387 million (US\$69 m). The major voluntary agencies in Hong Kong have also spend about HK\$50 million (US\$9 m) on providing services to the refugees which have involved over 400 workers in their agencies.

