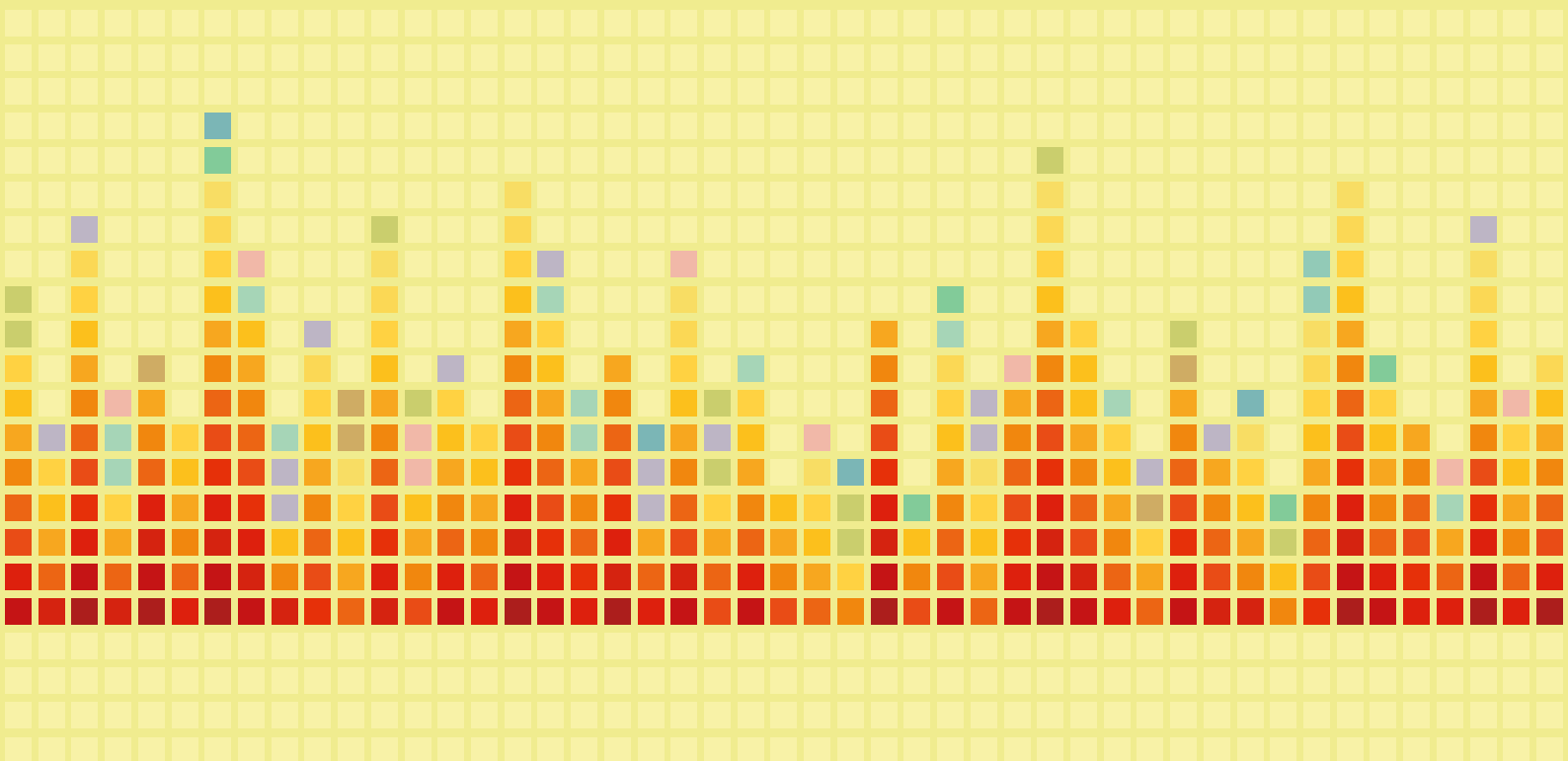


2011 人口普查

Population Census

主題性報告： 內地來港定居未足七年人士

Thematic Report :
Persons from the Mainland having resided in
Hong Kong for less than 7 Years





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內地來港定居未足七年人士
Thematic Report :
Persons from the Mainland having resided in
Hong Kong for less than 7 Years

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1. 緒言

背景

1.1 根據慣例，自 1961 年起，香港每 10 年進行一次人口普查，並在兩次人口普查中間，進行一次中期人口統計。香港於 2011 年 6 月至 8 月期間進行了 2011 年人口普查。

1.2 2011 年人口普查已於 2011 年 6 月 30 日至 8 月 2 日的 34 天期間進行。這次人口普查包括向十分之九住戶搜集基本資料如年齡及性別的簡單點算，及向其餘十分之一住戶的成員搜集多方面的人口及社會經濟特徵的詳細訪問。

概念與範圍

1.3 2011 年人口普查採用「居住人口」方法，以涵蓋所有居港人口。政府統計處自 2000 年 8 月開始，採用了「居住人口」方法，來編製香港的人口估計。作出這個改動的原因，是「居住人口」概念在統計理論而言，較適用於計算一個地方的人口。而這個做法尤為配合現今的香港人口居住和流動模式。

1.4 2011 年人口普查的普查參考時刻（即 2011 年 6 月 30 日凌晨 3 時）的居港人口包括「常住居民」和「流動居民」。「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：（一）在普查參考時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在普查參考時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在普查參考時刻他們是否身在香港；及（二）於普查參考時刻在港的香港非永久性居民。

1. Introduction

Background

1.1 It is an established practice from 1961 for Hong Kong to conduct a population census once every 10 years and a by-census in the middle of the intercensal period. The 2011 Population Census was conducted in June to August 2011.

1.2 The 2011 Population Census was conducted in the 34-day period from 30 June to 2 August 2011. It comprised a simple enumeration on nine-tenths of households to provide basic information like age and sex and a detailed enquiry to the remaining one-tenth on a broad range of demographic and socio-economic characteristics of household members.

Concept and coverage

1.3 The 2011 Population Census covers the Hong Kong Resident Population under the “resident population” approach. The “resident population” approach has been adopted to compile the population estimates of Hong Kong since August 2000. Such change is effected in view of the greater relevance of the “resident population” concept from a statistical theory standpoint in measuring the population size of a place. It is considered particularly appropriate to do so to take account of the current residency and mobility patterns of the Hong Kong population.

1.4 The Hong Kong Resident Population at the census reference moment of the 2011 Population Census (i.e. 3 a.m. on 30 June 2011) covers “Usual Residents” and “Mobile Residents”. “Usual Residents” refer to two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 3 months during the 6 months after the census reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the census reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the census reference moment.

1.5 至於「流動居民」，則指在普查參考時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，或在普查參考時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在普查參考時刻他們是否身在香港。

1.6 本報告利用 2011 年人口普查的統計數據分析內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的特徵，並與 2001 年人口普查及 2006 年中期人口統計的結果作適當的比較。

1.7 本報告列出的 2001 年人口普查、2006 年中期人口統計及 2011 年人口普查的結果，皆指根據「居住人口」方法點算所得的居港人口。不過，它們的普查參考時刻卻並不相同。2001 年人口普查、2006 年中期人口統計和 2011 年人口普查的普查參考時刻分別是 3 月中、7 月中和 6 月底。在作出比較時，需留意統計期不同所帶來的影響，特別是有關教育特徵和經濟特徵等的數據項目。再者，將普查參考時刻由 3 月中改至 6 月底對 2011 年人口普查能涵蓋的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目可能有所影響，因為較多該等人士可能在接近暑假期間暫時離港（例如返回內地）¹。基於以上原因，作出比較時需特別留意。儘管如此，2001 年人口普查、2006 年中期人口統計及 2011 年人口普查的結果仍可作概括性比較。

¹ 根據人口普查／中期人口統計所採用的「居住人口」方法，只有於點算時刻在港的香港非永久性居民才會包括在人口普查／中期人口統計內。因此，部分未成為香港永久性居民的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士如於點算時刻不在港（例如暫時離港），並不包括在內，縱然他／她們可能已於香港長期居住。

1.5 As for “Mobile Residents”, they are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months after the census reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the census reference moment.

1.6 This report analyses the characteristics of persons from the mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years (PMRs) by making use of statistical data compiled from the 2011 Population Census. Comparisons are made with results from the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census when appropriate.

1.7 The results of the 2001 Population Census, the 2006 Population By-census and the 2011 Population Census presented in this report all refer to the Hong Kong Resident Population enumerated under the “resident population” approach. However, their census reference moments are different, with the 2001 Population Census in mid-March, the 2006 Population By-census in mid-July and the 2011 Population Census in end-June respectively. Caution has to be taken in making comparison in view of the effect due to different reference periods particularly for such data topics as educational characteristics and economic characteristics. In addition, the change in the census reference moment from mid-March to end of June may also have implication on the magnitude of PMRs captured in the 2011 Population Census as more PMRs might be temporarily away from Hong Kong (e.g. returned to the Mainland) near the summer vacation¹. In view of these, caution has to be taken in making comparison. Nonetheless, results of the 2001 Population Census, the 2006 Population By-census and the 2011 Population Census are broadly comparable.

¹ According to the “resident population” approach adopted in the population census/by-census, Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents are covered in the census/by-census only if they are present in Hong Kong at the reference moment. Hence, PMRs, who are not yet Hong Kong Permanent Residents, are not covered if they are not in Hong Kong (e.g. temporarily away from Hong Kong) at the reference moment, despite that some of them may have been residing in Hong Kong on a long term basis.

1.8 人口普查／中期人口統計問及「出生地點」、「國籍」及「在港居住年期」。根據這些資料，可估計內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的數目。在本報告，被界定為「內地來港定居未足 7 年人士」，是於人口普查／中期人口統計時，報稱：

- (一) 其出生地點為中國內地；
- (二) 國籍是「中國（永久居留地是香港）」；並
- (三) 居港少於 7 年的人士。

1.9 值得注意的是，除了居留權證明書持有人²外，大部分「內地來港定居未足 7 年人士」均為香港非永久性居民。另一方面，以簽證來港工作或讀書，並在中國內地出生及國籍是「中國（永久居留地不是香港）」的人士，並不界定為內地來港定居未足 7 年人士。根據 2011 年人口普查的結果，約有 63 000 名上述的人士包括在居港人口的範圍之內。

1.10 除人口普查／中期人口統計外，內地新來港人士的統計數字亦可由其他來源取得。這包括 (i) 所有持單程通行證經羅湖邊境出入境管制站首次抵港的人士向入境事務處提供的資料；(ii) 由民政事務總署持續進行的內地新來港人士統計調查，這項調查是在人事登記處－九龍分處向來港未足 1 年的新來港人士申領香港身份證時進行的；及 (iii) 在 2005 年進行的有關「內地來港定居 7 年以下人士的需要」的主題性住戶統計調查。附錄內的統計表載錄 2001 年至 2011 年經來源 (i) 搜集所得的主要統計數字。而其餘兩個統計調查的結果可

1.8 The Population Census/By-census included questions on “Place of birth”, “Nationality” and “Duration of residence in Hong Kong”. Based on information thus obtained, the number of PMRs can be derived. In this report, “PMRs” refer to persons who reported in the Population Census/By-census that they:

- (i) were born in the mainland of China;
- (ii) were of Chinese nationality with place of domicile in Hong Kong; and
- (iii) had stayed in Hong Kong for less than 7 years.

1.9 It should be noted that except for the holders of Certificate of Entitlement², most PMRs were Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents. On the other hand, persons who were born in the mainland of China and were of Chinese nationality with place of domicile not in Hong Kong (those coming to Hong Kong for employment or study with a valid Visa/permit) were not classified as PMRs. According to the results of the 2011 Population Census, there were a total of about 63 000 such persons who were also under the coverage of Hong Kong Resident Population.

1.10 Apart from the Population Census/By-census, statistics on new arrivals from the Mainland are available from other sources. These include (i) information provided by all One-way Permit Holders to the Immigration Department when they first entered Hong Kong via the Lo Wu control point; (ii) the continuous Survey on New Arrivals from the Mainland conducted by Home Affairs Department to new arrivals who have arrived in Hong Kong for less than 1 year when they apply for the Hong Kong Identity Card at the Registration of Persons - Kowloon Office; and (iii) the Thematic Household Survey on “Needs of persons from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than

² 內地出生兒童如在出生時其父或母已屬於香港永久性居民，將合資格申請居留權證明書。當這些兒童透過單程通行證計劃抵港時，會即時成為香港永久性居民。

² Children born in the Mainland are eligible for a Certificate of Entitlement for the right of abode in Hong Kong if one or both of their parents were Hong Kong Permanent Residents at the time of their birth. These children would immediately become Hong Kong Permanent Residents on arriving at Hong Kong via the one-way permit scheme.

分別於民政事務總署的網頁 (www.had.gov.hk) 及政府統計處 (www.censtatd.gov.hk) 出版的「主題性住戶統計調查第 28 號報告書」內找到。

報告結構

1.11 本報告共分 8 章。第 2 章簡介內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的特徵。第 3 章首先追溯 2001 年至 2011 年內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目的轉變，並會觀察內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的年齡性別狀況。

1.12 內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的人口特徵在第 4 章有詳細研究，並載列他／她們的婚姻狀況、在港居住年期及慣用語言的統計數字及其詮釋。

1.13 第 5 章載列內地來港定居未足 7 年人士教育程度的詳細統計數字及附以分析。並研究年輕的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的就學情況。

1.14 第 6 章展示內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的就業情況，特別參考男性與女性內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的差異。此外，亦會與整體工作人口作出比較。

1.15 由於大部分內地來港定居未足 7 年人士是來港作家庭團聚的兒童及香港男士的妻子，他／她們的居住情況有特別特徵。第 7 章研究內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的居住情況及家庭住戶的特徵。

1.16 內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的地區特徵載於第 8 章。

7 years” conducted in 2005. Key statistics from source (i) covering the period 2001 to 2011 are presented in the tables in the **Appendix**. For the results of the latter two surveys, they can be found in the website of the Home Affairs Department (www.had.gov.hk) and the report “Thematic Household Survey Report No. 28” published by the Census and Statistics Department (www.censtatd.gov.hk) respectively.

Report structure

1.11 This report consists of 8 chapters. A highlight of the characteristics of PMRs is provided in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 begins by tracing the changes in the number of PMRs from 2001 to 2011, and also looks at the age-sex profile of PMRs.

1.12 The demographic characteristics of PMRs are examined in detail in Chapter 4. Statistics on the marital situation, duration of residence in Hong Kong and usual language spoken by PMRs are presented with interpretations.

1.13 Detailed statistics, accompanied with analysis, on the educational attainment of PMRs are contained in Chapter 5. The school attendance pattern of young PMRs is also examined.

1.14 Patterns of employment among PMRs are explored in Chapter 6, with particular reference to differences between male PMRs and female PMRs. Comparisons are also made with the working population as a whole.

1.15 As most of the PMRs, who were children and wives to Hong Kong men, came to Hong Kong for family reunion, their living arrangements bear distinct features. In Chapter 7, characteristics of living arrangements and domestic households of PMRs are examined.

1.16 The geographical characteristics of PMRs in Hong Kong are contained in Chapter 8.

1.17 本報告所有統計表所列有關內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的數字，均是經由人口普查／中期人口統計的抽樣統計調查估算所得。

1.18 雖然外籍家庭傭工是居港人口的一部分，但為了方便比較內地來港定居未足 7 年人士與本地人口的特徵，本報告內有關統計表的全港數字是指扣除外籍家庭傭工後編製的數字。

詮釋數字時務必注意事項

1.19 於詮釋本報告內的數字時務必注意，根據「居港人口」的定義，在人口普查／中期人口統計的點算時刻不在港而身份仍非香港永久性居民的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士；和在普查點算時刻前的 6 個月內在港逗留少於 1 個月，及在點算時刻後的 6 個月內在港逗留少於 1 個月，而身份為香港永久性居民的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士，均不包括在居港人口內。

代號

1.20 本刊物內各代號的含意如下：

-	零
..	不適用
0.0	少於 0.05%

零的數字

1.21 本報告內以「-」代表零的數字或數值小而近乎零的數字。

1.17 The data relating to PMRs contained in all the tables in this report are estimates derived from the sample enquiry of the population census/by-census.

1.18 Although foreign domestic helpers are generally part of the Hong Kong Resident Population, they are excluded from the compilation of the figures for the whole territory in the relevant tables in this report so as to facilitate a more meaningful comparison of the characteristics between PMRs and the local population.

Important note in interpreting figures

1.19 In interpreting the figures in this report, it should be noted that under the definition of “Hong Kong Resident Population”, PMRs who were not yet Hong Kong Permanent Residents and were not in Hong Kong at the census reference moment of Population Census/By-census; and those who were Hong Kong Permanent Residents but had stayed in Hong Kong for less than 1 month during the 6 months before and also for less than 1 month during the 6 months after the census reference moment were not included in the Hong Kong Resident Population.

Symbols

1.20 The following symbols are used throughout the publication:

-	Nil
..	Not applicable
0.0	Less than 0.05%

Nil figures

1.21 Nil figures or figures very close to zero are indicated by ‘-’ in this report.

數字的捨入

1.22 由於進位原因，統計表內個別項目的數字總和可能與總數略有出入。與金額相關的統計數字以最近的十位港元顯示。

Rounding of figures

1.22 Owing to rounding, there may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the tables. All dollar values presented in this report are rounded to the nearest ten of Hong Kong dollar.

2. 摘要

2.1 本報告的第 3 至第 8 章就內地來港定居未足 7 年人士作出詳細的分析，而本章則概述重要結果。為方便參考，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的主要統計數字載列於第 13 至 16 頁。

數目及結構

2.2 內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的數目，由 2001 年的 266 577 人，減至 2006 年的 217 103 人及 2011 年的 171 322 人。內地來港定居未足 7 年人士佔全港人口的比例亦由 2001 年的 4.1% 下降至 2006 年的 3.3% 及 2011 年的 2.5%。2011 年數字的回落可能是由數個原因導致。首先，在 2011 年人口普查參考時刻前 7 年內抵港的單程通行證持有人數目，較 2006 年中期人口統計點算時刻前的相應數目略少。其次，更多單程通行證持有人可能在透過單程通行證計劃抵港後選擇不經常留港居住，這些單程通行證持有人可能多數時間留在內地，或移民往其他國家。此外，由於暫未成為香港永久性居民的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士如於普查點算時刻不在港（例如暫時離港）將不包括在居港人口之內（縱然他／她們部分可能於香港長期居住），將普查參考時刻由 2001 年人口普查的 3 月中改至 2006 年中期人口統計的 7 月中及 2011 年人口普查的 6 月底（即接近學校暑假期間），可能令較多內地來港定居未足 7 年人士因在該段期間暫時返回內地而未能包括在居港人口之內。

2. Summary

2.1 While chapters 3-8 of this report provide a detailed analysis on persons from the mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years (PMRs), salient findings are highlighted in this chapter. For ease of reference, key statistics of PMRs are listed on pages 13 to 16.

Size and structure

2.2 The number of PMRs decreased from 266 577 in 2001 to 217 103 in 2006 and 171 322 in 2011, whilst their proportion in the whole population decreased from 4.1% in 2001 to 3.3% in 2006 and 2.5% in 2011. The drop in 2011 may be attributable to a number of reasons. Firstly, the number of One-way Permit holders (OWPHs) entering Hong Kong during the 7 years before the census reference moment of the 2011 Population Census was somewhat smaller than the corresponding number before the census reference moment of the 2006 Population By-census. Secondly, more of the OWPHs could have chosen not to usually reside in Hong Kong after they had been admitted to Hong Kong via the One-way Permit Scheme. These OWPHs might have returned to stay in the mainland most of the time or migrated to other countries. Furthermore, since PMRs who were not yet Hong Kong Permanent Residents were not covered in the Hong Kong Resident Population if they were not in Hong Kong (e.g. temporarily away from Hong Kong) at the census reference moment (despite that some of them were residing in Hong Kong on a long term basis), the change in census reference moment from mid-March in 2001 Population Census to mid-July in the 2006 Population By-census and end-June in the 2011 Population Census (i.e. near the summer vacation for schools) could have made more PMRs fall outside the coverage of Hong Kong Resident Population as they might have temporarily returned to the mainland during that period of the year.

2.3 在 2011 年，25 至 34 歲和 35 至 44 歲的婦女佔內地來港定居未足 7 年人士中較高的比例，兩者分別佔 19.2% 及 21.5%。其中大部分是來港與丈夫團聚的單程通行證持有人。全港人口的對應比例分別是 7.3% 及 8.5%。在 2011 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的年齡中位數是 31.5 歲，較全港人口的 42.4 歲為低。

2.4 由於大量女性來港與丈夫團聚，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的性別比率（即每千名女性相對的男性數目）在 2011 年較全港人口為低（460 相對 939）。進一步按年齡組別分析，可注意到內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的性別比率除了 15 歲及以下的年齡組別外，其他的年齡組別均遠低於 1 000。

人口特徵

2.5 在 2011 年的 137 141 名 15 歲及以上的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士中，已婚人士佔 68.0%，比例與 2001 年及 2006 年相似。這數字比全港人口的為高（2011 年時為 58.0%）。

2.6 內地來港定居未足 7 年女性傾向嫁與較其年長的丈夫。在 2011 年的 70 145 名與配偶同住的內地來港定居未足 7 年已婚女性中，60 819 名（或 86.7%）較其丈夫年輕。而已婚內地來港定居未足 7 年女性與其丈夫的年齡差距中位數為 8.0 歲（即妻子較丈夫年輕 8.0 歲），遠高於所有與配偶同住的已婚女性的 3.6 歲。

2.7 5 歲及以上的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士在家的慣用語言分布與整體人口中相同年齡組別有些微差異。在 2011 年，在家中以廣州話為慣用語言的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的比例是 75.8%，較全港人口的 91.5% 為低，而以普通話及其他中國方言如客家話、四邑話及潮州話等為慣用語言的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例則較全港人口的為高。

2.3 In 2011, a high proportion of the PMRs were women in the age group of 25-34 and 35-44, constituting 19.2% and 21.5% of PMRs respectively in 2011. Majority of them were One-way Permit Holders who came to Hong Kong to join their husbands. The corresponding proportions for the whole population were 7.3% and 8.5% respectively. In 2011, the median age of PMRs at 31.5 was much lower than that of 42.4 for the whole population.

2.4 Owing to the large number of women coming to Hong Kong to join their husbands, the sex ratio (i.e. the number of males per 1 000 females) of PMRs in 2011 was much lower than that for the whole population (460 versus 939). Further analysed by age group, it is noted that except for the age group 15 and below, the sex ratios of PMRs for the others were all far below parity.

Demographic characteristics

2.5 Of the 137 141 PMRs aged 15 and over in 2011, 68.0% were now married. The percentages in 2001 and 2006 were similar. This figure was comparatively higher than that for the whole population (58.0% in 2011).

2.6 Female PMRs were more likely to marry to husbands older than themselves. Among the 70 145 now married female PMRs living with spouse in 2011, 60 819 (86.7%) of them were younger than their husbands. The median age difference between now married female PMRs with their husbands was 8.0 years (i.e. wives younger than husbands by 8.0 years), much higher than the 3.6 years for all now married females living with spouse.

2.7 The distribution of usual language spoken at home of PMRs aged 5 and over was slightly different from that of the same age group in the whole population in 2011. While the proportion of PMRs speaking Cantonese as usual language was 75.8% in 2011, lower than the 91.5% for the whole population, there were a higher proportion of PMRs speaking Putonghua and other Chinese dialects like Hakka, Sze Yap and Chiu Chau at home.

教育

2.8 越來越多 15 歲及以上的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士曾接受專上教育，所佔比例由 2001 年的 5.7% 上升至 2011 年的 16.0%。相反地，具小學或以下教育程度的比例，在同期間由 32.0% 下降至 15.0%。

2.9 15 歲及以上的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的教育程度較全港人口中相同年齡組別的為低。一方面，在 2011 年只曾受初中或以下教育的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的比例較全港人口的比例為高（56.0% 相對 40.9%）。另一方面，曾受高中教育及專上教育的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例分別是 28.0% 及 16.0%，這兩個比例均遠低於全港人口的相應數字，分別是 31.4% 及 27.7%。

勞動人口

2.10 過去 10 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的勞動人口參與率（即從事經濟活動的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士佔所有 15 歲及以上的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士百分比）有所上升，由 2001 年的 44.2% 上升至 2011 年的 47.8%。主要原因是非從事經濟活動人口中的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目（特別是料理家務者和學生）的增長速度較在勞動人口中的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士為慢。

2.11 內地來港定居未足 7 年的工作人士傾向在港擔任較低技術的工作。在 2011 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年的工作人士中，38.1% 為「服務工作及銷售人員」，另有 27.3% 為「非技術工人」。全港工作人口的相應數字分別為 17.5% 及 13.3%。

2.12 在 2011 年，大多數內地來港定居未足 7 年人士都在「進出口、批發及零售業」（24.9%）和「住宿及膳食服務業」（24.3%）這兩個行業工作，後者的比例明

Education

2.8 The proportion of PMRs aged 15 and over who had attended post-secondary education kept on increasing. The figure increased from 5.7% in 2001 to 16.0% in 2011. On the contrary, the proportion of those with primary or below education decreased from 32.0% to 15.0% over the same period.

2.9 The educational attainment of PMRs aged 15 and over was lower than that of the same age group in the whole population. On one hand, there was a higher proportion of PMRs having attended only lower secondary education or below in 2011 than the whole population (56.0% versus 40.9%). On the other hand, the proportion of PMRs having attended upper secondary education and post-secondary education was 28.0% and 16.0% respectively, which were much lower than the corresponding figures of 31.4% and 27.7% for the whole population.

Labour force

2.10 There was an increase in the labour force participation rate for PMRs, i.e. the proportion of economically active PMRs to the total number of PMRs aged 15 and over, from 44.2% in 2001 to 47.8% in 2011. It was mainly because the number of economically inactive PMRs, especially home-makers and students, decreased at a much faster pace than the number of PMRs who were in the labour force.

2.11 Working PMRs tended to take up less skillful jobs in Hong Kong. In 2011, 38.1% of the working PMRs were “Service and sales workers” and another 27.3% were in “Elementary occupations”. The corresponding figures for the whole working population were 17.5% and 13.3% respectively.

2.12 The majority of the PMRs were working in the “Import/export, wholesale and retail trades” (24.9%) and “Accommodation and food services” (24.3%) in 2011. This proportion for the latter was significantly

顯較全港工作人口中的對應比例（8.5%）為高。

2.13 隨着本地經濟的轉變，內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士的每月主要職業收入中位數向上調整，由 2001 年的 6,000 元升至 2011 年的 7,500 元。這 10 年間的名義升幅為 25%，較全港人口的 20% 為高。一般而言，內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士的每月主要職業收入低於全港工作人口。這可能是由於較高比例的內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士從事技能需求較少的工作，及他／她們缺少本地工作經驗所致。在 2011 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的每月收入中位數約只為全港工作人口的六成。

居住情況及住戶特徵

2.14 在 2011 年有成員為內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的住戶中，絕大部分（或 90.5%）是內地來港定居未足 7 年人士與非內地來港定居未足 7 年人士同住的。其餘 9.5% 的住戶為全部成員皆為內地來港定居未足 7 年人士。

2.15 有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的家庭住戶一般人數較多。由於很多內地來港定居未足 7 年人士是來港與近親團聚，他／她們大多數與家庭成員同住，因此這類家庭住戶的平均人數在 2011 年高達 3.5 人，較全港家庭住戶的平均人數 2.9 人為高。

2.16 大部分年齡在 18 歲以下，從內地來港定居未足 7 年的兒童是與父母同住的（2011 年的比例是 73.5%），但亦有不少（22.7%）只與父或母同住，這比例在過去 10 年更有上升趨勢。至於 18 歲及以上人士中，男性與女性的居住情況極不相同。約 33% 的 18 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年男性只與父母同住，而女性的相應比例只有 9.5%。另一方面，82.1% 的 18 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年女性與配偶及／或

higher than that of the whole working population (8.5%).

2.13 Along with the change in the local economy, the median monthly income from main employment of the working PMRs increased from \$6,000 in 2001 to \$7,500 in 2011. This aggregated an increase of 25% in nominal term over the ten-year period, slightly higher than that of 20% for the whole population. Generally speaking, the monthly income from main employment of the working PMRs was lower than that of the whole population. This probably because a larger proportion of PMRs took up less skillful jobs and many of them were lack of local working experience. In 2011, the median monthly income of PMRs was only about 60% of that for the whole working population.

Living arrangements and household characteristics

2.14 Among the domestic households with PMRs in 2011, a vast majority (90.5%) of them had PMRs living together with non-PMRs. For the remaining 9.5% of households, all members were PMRs.

2.15 Domestic households with PMRs tended to be larger in size. As many PMRs came to Hong Kong to join their next of kin, they were more likely to live with their family members. The average size of these households was 3.5 in 2011, higher than that of 2.9 for all domestic households.

2.16 For PMRs aged under 18, the great majority of them (73.5% in 2011) were living with both parents. However, there was still a substantial proportion (22.7%) of these children living with either their father or mother only and this proportion was on a rising trend over the past 10 years. For PMRs aged 18 and over, the distributions of living arrangements for males and females were rather different. About 33% of the male PMRs aged 18 and over were living with their parent(s) only, while the proportion for their female counterparts

子女同住，而男性的相應比例則是 50.3%。

2.17 在過去 10 年，有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士為成員的家庭住戶的每月收入有所上升。家庭住戶每月收入中位數由 2001 年的 12,050 元增至 2011 年的 14,070 元，增幅達 16.8%。然而，有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士為成員的家庭住戶的每月收入中位數，是全港家庭住戶每月收入中位數 20,500 元的 68.6%。有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士為成員的住戶的每月收入中位數較低，可能是與內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士的每月主要職業收入較低，以及住戶內工作成員較少有關。

2.18 內地來港定居未足 7 年人士居住的房屋類型在過去 10 年沒有顯著變動。在 2001 年，45.3% 的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士居於公營租住房屋，接着是 43.7% 住在私人永久性房屋。這情況與 2011 年相似，在 2011 年，45.1% 的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士居於公營租住房屋，而 43.9% 居於私人永久性房屋。

地區特徵

2.19 在過去 10 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的居住地區分布沒有很大改變。居住在香港島的比例由 2001 年的 13.8% 下降至 2011 年的 11.5%，居住在九龍的由 2001 年的 41.9% 輕微上升至 2011 年的 42.0%，而居住在新界的則由 2001 年的 44.2% 上升至 2011 年的 46.5%。

2.20 按 2011 年每一居住地區內的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士佔該地區人口的百分比來分析，可發現九龍的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士佔九龍區人口的 3.5%，較香港島的 1.7% 及新界的 2.2% 為高。由於九龍的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的比例較高，九龍的 5 個區議會分區（即油尖旺

was much lower at 9.5%. On the other hand, 82.1% of female PMRs aged 18 and over were living with their spouses and/or children as compared to the 50.3% for the male PMRs.

2.17 Increases were observed in the monthly domestic household income of households with PMRs in the past 10 years. The median monthly domestic household income increased by 16.8% from \$12,050 in 2001 to \$14,070 in 2011. Nevertheless, the median monthly household income of domestic households with PMRs in 2011 (\$14,070) was only 68.6% of that for all households (\$20,500). This may be related to the lower monthly income from main employment of the working PMRs and the fewer working members in households with PMRs.

2.18 There was no significant change in the type of housing for PMRs in the past 10 years. In 2001, 45.3% of the PMRs were living in public rental housing, followed by 43.7% in private permanent housing. The pattern was similar in 2011. The proportion of PMRs in public rental housing was 45.1% in 2011, whilst the proportion in private permanent housing was 43.9%.

Characteristics of the districts

2.19 There was no significant change in the district of residence of the PMRs during the last 10 years. The proportion of PMRs living on Hong Kong Island declined from 13.8% in 2001 to 11.5% in 2011 and those living in Kowloon increased slightly from 41.9% in 2001 to 42.0% in 2011, whereas those living in the New Territories increased from 44.2% in 2001 to 46.5% in 2011.

2.20 When analysed by the percentage share of PMRs to the population in each district of residence in 2011, PMRs constituted 3.5% of the population in Kowloon. This proportion was higher than that on Hong Kong Island (1.7%) and that in the New Territories (2.2%). Noting that a higher proportion of PMRs resided in Kowloon, it is not surprising to see that the 5

區、深水埗區、九龍城區、黃大仙區及觀塘區) 在區內錄得較高的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例實不足為奇。

District Council districts (viz. Yau Tsim Mong, Sham Shui Po, Kowloon City, Wong Tai Sin and Kwun Tong) all recorded a higher proportion of PMRs therein.

內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的主要統計數字

Key statistics of persons from the mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years (PMRs)

	2001		2006		2011	
	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾
人口特徵 Demographic characteristics						
人口 Population	266 577	6 527 074	217 103	6 677 197	171 322	6 817 292
內地來港定居未足 7 年人士佔全港人口比例 Proportion of PMRs to the whole population (%)	4.1	..	3.3	..	2.5	..
按年齡組別劃分的人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of population by age group (%)						
<15	35.0	17.0	29.2	14.1	20.0	12.1
15 – 24	14.7	13.6	13.8	13.2	18.3	12.6
25 – 34	17.4	15.7	20.9	14.4	22.1	14.0
35 – 44	17.7	20.1	25.5	17.9	26.2	15.5
45 – 54	9.1	14.5	6.0	17.6	9.2	18.5
55+	6.0	19.1	4.6	22.7	4.2	27.3
性別比率 (每千名女性相對的男性人數) Sex ratio (the number of males per 1 000 females)	494	1 012	443	961	460	939
年齡中位數 Median age	25.4	36.9	30.5	40.1	31.5	42.4
15歲及以上人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of population aged 15 and over (%)						
從未結婚 Never married	25.9	31.3	23.2	31.9	25.0	31.3
已婚 Now married	69.7	59.9	70.6	58.2	68.0	58.0
離婚/分居/喪偶 Divorced/Separated/Widowed	4.4	8.8	6.2	10.0	7.0	10.8
教育 Education						
按教育程度 (最高就讀程度) 劃分的 15 歲及以上 人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of population aged 15 and over by educational attainment (highest level attended) (%)						
男性 Male						
未受教育/學前教育 No schooling/Pre-primary	1.5	4.6	1.9	4.0	1.6	3.8
小學 Primary	12.6	20.4	11.7	17.6	7.5	15.5
初中 Lower Secondary	46.0	22.5	42.1	21.4	36.6	19.5
高中/預科 ⁽²⁾ Upper secondary/Sixth Form ⁽²⁾	30.6	34.7	32.0	32.2	33.0	31.8
專上教育 ⁽³⁾ Post-secondary ⁽³⁾	9.3	17.8	12.2	24.8	21.3	29.4
女性 Female						
未受教育/學前教育 No schooling/Pre-primary	8.3	12.6	5.0	10.4	1.9	9.1
小學 Primary	29.2	21.3	20.5	19.4	15.2	17.8
初中 Lower Secondary	36.0	15.8	41.2	16.6	42.5	15.9
高中/預科 ⁽²⁾ Upper secondary/Sixth Form ⁽²⁾	21.9	35.5	26.6	32.0	26.3	31.0
專上教育 ⁽³⁾ Post-secondary ⁽³⁾	4.6	14.8	6.7	21.5	14.1	26.2
合計 Both sexes						
未受教育/學前教育 No schooling/Pre-primary	6.7	8.6	4.3	7.3	1.8	6.5
小學 Primary	25.3	20.8	18.6	18.5	13.2	16.7
初中 Lower Secondary	38.4	19.1	41.4	18.9	41.0	17.6
高中/預科 ⁽²⁾ Upper secondary/Sixth Form ⁽²⁾	23.9	35.1	27.8	32.1	28.0	31.4
專上教育 ⁽³⁾ Post-secondary ⁽³⁾	5.7	16.3	7.9	23.1	16.0	27.7

內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的主要統計數字（續）
Key statistics of persons from the mainland having
resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years (PMRs) (Cont'd.)

	2001		2006		2011	
	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾
勞 動 人 口 Labour force						
勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour force participation rate (%)						
男性 Male	56.0	71.9	60.2	69.2	60.3	67.0
女性 Female	40.6	48.4	41.5	49.4	43.4	49.6
合計 Both sexes	44.2	60.1	45.7	59.0	47.8	57.9
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	6,000	11,000	6,000	10,000	7,500	12,000
按職業 ⁽⁴⁾ 劃分的工作人口比例（百分比） Proportion of working population by occupation ⁽⁴⁾ (%)						
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	..	..	..	..	3.6	10.9
專業人員 Professionals	..	..	..	..	2.7	7.0
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	..	..	..	..	6.9	21.1
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	..	..	..	..	9.9	16.8
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	..	..	..	..	38.1	17.5
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	..	..	..	..	9.1	7.9
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	..	..	..	..	2.2	5.4
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	..	..	..	..	27.3	13.3
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 and occupations not classifiable	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1
按行業 ⁽⁵⁾ 劃分的工作人口比例（百分比） Proportion of working population by industry ⁽⁵⁾ (%)						
製造業 Manufacturing	..	..	..	..	3.2	4.3
建造業 Construction	..	..	..	..	10.0	8.4
進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	..	..	..	..	24.9	24.5
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	..	..	..	..	4.3	9.6
住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	..	..	..	..	24.3	8.5
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	..	..	..	..	1.3	3.5
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	..	..	..	..	3.9	6.7
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	..	..	..	..	13.5	14.0
公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動 Public administration, education, human health and social work activities	..	..	..	..	7.7	15.6
雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	..	..	..	..	6.1	4.1
其他 ⁽⁶⁾ Others ⁽⁶⁾	0.7	0.8

內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的主要統計數字（續）
Key statistics of persons from the mainland having
resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years (PMRs) (Cont'd.)

	2001		2006		2011	
	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾
勞動人口（續） Labour force (Cont'd)						
按經濟活動身分劃分的 15 歲及以上非從事經濟活動人口比例（百分比）						
Proportion of economically inactive population aged 15 and over by economic activity status (%)						
料理家務者 Home-makers	57.9	33.6	60.2	27.8	50.2	22.2
學生 Students	27.0	20.9	23.9	19.6	29.0	19.5
退休人士 Retired persons	8.3	34.1	7.3	40.4	5.1	41.5
其他 Others	6.8	11.3	8.5	12.2	15.7	16.9
住戶特徵 Household characteristics						
家庭住戶數目 Number of domestic households	145 702	2 053 412	148 617	2 226 546	115 323	2 368 796
家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size	3.8	3.1	3.6	3.0	3.5	2.9
家庭住戶每月收入中位數 Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	12,050	18,710	12,000	17,250	14,070	20,500
房屋特徵 Housing characteristics						
按房屋類型劃分的人口比例（百分比）						
Proportion of population by type of housing (%)						
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	45.3	33.0	52.4	31.8	45.1	30.5
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidized home ownership housing	6.5	17.2	7.5	18.0	7.1	17.3
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	43.7	47.2	37.3	48.3	43.9	50.2
非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	0.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.2
臨時房屋 ⁽⁷⁾ Temporary housing ⁽⁷⁾	4.1	1.2	1.6	0.7	2.2	0.7
地區特徵 Characteristics of the districts						
按地區劃分的人口比例（百分比）						
Proportion of population by area (%)						
香港島 Hong Kong Island	13.8	19.5	11.4	18.0	11.5	17.5
九龍 Kowloon	41.9	30.3	37.7	29.5	42.0	29.9
新界及水上 New Territories and Marine	44.3	50.2	50.9	52.4	46.5	52.5

- 註釋： (1) 有關人口數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。
- (2) 這些數字包括於 2001 年人口普查的「專業教育學院／前理工學院／商科學校／職業訓練局的證書／文憑課程」。
- (3) 在 2001 年人口普查時，這些數字包括所有最高就讀教育程度為各類證書／文憑／副學士／院士銜或同等課程（註釋 2 所列明的課程除外）的人士。
- (4) 2011 年的統計數字是根據新職業分類編製。2011 年人口普查所採用的新職業分類是以「國際標準職業分類 2008 年版」為藍本而編定。
- (5) 2011 年的統計數字是根據新行業分類編製。2011 年人口普查所採用的新行業分類系統基本上是以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」（等同於聯合國的「所有經濟活動的國際標準行業分類修訂本第 4 版」）為藍本而編定。
- (6) 「其他」包括「農業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力和燃氣供應及廢棄物管理」等行業，及報稱的行業不能分類或描述不足。
- (7) 這些數字包括現居於船艇上的人士。

- Notes : (1) Figures relating to population exclude foreign domestic helpers.
- (2) The figures include "Diploma / Certificate courses in Institute of Vocational Education / former Polytechnics / commercial schools / industrial training centres of Vocational Training Council" in the 2001 Population Census.
- (3) The figures include all persons with the educational attainment (highest level attended) at different types of diploma / certificate courses, associateship courses or equivalent courses (except those courses specified in Note 2) in the 2001 Population Census.
- (4) Figures for 2011 are compiled based on the new occupation classification adopted in the 2011 Population Census which is modeled on the 'International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08)'.
- (5) Figures for 2011 are compiled based on the new industry classification adopted in the 2011 Population Census which is basically modeled on the 'Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0' (equivalent to the United Nations' International Standard Classification of All Economic Activities, Rev. 4).
- (6) "Others" include "Agriculture and fishing"; "Mining and quarrying"; "Electricity and gas supply"; "Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities" and industrial activities inadequately described or unclassifiable.
- (7) The figures include persons currently living on board vessels.

3. 數目及結構

數目及增長

3.1 內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目，由 2001 年的 266 577 人，減至 2006 年的 217 103 人及 2011 年的 171 322 人。在過去 10 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士出現負增長，錄得平均每年 -4.2% 的負增長率，而同期間整體人口的相應數字則為 0.4%。（圖 3.1）

3.2 內地來港定居未足 7 年人士相對全港人口的比例由 2001 年的 4.1% 下降至 2006 年的 3.3% 及 2011 年的 2.5%。（圖 3.1）

3.3 2011 年數字的回落可能是由數個原因導致。首先，在 2011 年人口普查參考時刻前 7 年內抵港的單程通行證持有人數目，較 2006 年中期人口統計普查參考時刻前的相應數目為少。其次，更多單程通行證持有人可能在透過單程通行證計劃抵港後選擇不經常留港居住，這些單程通行證持有人可能多數時間留在內地，或移民往其他國家。此外，由於暫未成為香港永久性居民的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士如於普查參考時刻不在港（例如暫時離港）將不包括在居港人口之內（縱然他／她們部分可能於香港長期居住），將點算時刻由 2001 年人口普查的 3 月中改至 2006 年中期人口統計的 7 月中及 2011 年人口普查的 6 月底（即接近學校暑假期間），可能令較多內地來港定居未足 7 年人士因在該段期間暫時返回內地而未能包括在居港人口之內。然而，從 2001 年人口普查、2006 年中期人口統計及 2011 年人口普查的結果所得有關內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的特徵仍可作概括性比較。（圖 3.1）

3. Size and Structure

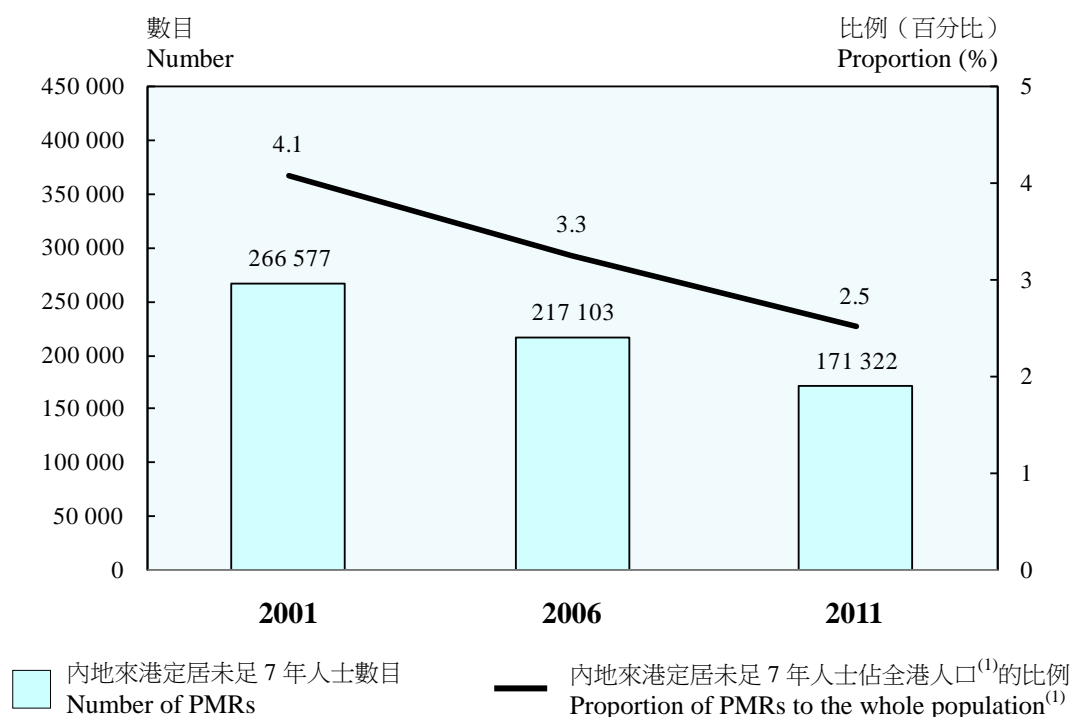
Size and growth

3.1 The number of persons from the mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years (PMRs) decreased from 266 577 in 2001 to 217 103 in 2006 and 171 322 in 2011. Negative average annual growth rate of -4.2% was recorded for the PMRs over the past 10 years, while the corresponding figure for the whole population was 0.4% during the same period. (Chart 3.1)

3.2 The proportion of PMRs in the whole population decreased from 4.1% in 2001 to 3.3% in 2006 and 2.5% in 2011. (Chart 3.1)

3.3 The drop in 2011 may be attributable to a number of reasons. Firstly, the number of One-way Permit Holders (OWPHs) entering Hong Kong during the 7 years before the census reference moment of the 2011 Population Census was somewhat smaller than the corresponding number before the census reference moment of the 2006 Population By-census. Secondly, more of the OWPHs could have chosen not to usually reside in Hong Kong after they had been admitted to Hong Kong via the One-way Permit Scheme. These OWPHs might have returned to stay in the mainland most of the time or migrated to other countries. Furthermore, since PMRs who were not yet Hong Kong Permanent Residents were not covered in the Hong Kong Resident Population if they were not in Hong Kong (e.g. temporarily away from Hong Kong) at the census reference moment (despite that some of them were residing in Hong Kong on a long term basis), the change in reference moment from mid-March in 2001 Population Census to mid-July in the 2006 Population By-census and 2011 Population Census (i.e. near the summer vacation for schools) could have made more PMRs fall outside the coverage of Hong Kong Resident Population as they might have temporarily returned to the mainland during that period of the year. Nevertheless, the profile of PMRs derived from results of the 2001 Population Census, 2006 Population By-census and 2011 Population Census should be broadly comparable. (Chart 3.1)

圖 3.1 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的數目及佔全港人口⁽¹⁾ 的比例
Chart 3.1 Number of PMRs and proportion to the whole population⁽¹⁾, 2001, 2006 and 2011



	平均每年增長率（百分率） Average annual growth rate (%)		
	2001-2006	2006-2011	2001-2011
內地來港定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	-3.8	-4.6	-4.2
全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾	0.4	0.4	0.4

註釋：(1) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Note: (1) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

年齡及性別結構

3.4 內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的年齡性別狀況在過去 10 年有顯著改變。15 歲以下的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的比例，從 2001 年的 35.0% 下跌至 2006 年的 29.2% 及 2011 年的 20.0%。而 15 至 24 歲，25 至 34 歲及 35 至 44 歲的比例，則分別自 2001 年的 14.7%，17.4%，17.7% 上升至 2011 年的 18.3%，22.1%，26.2%。同時，55 歲及以上年齡組別的比例，從 2001 年的 6.0% 輕微下降至 2011 年的 4.2%。（表 3.1 及表 3.2）

3.5 在 2011 年，25 至 34 歲和 35 至 44 歲的婦女佔內地來港定居未足 7 年人士中較高的比例，兩者分別佔 19.2% 及 21.5%。其中大部分是來港與丈夫團聚的單程通行證持有人。全港人口的對應比例分別是 7.3% 及 8.5%。（表 3.1 及表 3.2）

3.6 在 2011 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的年齡中位數是 31.5 歲，較全港人口的 42.4 歲為低。（表 3.3）

Age and sex structure

3.4 Significant changes were observed in the age-sex profile of PMRs during the past 10 years. While the proportion of PMRs aged under 15 decreased from 35.0% in 2001 to 29.2% in 2006 and then further decreased to 20.0% in 2011, there was an increase in the proportion of PMRs aged 15-24, 25-34 and 35-44 from 14.7%, 17.4% and 17.7% respectively in 2001 to 18.3%, 22.1% and 26.2% in 2011. At the same time, the proportion of PMRs in the age group 55 and over decreased slightly from 6.0% in 2001 to 4.2% in 2011. (Table 3.1 and Table 3.2)

3.5 In 2011, a high proportion of the PMRs were women in the age group of 25-34 and 35-44, constituting 19.2% and 21.5% of the PMRs respectively. Majority of them were One-way Permit Holders who came to Hong Kong to join their husbands. The corresponding proportions for the whole population were 7.3% and 8.5% respectively. (Table 3.1 and 3.2)

3.6 In 2011, the median age of PMRs at 31.5 was much lower than that of 42.4 for the whole population. (Table 3.3)

表 3.1 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目
Table 3.1 PMRs by sex and age group, 2001, 2006 and 2011

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	2001		2006		2011	
		數目 Number	佔全港 人口比例 ⁽¹⁾ Proportion to the whole population ⁽¹⁾	數目 Number	佔全港 人口比例 ⁽¹⁾ Proportion to the whole population ⁽¹⁾	數目 Number	佔全港 人口比例 ⁽¹⁾ Proportion to the whole population ⁽¹⁾
男性 Male	<15	47 898	8.3	32 580	6.7	18 214	4.3
	15 – 24	19 564	4.3	13 749	3.1	15 001	3.4
	25 – 34	9 372	1.9	5 777	1.2	4 998	1.1
	35 – 44	5 490	0.8	9 072	1.6	8 015	1.7
	45 – 54	2 891	0.6	3 318	0.6	5 303	0.9
	55+	2 947	0.5	2 170	0.3	2 408	0.3
	小計 Sub-total	88 162	2.7	66 666	2.0	53 939	1.6
女性 Female	<15	45 467	8.5	30 755	6.8	15 967	4.0
	15 – 24	19 491	4.5	16 256	3.8	16 359	3.9
	25 – 34	37 122	7.1	39 652	7.9	32 880	6.6
	35 – 44	41 794	6.3	46 282	7.2	36 844	6.3
	45 – 54	21 368	4.7	9 650	1.6	10 513	1.6
	55+	13 173	2.1	7 842	1.0	4 820	0.5
	小計 Sub-total	178 415	5.5	150 437	4.4	117 383	3.3
合計 Both sexes	<15	93 365	8.4	63 335	6.7	34 181	4.2
	15 – 24	39 055	4.4	30 005	3.4	31 360	3.6
	25 – 34	46 494	4.5	45 429	4.7	37 878	4.0
	35 – 44	47 284	3.6	55 354	4.6	44 859	4.2
	45 – 54	24 259	2.6	12 968	1.1	15 816	1.3
	55+	16 120	1.3	10 012	0.7	7 228	0.4
	總計 Total	266 577	4.1	217 103	3.3	171 322	2.5

註釋：(1) 在各年齡性別組別，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士佔全港人口的比例（不包括外籍家庭傭工）。

Note: (1) Refer to the proportion of PMRs in the respective age-sex group of the population (exclude foreign domestic helpers).

表 3.2 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的人口分布⁽¹⁾

Table 3.2 Distribution⁽¹⁾ of PMRs by sex and age group, 2001, 2006 and 2011

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	2001		2006		2011	
		內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽²⁾	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽²⁾	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽²⁾
男性 Male	<15	18.0	8.8	15.0	7.3	10.6	6.3
	15-24	7.3	7.0	6.3	6.7	8.8	6.4
	25-34	3.5	7.6	2.7	6.9	2.9	6.7
	35-44	2.1	10.0	4.2	8.3	4.7	7.0
	45-54	1.1	7.5	1.5	8.8	3.1	8.9
	55+	1.1	9.4	1.0	11.0	1.4	13.2
	合計 Overall	33.1	50.3	30.7	49.0	31.5	48.4
女性 Female	<15	17.1	8.2	14.2	6.8	9.3	5.8
	15-24	7.3	6.6	7.5	6.5	9.5	6.2
	25-34	13.9	8.1	18.3	7.5	19.2	7.3
	35-44	15.7	10.1	21.3	9.7	21.5	8.5
	45-54	8.0	7.0	4.4	8.8	6.1	9.6
	55+	4.9	9.7	3.6	11.7	2.8	14.1
	合計 Overall	66.9	49.7	69.3	51.0	68.5	51.6
合計 Both sexes	<15	35.0	17.0	29.2	14.1	20.0	12.1
	15-24	14.7	13.6	13.8	13.2	18.3	12.6
	25-34	17.4	15.7	20.9	14.4	22.1	14.0
	35-44	17.7	20.1	25.5	17.9	26.2	15.5
	45-54	9.1	14.5	6.0	17.6	9.2	18.5
	55+	6.0	19.1	4.6	22.7	4.2	27.3
	合計 Overall	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。
(2) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Notes: (1) Figures represent the percentages in respect of the total.
(2) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

表 3.3 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按性別劃分的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的年齡中位數
Table 3.3 Median age of PMRs by sex, 2001, 2006 and 2011

性別 Sex	2001		2006		2011	
	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾
男性 Male	14.2	36.9	15.3	39.9	20.1	42.0
女性 Female	32.3	37.0	33.2	40.2	33.6	42.6
合計 Both sexes	25.4	36.9	30.5	40.1	31.5	42.4

註釋：(1) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Note: (1) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

3.7 由於大量女性來港與丈夫團聚，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的性別比率（即每千名女性相對的男性數目）在 2011 年較全港人口為低（460 相對 939）。進一步按年齡組別分析，可注意到內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的性別比率除了 15 歲及以下的年齡組別外，其他的年齡組別均遠低於 1 000。（表 3.4）

3.7 Owing to the large number of women coming to Hong Kong to join their husbands, the sex ratio (i.e. the number of males per 1 000 females) of PMRs in 2011 was much lower than that for the whole population (460 versus 939). Further analysed by age group, it is noted that except for the age group 15 and below, the sex ratios of PMRs for the others were all far below parity. (Table 3.4)

表 3.4 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按年齡組別劃分的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的性別比率⁽¹⁾
Table 3.4 Sex ratio⁽¹⁾ of PMRs by age group, 2001, 2006 and 2011

年齡組別 Age group	2001		2006		2011	
	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽²⁾	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽²⁾	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽²⁾
<15	1 053	1 073	1 059	1 065	1 141	1 073
15 – 24	1 004	1 059	846	1 037	917	1 042
25 – 34	252	947	146	920	152	911
35 – 44	131	984	196	856	218	819
45 – 54	135	1 068	344	998	504	926
55+	224	970	277	941	500	933
合計 Overall	494	1 012	443	961	460	939

註釋：(1) 在各年齡組別，男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。

(2) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Notes: (1) The number of males per 1 000 females in the respective age group.

(2) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

4. 人口特徵

婚姻狀況

4.1 在 2011 年的 137 141 名 15 歲及以上的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士中，已婚人士佔 68.0%，比例與 2001 年及 2006 年相若。這數字比全港人口的為高（2011 年時為 58.0%）。（表 4.1）

4.2 內地來港定居未足 7 年的已婚女性比例（74.1%）較已婚男性比例為高（50.5%）。這是由於內地來港定居未足 7 年人士中有大量女性，她們是香港男士的妻子。內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的婚姻狀況與香港整體人口恰恰相反，香港人口中，已婚男性的比例（61.2%）較已婚女性的比例（55.0%）為高。（表 4.1）

4.3 男士傾向與較自己年輕的女士結婚是中國的傳統，這情況在 2011 年內地來港定居未足 7 年女士中尤為顯著。與配偶同住的內地來港定居未足 7 年已婚女士較丈夫年輕者有 60 819 人，佔所有已婚內地來港定居未足 7 年女士中的 86.7%。若按佔所有與配偶同住的已婚女性的比例而言，較丈夫年輕 25 年及以上的已婚女性中，27.5% 是已婚內地來港定居未足 7 年女士，而已婚內地來港定居未足 7 年女士只佔全港已婚女性的 4.5%。（表 4.2）

4.4 進一步按年齡組別分析，可注意到 40 歲以下內地來港定居未足 7 年的女士平均較丈夫年輕 8.6 歲，而所有 40 歲以下已婚女性的則為 3.7 歲。而 40 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年女士，她們與丈夫的年齡差距中位數是 6.1 歲（即較丈夫年輕 6.1 歲），所有 40 歲及以上已婚女性的相對數字為 3.6 歲。（表 4.2）

4. Demographic Characteristics

Marital status

4.1 Of the 137 141 persons from the mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years (PMRs) aged 15 and over in 2011, 68.0% were now married. The percentages in 2001 and 2006 were similar. This figure was comparatively higher than that for the whole population (58.0% in 2011). (Table 4.1)

4.2 There were proportionately more married female PMRs (74.1%) than their male counterparts (50.5%) in 2011, probably because of the large number of women who were wives to Hong Kong men among the PMRs. The marital situation of PMRs differed from that of the whole Hong Kong population, where there were a higher proportion of married males (61.2%) than females (55.0%). (Table 4.1)

4.3 While it is Chinese tradition that men tend to marry women younger than themselves, this situation was particularly prominent among female PMRs in 2011. There were 60 819 now married female PMRs living with an older spouse, accounting for 86.7% of all now married female PMRs living with spouse. In terms of the proportion to all now married females, 27.5% of the now married females who were younger than their spouse by 25 years and over were PMRs, while now married female PMRs only constituted 4.5% of all now married females. (Table 4.2)

4.4 Further analysed by age group, it is noted that female PMRs aged under 40 were on average younger than their husbands by 8.6 years, as compared to 3.7 years for all now married females aged under 40. For female PMRs aged 40 and over, they had a median age difference of 6.1 years with their husband (i.e. younger than husband by 6.1 years). The corresponding figure for all now married females aged 40 and over was 3.6 years. (Table 4.2)

表 4.1 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按性別及婚姻狀況劃分的 15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目

Table 4.1 PMRs aged 15 and over by sex and marital status, 2001, 2006 and 2011

性別及婚姻狀況 Sex and marital status	15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs aged 15 and over						15 歲及以上全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾ aged 15 and over					
	2001		2006		2011		2001		2006		2011	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男性 Male												
從未結婚 Never married	22 843	56.7	16 339	47.9	16 799	47.0	918 152	33.9	955 822	34.3	964 223	33.5
已婚 Now married	16 675	41.4	16 906	49.6	18 051	50.5	1 672 106	61.7	1 693 516	60.8	1 758 672	61.2
喪偶 Widowed	289	0.7	266	0.8	206	0.6	60 996	2.3	60 369	2.2	60 449	2.1
離婚 ⁽²⁾ Divorced ⁽²⁾	457	1.1	381	1.1	549	1.5	57 423	2.1	63 851	2.3	78 108	2.7
分居 ⁽²⁾ Separated ⁽²⁾			194	0.6	120	0.3			13 278	0.5	12 838	0.4
總計 Total	40 264	100.0	34 086	100.0	35 725	100.0	2 708 677	100.0	2 786 836	100.0	2 874 290	100.0
女性 Female												
從未結婚 Never married	21 958	16.5	19 406	16.2	17 511	17.3	777 103	28.7	872 203	29.6	910 084	29.2
已婚 Now married	104 115	78.3	91 620	76.6	75 167	74.1	1 572 087	58.0	1 645 069	55.8	1 715 254	55.0
喪偶 Widowed	3 817	2.9	3 636	3.0	2 854	2.8	269 632	10.0	292 416	9.9	321 769	10.3
離婚 ⁽²⁾ Divorced ⁽²⁾	3 058	2.3	3 780	3.2	5 082	5.0	90 158	3.3	120 796	4.1	153 914	4.9
分居 ⁽²⁾ Separated ⁽²⁾			1 240	1.0	802	0.8			20 202	0.7	18 421	0.6
總計 Total	132 948	100.0	119 682	100.0	101 416	100.0	2 708 980	100.0	2 950 686	100.0	3 119 442	100.0
合計 Both sexes												
從未結婚 Never married	44 801	25.9	35 745	23.2	34 310	25.0	1 695 255	31.3	1 828 025	31.9	1 874 307	31.3
已婚 Now married	120 790	69.7	108 526	70.6	93 218	68.0	3 244 193	59.9	3 338 585	58.2	3 473 926	58.0
喪偶 Widowed	4 106	2.4	3 902	2.5	3 060	2.2	330 628	6.1	352 785	6.1	382 218	6.4
離婚 ⁽²⁾ Divorced ⁽²⁾	3 515	2.0	4 161	2.7	5 631	4.1	147 581	2.7	184 647	3.2	232 022	3.9
分居 ⁽²⁾ Separated ⁽²⁾			1 434	0.9	922	0.7			33 480	0.6	31 259	0.5
總計 Total	173 212	100.0	153 768	100.0	137 141	100.0	5 417 657	100.0	5 737 522	100.0	5 993 732	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Notes: (1) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

(2) 在 2001 年人口普查時，沒有「離婚」及「分居」的獨立統計數字。

(2) Separate figures were not available for “Divorced” and “Separated” in the 2001 Population Census.

表 4.2 2011 年按與配偶的年齡差距⁽¹⁾及年齡組別劃分的與配偶同住的內地來港定居未足 7 年已婚女性數目

Table 4.2 Now married female PMRs living with spouse by age difference with spouse⁽¹⁾ and age group, 2011

	與配偶同住的內地來港定居 未足 7 年已婚女性 Now married female PMRs living with spouse			全港 ⁽²⁾ 與配偶同住的已婚女性 Whole population ⁽²⁾ of now married females living with spouse			與配偶同住的內地來港定居未足 7 年已婚女性佔全港 ⁽²⁾ 與配偶同住 的已婚女性的比例（百分比） Proportion of now married female PMRs living with spouse to whole population ⁽²⁾ of now married females living with spouse (%)		
與配偶年齡差距 Age difference with spouse 年期 Year	40 歲以下 Aged under 40	40 歲 及以上 Aged 40 and over	總計 Total	40 歲以下 Aged under 40	40 歲 及以上 Aged 40 and over	總計 Total	40 歲 以下 Aged under 40	40 歲 及以上 Aged 40 and over	總計 Total
	數目（百分比 ⁽³⁾ ） Number (Percentage ⁽³⁾)								
較配偶年輕 Younger than spouse									
1 – 4	10 064 (20.8)	5 537 (25.5)	15 601 (22.2)	143 184 (36.7)	459 605 (38.8)	602 789 (38.3)	7.0	1.2	2.6
5 – 9	12 233 (25.3)	3 983 (18.3)	16 216 (23.1)	86 065 (22.1)	305 017 (25.8)	391 082 (24.9)	14.2	1.3	4.1
10 – 14	9 231 (19.1)	3 248 (14.9)	12 479 (17.8)	39 702 (10.2)	97 302 (8.2)	137 004 (8.7)	23.3	3.3	9.1
15 – 19	6 576 (13.6)	1 818 (8.4)	8 394 (12.0)	17 721 (4.5)	30 318 (2.6)	48 039 (3.1)	37.1	6.0	17.5
20 – 24	3 337 (6.9)	1 284 (5.9)	4 621 (6.6)	7 803 (2.0)	11 209 (0.9)	19 012 (1.2)	42.8	11.5	24.3
25+	1 829 (3.8)	1 679 (7.7)	3 508 (5.0)	4 776 (1.2)	7 997 (0.7)	12 773 (0.8)	38.3	21.0	27.5
小計 Sub-total	43 270 (89.4)	17 549 (80.8)	60 819 (86.7)	299 251 (76.7)	911 448 (77.0)	1 210 699 (76.9)	14.5	1.9	5.0
與配偶同年齡 Same as spouse	2 212 (4.6)	1 545 (7.1)	3 757 (5.4)	42 684 (10.9)	107 719 (9.1)	150 403 (9.6)	5.2	1.4	2.5
較配偶年長 Older than spouse									
1 – 4	2 717 (5.6)	2 288 (10.5)	5 005 (7.1)	44 617 (11.4)	137 465 (11.6)	182 082 (11.6)	6.1	1.7	2.7
5+	215 (0.4)	349 (1.6)	564 (0.8)	3 706 (0.9)	26 778 (2.3)	30 484 (1.9)	5.8	1.3	1.9
小計 Sub-total	2 932 (6.1)	2 637 (12.1)	5 569 (7.9)	48 323 (12.4)	164 243 (13.9)	212 566 (13.5)	6.1	1.6	2.6
總計 Total	48 414 (100.0)	21 731 (100.0)	70 145 (100.0)	390 258 (100.0)	1 183 410 (100.0)	1 573 668 (100.0)	12.4	1.8	4.5
年齡差距中位數 ⁽¹⁾ Median age difference ⁽¹⁾	-8.6	-6.1	-8.0	-3.7	-3.6	-3.6			

註釋：(1) 指妻子與丈夫的年齡差距，有關數字是將妻子的年齡減去丈夫的年齡所得。因此，正數代表丈夫較妻子年輕，而負數則代表妻子較丈夫年輕。

(2) 數字不包括丈夫或妻子其中一方或兩者皆是外籍家庭傭工的夫婦。

(3) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) Refer to the age difference between wife and husband obtained by deducting the age of husband from that of wife. A positive figure indicates that the wife is older than the husband and vice versa for a negative figure.

(2) Figures exclude couples with either the husband or the wife or both being foreign domestic helpers.

(3) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

4.5 在 2011 年，40 歲以下內地來港定居未足 7 年的男士平均較妻子年長 1.0 歲，而所有 40 歲以下已婚男性的則為 1.6 歲。而 40 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年男士，他們與妻子的年齡差距中位數是 2.9 歲（即較妻子年長 2.9 歲），所有 40 歲及以上已婚男性的相對數字為 4.2 歲。（表 4.3）

4.6 在 80 626 對內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的夫婦（界定為丈夫及妻子均居住同一住戶內，而丈夫或妻子其中一方或兩者皆是內地來港定居未足 7 年人士）中，66 677 對（或 82.7%）是內地來港定居未足 7 年女士嫁給非內地來港定居未足 7 年男士。這些夫婦的年齡差距中位數高達 8.5 歲，而非內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的夫婦的只是 3.5 歲。（圖 4.1）

4.7 內地來港定居未足 7 年人士夫婦傾向有較多子女。在妻子是內地來港定居未足 7 年人士而丈夫並非內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的夫婦中，他們平均與 1.3 名子女同住。這數字較非內地來港定居未足 7 年人士夫婦的 1.2 名高出 8.3%。（圖 4.1）

4.5 In 2011, it is noted that male PMRs aged under 40 were on average older than their wives by 1.0 year, as compared to 1.6 years for all now married males aged under 40. For male PMRs aged 40 and over, they had a median age difference of 2.9 years with their wives (i.e. older than wife by 2.9 years). The corresponding figure for all now married males aged 40 and over was 4.2 years. (Table 4.3)

4.6 Among the 80 626 PMR couples, defined as both husband and wife living in the same household and with either the husband or the wife or both being PMRs, 66 677 or 82.7% of them were female PMRs married to male non-PMRs. The median age difference for these couples was high at 8.5 years, as compared to the 3.5 years for non-PMR couples. (Chart 4.1)

4.7 PMR couples tend to have more children. For couples with PMRs as wives and non-PMRs as husbands, they have an average of 1.3 children living with them. This figure was higher than the 1.2 for non-PMR couples by 8.3%. (Chart 4.1)

表 4.3 2011 年按與配偶的年齡差距⁽¹⁾及年齡組別劃分的與配偶同住的內地來港定居未足 7 年已婚男性數目

Table 4.3 Now married male PMRs living with spouse by age difference with spouse⁽¹⁾ and age group, 2011

	與配偶同住的內地來港定居 未足 7 年已婚男性 Now married male PMRs living with spouse			全港 ⁽²⁾ 與配偶同住的已婚男性 Whole population ⁽²⁾ of now married males living with spouse			與配偶同住的內地來港定居未足 7 年已婚男性佔全港 ⁽²⁾ 與配偶同住 的已婚男性的比例（百分比） Proportion of now married male PMRs living with spouse to whole population ⁽²⁾ of now married males living with spouse (%)		
與配偶年齡差距 Age difference with spouse 年期 Year	40 歲以下 Aged under 40	40 歲 及以上 Aged 40 and over	總計 Total	40 歲以下 Aged under 40	40 歲 及以上 Aged 40 and over	總計 Total	40 歲 以下 Aged under 40	40 歲 及以上 Aged 40 and over	總計 Total
	數目（百分比 ⁽³⁾ ） Number (Percentage ⁽³⁾)								
較配偶年輕 Younger than spouse									
1 – 4	1 211 (26.2)	1 196 (12.8)	2 407 (17.3)	53 191 (20.7)	128 868 (9.8)	182 059 (11.6)	2.3	0.9	1.3
5 – 9	110 (2.4)	70 (0.8)	180 (1.3)	7 913 (3.1)	16 803 (1.3)	24 716 (1.6)	1.4	0.4	0.7
10 – 14	49 (1.1)	28 (0.3)	77 (0.6)	1 437 (0.6)	2 389 (0.2)	3 826 (0.2)	3.4	1.2	2.0
15 – 19	43 (0.9)	3 (0.0)	46 (0.3)	386 (0.2)	429 (0.0)	815 (0.1)	11.1	0.7	5.6
20 – 24	7 (0.2)	-	7 (0.1)	177 (0.1)	219 (0.0)	396 (0.0)	4.0	-	1.8
25+	-	-	-	326 (0.1)	405 (0.0)	731 (0.0)	-	-	-
小計 Sub-total	1 420 (30.7)	1 297 (13.9)	2 717 (19.5)	63 430 (24.7)	149 113 (11.3)	212 543 (13.5)	2.2	0.9	1.3
與配偶同年齡 Same as spouse	866 (18.7)	1 106 (11.9)	1 972 (14.1)	42 684 (16.6)	107 719 (8.2)	150 403 (9.6)	2.0	1.0	1.3
較配偶年長 Older than spouse									
1 – 4	1 769 (38.2)	4 573 (49.1)	6 342 (45.5)	111 468 (43.4)	491 315 (37.3)	602 783 (38.3)	1.6	0.9	1.1
5+	571 (12.3)	2 347 (25.2)	2 918 (20.9)	39 350 (15.3)	568 560 (43.2)	607 910 (38.6)	1.5	0.4	0.5
小計 Sub-total	2 340 (50.6)	6 920 (74.2)	9 260 (66.4)	150 818 (58.7)	1 059 875 (80.5)	1 210 693 (76.9)	1.6	0.7	0.8
總計 Total	4 626 (100.0)	9 323 (100.0)	13 949 (100.0)	256 932 (100.0)	1 316 707 (100.0)	1 573 639 (100.0)	1.8	0.7	0.9
年齡差距中位數 ⁽¹⁾ Median age difference ⁽¹⁾	1.0	2.9	2.3	1.6	4.2	3.6			

註釋：(1) 指丈夫與妻子的年齡差距，有關數字是將丈夫的年齡減去妻子的年齡所得。因此，正數代表丈夫較妻子年長，而負數則代表妻子較丈夫年長。

(2) 數字不包括丈夫或妻子其中一方或兩者皆是外籍家庭傭工的夫婦。

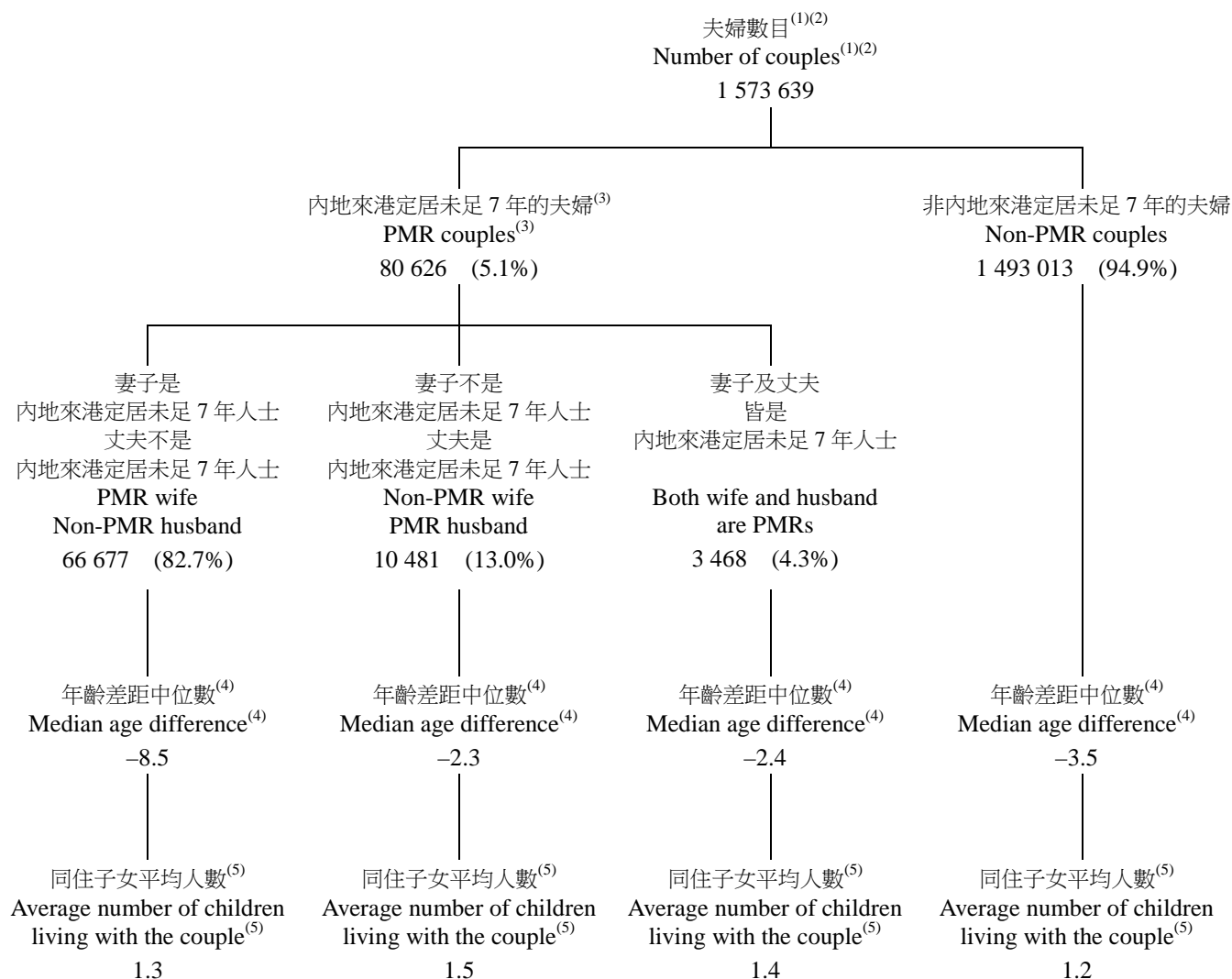
(3) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) Refer to the age difference between husband and wife obtained by deducting the age of husband from that of wife. A positive figure indicates that the husband is older than the wife and vice versa for a negative figure.

(2) Figures exclude couples with either the husband or the wife or both being foreign domestic helpers.

(3) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

圖 4.1 2011 年內地來港定居未足 7 年的夫婦的選定人口特徵
Chart 4.1 Selected demographic characteristics of PMR couples, 2011



註釋：(1) 指丈夫及妻子均居住同一住戶內。在同一居所內可以有多於一對夫婦居住，例如，某人與妻子及其父母同住一個居所，則計算為兩對夫婦。數字不包括 29 名女士其丈夫報稱有多於一位妻子。

(2) 數字不包括丈夫或妻子其中一方或兩者皆是外籍家庭傭工的夫婦。

(3) 指丈夫及妻子均居住同一住戶內，而丈夫或妻子其中一方或兩者皆是內地來港定居未足 7 年人士。

(4) 指妻子與丈夫的年齡差距，有關數字是將妻子的年齡減去丈夫的年齡所得。因此，正數代表丈夫較妻子年輕，而負數則代表妻子較丈夫年輕。

(5) 指子女均與父母居住同一住戶內。而子女不與父母居住同一住戶內不會在計算之內。

(6) 括號內的數字顯示在個別有關組別中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) Refer to husband and wife living in the same household. It is possible to have more than one couple in a household. For example, if a man and his wife live with his father and mother in the same household, they will be counted as two couples. Figures exclude 29 women with husbands reporting having more than one wife.

(2) Figures exclude couples with either the husband or the wife or both being foreign domestic helpers.

(3) Refer to both husband and wife living in the same household and with either the husband or the wife or both being PMRs.

(4) Refer to the age difference between wife and husband obtained by deducting the age of husband from that of wife. A positive figure indicates that the wife is older than the husband and vice versa for a negative figure.

(5) Refer to children living with their parents only. Children not living with their parents are not counted.

(6) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the corresponding groups.

在港居住年期

4.8 在港居住少於 1 年、1 年至少於 3 年、3 年至少於 5 年及 5 年至少於 7 年的比例分別是 8.3%，24.0%，28.2% 及 39.5%。無論是男性或女性，相對有較多內地來港定居未足 7 年的人士已在港居住至少有 5 年。（表 4.4）

表 4.4 2011 年按在港居住年期及性別劃分的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目
Table 4.4 PMRs by duration of residence in Hong Kong and sex, 2011

在港居住年期（年） Duration of residence in Hong Kong (Year)	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both sexes	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 1	4 678	8.7	9 608	8.2	14 286	8.3
1 – < 3	12 851	23.8	28 256	24.1	41 107	24.0
3 – < 5	15 891	29.5	32 397	27.6	48 288	28.2
5 – < 7	20 519	38.0	47 122	40.1	67 641	39.5
總計 Total	53 939	100.0	117 383	100.0	171 322	100.0

慣用語言

4.9 5 歲及以上的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士在家的慣用語言分布與整體人口中相同年齡組別有些微差異。在 2011 年，在家中以廣州話為慣用語言的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的比例是 75.8%，較全港人口的 91.5% 為低，而以普通話及其他中國方言如客家話、四邑話及潮州話等為慣用語言的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例則較全港人口的為高。（表 4.5）

4.10 在 2011 年，約四分之三（76.8%）5 歲及以上的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士能說普通話（作為慣用語言或其他語言），高於全港人口中相同年齡組別的 49.5%，亦比 2001 年及 2006 年的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的對應數字（分別為 49.4% 及 55.0%）高。另一方面，在 2011 年能說英語的 5 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士只有 22.3%，遠低於全港人口中相同年齡組別的 45.1%，而與 2001 年及 2006 年的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的對應數字（分別為 13.9% 及 19.9%）比較則錄得升幅。（表 4.5）

Duration of residence in Hong Kong

4.8 The proportions of PMRs residing in Hong Kong for less than 1 year, 1 year to less than 3 years, 3 years to less than 5 years and 5 years to less than 7 years were 8.3%, 24.0%, 28.2% and 39.5% respectively. For both male and female PMRs, there were relatively more persons residing in Hong Kong at least 5 years. (Table 4.4)

Usual language

4.9 The distribution of usual language spoken at home of PMRs aged 5 and over was slightly different from that of the same age group in the whole population in 2011. While the proportion of PMRs speaking Cantonese as usual language was 75.8% in 2011, lower than the 91.5% for the whole population, there were a higher proportion of PMRs speaking Putonghua and other Chinese dialects like Hakka, Sze Yap and Chiu Chau at home. (Table 4.5)

4.10 In 2011, around three quarters (76.8%) of the PMRs aged 5 and over could speak Putonghua (either as usual or another language), much higher than the 49.5% for the same age group in the whole population. It was also higher than the corresponding figures for PMRs in 2001 and 2006 (49.4% and 55.0% respectively). On the other hand, the proportion of PMRs aged 5 and over who could speak English was only 22.3% in 2011, much lower than that for the same age group in the whole population which was 45.1%. However, an increase was recorded when compared to the corresponding figures for PMRs in 2001 and 2006 (13.9% and 19.9% respectively). (Table 4.5)

表 4.5 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年能說選定語言／方言的 5 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例

Table 4.5 Proportion of PMRs aged 5 and over able to speak selected languages/dialects, 2001, 2006 and 2011

語言／方言 Language/Dialect	5 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士 ⁽¹⁾ PMRs aged 5 and over ⁽¹⁾			5 歲及以上全港人口 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Whole population aged 5 and over ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾		
	作為慣用語言 As the usual language	作為其他 語言／方言 As another language/ dialect	合計 Overall	作為慣用語言 As the usual language	作為其他 語言／方言 As another language/ dialect	合計 Overall
2001						
廣州話 Cantonese	72.3	23.2	95.5	91.1	6.3	97.4
普通話 Putonghua	2.4	47.0	49.4	0.9	34.2	35.1
客家話 Hakka	8.0	7.3	15.3	1.4	3.9	5.3
四邑話 Sze Yap	2.8	2.2	5.0	0.3	0.9	1.2
潮州話 Chiu Chau	3.5	3.4	7.0	1.0	3.9	4.9
福建話 Fukien	5.2	3.1	8.3	1.7	2.4	4.1
上海話 Shanghainese	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.4	1.1	1.5
其他中國方言 Other Chinese dialects	5.0	5.5	10.5	0.9	2.1	3.0
英語 English	0.1	13.8	13.9	1.3	40.5	41.8
其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.0	3.5	4.5
2006						
廣州話 Cantonese	83.8	13.8	97.6	92.3	5.4	97.7
普通話 Putonghua	2.0	53.1	55.0	0.9	40.3	41.2
客家話 Hakka	3.9	7.4	11.3	1.1	3.7	4.8
四邑話 Sze Yap	2.5	2.1	4.6	0.3	0.8	1.1
潮州話 Chiu Chau	2.2	3.0	5.2	0.8	3.3	4.0
福建話 Fukien	2.1	1.7	3.8	1.3	2.2	3.5
上海話 Shanghainese	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.9	1.2
其他中國方言 Other Chinese dialects	2.9	6.3	9.2	0.7	2.1	2.8
英語 English	0.3	19.5	19.9	1.3	42.5	43.9
其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.0	3.1	4.0

表 4.5 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年能說選定語言／方言的 5 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例（續）

Table 4.5 Proportion of PMRs aged 5 and over able to speak selected languages/dialects, 2001, 2006 and 2011 (Cont'd)

語言／方言 Language/Dialect	5 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士 ⁽¹⁾ PMRs aged 5 and over ⁽¹⁾			5 歲及以上全港人口 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Whole population aged 5 and over ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾		
	作為慣用語言 As the usual language	作為其他語言／方言 As another language/dialect	合計 Overall	作為慣用語言 As the usual language	作為其他語言／方言 As another language/dialect	合計 Overall
2011						
廣州話 Cantonese	75.8	19.2	95.0	91.5	5.9	97.4
普通話 Putonghua	8.1	68.7	76.8	1.4	48.1	49.5
客家話 Hakka	3.1	6.8	9.8	1.0	4.0	4.9
四邑話 Sze Yap	4.1	3.5	7.5	0.4	1.2	1.6
潮州話 Chiu Chau	2.5	2.8	5.3	0.7	3.2	3.9
福建話 Fukien	2.6	2.5	5.1	1.2	2.4	3.6
上海話 Shanghainese	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.9	1.2
其他中國方言 Other Chinese dialects	3.1	9.8	12.8	0.6	2.2	2.8
英語 English	0.4	21.9	22.3	1.8	43.4	45.1
其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	0.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	4.2	5.3

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括失去語言能力的人士。

(2) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

(3) 數字是指報稱其慣用語言或說得最流利的另外三種語言／方言中的其中一種不屬於本表內列出的語言／方言的人士。

Notes : (1) The figures exclude mute persons.

(2) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

(3) Figures refer to persons with their usual language or one of three most fluent language / dialect other than usual language being a language / dialect not listed in the table.

5. 教育

5. Education

教育程度

5.1 越來越多 15 歲及以上的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士曾接受專上教育，所佔比例由 2001 年的 5.7% 上升至 2011 年的 16.0%。相反地，具小學或以下教育程度的比例，在同期間由 32.0% 下降至 15.0%。（表 5.1）

5.2 15 歲及以上的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的教育程度較全港人口中相同年齡組別的為低。一方面，在 2011 年只曾受初中或以下教育的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的比例較全港人口的比例為高（56.0% 相對 40.9%）。另一方面，曾受高中教育及專上教育的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例分別是 28.0% 及 16.0%，這兩個比例均遠低於全港人口的相應數字，分別是 31.4% 及 27.7%。（表 5.1）

5.3 內地來港定居未足 7 年男性的教育程度一般較女性為高。在 2011 年，超過五成的內地來港定居未足 7 年男性曾受高中或以上教育，而女性則為 40.4%。進一步按年齡組別分析，可留意到不論是男性或女性，年輕的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的教育程度較年長者為高。曾受中學或以上教育的 15 至 24 歲內地來港定居未足 7 年人士有 98.5%，而 25 至 34 歲內地來港定居未足 7 年人士則為 89.7%，但 55 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的比例較低，只是 44.6%。（表 5.1 及表 5.2）

Educational attainment

5.1 The proportion of persons from the mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years (PMRs) aged 15 and over who had attended post-secondary education kept on increasing. The figure increased from 5.7% in 2001 to 16.0% in 2011. On the contrary, the proportion of those with primary or below education decreased from 32.0% to 15.0% over the same period. (Table 5.1)

5.2 The educational attainment of PMRs aged 15 and over was lower than that of the same age group in the whole population. On one hand, there was a higher proportion of PMRs having attended only lower secondary education or below in 2011 than the whole population (56.0% versus 40.9%). On the other hand, the proportion of PMRs having attended upper secondary education and post-secondary education was 28.0% and 16.0% respectively, which were much lower than the corresponding figures of 31.4% and 27.7% for the whole population. (Table 5.1)

5.3 Male PMRs were generally better educated than their female counterparts. In 2011, more than 50% of the male PMRs had attended upper secondary education or above, compared with the 40.4% for females. Further analysed by age group, it is noted that the educational attainment of young PMRs were higher than the older PMRs for both males and females. The proportion of PMRs having attended secondary education or above was 98.5% for those aged 15-24 and 89.7% for those aged 25-34, while the proportion for those aged 55 and over was low at 44.6%. (Table 5.1 and Table 5.2)

表 5.1 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按性別及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例

Table 5.1 Proportion of PMRs aged 15 and over by sex and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2001, 2006 and 2011

		15 歲及以上人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population aged 15 and over (%)				
		教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (highest level attended)				
年份 Year	性別 Sex	未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / pre-primary	小學 Primary	初中 Lower secondary	高中／預科 ⁽¹⁾ Upper secondary / sixth form ⁽¹⁾	專上教育 ⁽²⁾ Post-secondary ⁽²⁾
內地來港定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs						
2001	男性 Male	1.5	12.6	46.0	30.6	9.3
	女性 Female	8.3	29.2	36.0	21.9	4.6
	合計 Both sexes	6.7	25.3	38.4	23.9	5.7
2006	男性 Male	1.9	11.7	42.1	32.0	12.2
	女性 Female	5.0	20.5	41.2	26.6	6.7
	合計 Both sexes	4.3	18.6	41.4	27.8	7.9
2011	男性 Male	1.6	7.5	36.6	33.0	21.3
	女性 Female	1.9	15.2	42.5	26.3	14.1
	合計 Both sexes	1.8	13.2	41.0	28.0	16.0
全港人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工） Whole population (exclude foreign domestic helpers)						
2001	男性 Male	4.6	20.4	22.5	34.7	17.8
	女性 Female	12.6	21.3	15.8	35.5	14.8
	合計 Both sexes	8.6	20.8	19.1	35.1	16.3
2006	男性 Male	4.0	17.6	21.4	32.2	24.8
	女性 Female	10.4	19.4	16.6	32.0	21.5
	合計 Both sexes	7.3	18.5	18.9	32.1	23.1
2011	男性 Male	3.8	15.5	19.5	31.8	29.4
	女性 Female	9.1	17.8	15.9	31.0	26.2
	合計 Both sexes	6.5	16.7	17.6	31.4	27.7

註釋：(1) 這些數字包括於 2001 年人口普查的「專業教育學院／前理工學院／商科學校／職業訓練局的證書／文憑課程」。

(2) 在 2001 年人口普查時，這些數字包括所有最高就讀教育程度為各類證書／文憑／副學士／院士銜或同等課程（註釋 1 所列明的課程除外）的人士。

Notes : (1) The figures include “Diploma / Certificate courses in Institute of Vocational Education / former Polytechnics / commercial schools / industrial training centres of Vocational Training Council” in the 2001 Population Census.

(2) The figures include all persons with the educational attainment (highest level attended) at different types of diploma / certificate courses, associateship courses or equivalent courses (except those courses specified in Note 1) in the 2001 Population Census.

表 5.2 2011 年按性別、年齡組別及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目

Table 5.2 PMRs aged 15 and over by sex, age group and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2011

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (highest level attended)										總計 Total
		未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / pre-primary		小學 Primary		中學／預科 Secondary / sixth form		專上教育 Post-secondary				
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	
15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs aged 15 and over												
男性 Male												
	15 – 24	2	0.0	293	2.0	12 187	81.2	2 519	16.8	15 001	100.0	
	25 – 34	27	0.5	177	3.5	2 307	46.2	2 487	49.8	4 998	100.0	
	35 – 44	98	1.2	840	10.5	5 583	69.7	1 494	18.6	8 015	100.0	
	45 – 54	131	2.5	815	15.4	3 639	68.6	718	13.5	5 303	100.0	
	55+	320	13.3	566	23.5	1 141	47.4	381	15.8	2 408	100.0	
	小計 Sub-total	578	1.6	2 691	7.5	24 857	69.6	7 599	21.3	35 725	100.0	
女性 Female												
	15 – 24	3	0.0	188	1.1	13 016	79.6	3 152	19.3	16 359	100.0	
	25 – 34	140	0.4	3 566	10.8	22 874	69.6	6 300	19.2	32 880	100.0	
	35 – 44	251	0.7	7 002	19.0	25 793	70.0	3 798	10.3	36 844	100.0	
	45 – 54	389	3.7	2 673	25.4	6 698	63.7	753	7.2	10 513	100.0	
	55+	1 163	24.1	1 957	40.6	1 393	28.9	307	6.4	4 820	100.0	
	小計 Sub-total	1 946	1.9	15 386	15.2	69 774	68.8	14 310	14.1	101 416	100.0	
合計 Both sexes												
	15 – 24	5	0.0	481	1.5	25 203	80.4	5 671	18.1	31 360	100.0	
	25 – 34	167	0.4	3 743	9.9	25 181	66.5	8 787	23.2	37 878	100.0	
	35 – 44	349	0.8	7 842	17.5	31 376	69.9	5 292	11.8	44 859	100.0	
	45 – 54	520	3.3	3 488	22.1	10 337	65.4	1 471	9.3	15 816	100.0	
	55+	1 483	20.5	2 523	34.9	2 534	35.1	688	9.5	7 228	100.0	
	總計 Total	2 524	1.8	18 077	13.2	94 631	69.0	21 909	16.0	137 141	100.0	
15 歲及以上全港人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工） Whole population aged 15 and over (exclude foreign domestic helpers)												
男性 Male												
	15 – 24	185	0.0	2 024	0.5	274 834	62.6	161 864	36.9	438 907	100.0	
	25 – 34	894	0.2	6 271	1.4	210 767	46.4	236 711	52.1	454 643	100.0	
	35 – 44	1 256	0.3	18 967	4.0	272 989	57.3	182 921	38.4	476 133	100.0	
	45 – 54	9 400	1.5	95 099	15.7	355 720	58.6	147 219	24.2	607 438	100.0	
	55+	96 142	10.7	322 610	36.0	362 521	40.4	115 896	12.9	897 169	100.0	
	小計 Sub-total	107 877	3.8	444 971	15.5	1 476 831	51.4	844 611	29.4	2 874 290	100.0	
女性 Female												
	15 – 24	127	0.0	1 579	0.4	242 952	57.7	176 437	41.9	421 095	100.0	
	25 – 34	1 312	0.3	11 012	2.2	217 543	43.6	269 093	53.9	498 960	100.0	
	35 – 44	1 787	0.3	43 388	7.5	342 606	58.9	193 889	33.3	581 670	100.0	
	45 – 54	16 295	2.5	141 528	21.6	386 979	59.0	111 496	17.0	656 298	100.0	
	55+	263 525	27.4	359 177	37.4	271 843	28.3	66 874	7.0	961 419	100.0	
	小計 Sub-total	283 046	9.1	556 684	17.8	1 461 923	46.9	817 789	26.2	3 119 442	100.0	
合計 Both sexes												
	15 – 24	312	0.0	3 603	0.4	517 786	60.2	338 301	39.3	860 002	100.0	
	25 – 34	2 206	0.2	17 283	1.8	428 310	44.9	505 804	53.0	953 603	100.0	
	35 – 44	3 043	0.3	62 355	5.9	615 595	58.2	376 810	35.6	1 057 803	100.0	
	45 – 54	25 695	2.0	236 627	18.7	742 699	58.8	258 715	20.5	1 263 736	100.0	
	55+	359 667	19.4	681 787	36.7	634 364	34.1	182 770	9.8	1 858 588	100.0	
	總計 Total	390 923	6.5	1 001 655	16.7	2 938 754	49.0	1 662 400	27.7	5 993 732	100.0	

5.4 就學比率（即某年齡組別每 100 名人口中的全日制學生數目）是一個可顯示適齡入學人口接受教育機會的普遍程度的指標。在 2011 年的 3 至 5 歲內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的就學比率是 87.8%，只稍稍低於全港 3 至 5 歲人口的 91.3%，這顯示學前教育在內地來港定居未足 7 年人士亦十分普遍。6 至 11 歲及 12 至 16 歲的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的就學比率近乎 100%，主要是由於他／她們是在強迫教育的年齡組別。至於 17 至 18 歲的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士，他／她們的就學比率為 83.7%，稍低於全港 17 至 18 歲人口的 86.0%。（表 5.3）

5.5 與全港人口的情況相若，內地來港定居未足 7 年的就學比率在大部分的年齡組別中女性均較男性為高。（表 5.3）

5.4 The school attendance rate (i.e. the number of full-time students per 100 population in a particular age group) is a useful indicator of the prevalence of educational opportunities for the younger population who are at schooling ages. For PMRs aged 3-5 in 2011, the school attendance rate was 87.8%, just a little bit lower than the 91.3% for the whole population aged 3-5. This indicates that pre-school education was also common among the PMRs. The school attendance for PMRs aged 6-11 and 12-16 came very close to 100% as these children were in the compulsory education ages. For the age group 17-18, the school attendance rate of PMRs was 83.7%, slightly lower than the 86.0% for the whole population aged 17-18. (Table 5.3)

5.5 Similar to the patterns for the whole population, the school attendance rates for female PMRs were higher than the male counterparts in almost all the age groups. (Table 5.3)

表 5.3 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士就學比率

Table 5.3 School attendance rates of PMRs by age group and sex, 2001, 2006 and 2011

年齡組別 Age group	就學比率 ⁽¹⁾ (百分比) School attendance rate ⁽¹⁾ (Percentage)								
	2001			2006			2011		
	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes
內地來港定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs									
3 – 5 ⁽²⁾	92.3	93.0	92.6	90.2	92.0	91.0	87.9	87.8	87.8
6 – 11	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.6	99.8	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
12 – 16	98.0	98.8	98.4	97.5	99.2	98.3	97.9	98.2	98.0
17 – 18	76.9	87.3	81.9	81.1	88.0	84.9	74.4	92.0	83.7
3 – 18	96.2	97.5	96.8	95.9	97.3	96.6	94.5	96.7	95.5
全港人口 (不包括外籍家庭傭工) Whole population (exclude foreign domestic helpers)									
3 – 5 ⁽²⁾	94.6	94.7	94.7	89.9	88.3	89.1	91.0	91.6	91.3
6 – 11	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
12 – 16	96.9	98.1	97.5	98.7	99.1	98.9	98.2	99.0	98.6
17 – 18	68.0	74.6	71.2	81.1	84.8	82.9	84.5	87.7	86.0
3 – 18	93.7	94.9	94.3	95.3	95.8	95.6	95.4	96.3	95.8

註釋：(1) 在各性別年齡組別中，就讀全日制院校的人數佔該性別年齡組別總人數的百分比。

(2) 在 2006 年中期人口統計及 2011 年人口普查中，有關教育特徵的數據是根據當年上半年的情況作訪問。故此，剛滿 3 歲的兒童可能因學期初（通常是早一年的 9 月份）還未達入學年齡的最低要求而在當年上半年仍未入讀學前教育。至於在 2001 年人口普查中，有關教育特徵的數據是根據 2001 年 3 月中的普查參考時刻作訪問，因此在學期初達入學年齡的最低要求的已滿 3 歲的兒童的比例較大。

Notes: (1) The percentage of population attending full-time educational institutions in the respective sex-age groups.

(2) For the 2006 Population By-census and the 2011 Population Census, data related to educational characteristics were enquired with reference to the first half of the year. Hence, children just reaching age 3 might not be attending pre-primary education in the first half of the year as they had not yet reached the minimum age for entrance at the beginning of the school term (usually in September of the previous year). As for the 2001 Population Census, data related to educational characteristics were enquired with reference to the census reference moment at mid-March of 2001 and a greater proportion of children aged 3 had reached the minimum age for entrance at the beginning of the school term.

6. 勞動人口

6. Labour Force

勞動人口參與率

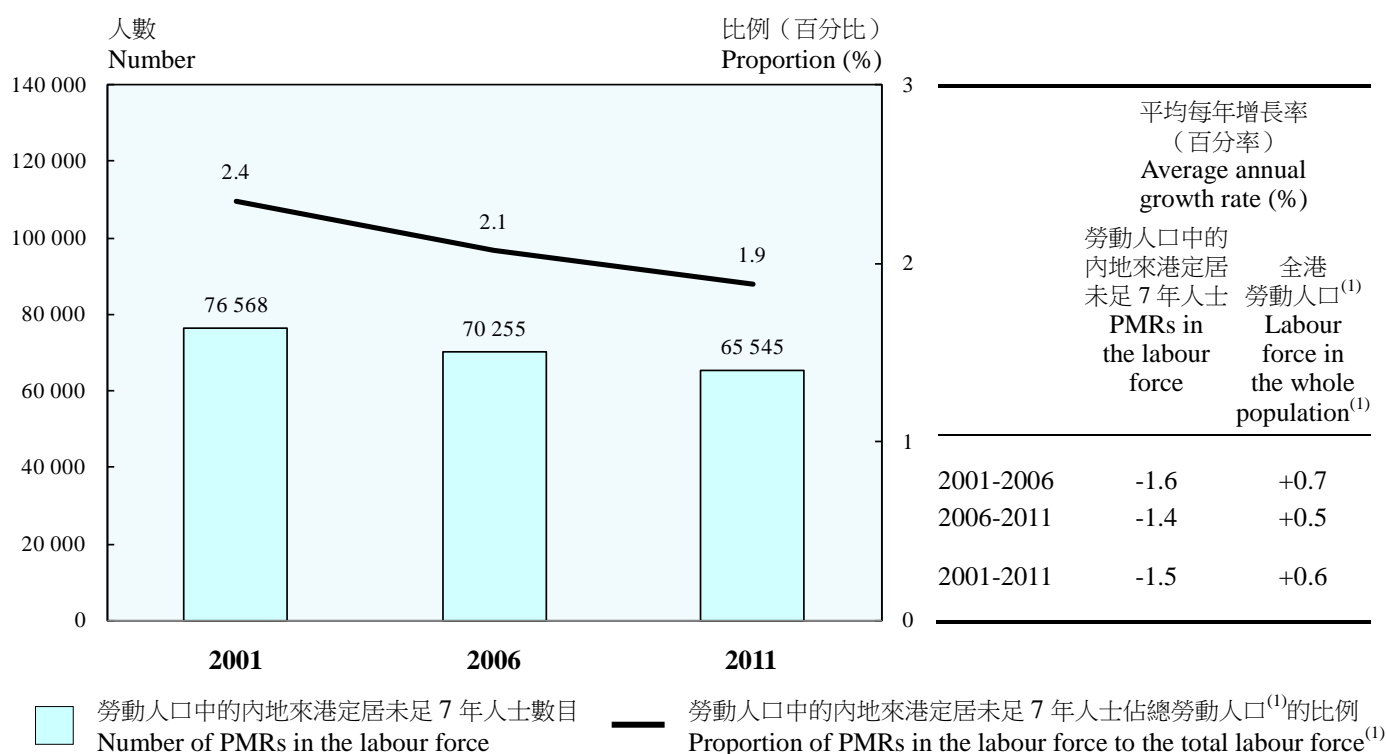
6.1 勞動人口中的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目由 2001 年的 76 568 人減至 2011 年的 65 545 人，減幅達 14.4%，平均每年負增長率為 -1.5%。勞動人口數目下跌主要是內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的數目減少有關，其佔總勞動人口的比例在同期由 2.4% 下跌至 1.9%。（圖 6.1）

Labour force participation rate

6.1 The number of persons from the mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years (PMRs) in the labour force decreased by 14.4% from 76 568 in 2001 to 65 545 in 2011, representing a negative average annual growth rate of -1.5%. While the decrease was mainly due to the shrink in the size of the PMRs population, the proportion of PMRs in the labour force to the total labour force dropped from 2.4% to 1.9% over the same period. (Chart 6.1)

圖 6.1 2011 年在勞動人口中的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的數目及比例

Chart 6.1 Number and proportion of PMRs in the labour force, 2011



註釋：(1) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Note: (1) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

6.2 過去 10 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的勞動人口參與率（即從事經濟活動的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士佔所有 15 歲及以上的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的百分比）有所上升，由 2001 年的 44.2% 上升至 2011 年的 47.8%。主要原因是非從事經濟活動人口中的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目（特別是料理家務者和學生）的增長速度較在勞動人口中的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士為慢。在過去 10 年，前者的數目減少 25.9%，而後者只有 14.4%。（表 6.1）

6.2 There was an increase in the labour force participation rate for PMRs, i.e. the proportion of economically active PMRs to the total number of PMRs aged 15 and over, from 44.2% in 2001 to 47.8% in 2011. It was mainly because the number of economically inactive PMRs, especially home-makers and students, decreased at a much faster pace than the number of PMRs who were in the labour force. The former decreased by 25.9% in number in the past 10 years, whilst the latter dropped by 14.4%. (Table 6.1)

表 6.1 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按性別劃分的在勞動人口中內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目
Table 6.1 PMRs in the labour force by sex, 2001, 2006 and 2011

性別 Sex	2001			2006			2011		
	勞動人口 Labour force	非勞動人口 Non labour force	勞動人口 參與率 (百分比) Labour force participation rate (%)	勞動人口 Labour force	非勞動人口 Non labour force	勞動人口 參與率 (百分比) Labour force participation rate (%)	勞動人口 Labour force	非勞動人口 Non labour force	勞動人口 參與率 (百分比) Labour force participation rate (%)
15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士									
PMRs aged 15 and over									
男性 Male	22 546	17 718	56.0	20 530	13 556	60.2	21 547	14 178	60.3
女性 Female	54 022	78 926	40.6	49 725	69 957	41.5	43 998	57 418	43.4
合計 Both sexes	76 568	96 644	44.2	70 255	83 513	45.7	65 545	71 596	47.8
15 歲及以上全港人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）									
Whole population aged 15 and over (exclude foreign domestic helpers)									
男性 Male	1 946 666	762 011	71.9	1 928 762	858 074	69.2	1 925 161	949 129	67.0
女性 Female	1 310 011	1 398 969	48.4	1 456 473	1 494 213	49.4	1 547 962	1 571 480	49.6
合計 Both sexes	3 256 677	2 160 980	60.1	3 385 235	2 352 287	59.0	3 473 123	2 520 609	57.9

6.3 內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的勞動人口參與率在 2011 年是 47.8%，而全港人口則是 57.9%。可留意到的是內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的勞動人口參與率在 15 至 24 歲、25 至 34 歲、35 至 44 歲及 45 至 54 歲的年齡性別組別均較全港人口為低。而男性的比率在各年齡組別亦持續高於女性的。年輕及中年內地來港定居未足 7 年女性的勞動人口參與率顯著地低，是由於她們大多是香港男士的妻子，來港與家人團聚，並擔當家庭主婦。（表 6.2）

6.3 The labour force participation rate for PMRs was 47.8% in 2011, as compared to the 57.9% for the whole population. It is found that the labour force participation rates for PMRs at age-sex groups of 15-24, 25-34, 35-44 and 45-54 were lower than that for the whole population. The labour force participation rates at respective age groups for male PMRs were higher than that for female PMRs. The particularly low labour force participation rate for young and middle aged female PMRs is probably attributed to the fact that most of them were wives to Hong Kong men. They came to Hong Kong to join their families and took up the role housewives. (Table 6.2)

6.4 無論是內地來港定居未足 7 年的男性或女性，除年齡組別 25 至 34 歲外，其餘年齡組別於 2011 年的勞動人口參與率均比 2001 年的相應數字為高。（表 6.2）

6.4 In 2011, the labour force participation rates for both male and female PMRs in all age groups except the age group 25-34 were higher than the corresponding rates in 2001. (Table 6.2)

表 6.2 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的勞動人口參與率

Table 6.2 Labour force participation rates of PMRs by age group and sex, 2001, 2006 and 2011

年份 Year	年齡組別 Age group	內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour force participation rates of PMRs (%)			全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ 的勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour force participation rates of the whole population ⁽¹⁾ (%)		
		男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes
2001	15 – 24	32.8	25.1	28.9	48.2	44.4	46.3
	25 – 34	88.0	44.6	53.4	93.3	76.9	84.9
	35 – 44	82.9	43.6	48.1	94.2	61.1	77.5
	45 – 54	85.7	56.4	59.9	90.4	53.7	72.7
	55+	28.8	17.5	19.6	33.7	10.1	21.7
	合計 Overall	56.0	40.6	44.2	71.9	48.4	60.1
2006	15 – 24	30.4	25.6	27.8	46.5	45.5	46.0
	25 – 34	84.6	42.2	47.6	93.0	78.7	85.5
	35 – 44	86.9	48.2	54.6	93.6	66.8	79.2
	45 – 54	86.5	56.7	64.3	89.3	57.1	73.2
	55+	32.8	13.3	17.5	33.8	12.5	22.8
	合計 Overall	60.2	41.5	45.7	69.2	49.4	59.0
2011	15 – 24	33.4	27.6	30.4	40.4	40.4	40.4
	25 – 34	73.0	40.7	44.9	92.1	79.9	85.7
	35 – 44	87.4	49.4	56.2	92.1	69.7	79.8
	45 – 54	90.8	62.2	71.8	89.2	61.8	75.0
	55+	44.3	28.0	33.4	38.9	17.5	27.8
	合計 Overall	60.3	43.4	47.8	67.0	49.6	57.9

註釋：(1) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Note: (1) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

6.5 在 2011 年，逾半數非從事經濟活動人口中的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士為家務料理者（50.2%）。另外 29.0% 是學生、5.1% 是退休人士及 15.7% 是其他非從事經濟活動人士。按性別分析，非從事經濟活動人口中的 15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年女性中，大部分（61.8%）是料理家務者。另一方面，男性則主要為學生，佔 67.2%。（表 6.3）

6.5 Over half of the economically inactive PMRs in 2011 were home-makers (50.2%). This was followed by 29.0% as students, 5.1% as retired persons and 15.7% as other economically inactive persons. When analysed by sex, it is noted that the majority (or 61.8%) of the economically inactive female PMRs aged 15 and over were home-makers. On the other hand, the economically inactive male PMRs were mostly students (67.2%). (Table 6.3)

表 6.3 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按性別及經濟活動身分劃分的在非從事經濟活動人口中的 15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目

Table 6.3 PMRs aged 15 and over in economically inactive population by sex and economic activity status, 2001, 2006 and 2011

年份 Year	性別 Sex	經濟活動身分 Economic activity status									
		料理家務者 Home-makers		學生 Students		退休人士 Retired persons		其他 Others		總計 Total	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs aged 15 and over											
2001	男性 Male	208	1.2	12 576	71.0	1 874	10.6	3 060	17.3	17 718	100.0
	女性 Female	55 705	70.6	13 503	17.1	6 180	7.8	3 538	4.5	78 926	100.0
	合計 Both sexes	55 913	57.9	26 079	27.0	8 054	8.3	6 598	6.8	96 644	100.0
2006	男性 Male	454	3.3	9 037	66.7	1 239	9.1	2 826	20.8	13 556	100.0
	女性 Female	49 833	71.2	10 963	15.7	4 892	7.0	4 269	6.1	69 957	100.0
	合計 Both sexes	50 287	60.2	20 000	23.9	6 131	7.3	7 095	8.5	83 513	100.0
2011	男性 Male	395	2.8	9 525	67.2	1 175	8.3	3 083	21.7	14 178	100.0
	女性 Female	35 511	61.8	11 226	19.6	2 508	4.4	8 173	14.2	57 418	100.0
	合計 Both sexes	35 906	50.2	20 751	29.0	3 683	5.1	11 256	15.7	71 596	100.0
15 歲及以上全港人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工） Whole population aged 15 and over (exclude foreign domestic helpers)											
2001	男性 Male	12 253	1.6	228 776	30.0	363 687	47.7	157 295	20.6	762 011	100.0
	女性 Female	714 329	51.1	223 312	16.0	373 623	26.7	87 705	6.3	1 398 969	100.0
	合計 Both sexes	726 582	33.6	452 088	20.9	737 310	34.1	245 000	11.3	2 160 980	100.0
2006	男性 Male	20 855	2.4	234 556	27.3	434 922	50.7	167 741	19.5	858 074	100.0
	女性 Female	633 275	42.4	226 261	15.1	515 592	34.5	119 085	8.0	1 494 213	100.0
	合計 Both sexes	654 130	27.8	460 817	19.6	950 514	40.4	286 826	12.2	2 352 287	100.0
2011	男性 Male	32 191	3.4	248 914	26.2	477 981	50.4	190 043	20.0	949 129	100.0
	女性 Female	526 138	33.5	241 693	15.4	568 467	36.2	235 182	15.0	1 571 480	100.0
	合計 Both sexes	558 329	22.2	490 607	19.5	1 046 448	41.5	425 225	16.9	2 520 609	100.0

內地來港定居未足 7 年的工作人士

職業

6.6 內地來港定居未足 7 年的工作人士傾向在港擔任較低技術的工作。在 2011 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年的工作人士中，38.1% 為「服務工作及銷售人員」，另有 27.3% 為「非技術工人」。他們出任「經理及行政級人員」、「專業人員」及「輔助專業人員」的比例只有 13.3%，遠較全港工作人口中的 39.0% 為低。（表 6.4）

Working PMRs

Occupation

6.6 Working PMRs tended to take up less skillful jobs in Hong Kong. In 2011, 38.1% of the working PMRs were “Service and sales workers” and another 27.3% were in “Elementary occupations”. The proportion of the working PMRs being “Managers and administrators”, “Professionals” and “Associate professionals” was 13.3%, much lower than that of 39.0% for the whole working population in Hong Kong. (Table 6.4)

表 6.4 2011 年按職業劃分的 15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士比例

Table 6.4 Proportion of working PMRs aged 15 and over by occupation, 2011

職業 ⁽¹⁾ Occupation ⁽¹⁾	2011	
	內地來港定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽²⁾
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	3.6	10.9
專業人員 Professionals	2.7	7.0
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	6.9	21.1
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	9.9	16.8
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	38.1	17.5
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	9.1	7.9
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2.2	5.4
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	27.3	13.3
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	0.1	0.1
合計 Overall	100.0	100.0

註釋：(1) 2011 年的統計數字是根據新職業分類編製。2011 年人口普查所採用的新職業分類是以「國際標準職業分類 2008 年版」為藍本而編定。

(2) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Notes: (1) Figures for 2011 are compiled based on the new occupation classification adopted in the 2011 Population Census which is modeled on the ‘International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08)’.

(2) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

行業

6.7 在 2011 年，大多數內地來港定居未足 7 年人士都在「進出口、批發及零售業」（24.9%）和「住宿及膳食服務業」（24.3%）這兩個行業工作，後者的比例明顯較全港工作人口中的對應比例（8.5%）為高。其他僱用較多內地來港定居未足 7 年人士工作的行業包括有「地產、專業及商用服務業」（13.5%）和「建造業」（10.0%）等。另一方面，在「公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動」工作的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士（7.7%）相對較全港人口（15.6%）為低。（表 6.5）

Industry

6.7 The majority of the PMRs were working in the “Import/export, wholesale and retail trades” (24.9%) and “Accommodation and food services” (24.3%) in 2011. This proportion for the latter was significantly higher than that of the whole working population (8.5%). Other common sections employing the PMRs included “Real estate, professional and business services” (13.5%), and “Construction” (10.0%). On the contrary, there were relatively fewer PMRs working in the “Public administration, education, human health and social work activities” (7.7%) comparing to the whole population (15.6%) (Table 6.5)

表 6.5 2011 年按行業劃分的 15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士比例

Table 6.5 Proportion of working PMRs aged 15 and over by industry, 2011

行業 ⁽¹⁾ Industry ⁽¹⁾	2011	
	內地來港定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽²⁾
製造業 Manufacturing	3.2	4.3
建造業 Construction	10.0	8.4
進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	24.9	24.5
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	4.3	9.6
住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	24.3	8.5
資訊及通訊服務業 Information and communications	1.3	3.5
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	3.9	6.7
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	13.5	14.0
公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動 Public administration, education, human health and social work activities	7.7	15.6
雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	6.1	4.1
其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	0.7	0.8
合計 Overall	100.0	100.0

註釋：(1) 2011 年的統計數字是根據新行業分類編製。2011 年人口普查所採用的新行業分類系統基本上是以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」（等同於聯合國的「所有經濟活動的國際標準行業分類修訂本第 4 版」）為藍本而編定。

(2) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

(3) 「其他」包括「農業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力和燃氣供應及廢棄物管理」等行業，及報稱的行業不能分類或描述不足。

Notes: (1) Figures for 2011 are compiled based on the new industry classification adopted in the 2011 Population Census which is basically modeled on the ‘Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0’ (equivalent to the United Nations’ International Standard Classification of All Economic Activities, Rev. 4).

(2) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

(3) “Others” include “Agriculture and fishing”; “Mining and quarrying”; “Electricity and gas supply”; “Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities” and industrial activities inadequately described or unclassifiable.

每月主要職業收入

6.8 內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士的每月主要職業收入中位數向上調整，由 2001 年的 6,000 元升至 2011 年的 7,500 元。這 10 年間的名義升幅為 25%，較全港人口的 20% 為高。（表 6.6）

6.9 一般而言，內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士的每月主要職業收入低於全港工作人口。這可能是由於較高比例的內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士從事較低技能的工作，及他／她們缺少本地工作經驗所致。在 2011 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的每月收入中位數約只為全港工作人口的六成。（表 6.6）

Monthly income from main employment

6.8 The median monthly income from main employment of the working PMRs increased from \$6,000 in 2001 to \$7,500 in 2011. This aggregated an increase of 25% in nominal term over the ten-year period, slightly higher than that of 20% for the whole population. (Table 6.6)

6.9 Generally speaking, the monthly income from main employment of the working PMRs was lower than that of the whole population. This probably because of the larger proportion of PMRs taking up less skillful jobs and lacking of local working experience. In 2011, the median monthly income of PMRs was only about 60% of that for the whole working population. (Table 6.6)

表 6.6 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按每月主要職業收入劃分的 15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士⁽¹⁾ 比例

Table 6.6 Proportion of working PMRs⁽¹⁾ aged 15 and over by monthly income from main employment, 2001, 2006 and 2011

每月主要職業收入（港元） Monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	工作人口比例（百分比） Proportion of working population (%)					
	2001		2006		2011	
	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽²⁾	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽²⁾	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽²⁾
< 2,000	2.4	1.9	3.2	2.1	3.5	1.9
2,000 – < 4,000	11.3	4.0	11.5	4.7	9.4	3.4
4,000 – < 6,000	29.6	8.0	28.9	10.1	12.8	4.9
6,000 – < 8,000	27.9	13.0	26.9	14.6	26.9	11.1
8,000 – < 10,000	12.3	13.0	12.0	13.2	22.3	13.9
10,000 – < 15,000	10.8	24.4	9.4	22.0	14.5	23.0
15,000 – < 20,000	2.4	12.2	3.6	11.2	3.4	12.6
20,000 – < 30,000	1.6	11.9	2.4	10.7	2.9	13.0
≥ 30,000	1.7	11.7	2.1	11.5	4.4	16.4
合計 Overall	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	6,000	11,000	6,000	10,000	7,500	12,000

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。
(2) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Notes: (1) The figures exclude unpaid family workers.
(2) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

6.10 以在港居住年期分析，可發現內地來港定居未足 7 年人士在港居住年期較長，並不代表他們的每月收入中位數較高。在 2011 年，居港 5 年及以上但少於 7 年、3 年及以上但少於 5 年、1 年及以上但少於 3 年人士，每月主要職業收入中位數均為 7,500 元，比居港少於 1 年人士的 8,000 元為低。一個人的每月主要職業收入，受教育程度、職業、工作經驗及服務年資等多個因素影響。（表 6.7）

6.10 When analysed by duration of residence in Hong Kong, it was observed that PMRs having resided in Hong Kong for longer time did not imply a corresponding higher median monthly income. In 2011, the median monthly income from main employment of PMRs having resided in Hong Kong for 5 years and over but less than 7 years, those having resided for 3 years and over but less than 5 years, and those having resided for 1 year and but less than 3 years were all \$7,500, which were somehow lower than that for PMRs having resided for less than 1 year (\$8,000). The monthly income from main employment of a person is affected by many factors such as educational attainment, occupation, working experience and length of service. (Table 6.7)

表 6.7 2011 年按每月主要職業收入及在港居住年期劃分的 15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士⁽¹⁾ 比例

Table 6.7 Proportion of working PMRs⁽¹⁾ aged 15 and over by monthly income from main employment and duration of residence in Hong Kong, 2011

內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士比例（百分比） Proportion of working PMRs (%)					
每月主要職業收入（港元） Monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	在港居住年期（年） Duration of residence in Hong Kong (Year)				合計 Overall
	< 1	1 – < 3	3 – < 5	5 – < 7	
< 2,000	3.4	2.4	3.7	4.1	3.5
2,000 – < 4,000	10.8	8.6	10.5	8.9	9.4
4,000 – < 6,000	12.6	13.9	11.0	13.3	12.8
6,000 – < 8,000	22.5	27.0	28.4	26.6	26.9
8,000 – < 10,000	20.9	21.0	22.2	23.2	22.3
10,000 – < 15,000	13.2	12.9	15.8	14.9	14.5
15,000 – < 20,000	4.0	5.1	2.6	2.8	3.4
20,000 – < 30,000	3.0	3.2	2.4	3.0	2.9
≥ 30,000	9.7	6.0	3.5	3.3	4.4
合計 Overall	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	8,000	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500

註釋：（1）這些數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Note: (1) The figures exclude unpaid family workers.

7. 居住情況及住戶特徵

7. Living Arrangements and Household Characteristics

住戶特徵

Household characteristics

住戶人數

Household size

7.1 2011 年共有 115 323 個住戶有至少一位成員為內地來港定居未足 7 年人士，這些住戶佔全港住戶的 4.9%，2001 年及 2006 年的相應百分比分別是 7.1% 及 6.7%。（表 7.1）

7.1 There were 115 323 households with at least one household member being persons from the mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years (PMRs) in 2011. These households represented 4.9% of all domestic households in Hong Kong. The corresponding percentages in 2001 and 2006 were 7.1% and 6.7% respectively. (Table 7.1)

7.2 有成員為內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的住戶比香港的家庭住戶有較多成員。在 115 323 個有至少一位成員為內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的住戶當中，59.0% 為三至四位成員的住戶，19.0% 則為五位或以上成員的住戶。全港整體住戶的相應比例分別是 45.5% 及 12.2%。（表 7.1）

7.2 Households with PMRs tended to be larger in size. Of the 115 323 households with PMRs, 59.0% consisted of 3 to 4 household members and 19.0% with 5 or more household members. The corresponding proportions for all households in Hong Kong were 45.5% and 12.2% respectively. (Table 7.1)

7.3 因此，有成員為內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的住戶的平均住戶人數在過去 10 年均較整體住戶為高。這是由於很多內地來港定居未足 7 年人士來港與親屬團聚，故此他／她們有較大機會與其家庭成員一起居住。（表 7.1）

7.3 As such, the average household size for households with PMR members was higher than that for all households throughout the past 10 years. This is because many PMRs came to Hong Kong to join their next of kin and hence, were more likely to live with their family members. (Table 7.1)

表 7.1 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按住戶人數劃分的有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士居住的家庭住戶數目

Table 7.1 Domestic households with PMRs by household size, 2001, 2006 and 2011

住戶人數 Household size	有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士居住的家庭住戶 Domestic households with PMRs						全港家庭住戶 Domestic households in the whole territory					
	2001		2006		2011		2001		2006		2011	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
1	5 453	3.7	6 722	4.5	5 365	4.7	321 565	15.7	367 653	16.5	404 088	17.1
2	21 683	14.9	22 214	14.9	20 008	17.3	447 690	21.8	535 846	24.1	597 697	25.2
3	34 535	23.7	41 702	28.1	36 030	31.2	438 216	21.3	517 108	23.2	575 316	24.3
4	42 258	29.0	45 515	30.6	31 953	27.7	481 183	23.4	504 895	22.7	501 845	21.2
5	24 109	16.5	20 489	13.8	13 640	11.8	245 194	11.9	213 896	9.6	212 527	9.0
6+	17 664	12.1	11 975	8.1	8 327	7.2	119 564	5.8	87 148	3.9	77 323	3.3
總計 Total	145 702	100.0 (7.1)	148 617	100.0 (6.7)	115 323	100.0 (4.9)	2 053 412	100.0	2 226 546	100.0	2 368 796	100.0
家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size	3.8		3.6		3.5		3.1		3.0		2.9	

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士居住的家庭住戶在全港家庭住戶中所佔的百分比。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentage shares of domestic households with PMRs in respect of domestic households in the whole territory.

住戶結構

7.4 有成員為內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的核心家庭住戶所佔比例，由 2001 年的 67.1% 上升至 2006 年的 70.9%，然後下跌至 2011 年的 68.6%。這是由於父或母及未婚子女組成的住戶所佔的比例上升有關。他們在親屬關係住戶佔有內地來港定居未足 7 年的住戶比例（25.6%）較全港住戶的數字（14.5%）為高。另一方面，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的單人住戶的比例佔 4.7%，遠低於全港住戶的 17.1%。（表 7.2）

Household composition

7.4 The proportion of nuclear family households with members being PMRs increased from 67.1% in 2001 to 70.9% in 2006, and then decreased to 68.6% in 2011. This was attributable to the increase in the population of households composed of lone parent and unmarried children. In addition, the proportion of relative households among those with PMRs (25.6%) was much higher than that for all domestic households in Hong Kong (14.5%) in 2011. On the other hand, the proportion of one-person PMR households (4.7%) was far lower than that for all households in Hong Kong (17.1%). (Table 7.2)

表 7.2 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按住戶結構劃分的有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士居住的家庭住戶比例

Table 7.2 Proportion of domestic households with PMRs by household composition, 2001, 2006 and 2011

住戶結構 Household composition	2001 ⁽¹⁾		2006 ⁽¹⁾		2011	
	有內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士居住 的家庭住戶 Domestic households with PMRs	全港 家庭住戶 Domestic households in whole territory	有內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士居住 的家庭住戶 Domestic households with PMRs	全港 家庭住戶 Domestic households in whole territory	有內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士居住 的家庭住戶 Domestic households with PMRs	全港 家庭住戶 Domestic households in whole territory
核心家庭住戶 Nuclear family households						
由夫婦所組成 Composed of couple	8.8	13.2	7.9	14.1	8.7	15.0
由夫婦及未婚子女所組成 Composed of couple and unmarried children	49.8	43.1	53.1	41.3	48.9	39.4
由父或母親及未婚子女所組成 Composed of lone parent and unmarried children	8.5	9.9	9.8	11.5	11.1	11.9
合計 Overall	67.1	66.2	70.9	66.9	68.6	66.3
親屬關係住戶 Relative households						
由夫婦及其中至少一個父或母親所組成 Composed of couple and at least one of their parents	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.1	1.1
由夫婦、其中至少一個父或母親及 其未婚子女所組成 Composed of couple, at least one of their parents and their unmarried children	8.1	4.6	8.9	4.0	10.0	3.7
由其他親屬關係組合所組成 Composed of other relationship combinations	19.6	10.8	13.5	9.3	13.5	9.6
合計 Overall	28.7	16.5	23.7	14.3	25.6	14.5
其他住戶 Other households						
單人住戶 One-person households	3.7	15.6	4.5	16.5	4.7	17.1
非親屬關係住戶 Non-relative households	0.4	1.7	0.9	2.2	1.1	2.1
合計 Overall	4.2	17.3	5.5	18.7	5.8	19.2
合計 Overall	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：(1) 2001 年及 2006 年的數字已根據 2011 年人口普查所採用的住戶結構分類重新編製。

Note: (1) Figures for 2001 and 2006 have been re-compiled based on the classification of household composition adopted in the 2011 Population Census.

住戶收入

7.5 有成員為內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的住戶，其家庭住戶每月收入中位數在過去 10 年有所上升，由 2001 年的 12,050 元增至 2011 年的 14,070 元，增幅達 16.8%。這較全港住戶的增幅 (9.6%) 為高。（圖 7.1）

7.6 在 2011 年，有成員為內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的住戶，其家庭住戶每月收入中位數是 14,070 元，只為全港住戶的 20,500 元的 68.6%。雖然這些住戶的人數較多，他們的家庭住戶每月收入中位數較低可能是由於內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的每月主要職業收入較低（詳情請參閱第 6 章）及這些住戶內的工作成員數目較少有關。（圖 7.1）

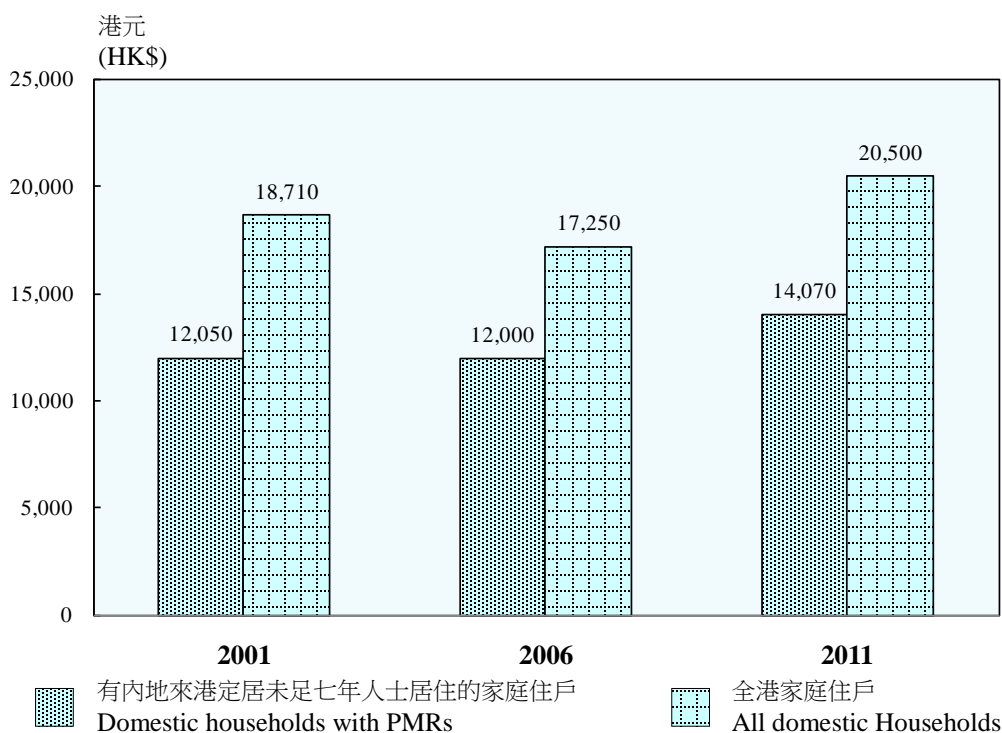
Household income

7.5 Increases were observed in the monthly domestic household income of households with PMRs in the past 10 years. The median monthly domestic household income increased by 16.8% from \$12,050 in 2001 to \$14,070 in 2011. This rate of increase was higher than that for all domestic households (9.6%). (Chart 7.1)

7.6 The median monthly domestic household income of households with PMRs in 2011 was \$14,070, 68.6% of the median (\$20,500) for all households. The comparatively low median domestic household income of households with PMRs, despite its larger household size, was probably due to the lower income from main employment of PMRs (please refer to Chapter 6 for more details) and the fewer number of working members in these households. (Chart 7.1)

圖 7.1 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年的有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士居住的家庭住戶及全港家庭住戶的家庭住戶每月收入中位數

Chart 7.1 Median monthly domestic household income of domestic households with PMRs and all domestic households, 2001, 2006 and 2011



有成員為內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的住戶類型

7.7 在 2011 年有成員為內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的住戶中，絕大部分（或 90.5%）是內地來港定居未足 7 年人士與非內地來港定居未足 7 年人士同住的。其餘 9.5% 的住戶為全部成員皆為內地來港定居未足 7 年人士。這兩組住戶的特徵有很大差異。（圖 7.2）

7.8 成員包括內地來港定居未足 7 年人士與非內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的住戶的人數較多，平均每戶人數為 3.7 人，而全港住戶的數字是 2.9 人。這類型住戶中，15 歲以下的兒童、25 至 34 歲及 35 至 44 歲的女性各佔內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的 21.3%、20.4% 及 22.8%。這主要是由於他／她們來港作家庭團聚。相反地，全部成員皆為內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的住戶，其平均住戶人數是 1.8 人，較全港家庭住戶的數字低四成。在這些住戶中，年輕內地來港定居未足 7 年人士和 25 歲及以上年齡組別的內地來港定居未足 7 年男性的比例分別是 23.4% 及 22.3%，高於那些成員包括內地來港定居未足 7 年人士與非內地來港定居未足 7 年人士同住的住戶。（圖 7.2）

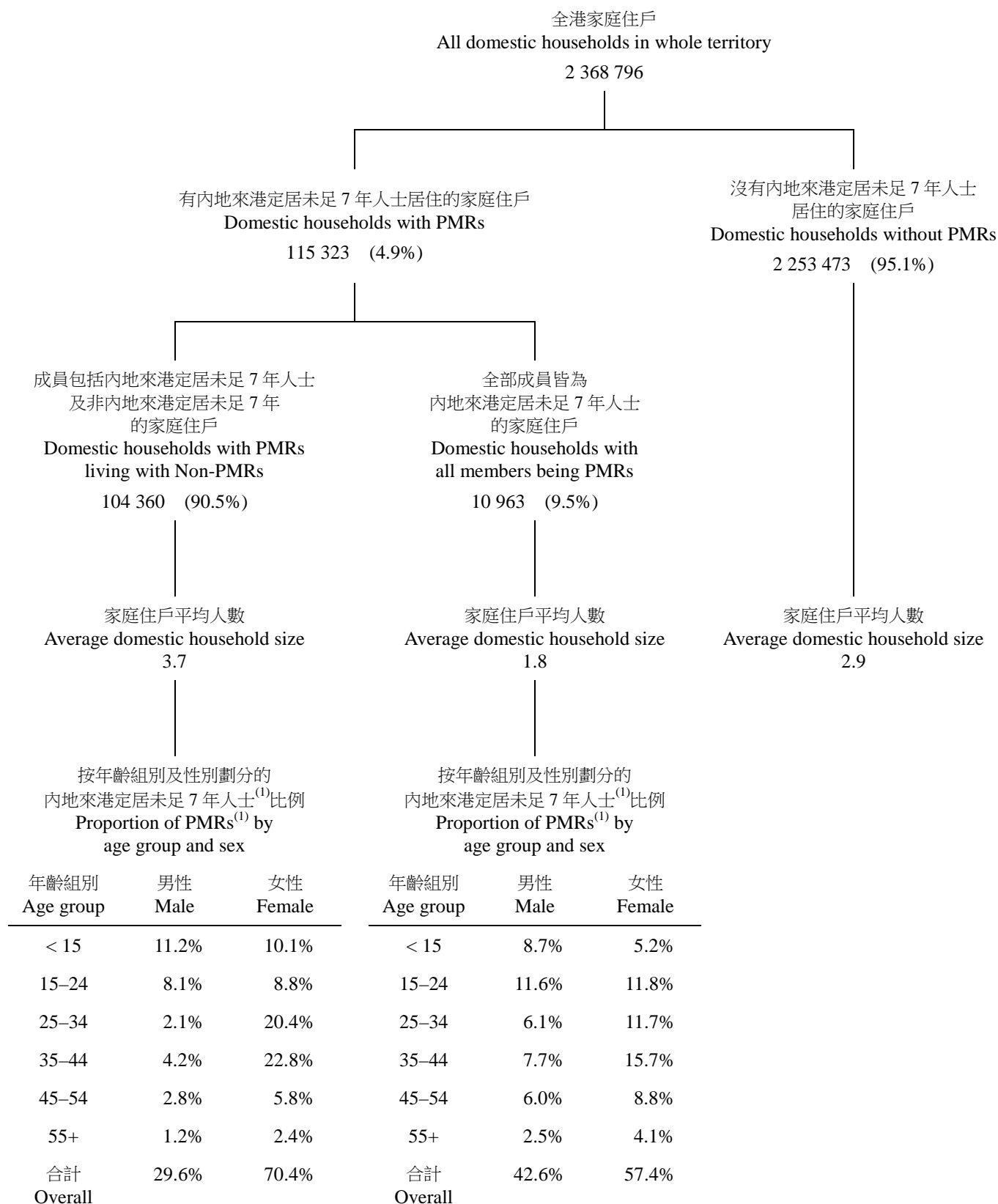
Type of household with PMRs

7.7 Among the domestic households with PMRs in 2011, a vast majority (90.5%) of them had PMRs living together with non-PMRs. For the remaining 9.5% of households, all members were PMRs. These 2 groups bear distinctly different characteristics. (Chart 7.2)

7.8 Households comprising both PMRs and non-PMRs members were of larger size, with an average of 3.7 members as compared to the 2.9 for all households. The proportions of young PMRs aged under 15 and female PMRs aged 25-34 and 35-44 in this group of households were 21.3%, 20.4% and 22.8% respectively. This is attributed to the fact that they came to Hong Kong for family reunion. On the contrary, the average household size for domestic households with all members being PMRs was only 1.8 persons, lower than that of all households by about 40%. The proportions of young PMRs and male PMRs aged 25 and above in these households were 23.4% and 22.3%, higher than that in households with both PMRs and non-PMRs. (Chart 7.2)

圖 7.2 2011 年有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士居住的家庭住戶特徵

Chart 7.2 Characteristics of domestic households with PMRs, 2011



註釋：(1) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Note: (1) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

居住情況

7.9 一個人的居住情況很自然地在各年齡組別有所不同，反映不同的生命階段。這裏分別分析 18 歲以下的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士和 18 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的居住情況，以便能作出較深入的了解。

7.10 在 2011 年，大部分（或 73.5%）18 歲以下的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士是與父及母同住，另外 22.7% 只與父或母同住，較整體 18 歲以下人口的比例 14.7% 為高。這個現象與一些互扣的家庭和社會因素有關。例如，部分內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的父母可能在香港以外地方（如內地或其他地方）工作，有些則仍居於內地等候來港定居，或有些已離婚、分居或喪偶。（表 7.3）

7.11 在 2011 年，18 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年男性的居住情況分布與女性的有所差異。約 33% 的 18 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年男性只與父母同住，包括 23.3% 與父及母同住，和 9.3% 與父或母同住。這兩個比例都較全港 18 歲及以上人口的 17.9% 及 7.6% 為高。另一方面，內地來港定居未足 7 年女性大部分與配偶及／或子女同住，佔 82.1%，這與大量內地來港定居未足 7 年的成年女性來港與其配偶團聚有莫大關係。（表 7.3）

Living arrangements

7.9 It is natural that the living arrangements of a person varies among persons of different age groups, reflecting the different life stages. To facilitate better understanding, separate analyses are conducted on the living arrangements of PMRs aged under 18 and PMR aged 18 and over.

7.10 In 2011, the great majority (or 73.5%) of PMRs aged under 18 were living with both parents. This is followed by another 22.7% living with either their father or mother only, while noting that this proportion was higher than the 14.7% for all persons aged under 18. Such phenomenon is attributable to a number of interlocking family and social factors. For example, some parents of the PMRs might be working in places outside Hong Kong (e.g. the mainland or countries elsewhere), some were still living in the mainland and awaiting settlement in Hong Kong, or some were divorced, separated or widowed. (Table 7.3)

7.11 For PMRs aged 18 and over in 2011, the distributions of living arrangements were rather different between males and females. About 33% of the male PMRs aged 18 and over were living with their parent(s) only, including 23.3% living with both parents and 9.3% with either father or mother. Both proportions were higher than that for the whole population aged 18 and over, being 17.9% and 7.6% respectively. On the other hand, an overwhelming proportion of the female PMRs were living with spouses and/or children (82.1%). This might be attributable to the fact that many adult female PMRs came to Hong Kong for reunion with their spouses. (Table 7.3)

表 7.3 2011 年按性別、居住情況及年齡組別劃分的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例

Table 7.3 Proportion of PMRs by sex, living arrangements and age group, 2011

		18 歲以下 Aged under 18		18 歲及以上 Aged 18 and over		合計 Overall	
性別 Sex	居住情況 Living arrangements	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
男性 Male							
	獨居 Living alone	0.6	0.4	9.3	8.7	5.5	7.3
	只與父母同住 Living with parent(s) only						
	父及母 Both parents	71.4	82.0	23.3	17.9	44.3	28.6
	父或母 Either father or mother	25.2	14.8	9.3	7.6	16.2	8.8
	與配偶及／或子女同住 Living with spouses and/or child(ren)						
	並與父母同住 And with parent(s)	-	0.0	3.8	4.8	2.1	4.0
	並不與父母同住 And not with parent(s)	-	-	46.5	56.2	26.2	46.7
	其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	2.9	2.8	7.9	4.8	5.7	4.5
	合計 Overall	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
女性 Female							
	獨居 Living alone	0.4	0.3	5.0	8.5	4.2	7.3
	只與父母同住 Living with parent(s) only						
	父及母 Both parents	75.9	82.3	7.0	14.8	19.6	24.7
	父或母 Either father or mother	19.9	14.6	2.5	6.1	5.6	7.4
	與配偶及／或子女同住 Living with spouses and/or child(ren)						
	並與父母同住 And with parent(s)	-	0.0	1.0	1.6	0.8	1.4
	並不與父母同住 And not with parent(s)	-	0.0	81.1	63.6	66.4	54.2
	其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	3.8	2.8	3.4	5.3	3.5	4.9
	合計 Overall	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
合計 Both sexes							
	獨居 Living alone	0.5	0.4	6.0	8.6	4.6	7.3
	只與父母同住 Living with parent(s) only						
	父及母 Both parents	73.5	82.1	10.9	16.3	27.3	26.6
	父或母 Either father or mother	22.7	14.7	4.1	6.8	9.0	8.1
	與配偶及／或子女同住 Living with spouses and/or child(ren)						
	並與父母同住 And with parent(s)	-	0.0	1.7	3.2	1.2	2.7
	並不與父母同住 And not with parent(s)	-	0.0	72.8	60.0	53.7	50.6
	其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	3.3	2.8	4.5	5.1	4.2	4.7
	合計 Overall	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。
 (2) 數字不包括父母、配偶或子女為外籍家庭傭工的人士。
 (3) 這些數字包括與父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住。

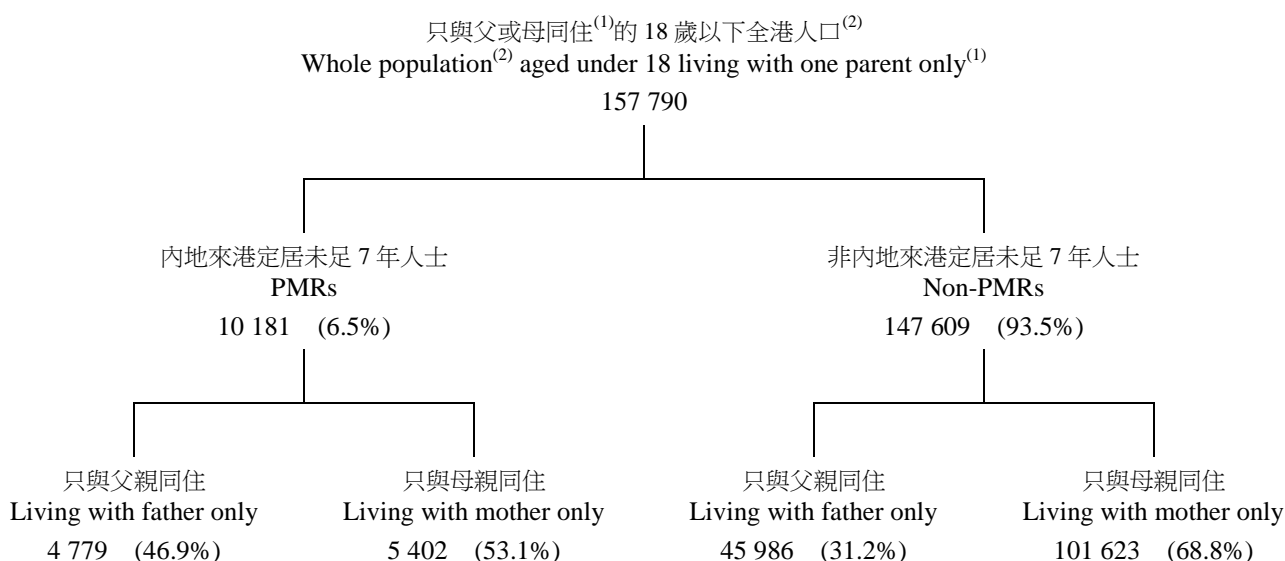
Notes: (1) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.
 (2) Figures exclude persons whose parent(s), spouse or child(ren) are foreign domestic helpers.
 (3) The figures include living with person(s) other than parent(s), spouse and child(ren).

7.12 在 2011 年，全港 157 790 名 18 歲以下只與父或母同住的人士中，10 181 名或 6.5% 為內地來港定居未足 7 年人士。在這 10 181 名人士中，與父親同住的比例達 46.9%。情況與 147 609 名只與父或母同住的 18 歲以下非內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的不同，只有 31.2% 與父親同住。這顯示一些內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的母親可能仍在內地居住等候來港。（圖 7.3）

7.12 Among the 157 790 persons aged under 18 living with either their father or mother only in 2011, 10 181 or 6.5% of them were PMRs. It is interesting to note that a substantive proportion (46.9%) of these 10 181 PMRs were living with their fathers. The observation was quite different from that of the 147 609 non-PMRs aged under 18 living with one parent only, of whom only 31.2% of them lived with their fathers. It indicates that some of these PMRs' mothers might still be residing in the mainland waiting to come to Hong Kong. (Chart 7.3)

圖 7.3 2011 年按與父或母同住劃分的只與父或母同住⁽¹⁾的 18 歲以下內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目

Chart 7.3 PMRs aged under 18 living with one parent only⁽¹⁾ by whether living with father or mother, 2011



註釋：(1) 這些數字包括與父或母及其他人同住的人士。

(2) 數字不包括父或母為外籍家庭傭工的人士。

Notes: (1) The figures include persons living with either father or mother together with other person(s).

(2) Figures exclude persons whose father or mother are foreign domestic helpers.

房屋類型

7.13 內地來港定居未足 7 年人士居住的房屋類型在過去 10 年沒有顯著變動。在 2001 年，45.3% 的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士居於公營租住房屋，接着是 43.7% 住在私人永久性房屋。這情況與 2011 年相似，在 2011 年，45.1% 的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士居於公營租住房屋，而 43.9% 居於私人永久性房屋。（表 7.4）

7.14 以房屋分布而言，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的分布與全港的有相當差異。2011 年居於公營租住房屋的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例遠高於全港人口（45.1% 相對 30.5%）。相反地，住在私人永久性房屋的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士為 43.9%，低於全港人口的 50.2%。居於臨時房屋的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例很少（2.2%），全港人口的相應數字是 0.7%。（表 7.4）

7.15 由於住在公營租住房屋的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士較多，約四分之三的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士是租戶（包括全租、合租、二房東及三房客）是很容易理解的，而全港人口的數字為 43.3%。值得注意的是有 2.1% 的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士在 2011 年是合租／二房東／三房客。全港人口的相應數字是 0.3%。（圖 7.4）

Type of housing

7.13 There were no significant changes in the type of housing for PMRs in the past 10 years. In 2001, 45.3% of the PMRs were living in public rental housing, followed by 43.7% in private permanent housing. The pattern was similar in 2011. The proportion of PMRs in public rental housing was 45.1% in 2011, whilst the proportion in private permanent housing was 43.9%. (Table 7.4)

7.14 The housing distribution of PMRs was quite different from that for the whole population. In 2011, there was a much higher proportion of PMRs living in public rental housing than the whole population (45.1% versus 30.5%). On the opposite, the proportion of PMRs in private permanent housing was 43.9%, lower than the 50.2% for the whole population. There was also a small proportion (2.2%) of the PMRs living in temporary housing, as compared to the 0.7% for the whole population. (Table 7.4)

7.15 As more PMRs resided in public rental housing, it is natural to see that about three quarters of the PMRs in 2011 were living as a tenant (including sole-tenant, co-tenant, main tenant and sub-tenant) as compared to the 43.3% for the whole population. In particular, there was 2.1% of PMRs being co-tenant/main-tenant/sub-tenant. The corresponding proportion for the whole population was 0.3%. (Chart 7.4)

表 7.4 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按房屋類型劃分的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目
Table 7.4 PMRs by type of housing, 2001, 2006 and 2011

房屋類型 Type of housing	內地來港定居未足 7 年人士 ⁽¹⁾ PMRs ⁽¹⁾			全港人口 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
	數目 (百分比 ⁽³⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽³⁾)					
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	120 712 (45.3)	113 671 (52.4)	77 220 (45.1)	2 155 824 (33.0)	2 123 995 (31.8)	2 081 465 (30.5)
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidized home ownership housing	17 262 (6.5)	16 224 (7.5)	12 097 (7.1)	1 124 565 (17.2)	1 201 503 (18.0)	1 180 820 (17.3)
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	116 550 (43.7)	80 952 (37.3)	75 211 (43.9)	3 083 620 (47.2)	3 222 579 (48.3)	3 423 024 (50.2)
非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	1 171 (0.4)	2 688 (1.2)	3 082 (1.8)	85 440 (1.3)	81 113 (1.2)	85 145 (1.2)
臨時房屋 ⁽⁴⁾ Temporary housing ⁽⁴⁾	10 882 (4.1)	3 568 (1.6)	3 712 (2.2)	77 625 (1.2)	48 007 (0.7)	46 838 (0.7)
總計 Total	266 577 (100.0)	217 103 (100.0)	171 322 (100.0)	6 527 074 (100.0)	6 677 197 (100.0)	6 817 292 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 這些數字包括非居住於家庭住戶的人士，例如居住於院舍的人士。當中，大部分是居住在非住宅用房屋內。

(2) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

(3) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

(4) 這些數字包括現居於船艇上的人士。

Notes: (1) The figures include persons not living in domestic households (e.g. those living in institutions). Most of them are living in non-domestic housing.

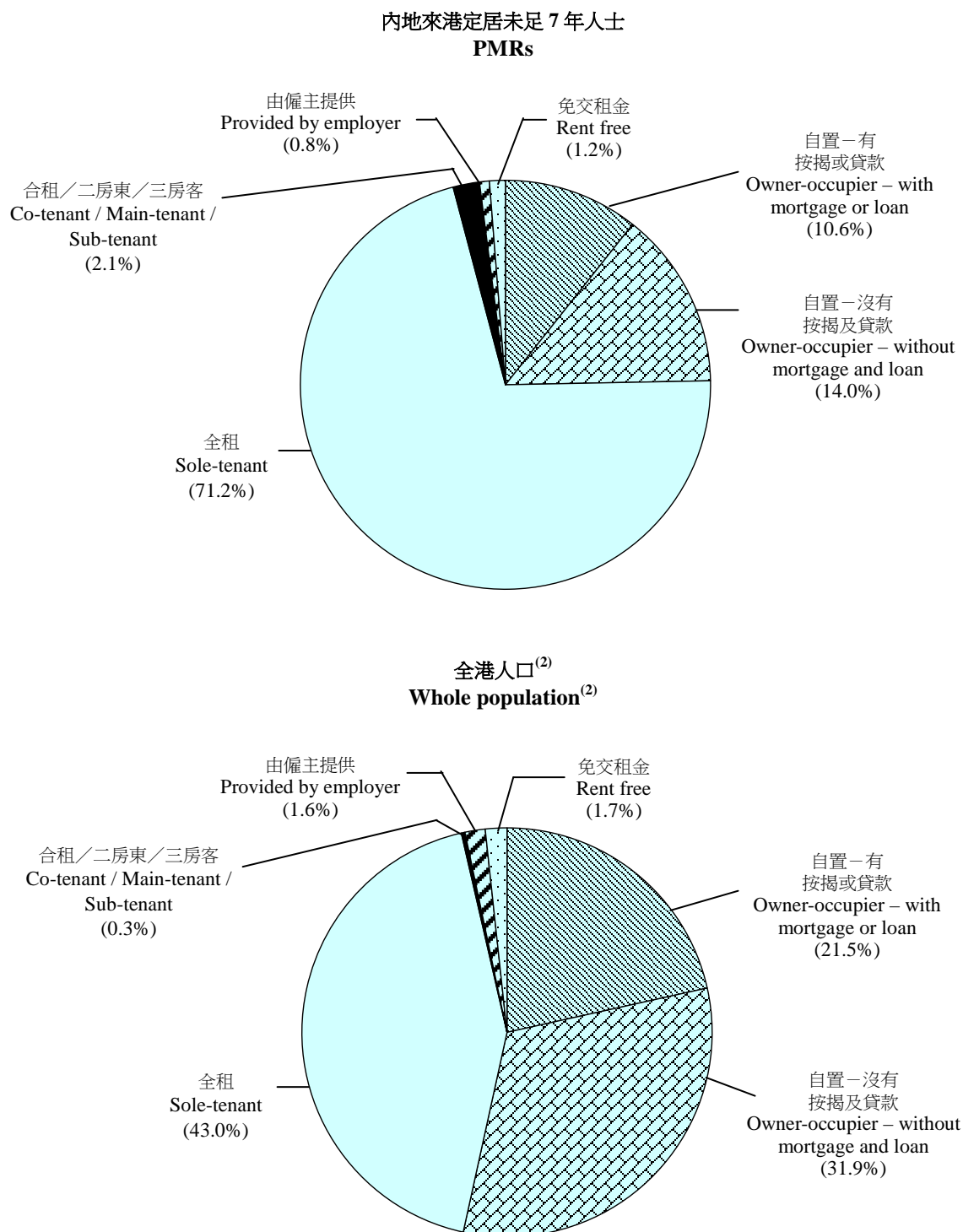
(2) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

(3) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

(4) The figures include persons currently living on board vessels.

圖 7.4 2011 年按居所租住權劃分的居於家庭住戶⁽¹⁾的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士及全港人口⁽²⁾的百分比分布

Chart 7.4 Percentage distribution of PMRs and the whole population⁽²⁾ living in domestic households⁽¹⁾ by tenure of accommodation, 2011



註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括現居於船艇的家庭住戶。
(2) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Notes: (1) The figures exclude domestic households currently living on board vessels.
(2) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

8. 地區特徵

8. Characteristics of the Districts

居住地區

8.1 在過去 10 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的居住地區分布沒有很大改變。居住在香港島的比例由 2001 年的 13.8% 下降至 2011 年的 11.5%，居住在九龍的由 2001 年的 41.9% 輕微上升至 2011 年的 42.0%，而居住在新界的則由 2001 年的 44.2% 上升至 2011 年的 46.5%。居於香港島、九龍及新界的 2011 年全港人口比例分別為 17.5%，29.9% 及 52.5%。（表 8.1）

8.2 在 18 個區議會分區當中，觀塘區有最多的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士居住（13.6%），其次是深水埗區（11.1%）、元朗區（7.9%）及葵青區（7.3%）。而在全港人口中，最多居民居住的是觀塘區及沙田區（同為 8.9%），其次為元朗區（8.3%）。（表 8.1）

8.3 按 2011 年每一居住地區內的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士佔該地區人口的百分比來分析，可發現九龍的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士佔九龍區人口的 3.5%，較香港島的 1.7% 及新界的 2.2% 為高。由於九龍的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的比例較高，九龍的 5 個區議會分區（即油尖旺區、深水埗區、九龍城區、黃大仙區及觀塘區）在區內錄得較高的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例實不足為奇，有關比例為 2.4% 至 5.1%，而全港的比例是 2.5%。（圖 8.1）

District of residence

8.1 There was no significant change in the district of residence of the PMRs during the last 10 years. The proportion of PMRs living on Hong Kong Island declined from 13.8% in 2001 to 11.5% in 2011 and those living in Kowloon increased slightly from 41.9% in 2001 to 42.0% in 2011, whereas those living in the New Territories increased from 44.2% in 2001 to 46.5% in 2011. For the whole population, the proportions living on Hong Kong Island, in Kowloon and in the New Territories in 2011 were 17.5%, 29.9% and 52.5% respectively. (Table 8.1)

8.2 Among the 18 District Council districts, a relatively larger proportion of PMRs lived in Kwun Tong (13.6%) in 2011, followed by Sham Shui Po (11.1%), Yuen Long (7.9%) and Kwai Tsing (7.3%). As for the whole population, the districts with the largest population were Kwun Tong and Sha Tin (both were 8.9%), followed by Yuen Long (8.3%). (Table 8.1)

8.3 When analysed by the percentage share of PMRs to the population in each district of residence in 2011, PMRs constituted 3.5% of the population in Kowloon. This proportion was higher than that on Hong Kong Island (1.7%) and that in the New Territories (2.2%). Noting that a higher proportion of PMRs resided in Kowloon, it is not surprising to see that the 5 District Council districts (viz. Yau Tsim Mong, Sham Shui Po, Kowloon City, Wong Tai Sin and Kwun Tong) all recorded a higher proportion of PMRs therein, ranging from 2.4% to 5.1% as compared to the 2.5% for the whole territory. (Chart 8.1).

表 8.1 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按區議會分區劃分的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目
Table 8.1 PMRs by District Council district, 2001, 2006 and 2011

區議會分區 District Council district	2001		2006		2011	
	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾
	數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽²⁾)					
香港島 Hong Kong Island						
中西區 Central and Western	8 132 (3.1)	245 493 (3.8)	5 899 (2.7)	234 170 (3.5)	5 118 (3.0)	232 954 (3.4)
灣仔 Wan Chai	4 398 (1.6)	152 855 (2.3)	2 989 (1.4)	142 504 (2.1)	2 379 (1.4)	138 225 (2.0)
東區 Eastern	18 407 (6.9)	594 130 (9.1)	10 503 (4.8)	565 739 (8.5)	8 224 (4.8)	560 458 (8.2)
南區 Southern	5 874 (2.2)	277 215 (4.2)	5 270 (2.4)	262 097 (3.9)	4 001 (2.3)	261 901 (3.8)
小計 Sub-total	36 811 (13.8)	1 269 693 (19.5)	24 661 (11.4)	1 204 510 (18.0)	19 722 (11.5)	1 193 538 (17.5)
九龍 Kowloon						
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	22 307 (8.4)	275 758 (4.2)	12 685 (5.8)	272 175 (4.1)	9 780 (5.7)	294 906 (4.3)
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	25 814 (9.7)	346 348 (5.3)	20 787 (9.6)	357 544 (5.4)	18 939 (11.1)	369 322 (5.4)
九龍城 Kowloon City	18 378 (6.9)	364 804 (5.6)	10 031 (4.6)	345 916 (5.2)	8 604 (5.0)	356 410 (5.2)
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	18 420 (6.9)	439 772 (6.7)	12 370 (5.7)	417 826 (6.3)	11 358 (6.6)	412 002 (6.0)
觀塘 Kwun Tong	26 870 (10.1)	553 676 (8.5)	25 988 (12.0)	577 961 (8.7)	23 327 (13.6)	609 093 (8.9)
小計 Sub-total	111 789 (41.9)	1 980 358 (30.3)	81 861 (37.7)	1 971 422 (29.5)	72 008 (42.0)	2 041 733 (29.9)
新界 New Territories						
葵青 Kwai Tsing	21 337 (8.0)	471 030 (7.2)	20 744 (9.6)	516 369 (7.7)	12 509 (7.3)	501 355 (7.4)
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	11 872 (4.5)	267 442 (4.1)	7 637 (3.5)	280 482 (4.2)	7 611 (4.4)	292 683 (4.3)
屯門 Tuen Mun	14 506 (5.4)	482 050 (7.4)	14 788 (6.8)	495 552 (7.4)	10 149 (5.9)	478 133 (7.0)
元朗 Yuen Long	18 401 (6.9)	439 172 (6.7)	22 709 (10.5)	524 235 (7.9)	13 489 (7.9)	562 499 (8.3)
北區 North	13 954 (5.2)	293 801 (4.5)	9 447 (4.4)	276 023 (4.1)	10 389 (6.1)	297 486 (4.4)
大埔 Tai Po	8 407 (3.2)	302 918 (4.6)	5 468 (2.5)	285 602 (4.3)	4 310 (2.5)	285 968 (4.2)
沙田 Sha Tin	16 814 (6.3)	612 459 (9.4)	12 599 (5.8)	591 794 (8.9)	12 273 (7.2)	608 581 (8.9)
西貢 Sai Kung	10 973 (4.1)	318 102 (4.9)	10 227 (4.7)	394 021 (5.9)	6 147 (3.6)	418 000 (6.1)
離島 Islands	1 666 (0.6)	84 177 (1.3)	6 929 (3.2)	134 223 (2.0)	2 707 (1.6)	136 186 (2.0)
小計 Sub-total	117 930 (44.2)	3 271 151 (50.1)	110 548 (50.9)	3 498 301 (52.4)	79 584 (46.5)	3 580 891 (52.5)
陸上總計 Land Total	266 530 (100.0)	6 521 202 (99.9)	217 070 (100.0)	6 674 233 (100.0)	171 314 (100.0)	6 816 162 (100.0)
加：水上人口 plus: Marine	47 (0.0)	5 872 (0.1)	33 (0.0)	2 964 (0.0)	8 (0.0)	1 130 (0.0)
全港 Whole territory	266 577 (100.0)	6 527 074 (100.0)	217 103 (100.0)	6 677 197 (100.0)	171 322 (100.0)	6 817 292 (100.0)

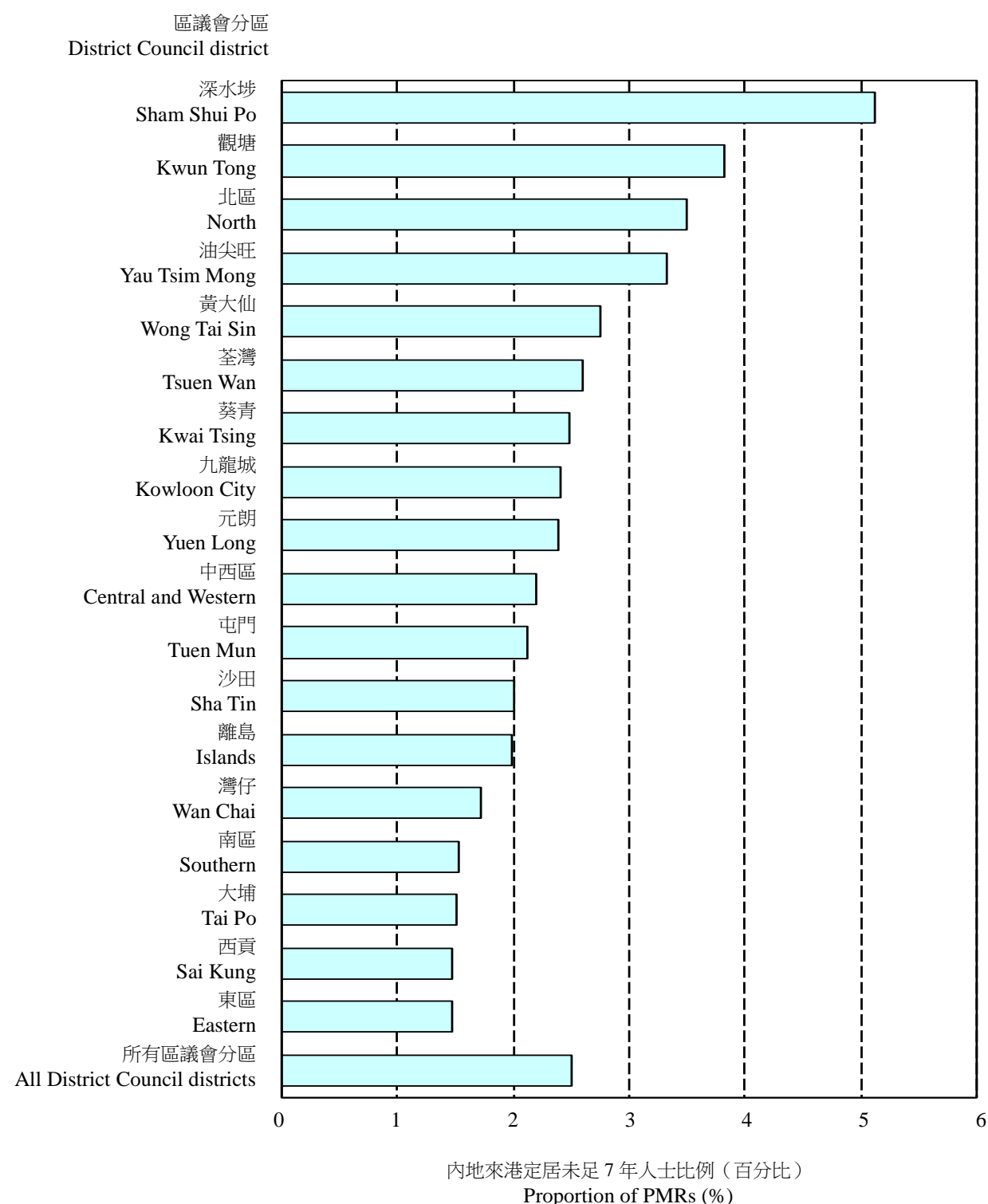
註釋：(1) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Notes: (1) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

(2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

圖 8.1 2011 年按區議會分區劃分的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例
Chart 8.1 Proportion of PMRs by District Council district, 2011



註釋：(1) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工及所有現居於船艇上的人士。

Note: (1) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers and all persons currently living on board vessels.

中文詞彙釋義

Definition of Terms in Chinese

中文詞彙釋義（按筆畫數目排列）

Definition of Terms in Chinese (in order of number of strokes)

方括號內的數字為英文詞彙釋義內的相對編號

Number in square brackets indicates the corresponding reference number for definition of terms in English

- (1) 工作人口 (**Working population**)：請參看第 (30) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [31]
- (2) 內地來港定居未足 7 年人士 (**Persons from the mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years**)：指 (i) 出生地點為中國內地，而 (ii) 國籍是「中國（永久居留地是香港）」；並 (iii) 居港少於 7 年的人士。 [27]
- (3) 平均每年增長率 (**Average annual growth rate**)：在計算一段時期的人口增長時，平均每年增長率是採用以下公式計算： [3]

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = (1 + r)^n$$

P_1 = 在某段時期開始時的人口
 P_2 = 在某段時期結束時的人口
 r = 每年平均增長率
 n = 該段時期的年數

- (4) 在港居住年期 (**Duration of residence in Hong Kong**)：計算受訪者在港居住的總年數（以整年計），離港超過 6 個月或以上的期間不計算在內。 [7]
- (5) 年齡 (**Age**)：指一個人出生後所度過完整年數。答案由出生年月推算得出。 [2]
- (6) 年齡中位數 (**Median age**)：顯示人口平均年齡的一種指標，人口總數百分之五十在這年齡之上，而其餘的百分之五十在這年齡之下。 [18]
- (7) 行業 (**Industry**)：在普查參考時刻前的 7 天內，受訪者的工作機構主要生產的貨品或提供的服務類別。行業簡介及包括的範圍如下： [14]

新行業分類（以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」為藍本而編定）

製造業 (Manufacturing)：本行業包括以物理或化學方法，將材料、物質或組件轉變成新產品。產品的大幅改動、革新和重造一般也視同製造業。本行業還包括工商業用機械及設備的專門維修及保養。本行業的例子有食品製造業、成衣製造業、印刷業、電子產品製造業、機械及設備的維修及安裝等。

建造業 (Construction)：本行業包括樓房及土木工程的一般建造及專門建造活動，凡新造工程、修繕、增建及改建、在工地架起預製樓宇結構及臨時性建造工程均屬於本行業主類。本行業的例子有樓宇建造、土木工程、建築物設備安裝及保養活動、樓房裝飾、修葺及保養等。

進出口、批發及零售業 (Import/export, wholesale and retail trades)：本行業包括各類貨品的批發及零售（即不經改造過程的銷售）及銷售商品時所附帶的服務。批發及零售乃商品經銷的最後程序。本行業的例子有進出口貿易業、批發及零售業、小販等。

運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 (Transportation, storage, postal and courier services)：本行業包括通過鐵路、公路、水上及空中運輸工具提供定期或不定期的客貨運輸，以及其輔助活動，如機場、碼頭、停車場、貨物處理、倉庫、郵政及速遞等，亦包括觀光旅運和附有或不附駕駛員或操作員的運輸設備租賃。本行業的例子有陸路運輸業、水上運輸業、空運業、貨倉及

運輸輔助服務業、郵政及快遞活動等。

住宿及膳食服務業 (Accommodation and food services) : 本行業包括提供短期性住宿服務予旅客，及餐飲服務予顧客即時享用。本行業的例子有酒店、賓館及旅舍、酒樓餐館、酒吧及酒廊、咖啡室等。

資訊及通訊業 (Information and communications) : 本行業包括資訊與文化產品的製作及發行，以及提供傳送或發行這些產品及資料的方法，亦包括廣播、通訊、資訊科技活動、資料處理及其他資訊服務活動。本行業的例子有出版業、電台及電視廣播、電訊業、資訊科技服務業、新聞通訊社等。

金融及保險業 (Financing and insurance) : 本行業包括金融服務及其輔助活動（包含保險業務及退休基金）。持有資產的活動，如控股公司、信託、基金及其他金融工具的活動亦歸入本行業。本行業的例子有銀行、投資及控股公司、保險、證券經紀服務、基金管理等。

地產、專業及商用服務業 (Real estate, professional and business services) : 本行業包括（甲）所有與地產相關的活動，（乙）要求嚴格的專業訓練或以專門知識及技術為使用者提供服務的活動，及（丙）主要從事支援一般企業（小部分亦支援家庭住戶）日常運作的各種活動的機構單位。本行業的例子有地產發展、地產經紀及代理、地產保養管理、律師辦事處、會計師辦事處、核數師辦事處、建築師辦事處、測量師辦事處、廣告及市場研究公司、專門設計活動、旅行代理、保安及偵查活動、建築物及園境護理服務活動、清潔服務、辦公室行政及支援等。

公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動 (Public administration, education, human health and social work activities) : 本行業包括政府行政機關、從事制定和推行經濟及社會政策的機構，以及維持公共秩序和安全的單位。本行業亦包括主要從事提供及支援教育及培訓的機構單位及主要從事人類保健及社會工作的機構單位。本行業的例子有政府服務、院校及其他從事教育及培訓的機構單位、醫療及保健服務、安老院舍、福利機構等。

雜項社會及個人服務 (Miscellaneous social and personal services) : 本行業包括創作及表演藝術活動、文化活動、博彩活動、體育活動、遊樂及康樂活動，以及包括個人服務活動在內的其他服務業活動。本行業亦包括受聘於住戶的家居服務活動。本行業的例子有圖書館及博物館、主題樂園、健身中心、宗教組織、政治組織、個人及家庭用品（例如汽車和電腦）的維修、洗滌及乾洗服務、美容及美體護理、家庭傭工等。

其他 (Others) : 包括「農業、林業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力及燃氣供應」、「自來水供應；污水處理、廢棄物管理及污染防治活動」等行業，及報稱的行業不能分類或描述不足。

(8) **住戶人數 (Household size) :** 指家庭住戶中的人口數目。 [13]

(9) **住戶結構 (Household composition) :** 住戶結構是根據住戶內各人與戶主的關係，以及他們之間的配偶、父母、子女關係的資料而得出的。各類住戶結構如下： [12]

核心家庭住戶 (Nuclear family households)

由夫婦所組成 (Composed of couple) : 由一對已婚夫婦而並無其他親屬所組成的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括其他無親屬關係的同住人士，例如家庭傭工。

由夫婦及未婚子女所組成 (Composed of couple and unmarried children) : 由一對夫婦及其未婚子女而並無其他親屬所組成的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括其他無親屬關係的同住人士，例如家庭傭工。

由父或母親及未婚子女所組成 (Composed of lone parent and unmarried children) : 由父／母一方及其未婚子女而並無其他親屬所組成的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括其他無親屬關係的

同住人士，例如家庭傭工。

親屬關係住戶 (Relative households)

由夫婦及其中至少一個父或母親所組成 (Composed of couple and at least one of their parents)：由一對夫婦及其至少一個父或母親（包括夫婦雙方的父母親）而並無其他親屬所組成的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括其他無親屬關係的同住人士，例如家庭傭工。

由夫婦、其中至少一個父或母親及其未婚子女所組成 (Composed of couple, at least one of their parents and their unmarried children)：由一對夫婦、至少一個父或母親（包括夫婦雙方的父母親）及其未婚子女而並無其他親屬所組成的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括其他無親屬關係的同住人士，例如家庭傭工。

由其他親屬關係組合所組成 (Composed of other relationship combinations)：由一羣有親屬關係人士所組成但未能歸入以上類別的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括其他無親屬關係的同住人士，例如家庭傭工。

其他住戶 (Other households)

單人住戶 (One-person households)：只有一個人的住戶。

非親屬關係住戶 (Non-relative households)：由一羣無親屬關係人士所組成的住戶。

- (10) **每月主要職業收入 (Monthly income from main employment)**：對於僱主或自營作業者來說，這是指扣除營運開支後從主要業務所賺得的收入。對於僱員來說，則是指從主要工作所賺取的全部收入，包括薪金或工資、花紅、佣金、逾時工作補薪、房屋津貼、小賬及其他現金津貼，但不包括年終花紅及雙糧。所記金額以 2011 年 6 月的收入計算。 [22]
- (11) **每月主要職業收入中位數 (Median monthly income from main employment)**：每月主要職業收入的一種平均值，百分之五十的工作人口（不包括無酬家庭從業員），他們的主要職業收入高於這數字，而其餘百分之五十，他們的主要職業收入低於這數字。請參看第 (10) 項「每月主要職業收入」。 [20]
- (12) **使用選定語言／方言的能力 (Ability to speak a selected language/dialect)**：若一名 5 歲及以上人士（失去語言能力的人士除外）在日常生活中（如讀書、工作或回答問路者），能夠使用某種語言／方言與人進行簡單交談，則他／她可算具備使用該種語言／方言的能力。如一名人士除慣用語言外，尚能說其他語言／方言，則他／她可算具備使用該種語言作為其他語言／方言的能力。除慣用語言外，只記錄每名人士說得最流利的三種其他語言／方言。 [1]
- (13) **居住情況 (Living arrangements)**：居住情況是根據受訪者及與其同住住戶成員的關係而界定。各類居住情況如下： [16]

獨居 (Living alone)：某人沒有與其他人同住。

只與父母同住 (Living with parent(s) only)：某人與其父及／或母同住。同一時間，他／她可能與其他人同住，但這些人並不是其配偶及子女。

與配偶及／或子女同住 (Living with spouse and/or child(ren))：某人與其配偶及／或子女同住。同一時間，他／她可能與其他人同住。這類別可再細分為「與配偶及／或子女同住，並與父母同住」及「與配偶及／或子女同住，並不與父母同住」。前者指某人與其配偶及／或子女同住的同時也與其父母同住，而後者則指受訪者的父母並不住在同一住戶內。

其他 (Others)：某人與其父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住。

- (14) **居所租住權 (Tenure of accommodation)**：指住戶現居單位所屬情況。各有關定義如下： [29]

自置，有按揭供款或借貸還款 (*Owner-occupier, with mortgage payment or loan repayment*)：住戶擁有居住單位的業權，並須就該單位支付按揭供款或借貸還款。

自置，沒有按揭供款及借貸還款 (*Owner-occupier, without mortgage payment and loan repayment*)：住戶擁有居住單位的業權，但無須就該單位支付按揭供款或借貸還款。

全租 (*Sole tenant*)：住戶向居於別處的人士租用整個單位自住，沒有分租，單位內也沒有其他的住戶。

合租 (*Co-tenant*)：兩個或以上的住戶分別向居於別處的人士租用部分單位居住。

二房東 (*Main tenant*)：住戶向居於別處的人士租用整個單位，並把部分單位分租予其他住戶。

三房客 (*Sub-tenant*)：住戶向居於同一單位內的人士租用單位的一部分居住。

免交租金 (*Rent free*)：住戶免費在單位內居住（不論是否獲得業主同意），但不包括獲僱主提供居所的住戶。

由僱主提供 (*Provided by employer*)：現居單位為住戶成員的僱主所提供，亦包括以象徵式租金向僱主租用單位的住戶。但獲僱主提供房屋津貼而自行租用地方居住者，則不屬此類別。

- (15) **居港人口 (Hong Kong Resident Population)**：居港人口包括「常住居民」和「流動居民」。「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：（一）在普查參考時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在普查參考時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在普查參考時刻他們是否身在香港；及（二）於普查參考時刻在港的香港非永久性居民。至於「流動居民」，則指在普查參考時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，或在普查參考時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在普查參考時刻他們是否身在香港。 [11]

- (16) **性別比率 (Sex ratio)**：男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。 [28]

- (17) **房屋類型 (Type of housing)**：指作居所用途的單位所屬的房屋性質。各房屋類型是根據單位所屬的屋宇單位類型來決定，詳情如下： [30]

公營租住房屋 (*Public rental housing*)：包括所有公營租住房屋單位。

資助自置居所房屋 (*Subsidized home ownership housing*)：包括所有資助出售單位。

私人永久性房屋 (*Private permanent housing*)：包括所有私人住宅單位、所有別墅／平房／新型村屋、所有簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋，以及所有員工宿舍。

非住宅用房屋 (*Non-domestic housing*)：包括所有非住宅樓宇內的屋宇單位及所有供集體住宿的屋宇單位。

臨時房屋 (*Temporary housing*)：包括所有臨時屋宇單位。

- (18) **近親 (Next of kin)**：某人的父母、配偶及子女。 [23]

- (19) **非從事經濟活動人口 (Economically inactive population)**：請參看第 (30) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [9]

- (20) **家庭住戶 (Domestic household)**：一群住在一起及分享生活所需的人士，他們之間不一定有親戚關係。自己單獨安排生活所需的個別人士亦當為一戶，即「單人住戶」。（註：家庭住戶需至少有一名成員為常住居民，只有流動居民的住戶不會被界定為家庭住戶。） [6]

- (21) **家庭住戶平均人數 (Average domestic household size)**：每個家庭住戶的平均人數。計算方法是把家庭住戶內的人口總數除以家庭住戶總數。 [4]
- (22) **家庭住戶每月收入 (Monthly domestic household income)**：指住戶成員於 2011 年 6 月份的總收入（包括他們由所有工作獲得的現金收入及其他現金收入）。 [21]
- (23) **家庭住戶每月收入中位數 (Median monthly domestic household income)**：住戶每月收入的一種平均值。百分之五十的住戶，他們的收入高於這數字，而其餘百分之五十，他們收入低於這數字。收入金額是零的住戶亦包括在計算之內。請參看第 (22) 項「家庭住戶每月收入」。 [19]
- (24) **區議會分區 (District Council district)**：根據區議會條例（第 547 章），全港共有 18 個地方行政區：港島 4 個，九龍 5 個及新界 9 個。2011 年人口普查時所採用的是按 2011 年 11 月 6 日區議會選舉時所用的區議會選區分界，而該分界是根據《2011 年選區（區議會）宣布令》（2011 年第 44 號法律公告），由行政長官會同行政會議根據《區議會條例》（第 547 章）第 6 條而作出的。 [5]
- (25) **婚姻狀況 (Marital status)**：受訪者在人口普查訪問時所報稱的婚姻狀況，而有關的婚姻或離婚事件是否有經過合法登記或儀式，並未有查核。 [17]
- (26) **教育程度（最高就讀程度） (Educational attainment (highest level attended))**：指受訪者在院校修讀達到的最高教育水平，不論他／她有否完成該課程。計算教育程度時，只包括正式課程，即須最少為期一個學年、具指定學歷資格才可入讀（不包括香港公開大學主辦的非學位／學位／研究生課程），以及設有考試或指定的評核成績程序。 [10]

教育程度分類如下：

未受教育 (No schooling)：包括從未修讀過正式課程的人士。

學前教育 (Pre-primary)：包括所有幼稚園及幼兒中心班級。

小學 (Primary)：包括所有小學的一至六年級。

初中 (Lower secondary)：包括所有中學的一至三年級。

高中 (Upper secondary)：包括所有中學舊學制的四至五年級及新學制的四至六年級或同等程度，毅進課程以及工藝程度教育。

預科 (Sixth form)：包括所有中學舊學制的六至七年級或同等程度。

專上教育（文憑／證書課程） (Post-secondary (Diploma/Certificate))：包括所有職業訓練局／製衣業訓練局／建造業議會訓練學院／公開大學／大學專業進修學院／前理工學院／其它法定或認可的專上學院／其它專上學院／前師範學院／商科學校的證書／文憑課程，文憑／證書課程的護士／牙科訓練課程／遙距課程及其他文憑／證書程度課程。

專上教育（副學位課程） (Post-secondary (Sub-degree courses))：包括大學／職業訓練局的高級證書／高級文憑／專業文憑／副學士／副學士先修／增修證書／院士銜或同等課程、由大學資助委員會資助的其他大學非學位課程、前理工學院／其他法定或認可的專上學院的高級證書／高級文憑／專業文憑／副學士／副學士先修或同等課程、其他專上學院開設的高級文憑／專業文憑／副學士／副學士先修或同等課程、香港教育學院的非學位課程、護士訓練非學位課程、牙科訓練非學位課程及遙距非學位課程。

專上教育（學位課程） (Post-secondary (Degree courses))：包括本地及非本地院校的學士學位課程、修課形式研究院程度課程及研究形式研究院程度課程。

- (27) **勞動人口參與率 (Labour force participation rate)**：從事經濟活動人口（即勞動人口）佔 15 歲及以上人口的比例。 [15]
- (28) **單程通行證制度 (One-way Exit Permit System)**：《基本法》第 22 條已就香港特區政府對內地居民來港定居所實施的入境政策作出規定。該條文訂明「中國其他地區的人進入香港特別行政區須辦理批准手續，其中進入香港特別行政區定居的人數由中央人民政府主管部門徵求香港特別行政區政府的意見後確定」。內地居民可透過單程通行證計劃來港定居。該項主要為協助內地居民來港與家人團聚的計劃，能有效規管內地居民來港定居的人數，使香港能夠保持繁榮安定。單程通行證是由內地公安機關的有關單位所簽發。現時每日名額為 150 個，當中 60 個是分配予香港永久性居民在內地所生的中國籍子女，而 30 個則是給港人在內地分隔 10 年或以上的配偶。 [25]
- (29) **單程通行證持有人 (One-way Permit holders)**：指透過單程通行證制度，來港定居人士。 [26]
- (30) **經濟活動身分 (Economic activity status)**：人口可劃分為「從事經濟活動人口」（即勞動人口）及「非從事經濟活動人口」兩大類。 [8]

從事經濟活動人口 (Economically active population)：包括就業人士（即工作人口）及失業人口。

工作人口指符合以下條件的 15 歲及以上人士：（甲）在人口普查前 7 天內有從事工作以賺取薪酬或利潤；或（乙）在人口普查前 7 天內有一份正式工作。工作人口可按就業身分 (*Employment Status*) 劃分為：

僱員 (Employee)：為賺取工資、薪金、佣金、小費或實物津貼而為僱主（私人公司或政府）工作，包括家庭傭工、外發工和支薪家庭從業員。

僱主 (Employer)：從事本身業務／職業時為賺取利潤或費用而工作，最少僱用一人為其工作的人。

自營作業者 (Self-employed)：從事本身業務／職業時為賺取利潤或費用而工作，並沒有僱用他人或受僱於人的人。

無酬家庭從業員 (Unpaid family worker)：為有關家庭生意工作但無收取報酬的人，亦算作就業人士。報酬不包括膳宿和零用錢。

失業人口 (Unemployed population)：基本上指 15 歲及以上人士（甲）在人口普查前 7 天內並無職位，且並無為賺取薪酬或利潤而工作；（乙）在人口普查前 7 天內隨時可工作；及（丙）在人口普查前 30 天內有找尋工作。

非從事經濟活動人口 (Economically inactive population)：指在人口普查前 7 天內並無職位亦無工作的人，但不包括在該 7 天內正在休假和失業的人。而料理家務者、退休人士及所有 15 歲以下人士則包括在內。

料理家務者 (Home-maker)：照顧家庭而無收取報酬的人。

學生 (Student)：在院校就讀全日制課程的人（對於 2011 年人口普查而言，學生是指 2011 年上半年就讀全日制課程的人，並將會於人口普查（即 2011 年 6 月）之後的學年繼續修讀全日制課程）。自修、在各類訓練學校修讀非正式課程或夜間課程，並在人口普查進行前 7 天內沒有工作的人亦歸入此類別。兼職學生歸入從事經濟活動人士，故並不包括在此類別內。

退休人士 (Retired person)：以前有工作，但現因年老而沒有繼續工作的人。

經濟自給者 (Of independent means)：無須為生計而工作的人，他們的生活費通常依靠

收租、儲蓄、投資收益或滙款等。

其他非從事經濟活動人士 (Other economically inactive person)：其他未有分類的非從事經濟活動人士，如非受薪的宗教工作者，以及因長期患病或殘疾而不能工作或沒有找尋工作的人。

(31) 職業 (Occupation)：在點算時刻前的 7 天內受訪者所從事的工作類別。 [24]

經理及行政級人員 (Managers and administrators)：包括政府的行政人員、專員及署／處長；領事；議員；工商界、進出口貿易、批發和零售業、飲食及旅店業、運輸、電力、燃氣、水務業及其他服務、以及漁農業中的董事、執行總監、總裁、總經理、專職經理、分行經理及小型機構經理。

專業人員 (Professionals)：包括合資格的專業科學家、醫生、牙醫及其他醫療專業人員；建築師；測量師及工程師；時裝設計家、珠寶設計家、大學及專上學院的校長、院長、教職員及行政人員；中學校長及教師；統計師；數學家；電腦系統分析員及程序編寫員；律師及法官；會計師；商界顧問及分析員；社會工作者；社會工作助理；翻譯員及傳譯員；新聞編輯及新聞記者；作家；圖書館管理員及宗教活動專業人員。

輔助專業人員 (Associate professionals)：包括科學技術員、護士及助產士、牙科助理及其他保健輔助專業人員；建築、測量及工程技術員；光學及電子儀器控制員；船隻領航員及空中交通指揮員；小學及幼稚園／幼兒院校長及教師；統計助理；電腦操作員；法律文員；會計督導員；公共關係主任；營業代表；室內設計家；屋邨經理；警隊及其他紀律部隊的警司、督察及主任；藝人及運動員。

文書支援人員 (Clerical support workers)：包括速記員、秘書及打字員；簿記、金融、船務、存案及人事部文員；銀行櫃位員；接待員及查詢文員。

服務工作及銷售人員 (Service and sales workers)：包括機艙服務員及導遊；管家；廚師及侍應生；褓姆；理髮師及美容師；出納員及票務員；警隊及其他紀律部隊的員佐級人員；運輸指導員及其他服務工作人員；批發及零售商店推銷員；店員及時裝模特兒。

工藝及有關人員 (Craft and related workers)：包括礦工及採石工人；砌磚工人、木匠及其他建造業工人；金屬模工；鐵匠；機械、電器及電子儀器技工；珠寶工人及手錶製造工人；製陶工人；排字工人；麵包師傅、食品及飲品處理工人；油漆工人；紡織、成衣、皮革、橡膠和塑膠行業的工人及其他工藝工人。

機台及機器操作員及裝配員 (Plant and machine operators and assemblers)：包括鑽井工人及鏟床操作員；礦熔爐操作員；磚及瓷磚燒窯工人；鋸木廠鋸工；造紙工人；化學處理機台操作員；發電廠及鍋爐操作員；石棉水泥產品製造工人；金屬整理工人及電鍍工人；牛奶製品及其他食品處理機器操作員；印刷機操作員；生產紡織、橡膠及塑膠製品的機器操作員；裝配員；司機；海員及其他工廠及機器操作員。

非技術工人 (Elementary occupations)：包括小販；家務助理及清潔工人；信差；私人護衛員；看更；貨運工人；電梯操作員；建造業雜工；包裝工人；廚師助手；漁農業雜工。

漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 (Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable)：包括農夫、畜牧業工人及漁夫、及報稱的職業不能分類或描述不足。

英文詞彙釋義

Definition of Terms in English

英文詞彙釋義（按字母順序排列）

Definition of Terms in English (in alphabetical order)

方括號內的數字為中文詞彙釋義內的相對編號

Number in square brackets indicates the corresponding reference number for definition of terms in Chinese

- (1) **Ability to Speak Other Languages/Dialects** (使用其他語言／方言的能力) : If a person is able to conduct a short conversation with a particular language / dialect in everyday life activities such as responding when being asked for direction, studying at educational institution or using at work, he is deemed to have the ability to speak the language / dialect. A person who is capable of speaking languages / dialects other than the usual language possesses the ability to speak other languages / dialects. Apart from the usual language, a maximum of three other most fluent languages/dialects were recorded for each person. [12]
- (2) **Age (年齡)** : Age is the number of complete years a person has passed since birth. It is derived from month and year of birth. [5]
- (3) **Average annual growth rate (平均每年增長率)** : When population increased over a period of more than one year, the average annual growth rate is computed using the following formula: [3]

where P_1 = population at the beginning of a period

P_2 = population at the end of a period

r = average annual growth rate

n = number of years in the period

- (4) **Average domestic household size (家庭住戶平均人數)** : The average number of persons per domestic household. It is calculated by dividing the total number of persons who were living in domestic households by the total number of domestic households. [21]
- (5) **District Council district (區議會分區)** : There are 18 Districts in Hong Kong as declared under the District Councils Ordinance (Cap. 547): 4 on Hong Kong Island, 5 in Kowloon and 9 in the New Territories. The set of Constituency Area boundaries adopted in the 2011 Population Census is based on those declared in the Declaration of Constituencies (District Councils) Order 2011 (L.N. 44 of 2011) made by the Chief Executive in Council under section 6 of the District Councils Ordinance (Cap. 547) for the District Council Election held on 6 November 2011. [24]
- (6) **Domestic household (家庭住戶)** : A domestic household consists of a group of persons who live together and make common provision for essentials for living. These persons need not be related. If a person makes provision for essentials for living without sharing with other persons, he is also regarded as a household. In this case the household is a one-person household. (Note: A domestic household must have at least one member who is a Usual Resident. Households comprising Mobile Residents only are not classified as domestic households.) [20]
- (7) **Duration of residence in Hong Kong (在港居住年期)** : Duration of residence in Hong Kong measures the total number of complete years for which a person has lived in Hong Kong. Any period of temporary absence from Hong Kong for 6 months or more was not counted in reckoning the duration. [4]
- (8) **Economic activity status (經濟活動身分)** : The population can be divided into two main groups, economically active population (i.e. the labour force) and economically inactive population as follows: [30]

Economically active population (從事經濟活動人口) : This comprises the employed (that is the working population) and the unemployed.

The working population refers to persons aged 15 and over who should (a) be engaged in performing work for pay or profit during the 7 days before the Census; or (b) have formal job attachment during the 7 days before the Census. The working population can be distinguished by the Employment Status (就業身分) as follows:

Employee (僱員) : A person who works for an employer (private companies or government) for wage, salary, commission, tips or payment in kind. Domestic helpers, outworkers and paid family workers are also included here.

Employer (僱主) : A person who works for profit or fees in his/her own business/profession and employs one or more persons to work for him/her.

Self-employed (自營作業者) : A person who works for profit or fees in his/her own business/profession, neither employed by someone nor employing others.

Unpaid family worker (無酬家庭從業員) : A person who works for no pay in a family business is also considered as employed. Food and lodging and pocket money are not counted as pay.

Unemployed population (失業人口) : Refer basically to persons aged 15 and over who should (a) not have had a job and should not have performed any work for pay or profit during the 7 days before the Census ; (b) have been available for work during the 7 days before the Census ; and (c) have sought work during the thirty days before the Census.

Economically inactive population (非從事經濟活動人口) : This comprises persons who have not had a job and have not been at work during the 7 days before the Census, excluding persons who have been on leave/holiday during the 7 days period and persons who are unemployed. Persons such as home-makers, retired persons and all those aged below 15 are thus included.

Home-maker (料理家務者) : A person who looks after the home without pay.

Student (學生) : A person who is studying full-time in educational institution (as for the 2011 Population Census, students refers to those who had been studying in the first half of 2011 and would continue to study full-time in the academic year after the Census [i.e. June 2011]). Persons who are self-studying, or studying informal courses in miscellaneous training institutes or studying evening courses and were not working during the 7 days before the Census are also included in this category. Student workers are classified as economically active persons and are not included in this group.

Retired person (退休人士) : A person who has worked previously but is not currently working because of old age.

Of independent means (經濟自給者) : A person who does not have to work for a living. The cost of living is generally borne by rental receivable, savings, investment returns or remittances.

Other economically inactive person (其他非從事經濟活動人士) : Economically inactive person not elsewhere classified, e.g. unpaid religious worker and person who cannot work or do not seek work because of permanent sickness or disablement.

- (9) **Economically inactive population** (非從事經濟活動人口): please see **Economic activity status** in (8). [19]
- (10) **Educational attainment (highest level attended)** (教育程度(最高就讀程度)): Highest level attended is the highest level of education ever attained by a person in educational institution, regardless of whether he had completed the course. Only formal courses are counted as educational attainment. A formal course shall be one that lasts for at least one academic year, requires specific academic qualifications for entrance (except sub-degree/degree/post-graduate courses offered by the Open University of Hong Kong) and includes examinations or specific academic assessment procedures. [26]

Educational attainment is classified as follows:

No schooling (未受教育): Including those who had never attended a formal course.

Pre-primary (學前教育): Including all classes in kindergartens and child care centres.

Primary (小學): Including Primary 1 – 6 in all educational institutions.

Lower secondary (初中): Including Secondary 1 – 3 in all educational institutions.

Upper secondary (高中): Including Secondary 4 – 5 of old academic structure, Secondary 4 – 5 of new academic structure or equivalent in all educational institutions, Project Yi Jin and craft level.

Sixth form (預科): Including Secondary 6 – 7 of old academic structure or equivalent in all educational institutions.

Post-secondary (Diploma/certificate) (專上教育(文憑/證書課程)): Including diploma/certificate courses in Vocational Training Council/Clothing Industry Training Authority/Construction Industry Council Training Academy/Open University/School of Professional and Continuing Education of University/former polytechnics/other statutory or approved post-secondary colleges/other colleges providing post-secondary courses/former Teacher Colleges/commercial schools, nurse training courses/dental training courses/distance learning courses/other courses at diploma/certificate level.

Post-secondary (Sub-degree course) (專上教育(副學位課程)): Including all higher certificate/higher diploma/professional diploma/associate degree/pre-associate degree/endorsement certificate/associateship or equivalent courses in universities/Vocational Training Council, other sub-degree courses in universities funded by University Grants Committee, higher certificate/higher diploma/professional diploma/associate degree/pre-associate degree or equivalent courses in former polytechnics/other statutory or approved post-secondary colleges, higher diploma/professional diploma/associate degree/pre-associate degree or equivalent courses in other colleges providing post-secondary courses, sub-degree courses in Hong Kong Institute of Education, sub-degree level nurse training courses/dental training courses, distance learning sub-degree level courses and other sub-degree level courses.

Post-secondary (Degree course) (專上教育(學位課程)): Including all first degree, taught postgraduate and research postgraduate courses in local or non-local institutions.

- (11) **Hong Kong Resident Population (居港人口)**: The Hong Kong Resident Population at the census reference moment covers “Usual Residents” and “Mobile Residents”. “Usual Residents” refer to 2 categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 3 months during the 6 months after the census reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the census reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the census reference moment. As for “Mobile Residents”, they are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months after the census reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the census reference moment. [15]
- (12) **Household composition (住戶結構)**: Household composition is derived from the information on relationship to the head of household of each person and the identification of spouse and parent-child relationships among members of the household. The different categories of household composition are as follows: [9]

Nuclear family households (核心家庭住戶)

Composed of couple (由夫婦所組成): A household comprising a couple and their unmarried child(ren) without any other related persons. It may or may not include other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).

Composed of couple and unmarried children (由夫婦及未婚子女所組成): A household comprising a couple and their unmarried child(ren) without any other related persons. It may or may not include other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).

Composed of lone parent and unmarried children (由父或母親及未婚子女所組成): A household comprising a father or mother and his/her unmarried child(ren) without any other related persons. It may or may not include other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).

Relative households (親屬關係住戶)

Composed of couple and at least one of their parents (由夫婦及其中至少一個父或母親所組成): A household comprising a couple and at least one of their parents (including the parent(s) of the wife and/or husband) without any other related persons. It may or may not include other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).

Composed of couple, at least one of their parents and their unmarried children (由夫婦、其中至少一個父或母親及其未婚子女所組成): A household comprising a couple, at least one of their parents (including the parent(s) of the wife and/or husband) and their unmarried children without any other related persons. It may or may not include other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).

Composed of other relationship combinations (由其他親屬關係組合所組成): A household comprising a group of related persons but not being classified in the above categories. It may or may not include other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).

Other households (其他住戶)

One-person households (單人住戶): A household with only one person.

Non-relative households (非親屬關係住戶): A household comprising unrelated person(s).

- (13) **Household size (住戶人數)**: Household size refers to the number of persons living in the domestic household. [8]
- (14) **Industry (行業)**: The main kind of goods or services produced by the establishment in which a person worked during the 7 days before the census reference moment. The brief descriptions and coverage of the industrial sectors are given as follows: [7]

New industry classification (modeled on the 'Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0')

Manufacturing (製造業): This industry sector includes the physical or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products. Substantial alteration, renovation and reconstruction of goods are generally considered to be manufacturing. Also included in the industry sector is specialised repair and maintenance of industrial and commercial machinery and equipment. Examples of this industry sector are food product manufacturing; wearing apparel industry; printing industry; manufacturing of electronic products; and repair and installation of machinery and equipment.

Construction (建造業): This industry sector includes general construction and specialised construction activities for buildings and civil engineering works. It includes new work, repair, additions and alterations, the erection of prefabricated building structure on the site and also construction of a temporary nature. Examples of this industry sector are building construction; civil engineering; building services installation and maintenance activities; and decoration, repair and maintenance for buildings.

Import/export, wholesale and retail trades (進出口、批發及零售業): This industry sector includes wholesale and retail sale (i.e. sale without transformation) of any type of goods, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. Wholesaling and retailing are the final steps in the distribution of merchandise. Examples of this industry sector are import and export trade; wholesale and retail trade; and peddlers.

Transportation, storage, postal and courier services (運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業): This industry sector includes the provision of passenger or freight transport, whether scheduled or not, by rail, road, water or air and associated activities such as airport, terminal and car park, loading and unloading of freight, storage, and postal and courier activities etc. Also included are sightseeing transport and renting of transport equipment with or without driver or operator. Examples of this industry sector are land transport; water transport; air transport; warehousing and support activities for transportation; and postal and courier activities.

Accommodation and food services (住宿及膳食服務業): This industry sector includes the provision of short-stay accommodation for visitors and other travellers and the provision of complete meals and drinks fit for immediate consumption. Examples of this industry sector are hotels; guesthouses and boarding houses; restaurants; bars and lounges; and coffee shops.

Information and communications (資訊及通訊業): This industry sector includes the production and distribution of information and cultural products, the provision of the means to transmit or distribute these products as well as data. Also included are broadcasting, communications and information technology activities, as well as the processing of data and other information service activities. Examples of this industry sector are publishing industry; radio and television broadcasting; telecommunications; information technology services; and news agencies.

Financing and insurance (金融及保險業): This industry sector includes financial service activities, including insurance and pension funding activities, and activities to support financial services. Also included are the activities of holding assets, such as activities of holding companies and the activities of trusts, funds and similar financial entities. Examples of this industry sector are banks; investment and holding companies; insurance; security brokerage; and fund management.

Real estate, professional and business services (地產、專業及商用服務業): This industry sector includes (a) all real estate activities, (b) all activities requiring a high degree of professional training, and serve users with specialised knowledge and skills; and (c) establishments mainly engaged in performing various support activities for the day-to-day operations of other enterprises (some also supporting households). Examples of this industry sector are real estate development; real estate brokerage and agencies; real estate maintenance management; offices of lawyers, accountants, auditors, architects, surveyors; advertising and market research companies; specialised design activities; travel agencies, security and investigation activities; cleaning activities; office administrative and support activities.

Public administration, education, human health and social work activities (公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動): This industry sector includes government administration, establishments engaged in formulating and implementing the economic and social policy, and units maintaining public order and safety. This industry sector also includes establishments mainly engaged in the provision and support of education and training and establishments mainly engaged in providing human health care and social assistance. Examples of this industry sector are government services; educational institutions and other establishments engaged in educational and training services; medical and health services; elderly homes; and welfare institutions.

Miscellaneous social and personal services (雜項社會及個人服務): This industry sector includes creative and performing arts activities; cultural activities; betting activities; sports, amusement and recreation activities; and all other services activities including personal services activities. This industry sector also includes activities of households as employers of domestic personnel. Examples of this industry sector are libraries and museums; theme parks; fitness centres; religious organisations; political organisations; repair of personal and household goods (such as motor vehicles and computers); laundry and dry-cleaning services; beauty and body prettifying treatment; and domestic helpers.

Others (其他): Including such industries as 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing'; 'Mining and quarrying'; 'Electricity and gas supply'; 'Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities' and industrial activities inadequately described or unclassifiable.

- (15) **Labour force participation rate (勞動人口參與率)**: The proportion of labour force in the total population aged 15 and over. [27]
- (16) **Living arrangements (居住情況)**: Living arrangements is classified according to the respondent and his/her relationship with other household members living with him/her. The different categories of living arrangements are as follows: [13]

Living alone (獨居): A person not living with any other persons.

Living with parent(s) only (只與父母同住): A person living with his/her father and/or mother. He/she may, at the same time, be living with other persons who are not his/her spouse and child(ren).

Living with spouse and/or child(ren) (與配偶及／或子女同住) : A person living with his/her spouse and/or child(ren). He/she may, at the same time, be living with other persons. This category can be further broken down into “Living with spouse and/or child(ren), and with parent(s)” and “Living with spouse and/or child(ren), and not with parent(s)”. The former refers to the case that the persons are also living with their parent(s) while they live with their spouse and/or child(ren). The latter refers to the case that the respondent's parent(s) is not living in the same household.

Others (其他) : A person living with other persons other than his/her parent(s), spouse and child(ren).

- (17) **Marital status** (婚姻狀況) : The marital status of a person is recorded according to the status reported by respondents in the Census. There is no check on whether the marriage or divorce had undergone any legal registration or ceremony. [25]
- (18) **Median age** (年齡中位數) : The average age so calculated that 50% of the total number of persons were above that age and the other 50% were below it. [6]
- (19) **Median monthly domestic household income** (家庭住戶每月收入中位數) : The average monthly domestic household income so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households had incomes above that figure and the other 50% had incomes below it. Zero income households are included in the calculation. Please see **Monthly domestic household income** in (21). [23]
- (20) **Median monthly income from main employment** (每月主要職業收入中位數) : The average income from main employment so calculated that 50% of the working population, excluding unpaid family worker, had income above that figure and the other 50% had income below it. Please see **Monthly income from main employment** in (22). [11]
- (21) **Monthly domestic household income** (家庭住戶每月收入) : The total income (including earnings in cash from all employments and other cash incomes) for June 2011 of members of households. [22]
- (22) **Monthly income from main employment** (每月主要職業收入) : For employers or self-employed persons, this is the amount earned excluding expenses incurred in running their main business. For employees, this is the total amount earned from their main employment including salary or wage, bonus, commission, overtime, housing allowance, tips and other cash allowances. New Year bonus and double pay are excluded. The amount recorded refers to the income for June 2011. [10]
- (23) **Next of kin** (近親) : The parent(s), spouse and child(ren) of an individual. [18]
- (24) **Occupation** (職業) : This refers to the kind of work a person performed during the 7 days before the census reference moment. [31]

Managers and administrators (經理及行政級人員) : Including administrators, commissioners and directors in government service; consuls; councillors; directors, chief executive officers, presidents, general managers, functional managers, branch managers and small business managers in industry, commerce, import and export trade, wholesale and retail trade, catering and lodging services, transport, electricity, gas, water and other services and agricultural and fishery sectors.

Professionals (專業人員) : Including qualified professional scientists, doctors, dentists and other medical professionals; architects, surveyors and engineers; fashion designers, jewellery designers, vice-chancellors, directors, academic staff and administrators of university, post-secondary college; principals and teachers of secondary school; statisticians; mathematicians; system analysts and computer programmers; lawyers and judges; accountants; business consultants and analysts; social workers; social work assistants;

translators and interpreters; news editors and journalists; writers; librarians and members of religious orders.

Associate professionals (輔助專業人員): Including science technicians, nurses and midwives, dental assistants and other health associate professionals; architectural, surveying and engineering technicians; optical and electronic equipment controllers; ship pilots and air traffic controllers; principals and teachers of primary school and kindergarten/nursery; statistical assistants; computer operators; law clerks; accounting supervisors; public relation officers; sales representatives; interior designers; estate managers; superintendents, inspectors and officers of the police and other discipline services; performers and sportsmen.

Clerical support workers (文書支援人員): Including stenographers, secretaries and typists; bookkeeping, finance, shipping, filing and personnel clerks; tellers; receptionists and information clerks.

Service and sales workers (服務工作及銷售人員): Including air hostesses and travel guides; house stewards; cooks and waiters; baby-sitters; hairdressers and beauticians; cashiers and ticket clerks; rank and file staff of the police and other discipline services; transport conductors and other service workers; wholesale and retail salesman in shops; shop assistants and fashion models.

Craft and related workers (工藝及有關人員): Including miners and quarrymen; bricklayers, carpenters and other construction workers; metal moulders; blacksmiths; machinery, electric and electronic instrument mechanics; jewellery workers and watch makers; potters; typesetters; bakers, food and beverage processors; painters; craft workers in textile, garment, leather, rubber and plastic trades and other craft workers.

Plant and machine operators and assemblers (機台及機器操作員及裝配員): Including well drillers and borers; ore smelting furnace operators; brick and tile kilnmen; sawmill sawyers; paper makers; chemical processing plant operators; power-generating plant and boiler operators; asbestos cement products makers; metal finishers and electroplaters; dairy and other food processing machine operators; printing machine operators; machine operators for production of textile, rubber and plastic products; assemblers; drivers; seamen and other plant and machine operators.

Elementary occupations (非技術工人): Including street vendors; domestic helpers and cleaners; messengers; private security guards; watchmen; freight handlers; lift operators; construction labourers; hand packers; food preparation assistants; agricultural and fishery labourers.

Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable (漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業): Including farm workers, animal husbandry workers and fishermen, and occupations unidentifiable and inadequately described.

- (25) **One-way Exit Permit System (單程通行證制度)**: The HKSAR Government's immigration policy on the entry of mainland residents into Hong Kong for residence is provided for under Article 22 of the Basic Law. It states that: "for entry into the HKSAR, people from other parts of China must apply for approval. Among them, the number of persons who enter the Region for the purpose of settlement shall be determined by the competent authorities of the Central People's Government after consulting the government of the Region". Residents from the mainland may come to Hong Kong for settlement through the One-way Permit Scheme. The scheme, mainly to facilitate family reunion, effectively regulates the entry of mainland residents into Hong Kong for settlement so that the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong are maintained. One-way Permits are issued by the relevant authorities of the Public Security Bureau in the mainland. The daily quota of One-way Permits is 150, including 60 reserved for Chinese nationals born in the mainland of Hong Kong Permanent Resident(s), and 30

reserved for mainland residents who have separated from their spouses in Hong Kong for 10 years or more. [28]

(26) **One-way Permit holders (單程通行證持有人)**: Persons who come to Hong Kong for settlement through the One-way Permit Scheme. [29]

(27) **Persons from the mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years (內地來港定居未足 7 年人士)**: Persons who (i) were born in the mainland of China; (ii) were with nationality “Chinese (place of domicile – Hong Kong)”; and (iii) had stayed in Hong Kong for less than 7 years. [2]

(28) **Sex ratio (性別比率)**: The ratio of the number of males per 1 000 females. [16]

(29) **Tenure of accommodation (居所租住權)**: The terms and conditions under which accommodation is held by a domestic household. The different terms are defined as follows: [14]

Owner-occupier, with mortgage payment or loan repayment (自置，有按揭供款或借貸還款): A household which owns the quarters it occupies with mortgage payment or loan repayment for the quarters.

Owner-occupier, without mortgage payment and loan repayment (自置，沒有按揭供款及借貸還款): A household which owns the quarters it occupies without any mortgage payment or loan repayment for the quarters.

Sole tenant (全租): A household which rents the whole quarters it occupies from someone who lives outside the quarters without sharing it with other household(s) or subletting.

Co-tenant (合租): Two or more households each of which rents part of the quarters from someone who lives outside the quarters.

Main tenant (二房東): A household which rents the whole quarters it occupies from someone who lives outside the quarters and sublets part of it to other household(s).

Sub-tenant (三房客): A household which rents part of the quarters from someone who lives in the same quarters.

Rent free (免交租金): A household which occupies an accommodation free, with or without the owner's permission. This excludes households occupying accommodation provided by employers.

Provided by employer (由僱主提供): A household which occupies an accommodation provided by the employer of one of the household members. This also includes households occupying quarters leased from employers at a nominal rent. If a household member uses housing allowance given by his employer for renting accommodation, the tenure is not considered as provided by employer.

(30) **Type of housing (房屋類型)**: This refers to the nature of housing for the unit of accommodation. The different types are determined based on the type of quarters of the unit of accommodation as follows: [17]

Public rental housing (公營租住房屋): Including all public rental housing units.

Subsidized home ownership housing (資助自置居所房屋): Including all subsidized sale flats.

Private permanent housing (私人永久性房屋): Including all private residential flats; all villas/bungalows/modern village houses; all simple stone houses/traditional village houses; and all units of staff quarters.

Non-domestic housing (非住宅用房屋): Including all units of quarters in non-residential buildings and all units of collective living quarters.

Temporary housing (臨時房屋): Including all units of temporary quarters.

(31) **Working population (工作人口)**: Please see **Economic activity status** in (8). [1]

附錄

(請同時參閱報告書內第 1.10 節)

Appendix

(Please see also paragraph 1.10 of the report)

表 A1 2001 年至 2011 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的單程通行證持有人數目
Table A1 One-way Permit holders by sex and age group, 2001 – 2011

年份 Year	年齡組別 Age group												總計 Total
性別 Sex	<15	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65+	
	數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)												
2001													
男性	9 055	779	412	1 502	2 444	2 265	954	288	223	140	206	244	18 512
Male	(16.9)	(1.5)	(0.8)	(2.8)	(4.6)	(4.2)	(1.8)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(34.5)
女性	8 521	727	506	6 896	8 553	5 199	1 831	730	472	352	572	784	35 143
Female	(15.9)	(1.4)	(0.9)	(12.9)	(15.9)	(9.7)	(3.4)	(1.4)	(0.9)	(0.7)	(1.1)	(1.5)	(65.5)
合計	17 576	1 506	918	8 398	10 997	7 464	2 785	1 018	695	492	778	1 028	53 655
Both sexes	(32.8)	(2.8)	(1.7)	(15.7)	(20.5)	(13.9)	(5.2)	(1.9)	(1.3)	(0.9)	(1.5)	(1.9)	(100.0)
2002													
男性	7 252	1 265	207	707	1 199	1 121	643	294	168	122	149	236	13 363
Male	(16.0)	(2.8)	(0.5)	(1.6)	(2.7)	(2.5)	(1.4)	(0.6)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(29.5)
女性	7 037	1 563	261	6 309	7 832	4 327	1 673	812	511	265	440	841	31 871
Female	(15.6)	(3.5)	(0.6)	(13.9)	(17.3)	(9.6)	(3.7)	(1.8)	(1.1)	(0.6)	(1.0)	(1.9)	(70.5)
合計	14 289	2 828	468	7 016	9 031	5 448	2 316	1 106	679	387	589	1 077	45 234
Both sexes	(31.6)	(6.3)	(1.0)	(15.5)	(20.0)	(12.0)	(5.1)	(2.4)	(1.5)	(0.9)	(1.3)	(2.4)	(100.0)
2003													
男性	7 533	1 374	177	481	1 119	973	709	411	193	121	132	190	13 413
Male	(14.1)	(2.6)	(0.3)	(0.9)	(2.1)	(1.8)	(1.3)	(0.8)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(25.1)
女性	7 334	1 516	212	7 302	11 935	5 910	2 515	1 157	623	356	387	847	40 094
Female	(13.7)	(2.8)	(0.4)	(13.6)	(22.3)	(11.0)	(4.7)	(2.2)	(1.2)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(1.6)	(74.9)
合計	14 867	2 890	389	7 783	13 054	6 883	3 224	1 568	816	477	519	1 037	53 507
Both sexes	(27.8)	(5.4)	(0.7)	(14.5)	(24.4)	(12.9)	(6.0)	(2.9)	(1.5)	(0.9)	(1.0)	(1.9)	(100.0)
2004													
男性	5 741	928	141	319	813	727	542	294	158	76	103	139	9 981
Male	(15.1)	(2.4)	(0.4)	(0.8)	(2.1)	(1.9)	(1.4)	(0.8)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(26.2)
女性	5 579	1 069	146	5 667	8 010	3 824	1 684	716	415	276	270	435	28 091
Female	(14.7)	(2.8)	(0.4)	(14.9)	(21.0)	(10.0)	(4.4)	(1.9)	(1.1)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(1.1)	(73.8)
合計	11 320	1 997	287	5 986	8 823	4 551	2 226	1 010	573	352	373	574	38 072
Both sexes	(29.7)	(5.2)	(0.8)	(15.7)	(23.2)	(12.0)	(5.8)	(2.7)	(1.5)	(0.9)	(1.0)	(1.5)	(100.0)
2005													
男性	7 493	2 357	216	443	1 340	1 440	1 190	662	279	135	128	140	15 823
Male	(13.6)	(4.3)	(0.4)	(0.8)	(2.4)	(2.6)	(2.2)	(1.2)	(0.5)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(28.7)
女性	7 045	2 258	333	8 879	10 230	5 107	2 757	1 111	633	345	254	331	39 283
Female	(12.8)	(4.1)	(0.6)	(16.1)	(18.6)	(9.3)	(5.0)	(2.0)	(1.1)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(71.3)
合計	14 538	4 615	549	9 322	11 570	6 547	3 947	1 773	912	480	382	471	55 106
Both sexes	(26.4)	(8.4)	(1.0)	(16.9)	(21.0)	(11.9)	(7.2)	(3.2)	(1.7)	(0.9)	(0.7)	(0.9)	(100.0)
2006													
男性	8 596	3 238	532	359	1 160	1 961	2 215	989	382	136	146	157	19 871
Male	(15.9)	(6.0)	(1.0)	(0.7)	(2.1)	(3.6)	(4.1)	(1.8)	(0.7)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(36.7)
女性	7 795	3 122	681	6 265	7 070	4 482	2 632	913	528	297	235	279	34 299
Female	(14.4)	(5.8)	(1.3)	(11.6)	(13.1)	(8.3)	(4.9)	(1.7)	(1.0)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(63.3)
合計	16 391	6 360	1 213	6 624	8 230	6 443	4 847	1 902	910	433	381	436	54 170
Both sexes	(30.3)	(11.7)	(2.2)	(12.2)	(15.2)	(11.9)	(8.9)	(3.5)	(1.7)	(0.8)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(100.0)

表 A1 2001 年至 2011 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的單程通行證持有人數目 (續)
Table A1 One-way Permit holders by sex and age group, 2001 – 2011 (Cont'd.)

年份 Year	年齡組別 Age group													總計 Total
性別 Sex	<15	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65+		
數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)														
2007														
男性 Male	4 725 (14.0)	1 762 (5.2)	468 (1.4)	352 (1.0)	717 (2.1)	1 081 (3.2)	993 (2.9)	605 (1.8)	321 (0.9)	113 (0.3)	128 (0.4)	142 (0.4)	11 407 (33.7)	
女性 Female	4 342 (12.8)	1 760 (5.2)	524 (1.5)	4 891 (14.4)	4 729 (14.0)	2 739 (8.1)	1 559 (4.6)	623 (1.8)	442 (1.3)	288 (0.9)	261 (0.8)	300 (0.9)	22 458 (66.3)	
合計 Both sexes	9 067 (26.8)	3 522 (10.4)	992 (2.9)	5 243 (15.5)	5 446 (16.1)	3 820 (11.3)	2 552 (7.5)	1 228 (3.6)	763 (2.3)	401 (1.2)	389 (1.1)	442 (1.3)	33 865 (100.0)	
2008														
男性 Male	5 309 (12.8)	2 274 (5.5)	759 (1.8)	348 (0.8)	750 (1.8)	1 206 (2.9)	1 049 (2.5)	690 (1.7)	392 (0.9)	114 (0.3)	169 (0.4)	158 (0.4)	13 218 (31.8)	
女性 Female	4 866 (11.7)	2 172 (5.2)	912 (2.2)	6 103 (14.7)	6 013 (14.5)	3 839 (9.2)	2 094 (5.0)	952 (2.3)	594 (1.4)	326 (0.8)	259 (0.6)	262 (0.6)	28 392 (68.2)	
合計 Both sexes	10 175 (24.5)	4 446 (10.7)	1 671 (4.0)	6 451 (15.5)	6 763 (16.3)	5 045 (12.1)	3 143 (7.6)	1 642 (3.9)	986 (2.4)	440 (1.1)	428 (1.0)	420 (1.0)	41 610 (100.0)	
2009														
男性 Male	5 107 (10.5)	2 206 (4.5)	791 (1.6)	630 (1.3)	991 (2.0)	1 199 (2.5)	954 (2.0)	675 (1.4)	356 (0.7)	132 (0.3)	160 (0.3)	159 (0.3)	13 360 (27.5)	
女性 Female	4 626 (9.5)	2 055 (4.2)	1 272 (2.6)	8 512 (17.5)	7 806 (16.1)	5 192 (10.7)	2 826 (5.8)	1 404 (2.9)	748 (1.5)	295 (0.6)	265 (0.5)	226 (0.5)	35 227 (72.5)	
合計 Both sexes	9 733 (20.0)	4 261 (8.8)	2 063 (4.2)	9 142 (18.8)	8 797 (18.1)	6 391 (13.2)	3 780 (7.8)	2 079 (4.3)	1 104 (2.3)	427 (0.9)	425 (0.9)	385 (0.8)	48 587 (100.0)	
2010														
男性 Male	4 435 (10.4)	1 915 (4.5)	744 (1.7)	746 (1.8)	919 (2.2)	1 093 (2.6)	862 (2.0)	601 (1.4)	294 (0.7)	138 (0.3)	158 (0.4)	151 (0.4)	12 056 (28.3)	
女性 Female	4 118 (9.7)	1 844 (4.3)	1 318 (3.1)	6 650 (15.6)	6 277 (14.7)	4 451 (10.4)	2 805 (6.6)	1 595 (3.7)	682 (1.6)	344 (0.8)	270 (0.6)	214 (0.5)	30 568 (71.7)	
合計 Both sexes	8 553 (20.1)	3 759 (8.8)	2 062 (4.8)	7 396 (17.4)	7 196 (16.9)	5 544 (13.0)	3 667 (8.6)	2 196 (5.2)	976 (2.3)	482 (1.1)	428 (1.0)	365 (0.9)	42 624 (100.0)	
2011														
男性 Male	3 872 (8.9)	1 872 (4.3)	814 (1.9)	738 (1.7)	1 004 (2.3)	1 471 (3.4)	1 587 (3.7)	967 (2.2)	377 (0.9)	191 (0.4)	213 (0.5)	138 (0.3)	13 244 (30.5)	
女性 Female	3 591 (8.3)	1 683 (3.9)	1 345 (3.1)	5 950 (13.7)	5 795 (13.4)	4 578 (10.6)	3 578 (8.2)	1 972 (4.5)	759 (1.7)	374 (0.9)	299 (0.7)	211 (0.5)	30 135 (69.5)	
合計 Both sexes	7 463 (17.2)	3 555 (8.2)	2 159 (5.0)	6 688 (15.4)	6 799 (15.7)	6 049 (13.9)	5 165 (11.9)	2 939 (6.8)	1 136 (2.6)	565 (1.3)	512 (1.2)	349 (0.8)	43 379 (100.0)	

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

表 A2 2001 年至 2011 年按原籍省劃分的單程通行證持有人數目
Table A2 One-way Permit holders by province of origin, 2001 – 2011

年份 Year	原籍省市 Province of origin									總計 Total
	廣東省 Guangdong province	福建省 Fujian province	湖南省 Hunan province	四川省 Sichuan province	湖北省 Hubei province	廣西壯族 自治區 Guangxi Zhuangzu autonomous region	海南省 Hainan province	重慶市 Chong- qing	其他 Others	
	數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)									
2001	38 940 (72.6)	3 427 (6.4)	1 526 (2.8)	1 666 (3.1)	707 (1.3)	1 309 (2.4)	782 (1.5)	888 (1.7)	4 410 (8.2)	53 655 (100.0)
2002	28 106 (62.1)	4 156 (9.2)	2 140 (4.7)	1 561 (3.5)	790 (1.7)	1 156 (2.6)	917 (2.0)	1 295 (2.9)	5 113 (11.3)	45 234 (100.0)
2003	36 539 (68.3)	3 033 (5.7)	2 795 (5.2)	1 836 (3.4)	1 003 (1.9)	1 750 (3.3)	725 (1.4)	1 163 (2.2)	4 663 (8.7)	53 507 (100.0)
2004	23 936 (62.9)	2 438 (6.4)	1 927 (5.1)	1 680 (4.4)	877 (2.3)	1 191 (3.1)	589 (1.5)	1 154 (3.0)	4 280 (11.2)	38 072 (100.0)
2005	36 178 (65.7)	3 442 (6.2)	3 220 (5.8)	2 513 (4.6)	1 381 (2.5)	1 532 (2.8)	696 (1.3)	887 (1.6)	5 257 (9.5)	55 106 (100.0)
2006	37 036 (68.4)	3 660 (6.8)	1 674 (3.1)	1 938 (3.6)	1 290 (2.4)	1 441 (2.7)	793 (1.5)	1 357 (2.5)	4 981 (9.2)	54 170 (100.0)
2007	20 453 (60.4)	2 150 (6.3)	1 670 (4.9)	1 286 (3.8)	1 313 (3.9)	1 325 (3.9)	854 (2.5)	925 (2.7)	3 889 (11.5)	33 865 (100.0)
2008	25 963 (62.4)	2 541 (6.1)	2 689 (6.5)	1 700 (4.1)	1 339 (3.2)	1 243 (3.0)	565 (1.4)	1 139 (2.7)	4 431 (10.6)	41 610 (100.0)
2009	25 758 (53.0)	5 065 (10.4)	2 762 (5.7)	2 346 (4.8)	2 174 (4.5)	1 987 (4.1)	1 371 (2.8)	1 425 (2.9)	5 699 (11.7)	48 587 (100.0)
2010	20 525 (48.2)	5 832 (13.7)	3 009 (7.1)	2 089 (4.9)	1 555 (3.6)	1 246 (2.9)	1 699 (4.0)	1 181 (2.8)	5 488 (12.9)	42 624 (100.0)
2011	22 407 (51.7)	6 281 (14.5)	2 388 (5.5)	1 909 (4.4)	1 864 (4.3)	1 472 (3.4)	1 386 (3.2)	951 (2.2)	4 721 (10.9)	43 379 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

(2) 這些數字不包括不知的原籍省。

Notes : (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

(2) The figures exclude unknown province of origin.

表 A3 2001 年至 2011 年按在港親屬類別劃分的單程通行證持有人數目
Table A3 One-way Permit holders by type of relatives in Hong Kong, 2001 – 2011

年份 Year	在港親屬類別 Type of relatives in Hong Kong						總計 Total
	只有父／母 在港 With only parent(s) in Hong Kong	只有配偶及 子女在港 With only spouse and child(ren) in Hong Kong	只有配偶 在港 With only spouse in Hong Kong	只有子女 在港 With only child(ren) in Hong Kong	有其他的父母、 配偶和／或子女 的組合在港 With other combination of parent(s), spouse or child(ren) in Hong Kong	沒有近親 在港 With no next of kin in Hong Kong	
	數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)						
2001	34 485 (64.3)	11 148 (20.8)	6 102 (11.4)	853 (1.6)	914 (1.7)	153 (0.3)	53 655 (100.0)
2002	23 887 (52.8)	12 349 (27.3)	7 483 (16.5)	713 (1.6)	657 (1.5)	145 (0.3)	45 234 (100.0)
2003	22 730 (42.5)	19 586 (36.6)	10 000 (18.7)	806 (1.5)	204 (0.4)	181 (0.3)	53 507 (100.0)
2004	16 555 (43.5)	13 153 (34.5)	6 802 (17.9)	731 (1.9)	563 (1.5)	268 (0.7)	38 072 (100.0)
2005	20 892 (37.9)	17 792 (32.3)	14 193 (25.8)	607 (1.1)	1 085 (2.0)	537 (1.0)	55 106 (100.0)
2006	24 613 (45.4)	12 155 (22.4)	15 454 (28.5)	564 (1.0)	866 (1.6)	518 (1.0)	54 170 (100.0)
2007	14 532 (42.9)	8 577 (25.3)	9 019 (26.6)	579 (1.7)	613 (1.8)	545 (1.6)	33 865 (100.0)
2008	17 166 (41.3)	11 411 (27.4)	11 158 (26.8)	572 (1.4)	846 (2.0)	457 (1.1)	41 610 (100.0)
2009	16 391 (33.7)	14 927 (30.7)	15 244 (31.4)	569 (1.2)	1 117 (2.3)	339 (0.7)	48 587 (100.0)
2010	14 515 (34.1)	10 726 (25.2)	15 338 (36.0)	646 (1.5)	1 026 (2.4)	373 (0.9)	42 624 (100.0)
2011	16 276 (37.5)	10 016 (23.1)	14 557 (33.6)	551 (1.3)	1 627 (3.8)	352 (0.8)	43 379 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

表 A4 2001 年至 2011 年按在中國內地親屬類別劃分的單程通行證持有人數目
Table A4 One-way Permit holders by type of relatives in the mainland of China, 2001 – 2011

年份 Year	在中國內地親屬類別 Type of relatives in the mainland of China						總計 Total
	只有父／母 在內地 With only parent(s) in the mainland	只有配偶及 子女在內地 With only spouse and child(ren) in the mainland	有配偶、 父／母及 子女在內地 With spouse and parent(s) and child(ren) in the mainland	只有父／母及 子女在內地 With only parent(s) and child(ren) in the mainland	有其他的父母、 配偶和／或子女 的組合在內地 With other combination of parent(s), spouse or child(ren) in the mainland	沒有近親 在內地 With no next of kin in the mainland	
	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)						
2001	24 704 (46.0)	7 517 (14.0)	4 188 (7.8)	3 998 (7.5)	1 797 (3.3)	11 451 (21.3)	53 655 (100.0)
2002	24 789 (54.8)	2 862 (6.3)	2 555 (5.6)	4 425 (9.8)	1 245 (2.8)	9 358 (20.7)	45 234 (100.0)
2003	30 980 (57.9)	2 345 (4.4)	1 669 (3.1)	4 772 (8.9)	1 590 (3.0)	12 151 (22.7)	53 507 (100.0)
2004	23 475 (61.7)	1 591 (4.2)	1 080 (2.8)	2 423 (6.4)	1 018 (2.7)	8 485 (22.3)	38 072 (100.0)
2005	31 334 (56.9)	841 (1.5)	552 (1.0)	4 447 (8.1)	1 395 (2.5)	16 537 (30.0)	55 106 (100.0)
2006	26 952 (49.8)	601 (1.1)	362 (0.7)	3 807 (7.0)	1 279 (2.4)	21 169 (39.1)	54 170 (100.0)
2007	18 010 (53.2)	785 (2.3)	454 (1.3)	2 478 (7.3)	1 019 (3.0)	11 119 (32.8)	33 865 (100.0)
2008	22 740 (54.7)	828 (2.0)	375 (0.9)	2 933 (7.0)	1 202 (2.9)	13 532 (32.5)	41 610 (100.0)
2009	29 215 (60.1)	729 (1.5)	297 (0.6)	3 983 (8.2)	1 299 (2.7)	13 064 (26.9)	48 587 (100.0)
2010	24 921 (58.5)	679 (1.6)	306 (0.7)	4 111 (9.6)	1 196 (2.8)	11 411 (26.8)	42 624 (100.0)
2011	22 826 (52.6)	3 686 (8.5)	310 (0.7)	4 132 (9.5)	1 652 (3.8)	10 773 (24.8)	43 379 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

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