

二零零一年人口普查 2001 Population Census

簡要報告 Summary Results

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政府統計處 二零零一年人口普查辦事處

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序言

Foreword

政府統計處於二零零一年三月進行了一次人口普查。本報告以摘要方式概述這次人口普查的結果。

本報告載列 48 個統計表，內容包括所有二零零一年人口普查數據項目。在可能範圍內，這些統計結果會與一九九一年人口普查及一九九六年中期人口統計的結果作比較。

本報告內的統計圖表是二零零一年人口普查首批發布的資料。這些資料描述本港人口主要特徵及變化。較詳細的統計結果和分析，會於本年十月底至二零零二年年中，透過一系列人口普查產品及服務陸續發表。

政府統計處處長 何永煊

二零零一年十月

A population census was conducted by the Census and Statistics Department in March 2001. This report presents the results of the 2001 Population Census in summary form.

This report contains 48 summary tables covering the whole range of data topics in the 2001 Population Census. Comparisons are made with the results of the 1991 Population Census and the 1996 Population By-census where possible.

Statistical tables and charts given in this report are part of the first batch of data released on the 2001 Population Census. They describe the salient features of the population and the broad demographic changes in Hong Kong. More detailed results and analyses are available in a wide range of census products and services to be released in stages between late October 2001 and mid-2002.

Frederick W. H. HO
Commissioner for Census and Statistics

October 2001

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背景

根據慣例，自一九六一年起，香港每十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。依此慣例，香港於二零零一年三月進行了一次人口普查。本報告以簡要方式概述這次人口普查的結果。

二零零一年人口普查已於二零零一年三月十五日至二十七日的十三天期間進行。這次人口普查包括向七分六住戶搜集基本資料如年齡及性別的簡單點算，及向其餘七分一住戶的成員搜集多方面人口及社會經濟特徵的詳細訪問。

普查搜集所得的資料，對政府在規劃和制訂政策尤為重要。小區人口資料是政府制訂地區發展和服務計劃的基礎；而詳細人口分組資料例如獨居老人、單親家庭等，更可大大幫助政府策劃特定的福利政策和社會服務計劃。而最重要的是，人口普查和中期人口統計的結果，是人口數據系統中編製人口估計的基準資料。

Background

It is established practice from 1961 for Hong Kong to conduct a population census once every ten years and a by-census in the middle of the intercensal period. Following this practice, the 2001 Population Census was conducted in March 2001. This report presents the summary findings based on the results of the 2001 Population Census.

The 2001 Population Census was conducted in the thirteen-day period from 15 to 27 March 2001. It comprised a simple enumeration on six-sevenths of households to provide basic information like age and sex and a detailed enquiry to the remaining one-seventh on a broad range of demographic and socio-economic characteristics of household members.

The information collected in population censuses/by-censuses is vital to government planning and policy formulation. Data on small areas form the basis of district development and service planning programmes of the government, while comprehensive information on population sub-groups, such as the elderly and single parent families, facilitates the planning of welfare policy and social service programmes. Most important of all, results of the censuses/by-censuses are the benchmark data for the compilation of population estimates in the Population Data System.

編製人口數字的方法相當繁複，所需的資料來源亦很廣泛。其中，人口普查及中期人口統計系列的統計結果，是整個編製過程的根基。這些基準資料，加上透過其他行政系統（例如出生、死亡及出入境記錄）及抽樣統計調查（特別是持續性的綜合住戶統計調查）所得資料，編製而成的統計數據，連結成一個人口統計數據資料庫，數據可用於編製人口數字及其他眾多用途。

統計範圍

二零零一年人口普查採用「居住人口」方法，以涵蓋所有居港人口。政府統計處自二零零零年八月開始，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近年在改變中的香港人口居住和流動模式。

二零零一年人口普查時刻（即二零零一年三月十四日凌晨三時）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）在普查時刻前的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月，又或在普查時刻後的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在普查時刻他們是否身在香港；及（二）於普查時刻在香港非永久性居民。

The system for compiling population figures is complex and requires data from a wide variety of sources. The results of population censuses/by-censuses form the corner stone of the system. These benchmark data are taken together with statistical data generated from administrative systems (such as births, deaths and passenger movement records) and sample surveys (in particular the continuous General Household Survey) to form a population statistical database which serves a multitude of purposes, including the compilation of population figures.

Population Coverage

The 2001 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 changing residency and mobility patterns of the Hong Kong population in recent years.

The Hong Kong Resident Population at the 2001 Population Census moment (i.e. 3 a.m. on 14 March 2001) 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 three months during the six months before or for at least three months during the six months after the census moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the census moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the census moment.

至於「流動居民」，則指在普查時刻前的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月，或在普查時刻後的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在普查時刻他們是否身在香港。

本報告列出的二零零一年人口普查結果，皆指根據「居住人口」方法點算所得的居港人口。而列出的一九九一年人口普查和一九九六年中期人口統計的結果，則分別指根據「時點人口」點算方法點算的「在港居民人口」¹及「常住人口」點算方法點算的「本港居民人口」²。作出比較時需特別留意。雖然二零零一年人口普查的數字與一九九一年人口普查及一九九六年中期人口統計的數字是根據不同方法編製，但仍可作概括性比較。

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

The results of the 2001 Population Census presented in this report refer to the Hong Kong Resident Population enumerated under the “resident population” approach. Those of the 1991 Population Census and the 1996 Population By-census refer to the residents present in Hong Kong enumerated under the *de facto* enumeration approach¹ and the resident population enumerated under the *de jure* enumeration approach² respectively. Caution is required in making comparison. Notwithstanding the change, the 2001 Population Census figures are broadly comparable with those of the 1991 Population Census and the 1996 Population By-census.

代號

本刊物內各代號的含意如下：

-	零
..	不適用
N.A.	沒有數字
0.0	少於 0.05%

Symbols

The following symbols are used throughout the publication :

-	Nil
..	Not applicable
N.A.	Not available
0.0	Less than 0.05%

¹ 所有在點算時刻在港的人士及在點算時刻暫時不在香港的居民均點算在一九九一年人口普查內。不過，有關人口及社會經濟特徵的詳細問題，只會向那些在點算時刻在港的居民提問，而人口普查的數據以「在港居民人口」作為編製基礎。根據「時點人口」點算方法，某人的詳細資料是根據於點算時刻其所在屋宇單位及住戶記錄。

² 一九九六年中期人口統計的「本港居民人口」包括在點算時刻之前或之後六個月通常在香港居住的住戶成員，或者通常在中國大陸／澳門工作的住戶成員。按「常住人口」點算方法，住戶成員的詳細資料會根據其通常居住的屋宇單位處記錄。

¹ In the 1991 Population Census, all persons who were present in Hong Kong at the reference moment and Hong Kong residents who were temporarily away from Hong Kong were enumerated. However, detailed questions on demographic and socio-economic characteristics were only asked of those residents present in Hong Kong at the reference moment and census data were compiled based on residents present in Hong Kong. Under the *de facto* enumeration approach, a person was enumerated in the household and quarters where he was found at the reference moment.

² The resident population in the 1996 Population By-census covered members of household usually living in Hong Kong in the six-month period either before or after the reference moment, and those who usually worked in the mainland of China/Macao. Under the *de jure* enumeration approach, all members of the household were enumerated in the quarters where they usually resided.

數字的捨入

由於四捨五入關係，統計表內個別項目的數字加起來可能與總數略有出入。

Rounding of Figures

There may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the tables owing to rounding.

結果概要

Summary Findings

人口數目及結構

人口數目

1. 根據二零零一年人口普查結果顯示，本年三月中的居港人口數目為 6 708 389 人，其中 6 523 851 人為常住居民、184 538 人為流動居民。（表 1）

2. 在人口普查時刻（即二零零一年三月十四日凌晨三時），在港總人數為 6 492 318 人，其中 6 325 892 人為在港常住居民、25 458 人為在港流動居民、140 968 人為旅客。（表 1）

3. 在一九九六至二零零一年間，人口增長速度放緩，每年的平均增長率僅為 0.9%；而在一九九一至一九九六年間，則為 1.8%。（表 2）

年齡及性別結構

4. 在過去十年，人口持續老化。年齡中位數由一九九一年的 31 歲升至一九九六年的 34 歲，並進一步上升至二零零一年的 36 歲。這是由於出生率和死亡率持續處於低水平，因而引致十五歲以下兒童的比例下降，而六十五歲及以上老人的比例上升。這些年齡結構的轉變，可從期間人口金字塔的形狀變化看出。（表 3 及圖 1）

5. 總撫養比率逐漸下降。十五歲以下和六十五歲及以上人口數目與每名十五至六十四歲人口相對的比率由一九九一年的 420 降至二零零一年的 383。總撫養比率下降是因為需撫養兒童人數急劇下降，其數足以抵銷正在增加的需供養老人數目有餘。（表 4）

Population Size and Structure

Population Size

1. The 2001 Population Census shows that the Hong Kong Resident Population in mid-March 2001 was 6 708 389. Among them, 6 523 851 were Usual Residents and 184 538 were Mobile Residents. (Table 1)

2. The total number of persons present in Hong Kong at the Census moment (i.e. 3:00 a.m. on 14 March 2001) was 6 492 318, including 6 325 892 Usual Residents present in Hong Kong, 25 458 Mobile Residents present in Hong Kong and 140 968 transients. (Table 1)

3. During 1996-2001, population growth slowed down with an average annual growth rate of 0.9%, as compared with 1.8% during 1991-1996. (Table 2)

Age and Sex Structure

4. The population continued to grow older during the last ten years. The median age rose from 31 in 1991 to 34 in 1996 and further to 36 in 2001. This is attributable to the continuously low level of fertility rate and mortality improvement experienced by the population, thus leading to a reduction in the proportion of children aged under 15 and an increase in the proportion of elderly people aged 65 and over. These changes in age structure are discernible by comparing the shape of the population pyramids over time. (Table 3 and Chart 1)

5. The overall dependency ratio decreased. The ratio of the number of persons aged under 15 and those aged 65 and over to 1 000 persons in the 15-64 age group dropped from 420 in 1991 to 383 in 2001. The decline was due to a rapid reduction in child dependency which more than offset a surge in elderly dependency. (Table 4)

6. 性別比率（即男性人口數目與每千名女性人口相對的比率）跌破一千水平，由一九九一年的 1 038 降至二零零一年的 960。（表 5）

6. Sex ratio (i.e. number of males per 1 000 females) of the population has fallen below parity. From 1 038 in 1991, the ratio dropped to 960 in 2001. (Table 5)

其他人口特徵

Other Demographic Characteristics

婚姻狀況

Marital Status

7. 在十五歲及以上的男性人口中，已婚的比例由一九九一年的 60% 增至一九九六年的 62%，而二零零一年亦維持在相若水平。相反地，已婚女性的比例則由一九九一年的 60% 逐漸降至二零零一年的 57%。在過去五年間，離婚或分居人士佔人口的比例相對地大幅增加，男性的比例由一九九六年的 1.6% 增至二零零一年的 2.1%，而女性的比例更由 2.2% 增至 3.3%。（表 6 及圖 2）

7. The proportion of the male population aged 15 and over who were now married increased from 60% in 1991 to 62% in 1996 and remained at about the same level in 2001. On the contrary, the proportion of now married female population declined gradually from 60% in 1991 to 57% in 2001. Significant increase was observed on the proportion of persons who were divorced/separated in relative terms over the last five years. For males, it increased from 1.6% in 1996 to 2.1% in 2001 and for females, from 2.2% to 3.3%. (Table 6 and Chart 2)

8. 在分析婚姻狀況時，必須將年齡結構的影響隔離。正確的辦法是研究每個年齡組別內的未婚人口比例。資料顯示，男女在適婚年齡而未婚的人口比例均告大幅增加。（表 7）

8. The effect of age structure has to be isolated in analyzing nuptiality. Studying the proportion of the never married in each age group best serves the purpose. According to the data, such proportions increased substantially for both males and females in the prime marriageable ages. (Table 7)

出生地點

Place of Birth

9. 過去十年，在香港出生的人口均維持在 60% 左右，而在中國內地出生的人口則由一九九一年的 34% 輕微下降至二零零一年的 32%。（表 8）

9. The proportion of Hong Kong born population remained stable at about 60% over the last ten years. The proportion of population born in the mainland of China decreased slightly from 34% in 1991 to 32% in 2001. (Table 8)

國籍

Nationality

10. 在二零零一年，有 93% 的人口其國籍為中國，而永久居留地是香港。另外，有 1.1% 人口其國籍為中國，而永久居留地不是香港。（表 9）

10. In 2001, 93% of the population were of Chinese nationality with place of domicile being Hong Kong. Besides, 1.1% of the population were of Chinese nationality but with place of domicile other than Hong Kong. (Table 9)

種族

11. 在本港人口中，有接近 95% 為華人。至於居港的非華裔人士，則以菲律賓、印尼及英國裔人士居多，分別佔總人口的 2.1%、0.8% 及 0.3%。（表 10）

在港居住年期

12. 在一九九一年、一九九六年和二零零一年，居港滿十年或以上的人口比例均為 80% 左右。（表 11）

語言／方言

13. 廣州話是家中最常用的語言。在二零零一年，89% 的五歲及以上人口在家裏用廣州話交談，另外有 6.8% 的人口報稱能說這種語言／方言。換言之，約有 96% 的五歲及以上人口能說廣州話，和一九九一年、一九九六年的水平相若。（表 12 及表 13）

14. 能說英語的人口比例，由一九九一年的 32%，增至一九九六年的 38%，並進一步上升至二零零一年的 43%。能說普通話的人口比例，亦由一九九一年的 18% 大幅增至二零零一年的 34%。（表 12 及表 13）

教育

教育程度

15. 本港人口的教育程度已有提高。曾就讀中學或以上程度課程的十五歲及以上人口比例，由一九九一年的 62% 增加至二零零一年的 71%。已完成初中或以上程度課程的十五歲及以上人口則為 63%。（表 14、表 15、圖 3 及圖 4）

Ethnicity

11. Nearly 95% of the population were of Chinese ethnicity. The largest non-Chinese ethnic groups in Hong Kong were Filipinos, Indonesians and British, constituting 2.1%, 0.8% and 0.3% of the population respectively. (Table 10)

Duration of Residence in Hong Kong

12. There were about 80% of the population having resided in Hong Kong for ten years or more in 1991, 1996 and 2001. (Table 11)

Language/Dialect

13. Cantonese was the most commonly used language at home in 2001 for 89% of the population aged 5 and over. Another 6.8% claimed that they could speak Cantonese as another language/dialect. In other words, some 96% of the population aged 5 and over could speak Cantonese, about the same level as that in 1991 and 1996. (Table 12 and Table 13)

14. The proportion of population who could speak English either as the usual language or as another language increased from 32% in 1991 to 38% in 1996 and further to 43% in 2001. The proportion of the population who could speak Putonghua also increased significantly from 18% in 1991 to 34% in 2001. (Table 12 and Table 13)

Education

Educational Attainment

15. There was improvement in the educational attainment of the population. The proportion of the population aged 15 and over having attended secondary or higher education increased from 62% in 1991 to 71% in 2001. Correspondingly, 63% had completed lower secondary or above education. (Table 14, Table 15, Chart 3 and Chart 4)

16. 隨著香港專上教育的迅速發展，曾修讀專上學位課程的人口比例，已由一九九一年的 5.9% 大幅增加至二零零一年的 13%。已完成專上學位課程的人士，亦高達 10%。（表 14、表 15、圖 3 及圖 4）

就學狀況

17. 在二零零一年，適齡兒童就學比率較一九九一年為高。六至十六歲的兒童在二零零一年幾乎全部就學。（表 16）

修讀科目

18. 「商科課程」是最多曾修讀專上教育課程人士修讀的科目。在一九九一年，曾接受專上教育的人士有 23% 修讀此科目，在二零零一年則增至 29%。「文學及社會科學」和「機械、電機、電子及輪機工程」則為其次兩個較普遍的修讀科目。相對來說，「電腦課程」在過往十年錄得最大的升幅，由 4.0% 升至 8.3%。（表 17）

勞動人口

勞動人口數目及結構

19. 勞動人口數目由一九九一年的 2 811 002 人增至二零零一年的 3 437 992 人，增長率為 22%，而整體勞動人口參與率，則由一九九一年的 64% 下跌至二零零一年的 61%。勞動人口年齡中位數已由一九九一年的 34 歲上升至二零零一年的 37 歲。（表 18 及表 19）

16. With the rapid expansion of tertiary education in Hong Kong, the proportion of the population who had attended tertiary education in degree course increased significantly from 5.9% in 1991 to 13% in 2001. The proportion who had completed degree course was also high at 10%. (Table 14, Table 15, Chart 3 and Chart 4)

School Attendance

17. Proportionately, more children of school ages were attending school in 2001 than in 1991. Among children aged 6-16, school attendance was almost universal in 2001. (Table 16)

Field of Education

18. The most popular field of education reported by those with tertiary education was “Business and commercial studies”. The proportion of the population with tertiary education in this field increased from 23% in 1991 to 29% in 2001. “Arts and social science” and “Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering” were the next two more popular fields of education. In relative terms, the largest increase was recorded in the field “Computer Studies” during the past ten years, from 4.0% to 8.3%. (Table 17)

Labour Force

Labour Force Size and Structure

19. The labour force recorded a 22% increase from 2 811 002 in 1991 to 3 437 992 in 2001. The overall labour force participation rate dropped from 64% in 1991 to 61% in 2001, while the median age of the labour force increased from 34 in 1991 to 37 in 2001. (Table 18 and Table 19)

勞動人口參與率

20. 在過去十年，男性勞動人口參與率在所有年齡組別均顯著下降。相反地，女性勞動人口參與率在二十五歲至五十九歲的年齡組別都顯著上升。而十五至二十五歲年青女士和六十歲及以上的年長女士的勞動人口參與率，則與一九九六年大致相同。（圖 5）

經濟活動身分

21. 在工作人口中，僱員所佔的比例由一九九一年的 88% 輕微增加至二零零一年的 89%。僱主所佔的比例則穩定於約 6%。（表 20）

職業

22. 任職專業人員、輔助專業人員、經理及行政人員的工作人口比例，已由一九九一年的 23%，增至一九九六年的 29% 及二零零一年的 32%。另一方面，機台及機器操作員及裝配員的比例，則持續下降，由一九九一年的 13%，減至一九九六年的 8.5% 及二零零一年的 7.3%。（表 21）

行業

23. 「批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業」在二零零一年仍然是最多人從事的行業，人數佔工作人口的 26%。「社區、社會及個人服務業」則為第二大行業，人數佔工作人口的比例由一九九一年的 20% 上升至二零零一年的 26%。同期間，從事「金融、保險、地產及商用服務業」的人數比例，亦由 11% 大幅增至 16%。隨着這三個行業的工作人口增加，從事「製造業」的人士所佔的比例已由一九九一年的 28% 大幅下降至二零零一年的 12%。（表 22）

Labour Force Participation Rate

20. During the last ten years, the male labour force participation rates decreased substantially for all age groups. On the contrary, female participation rates increased significantly in the ages 25-59. For the young ages 15-25 and the older ages 60 and over, the participation rates of females were about the same as 1996. (Chart 5)

Economic Activity Status

21. The proportion of employees in the working population grew slightly from 88% in 1991 to 89% in 2001. The proportion of employers was steady at about 6%. (Table 20)

Occupation

22. Over the last ten years, the proportion of the working population in the professionals, associate professionals, managers and administrators occupations increased from 23% in 1991 to 29% in 1996 and 32% in 2001. On the other hand, there was a continuous decrease in the proportion of the working population in the plant and machine operators and assemblers occupations, from 13% in 1991, to 8.5% in 1996 and 7.3% in 2001. (Table 21)

Industry

23. “Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels” remained the largest sector, employing 26% of the working population in 2001. “Community, social and personal services” was the second largest sector. Its share in employment increased from 20% in 1991 to 26% in 2001. The proportion of the working population in the “Financing, insurance, real estate and business services” sector also increased from 11% in 1991 to 16% in 2001. The increase in working population in these three sectors were accompanied by a significant decline of workers in the “Manufacturing” industry, with its share decreasing, from 28% in 1991 to 12% in 2001. (Table 22)

主業收入

24. 在二零零一年，工作人口的每月主業收入中位數為 10,000 元，較一九九一年增加 93%，但較一九九六年則只增加 5%。在一九九一年與二零零一年期間及在一九九六年與二零零一年期間，按綜合消費物價指數上升幅度計算的通脹率分別為 53% 及 1%。（表 23）

住戶

家庭住戶數目

25. 家庭住戶數目由一九九一年的 1 582 215 個增至二零零一年的 2 053 412 個，增幅為 30%。前五年有較高速的增長，每年的平均增長率為 3.2%，後五年的增長速度則減慢，每年的平均增長率僅為 2.0%。住戶數目增加的速度較人口為快。（表 24）

住戶人數

26. 家庭住戶人數減少的趨勢在過去五年加劇。平均每戶人數由一九九一年的 3.4 人，減至一九九六年的 3.3 人及二零零一年的 3.1 人。特別是有六名成員及以上的住戶比例，由一九九一年的 11% 下降至二零零一年的 5.8%。（表 25）

住戶結構

27. 愈來愈多家庭住戶屬於「未擴展的單核心家庭」型，所佔比例由一九九一年的 62% 增加至二零零一年的 66%。同期間，屬於「已擴展的核心家庭」型住戶的比例，則由 13% 減少至 9.4%。此外，有兩個或以上核心家庭的住戶比例亦較前減少。（表 26 及圖 6）

Income from Main Employment

24. The median monthly income from main employment of the working population was \$10,000. This represents an increase of 93% over that in 1991, but the increase was only 5% when compared with 1996. Over the periods 1991-2001 and 1996-2001, the inflation rate as measured by the increase in the Composite Consumer Price Index was 53% and 1% respectively. (Table 23)

Households

Number of Domestic Households

25. The number of domestic households increased by 30% from 1 582 215 in 1991 to 2 053 412 in 2001. The rate of growth was higher in the first half of the period, averaging 3.2% per annum. The growth rate slowed down to 2.0% per annum in the second half of the period. The number of households increased at a faster rate than the population. (Table 24)

Household Size

26. The trend towards smaller household intensified in the last five years. The average household size decreased from 3.4 in 1991 to 3.3 in 1996 and 3.1 in 2001. In particular, the proportion of households with 6 persons and over dropped from 11% in 1991 to 5.8% in 2001. (Table 25)

Household Composition

27. More domestic households consisted of one unextended nuclear family, their share having increased from 62% in 1991 to 66% in 2001. The proportion of extended nuclear family households decreased from 13% to 9.4% during the period. Besides, the proportion of households with two or more family nuclei also decreased. (Table 26 and Chart 6)

住戶收入

28. 在二零零一年，住戶每月收入中位數為 18,705 元，較一九九一年增加 88%，但較一九九六年則只增加 6.9%。（表 27）

29. 在二零零一年，最低收入的 10% 住戶賺取所有住戶收入的 0.9%，而最高收入的 10% 住戶則賺取所有住戶收入的 41%。一九九一年的相應數字分別為 1.3% 及 37%。（表 28）

30. 數值在零與一之間的堅尼系數，許多時用作為量度住戶收入分散程度的一個指標。「零」的數值表示住戶收入分布絕對平均，即是每個住戶佔有全部住戶收入的同一等分。「一」的數值表示一個住戶賺取所有住戶收入，而其他住戶則毫無收入。在二零零一年，住戶收入分布的堅尼系數為 0.525，較一九九六年的 0.518 略高。（表 28）

房屋

有人居住的屋宇單位數目

31. 在二零零一年所有有人居住的屋宇單位中，私人永久性房屋的比例由十年前的 48% 上升至 51%。公營租住房屋及臨時房屋所佔的比例，則由一九九一年的 38% 及 4.2% 分別大幅下調至二零零一年的 31% 及 1.2%。同期間，房屋委員會資助出售單位所佔比例，則由 7.7% 增加至 15%。（表 29）

Household Income

28. The median monthly household income in 2001 was \$18,705. This represents an increase of 88% over that in 1991, but the increase was only 6.9% when compared with 1996. (Table 27)

29. In 2001, the 10% of households with the lowest income earned only 0.9% of all household incomes while the 10% of households with the highest income earned 41% of all household incomes. The corresponding figures in 1991 were 1.3% and 37% respectively. (Table 28)

30. The Gini coefficient, which takes a value between zero and one, is often used as an indicator of variability in the household income. A value of 'zero' indicates absolute equality in the household income distribution, or every household has an equal share of the total household income. A value of 'one' means complete disparity when one household earns the total household income and the remaining households earn nothing. The Gini coefficient of household income distribution in 2001 was 0.525, which was slightly higher than that of 0.518 in 1996. (Table 28)

Housing

Number of Occupied Quarters

31. Private permanent housing constituted 51% of all occupied quarters in 2001, up from 48% ten years ago. The share of public rental housing and temporary housing dropped significantly from 38% and 4.2% in 1991 to 31% and 1.2% in 2001 respectively. Over the same period, the proportion of Housing Authority subsidized sale flats surged from 7.7% to 15%. (Table 29)

按房屋類型劃分的人口

32. 在二零零一年，居住在私人永久性房屋的人口佔總人口的 49%，而居住在公營租住房屋的人口佔 32%。而居住在房屋委員會資助出售單位的人口比例，則由一九九一年的 7.5% 增至二零零一年的 16%。（表 30）

按屋宇單位類型劃分的家庭住戶數目

33. 在二零零一年，有 45% 的家庭住戶居住在私人住宅單位，而居住在公營租住單位的則有 31%。在過去十年，居住在資助出售單位的家庭住戶比例則由約 7% 升至 15%。（表 31）

共住程度

34. 「共住程度」是以每個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目計算。該數字由一九九一年的 1.06 戶下降至二零零一年的 1.02 戶。（表 32）

居所租住權

35. 在二零零一年，剛多於半數的家庭住戶居住在自置物業內，而一九九一年時的比例為 43%。同期間，居住在全租單位內的家庭住戶比例，已由 46% 減至 42%。在過去十年，分租和合租的情況已較為少有，三房客的比例由一九九一年的 2.6% 降至二零零一年的 0.7%，而合租房客的比例亦由 4.0% 下降至 2.7%。（表 33）

居所內的廳房數目

36. 居於私人永久性房屋的住戶其住所的廳房數目平均為 3.53，而公營租住房屋的相應數字為 2.33。上述廳房數字包括客／飯廳、睡房及其他房間，但不包括廚房及廁所。（表 34）

Population by Type of Housing

32. In 2001, 49% of the population lived in private permanent housing, while 32% lived in public rental housing. The proportion of the population living in Housing Authority subsidized sale flats increased from 7.5% in 1991 to 16% in 2001. (Table 30)

Domestic Households by Type of Quarters

33. In 2001, 45% of domestic households were living in private residential flats while 31% were in public rental flats. The proportion of domestic households living in subsidized sale flats increased from some 7% to 15% over the last ten years. (Table 31)

Degree of Sharing

34. The degree of sharing, which is measured by the average number of domestic households in a unit of quarters, decreased from 1.06 in 1991 to 1.02 in 2001. (Table 32)

Tenure of Accommodation

35. Just over half of domestic households owned the quarters they occupied in 2001, up from 43% in 1991. The proportion of sole tenants dropped from 46% to 42% over the same period. Both sub-letting and co-letting became less common, as reflected by a reduction in the proportion of sub-tenants from 2.6% in 1991 to 0.7% in 2001 and for co-tenants, from 4.0% to 2.7%. (Table 33)

Number of Rooms in the Residence

36. The number of rooms in the quarters occupied by households in private permanent housing averaged 3.53, while the corresponding number for households in public rental housing was 2.33. It should be noted that the number of rooms here includes living/dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms, but not kitchens and toilets. (Table 34)

住房支出

37. 公營租住單位的住戶，所付月租的中位數在二零零一年為 1,297 元，而私人住宅單位（整個單位／洋房）則為 6,500 元。住在自置居所的家庭住戶，52% 有按揭或貸款，而 48% 沒有按揭或貸款。有按揭或貸款的住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款的中位數，屬私人永久性房屋者為 11,000 元，而屬資助出售單位者為 5,900 元。（表 33、表 35 及表 36）

38. 在二零零一年，租住私人住宅單位（整個單位／洋房）家庭住戶的租金與收入比率中位數為 29%，而公營租住單位的相應數字為 10%。同時，居於自置私人永久性房屋的家庭住戶而有按揭或貸款者，約支付其家庭住戶每月收入的 31% 於按揭供款及借貸還款。資助出售單位的相應數字則為 23%。（表 35 及表 36）

地區特徵

人口分布

39. 在過去十年，人口分布有頗大的變動。新界於二零零一年是人口最多的地區。十年前，港島、九龍及新界的居住人口比例分別為 22%、36% 及 42%。到了二零零一年，其比例已改為 20%、30% 及 50%。（表 37）

40. 新界各區人口在過去十年均有增長。隨著將軍澳新市鎮的發展，西貢成為全港各區人口增長率最高的地區（151%），其次是元朗（96%）。九龍的深水埗、九龍城及觀塘的人口均告減少。港島方面，灣仔的人口數目下降，而南區、東區及中西區的人口數目則告上

Housing Cost

37. The median household rent for public rental flats was \$1,297 in 2001, while that for private residential flats (whole house/flat) was \$6,500. For domestic households living in owner-occupier accommodation, 52% were with mortgage or loan and 48% were without mortgage or loan. For those with mortgage or loan, the median mortgage payment and loan repayment was \$11,000 for private permanent housing and \$5,900 for subsidized sale flats. (Table 33, Table 35 and Table 36)

38. In 2001, domestic households in private residential flats (whole flat/home) had a median rent to income ratio of 29% and the corresponding figure for public rental flats was 10%. Meanwhile, owner-occupied private permanent housing households with mortgage or loan paid 31% of their monthly household income for mortgage payment and loan repayment and the corresponding figure for subsidized sale flats was 23%. (Table 35 and Table 36)

Geographical Characteristics

Geographical Distribution

39. There was a substantial redistribution of the population during the last ten years. The New Territories had the largest share of the population in 2001. While ten years ago, Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and the New Territories had respectively 22%, 36% and 42% of the population, by 2001 the respective proportions were 20%, 30% and 50%. (Table 37)

40. All districts in the New Territories recorded population growth in the last ten years. Owing to the development of the Tseung Kwan O new town, Sai Kung had the highest growth rate among all districts (151%), followed by Yuen Long (96%). In Kowloon, population decreased in Sham Shui Po, Kowloon City and Kwun Tong. On Hong

升。(表 37)

人口密度

41. 人口密度是按每平方公里土地的平均居民人數計算。本港的人口密度，由一九九一年的 5 385 人增至二零零一年的 6 237 人。人口密度最高的地區是觀塘，在二零零一年，該區每平方公里平均有 49 861 人。油尖旺及深水埗的人口密度均因填海而顯著下降。新界各區的人口密度普遍地較港九的各區人口密度為低。(表 38)

年齡結構

42. 在所有區議會分區中，十五歲以下人士在人口中所佔比例以元朗的 21% 為最大，其次為北區的 20% 及大埔的 19%。而在各區的人口中，六十五歲及以上人士所佔的比例以深水埗及黃大仙為最大，兩區同樣是 16%。最年輕的人口年齡中位數的區議會分區是元朗，只有 33 歲，而最老則為灣仔及深水埗的 39 歲。(表 39)

教育

43. 約 13% 在離島的十五歲及以上人口具幼稚園教育程度或未受教育，其比例在所有區議會分區中為最大。在灣仔和中西區，分別有超過三成的人口具專上教育程度。(表 40)

勞動人口

44. 沙田的勞動人口數目在所有區議會分區中為最多，有 328 387 人。中西區的勞動人口參與率最高，有 67%，其次為灣仔區的 66%。香港島的工作人口

Kong Island, the population in Wan Chai decreased while those in Southern, Eastern and Central and Western increased. (Table 37)

Population Density

41. Population density, as measured by the number of persons per square kilometre of land area, increased from 5 385 in 1991 to 6 237 in 2001 for the territory as a whole. The most densely populated district was Kwun Tong, with a density of 49 861 persons per square kilometre in 2001. The density in both Yau Tsim Mong and Sham Shui Po decreased markedly owing to reclamation. The population densities in districts in the New Territories were generally lower than those in districts on Hong Kong Island and in Kowloon. (Table 38)

Age Structure

42. Among the District Council districts, Yuen Long had the largest proportion of 21% of persons aged below 15, followed by 20% in North District and 19% in Tai Po. The proportion of population aged 65 and over was the largest in Sham Shui Po and Wong Tai Sin. Both recorded a figure of 16%. The youngest median age of 33 was recorded in Yuen Long; while the oldest of 39 was recorded in Wan Chai and Sham Shui Po. (Table 39)

Education

43. About 13% of the population aged 15 and over in Islands had education at kindergarten level or no schooling, being the largest proportion among all District Council districts. There were over 30% of the population in Wan Chai and Central and Western having attained education at tertiary level. (Table 40)

Labour Force

44. The size of labour force in Sha Tin was the largest among all District Council districts, being 328 387. Central and Western had the highest labour force participation rate of 67%, while Wan Chai came

每月賺取的主業收入較九龍及新界為多。其中以中西區及灣仔區的 13,000 元為最高的中位數。（表 41）

住戶

45. 在二零零一年，居住東區的家庭住戶是所有區議會分區中最多，有 187 222 個。西貢的家庭住戶數目增幅最為顯著，由一九九一年的 33 746 個增至二零零一年的 95 937 個，達 184%。灣仔及油尖旺的家庭住戶平均人數只有 2.7 人，顯著低於全港的平均數 3.1 人。（表 42）

房屋

46. 灣仔的家庭住戶每月住戶月入中位數為 26,000 元，是全港最高，其次是中西區的 25,350 元及東區的 23,705 元。這三個區均在香港島。事實上，港島區的家庭住戶月入中位數較九龍及新界顯著為高。（表 43）

47. 以家庭住戶月租中位數及家庭住戶按揭供款及借貸還款中位數而言，香港島的住房支出較貴。灣仔的家庭住戶每月繳付的租金和按揭供款及借貸還款中位數最高，分別是 7,500 元及 15,000 元。而最低為屯門的家庭住戶，相對的數字為 1,075 元及 6,500 元。（表 43）

內部遷移

48. 在過去五年，有 1 183 874 人曾作內部遷移，即佔五歲及以上人口的 18%。他們在二零零一年人口普查點算時所居住的地區（即「現住地區」），與其

next with 66%. The working population on Hong Kong Island earned more from their main employment than those in Kowloon and the New Territories. The median monthly income from main employment was highest in Central and Western and Wan Chai, both being \$13,000. (Table 41)

Households

45. There were 187 222 domestic households residing in Eastern in 2001, which was the highest among all districts. The number of domestic households in Sai Kung increased most significantly by 184% from 33 746 in 1991 to 95 937 in 2001. The average household size was only 2.7 in Wan Chai and Yau Tsim Mong in 2001, substantially lower than the territory's average of 3.1. (Table 42)

Housing

46. Domestic households in Wan Chai reported the highest median household income of \$26,000, followed by \$25,350 in Central and Western and \$23,705 in Eastern. All these three districts are on Hong Kong Island. In fact, the median monthly domestic household income of domestic households on Hong Kong Island was substantially higher than those in Kowloon and the New Territories. (Table 43)

47. Housing cost was more expensive on Hong Kong Island both in terms of median monthly domestic household rent and median monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment. Domestic households in Wan Chai paid the highest amount of monthly rent of \$7,500 and monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment of \$15,000; while those in Tuen Mun paid the lowest, with the corresponding figures being \$1,075 and \$6,500. (Table 43)

Internal Migration

48. Altogether 1 183 874 persons, representing 18% of the population aged 5 and over, had migrated internally in the past five years – they lived in an area in Hong Kong five years ago (i.e. area of original

五年前所居住的地區（即「原住地區」）不同。居住地區的轉變是指（a）一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移，或（b）在新界同一區議會分區內，一新市鎮與另一新市鎮之間的遷移，或一新市鎮與區內其他地方之間的遷移。（表 44）

49. 在五歲及以上的人口中，9.5% 由原住地區搬遷往新界的新市鎮居住。最大規模的內部遷移出現於新界區內的新市鎮與新市鎮之間，佔人口的 4.4%。另外 3.2% 的人口由九龍搬往新市鎮。（表 44）

50. 並無作內部遷移的人士佔五歲及以上人口的 82%。他們包括（a）仍居舊址、（b）曾在同區遷居及（c）五年前居於香港以外地方的人士。接近 60% 的五歲及以上人口仍居於五年前的住址，14% 的人士曾在同區遷居。（表 44）

工作地點

51. 在所有工作人口中，約有 30% 在九龍工作，而在港島工作的則佔 26%。超過半數的工作人口是在他們居住的地區內工作或是在家中工作。往其他地區工作的人口中，最大部分是在新界的新市鎮居住並在九龍區工作，這些人佔全部工作人口的 12%。另外 2.9% 的工作人口是在香港以外地方工作，他們大部分的工作地點都是中國內地。（表 45）

residence) that was different from the one in which they were enumerated in the 2001 Population Census (i.e. area of current residence). A change in the area of residence refers to a move (a) from a District Council district to another District Council district; or (b) within a District Council district in the New Territories, from a new town to another new town, or from a new town to other areas in the district or vice versa. (Table 44)

49. There were 9.5% of the population aged 5 and over having migrated from their original area of residence to the new towns in the New Territories. The largest proportion of internal migration was between new towns in the New Territories, accounting for 4.4% of the population. Another 3.2% destined to the new towns were originated from Kowloon. (Table 44)

50. There were 82% of the population aged 5 and over not internally migrated. They consisted of persons who (a) remained in the same address, (b) moved home within the same area of residence, and (c) lived outside Hong Kong 5 years ago. Nearly 60% of the population aged 5 and over remained in the same address as 5 years ago. Some 14% had moved home within the same area of residence. (Table 44)

Place of Work

51. About 30% of the working population worked in Kowloon and 26% worked on Hong Kong Island. More than half of the population worked in the same area as that of their residence or worked at home. Of persons not working in the area of their residence, those who had their place of residence in the new towns of the New Territories and their place of work in Kowloon constituted the largest proportion, accounting for 12% of the total working population. There were 2.9% of the working population working outside Hong Kong with majority of them in the mainland of China. (Table 45)

前赴工作地點的主要交通方式

52. 巴士是前赴工作地點最普遍的主要交通方式。約 40% 有固定工作地點的工作人口乘搭巴士上班，另有 18% 的工作人口乘搭地下鐵路上班，而步行上班的人士則佔 12%。（表 46）

上課地點

53. 就讀於香港全日制學校或教育機構的人士中，約有 84% 在他們居住的地區內上課。那些並非在居住地區內上課的人，大都是在新界的新市鎮居住並在九龍區上課，這些人佔全部上課人口的 6.5%。（表 47）

前赴上課地點的主要交通方式

54. 約 40% 就讀於香港全日制學校或教育機構的學生是步行上學的。另外 22% 及 17% 的學生分別乘搭巴士及校車／褓姆車上學。（表 48）

主要統計數字

55. 主要統計數字載列於第十八頁，其中有關區議會分區選定特徵的數字，則載於第十九頁，以方便查閱。

Main Mode of Transport to Place of Work

52. Bus was the most popular main mode of transport and used by almost 40% of the working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong to travel to work. Another 18% of the working population travelled by Mass Transit Railway and 12% walked to work. (Table 46)

Place of Study

53. Among persons studying full-time in schools or educational institutions in Hong Kong, about 84% attended schools in the same area as that of their residence. Of those not attending schools in the area of their residence, majority of them had their place of residence in the new towns of the New Territories and their place of study in Kowloon, accounting for 6.5% of the studying population. (Table 47)

Main Mode of Transport to Place of Study

54. About 40% of the students studying full-time in schools or educational institutions in Hong Kong walked to school. Another 22% and 17% travelled by bus and school bus/school van to school respectively. (Table 48)

Key Statistics

55. For ease of quick reference, some key statistics are listed on page 18 with selected characteristics of District Council districts presented on page 19.

主要統計數字

Key Statistics

	1991	1996	2001
人口 Population			
人口 Population	5 674 114 ⁽¹⁾	6 412 937 ⁽²⁾	6 708 389 ⁽²⁾
過去五年的平均每年增長率 (百分率) Average annual growth rate over a 5-year period (%)	0.6	1.8 ⁽¹⁾	0.9 ⁽²⁾
年齡中位數 Median age	31	34	36
性別比率 (每千名女性的男性人數) Sex ratio (males per 1 000 females)	1 038	1 000	960
勞動人口 Labour Force			
勞動人口 Labour force			
男 Male	1 742 271	1 925 095	1 948 976
女 Female	1 068 731	1 257 402	1 489 016
勞動人口參與率 (百分比) Labour force participation rate (%)			
男 Male	78.7	76.6	71.9
女 Female	49.5	49.2	51.6
家庭住戶 Domestic Households			
家庭住戶數目 Number of domestic households	1 582 215	1 855 553	2 053 412
家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size	3.4	3.3	3.1
家庭住戶每月收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	9,964	17,500	18,705
房屋 Housing			
有人居住的屋宇單位數目 Number of occupied quarters	1 507 997	1 779 418	2 013 457
每個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目 Average number of domestic households per unit of quarters	1.06	1.05	1.02
自置居所住戶在家庭住戶總數目中所佔的比例 (百分比) Proportion of domestic households owning the quarters they occupy (%)	42.6	44.5	50.8
居於租住居所的家庭住戶租金與收入比率中位數 (百分比) Median rent to income ratio of domestic households renting the accommodation they occupy (%)	8.9	9.8	13.9
居於自置有按揭或貸款屋宇單位的家庭住戶按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數 (百分比) Median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio of domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage or loan (%)	N.A.	N.A.	28.1
人口分布 Geographical Distribution			
按地區劃分的人口數目 (佔全港人口的百分比) Population by Area (% of total population)			
香港島 Hong Kong Island	1 250 993 (22.0)	1 312 637 (21.1)	1 335 469 (19.9)
九龍 Kowloon	2 030 683 (35.8)	1 987 996 (32.0)	2 023 979 (30.2)
新界 New Territories	2 374 818 (41.9)	2 906 733 (46.8)	3 343 046 (49.8)
水上 Marine	17 620 (0.3)	10 190 (0.2)	5 895 (0.1)

註釋：(1) 這些數字是根據在人口普查 / 中期人口統計時刻在香港的居民 (包括暫時不在港的居民) 的數目編製。一九九六年中期人口統計時的人口數字以這基礎計算的為 6 217 556 人。

(2) 這些數字是根據「居港人口」數目編製。

Notes: (1) The figures refer to residents present in Hong Kong at the census/by-census moment, including those who were temporarily away from Hong Kong. The population figure compiled on this basis at the 1996 Population By-census was 6 217 556.

(2) The figures are compiled based on the Hong Kong Resident Population.

二 零 零 一 年 區 議 會 分 區 選 定 特 徵
Selected Characteristics of District Council Districts, 2001

		最高 Highest	最低 Lowest
人口 Population	沙田 Sha Tin	628 634	離島 Islands 86 667
人口密度（每平方公里內的人口數目） Population density (number of persons per km ²)	觀塘 Kwun Tong	49 861	離島 Islands 498
人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population (%)			
十五歲以下 Aged under 15	元朗 Yuen Long	20.7	灣仔 Wan Chai 12.4
六十五歲及以上 Aged 65 and over	深水埗 Sham Shui Po 黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	15.7	屯門 Tuen Mun 6.9
年齡中位數 Median age	灣仔 Wan Chai 深水埗 Sham Shui Po	39	元朗 Yuen Long 33
勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour force participation rate (%)			
男 Male	屯門 Tuen Mun	75.4	深水埗 Sham Shui Po 67.1
女 Female	中西區 Central and Western	59.6	黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin 46.0
家庭住戶數目 Number of domestic households	東區 Eastern	187 222	離島 Islands 29 568
家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size	南區 Southern 黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin 葵青 Kwai Tsing 大埔 Tai Po 沙田 Sha Tin 西貢 Sai Kung	3.3	灣仔 Wan Chai 油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong 離島 Islands
			2.7

人口數目及結構

Population Size and Structure

人口數目

Population Size

表 1 二零零一年居港人口及普查時刻在港人數
Table 1 The Hong Kong Resident Population and Persons Present in Hong Kong at the Census Moment, 2001

類別 Category	居港人口 Hong Kong Resident Population	普查時刻在港人數 Persons Present in Hong Kong at the Census Moment
常住居民 Usual Residents		
普查時刻在港 Present in Hong Kong at the census moment	6 325 892	6 325 892
普查時刻不在港 Absent from Hong Kong at the census moment	197 959	..
小計 Sub-total	6 523 851	6 325 892
流動居民 Mobile Residents		
普查時刻在港 Present in Hong Kong at the census moment	25 458	25 458
普查時刻不在港 Absent from Hong Kong at the census moment	159 080	..
小計 Sub-total	184 538	25 458
旅客 Transients	..	140 968
總計 Total	6 708 389	6 492 318

表 2 一九七一年至二零零一年的人口及平均每年增長率
Table 2 Population and Average Annual Growth Rate, 1971 - 2001

人口普查 / 中期人口統計 Population Census/By-census	人口 Population	淨增加 Net Increase	平均每年增長率 (百分率) Average Annual Growth Rate (%)
1971	3 936 630 ⁽¹⁾
1976	4 402 990 ⁽¹⁾	466 360	2.1
1981	5 109 812 ⁽²⁾	706 822	3.3
1986	5 495 488 ⁽³⁾	385 676	1.5
1991	5 674 114 ⁽⁴⁾	178 626	0.6
1996	6 412 937 ⁽⁵⁾	543 442 ⁽⁶⁾	1.8 ⁽⁶⁾
2001	6 708 389 ⁽⁵⁾	295 452 ⁽⁵⁾	0.9 ⁽⁵⁾

註釋：(1) 一九七一年二 / 三月間進行的人口普查及一九七六年七 / 八月間進行的中期人口統計的香港人口數字，並不包括暫時不在港的居民。

(2) 該數字包括在一九八一年三月進行的人口普查時暫時不在港的 123 252 名居民。

(3) 該數字包括在一九八六年三月進行的中期人口統計時暫時不在港的 99 491 名居民。

(4) 該數字包括在一九九一年三月進行的人口普查時暫時不在港的 151 833 名居民。

(5) 這些數字是根據「居港人口」數目編製。

(6) 這些數字是根據在人口普查 / 中期人口統計時刻在香港的居民 (包括暫時不在港的居民) 的數目編製。一九九六年中期人口統計時的人口數字以這基礎計算的為 6 217 556 人。

Notes : (1) The Hong Kong population figures of the 1971 Population Census conducted in February/March 1971 and the 1976 Population By-census conducted in July/August 1976 did not include residents temporarily away from Hong Kong.

(2) The figure includes 123 252 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1981 Census conducted in March 1981.

(3) The figure includes 99 491 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1986 By-census conducted in March 1986.

(4) The figure includes 151 833 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1991 Census conducted in March 1991.

(5) The figures are compiled based on the Hong Kong Resident Population.

(6) The figures refer to residents present in Hong Kong at the census/by-census moment, including those who were temporarily away from Hong Kong. The population figure compiled on this basis at the 1996 Population By-census was 6 217 556.

年齡及性別結構

Age and Sex Structure

表 3 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按性別及年齡組別劃分的人口
Table 3 Population by Sex and Age Group, 1991, 1996 and 2001

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age Group	1991		1996		2001	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男 Male	0 - 14	599 044	21.3	596 253	19.2	574 357	17.5
	15 - 24	429 719	15.3	440 644	14.2	456 639	13.9
	25 - 34	586 577	20.9	557 348	17.9	499 492	15.2
	35 - 44	462 230	16.4	591 393	19.0	650 455	19.8
	45 - 54	266 504	9.5	366 214	11.8	489 891	14.9
	55 - 64	256 042	9.1	273 433	8.8	269 326	8.2
	65+	211 875	7.5	282 822	9.1	345 184	10.5
	小計 Sub-total	2 811 991	100.0	3 108 107	100.0	3 285 344	100.0
女 Female	0 - 14	552 872	20.4	554 785	17.8	535 060	15.6
	15 - 24	410 122	15.1	428 867	13.8	463 806	13.5
	25 - 34	591 711	21.8	631 076	20.3	609 037	17.8
	35 - 44	428 802	15.8	587 129	18.9	710 032	20.7
	45 - 54	221 154	8.2	317 355	10.2	470 526	13.7
	55 - 64	235 464	8.7	243 504	7.8	232 716	6.8
	65+	270 165	10.0	346 733	11.2	401 868	11.7
	小計 Sub-total	2 710 290	100.0	3 109 449	100.0	3 423 045	100.0
合計 Both sexes	0 - 14	1 151 916	20.9	1 151 038	18.5	1 109 417	16.5
	15 - 24	839 841	15.2	869 511	14.0	920 445	13.7
	25 - 34	1 178 288	21.4	1 188 424	19.1	1 108 529	16.5
	35 - 44	891 032	16.1	1 178 522	19.0	1 360 487	20.3
	45 - 54	487 658	8.8	683 569	11.0	960 417	14.3
	55 - 64	491 506	8.9	516 937	8.3	502 042	7.5
	65+	482 040	8.7	629 555	10.1	747 052	11.1
	總計 Total	5 522 281	100.0	6 217 556	100.0	6 708 389	100.0
年齡中位數 Median Age							
男 Male		31		34		36	
女 Female		31		34		36	
合計 Both sexes		31		34		36	

圖 1 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年的人口金字塔
Chart 1 Population Pyramids, 1991, 1996 and 2001

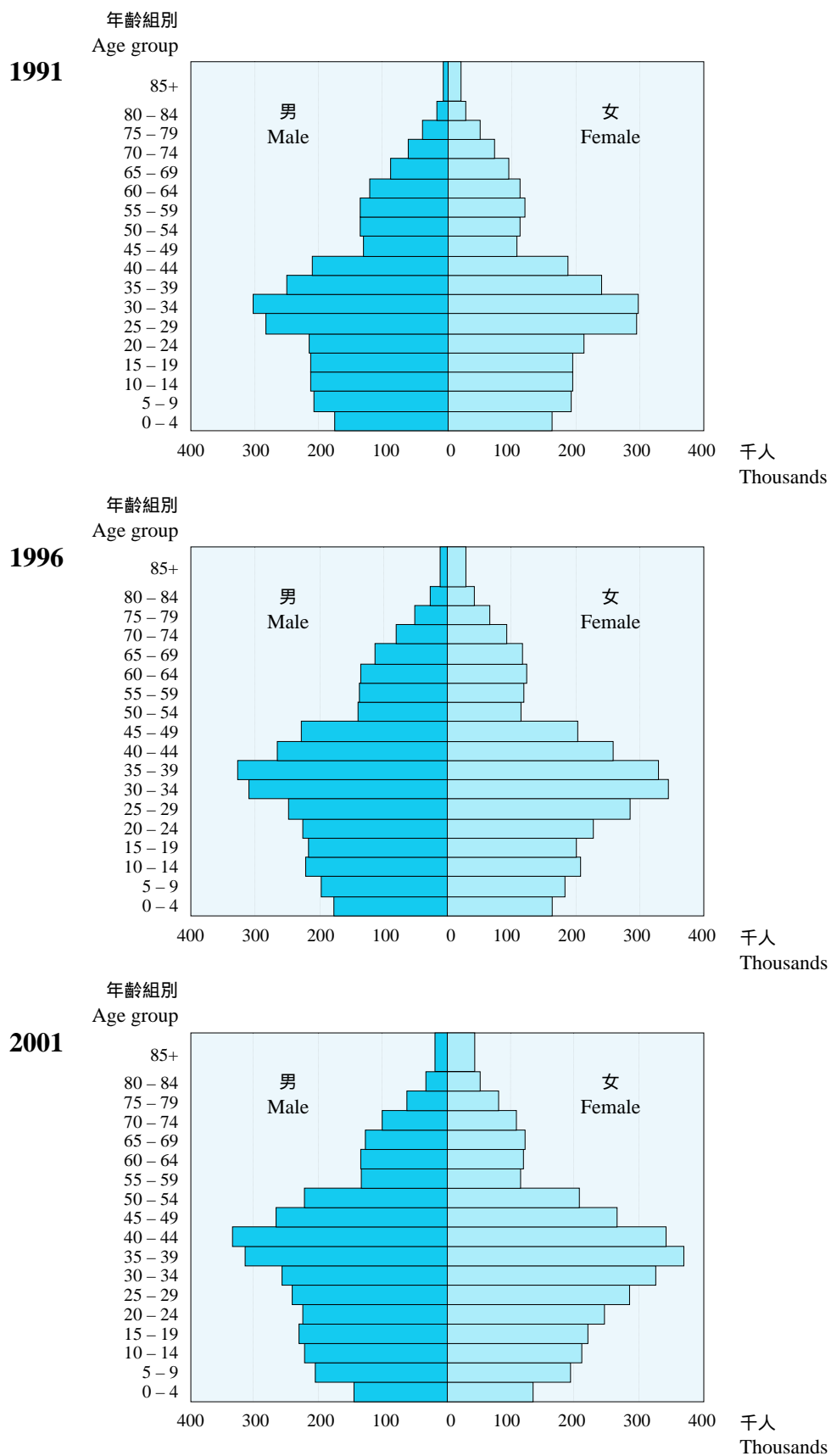


表 4 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年的撫養比率
Table 4 Dependency Ratios, 1991, 1996 and 2001

撫養比率 Dependency Ratio	1991	1996	2001
少年兒童撫養比率 ⁽¹⁾ Child dependency ratio ⁽¹⁾	296	259	229
老年撫養比率 ⁽²⁾ Elderly dependency ratio ⁽²⁾	124	142	154
總撫養比率 ⁽³⁾ Overall dependency ratio ⁽³⁾	420	401	383

註釋：(1) 十五歲以下人口數目與每千名十五至六十四歲人口相對的比率。

(2) 六十五歲及以上人口數目與每千名十五至六十四歲人口相對的比率。

(3) 十五歲以下和六十五歲及以上人口數目與每千名十五至六十四歲人口相對的比率。

Notes : (1) The number of persons aged under 15 per 1 000 persons aged between 15-64.

(2) The number of persons aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15-64.

(3) The number of persons aged under 15 and aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15-64.

表 5 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按年齡組別劃分的性別比率
Table 5 Sex Ratios by Age Group, 1991, 1996 and 2001

年齡組別 Age Group	性別比率 ⁽¹⁾ Sex Ratio ⁽¹⁾		
	1991	1996	2001
0 - 14	1 084	1 075	1 073
15 - 24	1 048	1 027	985
25 - 34	991	883	820
35 - 44	1 078	1 007	916
45 - 54	1 205	1 154	1 041
55 - 64	1 087	1 123	1 157
65+	784	816	859
合計 Overall	1 038	1 000	960

註釋：(1) 在各年齡組別中，男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。

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

其他人口特徵

Other Demographic Characteristics

婚姻狀況

Marital Status

表 6 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按性別及婚姻狀況劃分的十五歲及以上人口
Table 6 Population Aged 15 and Over by Sex and Marital Status, 1991, 1996 and 2001

性別及婚姻狀況 Sex and Marital Status	1991		1996		2001	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男						
Male						
從未結婚 Never married	807 443	36.5	858 341	34.2	918 722	33.9
已婚 Now married	1 333 049	60.2	1 557 211	62.0	1 673 786	61.7
喪偶 Widowed	48 584	2.2	55 338	2.2	60 996	2.2
離婚 / 分居 Divorced/Separated	23 871	1.1	40 964	1.6	57 483	2.1
總計 Total	2 212 947	100.0	2 511 854	100.0	2 710 987	100.0
女						
Female						
從未結婚 Never married	626 554	29.0	737 926	28.9	868 797	30.1
已婚 Now married	1 290 860	59.8	1 515 574	59.3	1 651 696	57.2
喪偶 Widowed	210 390	9.8	244 866	9.6	272 626	9.4
離婚 / 分居 Divorced/Separated	29 614	1.4	56 298	2.2	94 866	3.3
總計 Total	2 157 418	100.0	2 554 664	100.0	2 887 985	100.0

圖 2 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按性別及婚姻狀況劃分的十五歲及以上人口分布
Chart 2 Distribution of Population Aged 15 and Over by Sex and Marital Status, 1991, 1996 and 2001

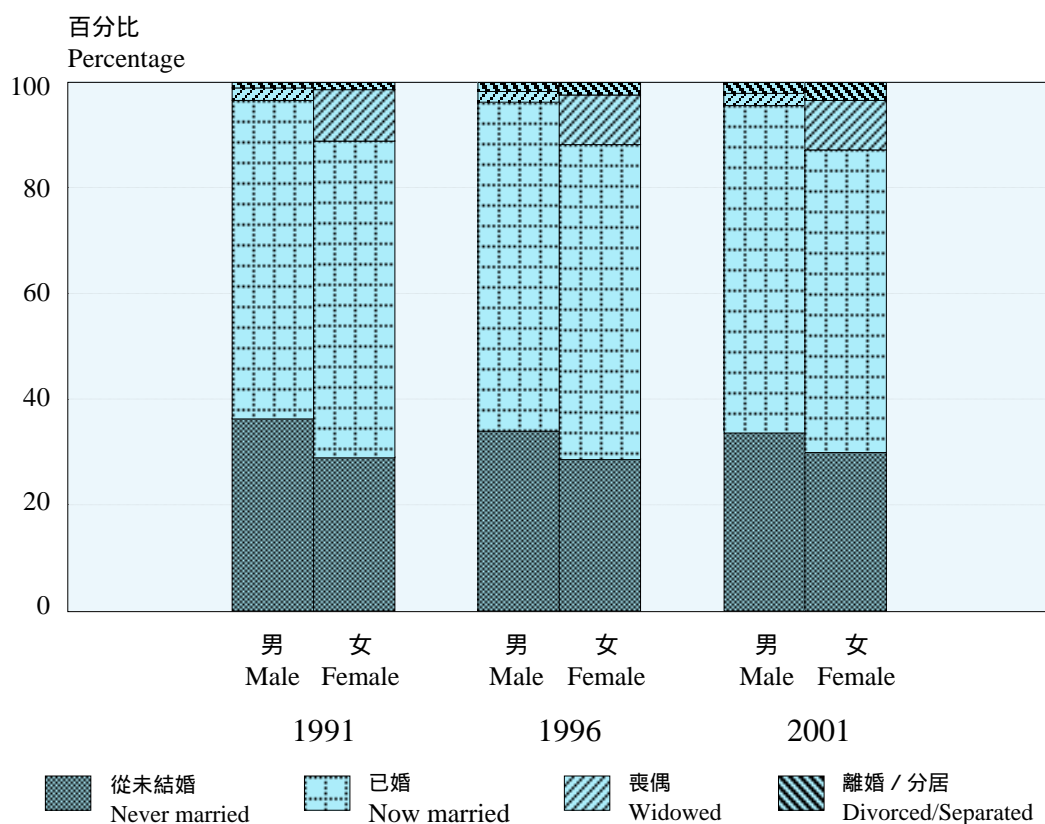


表 7 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按性別及年齡組別劃分的十五至四十四歲從未結婚的人口比例
Table 7 Proportion of Never Married Population Aged 15 - 44 by Sex and Age Group, 1991, 1996 and 2001

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age Group	從未結婚的人口比例（百分比） Proportion of Never Married Population (%)		
		1991	1996	2001
男 Male	15 - 19	99.4	99.2	99.7
	20 - 24	93.5	94.0	95.5
	25 - 29	67.0	70.9	75.5
	30 - 34	33.1	38.3	44.1
	35 - 39	16.0	18.2	23.2
	40 - 44	9.9	10.1	11.7
女 Female	15 - 19	98.4	98.3	99.3
	20 - 24	82.9	85.3	89.2
	25 - 29	45.5	52.0	59.7
	30 - 34	19.8	26.5	31.2
	35 - 39	10.4	14.6	18.8
	40 - 44	6.8	9.0	12.2

出生地點

Place of Birth

表 8 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按出生地點劃分的人口
Table 8 Population by Place of Birth, 1991, 1996 and 2001

出生地點 Place of Birth	1991		1996		2001	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
香港 Hong Kong	3 299 597	59.8	3 749 332	60.3	4 004 894	59.7
中國內地 The mainland of China	1 901 914	34.4	2 026 212	32.6	2 180 153	32.5
其他地方 Elsewhere	320 770	5.8	442 012	7.1	523 342	7.8
總計 Total	5 522 281	100.0	6 217 556	100.0	6 708 389	100.0

國籍

Nationality

表 9 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按國籍⁽¹⁾劃分的人口
Table 9 Population by Nationality⁽¹⁾, 1991, 1996 and 2001

國籍 Nationality	1991		1996		2001	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
中國 Chinese						
永久居留地是香港 Place of domicile - Hong Kong	5 191 545	94.0	5 623 467	90.4	6 261 864	93.3
永久居留地不是香港 Place of domicile - other than Hong Kong	48 029	0.9	64 717	1.0	76 898	1.1
菲律賓 Filipino	64 658	1.2	120 730	1.9	143 662	2.1
印尼 Indonesian	7 905	0.1	22 057	0.4	54 629	0.8
英國 British	68 502	1.2	175 395	2.8	25 418	0.4
印度 ⁽²⁾ Indian ⁽²⁾	14 329	0.3	20 955	0.3	16 481	0.2
巴基斯坦、孟加拉及斯里蘭卡 ⁽²⁾ Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Sri-Lankan ⁽²⁾					12 161	0.2
泰國 Thai	11 787	0.2	15 993	0.3	14 791	0.2
日本 Japanese	10 850	0.2	19 010	0.3	14 715	0.2
美國 American	18 383	0.3	28 946	0.5	14 379	0.2
尼泊爾 ⁽³⁾ Nepalese ⁽³⁾	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	12 379	0.2
加拿大 Canadian	15 135	0.3	32 515	0.5	11 862	0.2
其他 Others	71 158	1.3	93 771	1.5	49 150	0.7
總計 Total	5 522 281	100.0	6 217 556	100.0	6 708 389	100.0

註釋：(1) 根據中華人民共和國國籍法，凡在中國內地或香港出生，並具有中國血統的香港居民及前居民，都視為中國籍。故二零零一年人口普查的國籍分類，與一九九一年人口普查及一九九六年中期人口統計的不同。有部分人士在一九九一年人口普查及一九九六年中期人口統計時分類為非中國籍，而在二零零一年人口普查時則分類為「中國」。在本表內，有關人口國籍的數據，在可行情況下，已根據二零零一年人口普查時國籍的定義重新組合，以便在較一致的基礎作出比較。

- (2) 在一九九一年人口普查及一九九六年中期人口統計時，這些受訪者包括在「印度、巴基斯坦、孟加拉及斯里蘭卡」內，故此沒有它們的獨立統計數字。
- (3) 在一九九一年人口普查及一九九六年中期人口統計時，這些受訪者包括在「其他亞洲及大洋洲國家」內，故此沒有它們的獨立統計數字。

Notes : (1) Under the Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong residents and former residents who are of Chinese descent and born in the mainland of China or Hong Kong are of Chinese nationality. The classification of nationality in the 2001 Population Census is hence different from that of the 1991 Population Census and the 1996 Population By-census. A certain proportion of persons classified as non-Chinese in the 1991 Population Census and the 1996 Population By-census had been classified as "Chinese" in the 2001 Population Census. In this table, data related to nationality have been compiled using the classification adopted in the 2001 Population Census, where possible, to facilitate comparison on a more compatible basis.

- (2) These respondents were grouped under "Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Sri-Lankan" in the 1991 Population Census and the 1996 Population By-census. Hence no separate figures were available.
- (3) These respondents were grouped under "Other Asian and Oceanian countries" in the 1991 Population Census and the 1996 Population By-census. Hence no separate figures were available.

種族

Ethnicity

表 10 二零零一年按種族劃分的人口
Table 10 Population by Ethnicity, 2001

種族 Ethnicity	數目 Number	百分比 %
華人 Chinese	6 364 439	94.9
菲律賓人 Filipino	142 556	2.1
印尼人 Indonesian	50 494	0.8
英國人 British	18 909	0.3
印度人 Indian	18 543	0.3
泰國人 Thai	14 342	0.2
日本人 Japanese	14 180	0.2
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	12 564	0.2
巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	11 017	0.2
其他 Others	61 345	0.9
總計 Total	6 708 389	100.0

在港居住年期

Duration of Residence in Hong Kong

表 11 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按在港居住年期及出生地點劃分的人口

Table 11 Population by Duration of Residence in Hong Kong and Place of Birth, 1991, 1996 and 2001

居住年期 (年) Duration of Residence (Year)	出生地點 Place of Birth							
	香港 Hong Kong		中國內地 The mainland of China		其他地方 Elsewhere		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 %
1991								
< 1	63 097	1.1	35 404	0.6	36 200	0.7	134 701	2.4
1 - 3	196 861	3.6	77 711	1.4	74 834	1.4	349 406	6.3
4 - 6	206 922	3.7	80 173	1.5	34 247	0.6	321 342	5.8
7 - 9	231 600	4.2	89 872	1.6	20 586	0.4	342 058	6.2
10+	2 601 117	47.1	1 618 754	29.3	154 903	2.8	4 374 774	79.2
總計 Total	3 299 597	59.8	1 901 914	34.4	320 770	5.8	5 522 281	100.0
1996								
< 1	61 442	1.0	33 748	0.5	53 530	0.9	148 720	2.4
1 - 3	205 720	3.3	103 265	1.7	124 473	2.0	433 458	7.0
4 - 6	207 302	3.3	95 621	1.5	66 796	1.1	369 719	5.9
7 - 9	211 822	3.4	87 492	1.4	25 969	0.4	325 283	5.2
10+	3 063 046	49.3	1 706 086	27.4	171 244	2.8	4 940 376	79.5
總計 Total	3 749 332	60.3	2 026 212	32.6	442 012	7.1	6 217 556	100.0
2001								
< 1	55 817	0.8	51 612	0.8	57 464	0.9	164 893	2.5
1 - 3	159 018	2.4	137 028	2.0	103 378	1.5	399 424	6.0
4 - 6	205 365	3.1	145 329	2.2	80 924	1.2	431 618	6.4
7 - 9	207 967	3.1	90 927	1.4	57 613	0.9	356 507	5.3
10+	3 376 727	50.3	1 755 257	26.2	223 963	3.3	5 355 947	79.8
總計 Total	4 004 894	59.7	2 180 153	32.5	523 342	7.8	6 708 389	100.0

語言 / 方言

Language/Dialect

表 12 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按慣用語言劃分的五歲及以上人口⁽¹⁾
Table 12 Population⁽¹⁾ Aged 5 and Over by Usual Language, 1991, 1996 and 2001

慣用語言 Usual Language	1991		1996		2001	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
廣州話 Cantonese	4 583 322	88.7	5 196 240	88.7	5 726 972	89.2
普通話 Putonghua	57 577	1.1	65 892	1.1	55 410	0.9
其他中國方言 Other Chinese Dialects	364 694	7.0	340 222	5.8	352 562	5.5
英語 English	114 084	2.2	184 308	3.1	203 598	3.2
其他 Others	49 232	1.0	73 879	1.3	79 197	1.2
總計 Total	5 168 909	100.0	5 860 541	100.0	6 417 739	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括失去語言能力的人士。

Note: (1) The figures exclude mute persons.

表 13 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年五歲及以上人口⁽¹⁾能說選定語言 / 方言的比例
Table 13 Proportion of Population⁽¹⁾ Aged 5 and Over Able to Speak Selected Languages/Dialects, 1991, 1996 and 2001

語言 / 方言 Language/Dialect	五歲及以上人口 ⁽¹⁾ 的比例 (百分比) Proportion of Population Aged 5 and Over ⁽¹⁾ (%)								
	作為慣用語言 As the Usual Language			作為其他語言 / 方言 As Another Language/Dialect			總計 Total		
	1991	1996	2001	1991	1996	2001	1991	1996	2001
廣州話 Cantonese	88.7	88.7	89.2	7.1	6.6	6.8	95.8	95.2	96.1
英語 English	2.2	3.1	3.2	29.4	34.9	39.8	31.6	38.1	43.0
普通話 Putonghua	1.1	1.1	0.9	16.9	24.2	33.3	18.1	25.3	34.1
客家 Hakka	1.6	1.2	1.3	3.7	3.6	3.8	5.3	4.9	5.1
潮州話 Chiu Chau	1.4	1.1	1.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	5.4	5.0	4.8
福建話 (包括台灣話) Fukien (including Taiwanese)	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.3	3.6	3.9	3.9
菲律賓語 Filipino	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.8	1.9
上海話 Shanghainese	0.7	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.6	1.5
日本語 Japanese	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4
印尼語 Indonesian	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.3

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括失去語言能力的人士。

Note: (1) The figures exclude mute persons.

教育 Education

教育程度

Educational Attainment

表 14 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的十五歲及以上人口
Table 14 Population Aged 15 and Over by Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended), 1991, 1996 and 2001

教育程度 Educational Attainment	1991		1996		2001	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
未受教育 / 幼稚園 No schooling/Kindergarten	557 297	12.8	480 852	9.5	469 939	8.4
小學 Primary	1 100 599	25.2	1 146 882	22.6	1 148 273	20.5
初中 Lower Secondary	837 730	19.1	958 245	18.9	1 060 489	18.9
高中 Upper Secondary	1 169 271	26.7	1 403 211	27.7	1 473 681	26.3
預科 ⁽¹⁾ Matriculation ⁽¹⁾	214 577	4.9	308 808	6.1	528 090	9.4
專上教育 Tertiary						
非學位課程 Non-degree course	234 912	5.4	243 004	4.8	209 878	3.7
學位課程 Degree course	255 979	5.9	525 516	10.4	708 622	12.7
總計 Total	4 370 365	100.0	5 066 518	100.0	5 598 972	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字包括於一九九六年中期人口統計同等教育程度（最高就讀程度）的「技術員」（其他專上教育以外的進修課程）及於二零零一年人口普查的「專業教育學院／前理工學院證書／文憑課程」。而在一九九一年人口普查，相近類別的「工業學院／理工學院證書／文憑課程」則包括在「專上教育：非學位課程」內。

Note: (1) The figures include the equivalent educational attainment (highest level attended) of “Technician level (other further non-advance education)” in the 1996 Population By-census and “Diploma/certificate courses in Institute of Vocational Education / former polytechnics” in the 2001 Population Census. However, the similar group “Diploma/certificate courses in technical institutes / polytechnics” was included under “Tertiary: Non-degree course” in the 1991 Population Census.

圖 3 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的十五歲及以上人口分布

Chart 3 Distribution of Population Aged 15 and Over by Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended), 1991, 1996 and 2001

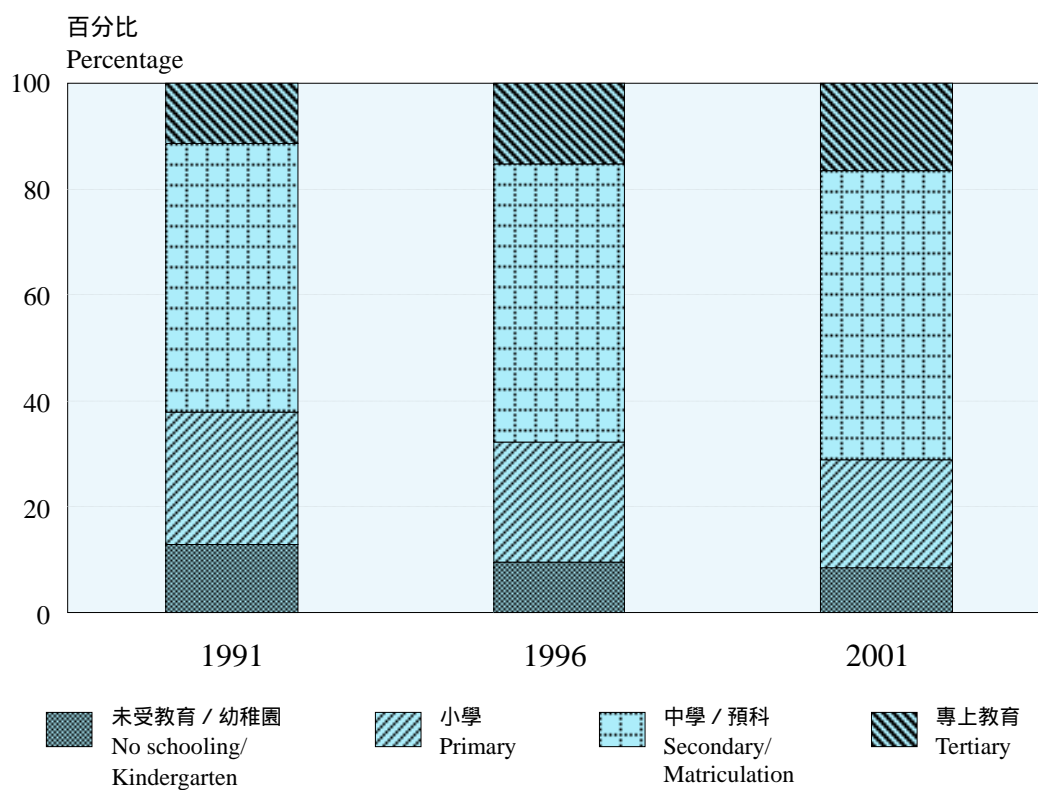


表 15 二零零一年按教育程度（最高完成程度）劃分的十五歲及以上人口
Table 15 Population Aged 15 and Over by Educational Attainment (Highest Level Completed), 2001

教育程度 Educational Attainment	數目 Number	百分比 %
未受教育 / 幼稚園 No schooling/Kindergarten	1 024 829	18.3
小學 ⁽¹⁾ Primary ⁽¹⁾	1 035 386	18.5
初中 ⁽²⁾ Lower Secondary ⁽²⁾	949 313	17.0
高中 ⁽³⁾ Upper Secondary ⁽³⁾	1 353 765	24.2
預科 ⁽⁴⁾ Matriculation ⁽⁴⁾	483 652	8.6
專上教育 Tertiary		
非學位課程 Non-degree course	164 704	2.9
學位課程 Degree course	587 323	10.5
總計 Total	5 598 972	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字包括所有已完成小六至中二課程但（a）並未完成或（b）沒有接受中三課程的人士。

(2) 這些數字包括所有已完成中三至中四課程但（a）並未完成或（b）沒有接受中五課程的人士。

(3) 這些數字包括所有已完成中五課程但（a）並未完成或（b）沒有接受預科課程的人士，亦包括已完成「工藝程度」的人士。

(4) 這些數字包括所有已完成預科課程但（a）並未完成或（b）沒有接受專上教育的人士，亦包括已完成「專業教育學院／前理工學院證書／文憑課程」的人士。

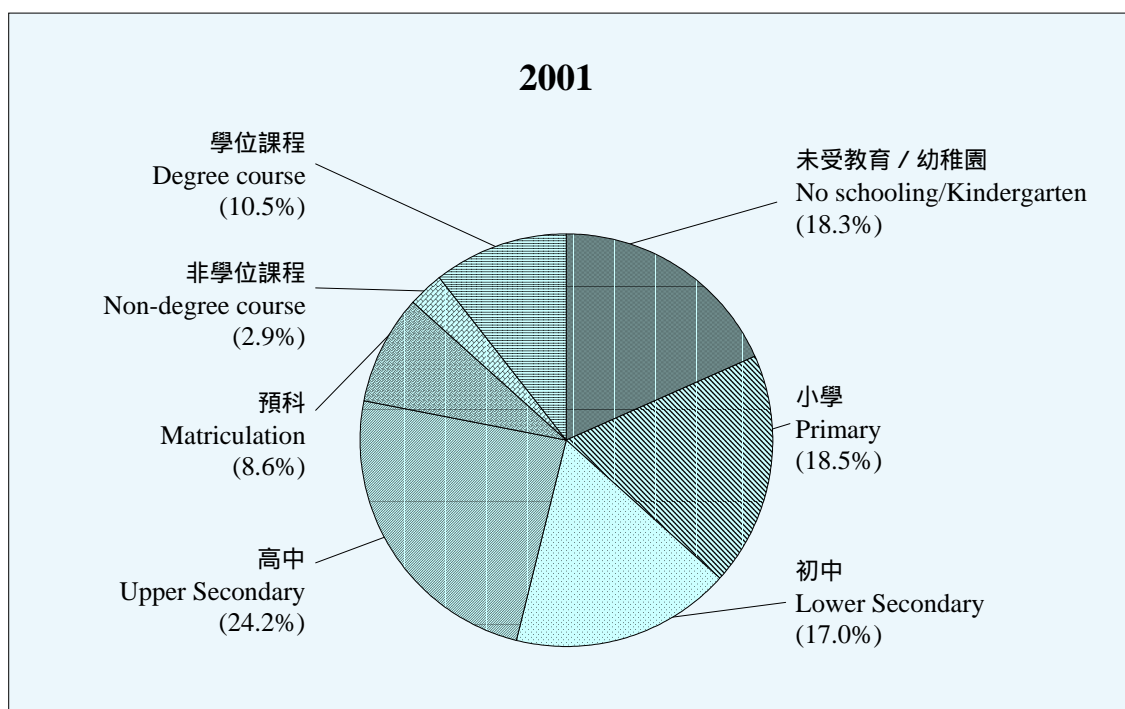
Notes: (1) The figures include all persons who have completed Primary 6 to Secondary 2 education but (a) have not completed or (b) have not attended Secondary 3 education.

(2) The figures include all persons who have completed Secondary 3 to Secondary 4 education but (a) have not completed or (b) have not attended Secondary 5 education.

(3) The figures include all persons who have completed Secondary 5 education but (a) have not completed or (b) have not attended matriculation education. Persons who have completed the "Craft level" are also included.

(4) The figures include all persons who have completed matriculation education but (a) have not completed or (b) have not attended Tertiary education. Persons who have completed the "Diploma/ certificate courses in Institute of Vocational Education / former polytechnics" are also included.

圖 4 二零零一年按教育程度（最高完成程度）劃分的十五歲及以上人口分布
Chart 4 Distribution of Population Aged 15 and Over by Educational Attainment (Highest Level Completed), 2001



就學狀況

School Attendance

表 16 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按年齡組別劃分的三至十八歲人口就學比率
Table 16 School Attendance Rates of Population Aged 3 - 18 by Age Group, 1991, 1996 and 2001

年齡組別 Age Group	就學比率 (百分比) ⁽¹⁾ School Attendance Rate (%) ⁽¹⁾		
	1991	1996	2001
3 - 5	95	95	95
6 - 11	100	100	100
12 - 16	94	96	97
17 - 18	58	64	71

註釋：(1) 在各年齡組別中，就讀全日制學校或教育機構的人數佔該年齡組別總人數的百分比。

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

修讀科目

Field of Education

表 17 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按修讀科目劃分的曾受專上教育人口⁽¹⁾
Table 17 Population with Tertiary Education⁽¹⁾ by Field of Education, 1991, 1996 and 2001

修讀科目 Field of Education	1991		1996		2001	
	數目 ⁽²⁾ Number ⁽²⁾	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
商科課程 Business and commercial studies	112 085	22.9	197 542	25.7	263 783	28.7
文學及社會科學 Arts and social science	92 895	18.9	142 146	18.5	172 275	18.8
機械、電機、電子及輪機工程 Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering	67 152	13.7	90 778	11.8	81 919	8.9
電腦課程 Computer studies	19 687	4.0	43 479	5.7	76 615	8.3
建築及營造工程 Architecture and construction engineering	35 462	7.2	55 280	7.2	66 276	7.2
純科學 Pure science	33 969	6.9	52 095	6.8	64 227	7.0
醫療衛生課程 Medical and health related studies	38 322	7.8	52 120	6.8	59 092	6.4
教育 Education	35 368	7.2	46 815	6.1	48 968	5.3
紡織、設計及其他工業技術 Textile, design and other industrial technology	19 806	4.0	27 566	3.6	12 757	1.4
其他科目 Other fields	36 145	7.4	60 699	7.9	72 588	7.9
總計 Total	490 891	100.0	768 520	100.0	918 500	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字指教育程度（最高就讀程度）為「專上教育」的人士。

(2) 這些數字包括曾修讀的教育程度（最高就讀程度）為「工業學院／理工學院證書／文憑課程」的人士。

Notes : (1) The figures refer to persons with education attainment (highest level attended) as "Tertiary Education".

(2) The figures include persons with education attainment (highest level attended) of "Diploma/certificate courses in technical institutes / polytechnics".

勞動人口 Labour Force

勞動人口數目及結構 Labour Force Size and Structure

表 18 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年從事經濟活動人口及勞動人口參與率
Table 18 Economically Active Population and Labour Force Participation Rate, 1991, 1996 and 2001

性別 Sex	1991	1996	2001
十五歲及以上的人口 Population aged 15 and over			
男 Male	2 212 947	2 511 854	2 710 987
女 Female	2 157 418	2 554 664	2 887 985
合計 Both sexes	4 370 365	5 066 518	5 598 972
從事經濟活動人口（即勞動人口） Economically active population (or labour force)			
男 Male	1 742 271	1 925 095	1 948 976
女 Female	1 068 731	1 257 402	1 489 016
合計 Both sexes	2 811 002	3 182 497	3 437 992
勞動人口參與率（百分比） ⁽¹⁾ Labour force participation rate (%) ⁽¹⁾			
男 Male	78.7	76.6	71.9
女 Female	49.5	49.2	51.6
合計 Both sexes	64.3	62.8	61.4

註釋：(1) 從事經濟活動人口佔所有十五歲及以上人口的比例。

Note: (1) The proportion of economically active population in the total population aged 15 and over.

表 19 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按性別及年齡組別劃分的從事經濟活動人口
Table 19 Economically Active Population by Sex and Age Group, 1991, 1996 and 2001

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age Group	1991		1996		2001	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男 Male							
	15 - 24	258 560	14.8	242 099	12.6	220 011	11.3
	25 - 34	566 005	32.5	539 111	28.0	466 242	23.9
	35 - 44	448 037	25.7	571 833	29.7	612 471	31.4
	45 - 54	247 667	14.2	343 295	17.8	443 099	22.7
	55 - 64	174 078	10.0	180 621	9.4	163 546	8.4
	65+	47 924	2.8	48 136	2.5	43 607	2.2
	小計 Sub-total	1 742 271	100.0	1 925 095	100.0	1 948 976	100.0
女 Female							
	15 - 24	233 515	21.8	220 786	17.6	224 233	15.1
	25 - 34	404 678	37.8	471 904	37.5	487 483	32.7
	35 - 44	244 227	22.9	338 337	26.9	453 549	30.5
	45 - 54	108 631	10.2	161 571	12.8	258 452	17.4
	55 - 64	57 476	5.4	51 552	4.1	54 916	3.7
	65+	20 204	1.9	13 252	1.1	10 383	0.7
	小計 Sub-total	1 068 731	100.0	1 257 402	100.0	1 489 016	100.0
合計 Both sexes							
	15 - 24	492 075	17.5	462 885	14.5	444 244	12.9
	25 - 34	970 683	34.6	1 011 015	31.8	953 725	27.7
	35 - 44	692 264	24.6	910 170	28.6	1 066 020	31.0
	45 - 54	356 298	12.7	504 866	15.9	701 551	20.4
	55 - 64	231 554	8.2	232 173	7.3	218 462	6.4
	65+	68 128	2.4	61 388	1.9	53 990	1.6
	總計 Total	2 811 002	100.0	3 182 497	100.0	3 437 992	100.0
年齡中位數 ⁽¹⁾ Median Age ⁽¹⁾							
男 Male		35.9		37		39	
女 Female		32.1		33		35	
合計 Both sexes		34.4		36		37	

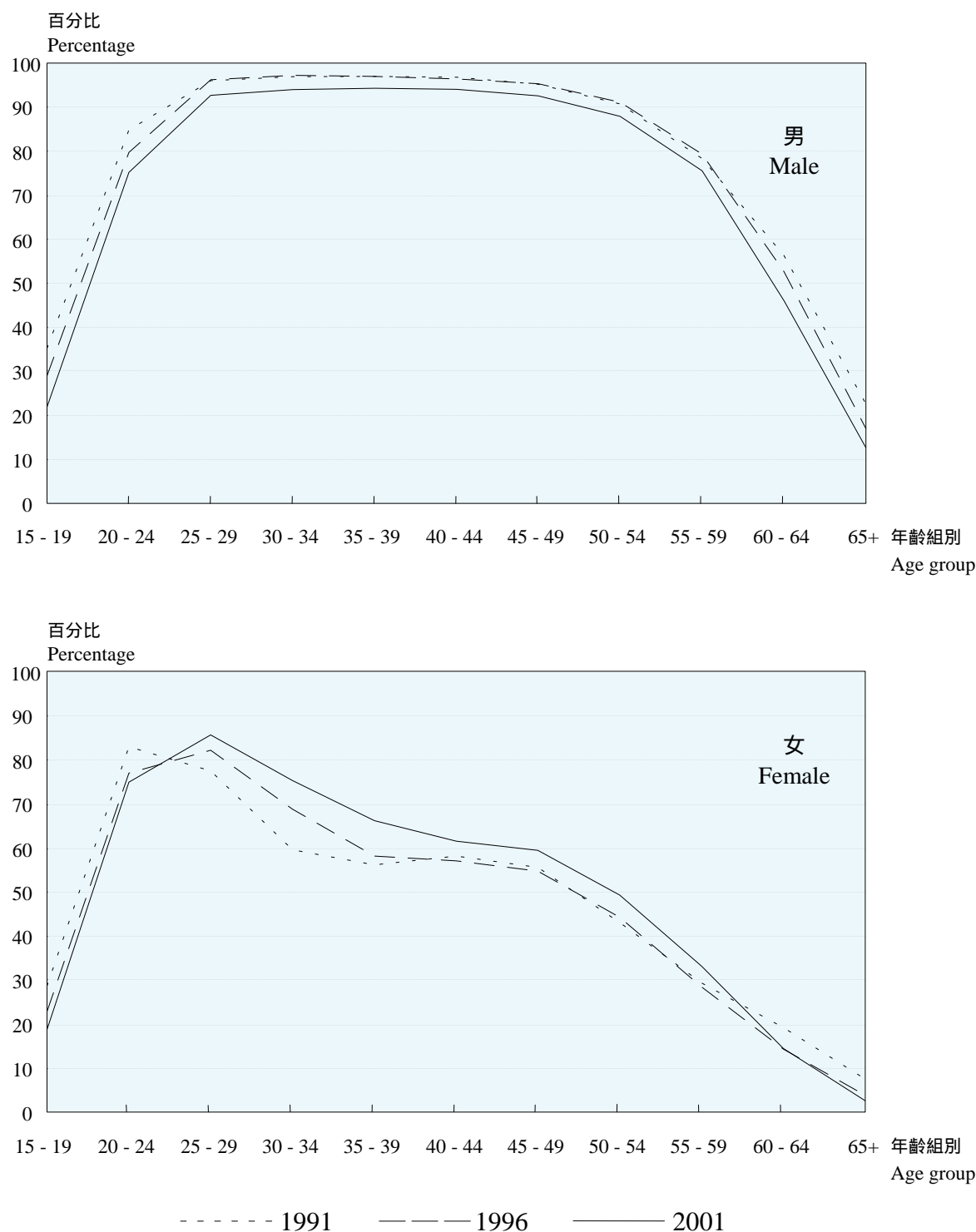
註釋：(1) 一九九六年中期人口統計及二零零一年人口普查的中位數字是以個別人士資料編製，而一九九一年人口普查的中位數字是以組別資料編製。

Note: (1) Median figures for the 1996 Population By-census and the 2001 Population Census are compiled using individual data, whereas those for the 1991 Population Census are compiled using grouped data.

勞動人口參與率

Labour Force Participation Rate

圖 5 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按性別及年齡組別劃分的勞動人口參與率
Chart 5 Labour Force Participation Rates by Sex and Age Group, 1991, 1996 and 2001



經濟活動身分 Economic Activity Status

表 20 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按經濟活動身分劃分的工作人口
Table 20 Working Population by Economic Activity Status, 1991, 1996 and 2001

經濟活動身分 Economic Activity Status	1991		1996		2001	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
僱員 ⁽¹⁾ Employees ⁽¹⁾	2 383 159	87.8	2 684 589	88.2	2 881 223	88.6
僱主 Employers	152 943	5.6	204 414	6.7	213 309	6.6
自營作業者 Self-employed	145 481	5.4	127 461	4.2	134 575	4.1
無酬家庭從業員 Unpaid family workers	33 520	1.2	27 234	0.9	23 599	0.7
總計 Total	2 715 103	100.0	3 043 698	100.0	3 252 706	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字包括外發工。

Note : (1) The figures include outworkers.

職業 Occupation

表 21 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按職業劃分的工作人口
Table 21 Working Population by Occupation, 1991, 1996 and 2001

職業 Occupation	1991		1996		2001	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
經理及行政人員 Managers and administrators	249 247	9.2	369 323	12.1	349 637	10.7
專業人員 Professionals	99 331	3.7	151 591	5.0	179 825	5.5
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	279 909	10.3	369 132	12.1	498 671	15.3
文員 Clerks	431 651	15.9	512 719	16.8	529 992	16.3
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	359 319	13.2	419 721	13.8	488 961	15.0
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	397 992	14.7	373 143	12.3	321 000	9.9
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	365 826	13.5	259 909	8.5	238 666	7.3
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	503 832	18.5	564 682	18.6	635 393	19.5
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	27 996	1.0	23 478	0.8	10 561	0.3
總計 Total	2 715 103	100.0	3 043 698	100.0	3 252 706	100.0

行業 Industry

表 22 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按行業劃分的工作人口
Table 22 Working Population by Industry, 1991, 1996 and 2001

行業 Industry	1991		1996		2001	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
製造業 Manufacturing	768 121	28.2	574 867	18.9	400 952	12.3
建造業 Construction	187 851	6.9	245 440	8.1	247 883	7.6
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	611 386	22.5	757 239	24.9	852 619	26.2
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	265 686	9.8	330 974	10.9	366 312	11.3
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	287 168	10.6	408 686	13.4	522 822	16.1
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	539 123	19.9	680 048	22.3	829 720	25.5
其他 ⁽¹⁾ Others ⁽¹⁾	55 768	2.1	46 444	1.5	32 398	1.0
總計 Total	2 715 103	100.0	3 043 698	100.0	3 252 706	100.0

註釋：(1) 「其他」包括「農業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力、燃氣及水務業」等行業，及報稱的行業不能分類或描述不足。

Note: (1) "Others" include such industries as "Agriculture and fishing", "Mining and quarrying", "Electricity, gas and water" and industrial activities inadequately described or unclassifiable.

主業收入 Income from Main Employment

表 23 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按每月主業收入劃分的工作人口⁽¹⁾
Table 23 Working Population⁽¹⁾ by Monthly Income from Main Employment, 1991, 1996 and 2001

每月主業收入 (港元) Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)	1991		1996		2001	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 1,000	91 184	3.4	31 447	1.0	29 659	0.9
1,000 - 1,999	91 431	3.4	26 154	0.8	27 410	0.8
2,000 - 3,999	557 366	20.8	242 429	8.0	278 579	8.6
4,000 - 5,999	794 962	29.6	316 331	10.5	266 587	8.3
6,000 - 7,999	461 003	17.2	478 408	15.9	397 899	12.3
8,000 - 9,999	221 526	8.3	476 114	15.8	395 476	12.2
10,000 - 14,999	242 996	9.1	668 722	22.2	743 033	23.0
15,000 - 19,999	84 154	3.1	295 968	9.8	370 981	11.5
20,000 - 24,999	46 873	1.7	166 805	5.5	251 116	7.8
25,000 - 39,999	49 529	1.9	171 238	5.7	258 035	8.0
≥ 40,000	40 559	1.5	142 848	4.7	210 332	6.5
總計 Total	2 681 583	100.0	3 016 464	100.0	3 229 107	100.0
每月主業收入中位數 (港元) Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)						
	5,170		9,500		10,000	

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.

住戶 Households

家庭住戶數目

Number of Domestic Households

表 24 一九七一年至二零零一年家庭住戶數目

Table 24 Domestic Households, 1971 - 2001

人口普查 / 中期人口統計 Population Census /By-census	家庭住戶數目 Number of Domestic Households	平均每年增長率 (百分率) Average Annual Growth Rate (%)	
		家庭住戶 Domestic Households	人口 Population
1971	857 008
1976	1 024 680	3.4	2.1
1981	1 244 738	4.3	3.3
1986	1 452 576	3.1	1.5
1991	1 582 215	1.7	0.6
1996	1 855 553	3.2	1.8
2001	2 053 412	2.0	0.9

住戶人數

Household Size

表 25 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 25 Domestic Households by Household Size, 1991, 1996 and 2001

住戶人數 Household Size	1991		1996		2001	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
1	225 930	14.3	276 906	14.9	321 565	15.7
2	290 585	18.4	356 969	19.2	447 690	21.8
3	307 558	19.4	372 574	20.1	438 216	21.3
4	359 904	22.7	445 768	24.0	481 183	23.4
5	225 933	14.3	251 093	13.5	245 194	11.9
6+	172 305	10.9	152 243	8.2	119 564	5.8
總計 Total	1 582 215	100.0	1 855 553	100.0	2 053 412	100.0
家庭住戶平均人數 Average Domestic Household Size						
	3.4		3.3		3.1	

住戶結構

Household Composition

表 26 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按住戶結構劃分的家庭住戶數目

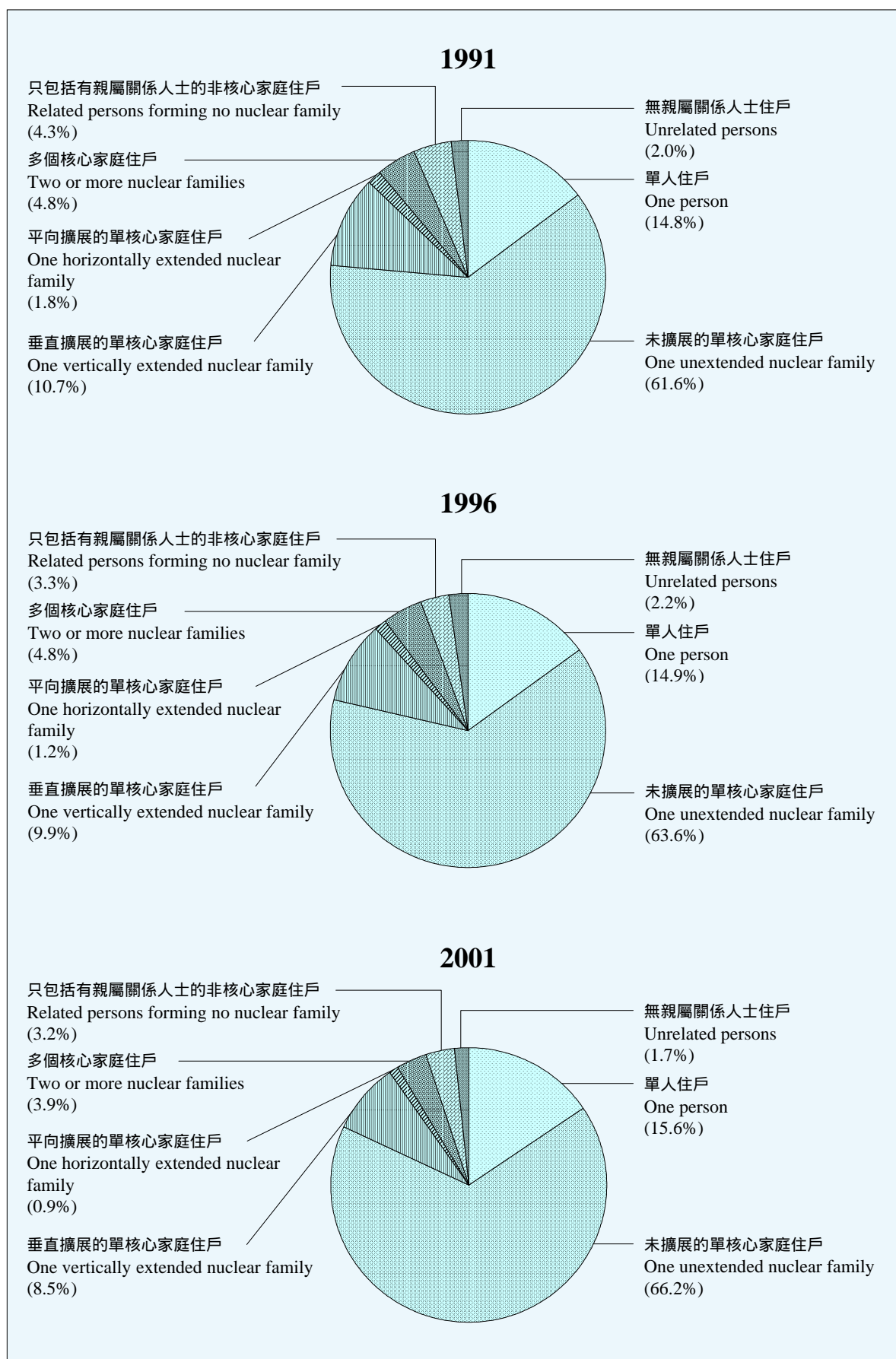
Table 26 Domestic Households by Household Composition, 1991, 1996 and 2001

住戶結構 ⁽¹⁾ Household Composition ⁽¹⁾	1991		1996		2001	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
單人住戶 One person	233 923	14.8	276 906	14.9	321 111	15.6
未擴展的單核心家庭住戶 One unextended nuclear family	975 498	61.6	1 179 596	63.6	1 360 181	66.2
垂直擴展的單核心家庭住戶 One vertically extended nuclear family	169 543	10.7	183 867	9.9	174 549	8.5
平向擴展的單核心家庭住戶 One horizontally extended nuclear family	28 813	1.8	23 071	1.2	18 452	0.9
多個核心家庭住戶 Two or more nuclear families	75 185	4.8	89 503	4.8	79 231	3.9
只包括有親屬關係人士的非核心家庭住戶 Related persons forming no nuclear family	67 750	4.3	62 044	3.3	65 919	3.2
無親屬關係人士住戶 Unrelated persons	31 503	2.0	40 566	2.2	33 969	1.7
總計 Total	1 582 215	100.0	1 855 553	100.0	2 053 412	100.0

註釋：(1) 在一九九一年人口普查中，住戶結構類別是以在人口普查時刻所有在該住戶內人士的關係為依據。在一九九六年年中期人口統計及二零零一年人口普查中，住戶結構類別則是以通常在該住戶居住的各人士的關係為依據。

Note: (1) For the 1991 Population Census, household composition was derived based on the relationship of all persons who were found in the household at the census moment. For the 1996 Population By-census and 2001 Population Census, it was based on the relationship of all persons who usually lived in the household.

圖 6 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按住戶結構劃分的家庭住戶數目分布
Chart 6 Distribution of Domestic Households by Household Composition, 1991, 1996 and 2001



住戶收入

Household Income

表 27 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按家庭住戶每月收入劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 27 Domestic Households by Monthly Domestic Household Income, 1991, 1996 and 2001

家庭住戶每月收入 (港元) Monthly Domestic Household Income (HK\$)	1991		1996		2001	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 2,000	75 552	4.8	55 597	3.0	65 855	3.2
2,000 - 3,999	115 236	7.3	68 272	3.7	97 568	4.8
4,000 - 5,999	202 511	12.8	75 595	4.1	93 018	4.5
6,000 - 7,999	218 388	13.8	105 639	5.7	116 340	5.7
8,000 - 9,999	181 846	11.5	136 577	7.4	120 721	5.9
10,000 - 14,999	314 379	19.9	324 001	17.5	318 623	15.5
15,000 - 19,999	176 406	11.1	269 694	14.5	262 086	12.8
20,000 - 24,999	99 649	6.3	210 926	11.4	223 708	10.9
25,000 - 29,999	56 851	3.6	147 295	7.9	159 470	7.8
30,000 - 39,999	60 169	3.8	183 254	9.9	219 229	10.7
40,000 - 59,999	44 794	2.8	150 440	8.1	197 311	9.6
≥ 60,000	36 434	2.3	128 263	6.9	179 483	8.7
總計 Total	1 582 215	100.0	1 855 553	100.0	2 053 412	100.0
家庭住戶每月收入中位數 (港元) Median Monthly Domestic Household Income (HK\$)						
	9,964		17,500		18,705	

表 28 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按十等分組別家庭住戶⁽¹⁾劃分的住戶每月收入百分比分布

Table 28 Percentage Distribution of Monthly Household Income by Decile Groups of Domestic Households⁽¹⁾, 1991, 1996 and 2001

十等分組別 Decile Group	1991 百分比 %	1996 百分比 %	2001 百分比 %
第一 (最低) 1st (lowest)	1.3	1.1	0.9
第二 2nd	3.0	2.6	2.3
第三 3rd	4.0	3.6	3.4
第四 4th	5.0	4.6	4.4
第五 5th	6.1	5.7	5.6
第六 6th	7.4	7.0	7.0
第七 7th	9.0	8.5	8.8
第八 8th	11.4	10.6	11.1
第九 9th	15.5	14.5	15.3
第十 (最高) 10th (highest)	37.3	41.8	41.2
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
堅尼系數 Gini Coefficient			
	0.476	0.518	0.525

註釋：(1) 每個十等分組別包含相同數目的家庭住戶（以收入的多少排列）。第一個十等分組別包括在第一個十等位數之下的住戶，第二個十等分組別則包括在第一及第二個十等位數之間的住戶，如此類推。

Note: (1) Each of the 10 decile groups contains the same number of domestic households, ranked by income. The first decile group covers those households falling below the first decile, the second decile group covers those households falling between the first and second deciles, and so on.

房屋 Housing

有人居住的屋宇單位數目

Number of Occupied Quarters

表 29 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按房屋類型劃分的有人居住的屋宇單位數目
Table 29 Occupied Quarters by Type of Housing, 1991, 1996 and 2001

房屋類型 Type of Housing	1991		1996		2001	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	574 891	38.1	651 007	36.6	624 349	31.0
房屋委員會資助出售單位 ⁽¹⁾ Housing Authority subsidized sale flats ⁽¹⁾	115 718	7.7	194 185	10.9	304 172	15.1
房屋協會資助出售單位 ⁽²⁾ Housing Society subsidized sale flats ⁽²⁾	730 676	48.5	4 579	0.3	15 867	0.8
私人永久性房屋 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Private permanent housing ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾			873 954	49.1	1 030 098	51.2
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	63 861	4.2	41 111	2.3	24 381	1.2
非住宅用房屋 ⁽³⁾ Non-domestic housing ⁽³⁾	22 851	1.5	14 582	0.8	14 590	0.7
總計 Total	1 507 997	100.0	1 779 418	100.0	2 013 457	100.0

註釋：(1) 在一九九一年人口普查及一九九六年中期人口統計時，房屋委員會資助出售單位包括可在公開市場買賣的單位。這些單位在二零零一年人口普查時包括在「私人永久性房屋」內。

(2) 在一九九一年人口普查時，房屋協會資助出售單位包括「私人永久性房屋」內，沒有獨立的統計數字。在一九九六年中期人口統計時，房屋協會資助出售單位包括可在公開市場買賣的單位。這些單位在二零零一年人口普查時包括在「私人永久性房屋」內。

(3) 所包括的房屋類型詳情請參閱「詞彙釋義」。由於一九九一年人口普查、一九九六年中期人口統計及二零零一年人口普查對醫院、懲教機構及學生宿舍內屋宇單位的點算方法有所不同，故此作出比較時需特別留意。例如，居住於學生宿舍個別房間內的學生在一九九一年人口普查及一九九六年中期人口統計時視為居住於「家庭住戶」內，而在二零零一年人口普查時則視為居住於「集體住戶」內。

Notes : (1) Housing Authority subsidized sale flats included flats that can be traded in open market in the 1991 Population Census and the 1996 Population By-census. These flats are classified under "Private permanent housing" in the 2001 Population Census.

(2) Housing Society subsidized sale flats were classified under "Private permanent housing" in the 1991 Population Census and no separate figures were available then. In the 1996 Population By-census, Housing Society subsidized sale flats included flats that can be traded in open market. These flats are classified under "Private permanent housing" in the 2001 Population Census.

(3) Please see Definition of Terms for the detailed coverage of this housing type. Since the counting rules for quarters in hospitals, penal institutions, and student dormitories adopted in the 1991 Population Census, the 1996 Population By-census and the 2001 Population Census are different, caution is required in making comparison. For example, students living in individual rooms in student dormitories were regarded as living in "domestic households" in the 1991 Population Census and the 1996 Population By-census; whilst they are regarded as living in "collective households" in the 2001 Population Census.

按房屋類型劃分的人口

Population by Type of Housing

表 30 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按房屋類型劃分的人口
Table 30 Population by Type of Housing, 1991, 1996 and 2001

房屋類型 Type of Housing	1991		1996		2001	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	2 234 565	40.5	2 391 857	38.5	2 135 624	31.9
房屋委員會資助出售單位 ⁽¹⁾ Housing Authority subsidized sale flats ⁽¹⁾	415 540	7.5	691 895	11.1	1 080 377	16.1
房屋協會資助出售單位 ⁽²⁾ Housing Society subsidized sale flats ⁽²⁾	2 587 287	47.0	17 117	0.3	51 315	0.8
私人永久性房屋 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Private permanent housing ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾			2 912 626	46.9	3 284 001	49.0
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	197 767	3.6	124 617	2.0	72 035	1.1
非住宅用房屋 ⁽³⁾ Non-domestic housing ⁽³⁾	76 020	1.4	69 254	1.1	79 142	1.2
總計 ⁽⁴⁾ Total ⁽⁴⁾	5 511 179	100.0	6 207 366	100.0	6 702 494	100.0

註釋：(1) 在一九九一年人口普查及一九九六年中期人口統計時，房屋委員會資助出售單位包括可在公開市場買賣的單位。這些單位在二零零一年人口普查時包括在「私人永久性房屋」內。

(2) 在一九九一年人口普查時，房屋協會資助出售單位包括「私人永久性房屋」內，沒有獨立的統計數字。在一九九六年中期人口統計時，房屋協會資助出售單位包括可在公開市場買賣的單位。這些單位在二零零一年人口普查時包括在「私人永久性房屋」內。

(3) 所包括的房屋類型詳情請參閱「詞彙釋義」。由於一九九一年人口普查、一九九六年中期人口統計及二零零一年人口普查對醫院、懲教機構及學生宿舍內屋宇單位的點算方法有所不同，故此作出比較時需特別留意。例如，居住於學生宿舍個別房間內的學生在一九九一年人口普查及一九九六年中期人口統計時視為居住於「家庭住戶」內，而在二零零一年人口普查時則視為居住於「集體住戶」內。

(4) 這些數字不包括住在船上的人士。

Notes : (1) Housing Authority subsidized sale flats included flats that can be traded in open market in the 1991 Population Census and the 1996 Population By-census. These flats are classified under "Private permanent housing" in the 2001 Population Census.

(2) Housing Society subsidized sale flats were classified under "Private permanent housing" in the 1991 Population Census and no separate figures were available then. In the 1996 Population By-census, Housing Society subsidized sale flats included flats that can be traded in open market. These flats are classified under "Private permanent housing" in the 2001 Population Census.

(3) Please see Definition of Terms for the detailed coverage of this housing type. Since the counting rules for quarters in hospitals, penal institutions, and student dormitories adopted in the 1991 Population Census, the 1996 Population By-census and the 2001 Population Census are different, caution is required in making comparison. For example, students living in individual rooms in student dormitories were regarded as living in "domestic households" in the 1991 Population Census and the 1996 Population By-census; whilst they are regarded as living in "collective households" in the 2001 Population Census.

(4) The figures exclude persons living on board vessels.

按屋宇單位類型劃分的家庭住戶數目

Domestic Households by Type of Quarters

表 31 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按屋宇單位類型劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 31 Domestic Households by Type of Quarters, 1991, 1996 and 2001

屋宇單位類型 Type of Quarters	1991		1996		2001	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
永久性房屋 Permanent housing						
公營租住單位 Public rental flats	576 313	36.5	657 026	35.5	627 339	30.6
房屋委員會資助出售單位 ⁽¹⁾ Housing Authority subsidized sale flats ⁽¹⁾	115 729	7.3	194 332	10.5	304 258	14.8
房屋協會資助出售單位 ⁽²⁾ Housing Society subsidized sale flats ⁽²⁾	706 685	44.7	4 579	0.2	15 864	0.8
私人住宅單位 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Private residential flats ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾			810 087	43.7	926 833	45.2
別墅／平房／新型村屋 Villas/Bungalows/Modern village houses	50 763	3.2	76 096	4.1	98 932	4.8
簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋 Simple stone structures/Traditional village houses	32 189	2.0	29 558	1.6	23 203	1.1
員工宿舍 Staff quarters	20 275	1.3	23 556	1.3	22 913	1.1
非住宅用屋宇單位 ⁽³⁾ Non-domestic quarters ⁽³⁾	12 461	0.8	15 622	0.8	6 912	0.3
臨時房屋 Temporary housing						
公營臨時屋宇單位 Public temporary quarters	27 703	1.8	14 127	0.8	639	0.0
私人臨時建築物 Private temporary structures	37 954	2.4	28 265	1.5	24 997	1.2
總計 ⁽⁴⁾ Total ⁽⁴⁾	1 580 072	100.0	1 853 248	100.0	2 051 890	100.0

註釋：(1) 在一九九一年人口普查及一九九六年中期人口統計時，房屋委員會資助出售單位包括可在公開市場買賣的單位。這些單位在二零零一年人口普查時包括在「私人住宅單位」內。

(2) 在一九九一年人口普查時，房屋協會資助出售單位包括「私人住宅單位」內，沒有獨立的統計數字。在一九九六年中期人口統計時，房屋協會資助出售單位包括可在公開市場買賣的單位。這些單位在二零零一年人口普查時包括在「私人住宅單位」內。

(3) 所包括的屋宇單位類型詳情請參閱「詞彙釋義」。由於一九九一年人口普查、一九九六年中期人口統計及二零零一年人口普查對醫院、懲教機構及學生宿舍內屋宇單位的點算方法有所不同，故此作出比較時需特別留意。例如，居住於學生宿舍個別房間內的學生在一九九一年人口普查及一九九六年中期人口統計時視為居住於「家庭住戶」內，而在二零零一年人口普查時則視為居住於「集體住戶」內。

(4) 這些數字不包括住在船上的家庭住戶。

Notes : (1) Housing Authority subsidized sale flats included flats that can be traded in open market in the 1991 Population Census and the 1996 Population By-census. These flats are classified under "Private residential flats" in the 2001 Population Census.

(2) Housing Society subsidized sale flats were classified under "Private residential flats" in the 1991 Population Census and no separate figures were available then. In the 1996 Population By-census, Housing Society subsidized sale flats included flats that can be traded in open market. These flats are classified under "Private residential flats" in the 2001 Population Census.

(3) Please see Definition of Terms for the detailed coverage of this quarters type. Since the counting rules for quarters in hospitals, penal institutions, and student dormitories adopted in the 1991 Population Census, the 1996 Population By-census and the 2001 Population Census are different, caution is required in making comparison. For example, students living in individual rooms in student dormitories were regarded as living in "domestic households" in the 1991 Population Census and the 1996 Population By-census; whilst they are regarded as living in "collective households" in the 2001 Population Census.

(4) The figures exclude domestic households living on board vessels.

共住程度

Degree of Sharing

表 32 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按房屋類型劃分的每個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目
Table 32 Average Number of Domestic Households per Unit of Quarters by Type of Housing, 1991, 1996 and 2001

房屋類型 Type of Housing	每個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目 Average Number of Domestic Households per Unit of Quarters		
	1991	1996	2001
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	1.01	1.01	1.01
房屋委員會資助出售單位 ⁽¹⁾ Housing Authority subsidized sale flats ⁽¹⁾	1.00	1.00	1.00
房屋協會資助出售單位 ⁽²⁾ Housing Society subsidized sale flats ⁽²⁾	1.12	1.00	1.00
私人永久性房屋 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Private permanent housing ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾		1.08	1.04
臨時房屋 Temporary housing		1.03	1.04
非住宅用房屋 ⁽³⁾ Non-domestic housing ⁽³⁾	1.06	1.34	1.06
合計 Overall	1.06	1.05	1.02

註釋：(1) 在一九九一年人口普查及一九九六年中期人口統計時，房屋委員會資助出售單位包括可在公開市場買賣的單位。這些單位在二零零一年人口普查時包括在「私人永久性房屋」內。

(2) 在一九九一年人口普查時，房屋協會資助出售單位包括「私人永久性房屋」內，沒有獨立的統計數字。在一九九六年中期人口統計時，房屋協會資助出售單位包括可在公開市場買賣的單位。這些單位在二零零一年人口普查時包括在「私人永久性房屋」內。

(3) 所包括的房屋類型詳情請參閱「詞彙釋義」。由於一九九一年人口普查、一九九六年中期人口統計及二零零一年人口普查對醫院、懲教機構及學生宿舍內屋宇單位的點算方法有所不同，故此作出比較時需特別留意。例如，居住於學生宿舍個別房間內的學生在一九九一年人口普查及一九九六年中期人口統計時視為居住於「家庭住戶」內，而在二零零一年人口普查時則視為居住於「集體住戶」內。

Notes : (1) Housing Authority subsidized sale flats included flats that can be traded in open market in the 1991 Population Census and the 1996 Population By-census. These flats are classified under "Private permanent housing" in the 2001 Population Census.

(2) Housing Society subsidized sale flats were classified under "Private permanent housing" in the 1991 Population Census and no separate figures were available then. In the 1996 Population By-census, Housing Society subsidized sale flats included flats that can be traded in open market. These flats are classified under "Private permanent housing" in the 2001 Population Census.

(3) Please see Definition of Terms for the detailed coverage of this housing type. Since the counting rules for quarters in hospitals, penal institutions, and student dormitories adopted in the 1991 Population Census, the 1996 Population By-census and the 2001 Population Census are different, caution is required in making comparison. For example, students living in individual rooms in student dormitories were regarded as living in "domestic households" in the 1991 Population Census and the 1996 Population By-census; whilst they are regarded as living in "collective households" in the 2001 Population Census.

居所租住權

Tenure of Accommodation

表 33 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按居所租住權劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 33 Domestic Households by Tenure of Accommodation, 1991, 1996 and 2001

居所租住權 Tenure of Accommodation	1991		1996		2001	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
自置 Owner-occupier	673 067	42.6	824 184	44.5	1 042 605	50.8
有按揭或貸款 ⁽¹⁾ With mortgage or loan ⁽¹⁾	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	537 230	(51.5) ⁽²⁾
沒有按揭或貸款 ⁽¹⁾ Without mortgage or loan ⁽¹⁾	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	505 375	(48.5) ⁽²⁾
全租 Sole tenant	719 954	45.6	842 236	45.4	853 774	41.6
合租 Co-tenant	63 683	4.0	62 733	3.4	55 414	2.7
二房東 Main tenant	12 209	0.8	9 205	0.5	3 841	0.2
三房客 Sub-tenant	41 505	2.6	28 424	1.5	14 208	0.7
免交租金 Rent free	16 969	1.1	22 631	1.2	39 502	1.9
由僱主提供 Provided by employer	52 685	3.3	63 835	3.4	42 546	2.1
總計 ⁽³⁾ Total ⁽³⁾	1 580 072	100.0	1 853 248	100.0	2 051 890	100.0

註釋：(1) 報稱為「自置，有按揭或貸款」及「自置，沒有按揭或貸款」的家庭住戶在一九九一年人口普查及一九九六年中期人口統計時，包括在「自置」內，故此沒有獨立的統計數字。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在自置居所的家庭住戶中所佔的百分比。

(3) 這些數字不包括住在船上的家庭住戶。

Notes: (1) Domestic households reported as "Owner-occupier, with mortgage or loan" and "Owner-occupier, without mortgage or loan" were grouped under "Owner-occupier" in the 1991 Population Census and the 1996 Population By-census. No separate figures were available then.

(2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total domestic households living in owner-occupier accommodation.

(3) The figures exclude domestic households living on board vessels.

居所內的廳房數目

Number of Rooms in the Residence

表 34 二零零一年按廳房數目⁽¹⁾及房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 34 Domestic Households by Number of Rooms⁽¹⁾ and Type of Housing, 2001

廳房數目 Number of Rooms	公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	資助出售單位 Subsidized sale flats	房屋類型 Type of Housing	其他 Others	總計 ⁽²⁾ Total ⁽²⁾
			私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing		
數目 (百分比 ⁽³⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽³⁾)					
自用 ⁽⁴⁾ 廳房 With exclusively used ⁽⁴⁾ rooms					
1	168 299 (8.2)	3 067 (0.1)	79 421 (3.9)	5 751 (0.3)	256 538 (12.5)
2	146 355 (7.1)	17 024 (0.8)	113 780 (5.5)	10 375 (0.5)	287 534 (14.0)
3	253 759 (12.4)	150 508 (7.3)	377 419 (18.4)	6 816 (0.3)	788 502 (38.4)
4	53 634 (2.6)	91 660 (4.5)	265 539 (12.9)	3 282 (0.2)	414 115 (20.2)
5	5 622 (0.3)	53 375 (2.6)	152 579 (7.4)	1 759 (0.1)	213 335 (10.4)
6+	170 (0.0)	3 839 (0.2)	78 088 (3.8)	1 407 (0.1)	83 504 (4.1)
小計 Sub-total	627 839 (30.6)	319 473 (15.6)	1 066 826 (52.0)	29 390 (1.4)	2 043 528 (99.6)
沒有自用 ⁽⁴⁾ 廳房 Without exclusively used ⁽⁴⁾ rooms	328 (0.0)	- (-)	4 627 (0.2)	3 407 (0.2)	8 362 (0.4)
總計 ⁽⁵⁾ Total ⁽⁵⁾	628 167 (30.6)	319 473 (15.6)	1 071 453 (52.2)	32 797 (1.6)	2 051 890 (100.0)
每個家庭住戶的平均廳房數目 Average number of rooms per domestic household					
	2.33	3.58	3.53	2.39	3.15
每人的平均廳房數目 Average number of rooms per person					
	0.69	1.01	1.19	0.93	0.99

註釋：(1) 廳房數目包括客／飯廳、睡房及其他房間，而不包括廚房及廁所。

(2) 本統計表內的估計數字是根據抽樣統計調查推導所得，而表 31 內的數字則為全面點算所得。它們不完全相同。例如，在表 31 內居住於「資助出售單位」的家庭住戶總數為 320 122，而表 34 的估計數字是 319 473。

(3) 括號內的數字顯示在總家庭住戶數目中所佔的百分比。

(4) 家庭住戶的自用廳房是指家庭住戶在其居住的居所內獨自使用的廳房，並不包括與其他家庭住戶共同使用的廳房。

(5) 這些數字不包括住在船上的家庭住戶。

Notes : (1) Number of rooms includes living/dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms, while kitchens and bathrooms/toilets are excluded.

(2) The data in this table are estimates derived from the sample enquiry while those in Table 31 are obtained from the complete enumeration. They are not necessarily identical. For example, the total count of domestic households living in "Subsidized sale flats" in Table 31 was 320 122, whereas the corresponding estimate in Table 34 was 319 473.

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

(4) Exclusively used rooms of domestic households refer to rooms used by domestic households on their own in the accommodation they occupy, and exclude those rooms used on a share basis with other domestic households.

(5) The figures exclude domestic households living on board vessels.

住房支出

Housing Cost

表 35 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按屋宇單位類型劃分的家庭住戶每月租金中位數及租金與收入比率中位數⁽¹⁾

Table 35 Median Monthly Domestic Household Rent and Median Rent to Income Ratios⁽¹⁾ by Type of Quarters, 1991, 1996 and 2001

屋宇單位類型 Type of Quarters	家庭住戶每月租金中位數 (港元) Median Monthly Domestic Household Rent (HK\$)			租金與收入比率中位數 (百分比) Median Rent to Income Ratio (%)		
	1991	1996	2001	1991	1996	2001
永久性房屋 Permanent housing						
公營租住單位 Public rental flats	669	1,132	1,297	7.7	8.0	10.4
私人住宅單位 ⁽²⁾ Private residential flats ⁽²⁾						
整個單位 / 洋房 Whole house/flat	3,500	6,500	6,500	23.5	26.2	28.6
房間 / 閣仔 / 床位 Room/Cockloft/Bedspace	1,200	2,200	1,900	17.2	19.9	24.0
別墅 / 平房 / 新型村屋 Villas/Bungalows/Modern village houses	2,253	4,320	4,880	18.0	20.8	25.3
簡單磚石蓋搭建築物 Simple stone structures	502	1,000	1,500	8.3	9.7	16.7
員工宿舍 Staff quarters	438	779	1,050	3.3	3.4	3.7
非住宅用屋宇單位 ⁽³⁾ Non-domestic quarters ⁽³⁾	630	680	4,600	7.6	18.9	21.1
臨時房屋 Temporary housing						
公營臨時屋宇單位 Public temporary quarters	128	195	135	2.3	2.1	1.9
私人臨時建築物 Private temporary structures	353	500	1,200	6.0	6.5	13.7

註釋：(1) 這些數字是根據居於租住居所的家庭住戶編製。

Notes : (1) The figures are compiled based on domestic households renting the accommodation they occupy.

(2) 「私人住宅單位」在一九九一年人口普查時包括房屋協會資助出售單位，但不包括可在公開市場買賣的房屋委員會資助出售單位。而在一九九六年中期人口統計時，可在公開市場買賣的房屋委員會資助出售單位及房屋協會資助出售單位均不包括在「私人住宅單位」內。

(2) "Private residential flats" included Housing Society subsidized sale flats and excluded Housing Authority subsidized sale flats tradable in open market in the 1991 Population Census; whereas in the 1996 Population By-census, Housing Authority subsidized sale flats and Housing Society subsidized sale flats tradable in open market were not classified under "Private residential flats".

(3) 所包括的屋宇單位類型詳情請參閱「詞彙釋義」。由於一九九一年人口普查、一九九六年中期人口統計及二零零一年人口普查對醫院、懲教機構及學生宿舍內屋宇單位的點算方法有所不同，故此作出比較時需特別留意。例如，居住於學生宿舍個別房間內的學生在一九九一年人口普查及一九九六年中期人口統計時視為居住於「家庭住戶」內，而在二零零一年人口普查時則視為居住於「集體住戶」內。

(3) Please see Definition of Terms for the detailed coverage of this quarters type. Since the counting rules for quarters in hospitals, penal institutions, and student dormitories adopted in the 1991 Population Census, the 1996 Population By-census and the 2001 Population Census are different, caution is required in making comparison. For example, students living in individual rooms in student dormitories were regarded as living in "domestic households" in the 1991 Population Census and the 1996 Population By-census; whilst they are regarded as living in "collective households" in the 2001 Population Census.

表 36 二零零一年按家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款及房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶數目⁽¹⁾
Table 36 Domestic Households⁽¹⁾ by Monthly Domestic Household Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment and Type of Housing, 2001

家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款 (港元) Monthly Domestic Household Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment (HK\$)	資助出售單位 Subsidized sale flats		私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing		總計 Total	
	房屋類型 Type of Housing					
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 2,000	16 236	9.0	6 509	2.0	22 745	4.5
2,000 - 3,999	41 843	23.1	19 325	6.0	61 168	12.1
4,000 - 5,999	32 815	18.1	31 778	9.8	64 593	12.8
6,000 - 7,999	36 930	20.4	39 194	12.1	76 124	15.1
8,000 - 9,999	24 489	13.5	37 578	11.6	62 067	12.3
10,000 - 14,999	23 982	13.2	78 846	24.4	102 828	20.4
15,000 - 19,999	3 920	2.2	43 028	13.3	46 948	9.3
20,000 - 24,999	591	0.3	25 721	8.0	26 312	5.2
25,000 - 29,999	145	0.1	13 758	4.3	13 903	2.8
30,000 - 39,999	83	0.0	15 257	4.7	15 340	3.0
≥ 40,000	7	0.0	12 147	3.8	12 154	2.4
總計 Total	181 041	100.0	323 141	100.0	504 182	100.0

家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數 (港元) Median Monthly Domestic Household Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment (HK\$)		
5,900	11,000	8,500

按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數 (百分比) Median Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment to Income Ratio (%)		
23.4	30.7	28.1

尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期中位數 (年) Median Outstanding Period of Mortgage Payment or Loan Repayment (Years)		
12	13	12

註釋：(1) 這些數字只包括居於自置屋宇單位及有按揭或貸款的家庭住戶。請參閱表 33：其中列明自置居所住戶中沒有按揭或貸款住戶的數目 (505 375 戶)。另外，有 33 048 個家庭住戶其按揭供款及借貸還款是由非住戶成員支付，這些住戶並不包括在本統計表內。

Note: (1) The figures only include domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage or loan. Please refer to Table 33: in which there is a figure showing the number of owner-occupier households without mortgage or loan (505 375 households). Also, there are 33 048 domestic households with mortgage payment and loan repayment paid by non-household members and these are not included in this table.

地區特徵

Geographical Characteristics

人口分布

Geographical Distribution

表 37 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按區議會分區劃分的人口
Table 37 Population by District Council District, 1991, 1996 and 2001

區議會分區	District Council District	1991		1996		2001		變動百分率		
		數目	百分比	數目	百分比	數目	百分比	1996 年與 1991 年 比較	2001 年與 1996 年 比較	2001 年與 1991 年 比較
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Comparison between 1996 and 1991	Comparison between 2001 and 1996	Comparison between 2001 and 1991
香港島	Hong Kong Island									
中西區	Central and Western	253 383	4.5	259 224	4.2	261 884	3.9	+2.3	+1.0	+3.4
灣仔	Wan Chai	180 309	3.2	171 656	2.8	167 146	2.5	-4.8	-2.6	-7.3
東區	Eastern	560 200	9.9	594 087	9.6	616 199	9.2	+6.0	+3.7	+10.0
南區	Southern	257 101	4.5	287 670	4.6	290 240	4.3	+11.9	+0.9	+12.9
小計	Sub-total	1 250 993	22.0	1 312 637	21.1	1 335 469	19.9	+4.9	+1.7	+6.8
九龍	Kowloon									
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	282 060	5.0	260 573	4.2	282 020	4.2	-7.6	+8.2	-0.0
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	380 615	6.7	365 927	5.9	353 550	5.3	-3.9	-3.4	-7.1
九龍城	Kowloon City	402 934	7.1	378 205	6.1	381 352	5.7	-6.1	+0.8	-5.4
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	386 572	6.8	396 220	6.4	444 630	6.6	+2.5	+12.2	+15.0
觀塘	Kwun Tong	578 502	10.2	587 071	9.4	562 427	8.4	+1.5	-4.2	-2.8
小計	Sub-total	2 030 683	35.8	1 987 996	32.0	2 023 979	30.2	-2.1	+1.8	-0.3
新界	New Territories									
葵青	Kwai Tsing	440 807	7.8	470 726	7.6	477 092	7.1	+6.8	+1.4	+8.2
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	271 576	4.8	270 801	4.4	275 527	4.1	-0.3	+1.7	+1.5
屯門	Tuen Mun	380 683	6.7	463 703	7.5	488 831	7.3	+21.8	+5.4	+28.4
元朗	Yuen Long	229 724	4.0	341 030	5.5	449 070	6.7	+48.5	+31.7	+95.5
北區	North	165 666	2.9	231 907	3.7	298 657	4.5	+40.0	+28.8	+80.3
大埔	Tai Po	202 117	3.6	284 640	4.6	310 879	4.6	+40.8	+9.2	+53.8
沙田	Sha Tin	506 368	8.9	582 993	9.4	628 634	9.4	+15.1	+7.8	+24.1
西貢	Sai Kung	130 418	2.3	197 876	3.2	327 689	4.9	+51.7	+65.6	+151.3
離島	Islands	47 459	0.8	63 057	1.0	86 667	1.3	+32.9	+37.4	+82.6
小計	Sub-total	2 374 818	41.9	2 906 733	46.8	3 343 046	49.8	+22.4	+15.0	+40.8
陸上總計	Land total	5 656 494	99.7	6 207 366	99.8	6 702 494	99.9	+9.7	+8.0	+18.5
加：水上人口	plus: Marine	17 620	0.3	10 190	0.2	5 895	0.1	-42.2	-42.1	-66.5
全港	Whole territory	5 674 114	100.0	6 217 556	100.0	6 708 389	100.0	+9.6	+7.9	+18.2

人口密度

Population Density

表 38 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按區議會分區劃分的人口密度
Table 38 Population Density by District Council District, 1991, 1996 and 2001

區議會分區	District Council District	人口密度（每平方公里內的人口數目） Density (number of persons per km ²)		
		1991	1996	2001
中西區	Central and Western	20 479	20 755	21 137
灣仔	Wan Chai	18 209	17 235	16 986
東區	Eastern	30 316	31 735	33 147
南區	Southern	6 701	7 505	7 482
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	58 482	38 320	40 932
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	48 822	38 237	37 772
九龍城	Kowloon City	41 759	38 553	38 059
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	41 331	42 331	47 810
觀塘	Kwun Tong	52 562	53 081	49 861
葵青	Kwai Tsing	21 158	21 793	21 578
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	4 581	4 502	4 566
屯門	Tuen Mun	4 711	5 663	5 919
元朗	Yuen Long	1 664	2 465	3 242
北區	North	1 211	1 689	2 184
大埔	Tai Po	1 496	2 103	2 287
沙田	Sha Tin	7 378	8 468	9 157
西貢	Sai Kung	1 026	1 542	2 535
離島	Islands	293	364	498
合計	Overall	5 385	5 796	6 237

年齡結構

Age Structure

表 39 二零零一年按區議會分區及年齡組別劃分的人口比例
Table 39 Proportion of Population by District Council District and Age Group, 2001

區議會分區	District Council District	人口比例 ⁽¹⁾ (百分比) Proportion of Population ⁽¹⁾ (%)				年齡中位數 Median Age
		年齡組別 Age Group				
		0 - 14	15 - 34	35 - 64	65+	
香港島	Hong Kong Island					
中西區	Central and Western	14.3	30.1	44.6	10.9	37
灣仔	Wan Chai	12.4	28.2	46.5	12.9	39
東區	Eastern	15.1	28.7	44.1	12.1	38
南區	Southern	16.0	30.0	42.3	11.7	36
小計	Sub-total	14.8	29.2	44.1	11.9	37
九龍	Kowloon					
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	14.7	29.0	43.4	13.0	38
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	14.9	26.8	42.6	15.7	39
九龍城	Kowloon City	15.2	28.9	42.6	13.2	38
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	15.7	28.2	40.4	15.7	37
觀塘	Kwun Tong	14.8	29.3	41.4	14.5	38
小計	Sub-total	15.1	28.5	41.9	14.5	38
新界	New Territories					
葵青	Kwai Tsing	15.4	31.9	41.1	11.6	36
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	16.9	30.8	42.6	9.8	36
屯門	Tuen Mun	18.9	32.5	41.7	6.9	34
元朗	Yuen Long	20.7	31.7	39.2	8.4	33
北區	North	20.5	30.3	40.3	8.9	34
大埔	Tai Po	19.2	30.1	42.5	8.2	35
沙田	Sha Tin	16.4	31.9	42.8	9.0	35
西貢	Sai Kung	19.0	32.7	40.9	7.5	34
離島	Islands	16.5	34.3	39.7	9.5	34
小計	Sub-total	18.1	31.7	41.4	8.8	35
陸上總計	Land total	16.5	30.2	42.1	11.1	36
加：水上人口	plus: Marine	10.1	35.4	49.5	4.9	36
全港	Whole territory	16.5	30.2	42.1	11.1	36

註釋：(1) 這些數字指在該區議會分區人口中所佔的百分比。

Note: (1) The figures refer to the percentages of the population in the respective District Council districts.

教育

Education

表 40 二零零一年按區議會分區及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的十五歲及以上人口比例
Table 40 Proportion of Population Aged 15 and Over by District Council District and Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended), 2001

區議會分區	District Council District	人口比例 ⁽¹⁾ （百分比） Proportion of Population ⁽¹⁾ (%)					
		教育程度 Educational Attainment					
		未受教育 / 幼稚園 No Schooling / Kindergarten	小學 Primary	中學 Secondary	預科 Matriculation	專上教育 Tertiary 非學位課程 Non-degree course	學位課程 Degree course
香港島	Hong Kong Island						
中西區	Central and Western	5.7	13.4	37.2	12.5	5.3	25.9
灣仔	Wan Chai	4.5	13.0	34.8	13.8	5.1	28.8
東區	Eastern	7.3	16.8	42.7	11.3	4.7	17.2
南區	Southern	11.7	19.2	39.9	10.0	3.7	15.4
小計	Sub-total	7.6	16.1	40.0	11.6	4.7	20.0
九龍	Kowloon						
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	6.8	22.2	44.9	9.6	4.0	12.4
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	9.4	25.0	43.1	8.5	3.4	10.6
九龍城	Kowloon City	7.4	18.1	42.7	10.7	4.3	16.8
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	12.3	24.8	45.1	7.5	3.0	7.3
觀塘	Kwun Tong	10.8	23.7	44.4	8.4	3.2	9.6
小計	Sub-total	9.7	22.9	44.1	8.8	3.5	11.0
新界	New Territories						
葵青	Kwai Tsing	9.7	24.0	46.4	8.1	3.2	8.6
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	7.3	18.5	46.2	10.3	4.3	13.5
屯門	Tuen Mun	7.2	22.5	51.4	8.3	3.0	7.7
元朗	Yuen Long	7.9	21.1	51.1	8.2	3.4	8.3
北區	North	7.9	21.8	51.0	8.3	3.0	8.1
大埔	Tai Po	8.1	20.0	48.8	9.0	3.7	10.4
沙田	Sha Tin	6.5	19.4	46.0	10.5	3.9	13.8
西貢	Sai Kung	7.6	18.2	48.3	8.9	3.8	13.1
離島	Islands	13.0	18.4	38.9	8.2	3.8	17.7
小計	Sub-total	7.9	20.8	48.2	9.0	3.5	10.6
陸上總計	Land total	8.4	20.5	45.3	9.4	3.8	12.7
加：水上人口	plus: Marine	36.1	29.8	25.8	2.8	1.8	3.6
全港	Whole territory	8.4	20.5	45.3	9.4	3.7	12.7

註釋：(1) 這些數字指在該區議會分區的十五歲及以上人口中所佔的百分比。

Note: (1) The figures refer to the percentages of the population aged 15 and over in the respective District Council districts.

勞動人口

Labour Force

表 41 二零零一年按區議會分區劃分的勞動人口、勞動人口參與率及每月主業收入中位數
Table 41 Labour Force, Labour Force Participation Rate and Median Monthly Income from Main Employment by District Council District, 2001

區議會分區 District Council District	District Council District	勞動人口 Labour Force	勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour Force Participation Rate (%)			每月主業收入中位數 （港元） Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)
			男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes	
香港島	Hong Kong Island					
中西區	Central and Western	149 587	75.0	59.6	66.7	13,000
灣仔	Wan Chai	96 498	74.0	59.5	65.9	13,000
東區	Eastern	327 925	72.4	54.1	62.7	12,000
南區	Southern	151 475	70.1	54.8	62.1	10,500
小計	Sub-total	725 485	72.6	56.1	63.8	12,000
九龍	Kowloon					
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	147 391	71.1	51.4	61.2	10,000
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	170 940	67.1	46.9	56.8	10,000
九龍城	Kowloon City	194 757	69.4	52.2	60.2	10,500
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	213 484	68.3	46.0	57.0	10,000
觀塘	Kwun Tong	277 754	68.4	47.8	58.0	10,000
小計	Sub-total	1 004 326	68.7	48.6	58.4	10,000
新界	New Territories					
葵青	Kwai Tsing	243 796	70.5	50.3	60.4	10,000
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	147 046	74.2	54.9	64.2	11,000
屯門	Tuen Mun	248 923	75.4	50.4	62.8	10,000
元朗	Yuen Long	219 444	74.7	49.1	61.6	10,000
北區	North	142 801	73.1	47.9	60.2	10,000
大埔	Tai Po	154 897	73.7	50.5	61.7	10,000
沙田	Sha Tin	328 387	73.4	52.4	62.5	11,000
西貢	Sai Kung	172 962	75.3	55.7	65.2	11,000
離島	Islands	45 274	69.4	55.8	62.5	11,200
小計	Sub-total	1 703 530	73.6	51.4	62.2	10,000
陸上總計	Land total	3 433 341	71.9	51.5	61.4	10,000
加：水上人口	plus: Marine	4 651	93.2	74.8	87.8	5,000
全港	Whole territory	3 437 992	71.9	51.6	61.4	10,000

住戶

Households

表 42 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按區議會分區劃分的家庭住戶數目及家庭住戶平均人數
Table 42 Number of Domestic Households and Average Domestic Household Size by District Council District, 1991, 1996 and 2001

區議會分區	District Council District	家庭住戶數目 Number of Domestic Households			家庭住戶平均人數 Average Domestic Household Size		
		1991	1996	2001	1991	1996	2001
香港島	Hong Kong Island						
中西區	Central and Western	77 310	87 016	89 545	3.1	3.0	2.8
灣仔	Wan Chai	57 197	58 697	58 379	3.0	2.9	2.7
東區	Eastern	158 264	177 743	187 222	3.4	3.3	3.2
南區	Southern	64 358	79 739	82 331	3.8	3.5	3.3
小計	Sub-total	357 129	403 195	417 477	3.3	3.2	3.1
九龍	Kowloon						
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	93 402	92 876	100 100	2.9	2.8	2.7
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	114 956	117 237	115 305	3.2	3.1	2.9
九龍城	Kowloon City	114 914	115 093	117 494	3.3	3.2	3.1
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	103 196	111 686	131 392	3.6	3.5	3.3
觀塘	Kwun Tong	160 791	176 170	175 380	3.5	3.3	3.1
小計	Sub-total	587 259	613 062	639 671	3.3	3.2	3.1
新界	New Territories						
葵青	Kwai Tsing	116 233	129 342	139 124	3.7	3.6	3.3
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	76 000	80 868	84 646	3.5	3.3	3.1
屯門	Tuen Mun	100 046	133 565	146 237	3.7	3.4	3.2
元朗	Yuen Long	63 821	101 913	137 211	3.5	3.3	3.2
北區	North	44 215	67 507	89 053	3.6	3.4	3.2
大埔	Tai Po	53 238	78 624	89 665	3.7	3.6	3.3
沙田	Sha Tin	134 972	168 298	183 301	3.6	3.4	3.3
西貢	Sai Kung	33 746	56 608	95 937	3.7	3.5	3.3
離島	Islands	13 413	20 266	29 568	3.1	2.8	2.7
小計	Sub-total	635 684	836 991	994 742	3.6	3.4	3.2
陸上總計	Land total	1 580 072	1 853 248	2 051 890	3.4	3.3	3.1
加：水上人口	plus: Marine	2 143	2 305	1 522	5.1	4.2	3.3
全港	Whole territory	1 582 215	1 855 553	2 053 412	3.4	3.3	3.1

房屋

Housing

表 43 二零零一年按區議會分區劃分的家庭住戶每月收入、租金、按揭供款及借貸還款中位數；租金與收入比率中位數；按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數

Table 43 Median Monthly Domestic Household Income/Rent/Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment, Median Rent to Income Ratio and Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment to Income Ratio by District Council District, 2001

區議會分區	District Council District	家庭住戶每月 收入中位數 (港元) Median Monthly Domestic Household Income (HK\$)	家庭住戶每月 租金中位數 ⁽¹⁾ (港元) Median Monthly Domestic Household Rent ⁽¹⁾ (HK\$)	家庭住戶每月 按揭供款及借貸 還款中位數 ⁽²⁾ (港元) Median Monthly Domestic Household Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment ⁽²⁾ (HK\$)	租金與收入 比率中位數 ⁽¹⁾ (百分比) Median Rent to Income Ratio ⁽¹⁾ (%)	按揭供款及借 貸還款與收入 比率中位數 ⁽²⁾ (百分比) Median Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment to Income Ratio ⁽²⁾ (%)
香港島	Hong Kong Island					
中西區	Central and Western	25,350	6,200	11,500	25.7	29.1
灣仔	Wan Chai	26,000	7,500	15,000	28.4	30.9
東區	Eastern	23,705	2,000	10,000	17.1	28.3
南區	Southern	23,200	1,433	10,400	11.4	27.8
小計	Sub-total	24,000	2,390	10,500	18.5	28.6
九龍	Kowloon					
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	14,705	3,000	9,200	26.7	33.3
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	14,000	1,491	9,500	16.2	30.7
九龍城	Kowloon City	19,800	2,180	11,200	19.8	31.4
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	16,100	1,507	7,500	12.5	26.7
觀塘	Kwun Tong	15,750	1,328	8,600	12.0	27.8
小計	Sub-total	15,850	1,512	9,000	15.1	29.4
新界	New Territories					
葵青	Kwai Tsing	16,705	1,420	8,600	11.0	27.0
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	21,000	1,700	11,000	16.0	30.3
屯門	Tuen Mun	17,000	1,075	6,500	9.5	25.9
元朗	Yuen Long	16,000	1,238	7,700	12.4	29.6
北區	North	17,205	1,300	7,000	12.6	27.1
大埔	Tai Po	18,500	1,299	6,940	12.1	24.2
沙田	Sha Tin	20,925	1,479	8,460	11.8	26.8
西貢	Sai Kung	21,000	1,607	8,700	12.5	30.0
離島	Islands	20,000	3,600	8,000	18.5	27.4
小計	Sub-total	18,500	1,371	8,000	11.9	27.6
陸上總計	Land total	18,705	1,500	8,500	13.9	28.1
加：水上人口	plus: Marine	10,600
全港	Whole territory	18,705	1,500	8,500	13.9	28.1

註釋：(1) 這些數字是根據居於租住居所的家庭住戶編製。

Notes: (1) The figures are compiled based on domestic households renting the accommodation they occupy.

(2) 這些數字是根據居於自置屋宇單位及有按揭或貸款的家庭住戶編製。在計算時，沒有包括那些由非住戶成員支付按揭供款及借貸還款的家庭住戶。

(2) The figures are compiled based on domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage or loan. Those domestic households with mortgage payment and loan repayment paid by non-household members are excluded in the calculation.

內部遷移

Internal Migration

表 44 二零零一年按曾否作內部遷移、原住地區及現住地區劃分的五歲及以上人口
Table 44 Population Aged 5 and Over by Whether Internally Migrated, Area of Original Residence and Area of Current Residence, 2001

曾否作內部遷移 Whether Internally Migrated	現住地區 Area of Current Residence				總計 Total
原住地區 Area of Original Residence	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	
數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)					
曾作內部遷移 ⁽²⁾ Internally migrated ⁽²⁾					
香港島 Hong Kong Island	94 598 (1.5)	40 097 (0.6)	68 443 (1.1)	11 251 (0.2)	214 389 (3.3)
九龍 Kowloon	38 306 (0.6)	164 391 (2.6)	206 866 (3.2)	19 045 (0.3)	428 608 (6.7)
新市鎮 New towns	35 000 (0.5)	98 680 (1.5)	284 444 (4.4)	46 204 (0.7)	464 328 (7.2)
新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	8 607 (0.1)	10 542 (0.2)	51 622 (0.8)	4 506 (0.1)	75 277 (1.2)
水上 Marine	108 (0.0)	195 (0.0)	772 (0.0)	197 (0.0)	1 272 (0.0)
小計 Sub-total	176 619 (2.7)	313 905 (4.9)	612 147 (9.5)	81 203 (1.3)	1 183 874 (18.4)
並無作內部遷移 Not internally migrated					
曾在同區遷居 Moved home within same area of residence	226 213 (3.5)	295 694 (4.6)	341 121 (5.3)	34 055 (0.5)	897 083 (14.0)
仍居舊址 ⁽³⁾ Remained in same address ⁽³⁾	745 906 (11.6)	1 165 126 (18.1)	1 727 531 (26.9)	178 831 (2.8)	3 817 394 (59.4)
五年前居於香港以外地方 Place of residence outside Hong Kong 5 years ago	133 447 (2.1)	172 695 (2.7)	183 152 (2.9)	35 946 (0.6)	525 240 (8.2)
小計 Sub-total	1 105 566 (17.2)	1 633 515 (25.4)	2 251 804 (35.1)	248 832 (3.9)	5 239 717 (81.6)
總計 ⁽⁴⁾ Total ⁽⁴⁾	1 282 185 (20.0)	1 947 420 (30.3)	2 863 951 (44.6)	330 035 (5.1)	6 423 591 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

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

(2) 曾作內部遷移的人士指該人的現住地區與其五年前的原住地區不同。在分析內部遷移時，居住地區的轉變是指(a)一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移，或(b)在新界同一區議會分區內，一新市鎮與另一新市鎮之間的遷移，或一新市鎮與該區其他地方之間的遷移。

(2) Persons having internally migrated were those whose area of current residence was different from the area of original residence five years ago. In defining internal migration, a change in the area of residence refers to a move (a) from a District Council district to another District Council district; or (b) within a District Council district in the New Territories, from a new town to another new town, or from a new town to other areas in the district or vice versa.

(3) 這些數字包括現住於五年前住址，但在五年期間曾遷往其他地方，並稍後遷回的人士。

(3) The figures include persons who currently live in the same address as 5 years ago but had moved elsewhere during the 5 years then moved back.

(4) 這些數字不包括住在船上的人士。

(4) The figures exclude persons living on board vessels.

工作地點

Place of Work

表 45 二零零一年按工作地點及居住地區劃分的工作人口
Table 45 Working Population by Place of Work and Area of Residence, 2001

工作地點 Place of Work	居住地區 Area of Residence				水上 Marine	總計 Total
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories		
	數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)					
香港 Hong Kong						
香港島 Hong Kong Island	435 257 (13.4)	187 047 (5.8)	213 600 (6.6)	25 427 (0.8)	199 (0.0)	861 530 (26.5)
九龍 Kowloon	101 851 (3.1)	476 650 (14.7)	379 979 (11.7)	30 005 (0.9)	90 (0.0)	988 575 (30.4)
新市鎮 New towns	33 135 (1.0)	118 004 (3.6)	593 001 (18.2)	46 855 (1.4)	12 (0.0)	791 007 (24.3)
新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	12 616 (0.4)	31 056 (1.0)	68 865 (2.1)	30 061 (0.9)	134 (0.0)	142 732 (4.4)
無固定地點 No fixed places	28 835 (0.9)	58 344 (1.8)	81 312 (2.5)	13 377 (0.4)	41 (0.0)	181 909 (5.6)
於家中工作 Work at home	68 044 (2.1)	45 280 (1.4)	57 206 (1.8)	14 837 (0.5)	- (-)	185 367 (5.7)
水上 Marine	1 364 (0.0)	264 (0.0)	622 (0.0)	686 (0.0)	4 153 (0.1)	7 089 (0.2)
小計 Sub-total	681 102 (20.9)	916 645 (28.2)	1 394 585 (42.9)	161 248 (5.0)	4 629 (0.1)	3 158 209 (97.1)
香港以外地方 Places outside Hong Kong						
中國內地 The mainland of China	12 614 (0.4)	22 503 (0.7)	40 036 (1.2)	3 557 (0.1)	- (-)	78 710 (2.4)
其他 Others	4 233 (0.1)	4 794 (0.1)	5 991 (0.2)	769 (0.0)	- (-)	15 787 (0.5)
小計 Sub-total	16 847 (0.5)	27 297 (0.8)	46 027 (1.4)	4 326 (0.1)	- (-)	94 497 (2.9)
總計 Total	697 949 (21.5)	943 942 (29.0)	1 440 612 (44.3)	165 574 (5.1)	4 629 (0.1)	3 252 706 (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.

前赴工作地點的主要交通方式

Main Mode of Transport to Place of Work

表 46 二零零一年按前赴工作地點的主要交通方式及居住地區劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口
Table 46 Working Population with Fixed Place of Work in Hong Kong by Main Mode of Transport to Place of Work and Area of Residence, 2001

交通方式 Mode of Transport	居住地區 Area of Residence					總計 Total
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	水上 Marine	
	數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)					
巴士 ⁽²⁾ Bus ⁽²⁾	229 472 (8.2)	296 454 (10.6)	565 213 (20.3)	27 169 (1.0)	80 (0.0)	1 118 388 (40.2)
地下鐵路 Mass Transit Railway	128 085 (4.6)	245 133 (8.8)	119 634 (4.3)	2 276 (0.1)	- (-)	495 128 (17.8)
步行 On foot	78 017 (2.8)	114 977 (4.1)	130 699 (4.7)	12 106 (0.4)	60 (0.0)	335 859 (12.1)
公共小巴 ⁽³⁾ Public Light Bus ⁽³⁾	48 858 (1.8)	74 230 (2.7)	80 788 (2.9)	22 756 (0.8)	14 (0.0)	226 646 (8.1)
私家車 Private car	41 839 (1.5)	34 856 (1.3)	85 148 (3.1)	31 152 (1.1)	33 (0.0)	193 028 (6.9)
九廣鐵路東鐵 KCRC East Rail	1 031 (0.0)	8 028 (0.3)	122 402 (4.4)	3 745 (0.1)	- (-)	135 206 (4.9)
九廣鐵路輕鐵 KCRC Light Rail	- (-)	- (-)	55 876 (2.0)	4 572 (0.2)	- (-)	60 448 (2.2)
公司巴士 / 小巴 Company bus / van	7 646 (0.3)	13 724 (0.5)	32 150 (1.2)	2 206 (0.1)	10 (0.0)	55 736 (2.0)
的士 Taxi	16 122 (0.6)	12 977 (0.5)	10 207 (0.4)	644 (0.0)	- (-)	39 950 (1.4)
其他 Others	31 789 (1.1)	12 378 (0.4)	53 328 (1.9)	25 722 (0.9)	238 (0.0)	123 455 (4.4)
總計 Total	582 859 (20.9)	812 757 (29.2)	1 255 445 (45.1)	132 348 (4.8)	435 (0.0)	2 783 844 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

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

(2) 巴士包括九龍巴士、新世界第一巴士、城巴、龍運巴士、新大嶼山巴士及九廣鐵路公司接駁巴士。

(2) Buses include Kowloon Motor Bus, New World First Bus, Citybus, Long Win Bus, New Lantau Bus and Kowloon-Canton Railway Corporation Feeder Buses.

(3) 公共小巴包括綠色專線小巴及紅色小巴。

(3) Public Light Buses include green and red minibuses.

上課地點

Place of Study

表 47 二零零一年按上課地點及居住地區劃分就讀於香港全日制學校或教育機構的人口
Table 47 Persons Attending Full-time Schools or Educational Institutions in Hong Kong by Place of Study and Area of Residence, 2001

上課地點 Place of Study	居住地區 Area of Residence					總計 Total
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	水上 Marine	
	數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)					
香港島 Hong Kong Island	224 017 (16.5)	15 465 (1.1)	14 801 (1.1)	3 378 (0.2)	173 (0.0)	257 834 (19.0)
九龍 Kowloon	11 539 (0.8)	341 310 (25.1)	88 936 (6.5)	8 709 (0.6)	25 (0.0)	450 519 (33.1)
新市鎮 New towns	4 065 (0.3)	18 374 (1.4)	556 536 (40.9)	30 299 (2.2)	126 (0.0)	609 400 (44.8)
新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	1 368 (0.1)	2 170 (0.2)	14 697 (1.1)	24 246 (1.8)	256 (0.0)	42 737 (3.1)
總計 Total	240 989 (17.7)	377 319 (27.7)	674 970 (49.6)	66 632 (4.9)	580 (0.0)	1 360 490 (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.

前赴上課地點的主要交通方式

Main Mode of Transport to Place of Study

表 48 二零零一年按前赴上課地點的主要交通方式及居住地區劃分就讀於香港全日制學校或教育機構的人口

Table 48 Persons Attending Full-time Schools or Educational Institutions in Hong Kong by Main Mode of Transport to Place of Study and Area of Residence, 2001

交通方式 Mode of Transport	居住地區 Area of Residence					總計 Total
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	水上 Marine	
	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)					
步行 On foot	62 488 (4.6)	144 044 (10.6)	298 755 (22.0)	13 906 (1.0)	98 (0.0)	519 291 (38.2)
巴士 ⁽²⁾ Bus ⁽²⁾	58 291 (4.3)	83 309 (6.1)	142 735 (10.5)	9 416 (0.7)	121 (0.0)	293 872 (21.6)
校車 / 褓姆車 School bus / School van	69 278 (5.1)	57 179 (4.2)	95 723 (7.0)	14 344 (1.1)	17 (0.0)	236 541 (17.4)
地下鐵路 Mass Transit Railway	21 299 (1.6)	48 148 (3.5)	20 450 (1.5)	374 (0.0)	13 (0.0)	90 284 (6.6)
公共小巴 ⁽³⁾ Public Light Bus ⁽³⁾	14 054 (1.0)	32 199 (2.4)	26 550 (2.0)	8 941 (0.7)	56 (0.0)	81 800 (6.0)
九廣鐵路輕鐵 KCRC Light Rail	- (-)	- (-)	41 983 (3.1)	4 461 (0.3)	30 (0.0)	46 474 (3.4)
私家車 Private car	8 713 (0.6)	6 593 (0.5)	11 407 (0.8)	7 108 (0.5)	30 (0.0)	33 851 (2.5)
九廣鐵路東鐵 KCRC East Rail	343 (0.0)	2 431 (0.2)	26 288 (1.9)	718 (0.1)	- (-)	29 780 (2.2)
屋邨巴士 Residential coach	340 (0.0)	599 (0.0)	4 601 (0.3)	1 550 (0.1)	75 (0.0)	7 165 (0.5)
其他 Others	6 183 (0.5)	2 817 (0.2)	6 478 (0.5)	5 814 (0.4)	140 (0.0)	21 432 (1.6)
總計 Total	240 989 (17.7)	377 319 (27.7)	674 970 (49.6)	66 632 (4.9)	580 (0.0)	1 360 490 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

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

(2) 巴士包括九龍巴士、新世界第一巴士、城巴、龍運巴士、新大嶼山巴士及九廣鐵路公司接駁巴士。

(2) Buses include Kowloon Motor Bus, New World First Bus, Citybus, Long Win Bus, New Lantau Bus and Kowloon-Canton Railway Corporation Feeder Buses.

(3) 公共小巴包括綠色專線小巴及紅色小巴。

(3) Public Light Buses include green and red minibuses.

二零零一年人口普查 的數據項目

Data Topics for the 2001 Population Census

短問卷

出生年份和月份
性別
與戶主的關係
是否住戶成員
過去六個月總共有多少時間在香港

未來六個月總共有多少時間在香港

於二零零一年三月十四日凌晨三時
（「普查時刻」）身在何處
現時在香港通常的居所
處所內的住戶數目（引申所得）
處所內的佔用人數（引申所得）
住戶人數（引申所得）

Short Form

Year and month of birth
Sex
Relationship to head of household
Whether a member of household
Total amount of time spent in Hong Kong in the past 6 months
Total amount of time that will be spent in Hong Kong in the coming 6 months
Whereabouts at 3:00 a.m. on 14 March 2001 (“census moment”)
Usual accommodation in Hong Kong at present
Number of households in quarters (derived)
Number of occupants in quarters (derived)
Household size (derived)

長問卷

短問卷的全部項目及下列項目：

人口及社會特徵

如非通常在香港居住：
– 是否通常居住於中國內地或澳門
– 是否由中國內地來港的雙程證持有人
– 通常不在香港的原因

婚姻狀況
國籍
慣用語言
使用其他語言／方言的能力
種族

教育特徵

就學狀況
教育程度：
– 最高就讀班級
– 最高完成程度
修讀科目

Long Form

All the items in the short form and the following items:

Demographic and social characteristics

If not usually living in Hong Kong :
– whether usually living on the mainland of China or in Macao
– whether a two-way permit holder from the mainland of China
– reason for usually living outside Hong Kong

Marital status
Nationality
Usual language
Ability to speak other languages/dialects
Ethnicity

Educational characteristics

School attendance
Educational attainment :
– highest level attended
– highest level completed
Field of education

上課地點	Place of study
前赴上課地點的交通方式	Mode of transport to place of study
分區及內部遷移特徵	<i>Geographical and internal migration characteristics</i>
出生地點	Place of birth
在港居住年期	Duration of residence in Hong Kong
五年前居住的地方	Place of residence 5 years ago
經濟特徵	<i>Economic characteristics</i>
經濟活動身分	Economic activity status
行業	Industry
職業	Occupation
主要職業的收入	Earnings from main employment
是否有兼職	Whether having secondary employment
兼職收入	Earnings from secondary employment
租金的現金收入	Cash income from rent
其他現金收入	Other cash income
工作地點	Place of work
前赴工作地點的交通方式	Mode of transport to place of work
房屋特徵	<i>Housing characteristics</i>
屋宇單位類型	Type of quarters
居所類型	Type of accommodation
屋宇單位住用情況	Occupancy of quarters
客 / 飯廳數目	Number of living/dining rooms
睡房數目	Number of bedrooms
廚房數目	Number of kitchens
浴室 / 廁所數目	Number of bathrooms/toilets
其他房間數目	Number of other rooms
居所租住權	Tenure of accommodation
租金	Rent
差餉、地租及管理費	Rates, Government rent and management fee
按揭供款或借貸還款	Mortgage payment or loan repayment
按揭或貸款尚餘年期	Outstanding mortgage or loan period
住戶特徵	<i>Household characteristics</i>
住戶類型 (例如：家庭住戶或集體住戶)	Type of household (e.g. Domestic Household or Collective Household)
住戶結構 (引伸所得)	Household composition (derived)
住戶收入 (引伸所得)	Household income (derived)

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

- (1) **人口密度 (Population Density)**：在居住地域內的人口數目與土地面積（以平方公里計算）的比例。 [54]
- (2) **上課地點 (Place of Study)**：指在本港修讀全日制課程者所讀學校或教育機構的地點。 [52]
- (3) **工作人口 (Working Population)**：請參看第 (60) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [64]
- (4) **工作地點 (Place of Work)**：指受訪者在普查前七天內，因工作關係而須經常停留或每日必到的地點所在的地區。如受訪者在該七天內有超過一份工作，則工作地點是指其主要職業的工作地方；若受訪者每日都轉換工作地方（如地盤工人）或有多個工作地方（如須同時在醫院及診所工作的醫生、流動小販），則工作地點是指他在該七天內因工作關係而逗留最久的地方。對於沒有固定工作地點，但須每日返回公司或車場報到的受訪者（如推銷員、司機）來說，工作地點是指其公司或車場；對於大部分時間均在內地工作的中港跨境貨運司機來說，則是指中國內地。 [53]
- (5) **內部遷移 (Internal Migration)**：曾作內部遷移的人士指該人的現住地區與其五年前的原住地區不同。在分析內部遷移時，居住地區的轉變是指 (a) 一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移，或 (b) 在新界同一區議會分區內，一新市鎮與另一新市鎮之間的遷移，或一新市鎮與該區其他地方之間的遷移。 [26]
- (6) **少年兒童撫養比率 (Child Dependency Ratio)**：十五歲以下人口數目與每千名十五至六十四歲人口相對的比率。 [11]
- (7) **平均每年增長率 (Average Annual Growth Rate)**：在計算一段時期的人口增長時，每年平均增長率是採用以下公式計算：

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

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

家庭住戶的平均每年增長率也是採用相若公式計算。 [5]

- (8) **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），離港超過六個月或以上的期間不計算在內。 [14]
- (9) **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]
- (10) **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。 [32]
- (11) **有人居住的屋宇單位 (Occupied Quarters)**：屋宇單位指可供住用的單位、房屋及建築物。請參看第 (32) 項的「屋宇單位類型」。有人居住屋宇單位指在普查時刻有人居住的屋宇單位。 [49]
- (12) **老年撫養比率 (Elderly Dependency Ratio)**：六十五歲及以上人口數目與每千名十五至六十四歲人口相對的比率。 [18]

- (13) **行業 (Industry)**：在普查時刻前的七天內，受訪者的工作機構主要生產的貨品或提供的服務類別。行業包括的範圍如下：

製造業 (Manufacturing)：包括棉及其他紗線紡織、棉及其他布料的梭織及針織、漂染、印染、整理、衣著用品製造、針織及其他紡織製成品、地氈、繩索、細繩、食品、飲品、煙草、鞋履、皮革製品、橡膠製品、塑膠製品、木製品、紙品、金屬製品、機械、化學品、化學產品、玻璃及陶器。

建造業 (Construction)：包括樓宇建造、土木工程、鋪設水管、鋪設電線、安裝及維修冷氣系統。

批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 (Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels)：包括批發及零售業、進出口貿易業、小販、非固定行業的經紀、其他商業代理人、酒樓、咖啡室、酒店及旅舍。

運輸、倉庫及通訊業 (Transport, storage and communications)：包括陸路運輸、海上運輸及空運業、運輸業的附帶服務、貨棧及倉庫、郵政及電訊業。

金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 (Financing, insurance, real estate and business services)：包括金融、保險、地產；律師、會計師、核數師、建築師、測量師及廣告公司的辦事處及資料處理服務。

社區、社會及個人服務業 (Community, social and personal services)：包括政府服務、教育服務、醫療、牙科及其他保健服務、衛生服務、福利機構、宗教團體、電影院及劇院、電台及電視台、圖書館及博物館、電器修理店、車輛維修店以及其他家庭及個人服務。

其他 (Others)：包括「農業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力、燃氣及水務業」等行業，及報稱的行業不能分類或描述不足。 [25]

- (14) **住戶人數 (Household Size)**：指家庭住戶中的人口數目。 [24]

- (15) **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。它顯示了家庭核心數目及家庭核心與其他住戶成員之間的關係。家庭核心指一對沒有子女的夫婦、有一名或以上未婚子女的夫婦、或有一名或以上未婚子女的單親家長（父親或母親）。各類住戶結構如下：

單人住戶 (One person)：只有一個人的家庭。

未擴展的單核心家庭住戶 (One unextended nuclear family)：由一個家庭核心而無其他親屬組成的住戶。

垂直擴展的單核心家庭住戶 (One vertically extended nuclear family)：由一個家庭核心及一名或以上不同代的親屬所組成的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括其他屬同一代的親屬。

平向擴展的單核心家庭住戶 (One horizontally extended nuclear family)：由一個家庭核心及一名或以上同一代親屬所組成的住戶。這個住戶內沒有其他屬於另一代的親屬。

多個核心家庭住戶 (Two or more nuclear families)：由兩個或以上家庭核心所組成的住戶，其成員可以有或沒有親屬關係。

只包括有親屬關係人士的非核心家庭住戶 (Related persons forming no nuclear family)

family)：由一羣有親屬關係但未能形成一個家庭核心的人士所組成。

無親屬關係人士住戶 (Unrelated persons)：由一羣無親屬關係人士所組成的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括一些有親屬關係的成員。 [23]

- (16) **每人的平均廳房數目 (Average Number of Rooms per Person)**：按每人計算的平均客／飯廳、睡房及其他房間數目，不包括廚房及廁所。計算方法是把所有家庭住戶自用的客／飯廳、睡房及其他房間總數除以在家庭住戶內的人口總數。 [9]
- (17) **每月主業收入 (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。所記金額以二零零一年二月的收入計算。 [44]
- (18) **每月主業收入中位數 (Median Monthly Income from Main Employment)**：每月主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），他們的主業收入高於這數字，而其餘百分之五十，他們的主業收入低於這數字。請參看第 (17) 項「**每月主業收入**」。 [36]
- (19) **每個家庭住戶的平均廳房數目 (Average Number of Rooms per Domestic Household)**：按家庭住戶計算的平均客／飯廳、睡房及其他房間數目，不包括廚房及廁所。計算方法是把家庭住戶自用的客／飯廳、睡房及其他房間總數除以家庭住戶總數。 [8]
- (20) **每個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目（或共住程度） (Average Number of Domestic Households per Unit of Quarters (or Degree of Sharing))**：計算方法是把家庭住戶總數除以有家庭住戶居住的屋宇單位總數。 [7]
- (21) **使用其他語言／方言的能力 (Ability to Speak Other Languages/Dialects)**：若受訪者在日常生活中（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。如受訪者除慣用語言外，尚能說其他語言／方言，則他／她可算具備使用其他語言／方言的能力。 [1]
- (22) **尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期 (Outstanding Period of Mortgage Payment or Loan Repayment)**：指居於自置有按揭或貸款屋宇單位的家庭住戶，其居所的按揭供款或借貸還款的尚餘年數。如其居所涉及多項按揭或貸款條款，則只統計其中尚餘供款或還款年數最長者。 [50]
- (23) **尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期中位數 (Median Outstanding Period of Mortgage Payment or Loan Repayment)**：尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期的一種平均值，百分之五十居於自置有按揭或貸款屋宇單位的家庭住戶，他們的尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期高於這數字，而其餘的百分之五十則低於這數字。由家庭住戶成員支付的按揭供款及借貸還款是零（即只由非家庭住戶成員支付的按揭供款及借貸還款）的住戶並不包括在計算之內。請參看第 (22) 項「**尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期**」。 [38]
- (24) **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：
- 自置，有按揭或貸款 (Owner-occupier, with mortgage or loan)*：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，沒有按揭或貸款 (Owner-occupier, without mortgage or loan)*：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。 [58]

- (25) **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）在普查時刻前的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月，又或在普查時刻後的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在普查時刻他們是否身在香港；及（二）於普查時刻在港的香港非永久性居民。至於「流動居民」，則指在普查時刻前的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月，或在普查時刻後的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在普查時刻他們是否身在香港。 [22]
- (26) **性別比率 (Sex Ratio)**：男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。 [57]
- (27) **房屋類型 (Type of Housing)**：請參看第 (32) 項「**屋宇單位類型**」。 [60]
- (28) **前赴上課地點的主要交通方式 (Main Mode of Transport to Place of Study)**：指在港修讀全日制課程者前赴上課地點常用的交通方式。（如所使用的交通方式超過一種，則以乘搭最長路程的一項為主要交通方式。）經常徒步上學而無須乘搭任何交通工具者，則視為「步行」。 [29]
- (29) **前赴工作地點的主要交通方式 (Main Mode of Transport to Place of Work)**：指在本港境內有固定工作地點的受訪者前赴工作地點常用的交通工具。（如所使用的交通工具超過一種，則以乘搭最長路程的一項為主要交通方式。）經常步行上班而無須乘搭任何交通工具者，則視為「步行」。 [30]
- (30) **按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率 (Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment to Income Ratio)**：居於自置有按揭或貸款屋宇單位的家庭住戶每月支付的按揭供款及借貸還款與住戶每月收入的比率。收入金額和 / 或住戶成員的按揭供款及借貸還款為零（即只由非家庭住戶成員支付的按揭供款及借貸還款）的住戶都不包括在計算之內。 [45]
- (31) **按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數 (Median Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment to Income Ratio)**：家庭住戶每月支付的按揭供款及借貸還款與住戶每月收入的比率的一種平均值。百分之五十居於自置有按揭或貸款屋宇單位的家庭住戶的按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率高於這數字，而其餘百分之五十，他們的按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率低於這數字。收入金額和 / 或住戶成員的按揭供款及借貸還款為零（即只由非家庭住戶成員支付的按揭供款及借貸還款）的住戶都不包括在計算之內。 [37]
- (32) **屋宇單位類型 (Type of Quarters)**：屋宇單位按所屬建築物的類型，而建築物則按其建築材料種類、興建用途及負責建築的機構分類。

永久性房屋 (Permanent housing)

公營租住房屋 (Public rental housing)

房屋委員會甲類租住單位 (Housing Authority rental flats (Group A))：包括

以前稱為政府廉租屋及由香港房屋委員會建造的公營房屋單位。改建的乙類第一型及第二型租住大廈的單位亦歸納此類別。

房屋委員會乙類租住單位 (Housing Authority rental flats (Group B))：這些是以前稱為徙置屋邨的屋宇單位，但自一九七三年起改由香港房屋委員會管理。這些單位所屬的大廈可再劃分為第四型至第六型大廈。

房屋委員會中轉房屋／租者置其屋計劃租住單位 (Housing Authority rental flats (Interim Housing / Tenants Purchase Scheme))：包括房屋委員會中轉房屋及租者置其屋計劃下的租住單位。

房屋協會租住單位 (Housing Society rental flats)：這些租住單位由香港房屋協會建造及管理。

資助出售單位 (Subsidized sale flats)

房屋委員會資助出售單位 (Housing Authority subsidized sale flats)：包括按香港房屋委員會的居者有其屋計劃、中等入息家庭房屋計劃、私人機構參建居屋計劃、可租可買計劃、重建置業計劃及租者置其屋計劃下出售的單位，可在公開市場買賣的單位則不包括在內。

房屋協會資助出售單位 (Housing Society subsidized sale flats)：包括按香港房屋協會的住宅發售計劃及夾心階層住屋計劃興建的單位，可在公開市場買賣的單位則不包括在內。

私人房屋 (Private housing)

私人住宅單位 (Private residential flats)：包括主要作住宅用途的多層樓宇或房屋的單位。按香港房屋協會市區改善計劃建造的單位、由香港平民屋宇公司建造的大廈的單位，及可在公開市場買賣的居者有其屋計劃／中等入息家庭房屋計劃／私人機構參建居屋計劃／住宅發售計劃的單位亦包括在內。這些單位可按居處類型分為(a)全間屋／整個單位及(b)房間／閣仔／床位。

別墅／平房／新型村屋 (Villas/Bungalows/Modern village houses)：這些是一層或多層的獨立房屋，屋內有浴室、沖廁和食水供應等完善設備。

簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋 (Simple stone structures / Traditional village houses)：簡單磚石蓋搭建築物是用磚石及／或其他堅固材料建造，通常是一層高。傳統村屋亦屬此類別。

員工宿舍 (Staff quarters)：包括政府、醫院、大學、學校及私人公司為員工建造的宿舍。

非住宅用房屋 (Non-domestic housing)

非住宅用屋宇單位 (Non-domestic quarters)：包括在精神病院、善終醫院、療養院、懲教機構、老人院、男女童院、宗教場所、酒店、旅舍、宿舍（例如大學學生宿舍）及其他非住宅建築物（例如商業大廈及工廠大廈）內的住宿地方（例如房間或床位）。

臨時房屋 (Temporary housing)

公營臨時房屋 (Public temporary housing)

公營臨時屋宇單位 (*Public temporary quarters*)：包括香港房屋委員會轄下的平房區及臨時房屋區的單位。

私人臨時房屋 (*Private temporary housing*)

私人臨時建築物 (*Private temporary structures*)：包括私人臨時房屋如天台建築物、建築地盤的棚屋、半圓形活動營房、荒廢船艇、木屋及非作住宅用途的地方（例如梯台、樓梯、走廊等）。 [61]

- (33) **流動居民** (*Mobile Residents*)：指在普查時刻前的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月，或在普查時刻後的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在普查時刻他們是否身在香港。 [40]

- (34) **修讀科目** (*Field of Education*)：指受訪者就讀 / 完成的最高教育程度所修讀的課程科目。

一般課程 (*General programmes*)：包括一般學前、小學及中學教育課程。

文學及社會科學 (*Arts and social science*)：包括音樂、繪畫、雕刻、戲劇、手工藝、攝影及電影攝影、文學、語文及語言學、歷史、哲學、神學、宗教、考古學、人類學、經濟學、社會學、理論心理學、臨床心理學、人口統計學、地理、政治學及區域研究。

純科學 (*Pure science*)：包括數學、生物、化學、地質學、物理、天文學、氣象學、海洋學、統計學及精算學。

教育 (*Education*)：包括教育學院及香港工商師範學院的課程；教育證書 / 文憑課程以及教育學位課程。

商科課程 (*Business and commercial studies*)：包括銀行業務、市場學、金融及投資、估價、採購及供應、保險、秘書、公司行政秘書、公共及商業行政、會計、速記、打字及簿記。

電腦課程 (*Computer studies*)：包括電腦程序及系統分析、電腦資料處理、商用機器及電腦操作。

醫療衛生課程 (*Medical and health related studies*)：包括藥物（中藥除外）、護理、牙科、精神病學、放射學、藥劑、牙科及醫科技術、物理及職業治療、言語治療、解剖學、生理學、免疫學、病理學及法醫學。

建築及營造工程 (*Architecture and construction engineering*)：包括建築、城市設計及環境設計、運輸研究、建築技術（例如：測量、木工、泥水、批盪、貼磚、潔具及喉管裝配）、污水、供水及處理、土木及結構工程、屋宇裝備工程、土壤力學、繪圖技術、室內設計、土地、建築及營造管理。

機械、電機、電子及輪機工程 (*Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering*)：包括機械工程、採礦工程、汽車技工、汽車科技、生產工程、塑膠模工藝、工具及模具技術、工業工程、電機及電子工程、冷凍及空氣調節、電視 / 收音機維修保養、無線電訊、海洋電子、造船及維修、造船工程。

紡織、設計及其他工業技術 (*Textile, design and other industrial technology*)：包括紡織 / 製衣技術、例如染色、織物、印花、成衣及皮革製造、印刷技術、工業設計、基本、平面及立體設計、化學工程、鐘錶製作及光學。

其他職業課程 (*Other vocational studies*)：包括法律及法理學、新聞學、電台及電視廣

播、公共關係、圖書館學、社會工作、農業程序、中藥、旅遊業、酒店管理、實驗室技術、民間保安、軍務、職業輔導及其他服務行業。 [20]

- (35) **原住地區 (Area of Original Residence)**：某人在人口普查的五年前所居住的地區。 [4]
- (36) **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」。 [13]
- (37) **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。 [6]
- (38) **家庭住戶每月收入 (Monthly Domestic Household Income)**：指住戶成員於二零零一年二月份的總收入（包括他們由所有工作獲得的現金收入及其他現金收入）。 [41]
- (39) **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 (38) 項「家庭住戶每月收入」。 [33]
- (40) **家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款 (Monthly Domestic Household Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment)**：居於自置有按揭或貸款屋宇單位的家庭住戶於二零零一年三月份為其居所支付的按揭供款及借貸還款金額，包括因第一按、第二按、房屋貸款或其他有關贖回所居屋宇單位的特別還款計劃而償還的款項，但不包括差餉、地租、水費、電費、氣體燃料費、電話費及管理費。 [42]
- (41) **家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數 (Median Monthly Domestic Household Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment)**：家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款的一種平均值。百分之五十居於自置有按揭或貸款屋宇單位的家庭住戶支付的按揭供款及借貸還款高於這數字，而其餘百分之五十，他們支付的按揭供款及借貸還款低於這數字。由家庭住戶成員支付的按揭供款及借貸還款是壹（即只由非家庭住戶成員支付的按揭供款及借貸還款）的住戶不包括在計算之內。請參看第 (40) 項「家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款」。 [34]
- (42) **家庭住戶每月租金 (Monthly Domestic Household Rent)**：居於租住居所的家庭住戶為其居所支付二零零一年三月份的租金金額，包括該月的差餉、地租及管理費，但不包括水費及電費。二房東的租金，為減去分租給三房客所獲租金後的淨額。租金金額是零的住戶包括居住在親友家中無論是否得到許可而沒有繳付租金的住戶、向三房客收取的租金總值超過或相等於大租的二房東住戶及由僱主免費提供住所的住戶。 [43]
- (43) **家庭住戶每月租金中位數 (Median Monthly Domestic Household Rent)**：家庭住戶每月租金金額的一種平均值。百分之五十居於租住居所的家庭住戶每月支付的租金高於這數字，而其餘百分之五十，他們支付的租金低於這數字。租金金額是零的住戶並不包括在計算之內。請參看第 (42) 項「家庭住戶每月租金」。 [35]
- (44) **租金與收入比率 (Rent to Income Ratio)**：居於租住居所的家庭住戶每月支付的租金金額與住戶每月收入的比率。收入金額和 / 或租金金額是零的住戶並不包括在計算之內。 [55]
- (45) **租金與收入比率中位數 (Median Rent to Income Ratio)**：家庭住戶每月支付的租金金額與每月收入的比率的一種平均值。百分之五十居於租住居所的家庭住戶的租金與收入比率高於這數字，而其餘百分之五十，他們的租金與收入比率低於這數字。收入金額和 / 或租金金額是零的住戶並不包括在計算之內。 [39]
- (46) **區議會分區 (District Council District)**：區議會分區是按一九九九年十一月二十八日區議會地區選舉時所用的區議會分區 / 選區分界，而該分界是根據《區議會條例（一九九九年法律公告編號第七十七號）》和《選舉管理委員會條例（一九九九年憲報公告編號第六號）》宣布劃定的。全港共有

18 個區議會分區：港島 4 個，九龍 5 個及新界 9 個。 [12]

- (47) **國籍 (Nationality)**：國籍與個人的居住地、種族或出生地有關。國籍不一定與該人的旅行證件有關。 [46]
- (48) **堅尼系數 (Gini Coefficient)**：在數學上以羅倫茲曲線與對角線間的面積和對角線以下總面積的比例顯示分布不均程度的一個數字。堅尼系數的數值介乎 0 與 1 之間。0 表示完全均等，1 則是完全不均等。住戶收入分布的羅倫茲曲線是常用的數學曲線，以表示相對於所有家庭住戶，住戶收入的累積百分率。 [21]
- (49) **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。 [31]
- (50) **專上教育 (Tertiary Education)**：請參看第 (53) 項「**教育程度**」。 [59]
- (51) **常住居民 (Usual Residents)**：「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：(一) 在普查時刻前的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月，又或在普查時刻後的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在普查時刻他們是否身在香港；及(二) 於普查時刻在港的香港非永久性居民。 [63]
- (52) **從事經濟活動人口 (Economically Active Population)**：包括就業人士（即工作人口）及失業人士。請參看第 (60) 項「**經濟活動身分**」。 [16]
- (53) **教育程度 (Educational Attainment)**：包括最高就讀程度及最高完成程度。
- (a) **最高就讀程度 (Highest level attended)**：指受訪者在學校或其他教育機構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。
- (b) **最高完成程度 (Highest level completed)**：指受訪者在學校或其他教育機構修讀並已完成的最高教育水平，不論他／她有否通過有關課程的考試或評核。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。

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。

幼稚園 (Kindergarten)：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)：包括所有中學的四至五年級或同等程度，以及工藝程度。

預科 (Matriculation)：包括所有中學的六至七年級或同等程度，以及專業教育學院／前理工學院的證書／文憑課程。

專上教育（非學位課程） (Tertiary (Non-degree courses))：包括大學／專業教育學院的高級文憑／增修證書課程／院士銜或同等課程、大學的其他非學位（文憑／證書／副學士）課程、其他法定或認可的專上學院的非學位（文憑／證書）課程、其他專上學院的文憑／證書課程、香港教育學院的文憑／證書課程、護士訓

練課程及遙距課程。

專上教育 (學位課程) (Tertiary (Degree courses))：包括本地及非本地教育機構的學士學位課程、授課形式深造課程及研究形式深造課程。 [17]

- (54) **現住地區 (Area of Current Residence)**：在人口普查時某人所居住的地區。 [3]
- (55) **勞動人口 (Labour Force)**：請參看第 (60) 項「**經濟活動身分**」。 [28]
- (56) **勞動人口參與率 (Labour Force Participation Rate)**：從事經濟活動人口（即勞動人口）佔十五歲及以上人口的比例。 [27]
- (57) **就學比率 (School Attendance Rate)**：就讀全日制學校或教育機構的學生數目佔人口的比例。 [56]
- (58) **普查時刻 (Census Moment)**：二零零一年三月十四日凌晨三時為二零零一年人口普查的點算時刻。在記錄某人在普查時刻身在何處時，若他正在當夜班、返家途中或在非住宿地方，他會被當作在被點算的屋宇單位內。 [10]
- (59) **新市鎮 (New Town)**：各新市鎮界線乃採自規劃署及拓展署訂定的新市鎮發展範圍。全港共有十二個新市鎮，即是葵涌、青衣、荃灣、屯門、元朗、天水圍、粉嶺／上水、大埔、沙田、馬鞍山、將軍澳及北大嶼山。 [47]
- (60) **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。

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十五歲及以上人士：（甲）在人口普查前七天內有從事工作以賺取薪酬或利潤；或（乙）在人口普查前七天內有一份正式工作。工作人口可劃分為：

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)：基本上指十五歲及以上人士（甲）在人口普查前七天內並無職位，且並無為賺取薪酬或利潤而工作；（乙）在人口普查前七天內隨時可工作；及（丙）在人口普查前三十天內有找尋工作。

非從事經濟活動人口 (Economically inactive population)：指在人口普查前七天內並無職位亦無工作的人，但不包括在該七天內正在休假和失業的人。而料理家務者、退休人士及所有十五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)：在學校或其他教育機構就讀全日制課程的人。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七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、投資收益或匯款等。

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。 [15]

- (61) **慣用語言 (Usual Language)**：指在家中日常交談所用的語言 / 方言，但不適用於五歲以下兒童或失去語言能力的人士。 [62]
- (62) **種族 (Ethnicity)**：某人的種族由其本人來決定，通常以社會和文化為基礎。 [19]
- (63) **總撫養比率 (Overall Dependency Ratio)**：十五歲以下和六十五歲及以上人口數目與每千名十五至六十四歲人口相對的比率。 [51]
- (64) **職業 (Occupation)**：在普查時刻前的七天內受訪者所從事的工作類別。

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；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；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；設計師；屋邨經理；社會工作助理；警隊及其他紀律部隊的警司、督察及主任；藝人及運動員。

文員 (Clerks)：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；出納員及銀行櫃位員；接待員及查詢文員。

服務工作及商店銷售人員 (Service workers and shop sales workers)：包括空中小姐及導遊；管家；廚師及侍應生；褓姆；理髮師及美容師；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；漁農業雜工。

其他 (Others)：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。
[48]

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)

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 school 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. [21]
- (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. [9]
- (3) **Area of Current Residence (現住地區) :** The broad geographical area in which a person was living at the time of the Census. [54]
- (4) **Area of Original Residence (原住地區) :** The broad geographical area in which a person lived five years before the Census. [35]
- (5) **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:

Where P_1 = population at the beginning of a period

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

P_2 = population at the end of a period

r = average annual growth rate

n = number of years in the period

The average annual growth rate of domestic households is calculated using the similar formula. [7]

- (6) **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. [37]
- (7) **Average Number of Domestic Households per Unit of Quarters (or Degree of Sharing) (每個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目 (或共住程度)) :** This is calculated by dividing the total number of domestic households by the total number of quarters occupied by domestic households. [20]
- (8) **Average Number of Rooms per Domestic Household (每個家庭住戶的平均廳房數目) :** The average number of living/dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms, excluding kitchens and bathrooms/toilets, used by each domestic household. It is calculated by dividing the total number of living/dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms exclusively used by domestic households by the total number of domestic households. [19]
- (9) **Average Number of Rooms per Person (每人的平均廳房數目) :** The average number of living/dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms, excluding kitchens and bathrooms/toilets, used by each person. It is calculated by dividing the total number of living/dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms exclusively used by domestic households by the total number of persons in all domestic households. [16]

- (10) **Census Moment (普查時刻)**: This refers to the reference moment of the 2001 Population Census which was fixed at 3:00 a.m. on 14 March 2001. In recording the whereabouts of a person at the census moment, a person who was on night shift, on the way home or at a place not for accommodation was regarded as staying in the quarters being enumerated. [58]
- (11) **Child Dependency Ratio (少年兒童撫養比率)**: The number of persons aged under 15 per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64. [6]
- (12) **District Council District (區議會分區)**: These geographical districts are as declared in the District Councils Ordinance (L.N. 77 of 1999) and Electoral Affairs Commission Ordinance (G.N. (E.) 6 of 1999) for the District Council district election held on 28 November 1999. There are 18 districts : 4 on Hong Kong Island; 5 in Kowloon and 9 in New Territories. [46]
- (13) **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. [36]
- (14) **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 six months or more was not counted in reckoning the duration. [8]
- (15) **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:

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 seven days before the Census; or (b) have formal job attachment during the seven days before the Census. The working population can be distinguished into:

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 seven days before the Census ; (b) have been available for work during the seven 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 seven days before the Census, excluding persons who have been on leave / holiday during the seven-day 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 school or other educational institution. Persons who are self-studying, or studying informal courses in miscellaneous training institutes or studying evening courses and were not working during the seven 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. [60]

(16) **Economically Active Population (從事經濟活動人口)**: This comprises the employed (that is the working population) and the unemployed. Please see **Economic Activity Status** in (15). [52]

(17) **Educational Attainment (教育程度)**: This comprises the highest level attended and the highest level completed.

(a)**Highest level attended (最高就讀程度)**: Highest level attended is the highest level of education **ever attained** by a person in school or other 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.

(b)**Highest level completed (最高完成程度)**: Highest level completed is the highest level of education **completed** by a person in school or other educational institution, regardless of whether he / she had passed the examinations or assessments of the course. Only formal courses are counted for the highest level of education completed. 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.

Educational attainment are classified as follows:

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

Kindergarten (幼稚園): Including all classes in kindergartens and child care centres.

Primary (小學): Including Primary 1 - 6 in all schools.

Lower Secondary (初中): Including Secondary 1 - 3 in all schools.

Upper Secondary (高中): Including Secondary 4 - 5 or equivalent in all schools and craft level.

Matriculation (預科): Including Secondary 6 - 7 or equivalent in all schools and diploma/certificate courses in Institute of Vocational Education / former polytechnics.

Tertiary (Non-degree courses) (專上教育 (非學位課程)): Including all higher diploma/endorsement certificate courses/associateship or equivalent courses in University/Institute of Vocational Education, other sub-degree (diploma/certificate/associate degree) courses in University, sub-degree (diploma/certificate) courses in other statutory or approved post-secondary colleges, diploma/certificate course in Hong Kong Institute of Education, nurse training courses and distance learning courses.

Tertiary (Degree courses) (專上教育 (學位課程)): Including all first degree, taught postgraduate and research postgraduate courses in local or non-local institutions. [53]

- (18) **Elderly Dependency Ratio (老年撫養比率)**: The number of persons aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64. [12]
- (19) **Ethnicity (種族)**: The ethnicity of a person is determined by self-identification; normally on a social and cultural basis. [62]
- (20) **Field of Education (修讀科目)**: Field of education refers to the subject of the courses to which a person's education attainment (highest level attended or highest level completed) was related.

General programmes (一般課程): Including general programmes for preparatory, primary and secondary education.

Arts and social science (文學及社會科學): Including studies in music; drawing and painting; sculpturing; drama; handicrafts; photography and cinematography; literature; languages and linguistics; history; philosophy; theology; religion; archaeology; anthropology; economics; sociology; pure psychology; clinical psychology; demography; geography; political science and regional studies.

Pure science (純科學): Including studies in mathematics; biology; chemistry; geology; physics; astronomy; meteorology; oceanography; statistics and actuarial science.

Education (教育): Including studies in colleges of education and Hong Kong

Technical Teacher's College; certificate/diploma of education courses and university degree courses in education.

Business and commercial studies (商科課程): Including studies in banking; marketing; finance and investment; valuation; purchase and supply; insurance; secretaryship; company secretaryship; public and business administration; accountancy; shorthand; typing and book-keeping.

Computer studies (電腦課程): Including studies in computer programming and system analysis; electronic data processing; business machine and computer operation.

Medical and health related studies (醫療衛生課程): Including studies in medicine (except Chinese herb medicine); nursing; dentistry; psychiatry; radiology; pharmacy, dental and medical technology; physical and occupational therapy; speech therapy; anatomy; physiology; immunology; pathology and forensic medicine.

Architecture and construction engineering (建築及營造工程): Including studies in architecture, town planning and environmental design; transport studies; building technology such as surveying; carpentry, bricklaying, plastering and tiling, plumbing and pipe-fitting, sewerage; water supply and treatment; civil and structural engineering; building services engineering; soil mechanics; draughtsmanship; interior design; land, building and estate management.

Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering (機械、電機、電子及輪機工程): Including studies in mechanical engineering; mining engineering; motor mechanics; vehicle technology; production engineering; plastic mould technology; tool and die technology; industrial engineering; electrical and electronic engineering; refrigeration and air-conditioning; television/radio mechanics and servicing; telecommunications; marine electronics; ship building and repairs and naval architecture.

Textile, design and other industrial technology (紡織、設計及其他工業技術): Including studies in textile technology/clothing technology such as dyeing, fabric, printing, garment and leather manufacturing; printing technology; industrial design; basic, graphic and 3-dimensional design; chemical engineering; watch and clock making and optics.

Other vocational studies (其他職業課程): Including studies in law and jurisprudence; journalism; radio and television broadcasting; public relations; library sciences; social work; agricultural programmes; Chinese herbal medicine; tourism; hotel management; laboratory technicianship; civil security; military; vocational counselling and other service trades. [34]

- (21) **Gini Coefficient (堅尼系數)**: A figure showing the degree of inequality of distribution in mathematical terms by expressing the area between the Lorenz curve and the diagonal as a proportion of the total area under the diagonal. The value of a Gini coefficient lies between 0 and 1, with 0 indicating complete equality and 1 complete inequality. A Lorenz curve of household income distribution is a commonly used mathematical curve to show the cumulative percentage of household income against that of the cumulative percentage of all domestic households. [48]
- (22) **Hong Kong Resident Population (居港人口)**: The Hong Kong Resident Population at the census moment 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 three months during the six months before or for at least three months during the six

months after the census moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the census moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the census moment. As for “Mobile Residents”, they are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least one month but less than three months during the six months before or for at least one month but less than three months during the six months after the census moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the census moment. [25]

- (23) **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. It shows the structure of a household in terms of the number of family nuclei and the relationship between a family nucleus and other related household members. A family nucleus is a married couple without children, a married couple with one or more never married children or one parent (either father or mother) with one or more never married children. The different categories of household composition are as follows:

One person (單人住戶): A family with only one person.

One unextended nuclear family (未擴展的單核心家庭住戶): A household comprising one family nucleus without other related persons.

One vertically extended nuclear family (垂直擴展的單核心家庭住戶): A household comprising one family nucleus with one or more related persons not of the same generation. It may or may not include other related persons of the same generation.

One horizontally extended nuclear family (平向擴展的單核心家庭住戶): A household comprising one family nucleus with one or more related persons of the same generation but without any other related persons of a different generation.

Two or more nuclear families (多個核心家庭住戶): A household comprising two or more family nuclei whose members may or may not be related in any way.

Related persons forming no nuclear family (只包括有親屬關係人士的非核心家庭住戶): A household comprising related persons who do not form a family nucleus.

Unrelated persons (無親屬關係人士住戶): A household comprising unrelated person(s) with or without one or more related person(s). [15]

- (24) **Household Size (住戶人數)**: Household size refers to the number of persons living in the domestic household. [14]

- (25) **Industry (行業)**: The main kind of goods or services produced by the establishment in which a person worked during the seven days before the census moment. The coverage of the industrial sectors are defined as follows:

Manufacturing (製造業): Including spinning of cotton and other yarn, weaving and knitting of cotton and other fabrics; bleaching, dyeing, finishing; manufacturing of wearing apparel, knitwear and other made-up textile goods; and manufacturing of carpets, cordages, ropes and twines, food, beverage, tobacco, footwear, leather products, rubber products, plastic products, wood products, printed matters and paper products, metal products, machinery, chemicals, chemical products, glass and pottery.

Construction (建造業): Including building construction, civil engineering, plumbing, electrical wiring, air-conditioning installing and repair.

Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels (批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業): Including wholesale and retail trade; import and export trade; peddlers; Chinese general brokers; other commercial agents; restaurants; cafes; hotels and rooming houses.

Transport, storage and communications (運輸、倉庫及通訊業): Including land transport, water transport and air transport; services allied to transport; storage and warehousing; and post and telecommunications.

Financing, insurance, real estate and business services (金融、保險、地產及商用服務業): Including financing; insurance; real estate; offices of lawyers, accountants, auditors, architects, surveyors and advertising agents and data processing services.

Community, social and personal services (社區、社會及個人服務業): Including government services; educational service; medical, dental and other health services; sanitary services; welfare institutions; religious organizations; cinemas and theatres; radio and television broadcasting; libraries and museums; electrical repair shops; automobile repair garages and other household and personal services.

Others (其他): Including such industries as 'Agriculture and fishing'; 'Mining and quarrying'; 'Electricity, gas and water' and industrial activities inadequately described or unclassifiable. [13]

- (26) **Internal Migration (內部遷移)**: Persons internally migrated were those whose area of current residence was different from the area of original residence five years ago. In defining internal migration, a change in the area of residence refers to a move (a) from a District Council district to another District Council district; or (b) within a District Council district in the New Territories, from a new town to another new town, or from a new town to other areas in the district or vice versa. [5]
- (27) **Labour Force Participation Rate (勞動人口參與率)**: The proportion of economically active population (that is the labour force) in the total population aged 15 and over. [56]
- (28) **Labour Force (勞動人口)**: Please see **Economic Activity Status** in (15). [55]
- (29) **Main Mode of Transport to Place of Study (前赴上課地點的主要交通方式)**: Mode of transport to place of study refers to the type(s) of transport a full-time student studying in Hong Kong usually used to travel to his/her place of study. (For a person who uses more than one type of transport to go to school, the main mode of transport refers to the one used for travelling the longest distance.) "On-foot only" is recorded if the person usually walks to school and does not use any other mode of transport. [28]
- (30) **Main Mode of Transport to Place of Work (前赴工作地點的主要交通方式)**: Mode of transport to place of work refers to the type(s) of transport a person with a fixed place of work in Hong Kong usually used to travel to his/her place of work. (For a person who uses more than one type of transport to go to work, the main mode of transport refers to the one used for travelling the longest distance.) "On-foot only" is recorded if the person usually walks to work and does not use any other mode of transport. [29]
- (31) **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. [49]

- (32) **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. [10]
- (33) **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 (41). [39]
- (34) **Median Monthly Domestic Household Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment (家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數)**: The average monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage or loan paid more than that amount and the other 50% paid less than that. Households with zero mortgage payment and loan repayment by household members (i.e. with mortgage payment and loan repayment by non-household members only) are excluded in the calculation. Please see **Monthly Domestic Household Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment** in (42). [41]
- (35) **Median Monthly Domestic Household Rent (家庭住戶每月租金中位數)**: The average monthly rent so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households renting the accommodation they occupy paid more than that amount and the other 50% paid less than that. Households with zero rent are excluded in the calculation. Please see **Monthly Domestic Household Rent** in (43). [43]
- (36) **Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (每月主業收入中位數)**: 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 (44). [18]
- (37) **Median Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment to Income Ratio (按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數)**: The average percentage of monthly household income paid on monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment so calculated that 50% of domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage or loan paid more than that percentage and the other 50% paid less than that. Households with zero income and/or zero mortgage payment and loan repayment by household members (i.e. with mortgage payment and loan repayment by non-household members only) are excluded in the calculation. [31]
- (38) **Median Outstanding Period of Mortgage Payment or Loan Repayment (尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期中位數)**: The average outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage or loan had their outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment above that figure and the other 50% had their outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment below it. Households with zero mortgage payment and loan repayment by household members (i.e. with mortgage payment and loan repayment by non-household members only) are excluded in the calculation. Please see **Outstanding Period of Mortgage Payment or Loan Repayment** in (50). [23]
- (39) **Median Rent to Income Ratio (租金與收入比率中位數)**: The average percentage of monthly household income paid on monthly household rent so calculated that 50% of domestic households renting the accommodation they occupy paid more than that percentage and the other 50% paid less than that. Households with zero income and/or zero rent are excluded in the calculation. [45]

- (40) **Mobile Residents (流動居民)**: They are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least one month but less than three months during the six months before or for at least one month but less than three months during the six months after the census moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the census moment. [33]
- (41) **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 February 2001 of members of households. [38]
- (42) **Monthly Domestic Household Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment (家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款)**: This is the amount paid by a domestic household owning the quarters it occupies with mortgage or loan on mortgage payment and loan repayment on its accommodation in March 2001. It includes payments for first mortgage, second mortgage, home equity loan or some other special payment schemes in order to redeem the quarters occupied but excludes payments for rates, government rent, water, electricity, gas, telephone and management fees. [40]
- (43) **Monthly Domestic Household Rent (家庭住戶每月租金)**: This is the amount paid by a domestic household renting the accommodation it occupies on its accommodation in March 2001. It includes rates, government rent and management fee for that month but excludes payments for water and electricity. For a main tenant, rent is the net amount he paid after deducting the rent he received from his sub-tenant(s) for subletting part of the quarters. Zero rent households include households living in accommodation of friends or relatives without paying any rent with or without permission, main tenant households with total rental receipts from sub-tenant(s) greater than or equal to rent paid, and those households whose quarters were provided free by employers. [42]
- (44) **Monthly Income from Main Employment (每月主業收入)**: 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 February 2001. [17]
- (45) **Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment to Income Ratio (按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率)**: The percentage of monthly household income paid on monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment of a domestic household owning the quarters it occupies with mortgage or loan. Households with zero income and/or zero mortgage payment and loan repayment by household members (i.e. with mortgage payment and loan repayment by non-household members only) are excluded in the calculation. [30]
- (46) **Nationality (國籍)**: Nationality may be related to a person's place of residence, ethnicity or place of birth. It may not necessarily be related to a person's travel document. [47]
- (47) **New Town (新市鎮)**: The delineation of the areas in the New Territories into new towns is adopted from the boundaries developed by the Planning Department and Territory Development Department for new town development purposes. There are twelve new towns defined for the purpose of analysis in this report, namely Kwai Chung, Tsing Yi, Tsuen Wan, Tuen Mun, Yuen Long, Tin Shui Wai, Fanling/Sheung Shui, Tai Po, Sha Tin, Ma On Shan, Tseung Kwan O and North Lantau. [59]
- (48) **Occupation (職業)**: This refers to the kind of work a person performed during the seven days before the census moment.

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; 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; 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; designers; estate managers; social work assistants; superintendents, inspectors and officers of the police and other discipline services; performers and sportsmen.

Clerks (文員): Including stenographers, secretaries and typists; bookkeeping, finance, shipping, filing and personnel clerks; cashiers and tellers; receptionists and information clerks.

Service workers and shop sales workers (服務工作及商店銷售人員): Including air hostesses and travel guides; house stewards; cooks and waiters; baby-sitters; hairdressers and beauticians; 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; agricultural and fishery labourers.

Others (其他): Including farm workers, animal husbandry workers and fishermen, and occupations unidentifiable and inadequately described. [64]

- (49) **Occupied Quarters (有人居住的屋宇單位)**: Quarters refer to such unit of accommodation as flats, houses and structures which could be used for the purpose of accommodation. Please see **Type of Quarters** in (61). Occupied Quarters refer to those quarters which were occupied at the census moment. [11]
- (50) **Outstanding Period of Mortgage Payment or Loan Repayment (尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期)**: This is the number of outstanding years of the mortgage or loan period on the quarters occupied by a domestic household it owns with mortgage or loan. If more than one mortgage or loan term is involved, only the one involving the longest outstanding mortgage or loan period is required. [22]
- (51) **Overall Dependency Ratio (總撫養比率)**: The number of persons aged under 15 and 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64. [63]
- (52) **Place of Study (上課地點)**: The place of study of a person refers to the geographical area in Hong Kong where the school or educational institution is located and where the person concerned has to go to attend full-time course. [2]
- (53) **Place of Work (工作地點)**: The place of work of a person refers to the district where the work place of a person is located and where the person concerned usually stayed or went during the seven days before the Census for business matters. For a person who has more than one job during the reference period, the place of work refers to that of his main employment. For a person who changes his work place day to day (e.g. construction site worker) or has many work places (e.g. doctor working in both hospital and clinic, mobile hawker), the work place is where the person worked for the longest hours in the reference period. For a person who has no fixed place of work (e.g. salesman, driver) but needed to report duty every day, the location of the office or depot is the work place. For a cross-border truck driver who drives between Hong Kong and the Mainland and spends most of the working hours in the Mainland, then the Mainland is the place of work. [4]
- (54) **Population Density (人口密度)**: The ratio of the number of persons to the land area (in square kilometers) of the geographical division in which they are residing. [1]
- (55) **Rent to Income Ratio (租金與收入比率)**: The percentage of monthly household income paid on monthly household rent of a domestic household renting the accommodation it occupies. All zero income households and/or zero rent households are excluded in the calculation. [44]
- (56) **School Attendance Rate (就學比率)**: The percentage of population attending full-time schools or educational institutions. [57]
- (57) **Sex Ratio (性別比率)**: The ratio of the number of males per 1 000 females. [26]
- (58) **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:

Owner-occupier, with mortgage or loan (自置, 有按揭或貸款): A household which owns the quarters it occupies with mortgage payment or loan repayment for the quarters.

Owner-occupier, without mortgage or loan (自置, 沒有按揭或貸款): 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. [24]

(59) **Tertiary Education (專上教育)**: Please see **Educational Attainment** in (17). [50]

(60) **Type of Housing (房屋類型)**: Please see **Type of Quarters** in (61). [27]

(61) **Type of Quarters (屋宇單位類型)**: Quarters are classified according to the type of building in which they are located. The buildings are classified by the type of construction materials; the purpose for which they are built; and the sector responsible for their construction.

Permanent housing (永久性房屋)

Public rental housing (公營租住房屋)

Housing Authority rental flats (Group A) (房屋委員會甲類租住單位): These include flats in housing estates previously known as Government Low Cost Housing and those built by Hong Kong Housing Authority. Flats in Mark I and Mark II blocks of Group B rental blocks after conversion are also grouped under this category.

Housing Authority rental flats (Group B) (房屋委員會乙類租住單位): These are flats in housing estates previously known as Resettlement Estates but have been put under the management of the Housing Authority since 1973. They can be further divided into flats in Mark IV to Mark VI blocks.

Housing Authority rental flats (Interim Housing / Tenants Purchase Scheme) (房屋委員會中轉房屋 / 租者置其屋計劃): These are rental flats in Interim Housing blocks and Tenants Purchase Scheme (TPS) blocks of the Housing Authority.

Housing Society rental flats (房屋協會租住單位): These are rental flats built and managed by the Hong Kong Housing Society.

Subsidized sale flats (資助出售房屋)

Housing Authority subsidized sale flats (房屋委員會資助出售單位):

These include flats sold under the Home Ownership Scheme (HOS), Middle Income Housing (MIH) Scheme, Private Sector Participation Scheme (PSPS), Buy or Rent Option (BRO) Scheme, Mortgage Subsidy Scheme (MSS) and TPS of the Hong Kong Housing Authority, but exclude those flats that can be traded in open market.

Housing Society subsidized sale flats (房屋協會資助出售單位): These include flats built under the Flat for Sale Scheme (FFSS) and Sandwich Class Housing Scheme (SCHS) of the Hong Kong Housing Society, but exclude those flats that can be traded in open market.

Private housing (私人房屋)

Private residential flats (私人住宅單位): These include flats and apartments in multi-storey blocks or houses built mainly for residential purpose. Flats built under the Urban Improvement Scheme of the Housing Society, flats built by the Hong Kong Settlers' Corporation and HOS/MIH/PSPS/FFSS flats that can be traded in open market are also put under this category. Private residential flats can be further distinguished by type of accommodation into (a) whole houses/flat and (b) room/cockloft/bedspace.

Villas/Bungalows/Modern village houses (別墅/平房/新型村屋): These are individual houses of one-storey or multi-storeys built with full facilities including bathroom, flush toilet and internal piped water supply.

Simple stone structures/Traditional village houses (簡單磚石蓋搭建築物/傳統村屋): Simple stone structures are houses built of stones and/or other permanent materials usually of one storey high. Traditional village houses are also grouped under this category.

Staff quarters (員工宿舍): Staff quarters purposely built by the government, hospitals, universities, schools and private companies.

Non-domestic housing (非住宅用房屋)

Non-domestic quarters (非住宅用屋宇單位): These include accommodations (such as rooms and beds) in psychiatric hospitals, convalescent hospitals, infirmaries, penal institutions, elderly homes, boys' and girls' homes, religious houses, hotels, hostels, dormitories (such as those for university students), and other non-residential buildings (such as commercial buildings and industrial buildings).

Temporary housing (臨時房屋)

Public temporary housing (公營臨時房屋)

Public temporary quarters (公營臨時屋宇單位): These include temporary quarters in the Hong Kong Housing Authority cottage areas and temporary housing areas.

Private temporary housing (私人臨時房屋)

Private temporary structures (私人臨時建築物): These include private temporary structures such as roof-top structures, contractor's matsheds, nissen huts, derelict boats, huts and places not intended for residential purpose (such as landings, staircases, corridors, etc.). [32]

(62) **Usual language (慣用語言)**: The usual language is the language / dialect a person used in daily

communication at home. This is not applicable to persons aged under 5 or mute persons. [61]

- (63) **Usual Residents (常住居民):** Usual Residents refer to two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least three months during the six months before or for at least three months during the six months after the census moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the census moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the census moment. [51]
- (64) **Working Population (工作人口):** Please see **Economic Activity Status** in (15). [3]