

序言

二零零一年人口普查結果已於二零零一年三月進行。人口普查提供很多有關香港人口的社會及經濟特徵的資料，有助對社會上下不同的層面進行研究。

報告以詳盡分析的形式，發表人口普查資料，涉及的主題，包括人口、住戶、教育、經濟及房屋各方面。報告就每個主題闡述概要結果，附上有關數字的統計表，並適當地與以往人口普查及中期人口統計的結果比較。

本報告共分兩冊：第一冊載列二零零一年人口普查結果的詳細分析及詮釋，第二冊描述普查的設計，數據收集方法，執行程序及技術。有關評估資料的素質亦載於第二冊內。

普查的結果已刊載於數份已出版的刊物內，當中並包括載有分區統計數字的報告書。另一本報告《主要統計表》快將出版，內載有關全港人口、住戶及屋宇單位詳細資料的統計表，可補充本報告的統計資料。此外，一系列有關人口分組（如青年、長者及單親家庭）的主題性報告亦將發表。全系列有關人口普查結果的報告的名稱載列於本報告末。

政府統計處處長 何永煊

二零零二年六月

Foreword

The 2001 Population Census was conducted in March 2001. The census provides a wealth of data on the socio-economic characteristics of the population in Hong Kong, thus allowing studies to be undertaken on various facets of the community.

Data from the 2001 Population Census in the form of detailed analysis of specific topics on the demographic, household, education, economic and housing characteristics of the population are presented in this report. A general account of findings in respect of various topics is provided together with supporting tables and charts. Comparisons are made with results of the past censuses/by-censuses as appropriate.

This report consists of two separate volumes: Volume I presents detailed analysis and interpretation of the results of 2001 Population Census, and Volume II describes the design, data collection method, operation procedures and techniques of the Census. An assessment of the data quality is also given in Volume II.

Results of the Census are available in a number of publications, including reports containing data at district level, that have been released. Another report "Main Tables", which will be published shortly, contains detailed tables on the population, households and quarters in the whole territory and may be considered as a complement to this report. There are also a series of thematic reports on population sub-groups like youths, elderly and single parent families. A list of the series of publications on the Census results is given at the end of this report.

Frederick W. H. HO

Commissioner for Census and Statistics

June 2002

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1. 緒言

1. Introduction

背景

Background

1.1 香港自一九六一年起，每十年進行一次人口普查；而在兩次人口普查中間，則進行一次中期人口統計。依此慣例，香港在二零零一年三月十五日至二十七日的十三天期間進行了一次人口普查。

1.1 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 the thirteen-day period from 15-27 March 2001.

1.2 香港在一九六一年、一九七一年、一九八一年、一九九一年及二零零一年進行了人口普查。一九六一年和一九七一年的人口普查，對全部人口進行點算，並搜集他們的社會和經濟特徵的資料。至於一九八一年、一九九一年及二零零一年的人口普查，則就整體人口而言，只進行人口點算和搜集人口的年齡和性別，而人口的社會和經濟特徵的詳細資料，則透過一個大規模的抽樣調查搜集。這個設計是一個較具成本效益的方法。

1.2 Population censuses were conducted in 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001. For both the 1961 and 1971 Censuses, the entire population was counted and enquired of their socio-economic characteristics. In the 1981, 1991 and 2001 Censuses, while a complete headcount of all persons and their age and sex information was collected, the detailed socio-economic characteristics of the population was conducted on the basis of a large sample. This design represents a more cost-effective approach.

1.3 為提供更多最新的人口資料，在兩次人口普查中間會進行一次中期人口統計，故香港在一九六六年、一九七六年、一九八六年及一九九六年進行了中期人口統計。與人口普查稍有不同，中期人口統計並不進行全面人口點算，只是透過大規模抽樣調查，搜集人口特徵的詳細資料。至於人口總數和特徵，則根據適當的統計理論，從抽樣調查結果推算而來。所以，從中期人口統計得到的統計資料，其精確程度稍遜於人口普查。

1.3 In order that more up-to-date information on the population could be made available, a population by-census is also conducted in between two censuses. Thus, in 1966, 1976, 1986 and 1996 there were population by-censuses conducted. A by-census differs from a full census in not having a complete headcount of the population but simply enquiring on the detailed characteristics of the population on the basis of a large sample. The size and characteristics of the entire population are inferred from the sample results in accordance with appropriate statistical theory. As a result, the statistics obtained from a by-census may be slightly less precise than those from a census.

1.4 二零零一年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。因此，本報告內有關人口、住戶及屋宇單位的總數是由全面點算¹所得，而有關人口及住戶的詳細特徵資料，則經由抽樣統計調查估算所得。

1.5 普查搜集所得的資料，對政府在規劃和制訂政策至為重要。小區人口資料是政府制訂地區發展和服務計劃的基礎；而詳細人口分組例如長者、單親家庭等的資料，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。

1.6 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，供編製人口數字及其他眾多用途使用。

1.4 The 2001 Population comprised a simple enumeration on six-sevenths of households to provide basic information like age and sex of household members and a detailed enquiry of the remaining one-seventh on a broad range of demographic and socio-economic characteristics of household members. As a result, there is a full count of the population, households and quarters (referred to as complete enumeration¹) whilst detailed characteristics of the population and households are provided by estimates derived from the sample enquiry.

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

¹ 全面點算是指根據二零零一年人口普查所得的常住居民總數及利用不記名旅客出入境數據經統計方法處理所得的流動居民數字。有關常住居民及流動居民的詳情，請參閱「統計範圍」部分。

¹ The complete enumeration refers to a full count of Usual Residents in the 2001 Population Census and the number of Mobile Residents obtained through statistical processing of anonymised passenger movement data (i.e. arrival and departure records of individual persons). Please refer to the section "Population Coverage" in this Chapter for details on Usual Residents and Mobile Residents.

統計範圍

1.7 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「居住人口」方法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。

1.8 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。

1.9 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。

Population Coverage

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

1.10 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。

報告結構

1.11 本報告共分十章。第二章概述二零零一年人口普查的結果，而詳細的分析則載於第三至第十章內。第三章首先追溯人口數目及其年齡性別分布在一九六一至二零零一年間的轉變。有關人口的婚姻狀況、出生地點、國籍、種族、在港居住年期、慣用語言及地區分布的統計數字及詮釋均載列本章內。

1.10 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.

Report Structure

1.11 This report consists of ten chapters. An overview of the results of the 2001 Population Census detailed in Chapters 3 to 10 of this report is provided in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 begins by tracing the changes in the size and the age-sex profile of the population from 1961 to 2001. The demographic characteristics of the population, including statistics on the marital situation, place of birth, nationality, ethnicity, duration of residence in Hong Kong, usual language spoken and the geographical distribution, are presented with interpretations.

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.

1.12 過去數十年間，住戶的組成及結構有很大改變，反映家庭觀念的改變。第四章的較前部分探討住戶數目、人數及結構，並就年齡差異及時間上的改變作出研究。而第四章的較後部分則深入分析住戶收入分布及住戶組成的趨勢。

1.13 香港人口的教育程度有所提高。由於接受專上教育的機會增加，因此更多年青人就讀專上課程。第五章詳盡分析人口的教育情況，包括就學比率、教育類別、攻讀形式及修讀科目等。

1.14 雖然勞動人口參與率下跌，勞動人口在過去數十年不斷增加。第六章探討勞動人口增長的原因及分析其結構。有關工作人口的教育程度、職業、行業、收入及工作地點的統計數字亦載列於本章內。

1.15 現今較多人居住在私人住宅單位及資助出售單位。住在自置居所的住戶比例在過去十年顯著上升。這些轉變顯示人口的住屋情況改善，但同時租金的統計數字反映住房支出上升。第七章根據一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年人口普查／中期人口統計所搜集的房屋數據，描繪現今的住屋情況，並概述主要的房屋趨勢。

1.12 Over the past decades there has been marked change in the formation and composition of households, reflecting a change in the attitude towards family. The earlier part of Chapter 4 looks at the number of households, their size and composition with reference to differences by age and changes over time. Detailed analysis on the household income distribution and the trend in household formation are conducted in the latter part of Chapter 4.

1.13 The educational attainment of the population has improved. There were more young people engaged in tertiary education as a result of the increased tertiary education opportunities. In Chapter 5, the education profile of the population is studied in detail with reference to the school attendance rate, type of education, mode of study and field of education.

1.14 The labour force has been expanding over the past decades, despite a drop in the labour force participation rate. Chapter 6 explores the factors contributing to the growth of the labour force and looks at its structure. Statistics on the educational attainment, occupation, industry, income and place of work of the working population are also presented.

1.15 More people now lived in private residential flats and subsidized sale flats. The proportion of owner-occupier households increased markedly over the past decade. All these changes indicate that the housing condition of the population has improved. However, this is accompanied by a rise in the housing cost, reflected through the rent payment statistics. Based on the housing data collected in the 1991, 1996 and 2001 Population Census/By-census, Chapter 7 presents the current housing situation and provides an overview of key housing trends.

1.16 香港人口的內部遷移及遷居情況十分普遍。由於人口紛紛從市區遷移至新市鎮，因此人口出現了顯著的重新分布。第八章簡介有關轉變，包括內部遷移及遷居的類型，內部遷移的程度，及把曾作內部遷移人士的特徵，與並無作內部遷移的人士作出比較。

1.17 新市鎮的發展早於一九七三年開始。直至現在，已有十二個都是位於新界的新市鎮。每一個新市鎮人口的特點及有趣特徵詳載於第九章內。

1.18 流動居民（請參閱「統計範圍」一節內的定義）在香港的時間雖然較短，但他／她們仍然與香港保持緊密的聯繫。第十章運用二零零一年人口普查的結果，探討流動居民的特點。

1.19 本報告的表 3.1、3.2、3.3、3.17、3.18、4.1、4.2、4.4、4.5、4.6、4.7、7.1、7.2、7.3、7.4、9.1、9.2、9.3、9.4、9.5、9.6、9.14、9.16、9.17 及 10.1 所列的一九九一年及二零零一年數字，均是由全面點算所得，其他列表上一九九一年及二零零一年的數字，則經由抽樣統計調查估算所得。在進行估算時採用了「比率估計」方法，使由全面點算所得的數字與經由抽樣統計調查估算所得的一致。採用這方法時，每一區議會分區內按屋宇單位類型劃分的屋宇總計，按屋宇單位類型劃分的住戶總計及按年齡、性別劃分的人口總計均用作規限總數，確保與經由抽樣統計調查估算所得的各區議會分區內有關總計脗合。國際上以全面點算而附以抽樣統計調查進行人口普查的統計機構，一般都採用類似的估算方法。

1.16 Internal migration and home moving is common among the Hong Kong population. And this has led to a substantial redistribution of the population from the urban areas to the new towns. Chapter 8 highlights some of the changes that have occurred, including the type of internal migration and home moving, the extent of internal migration, characteristics of the persons who had internally migrated compared with those who had not.

1.17 The development of new towns in Hong Kong has begun as early as in 1973. Till now, there were twelve new towns, all situated in the New Territories. The salient features and interesting characteristics of population in each of the new towns are discussed in detail in Chapter 9.

1.18 Although Mobile Residents (please refer to the section “Population Coverage” for definition) stay a relatively less amount of time in Hong Kong, they have a close link with Hong Kong. Chapter 10 explores the distinct features of the Mobile Residents, making use of the results of the 2001 Population Census.

1.19 The data for the years 1991 and 2001 in Tables 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.17, 3.18, 4.1, 4.2, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.5, 9.6, 9.14, 9.16, 9.17 and 10.1 are obtained from the complete enumeration. As for the other tables, the data for the years 1991 and 2001 are estimates derived from the sample enquiry. To achieve consistency between total counts obtained from the complete enumeration and estimates derived from the sample enquiry, the “ratio estimation” method is employed. Total counts of quarters by type, households by type of quarters and population by age and sex at the District Council district level were chosen as controls when applying the method. The control process ensures that corresponding estimates derived from the sample are consistent with those total counts in each District Council district. Such an approach is generally adopted by statistical authorities worldwide when conducting a census with complete enumeration supplemented by a sample enquiry.

1.20 由於不同特徵的總計分別用作參考總數，因此，同時涉及人口、住戶及屋宇單位特徵的抽樣估算數字及一些較區議會分區細小的地區，例如新市鎮的抽樣估算數字與全面點算所得的個別總計並不一定相同。這類情況已在有關統計表的註腳中附以舉例說明。不過一般來說，差別都是很少的。

1.20 As the control was applied at different hierarchical levels, estimates derived from the sample enquiry involving characteristics cross-relating population, households and quarters and estimates derived from the sample enquiry in smaller geographical units smaller than District Council districts, e.g. new towns, are not necessarily identical with the respective total counts. Examples for illustration are given as footnotes to the tables concerned in the report. Usually the differences are very small.

資料保密

1.21 為了確保個別人士、住戶或屋宇單位不會在統計表中辨認出來，統計表中只展示根據最少五個觀察單位計算所得的統計數字。

Confidentiality of Data

1.21 To ensure that no individual person, household or quarters can be identified from the tables, only statistics compiled on the basis of at least 5 observation units are presented.

零的數字

1.22 本報告內以‘-’代表零的數字。不過，由於當中根據抽樣調查所作的估算有抽樣誤差，所以零的數字可能是指一個數值小的數字而非零。

Nil Figures

1.22 Nil figures are indicated by ‘-’ throughout this report. However, it should be noted that since estimates based on sample enquiry in this report are subject to sampling error, a nil figure may mean a figure of a small magnitude but not zero.

1.23 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%

1.23 The following symbols are used throughout the publication :

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

數字的捨入

1.24 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

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

2. 摘要

2.1 本報告的第三至第十章就本港住戶及人口作出詳盡的分析。第 2.2 - 2.46 段概述重要結果。為方便參考，一些主要統計數字載列於第 18 至 22 頁。

人口特徵

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

2.3 在過去四十年內，本港人口由一九六一年的 313 萬倍升至二零零一年的 671 萬。在過去二十年，每十年間的前半段的增長均較後半段快。前五年內平均每年增長率從一九八一年至一九八六年及一九九一年至一九九六年的 1.5% 及 1.8%，分別跌至一九八六年至一九九一年的 0.6% 及一九九六年至二零零一年的 0.9%。

2.4 隨著生育率下降和死亡情況改善，人口持續老化。年齡中位數由一九六一年的 23 歲上升至二零零一年的 36 歲。

2.5 人口的性別結構可按性別比率顯示。性別比率是指男性人口數目與每千名女性人口相對的比率。人口的整體性別比率由一九六一年的 1 056 增至一九八一年的 1 093。但是這比率自一九八一年開始下降，至二零零一年的 960。

2.6 在香港出生的人口比例在過去十年均維持於約 60%。但是，在其他地方（不包括中國內地、澳門及台灣）出生的人口比例則由一九九一年的 4.6% 增

2. Summary

2.1 Chapters 3-10 of this report provide a detailed analysis on the households and population of Hong Kong. Salient findings are highlighted in paragraphs 2.2 - 2.46. For ease of quick reference, key statistics are listed on page 18-22.

Demographic Characteristics

2.2 The 2001 Population Census results showed 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.

2.3 The population had doubled over the past 40 years from 3.13 million in 1961 to 6.71 million in 2001. In the past two decades, population growth was faster in the first half of each decade. The average annual growth rate over the previous 5 years of the population was 1.5% for 1981-1986 and 1.8% for 1991-1996. The growth rate dropped to 0.6% for 1986-1991 and 0.9% for 1996-2001.

2.4 The population continued to grow old as a result of fertility decline and mortality improvement. The median age of the population rose from 23 in 1961 to 36 in 2001.

2.5 The sex composition of a population can be measured by the sex ratio, which is defined as the number of males per 1 000 females in the population. The overall sex ratio for the population increased from 1 056 in 1961 to 1 093 in 1981. However, it has been on the decline since then, dropping to 960 in 2001.

2.6 The proportion of population born in Hong Kong remained at about 60% throughout the last ten years. However, the proportion of population who were born elsewhere (excluding those born in the

至二零零一年的 6.6%。這是由於期間大量外籍家庭傭工來港工作所致。

2.7 女性及男性均趨向遲婚。在二零零一年，四十五至四十九歲的男性中有 7.8% 仍屬單身，而女性的相對數字為 8.3%。

2.8 廣州話是五歲及以上人口在家中最常用的語言，比例為 89.2%。能說英語及普通話（不論是作為慣用語言或是其他語言）的人口比例分別為 43% 及 34.1%。

2.9 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 22.0%、35.8% 及 41.9%。到了二零零一年，其比例已改為 19.9%、30.2% 及 49.8%。

住戶特徵

2.10 家庭住戶數目由一九九一年的 158 萬，增至二零零一年的 205 萬，增幅為 29.8%。由於居於家庭住戶的人口增長，不及住戶數目的增長快，因此平均住戶人數相對地減少。家庭住戶的每戶平均人數由一九九一年的 3.4 人下降至二零零一年的 3.1 人。

2.11 「未擴展的單核心家庭」住戶仍是住戶結構的主要類型，比例由一九九一年的 61.6% 增至二零零一年的 66.2%。

2.12 隨著生育率下降，沒有十五歲以下兒童住戶的比例由一九九一年的 57.5% 顯著增加至二零零一年的 65.1%。而有十五歲以下兒童的住戶，其平均每

mainland of China, Macao and Taiwan) increased from 4.6% in 1991 to 6.6% in 2001. This was mainly attributed to the large number of foreign domestic helpers who came to work in Hong Kong.

2.7 Both women and men were postponing their marriage. In 2001, 7.8% of men aged 45-49 were found remaining single; the corresponding proportion for women was 8.3%.

2.8 Cantonese was the most commonly used language at home by 89.2% of the population aged 5 and over. The proportion of the population who could speak English and Putonghua, either as the usual language or as another language, accounted for 43% and 34.1% of the population respectively.

2.9 There was a substantial redistribution of the population during the past 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 22.0%, 35.8% and 41.9% of the population, the respective proportions were 19.9%, 30.2% and 49.8% by 2001.

Household Characteristics

2.10 The number of domestic households increased by 29.8% from 1.58 million in 1991 to 2.05 million in 2001. The population living in domestic households had not increased as quickly as the number of households which gave rise to a reduction in household size. The average household size declined from 3.4 in 1991 to 3.1 in 2001.

2.11 "One unextended nuclear family" households remained the dominant type of household composition, with the proportion of such households rising from 61.6% in 1991 to 66.2% in 2001.

2.12 In line with the drop in fertility, the proportion of households without children aged under 15 increased significantly from 57.5% in 1991 to 65.1% in 2001. For those households with children

戶兒童數目在同期亦由 1.7 下降至 1.5。

2.13 有六十五歲及以上長者的家庭住戶數目由一九九一年的 37 萬戶大增至二零零一年的 53 萬戶，增幅達 46%；有長者的家庭住戶佔全港家庭住戶的比例，同期間由 23.2% 增至 26%。在二零零一年，只有長者的住戶的平均每戶長者數目為 1.4 人，在有長者與非長者同住的住戶其平均數則為 1.2 人。

2.14 住戶每月收入中位數由一九九一年的 9,964 元上升至一九九六年的 17,500 元再上升至二零零一年的 18,705 元，較一九九一年增加 87.7%，但較一九九六年則只增加 6.9%。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整體消費物價分別上升了 53% 及 1%。

2.15 根據二零零一年人口普查的結果，香港住戶收入的堅尼系數為 0.525。一九九六年及一九九一年的對應數字分別是 0.518 及 0.476。這些數字顯示收入不平均的程度有所增加。

教育特徵

2.16 香港人口的教育程度繼續提高。曾就讀中學及以上程度課程的十五歲及以上人口比例，由一九九一年的 62.1% 上升至二零零一年的 71.1%。

2.17 在過去十年，三至五歲兒童的就學比率維持於約 95%，而六至十一歲及十二至十六歲這兩個屬強迫教育年齡的兒童就學比率則近乎 100%。由於有更多專上學院的學額，讓年輕人繼續留校進修，十七至二十四歲的青年就學比率在同期大幅上升。

aged under 15, the average number of children therein also dropped from 1.7 to 1.5 over the period.

2.13 The number of households with elderly persons aged 65 and over grew significantly by some 46% from 0.37 million in 1991 to 0.53 million in 2001; its share to all domestic households at the same time rose from 23.2% to 26%. On average, there were 1.4 elderly persons living in wholly elderly households and 1.2 elderly persons living in households with both elderly and non-elderly persons in 2001.

2.14 The median household income rose from \$9,964 in 1991 to \$17,500 in 1996 and further to \$18,705 in 2001. This represents an increase of 87.7% over that in 1991, but the increase was only 6.9% when compared with 1996. The increase in overall consumer prices, as measured by Composite Consumer Price Index, over the periods 1991-2001 and 1996-2001 was 53% and 1% respectively.

2.15 The Gini coefficient of the household income distribution in 2001 was 0.525. The corresponding figures for 1996 and 1991 were 0.518 and 0.476 respectively. These figures suggest that there was an increase in the extent of income disparity.

Education Characteristics

2.16 The educational attainment of the population continued to improve. The proportion of persons aged 15 and over having attended secondary and higher education increased from 62.1% in 1991 to 71.1% in 2001.

2.17 The school attendance rate for children aged 3-5 was stable at around 95% over the past 10 years, whilst that for children in the two compulsory school age groups 6-11 and 12-16 came very close to 100%. As a result of the greater educational opportunities available, more young persons stayed at school to continue higher education; and the school

2.18 由於二十五歲及以上修讀部分時間制及遙距專上課程的人數顯著增加，因此曾受專上教育人士的年齡中位數由一九九一年的 31 歲上升至二零零一年的 33 歲。同時，亦有較多女性曾受專上教育。

2.19 在過去十年，曾受專上教育的人士所修讀的專上課程種類模式亦有轉變。曾就讀學位深造課程的比例，其升幅尤為顯著，由一九九一年的 3.8% 上升至二零零一年的 13.4%。

2.20 「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 22.9% 修讀這科目，在二零零一年則增至 28.7%。「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。

2.21 在二零零一年，全日制學生的居住地區及上課地點均在同一區議會分區的比例為 71.1%。一般來說，就讀幼稚園及小學的學生在居住地區內上課的比例較高。

2.22 不同教育程度的學生採用不同的交通方式上學。在二零零一年，有 57.2% 的幼稚園學生及 48.3% 的小學學生是步行上學的，這可能是由於居所與學校十分接近之故。在中學及預科生方面，較高比例（35.7%）乘搭巴士上學。

經濟特徵

2.23 勞動人口的數目，由一九九一年的 281 萬人增至二零零一年的 344 萬

attendance rate for those aged 17-24 increased significantly during the period.

2.18 Owing to the drastic increase in number of persons aged 25 and over attending tertiary education through part-time and distance learning courses, the median age of those persons with tertiary education increased from 31 in 1991 to 33 in 2001. Also, there were more tertiary educated women.

2.19 There were shifts over the past ten years in the types of tertiary education for persons with tertiary education. In particular, there was a marked growth in the proportion of persons having attended post-graduate courses over the period from 3.8% in 1991 to 13.4% in 2001.

2.20 The most popular field of education amongst persons with tertiary education was “Business and commercial studies”. The proportion of the population with tertiary education in this field increased from 22.9% in 1991 to 28.7% in 2001. “Arts and social science” and “Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering” were the next two more popular fields of education.

2.21 The proportion of full-time students who had their place of study and place of residence in the same District Council district was 71.1% in 2001. In general, students who were receiving kindergarten and primary education had a higher proportion studying in their own district of residence.

2.22 The mode of transport used by students varied for different level of education. In 2001, 57.2% of the kindergarten students and 48.3% of the primary students walked to school probably because of the close proximity of the schools to their homes. For secondary and matriculation students, a higher proportion (35.7%) of them took bus to schools.

Economic Characteristics

2.23 The labour force increased by 22.3% from 2.81 million in 1991 to 3.44 million in 2001, with an

人，增幅達 22.3%。勞動人口的前五年內平均每年增長率則為 1.6%，較十五歲及以上人口的 2% 為低。

2.24 由於整體人口老化及年青人因有更多接受專上教育的機會而較遲加入勞動人口行列，勞動人口的年齡中位數由一九九一年的 34 歲升至二零零一年的 37 歲。

2.25 勞動人口的性別比例由一九九一年每千名女性中有 1 630 名男性，降至二零零一年的 1 309 名男性，這是由於女性勞動人口的增幅較大。不包括外籍家庭傭工計算的相對數字分別為 1 716 及 1 486。

2.26 整體勞動人口參與率(即從事經濟活動人口佔十五歲及以上人口的比例)由一九九一年的 64.3% 逐漸下降至二零零一年的 61.4%。

2.27 過去十年間，工作人口的教育程度持續提高。達至中學 / 預科程度的工作人口比例，由一九九一年的 57.3% 增至二零零一年的 61%；同期間，曾受專上教育的工作人口比例由 14.1% 增至 21.7%。

2.28 工作人口的職業分布在一九九一年至二零零一年間有所改變，由工藝及有關人員及機台及機器操作員及裝配員，轉移至專業人員、輔助專業人員、經理及行政人員為主。同期間，「批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業」仍是最多人從事的行業。

2.29 工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數，由一九九一年的 5,170 元增至二零零一年的 10,000 元，升幅為 93.4%。同期間，按綜合消費物價指數計算的整體消費物價上升了 53%。

average annual growth rate over the previous 5 years of 1.6%. This average annual growth rate over the previous 5 years was lower than that of 2% for all persons aged 15 and over.

2.24 The median age of the labour force increased from 34 in 1991 to 37 in 2001 owing to aging of the overall population and delayed entry into the labour force as a result of increased tertiary educational opportunities.

2.25 For the sex ratio of the labour force, it decreased from 1 630 males per 1 000 females in 1991 to 1 309 in 2001 because of the larger increase in female labour force. The corresponding figures with foreign domestic helpers excluded were 1 716 and 1 486 respectively.

2.26 The overall labour force participation rate (i.e. the proportion of economically active population in the total population aged 15 and over) dropped gradually from 64.3% in 1991 to 61.4% in 2001.

2.27 Educational attainment of the working population continued to improve over the past ten years. The proportion of those having secondary/matriculation education, increased from 57.3% in 1991 to 61% in 2001, and that of those having tertiary education, from 14.1% to 21.7% in the same period.

2.28 There was a shift in the occupation distribution of the working population from craft and related workers and plant and machine operators and assemblers to professionals, associate professionals, managers and administrators between 1991 and 2001. Also, "Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels" remained the largest sector in terms of employment over the same period.

2.29 The median monthly income from main employment of the working population increased by 93.4% from \$5,170 in 1991 to \$10,000 in 2001. Over the same period, overall consumer prices as measured by the Composite Consumer Price Index increased by 53%.

2.30 就工作地點分析，最多在港有固定工作地點的工作人口在九龍工作，佔 30.4%；其次有 28.7% 的工作人口在新界工作。此外，有 26.5% 的工作人口在香港島工作。如將工作地點和居住地區比較，可注意到在新界新市鎮居住的工作人口較多需往別區工作。

2.31 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 17.8% 的工作人口乘搭地下鐵路上班，而步行上班的人士則佔 12.1%。

房屋特徵

2.32 二零零一年人口普查的結果顯示，有人居住的屋宇單位總數由一九九一年的 151 萬個增至二零零一年的 201 萬個，增幅達 33.5%。除了有人居住的屋宇單位數目上升外，人口的住屋情況在過去十年亦顯著改善，這從房屋類型、共住程度及居所租住權的改變中反映出來。

2.33 在二零零一年有人居住的屋宇單位中，95.8% 為公營租住房屋、資助出售單位、私人住宅單位及別墅／平房／新型村屋，這些房屋一般提供較佳的居住環境，而一九九一年的相應數字只為 90.8%。

2.34 共住程度是以每個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目計算。共住程度由一九九一年的 1.06 戶降至二零零一年的 1.02 戶。同期間，每個屋宇單位的平均住客數目，亦由一九九一年的 3.7 人降至二零零一年的 3.3 人。

2.35 廳房數目的資料對研究每人的居住空間非常有用。居於私人永久性房

2.30 Most of the working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong worked in Kowloon (30.4%), followed by the New Territories (28.7%). There were also 26.5% of the working population who worked on Hong Kong Island. If the place of work is compared with the area of residence, it is observed that a larger proportion of the working population living in the new towns had to work in other areas.

2.31 Bus was the most popular main mode of transport and used by around 40% of the working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong to travel to work. Another 17.8% of the working population travelled by Mass Transit Railway and 12.1% walked to work.

Housing Characteristics

2.32 The 2001 Population Census results showed that the total number of occupied quarters increased by 33.5% from 1.51 million in 1991 to 2.01 million in 2001. Apart from the increase in number of occupied quarters, housing conditions of the population improved significantly during the past ten years as reflected through the changes in the type of housing, the degree of sharing and the tenure of accommodation.

2.33 There were 95.8% of the occupied quarters in 2001 being public rental flats, subsidized sale flats, private residential flats and villas/bungalows/modern village houses which in general provide better living conditions. The corresponding figure in 1991 was only 90.8%.

2.34 The degree of sharing, as measured by the average number of domestic households per unit of quarters, has been dropping from 1.06 in 1991 to 1.02 in 2001. Over the same period, the average number of occupants per unit of quarters also declined from 3.7 in 1991 to 3.3 in 2001.

2.35 Information on the number of rooms is useful for studies on space at home occupied in one's

屋的住戶其居所的平均廳房數目為 3.53，而每人的平均廳房數目則為 1.19。居於公營租住單位的相對數字只分別為 2.33 及 0.69。

2.36 在過去十年，自置居所的住戶比例，由一九九一年的 42.6% 增至二零零一年的 50.8%。在二零零一年居於自置居所的住戶中，51.5% 有按揭或貸款，而 48.5% 則沒有按揭及貸款。

2.37 在二零零一年，租住私人住宅單位（整個單位／洋房）家庭住戶的租金中位數為 6,500 元，其租金與收入比率中位數字則為 28.6%，公營租住房屋的住戶其相對數字分別為 1,297 元及 10.4%。同時，居於自置私人永久性房屋的家庭住戶有按揭或貸款者，則支付 11,000 元或其家庭每月收入的 30.7% 於按揭供款及借貸還款。居於資助出售單位的住戶其相對數字為 5,900 元或 23.4%。

內部遷移及遷居特徵

2.38 曾於一九九六年及二零零一年期間遷居的人士有 208 萬人，包括 118 萬名曾作內部遷移（即他們曾作 (i) 一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移；或 (ii) 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區之間的遷移）及 90 萬名曾在同區遷居（即他們的現住地區與五年前居住地區相同）的人士。

2.39 曾作內部遷移的人士較多是適婚年齡人士，曾接受較高程度教育，並且從事較高級或專業的工作。

own. For those living in private permanent housing, there were 3.53 rooms per household and 1.19 rooms per person. However, the corresponding figures for those residing in public rental flats were only 2.33 and 0.69 respectively.

2.36 In the past ten years, the proportion of domestic households owned the quarters they occupied went up from 42.6% in 1991 to 50.8% in 2001. Among the owner-occupier households in 2001, 51.5% were with mortgage or loan and 48.5% were without mortgage and loan.

2.37 In 2001, domestic households in private residential flats (whole flat/house) had a median rent of \$6,500 and a median rent to income ratio of 28.6%. The corresponding figure for public rental flats was \$1,297 and 10.4% respectively. Meanwhile, owner-occupier households in private permanent housing with mortgage or loan paid \$11,000 or 30.7% of their monthly household income for mortgage payment and loan repayment, as compared with \$5,900 or 23.4% for those living in subsidized sale flats.

Internal Migration and Home Moving Characteristics

2.38 There were 2.08 million persons who had changed their residence between 1996 and 2001, including 1.18 million had internally migrated (i.e. they had moved either (i) from a District Council district to another District Council district; or (ii) within a District Council district in the New Territories, from a new town to another new town, or from a new town to another area in the district or vice versa) and 0.9 million had moved home within the same district of residence (i.e. their current area of residence is the same as that five years ago).

2.39 Persons who had internally migrated tended to be those of prime marriageable ages, having higher level of educational attainment, and working in more senior or professional jobs.

2.40 就曾作內部遷移人士的住戶特徵而言，可觀察到一些有趣的特點。曾作內部遷移的家庭住戶（即指其戶主曾作內部遷移），其住戶結構一般較為簡單，成員數目較少，並且有較高的住戶收入。

新市鎮特徵

2.41 與市區相比，新市鎮的人口較為年輕。新市鎮人口的年齡中位數是 35 歲；而市區人口的數字則是 38 歲。這是由於新市鎮的十五歲以下人口比例較高，而六十五歲及以上人口比例則較低。

2.42 在二零零一年，新市鎮家庭住戶平均人數是 3.3 人，較市區的 3.1 人及新界其他地方的 3 人為高。

2.43 約 36% 居於新市鎮的家庭住戶住在公營租住單位，另外超過三分之一的家庭住戶居於私人住宅單位，市區的相對比例分別是 28.7% 及 57.9%。

流動居民

2.44 二零零一年三月中的流動居民人數為 184 538 人。與全港人口比較，流動居民擁有獨特的特徵：他／她們大部分都在青年及中年的年齡組別，男性較女性為多及曾受良好的教育。流動居民的年齡中位數為 40 歲，而性別比率則是 1 796，全港人口的相應數字為 36 歲及 960。

2.45 流動居民基於不同的原因留在香港以外地方。他／她們當中較高比例因為工作緣故留在香港以外地方，佔所有流動居民的 43.6%。另外 24.9% 的流動

2.40 Some interesting points are also observed about the household characteristics of persons who had internally migrated. For domestic households having internally migrated (i.e. whose head had internally migrated), household composition was usually less complex, household size tended to be smaller and household income higher.

New Town Characteristics

2.41 The population in the new towns was much younger than that in the urban areas. The median age of the new town population was 35, as compared with 38 for the urban areas. This was because there was a higher proportion of the new town population aged below 15 and a lower proportion of them aged 65 and over.

2.42 The average size of domestic households in the new towns was 3.3 in 2001. This was higher than the corresponding averages of 3.1 for the urban areas and 3 for the other areas in the New Territories.

2.43 About 36% of the households in new towns were housed in public rental flats and more than one third in private residential flats. The corresponding figures for the urban areas were 28.7% and 57.9% respectively.

Mobile Residents

2.44 There were 184 538 Mobile Residents as at mid-March 2001. This group bore distinct characteristics from the whole population, with most of them in the young and middle age groups, more men than women and better educated. The median age and sex ratio of the Mobile Residents were 40 and 1 796 as compared to the 36 and 960 for the whole population.

2.45 The Mobile Residents stayed outside Hong Kong for various reasons. A high proportion of them were staying outside Hong Kong for the purpose of working, constituting 43.6% of all Mobile

居民是因為修讀全日制課程的原因，並有 13.9% 是因退休而留在香港以外地方。

2.46 在二零零一年約有十萬個家庭住戶內有成員為流動居民，佔所有家庭住戶的 4.9%。這些住戶中，大部分（95.1%）包括常住居民及流動居民，另外有 4.9% 只包括流動居民。前者的平均每戶人數為 4 人而後者則為 1.5 人。全港住戶的數字是 3.1 人。

Residents. Another 24.9% of the Mobile Residents were for the purpose of full-time studies and 13.9% were staying in places outside Hong Kong for retirement purpose.

2.46 There were about 100 000 domestic households with Mobile Residents in 2001, accounting for 4.9% of all domestic households. Majority (95.1%) of them were composed of Usual Residents and Mobile Residents, while only 4.9% composed of Mobile Residents only. The average household size for the former was 4 and the latter was 1.5, this compared to the figure 3.1 for all households.

主要統計數字 Key Statistics

人口特徵 Demographic Characteristics	1991	1996	2001
人口 Population			
人口 Population	5 674 114 ⁽¹⁾	6 412 937 ⁽²⁾	6 708 389 ⁽²⁾
前五年內平均每年增長率 Average annual growth rate over the previous 5 years	0.6%	1.8% ⁽³⁾	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
撫養比率 Dependency Ratio			
少年兒童撫養比率 ⁽⁴⁾ Child dependency ratio ⁽⁴⁾	296	259	229
老年撫養比率 ⁽⁵⁾ Elderly dependency ratio ⁽⁵⁾	124	142	154
總撫養比率 ⁽⁶⁾ Overall dependency ratio ⁽⁶⁾	420	401	383
在港出生人口比例 Proportion of Population Born in Hong Kong	59.8%	60.3%	59.7%
按婚姻狀況劃分的十五歲及以上人口數目（佔全港十五歲及以上人口的百分比） Population Aged 15 and Over by Marital Status (% of Population Aged 15 and Over)			
從未結婚 Never married	1 433 997 (32.8%)	1 596 267 (31.5%)	1 787 519 (31.9%)
已婚 Now married	2 623 909 (60.0%)	3 072 785 (60.6%)	3 325 482 (59.4%)
喪偶 Widowed	258 974 (5.9%)	300 204 (5.9%)	333 622 (6.0%)
離婚／分居 Divorced/separated	53 485 (1.2%)	97 262 (1.9%)	152 349 (2.7%)
使用廣州話為慣用語言的五歲及以上人口比例 Proportion of Population Aged 5 and Over with Cantonese as Usual Language	88.7%	88.7%	89.2%
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 ⁽¹⁾ (22.0%)	1 312 637 (21.1%)	1 335 469 (19.9%)
九龍 Kowloon	2 030 683 ⁽¹⁾ (35.8%)	1 987 996 (32.0%)	2 023 979 (30.2%)
新界 New Territories	2 374 818 ⁽¹⁾ (41.9%)	2 906 733 (46.8%)	3 343 046 (49.8%)
水上 Marine	17 620 ⁽¹⁾ (0.3%)	10 190 (0.2%)	5 895 (0.1%)

註釋：(1) 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。

(2) 這些數字是根據「居港人口」數目編製。

(3) 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 6 217 556 人。

(4) 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。

(5) 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。

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

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

(3) 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.

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

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

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

主要統計數字 Key Statistics

住戶特徵 Household Characteristics	1991	1996	2001
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
前五年內平均每年增長率 Average annual growth rate over the previous 5 years	1.7%	3.2%	2.0%
家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size	3.4	3.3	3.1
按住戶結構劃分的住戶數目（佔全港住戶的百分比） Households by Household Composition (% of Total Households)			
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%)
擴展的單核心家庭住戶 Extended nuclear family	198 356 (12.5%)	206 938 (11.2%)	193 001 (9.4%)
其他 Others	174 438 (11.0%)	192 113 (10.4%)	179 119 (8.7%)
住戶內成員 Members in the Households			
有十五歲以下兒童的住戶 Households with children aged under 15			
住戶數目 Number of households	672 268	716 592	717 258
平均每戶兒童數目 Average number of children per household	1.7	1.6	1.5
有六十五歲及以上長者的家庭住戶 Households with elderly persons aged 65 and over			
住戶數目 Number of households	366 522	470 298	534 559
只有長者的住戶 Households with elderly persons only	86 508	111 275	136 298
長者與非長者同住的住戶 Households with elderly persons living with non-elderly persons	280 014	359 023	398 261
平均每戶長者數目 Average number of elderly persons per household			
只有長者的住戶 Households with elderly persons only	1.3	1.4	1.4
長者與非長者同住的住戶 Households with elderly persons living with non-elderly persons	1.2	1.2	1.2
平均每戶工作成員數目 Average number of working members per household	1.7	1.6	1.5
住戶收入 Household Income			
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
堅尼系數 Gini coefficient	0.476	0.518	0.525

主要統計數字 Key Statistics

教育特徵 Education Characteristics	1991	1996	2001
按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的十五歲及以上人口（佔全港十五歲及以上人口的百分比） Population Aged 15 and Over by Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended) (% of Population Aged 15 and Over)			
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%)
高中及預科 ⁽¹⁾ Upper secondary and Matriculation ⁽¹⁾	1 383 848 (31.7%)	1 712 019 (33.8%)	2 001 771 (35.8%)
專上教育 Tertiary	490 891 (11.2%)	768 520 (15.2%)	918 500 (16.4%)
按年齡組別劃分的就學比率 School Attendance Rate by Age Group			
年齡組別 Age group			
3-5	94.9%	94.6%	94.7%
6-11	99.8%	99.8%	99.9%
12-16	93.6%	96.0%	97.5%
17-18	58.3%	63.9%	71.0%
19-24	15.1%	21.0%	26.4%
按專上教育類別劃分的專上教育人口⁽²⁾比例 Proportion of Tertiary Educated Population ⁽²⁾ by Type of Tertiary Education			
非學位課程 Non-degree courses			
高級文憑 / 文憑 / 證書課程 Higher diploma/Diploma/Certificate courses	25.4%	13.0%	12.3%
院士銜或同等課程 Associateship or equivalent courses	2.2%	1.2%	1.6%
其他 Others	20.3%	17.4%	8.9%
學位課程 Degree courses			
學士學位課程 First degree courses	48.4%	59.2%	63.8%
深造課程 Postgraduate courses	3.8%	9.1%	13.4%
按修讀科目劃分的專上教育人口⁽²⁾比例 Proportion of Tertiary Educated Population ⁽²⁾ by Field of Education			
商科課程 Business and commercial studies	22.9%	25.7%	28.7%
文學及社會科學 Arts and social science	18.9%	18.5%	18.8%
機械、電機、電子及輪機工程 Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering	13.7%	11.8%	8.9%
電腦課程 Computer studies	4.0%	5.7%	8.3%
建築及營造課程 Architecture and construction engineering	7.2%	7.2%	7.2%
純科學 Pure science	6.9%	6.8%	7.0%
醫療衛生課程 Medical and health related studies	7.8%	6.8%	6.4%
教育 Education	7.2%	6.1%	5.3%
紡織、設計及其他工業技術 Textile, design and other industrial technology	4.0%	3.6%	1.4%
其他科目 Other fields	7.4%	7.9%	7.9%

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。

(2) 這些數字指教育程度（最高就讀程度）為「專上教育」的人士。

Notes: (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.

(2) The figures refer to persons with educational attainment (highest level attended) as "Tertiary Education".

主要統計數字 Key Statistics

經濟特徵 Economic Characteristics	1991	1996	2001
勞動人口 Labour Force			
勞動人口 Labour force	2 811 002	3 182 497	3 437 992
勞動人口年齡中位數 Median age of labour force	34	36	37
勞動人口性別比率（每千名女性的男性人數） Labour force sex ratio (males per 1 000 females)	1 630	1 531	1 309
勞動人口參與率 Labour Force Participation Rate	64.3%	62.8%	61.4%
工作人口 Working Population			
(i) 工作人口 Working population	2 715 103	3 043 698	3 252 706
(ii) 按職業劃分的工作人口比例 Proportion of working population by occupation			
經理及行政人員 Managers and administrators	9.2%	12.1%	10.7%
專業人員 Professionals	3.7%	5.0%	5.5%
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	10.3%	12.1%	15.3%
文員 Clerks	15.9%	16.8%	16.3%
服務工作及商業銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	13.2%	13.8%	15.0%
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	14.7%	12.3%	9.9%
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	13.5%	8.5%	7.3%
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	18.5%	18.6%	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	1.0%	0.8%	0.3%
(iii) 按行業劃分的工作人口比例 Proportion of working population by industry			
製造業 Manufacturing	28.2%	18.9%	12.3%
建造業 Construction	6.9%	8.1%	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	22.5%	24.9%	26.2%
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	9.8%	10.9%	11.3%
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	10.6%	13.4%	16.1%
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	19.9%	22.3%	25.5%
其他 ⁽¹⁾ Others ⁽¹⁾	2.1%	1.5%	1.0%
(iv) 每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment	5,170	9,500	10,000

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.

主要統計數字 Key Statistics

房屋特徵 Housing Characteristics	1991	1996	2001
有人居住的屋宇單位 Occupied Quarters			
有人居住的屋宇單位數目 Number of occupied quarters	1 507 997	1 779 418	2 013 457
前五年內平均每年增長率 Average annual growth rate over the previous 5 years	2.3%	3.4%	2.5%
按地區劃分的有人居住的屋宇單位（佔全港有人居住屋宇單位的百分比） Occupied Quarters by Area (% of Total Occupied Quarters)			
香港島 Hong Kong Island	341 310 (22.6%)	387 843 (21.8%)	408 887 (20.3%)
九龍 Kowloon	537 078 (35.6%)	568 966 (32.0%)	612 449 (30.4%)
新界 New Territories	629 609 (41.8%)	822 609 (46.2%)	992 121 (49.3%)
住屋情況 Housing Condition			
共住程度 Degree of sharing	1.06	1.05	1.02
每個屋宇單位的平均住客數目 Average number of occupants per unit of quarters	3.7	3.5	3.3
每個家庭住戶的平均廳房 ⁽¹⁾ 數目 Average number of rooms ⁽¹⁾ per domestic household	N.A.	N.A.	3.15
每人的平均廳房 ⁽¹⁾ 數目 Average number of rooms ⁽¹⁾ per person	N.A.	N.A.	0.99
按居所租住權劃分的住戶數目（佔全港住戶的百分比） Households by Tenure of Accommodation (% of Total Households)			
自置 Owner-occupier	673 067 (42.6%)	824 184 (44.5%)	1 042 605 (50.8%)
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%)
住房支出 Housing Cost			
家庭住戶每月租金中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household rent (HK\$)	709	1,231	1,500
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\$)	N.A.	N.A.	8,500
租金與收入比率中位數 Median rent to income ratio	8.9%	9.8%	13.9%
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	N.A.	N.A.	28.1%

註釋：(1) 廳房數目包括客廳／飯廳、睡房及其他房間，而不包括廚房及浴室／廁所。

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

3. 人口特徵

3. Demographic Characteristics

人口增長情況

3.1 根據二零零一年人口普查結果顯示，二零零一年三月中的居港人口數目為 6 708 389 人，其中 6 523 851 人為常住居民及 184 538 人為流動居民。（表 3.1）

3.2 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 人為在港流動居民及 140 968 人為旅客。（表 3.1）

3.3 在過去四十年內，本港人口由一九六一年的 313 萬人倍升至二零零一年的 671 萬人，在六十年代及七十年代人口的增長較快。而在過去二十年，每十年間的前半段的增長均較後半段快。前五年內平均每年增長率從一九八一年至一九八六年及一九九一年至一九九六年的 1.5% 及 1.8%，跌至一九八六年至一九九一年的 0.6% 及一九九六年至二零零一年的 0.9%。（圖 3.1）

年齡結構

3.4 隨着生育率下降和死亡情況改善，本港人口的年齡結構在過去四十年有顯著的改變。雖然本港人口由一九六一年的 313 萬人上升至二零零一年的 671 萬人，但十五歲以下兒童數目則由一九六一年的 128 萬人降至二零零一年的 111 萬人，十五歲以下兒童佔總人口的比例亦由 40.8% 大幅下降至 16.5%。少年兒童撫養比率（即十五歲以下人口數目與每名十五至六十四歲人口的比例），由一九六一年的 724 下降至二零零一年的 229。（表 3.2 及表 3.3）

Population Growth

3.1 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 3.1)

3.2 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 3.1)

3.3 The population had doubled over the past 40 years from 3.13 million in 1961 to 6.71 million in 2001. The growth of the population was faster in the 1960's and 1970's. In the past two decades, population growth was faster in the first half of each decade. The average annual growth rate over the previous 5 years of the population was 1.5% for 1981-1986 and 1.8% for 1991-1996. The growth rate dropped to 0.6% for 1986-1991 and 0.9% for 1996-2001. (Chart 3.1)

Age Structure

3.4 The age structure of Hong Kong population has changed significantly in the past 40 years as a result of fertility decline and mortality improvement. Despite the fact that the population increased from 3.13 million in 1961 to 6.71 million in 2001, the number of children aged under 15 decreased from 1.28 million in 1961 to 1.11 million in 2001. As a result, their proportion in the total population dropped significantly from 40.8% to 16.5%. The child dependency ratio, defined as the number of persons aged under 15 per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64, decreased from 724 in 1961 to 229 in 2001. (Table 3.2 and Table 3.3)

3.5 同期，六十五歲及以上人口由一九六一年的 9 萬人增至二零零一年的 75 萬人，所佔比例相應由 2.8% 增至 11.1%。老年撫養比率（即六十五歲及以上人口數目與每千名十五至六十四歲人口的比例），由一九六一年的 50 上升至二零零一年的 154。（表 3.2 及表 3.3）

3.6 總撫養比率（即十五歲以下及六十五歲及以上人口數目與每千名十五至六十四歲人口的比例）結合少年兒童及老年撫養比率的效應，由一九六一年的 774 下降至二零零一年的 383。（表 3.3）

3.7 綜合年輕人口減少而老年人口增加的兩個效應，年齡中位數由一九六一年的 23 歲上升至二零零一年的 36 歲。人口老化的現象可以從圖 3.2 的一九六一年及二零零一年的人口金字塔清楚顯示出來。二零零一年人口金字塔底部由於十五歲以下兒童人口比例的減少而收窄。而金字塔的頂部則因為六十五歲及以上人口比例的增加而擴闊。（表 3.3 及圖 3.2）

性別結構

3.8 人口的性別結構可按性別比率顯示。性別比率是指男性人口數目與每千名女性人口相對的比率。人口的整體性別比率由一九六一年的 1 056 增至一九八一年的 1 093。但是這比率自一九八一年開始下降，至二零零一年的 960。在分析性別比率時，需要考慮幾個因素：（甲）出生時，男嬰比女嬰多；（乙）香港人口中有大量外籍家庭傭工（其中大部分是女性），數目亦不斷增加；（丙）內地新來港人士中，不少是香港男士的妻子；及（丁）女性的壽命較男性長。（表 3.4）

3.5 During the same period, the number of persons aged 65 and over increased from 0.09 million in 1961 to 0.75 million in 2001; and accordingly their share increased from 2.8% to 11.1%. The elderly dependency ratio, defined as the number of persons aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64, increased from 50 in 1961 to 154 in 2001. (Table 3.2 and Table 3.3)

3.6 The overall dependency ratio amalgamates the effect of the child and elderly dependency. Defined as the number of persons aged under 15 and those aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64, the overall dependency ratio decreased from 774 in 1961 to 383 in 2001. (Table 3.3)

3.7 The combined effects of the decreased number of young persons and the increased number of elderly persons are also reflected in the increase of the median age of the population. The median age of the population increased from 23 in 1961 to reach 36 in 2001. The population aging phenomenon is clearly seen in the 1961 and 2001 population pyramids shown in Chart 3.2. While the base of the 2001 pyramid has shrunk owing to a reduction of the proportion of children aged under 15, the apex grew bigger because of the increase in the proportion of people aged 65 and over. (Table 3.3 and Chart 3.2)

Sex Composition

3.8 The sex composition of a population can be measured by the sex ratio, which is defined as the number of males per 1 000 females in the population. The overall sex ratio for the population increased from 1 056 in 1961 to 1 093 in 1981. However, it started to decline since then, dropped to 960 in 2001. In analyzing the sex ratios, it is relevant to consider several factors: (a) at birth there are more boys than girls; (b) there are a large number of foreign domestic helpers, who are mostly females and their number is constantly increasing; (c) for the new arrivals from the Mainland, many are wives of Hong Kong men; and (d) females live longer than males. (Table 3.4)

3.9 在過去二十年，十五歲以下兒童的性別比率變化不大，徘徊於約 1 070 至 1 080 間。最顯著的改變出現在十五至二十四歲及二十五至四十四歲這兩年齡組別。性別比率分別由一九八一年的 1 096 及 1 223 持續下跌至二零零一年的 985 及 872。這主要是由於大量的女性外籍家庭傭工及內地新來港人士所致。在扣除外籍家庭傭工後，二零零一年的十五至二十四歲人口的性別比率是 1 059，而二十五至四十四歲的則是 968。（表 3.4）

3.10 六十五歲及以上年齡組別的性別比率上升，主要是由於男女死亡率的改善情況有差異。由於男性死亡率的改善比女性的為大，所以六十五歲及以上年齡組別的性別比率有所增加。（表 3.4）

3.11 在二零零一年，按年齡及國籍劃分的性別比率顯示一些有趣的社會現象。四十五至六十四歲的英國、日本、尼泊爾、巴基斯坦、孟加拉及斯里蘭卡籍人口的性別比率高企，顯示大量英國、日本、尼泊爾、巴基斯坦、孟加拉及斯里蘭卡籍男性在港工作，可能留下家人在本國生活。十五至五十四歲的菲律賓人、印尼人和泰國人的性別比率偏低，反映出當中包括外籍家庭傭工，而她們大部分是介乎二十五至四十四歲的女性。（表 3.5）

出生地點

3.12 人口遷移雖然是香港人口增長的一個重要部分，但在香港出生的人口比例仍十分高。一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年的數字均約為 60%。以人數而言，由一九九一年的 330 萬人增至一九九六年的 375 萬，再增至二零零一年的 400 萬人。在中國內地（包括澳門及台灣）出生的人口在過去十年由 197 萬輕微上升至 226 萬，但其比例在期

3.9 For children aged under 15, the sex ratio remained stable at around 1 070 - 1 080 over the past twenty years. However, the most significant changes occurred in the age groups 15-24 and 25-44 where the sex ratios dropped continuously starting from 1 096 and 1 223 in 1981 to 985 and 872 in 2001 respectively. The influx of female foreign domestic helpers and new arrivals from the Mainland contributed mainly to this fall. The sex ratio in 2001 became 1 059 for those aged 15-24 and 968 for those aged 25-44, after deducting foreign domestic helpers. (Table 3.4)

3.10 The sex ratio for the age group 65 and over increased mainly because of the sex differential in mortality improvement. Because of the faster improvement in mortality for males than females, the sex ratio for the age group 65 and over increased. (Table 3.4)

3.11 A breakdown of the sex ratio by age and nationality in 2001 reflects some interesting social phenomenon. The high sex ratios for the British, Japanese, Nepalese, Pakistani, Bangladesh and Sri-Lankan aged 45-64 indicates the presence of a large number of British, Japanese, Nepalese, Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Sri-Lankan men working in Hong Kong, perhaps leaving behind their families in their home countries. The very low sex ratios for Filipinos, Indonesians and Thais at ages 15-54 obviously reflect the presence of foreign domestic helpers, the majority of whom were females in the age group 25-44. (Table 3.5)

Place of Birth

3.12 Although migration is an important element of population change in Hong Kong, the proportion of population born in Hong Kong is still high. It was about 60% in 1991, 1996 and 2001, while the number of such persons increased from 3.30 million in 1991 to 3.75 million in 1996, and further to 4.00 million in 2001. The number of persons born in the mainland of China (including Macao and Taiwan) increased slightly from 1.97 million to 2.26 million in

間則由 35.6% 降至 33.7%。另一方面，在其他地方出生的人口由一九九一年的 26 萬顯著增加至二零零一年的 44 萬，因此所佔人口比例亦由 4.6% 增至 6.6%。這是由於期間大量外籍家庭傭工來港工作所致。（表 3.6）

3.13 在二零零一年，六十五歲及以上的人口中，只有 16.8% 男性和 17.7% 女性是在香港出生的。在香港出生的人口比例隨年齡組別愈年輕而愈高。至於十五歲以下人口，在香港出生的男女均約佔 84%。而香港出生的人口比例由十年前的 90.8% 下降至 83.5%，主要由於近年內地新來港人士中兒童佔很大比例。（表 3.7）

國籍

3.14 在二零零一年，有 93.3% 的人口，即超過 620 萬人口是中國籍，而永久居留地是香港；另外，1.1% 人口的國籍是中國籍，而永久居留地不是香港。餘下較多居港人口的國籍是菲律賓、印尼及英國。（表 3.8）

3.15 在 25 418 名英國籍人口中，約 20% 在香港出生。此外，亦有 44.6% 的尼泊尔籍人口在香港出生。（表 3.8）

3.16 在編製有關國籍統計數字時，受訪者的國籍是根據所報稱的資料分類。他/她們並不需要在受訪時出示證件。

the last ten years. Their proportion, however, dropped from 35.6% to 33.7% during the period. On the other hand, the number of persons who were born elsewhere increased significantly from 0.26 million in 1991 to 0.44 million in 2001; hence their proportion in the population increased from 4.6% to 6.6%. This was mainly attributed to the large number of foreign domestic helpers who came to work in Hong Kong during the period. (Table 3.6)

3.13 In 2001, among the population aged 65 and over, only 16.8% of males and 17.7% of females were born in Hong Kong. Among successively younger age groups, the proportions of the population born in Hong Kong increased. For persons aged under 15, about 84% of both males and females were born in Hong Kong. There was a decrease in the proportion of Hong Kong-born population in the last ten years, from 90.8% to 83.5%. The main reason is that a significant proportion of new arrivals from the mainland of China in recent years were children. (Table 3.7)

Nationality

3.14 In 2001, 93.3% of the population, or over 6.2 million people, 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. Other nationality groups of significant sizes included Filipino, Indonesian and British. (Table 3.8)

3.15 Of the 25 418 persons of British nationality, about 20% were born in Hong Kong. There were also 44.6% of the persons of Nepalese nationality born in Hong Kong. (Table 3.8)

3.16 In compiling the statistics on nationality, the nationality of the respondent is classified in accordance with relevant data reported by respondents. They were not required to produce their documents at the time of the interview.

3.17 在參考二零零一年人口普查數據時必須注意：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，都被視為中國籍。除非他／她曾經採取行動，放棄中國籍（但實際上極少這些人曾經這樣做）。

種族

3.18 在二零零一年，接近 95% 的人口（即 636 萬人）是華人。在 34 萬非華裔人口中，最多的是菲律賓人、印尼人及英國人，分別佔非華裔人口的 41.4%、14.7% 及 5.5%。（表 3.9 及圖 3.3）

3.19 由於大量外籍家庭傭工在港工作，因此非華裔人口中以女性居多，佔非華裔人口的 75.7%。按年齡分析，大部分的非華裔人口是在年齡組別十五至三十四歲及三十五至六十四歲，分別佔 50.5% 及 37.3%。（表 3.9）

婚姻狀況

3.20 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 60.2% 增至一九九六年 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 59.8% 逐漸降至二零零一年的 57.2%。已婚的男性及女性的數目非常接近。可能是由於外籍人士獨自留港工作，本港居民的妻子在中國內地或其他地方居住及有大量已婚外籍家庭傭工在港工作。（表 3.10）

3.17 In reading the 2001 Census figures, it is necessary to take heed of the following: Under the Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong residents who are of Chinese descent and born in the mainland of China or Hong Kong are of Chinese nationality unless specific action has been taken to give up the Chinese nationality (few people with such and similar background have actually done so).

Ethnicity

3.18 Nearly 95% of the population or 6.36 million people were of Chinese ethnicity in 2001. Among the 0.34 million non-Chinese, the largest ethnic groups in Hong Kong were Filipinos, Indonesians and British, constituting 41.4%, 14.7% and 5.5% of the non-Chinese population respectively. (Table 3.9 and Chart 3.3)

3.19 Owing to the large number of foreign domestic helpers working in Hong Kong, there was an overwhelming number of females among the non-Chinese population in 2001, representing 75.7% of the non-Chinese population. When analyzed by age, the majority of the non-Chinese population were in the age groups 15-34 and 35-64, being 50.5% and 37.3% respectively. (Table 3.9)

Marital Status

3.20 The proportion of the male population aged 15 and over who were now married increased from 60.2% 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 59.8% in 1991 to 57.2% in 2001. The number of men who were now married was close to that of their female counterparts. Related to this may include situations like expatriates working alone in Hong Kong; Hong Kong men having wives living in the Mainland or elsewhere; and the large number of foreign domestic helpers working in Hong Kong. (Table 3.10)

3.21 在過去十年間，從未結婚的人口比例，男性下跌 2.6 個百分點，女性則上升 1.1 個百分點。這比例很受人口的年齡結構影響。從按年齡組別劃分的從未結婚的人口比例數字可見，不論男女，從未結婚的比例在所有適婚年齡均有顯著增長。（表 3.10 及表 3.11）

3.22 如要更深入分析，先要進行標準化，以消除因應人口的不同年齡性別結構在不同比較年份所帶來的影響。男性的標準化從未結婚比例，由一九九一年的 30.8% 上升至二零零一年的 33.9%，而女性的標準化從未結婚比例，更由 24.7% 上升至二零零一年的 30.1%。這與人們傾向遲婚及獨身的趨勢有莫大關係。（表 3.10）

3.23 根據人口普查及中期人口統計有關從未結婚男性及女性比例的數據，可分別計算男性及女性結婚時的平均未婚年數（如讀者對計算方法有興趣，可參考「技術註釋 I」）。該數據顯示某人在五十歲前所經過未婚生活的平均年數。男性於結婚時的平均未婚年數由一九九一年的 30.5 年增至二零零一年的 32.1 年，即增加了 1.6 年。至於女性，該數字於同期間由 28.2 年增至 30 年，增加了 1.8 年。這顯示兩性同樣偏向遲婚，而女性則更為明顯。（表 3.11）

3.21 During the past ten years, the proportion of never married males dropped by 2.6 percentage points while that for females increased by 1.1 percentage points. This proportion is very much affected by the age structure of the population. 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 3.10 and Table 3.11)

3.22 Standardised proportions are computed to eliminate effects due to the different age-sex structures of the population in different years under comparison to facilitate in-depth analysis. The standardised proportion of never married males increased from 30.8% in 1991 to 33.9% in 2001, and that for females increased from 24.7% to 30.1%. This was associated with the trend of late marriage and the tendency to remain single. (Table 3.10)

3.23 From the Census/By-census data on the proportion of never married males and females, the singulate mean age at marriage can be derived separately for both sexes. (Readers who are interested in the method of computing the singulate mean age at marriage may refer to "Technical Note I"). This measure shows the mean number of years lived in the single state until age 50 by a person on average. The singulate mean age at marriage for men increased by 1.6 years from 30.5 in 1991 to 32.1 in 2001. For women, it increased by 1.8 years from 28.2 to 30 over the same period. This reflects that while both sexes were postponing their marriages, females being more inclined to do so. (Table 3.11)

3.24 在一九九一年寡婦與鰥夫數字的比例是 4.3，一九九六年的是 4.4，而二零零一年則為 4.5。比例相對較高是由於下列原因所致：首先，在死亡率方面，男性一向較女性為高，尤其是在年長人口中男性的比率更高；因此，寡婦數目一向比鰥夫為多。第二，香港男性傾向與較自己年輕的女性結婚，從而加快男性因較高死亡率引致的寡居效應。第三，婚姻統計數據亦顯示在過去數年間，鰥夫比寡婦較可能再婚。（表 3.10）

3.24 The ratio of the number of widows to the number of widowers was 4.3 in 1991, 4.4 in 1996 and 4.5 in 2001. These relatively high ratios have been brought about by the following factors. Firstly, the male mortality rates have always been higher than the female mortality rates, especially so at the elder ages; thus the number of widows would always outnumber the number of widowers. Secondly, men in Hong Kong tend to marry wives who are younger than themselves, thereby hastening the mortality effect in bringing about widowhood. Thirdly, marriage statistics also reveal that in the past few years widowers were more likely than widows to get remarried. (Table 3.10)

慣用語言

3.25 廣州話是家中最常用的語言。在二零零一年，89.2% 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，與一九九一年及一九九六年的水平相若。（表 3.12）

Usual Language

3.25 Cantonese was the most commonly used language at home. In 2001, 89.2% of the population aged 5 and over used it at home. 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 3.12)

3.26 香港人口的語言能力有所增進。能說英語（不論是作為慣用語言或是其他語言）的人口比例，由一九九一年的 31.6%，增至一九九六年的 38.1%，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 18.1% 大幅增至二零零一年的 34.1%。（表 3.12）

3.26 The language ability of the population has improved. The proportion of the population who could speak English, either as the usual language or as another language, increased from 31.6% in 1991 to 38.1% in 1996 and further to 43% in 2001. The proportion of the population who could speak Putonghua also increased significantly from 18.1% in 1991 to 34.1% in 2001. (Table 3.12)

3.27 在香港出生的人口中，98.3% 以廣州話為慣用語言。而在中國內地（包括澳門及台灣）出生的人口中，只有 83.9% 以廣州話為慣用語言，其他大部份在家裏用普通話或其他中國方言交談。（表 3.13）

3.27 Among those persons born in Hong Kong, 98.3% used Cantonese as their usual language. However, among those born in the mainland of China (including Macao and Taiwan), only 83.9% used Cantonese as their usual language, most of the remaining spoke Putonghua or other Chinese dialects at home. (Table 3.13)

在港居留年期

3.28 在二零零一年，超過 2% 的人口在港居住少於一年。在扣除 49 655 名未滿一歲的嬰兒後，在港居住少於一年的人口有 115 238 人。他 / 她們主要包括 37 073 名外籍家庭傭工，37 932 名內地來港定居未足一年人士及 40 233 名其他人士，如在港工作及讀書的外籍人士等。（表 3.2、表 3.14 及圖 3.4）

3.29 在港居住了七年或以上的人口約佔 85.2%。若只考慮七歲或以上為數約 627 萬的人口，在港居住了七年或以上的人口比例上升至 91.1%。（表 3.14）

3.30 在人口普查中亦另有一條問題是有關五年前的居住地區。結果發現在人口普查時，共有 53 萬人五年前居住的地區不在香港，他 / 她們是在一九九六年三月後移居本港或從香港以外的地方回流香港。這些人士中大部分（41.1%）是年青的女性（指二十至三十九歲的女性），而男性只佔 31.9%。（表 3.15）

3.31 進一步分析這些人士五年前居住的地區，可窺見他 / 她們主要是從內地來港定居的人士及從菲律賓及印尼來港工作的外籍家庭傭工。前者佔五年前居住地區不在香港的五歲及以上人口的 50.3%，而後者為 21%。其餘人士主要包括來港工作及讀書的外籍人士，及從海外國家 / 地區回流香港的居民。（表 3.16）

Duration of Residence in Hong Kong

3.28 In 2001, over 2% of the population lived in Hong Kong for less than one year. After subtracting the 49 655 babies of age 0, there were 115 238 persons who were in Hong Kong for less than one year. These persons mainly include 37 073 foreign domestic helpers, 37 932 persons from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than one year, and 40 233 other persons like expatriates and foreign students in Hong Kong. (Table 3.2, Table 3.14 and Chart 3.4)

3.29 About 85.2% of the population had lived in Hong Kong for seven years or more. Considering only those persons aged 7 and over which totalled to about 6.27 million, the proportion of such persons who had lived in Hong Kong for seven years or more increased to 91.1%. (Table 3.14)

3.30 There was also a question in the Census on the place of residence five years ago. The findings revealed that at the time of the Census, there were 0.53 million persons whose place of residence five years ago was not Hong Kong. These were people who moved into Hong Kong or had returned from a place outside Hong Kong after March 1996. It is noted that an overwhelming (41.1%) of them were young females (here refers to females aged 20-39), whilst males only constituted 31.9%. (Table 3.15)

3.31 Further analyzing the place of residence of these persons five years ago revealed that they were mainly persons coming from the Mainland to reside in Hong Kong and foreign domestic helpers coming from Philippines and Indonesia to work in Hong Kong. The former represented 50.3% of the population aged 5 and over whose place of residence were not in Hong Kong five years ago; and the latter represented 21%. The remaining mainly included expatriates, foreign students and Hong Kong residents returning from overseas countries/territories. (Table 3.16)

地區分布

3.32 在過去十年間，人口分布出現相當大的變化。新界的人口顯著增加，由一九九一年的 237 萬人增至二零零一年的 334 萬人。同期，九龍及港島的人口則沒有大變動，分別維持在 130 萬及 200 萬水平。人口重新分布使新界的人口在二零零一年佔全港人口最大的比例，為 49.8%。相比之下，九龍的比例為 30.2%，而香港島則為 19.9%。地區性人口分布的改變反映政府在新界發展新市鎮的成效。（表 3.17）

3.33 新界各區人口在過去十年均有增長。隨着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，灣仔區的人口數目下降，而南區、東區及中西區的人口則告上升 3% 至 13%。（表 3.17）

3.34 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各區的人口密度為低。（表 3.18 及圖 3.5）

Geographical Distribution

3.32 There was a substantial redistribution of the population during the past ten years. The population in the New Territories increased markedly from 2.37 million in 1991 to 3.34 million in 2001, whereas those in Kowloon and on Hong Kong Island showed no significant change, remained at around 1.3 million and 2 million respectively. The population redistribution gave the New Territories the largest share (49.8%) of the population in 2001. This compares with 30.2% for Kowloon and 19.9% for Hong Kong Island. The change in the geographical distribution of the population reflects the effectiveness of the government's policy in regard to the development of new towns in the New Territories. (Table 3.17)

3.33 All districts in the New Territories recorded population growth in the past 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 Kong Island, the population in Wan Chai decreased, while those in Southern, Eastern and Central and Western increased by 3% to 13%. (Table 3.17).

3.34 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 the New Territories were generally lower than those in districts on Hong Kong Island and in Kowloon. (Table 3.18 and Chart 3.5).

3.35 有關地區的詳細統計數字，讀者可參閱已出版的《有關各區議會分區的基本統計表》、《有關各選區的基本統計表》及《有關各規劃統計小區的基本統計表》報告書。為方便讀者查閱各區議會分區及選區，及規劃統計小區的範圍，本處已出版兩套地圖集，名為《區議會分區及選區統計表的附件 — 區域分界地圖》及《規劃統計小區統計表的附件 — 區域分界地圖》。

3.35 For detailed statistics on district level, readers can refer to the published reports “Basic Tables for District Council Districts”, “Basic Tables for Constituency Areas” and “Basic Tables for Tertiary Planning Units”. To show the geographical boundaries of each of the District Council Districts and Constituency Areas, and the Tertiary Planning Units, 2 map packs entitled “Boundary Maps Complementary to Tables for District Council Districts and Constituency Areas” and “Boundary Maps Complementary to Tables for Tertiary Planning Units”, had also been published.

表 3.1 二零零一年居港人口及普查時刻在港人數

Table 3.1 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 3.2 一九六一年至二零零一年按年齡組別及性別劃分的人口
Table 3.2 Population by Age Group and Sex, 1961 - 2001

年齡組別 Age Group	性別 Sex	1961	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
0	男 M	43 877	33 641	36 520	42 683	38 367	32 725	33 359	25 845
	女 F	42 471	31 675	34 110	38 561	35 380	29 837	28 836	23 810
	合計 Both sexes	86 348	65 316	70 630	81 244	73 747	62 562	62 195	49 655
1 - 4	男 M	213 822	159 525	160 530	160 267	166 713	143 723	143 844	119 714
	女 F	200 536	151 350	148 220	147 172	153 038	132 226	133 642	109 710
	合計 Both sexes	414 358	310 875	308 750	307 439	319 751	275 949	277 486	229 424
5 - 9	男 M	220 432	259 283	209 340	212 353	215 835	209 256	197 025	206 160
	女 F	204 916	248 830	199 100	196 537	200 225	193 931	183 758	191 986
	合計 Both sexes	425 348	508 113	408 440	408 890	416 060	403 187	380 783	398 146
10 - 14	男 M	185 884	267 671	274 020	227 062	228 723	213 340	222 025	222 638
	女 F	165 097	255 929	263 420	212 872	208 666	196 878	208 549	209 554
	合計 Both sexes	350 981	523 600	537 440	439 934	437 389	410 218	430 574	432 192
15 - 19	男 M	90 240	219 657	272 490	292 604	234 901	213 439	215 472	231 329
	女 F	74 857	208 187	259 740	271 321	216 423	196 203	201 538	218 990
	合計 Both sexes	165 097	427 844	532 230	563 925	451 324	409 642	417 010	450 319
20 - 24	男 M	111 242	173 211	224 010	307 600	285 188	216 280	225 172	225 310
	女 F	91 499	163 142	211 840	276 232	276 347	213 919	227 329	244 816
	合計 Both sexes	202 741	336 353	435 850	583 832	561 535	430 199	452 501	470 126
25 - 29	男 M	137 216	107 121	196 200	258 905	308 385	283 377	247 040	241 708
	女 F	116 780	86 603	171 220	224 221	293 232	294 190	285 809	284 164
	合計 Both sexes	253 996	193 724	367 420	483 126	601 617	577 567	532 849	525 872
30 - 34	男 M	140 885	117 066	117 570	219 253	257 860	303 200	310 308	257 784
	女 F	122 236	95 559	91 080	179 816	238 351	297 521	345 267	324 873
	合計 Both sexes	263 121	212 625	208 650	399 069	496 211	600 721	655 575	582 657
35 - 39	男 M	123 332	129 490	126 170	132 307	215 137	251 372	326 359	315 374
	女 F	111 621	115 631	100 050	100 571	190 233	239 958	328 719	369 008
	合計 Both sexes	234 953	245 121	226 220	232 878	405 370	491 330	655 078	684 382

表 3.2 一九六一年至二零零一年按年齡組別及性別劃分的人口 (續)
Table 3.2 Population by Age Group and Sex, 1961 – 2001 (Cont'd.)

年齡組別 Age Group	性別 Sex	1961	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
40 – 44	男 M	107 321	133 659	131 670	140 808	132 929	210 858	265 034	335 081
	女 F	95 717	121 890	116 990	109 701	109 103	188 844	258 410	341 024
	合計 Both sexes	203 038	255 549	248 660	250 509	242 032	399 702	523 444	676 105
45 – 49	男 M	86 523	112 946	129 390	141 225	139 029	131 057	226 602	266 990
	女 F	80 715	105 424	114 740	119 323	117 006	107 983	203 416	264 644
	合計 Both sexes	167 238	218 370	244 130	260 548	256 035	239 040	430 018	531 634
50 – 54	男 M	60 078	100 968	117 130	136 307	144 341	135 447	139 612	222 901
	女 F	63 802	94 295	116 280	119 811	124 858	113 171	113 939	205 882
	合計 Both sexes	123 880	195 263	233 410	256 118	269 199	248 618	253 551	428 783
55 – 59	男 M	37 217	74 933	92 890	109 476	128 507	135 776	137 972	134 217
	女 F	49 800	75 671	90 090	102 554	119 064	120 869	118 670	114 028
	合計 Both sexes	87 017	150 604	182 980	212 030	247 571	256 645	256 642	248 245
60 – 64	男 M	23 582	52 292	75 950	90 725	104 765	120 266	135 461	135 109
	女 F	40 032	63 409	79 430	89 484	104 849	114 595	124 834	118 688
	合計 Both sexes	63 614	115 701	155 380	180 209	209 614	234 861	260 295	253 797
65 – 69	男 M	13 203	28 393	42 950	65 530	77 098	89 550	113 662	127 943
	女 F	27 815	45 267	57 350	72 481	83 499	95 547	116 444	121 068
	合計 Both sexes	41 018	73 660	100 300	138 011	160 597	185 097	230 106	249 011
70 – 74	男 M	7 559	17 441	23 980	37 789	53 660	61 908	80 505	101 648
	女 F	18 497	35 611	44 490	53 895	66 568	73 018	93 013	107 595
	合計 Both sexes	26 056	53 052	68 470	91 684	120 228	134 926	173 518	209 243
75+	男 M	5 366	13 305	20 250	29 274	41 026	60 417	88 655	115 593
	女 F	15 478	37 555	53 780	67 840	86 691	101 600	137 276	173 205
	合計 Both sexes	20 844	50 860	74 030	97 114	127 717	162 017	225 931	288 798
總計 Total	男 M	1 607 779	2 000 602	2 251 060	2 604 168	2 772 464	2 811 991	3 108 107	3 285 344
	女 F	1 521 869	1 936 028	2 151 930	2 382 392	2 623 533	2 710 290	3 109 449	3 423 045
	合計 Both sexes	3 129 648	3 936 630	4 402 990	4 986 560	5 395 997	5 522 281	6 217 556	6 708 389

表 3.3 一九六一年至二零零一年按年齡組別劃分的人口比例、年齡中位數及撫養比率
Table 3.3 Proportion of Population by Age Group, Median Age and Dependency Ratio, 1961 - 2001

年齡組別 Age Group	1961 百分比 %	1971 百分比 %	1976 百分比 %	1981 百分比 %	1986 百分比 %	1991 百分比 %	1996 百分比 %	2001 百分比 %
0 – 14	40.8	35.8	30.1	24.8	23.1	20.9	18.5	16.5
15 – 34	28.3	29.7	35.1	40.7	39.1	36.5	33.1	30.2
35 – 64	28.1	30.0	29.3	27.9	30.2	33.9	38.3	42.1
65+	2.8	4.5	5.5	6.6	7.6	8.7	10.1	11.1
合計 Overall	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	年 齡 中 位 數 Median Age							
	23	21	23	26	28	31	34	36
	撫 養 比 率 Dependency Ratio							
少年兒童撫養比率 ⁽¹⁾ Child dependency ratio ⁽¹⁾	724	599	467	362	333	296	259	229
老年撫養比率 ⁽²⁾ Elderly dependency ratio ⁽²⁾	50	76	86	95	109	124	142	154
總撫養比率 ⁽³⁾ Overall dependency ratio ⁽³⁾	774	675	553	457	442	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的比例。
 (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的比例。
 (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的比例。

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

表 3.4 一九六一年至二零零一年按年齡組別劃分的性別比率⁽¹⁾
Table 3.4 Sex Ratios⁽¹⁾ by Age Group, 1961 - 2001

年齡組別 Age Group		1961	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
0 - 14	總人口 Total population	1 083	1 047	1 055	1 079	1 088	1 084	1 075	1 073
	不包括外籍家庭傭工的人口 Population excluding foreign domestic helpers	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1 084	1 075	1 073
15 - 24	總人口 Total population	1 211	1 058	1 053	1 096	1 055	1 048	1 027	985
	不包括外籍家庭傭工的人口 Population excluding foreign domestic helpers	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1 066	1 066	1 059
25 - 44	總人口 Total population	1 160	1 161	1 192	1 223	1 100	1 028	943	872
	不包括外籍家庭傭工的人口 Population excluding foreign domestic helpers	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1 072	1 017	968
45 - 64	總人口 Total population	885	1 007	1 037	1 108	1 109	1 144	1 140	1 080
	不包括外籍家庭傭工的人口 Population excluding foreign domestic helpers	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1 153	1 157	1 100
65+	總人口 Total population	423	499	560	683	726	784	816	859
	不包括外籍家庭傭工的人口 Population excluding foreign domestic helpers	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	784	817	859
合計 Overall	總人口 Total population	1 056	1 033	1 046	1 093	1 057	1 038	1 000	960
	不包括外籍家庭傭工的人口 Population excluding foreign domestic helpers	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1 058	1 037	1 012

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 groups.

表 3.5 二零零一年按國籍⁽¹⁾及年齡組別劃分的性別比率⁽²⁾
 Table 3.5 Sex Ratios⁽²⁾ by Nationality⁽¹⁾ and Age Group, 2001

國籍 Nationality	年齡組別 Age Group							合計 Overall
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	
中國 Chinese								
永久居留地是香港 Place of domicile - Hong Kong	1 074	1 065	977	1 001	1 080	1 160	858	1 022
永久居留地不是香港 Place of domicile - other than Hong Kong	992	932	355	348	383	530	508	517
菲律賓 Filipino	1 031	40	28	45	81	263	657	54
印尼 Indonesian	958	9	11	47	367	474	687	30
英國 British	1 091	1 246	1 468	1 818	2 069	2 868	1 893	1 551
印度 Indian	1 162	885	811	1 115	971	1 225	1 027	985
巴基斯坦、孟加拉及斯里蘭卡 Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Sri-Lankan	1 116	2 051	1 759	977	1 773	3 229	2 043	1 548
泰國 Thai	876	153	106	70	47	65	915	96
日本 Japanese	1 054	616	597	1 284	2 226	2 542	1 233	1 091
美國 American	1 081	1 600	1 158	1 339	1 376	1 962	886	1 227
尼泊爾 Nepalese	1 306	712	1 296	2 012	2 385	6 516	1 219	1 337
加拿大 Canadian	1 110	1 035	724	1 201	1 184	3 000	956	1 077
其他 Others	1 015	706	707	937	1 108	1 511	1 256	947
合計 Overall	1 073	985	820	916	1 041	1 157	859	960

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。

(2) 在各年齡組別中，男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。

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.

(2) The number of males per 1 000 females in the respective age groups.

表 3.6 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 3.6 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 ⁽¹⁾ The mainland of China ⁽¹⁾	1 967 508	35.6	2 096 511	33.7	2 263 571	33.7
其他地方 Elsewhere	255 176	4.6	371 713	6.0	439 924	6.6
總計 Total	5 522 281	100.0	6 217 556	100.0	6 708 389	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字包括在澳門及台灣出生人士。

Note: (1) The figures include persons born in Macao and Taiwan.

表 3.7 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按年齡組別及性別劃分的在香港出生的人口比例
Table 3.7 Proportion of Population Born in Hong Kong by Age Group and Sex, 1991, 1996 and 2001

年齡組別 Age Group	1991			1996			2001		
	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes
	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %
0 – 14	90.5	91.1	90.8	87.6	88.4	88.0	83.5	83.5	83.5
15 – 24	80.8	80.9	80.8	80.2	78.0	79.2	81.7	76.0	78.8
25 – 34	73.6	70.5	72.1	76.4	65.5	70.6	75.7	59.8	66.9
35 – 44	51.6	52.2	51.9	62.7	59.6	61.2	70.6	60.9	65.5
45 – 54	21.5	23.6	22.5	36.4	37.9	37.1	50.6	48.8	49.7
55 – 64	17.4	19.3	18.3	23.5	24.9	24.2	21.9	23.4	22.6
65+	12.9	13.5	13.2	17.1	17.8	17.5	16.8	17.7	17.3
合計 Overall	60.1	59.4	59.8	61.7	58.9	60.3	62.5	57.0	59.7

表 3.8 二零零一年按國籍⁽¹⁾ 及出生地點劃分的人口
Table 3.8 Population by Nationality⁽¹⁾ and Place of Birth, 2001

國籍 Nationality	出生地點 Place of Birth								
	香港 Hong Kong		中國內地 ⁽²⁾ The Mainland of China ⁽²⁾		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 %	
中國 Chinese									
永久居留地是香港 Place of domicile - Hong Kong	3 975 375	99.3	2 189 883	96.7	96 606	22.0	6 261 864	93.3	
永久居留地不是香港 Place of domicile - other than Hong Kong	5 081	0.1	70 735	3.1	1 082	0.2	76 898	1.1	
菲律賓 Filipino	1 997	0.0	90	0.0	141 575	32.2	143 662	2.1	
印尼 Indonesian	203	0.0	136	0.0	54 290	12.3	54 629	0.8	
英國 British	5 082	0.1	143	0.0	20 193	4.6	25 418	0.4	
印度 Indian	3 266	0.1	59	0.0	13 156	3.0	16 481	0.2	
巴基斯坦、孟加拉及斯里蘭卡 Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Sri-Lankan	3 532	0.1	87	0.0	8 542	1.9	12 161	0.2	
泰國 Thai	219	0.0	42	0.0	14 530	3.3	14 791	0.2	
日本 Japanese	736	0.0	251	0.0	13 728	3.1	14 715	0.2	
美國 American	758	0.0	666	0.0	12 955	2.9	14 379	0.2	
尼泊爾 Nepalese	5 520	0.1	40	0.0	6 819	1.6	12 379	0.2	
加拿大 Canadian	230	0.0	321	0.0	11 311	2.6	11 862	0.2	
其他 Others	2 895	0.1	1 118	0.0	45 137	10.3	49 150	0.7	
總計 Total	4 004 894	100.0	2 263 571	100.0	439 924	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。

(2) 這些數字包括在澳門及台灣出生人士。

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.

(2) The figures include persons born in Macao and Taiwan.

表 3.9 二零零一年按性別、種族及年齡組別劃分的人口
Table 3.9 Population by Sex, Ethnicity and Age Group, 2001

性別 Sex	種族 Ethnicity	0 – 14		15 – 34		年齡組別 Age Group 35 – 64		65+		總計 Total	
		數目 Number	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % ⁽¹⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % ⁽¹⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % ⁽¹⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % ⁽¹⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % ⁽¹⁾
男性 Male	華裔 Chinese	554 607	16.9	928 792	28.3	1 375 344	41.9	343 164	10.4	3 201 907	97.5
	非華裔 Non-Chinese										
	菲律賓人 Filipino	1 377	0.0	2 190	0.1	3 396	0.1	96	0.0	7 059	0.2
	印尼人 Indonesian	74	0.0	314	0.0	581	0.0	119	0.0	1 088	0.0
	英國人 British	1 909	0.1	3 153	0.1	6 716	0.2	291	0.0	12 069	0.4
	印度人 Indian	1 974	0.1	3 487	0.1	3 436	0.1	406	0.0	9 303	0.3
	泰國人 Thai	96	0.0	546	0.0	476	0.0	31	0.0	1 149	0.0
	日本人 Japanese	1 718	0.1	1 443	0.0	4 245	0.1	106	0.0	7 512	0.2
	尼泊爾人 Nepalese	734	0.0	4 071	0.1	2 351	0.1	39	0.0	7 195	0.2
	巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	1 625	0.0	3 677	0.1	1 760	0.1	203	0.0	7 265	0.2
	其他 Others	10 243	0.3	8 458	0.3	11 367	0.3	729	0.0	30 797	0.9
	小計 Sub-total	19 750	0.6	27 339	0.8	34 328	1.0	2 020	0.1	83 437	2.5
	小計 Sub-total	574 357	17.5	956 131	29.1	1 409 672	42.9	345 184	10.5	3 285 344	100.0
女性 Female	華裔 Chinese	516 762	15.1	926 412	27.1	1 319 161	38.5	400 197	11.7	3 162 532	92.4
	非華裔 Non-Chinese										
	菲律賓人 Filipino	1 303	0.0	73 522	2.1	60 491	1.8	181	0.0	135 497	4.0
	印尼人 Indonesian	91	0.0	43 853	1.3	5 234	0.2	228	0.0	49 406	1.4
	英國人 British	1 629	0.0	2 126	0.1	2 965	0.1	120	0.0	6 840	0.2
	印度人 Indian	1 716	0.1	4 065	0.1	3 116	0.1	343	0.0	9 240	0.3
	泰國人 Thai	137	0.0	4 897	0.1	8 106	0.2	53	0.0	13 193	0.4
	日本人 Japanese	1 533	0.0	2 412	0.1	2 629	0.1	94	0.0	6 668	0.2
	尼泊爾人 Nepalese	571	0.0	3 831	0.1	935	0.0	32	0.0	5 369	0.2
	巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	1 506	0.0	1 362	0.0	799	0.0	85	0.0	3 752	0.1
	其他 Others	9 812	0.3	10 363	0.3	9 838	0.3	535	0.0	30 548	0.9
	小計 Sub-total	18 298	0.5	146 431	4.3	94 113	2.7	1 671	0.0	260 513	7.6
	小計 Sub-total	535 060	15.6	1 072 843	31.3	1 413 274	41.3	401 868	11.7	3 423 045	100.0

表 3.9 二零零一年按性別、種族及年齡組別劃分的人口 (續)
Table 3.9 Population by Sex, Ethnicity and Age Group, 2001 (Cont'd)

性別 Sex	種族 Ethnicity	0 – 14		15 – 34		年齡組別 Age Group 35 – 64		65+		總計 Total	
		數目 Number	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % ⁽¹⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % ⁽¹⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % ⁽¹⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % ⁽¹⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % ⁽¹⁾
合計 Both sexes											
	華裔 Chinese	1 071 369	16.0	1 855 204	27.7	2 694 505	40.2	743 361	11.1	6 364 439	94.9
	非華裔 Non-Chinese										
	菲律賓人 Filipino	2 680	0.0	75 712	1.1	63 887	1.0	277	0.0	142 556	2.1
	印尼人 Indonesian	165	0.0	44 167	0.7	5 815	0.1	347	0.0	50 494	0.8
	英國人 British	3 538	0.1	5 279	0.1	9 681	0.1	411	0.0	18 909	0.3
	印度人 Indian	3 690	0.1	7 552	0.1	6 552	0.1	749	0.0	18 543	0.3
	泰國人 Thai	233	0.0	5 443	0.1	8 582	0.1	84	0.0	14 342	0.2
	日本人 Japanese	3 251	0.0	3 855	0.1	6 874	0.1	200	0.0	14 180	0.2
	尼泊爾人 Nepalese	1 305	0.0	7 902	0.1	3 286	0.0	71	0.0	12 564	0.2
	巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	3 131	0.0	5 039	0.1	2 559	0.0	288	0.0	11 017	0.2
	其他 Others	20 055	0.3	18 821	0.3	21 205	0.3	1 264	0.0	61 345	0.9
	小計 Sub-total	38 048	0.6	173 770	2.6	128 441	1.9	3 691	0.1	343 950	5.1
	總計 Total	1 109 417	16.5	2 028 974	30.2	2 822 946	42.1	747 052	11.1	6 708 389	100.0

註釋： (1) 這些數字顯示在性別組別的總人數中所佔的百分比。

Note: (1) The figures represent the percentages in respect of the total sex groups.

表 3.10 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 3.10 Population Aged 15 and Over by Sex and Marital Status, 1991, 1996 and 2001

性別 Sex	婚姻狀況 Marital Status	1991		1996		2001		標準化百分比 ⁽¹⁾ Standardised Percentage ⁽¹⁾		
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	1991 百分比 %	1996 百分比 %	2001 百分比 %
男性 Male										
	從未結婚 Never married	807 443	36.5	858 341	34.2	918 722	33.9	30.8	31.9	33.9
	已婚 Now married	1 333 049	60.2	1 557 211	62.0	1 673 786	61.7	65.3	64.0	61.7
	喪偶 Widowed	48 584	2.2	55 338	2.2	60 996	2.2	2.7	2.4	2.2
	離婚 / 分居 Divorced/ Separated	23 871	1.1	40 964	1.6	57 483	2.1	1.2	1.7	2.1
	小計 Sub-total	2 212 947	100.0	2 511 854	100.0	2 710 987	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
女性 Female										
	從未結婚 Never married	626 554	29.0	737 926	28.9	868 797	30.1	24.7	27.2	30.1
	已婚 Now married	1 290 860	59.8	1 515 574	59.3	1 651 696	57.2	63.4	60.7	57.2
	喪偶 Widowed	210 390	9.8	244 866	9.6	272 626	9.4	10.3	9.8	9.4
	離婚 / 分居 Divorced/ Separated	29 614	1.4	56 298	2.2	94 866	3.3	1.5	2.3	3.3
	小計 Sub-total	2 157 418	100.0	2 554 664	100.0	2 887 985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
合計 Both sexes										
	從未結婚 Never married	1 433 997	32.8	1 596 267	31.5	1 787 519	31.9	27.6	29.5	31.9
	已婚 Now married	2 623 909	60.0	3 072 785	60.6	3 325 482	59.4	64.3	62.3	59.4
	喪偶 Widowed	258 974	5.9	300 204	5.9	333 622	6.0	6.6	6.2	6.0
	離婚 / 分居 Divorced/ Separated	53 485	1.2	97 262	1.9	152 349	2.7	1.4	2.0	2.7
	小計 Sub-total	4 370 365	100.0	5 066 518	100.0	5 598 972	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：(1) 以二零零一年男性及女性人口的年齡分布作標準。

Note: (1) Using the 2001 age distribution of the male and female populations as standard.

表 3.11 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五十四歲從未結婚的人口比例

Table 3.11 Proportion of Never Married Population Aged 15 - 54 by Sex and Age Group, 1991, 1996 and 2001

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age Group	從未結婚人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of Never Married Population (%)		
		1991	1996	2001
男性 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
	45 - 49	6.4	7.5	7.8
	50 - 54	6.0	5.4	6.1
		結婚時平均未婚年數 ⁽¹⁾ Singulate Mean Age at Marriage ⁽¹⁾		
		30.5	31.2	32.1
女性 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
	45 - 49	3.7	5.9	8.3
	50 - 54	2.2	3.1	5.3
		結婚時平均未婚年數 ⁽¹⁾ Singulate Mean Age at Marriage ⁽¹⁾		
		28.2	29.1	30.0
合計 Both sexes				
	15 - 19	98.9	98.8	99.5
	20 - 24	88.2	89.6	92.2
	25 - 29	56.0	60.8	66.9
	30 - 34	26.5	32.1	36.9
	35 - 39	13.3	16.4	20.8
	40 - 44	8.4	9.6	12.0
	45 - 49	5.2	6.8	8.1
	50 - 54	4.3	4.4	5.7
		結婚時平均未婚年數 ⁽¹⁾ Singulate Mean Age at Marriage ⁽¹⁾		
		29.3	30.1	31.0

註釋： (1) 詳細計算方法請參閱「技術註釋 I」。

Note: (1) For details of the computation, please refer to "Technical Note I".

表 3.12 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 3.12 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
客家話 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.

表 3.13 二零零一年按慣用語言及出生地點劃分的五歲及以上人口⁽¹⁾Table 3.13 Population⁽¹⁾ Aged 5 and Over by Usual Language and Place of Birth, 2001

慣用語言 Usual Language	出生地點 Place of Birth							
	香港 Hong Kong		中國內地 ⁽²⁾ The Mainland of China ⁽²⁾		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 %
廣州話 Cantonese	3 680 465	98.3	1 885 982	83.9	160 525	37.6	5 726 972	89.2
英語 English	17 208	0.5	3 194	0.1	183 196	42.9	203 598	3.2
普通話 Putonghua	3 888	0.1	43 544	1.9	7 978	1.9	55 410	0.9
客家話 Hakka	15 073	0.4	66 824	3.0	3 749	0.9	85 646	1.3
潮州話 Chiu Chau	6 552	0.2	56 101	2.5	1 578	0.4	64 231	1.0
福建話 (包括台灣話) Fukien (including Taiwanese)	4 715	0.1	98 921	4.4	2 337	0.5	105 973	1.7
其他中國方言 Other Chinese dialects	6 176	0.2	89 576	4.0	960	0.2	96 712	1.5
菲律賓語 Filipino	676	0.0	41	0.0	11 384	2.7	12 101	0.2
日本語 Japanese	557	0.0	254	0.0	11 241	2.6	12 052	0.2
印尼語 Indonesian	211	0.0	987	0.0	10 244	2.4	11 442	0.2
其他語言 Others	8 150	0.2	1 225	0.1	34 227	8.0	43 602	0.7
總計 Total	3 743 671	100.0	2 246 649	100.0	427 419	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。

Notes: (1) The figures exclude mute persons.

(2) 這些數字包括在澳門及台灣出生的人士。

(2) The figures include persons born in Macao and Taiwan.

表 3.14 二零零一年按在港居住年期及出生地點劃分的人口

Table 3.14 Population by Duration of Residence in Hong Kong and Place of Birth, 2001

在港居住年期 Duration of Residence in Hong Kong	出生地點 Place of Birth							
	香港 Hong Kong		中國內地 ⁽¹⁾ The Mainland of China ⁽¹⁾		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 %
少於一年 Less than one year	55 817	1.4	52 879	2.3	56 197	12.8	164 893	2.5
一至三年 One to three years	159 018	4.0	139 369	6.2	101 037	23.0	399 424	6.0
四至六年 Four to six years	205 365	5.1	148 146	6.5	78 107	17.8	431 618	6.4
七至九年 Seven to nine years	207 967	5.2	94 693	4.2	53 847	12.2	356 507	5.3
十年及以上 Ten years and over	3 376 727	84.3	1 828 484	80.8	150 736	34.3	5 355 947	79.8
總計 Total	4 004 894	100.0	2 263 571	100.0	439 924	100.0	6 708 389	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字包括在澳門及台灣出生的人士。

Note: (1) The figures include persons born in Macao and Taiwan.

表 3.15 二零零一年按年齡組別及性別劃分的在過去五年內移居香港的五歲及以上人口⁽¹⁾
Table 3.15 Population Aged 5 and Over Having Moved into Hong Kong during the Past Five Years⁽¹⁾ by Age Group and Sex, 2001

年齡組別 Age Group	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both Sexes	
	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽²⁾ % ⁽²⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽²⁾ % ⁽²⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽²⁾ % ⁽²⁾
5 – 9	23 971	4.6	21 782	4.1	45 753	8.7
10 – 14	25 941	4.9	25 183	4.8	51 124	9.7
15 – 19	15 147	2.9	17 110	3.3	32 257	6.1
20 – 24	13 987	2.7	44 294	8.4	58 281	11.1
25 – 29	20 822	4.0	63 202	12.0	84 024	16.0
30 – 34	16 508	3.1	59 208	11.3	75 716	14.4
35 – 39	14 893	2.8	49 240	9.4	64 133	12.2
40 – 44	11 493	2.2	29 496	5.6	40 989	7.8
45 – 49	7 377	1.4	17 462	3.3	24 839	4.7
50 – 54	5 469	1.0	11 586	2.2	17 055	3.2
55 – 59	3 514	0.7	5 156	1.0	8 670	1.7
60 – 64	2 699	0.5	4 570	0.9	7 269	1.4
65 – 69	2 146	0.4	4 024	0.8	6 170	1.2
70 – 74	1 726	0.3	2 127	0.4	3 853	0.7
75+	1 794	0.3	3 313	0.6	5 107	1.0
總計 Total	167 487	31.9	357 753	68.1	525 240	100.0

註釋：(1) 指五年前居於香港以外地方的人士。

(2) 這些數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

Notes : (1) Refer to persons residing outside Hong Kong five years ago.

(2) The figures represent the percentages in respect of the total.

表 3.16 二零零一年按性別及五年前居住地區劃分的五歲及以上居港人口
Table 3.16 Hong Kong Resident Population Aged 5 and Over by Sex and Area of Residence Five Years Ago, 2001

五年前居住地區 Area of Residence Five Years Ago	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both Sexes	
	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽²⁾ % ⁽²⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽²⁾ % ⁽²⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽²⁾ % ⁽²⁾
中國內地 ⁽¹⁾ The mainland of China ⁽¹⁾	93 454	17.8	170 649	32.5	264 103	50.3
菲律賓 Philippines	2 298	0.4	64 400	12.3	66 698	12.7
印尼 Indonesia	1 210	0.2	42 290	8.1	43 500	8.3
加拿大 Canada	16 102	3.1	17 574	3.3	33 676	6.4
澳洲 Australia	10 206	1.9	9 673	1.8	19 879	3.8
英國 United Kingdom	9 892	1.9	8 763	1.7	18 655	3.6
美國 United States of America	9 329	1.8	8 449	1.6	17 778	3.4
新加坡 Singapore	2 544	0.5	8 000	1.5	10 544	2.0
日本 Japan	5 223	1.0	4 414	0.8	9 637	1.8
其他 Others	17 229	3.3	23 541	4.5	40 770	7.8
總計 Total	167 487	31.9	357 753	68.1	525 240	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字包括 3 153 名五年前居於澳門及 6 330 名五年前居於台灣的人士。

(2) 這些數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) The figures include 3 153 persons residing in Macao and 6 330 persons residing in Taiwan five years ago.

(2) The figures represent the percentages in respect of the total.

表 3.17 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 3.17 Population by District Council District, 1991, 1996 and 2001

區議會分區	District Council District	1991 ⁽¹⁾		1996		2001		變動百分率 Percentage Change		
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	1996年與 1991年 比較 Comparison between 1996 and 1991	2001年與 1996年 比較 Comparison between 2001 and 1996	2001年與 1991年 比較 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

註釋：(1) 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。

Note: (1) The figure includes 151 833 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1991 Census conducted in March 1991.

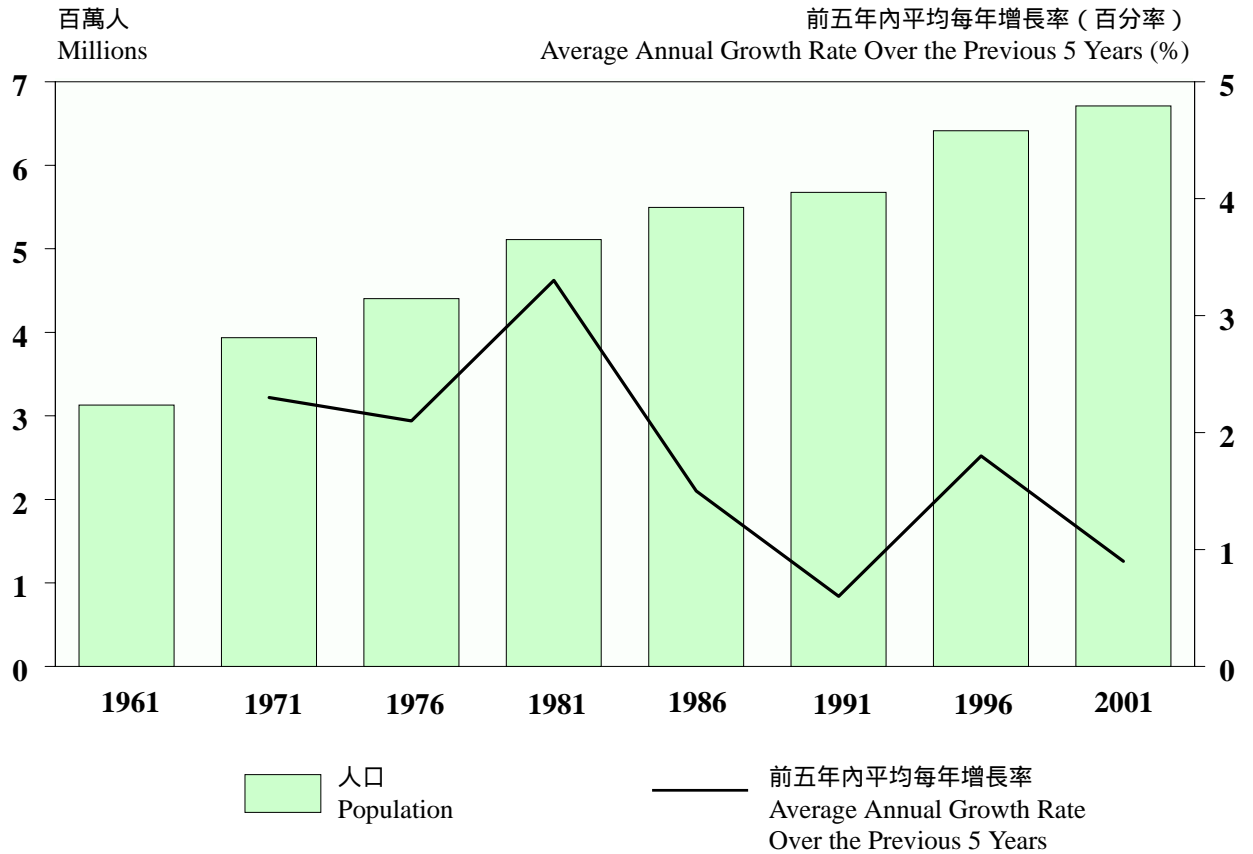
表 3.18 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按區議會分區劃分的人口密度
Table 3.18 Population Density by District Council District, 1991, 1996 and 2001

區議會分區	District Council District	人口密度（每平方公里內的人口數目） Population 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

註釋：(1) 淨土地面積不包括水塘表面的面積。

Note: (1) Net land area excludes surface area of reservoirs.

圖 3.1 一九六一年至二零零一年的人口及平均每年增長率
Chart 3.1 Population and Average Annual Growth Rate, 1961 - 2001



	1961	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
人口 Population	3 129 648 ⁽¹⁾	3 936 630 ⁽¹⁾	4 402 990 ⁽¹⁾	5 109 812 ⁽²⁾	5 495 488 ⁽³⁾	5 674 114 ⁽⁴⁾	6 412 937 ⁽⁵⁾	6 708 389 ⁽⁵⁾
前五年內 平均每年增長率 (百分率) Average annual growth rate over the pervious 5 years (%)	..	2.3 ⁽⁶⁾	2.1	3.3	1.5	0.6	1.8 ⁽⁷⁾	0.9 ⁽⁵⁾

註釋：(1) 一九六一年進行的人口普查、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) 這數字是指前十年內平均每年增長率。
 (7) 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 1961 Population Census, 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 figure refers to average annual growth rate over the previous 10 years.
 (7) 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.

圖 3.2 一九六一年及二零零一年的人口金字塔

Chart 3.2 Population Pyramid, 1961 and 2001

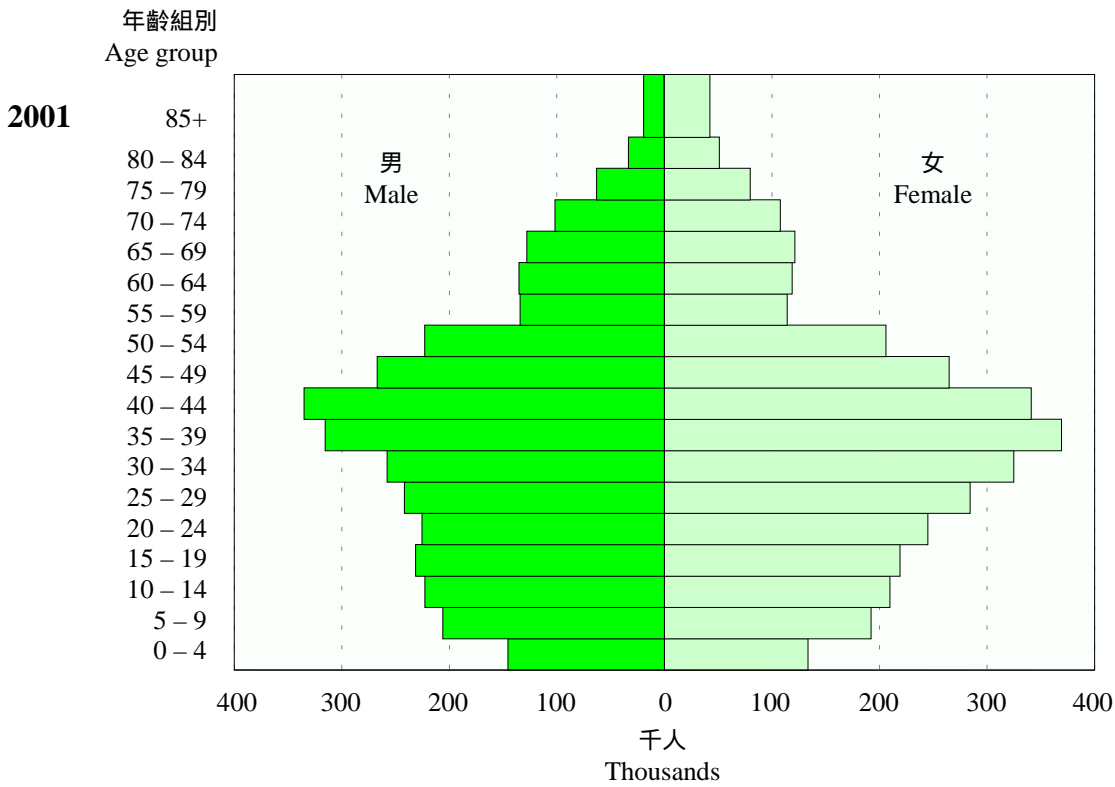
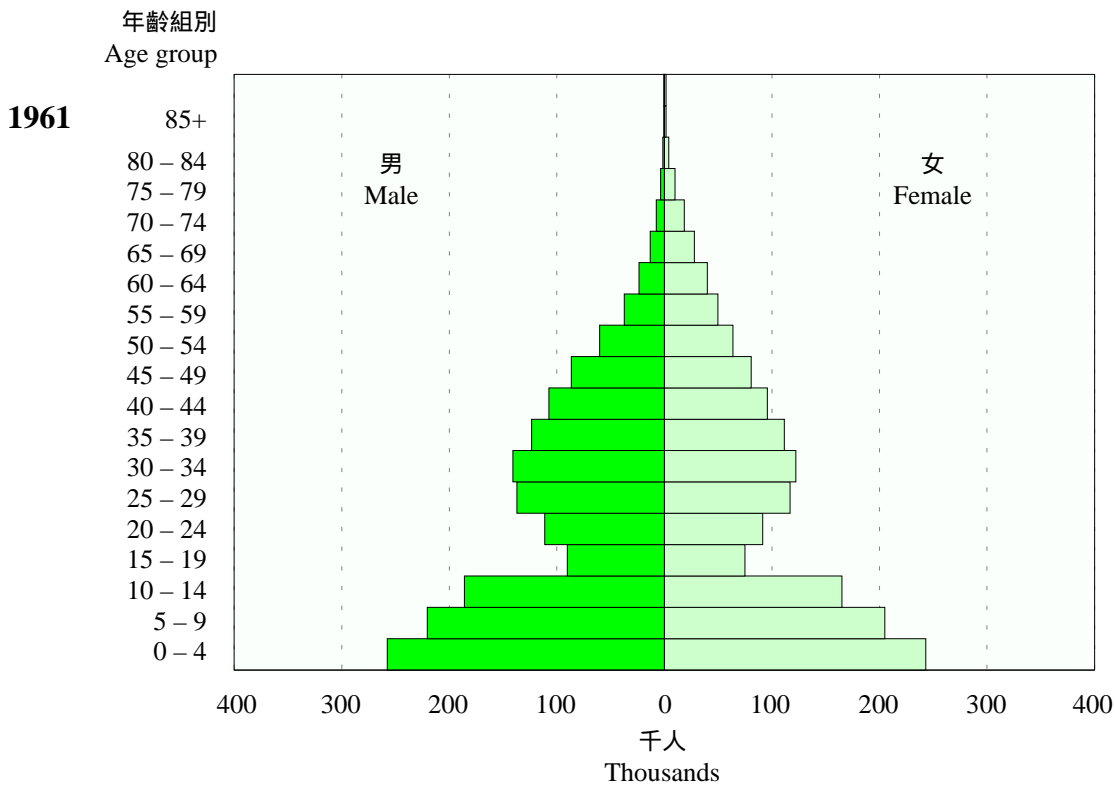


圖 3.3 二零零一年按種族劃分的人口
Chart 3.3 Population by Ethnicity, 2001

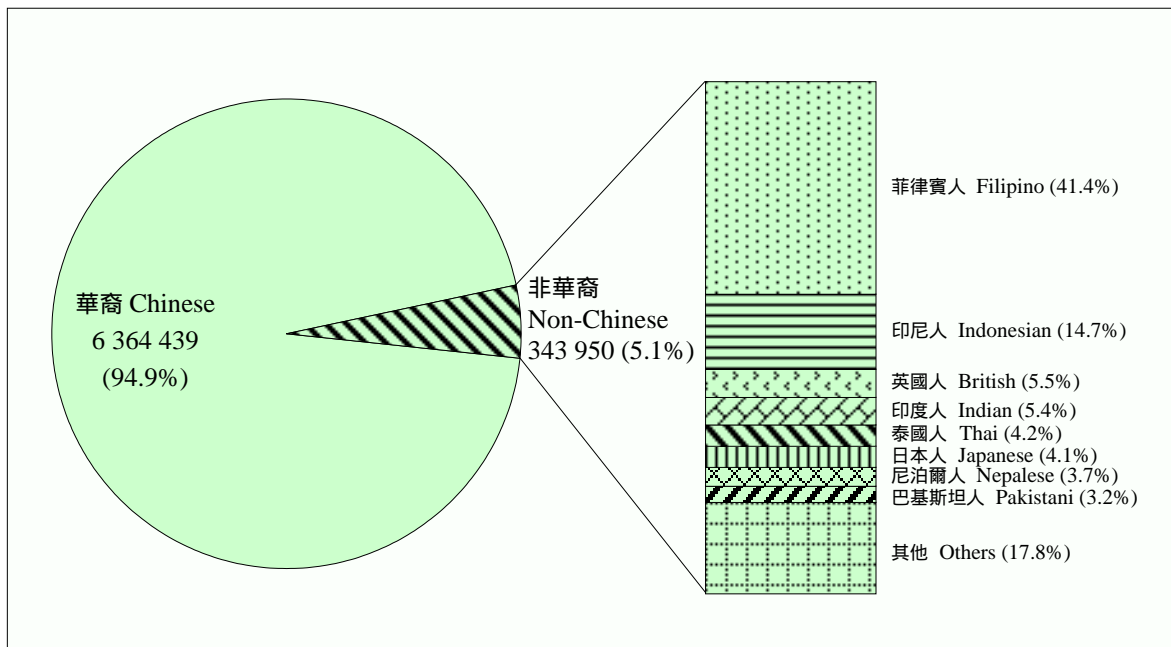


圖 3.4 二零零一年按年齡組別及人口小組劃分的在港居住少於一年人口
Chart 3.4 Population Having Resided in Hong Kong for Less Than One Year by Age Group and Population Sub-group, 2001

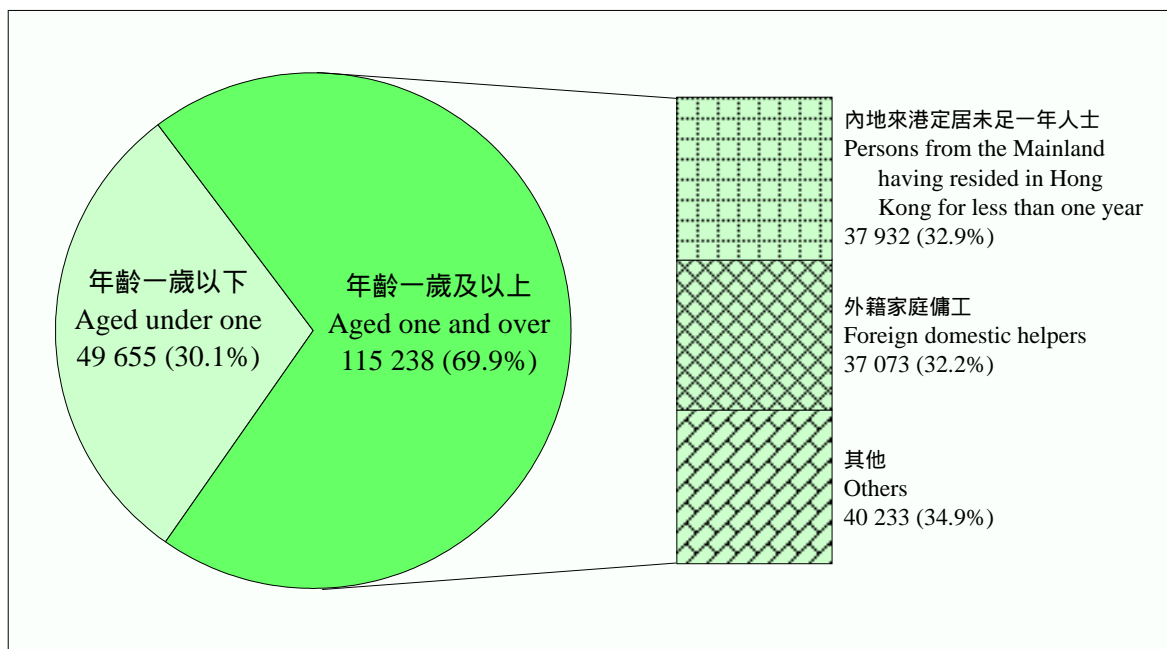
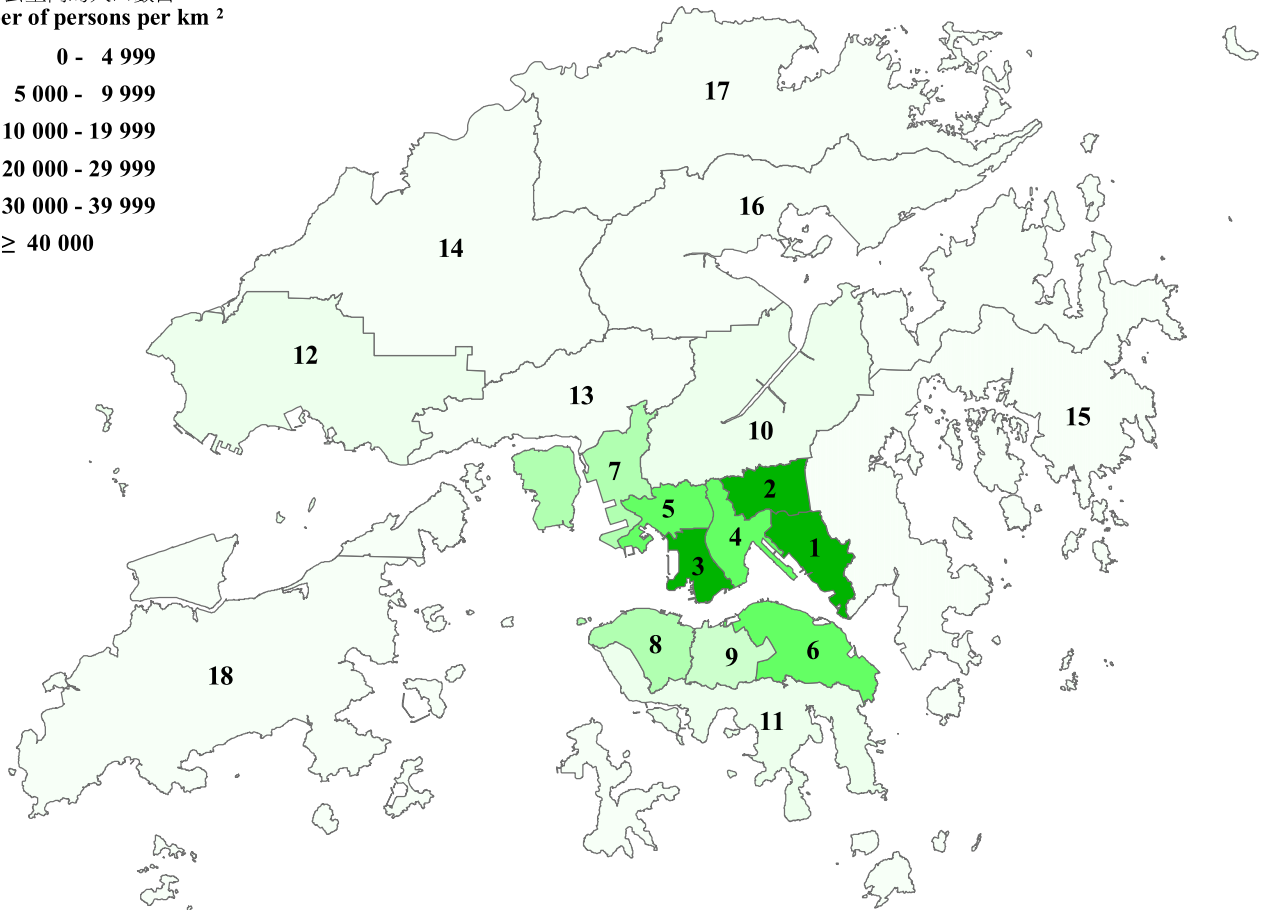
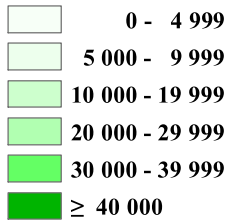


圖 3.5 二零零一年按區議會分區劃分的人口密度

Chart 3.5 Population Density by District Council District, 2001

每平方公里內的人口數目
Number of persons per km²



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級別 Rank	區議會 分區 District Council District	人口密度 Population Density	級別 Rank	區議會 分區 District Council District	人口密度 Population Density	級別 Rank	區議會 分區 District Council District	人口密度 Population Density
1	觀塘 Kwun Tong	49 861	7	葵青 Kwai Tsing	21 578	13	荃灣 Tsuen Wan	4 566
2	黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	47 810	8	中西區 Central and Western	21 137	14	元朗 Yuen Long	3 242
3	油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	40 932	9	灣仔 Wan Chai	16 986	15	西貢 Sai Kung	2 535
4	九龍城 Kowloon City	38 059	10	沙田 Sha Tin	9 157	16	大埔 Tai Po	2 287
5	深水埗 Sham Shui Po	37 772	11	南區 Southern	7 482	17	北區 North	2 184
6	東區 Eastern	33 147	12	屯門 Tuen Mun	5 919	18	離島 Islands	498

4. 住戶特徵

4. Household Characteristics

概念與範圍

4.1 在二零零一年人口普查中，一如以往的人口普查／中期人口統計，統計調查的基本單元是住戶。在人口普查中，受訪的屋宇單位內所有住戶內的人士均被點算。在同一屋宇單位內共同享用生活必需品的人士均被視為同一住戶的成員。因此，一位與另一家庭分享其屋宇單位但自備膳食及自具其住戶開支賬項的人士，會被視為單人住戶。在這種情況下，該家庭代表另一住戶，而該屋宇單位的「共住程度」會被稱為二（即兩個住戶的屋宇單位）。

4.2 必須注意的是「家庭」與「住戶」是不同的社會單元。組成一個家庭的人士均有婚姻、親屬或領養的關係。大多數時候，一個家庭與一個住戶相同，但實際二者可能有分別，因為同一住戶的成員不須有任何關係。住戶的概念對規劃有重要影響，因為房屋的需求及物品和服務的耗用單元許多時是一個住戶。住戶數目、人數及結構的轉變與人口增長、人口的年齡結構及作出住屋情況的決定有莫大關係。人口趨勢如結婚、生育及死亡等亦影響住戶人數及結構。

4.3 住戶可分為家庭住戶及非家庭住戶。家庭住戶包含居於同一屋簷下，共同分享食物與開支的人，無論他們有沒有關係。非家庭住戶主要包括住在院舍（例如老人院、療養院及工廠的職員宿舍）的人士及不屬於本港任何住戶內的流動居民（詳情請參閱第十章）。在二零零一年，約 655 萬人（或人口的

Concept and Coverage

4.1 The basic unit of enquiry in the 2001 Population Census, as in previous censuses/by-censuses, was a household. In the Population Census, all persons in all households in each unit of quarters were enumerated. Persons who make common provisions for essentials for living inside a unit of quarters are regarded as members of the same household. Thus, a person who shares his quarters with another family but cooks his own meals and keeps his own account of household expenses is regarded as a one-person household. In this case, the family represents a separate household and the unit of quarters is said to have a “Degree of sharing” of two (households per unit of quarters).

4.2 It must be noted that “family” and “household” are different social units. People forming a family are related either by marriage, kinship or adoption. Most often a family coincides with a household but the two may, in effect, differ because members of the same household need not be related. The household concept has important implications for planning purposes, as the unit of demand for housing and for consumption of goods and services is often a household. Changes in the number, size and composition of households depend on population growth, the age-structure of the population and the decision persons make about their living arrangements. Demographic trends in marriage, fertility and mortality also influence household size and composition.

4.3 Households can be distinguished into domestic and non-domestic households. Domestic households consist of people living under the same roof, whether related or not, and sharing food and expenses. Non-domestic households mainly consist of people living in institutions (such as homes for the aged, infirmaries, and staff quarters of factories) and Mobile Residents who do not belong to a household

97.6%) 居於家庭住戶內。在大部分情況下，有關住戶的分析只涵蓋「家庭住戶」，本章亦如是。

住戶數目

4.4 家庭住戶數目由一九九一年的 158 萬，增至二零零一年的 205 萬，增幅為 29.8%。在該期間，首五年的增長較快，前五年內平均每年增長率為 3.2%。而後五年的每年平均增長率則減慢至 2%。由於居於家庭住戶的人口增長，不及住戶數目的增長快，因此平均住戶人數相對地減少。（圖 4.1）

住戶人數

4.5 小型家庭住戶愈來愈普遍。在一九九一至二零零一年間，一至三人住戶的比率由 52.1% 上升至 58.8%。反映出 (i) 人口傾向於獨居；(ii) 較多青年人於婚後不與父母同住；及 (iii) 夫婦選擇只要一個甚至不要孩子。（表 4.1）

4.6 相反，五人及以上的住戶由一九九一年的 25.2% 下降至一九九六年的 21.7% 及二零零一年的 17.8%。尤其七人及以上家庭住戶的數目更由 67 088 個減至 34 047 個，減幅逾五成。綜合上述兩個轉變所帶來的效應，家庭住戶的每戶平均人數由一九九一年的 3.4 人下降至二零零一年的 3.1 人。（表 4.1）

4.7 按房屋類型分析，在二零零一年，公型租住房屋中以四人家庭住戶最普遍（26.1%）。在過去十年，公營租住房屋的住戶人數的變動頗大，有五個及以上成員的住戶比例持續下跌，由 33.2% 跌至 20.6%，而有一至三個成員的住戶的比例則上升。這與居於公營租住房屋的家

in Hong Kong (please refer to Chapter 10 for details). In 2001, about 6.55 million persons (or 97.6% of the population) were living in domestic households. In most instances, analyses on households (as in this Chapter) cover “domestic households” only.

Number of Domestic Households

4.4 The number of domestic households increased by 29.8% from 1.58 million in 1991 to 2.05 million 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% per annum in the second half of the period. The population living in domestic households had not increased as quickly as the number of households which gave rise to a reduction in household size. (Chart 4.1)

Household Size

4.5 Small households have become increasingly common. Between 1991 and 2001, the proportion of 1-3 person households increased from 52.1% to 58.8% reflecting (i) the tendency of people living alone; (ii) more young people living apart from their parents after marriage; and (iii) couples choosing to have one or even no child. (Table 4.1)

4.6 In contrast, the proportion of households with 5 persons and over declined from 25.2% in 1991, to 21.7% in 1996 and further to 17.8% in 2001. In particular, the number of domestic households with 7 persons and over reduced by half over the period from 67 088 to 34 047. The combined effect of these changes was the decline of the average household size from 3.4 in 1991 to 3.1 in 2001. (Table 4.1)

4.7 Analysed by housing type, the largest share of domestic households in public rental housing in 2001 was those consisting of four members (26.1%). There had been significant changes in the size of households living in public rental housing. While households consisting of five members and over declined continuously in the past 10 years from 33.2%

庭住戶的平均住戶人數由一九九一年的 3.9 下跌至二零零一年的 3.3 是脛合的。
(表 4.2)

4.8 在房屋委員會資助出售單位居住的家庭住戶以四人住戶居多，佔 30.6%。同時，房屋協會資助出售單位及私人永久性房屋的住戶人數相對較少。當中較多為二人住戶，前者有 29.4% 而後者則有 24.8%。(表 4.2)

住戶結構

4.9 住戶結構是指按「家庭」類別劃分的家庭住戶分類。一個家庭的類別，是環繞這個家庭的核心而訂定。家庭核心通常包含丈夫和妻子，連同或不連同他們的未婚子女，或最少一名父母以及他或她的一名或以上的未婚子女。由一個這樣的家庭核心組成的住戶，稱為「未擴展的單核心家庭住戶」。當有親屬關係而不同輩份的人與該家庭核心居於同一住戶，它變成一個「垂直擴展的單核心家庭住戶」。另一方面，若這些有親屬關係的人是與這家庭核心的成員屬同一輩份，這住戶就是一個「平向擴展的單核心家庭住戶」。(表 4.3)

4.10 與小型住戶增加的趨勢一致，單人住戶及未擴展的單核心家庭住戶亦有所增加，比率由一九九一年的 14.8% 及 61.6% 分別上升至二零零一年的 15.6% 及 66.2%。相反地，擴展的單核心家庭住戶在同期間由 12.5% 下降至 9.4%，而多個核心家庭住戶的比率亦告減少。(表 4.3)

to 20.6%, the proportion of households with one to three members was on the rise. This is in line with the significant reduction in the average household size of domestic households in public rental housing from 3.9 in 1991 to 3.3 in 2001. (Table 4.2)

4.8 Four-member households also constituted the highest proportion (30.6%) of domestic households in Housing Authority subsidized sale flats. Meanwhile, households in Housing Society subsidized sale flats and private permanent housing were of smaller size. A higher proportion of them were two-member households, with 29.4% for the former and 24.8% for the latter. (Table 4.2)

Household Composition

4.9 Household composition refers to the classification of domestic households by “family” type. A family type is defined with reference to a family nucleus which normally consists of husband and wife, with or without their never married child(ren), or at least one parent with one or more never married children. Households which are composed of one such family nucleus are said to be “One unextended nuclear family household”. When there are related persons of different generations living with the family nucleus in the household, it becomes a “One vertically extended nuclear family household”. On the other hand, if such related persons are of the same generation as the members of the family nucleus, the household is a “One horizontally extended nuclear family household”. (Table 4.3)

4.10 In line with the trend towards smaller households, there were more one-person households and households consisted of one unextended nuclear family; their share having increased from 14.8% and 61.6% in 1991 to 15.6% and 66.2% in 2001. On the contrary, the proportion of extended nuclear family households decreased from 12.5% to 9.4% over the same period. The proportion of households with two or more family nuclei also decreased. (Table 4.3)

住戶內的成員

十五歲以下的兒童

4.11 香港的生育水平在過去二十年明顯持續下降，引致十五歲以下的兒童數目因而減少。在一九九一年，57.6%的住戶沒有十五歲以下的兒童。在一九九六年，這比例增至61.4%，及至二零零一年的65.1%。生育率下降的情況亦反映在有兩個或以上兒童住戶的比例上，這比例由一九九一年的22.5%顯著下降至二零零一年的15.2%。但有一個兒童的住戶的比例則在過去十年均維持於約20%。（表4.4）

4.12 在二零零一年，超過一半（56.5%）有十五歲以下兒童的家庭住戶只有一名孩子，而一九九一年的比率則是46.9%。同時，有十五歲以下兒童的家庭住戶的平均兒童人數由1.7跌至1.5。進一步分析這些住戶內的兒童的年歲，可留意到年長的兒童（十至十四歲）較年輕的兒童多。在有二名及以上兒童的住戶中，有一名五至九歲兒童及一名十至十四歲的兒童所佔的比例最高（23.9%）。（表4.4及表4.5）

住戶內長者的數目

4.13 在過去十年，六十五歲及以上的長者數目增加了約26萬人（請參閱第三章表3.2）。與此同時，有長者的家庭住戶，在數目及比例上，均顯著增加。這些住戶的數目由一九九一年的366 522戶大增至二零零一年的534 559戶，增幅達46%；有長者的家庭住戶佔全港家庭住戶的比例，同期間由23.2%增至26%。有長者的住戶的前五年內平均每年增長率為3.8%，比較所有住戶的相對數字2.6%為高。（表4.6）

Members in the Household

Children Aged Under 15

4.11 Hong Kong's level of fertility has experienced a marked and continuous decline in the past two decades, and this has led to a reduction in the number of children aged under 15. In 1991, 57.6% of households had no children aged under 15. By 1996, the proportion had increased to 61.4%. In 2001, 65.1% of all households had no children under 15. The decline in birth rate is also reflected in the proportion of households with two and more children, which decreased markedly from 22.5% in 1991 to 15.2% in 2001. However, the proportion of households with one child remained stable at around 20% throughout the past ten years. (Table 4.4)

4.12 More than half (56.5%) of the domestic households with children aged under 15 in 2001 have only one children, as compared to the 46.9% in 1991. At the same time, the average number of children in the domestic households with children aged under 15 dropped from 1.7 to 1.5 over the period. Further analyzing the age of children in these households, it is noted that there were more children in the older ages (i.e. 10-14) than the young ages. For households with two children and more, those with one children aged 5-9 and the other aged 10-14 constituted the largest share (23.9%). (Table 4.4 and Table 4.5)

Elderly Aged 65 And Over

4.13 The number of elderly persons aged 65 and over increased by about 0.26 million in the past ten years (please refer to Table 3.2 in Chapter 3). In line with this, there was a significant increase (in both number and share) of domestic households with elderly members. The number of such households grew by some 46% from 366 522 in 1991 to 534 559 in 2001; its share among all domestic households during the same period rose from 23.2% to 26%. The average annual growth rate over the previous 5 years of households with elderly member(s) was 3.8%, higher than that of all households at 2.6%. (Table 4.6)

4.14 稍多於四分一的有長者的家庭住戶（136 298 戶）為只有長者的家庭住戶。而這些只有長者的住戶中，有大部分（62.7%）是獨居的長者。尤其值得注意的是，獨居長者住戶由一九九一年的 60 147 戶上升至二零零一年的 85 393 戶，大幅上升 42%。而由兩名長者組成的只有長者住戶比例，在期間亦由 28.8% 大幅上升至 36.3%。在二零零一年，只有長者的住戶的平均每戶長者數目為 1.4 人，一九九一年的數字則為 1.3 人。（表 4.7）

4.15 雖然在有長者的住戶中，長者與非長者同住的住戶所佔的比例，由一九九一年的 76.4% 下跌至二零零一年的 74.5%，但這類住戶仍佔大部分。儘管這些住戶的長者數目在期間上升 46.8%，每戶的平均長者人數在過去十年仍維持於 1.2 人。（表 4.7）

工作成員

4.16 隨着所有住戶的平均住戶人數下降，每戶的平均工作成員人數，由一九九一年的 1.7 下降至二零零一年的 1.5。但反映住戶經濟依賴情況的非工作成員與工作成員比率，在十年間由 1.0 輕微上升至 1.1。只有四及五人的住戶，其平均工作成員數目在過去十年些微增加 0.1；因此，這些住戶的經濟依賴情況稍為下降。另一方面，一至三人的住戶及六人及以上的住戶由於工作成員數目輕微下降，故此其經濟依賴情況稍為上升。（表 4.8）

4.14 Among the households with elderly members, slightly more than one quarter of them (136 298 in number) were households comprising solely elderly persons. In particular, majority (62.7%) of the wholly elderly households were elderly persons living alone; it is observed at the same time that the number of single elderly households grew significantly by 42% from 60 147 in 1991 to 85 393 in 2001. There was also a remarkably increase in the proportion of two-person wholly elderly households, from 28.8% to 36.3% over the period. On average, there were 1.4 elderly persons in the wholly elderly households in 2001, as compared to the 1.3 in 1991. (Table 4.7)

4.15 The bulk of elderly persons lived in domestic households with non-elderly persons, despite a slight drop in the proportion to all households with elderly persons from 76.4% in 1991 to 74.5% in 2001. Though the number of elderly persons in these households increased by 46.8% over the period, the average number of elderly persons per household remained stable at 1.2 in the past ten years. (Table 4.7)

Working Members

4.16 Following the decline in the average household size for all households, the average number of working members per household dropped from 1.7 in 1991 to 1.5 in 2001. However, the ratio of non-working members to working members, which reflects the economic dependency of the household, rose slightly from 1.0 to 1.1 over the past ten years. There was only a marginal increase of 0.1 working member in the average number of working members for both 4 and 5-person households in the past ten years; consequently, the economic dependency of such households decreased slightly. On the other hand, 1 to 3-person households and households with 6 and more persons experienced slight decreases in the number of working members; and thus some increases in their economic dependency. (Table 4.8)

住戶收入

4.17 與過去十年香港的經濟增長一致，住戶收入在過去十年亦有增長。在一九九一年，50.2%的住戶的住戶每月收入在10,000元以下；在一九九六年，此數字已降至23.8%，而在二零零一年則有24%。但這改變並非只因住戶收入增長。在一九九一年至二零零一年期間，以綜合消費物價指數來量度的整體消費價格的增加為53%。換言之，在一九九一年的10,000元因消費物價上升的影響，相等於二零零一年的15,281元。在二零零一年，41.8%的住戶其住戶每月收入少於15,281元；因此，應以此數字與上述的50.2%相比。這表示雖然有消費價格上升，住戶收入事實上有實質增加，若再加上平均住戶人數減少，則每個住戶成員可使用的收入是有實際增加。（表4.9）

4.18 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87.7%，但較一九九六年則只增加6.9%。按住戶人數分析時，可觀察到所有住戶，無論人數多少，住戶每月收入中位數在一九九一至一九九六年間均有增加。但在一九九六至二零零一年間，這現象只在三人及以上的住戶中出現。（表4.10）

4.19 一個住戶的收入與(i)住戶的工作成員人數及(ii)工作成員的收入有密切關係。一個額外工作成員對住戶收入的影響可以相當大。在二零零一年，在沒有工作成員的住戶中，82.1%的每月收入少於一萬元。在有一位工作成員的住戶中，26.9%的每月收入少於一萬元。至於有二或三位工作成員的住戶，其住戶每月收入在一萬元以下的比例分別僅為3.3%及0.4%。（表4.11）

Household Income

4.17 Consistent with the growth of the Hong Kong economy in the past ten years, household income has risen in the period. In 1991, 50.2% of all households had a monthly household income of under \$10,000; this figure had dropped to 23.8% in 1996 and was 24% in 2001. However, this change was not attributed to growth in household income alone. Between 1991 and 2001, the increase in over consumer prices as measured by the Composite Consumer Price Index was 53%. In other words, \$10,000 in 1991 would be somewhat equivalent to about \$15,281 in 2001, under the effect of increase in consumer prices. In 2001, 41.8% of households had a monthly household income of less than \$15,281, accordingly, one should therefore compare this figure with the 50.2% quoted above. This suggests that, despite the increase in consumer prices, there has indeed been a significant real increase in household income. Added to this was the decrease in average household size which effectively increased the income available to each household member. (Table 4.9)

4.18 The median household income for all households in 2001 was \$18,705. This represents an increase of 87.7% over that in 1991, but the increase was only 6.9% when compared with 1996. When analyzed by household size, it is noted that all households, regardless of size, recorded increases in their median monthly household income during 1991-1996; yet the same is only observed for households with three members and over during 1996-2001. (Table 4.10)

4.19 The income of a household is closely related to (i) the number of working members in the household, and (ii) the income of the working members. The effect of an extra working member on household income can be quite considerable. In 2001, of those households with no working members, 82.1% had a monthly income of under \$10,000. Among those households with one working member, 26.9% had a monthly income of under \$10,000. For those households with two or three working members, the proportion with monthly household income below

\$10,000 was only 3.3% and 0.4% respectively. (Table 4.11)

4.20 在過去十年，居於不同房屋類型的家庭住戶的每月收入中位數均有所增加。其中以居於私人住宅單位及別墅／平房／新型村屋的住戶的增幅最大，其住戶每月收入中位數分別錄得 100% 及 77.4% 的增長。（表 4.12）

4.20 Domestic households living in different housing types experienced rises in their median monthly household income in the past ten years. The largest increase was recorded for households living in private residential flats and villas/bungalows/modern village houses, with a rise of 100% and 77.4% respectively in their median monthly household income. (Table 4.12)

住戶收入分布

Household Income Distribution

4.21 住戶月入分布的不平均程度可以從每一個十等分組別內住戶的收入在總住戶收入中所佔的相對比例來衡量。計算方法是首先將所有住戶按其收入順序排列，由低至高分為十等分組別，跟着計算每一個十等分組別內的住戶所佔全港住戶總收入的相對比例。過去十年，第一個至第七個十等分組別的收入比例均告下降。而第八個及第九個十等分組別的比例則維持平穩，只有第十個十等分組別的比例錄得增長。（表 4.13）

4.21 The extent of inequality in household income distribution can be measured by the relative share of the total income of households that was received by the lowest 10% of households, the lowest 20% of households, etc., up to the highest income group. This was done by first ranking all households by their income, dividing them into 10 equal groups beginning with households having the lowest income, and tabulating the relative share for households in each group. The percentage share of total household income is observed to have generally decreased over the past 10 years for the groups of households below the seventh decile group, remained stable for the eighth and ninth decile groups, but increased only for the tenth decile group. (Table 4.13)

4.22 根據每一個十等分組別估算的住戶每月收入中位數，第一個十等分組別的每月收入中位數在一九九一年至二零零一年期間實質下降了 3%，而在第二個至第十個十等分的住戶，其每月收入中位數在一九九一年至二零零一年間都有實質增加，尤以在高等分組別的增長幅度較大。（表 4.14）

4.22 The median household income for each decile group is also estimated. For households in the first decile group, the median monthly income in real terms decreased slightly by 3% from 1991 to 2001. Meanwhile, the median monthly income in real terms for households in the second to the tenth decile groups went up between 1991 to 2001, with the percentage of increase being greater for households in the higher decile groups. (Table 4.14)

羅倫茲曲線及堅尼系數

Lorenz Curve and Gini Coefficient

4.23 羅倫茲曲線及堅尼系數，許多時用作量度住戶收入的不平均程度。羅

4.23 The Lorenz curve and the Gini coefficient are often used to indicate the extent of disparity in the

倫茲曲線是由最低收入的住戶開始，以住戶收入的累積百分比相對住戶數目的累積百分比繪製所得。堅尼系數是將羅倫茲曲線與平等線之間的面積除以平等線以下全部面積所得到的數值。（請參閱「技術註釋 II」。）收入分布不平均的程度，可由羅倫茲曲線在平等線下凹的程度反映：羅倫茲曲線越下凹，收入分布不平均的程度便越高。圖 4.2 顯示一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年的羅倫茲曲線。

4.24 根據二零零一年人口普查的結果，香港住戶收入的堅尼系數為 0.525。一九九六年及一九九一年的對應數字分別是 0.518 及 0.476。這些數字顯示收入不平均的程度有所增加。不過，一般而言，很多經濟體系的堅尼系數近年來都有所上升，這可能是由於經濟轉型所引致。在經濟逐漸轉變時，擁有較高知識水平及技術的人士相對上能取得較多的收入增長。（表 4.13）

4.25 應注意的是在研究收入分布時，要考慮人口中的個別人士會在社會階層移動的情況。舉例說，部分在一九九六年屬低收入的十等分組別的住戶，在二零零一年可能已在社會階梯中移向至較高收入的十等分組別。它們原來在低收入的十等分組別的位置，可能已由剛加入勞動人口的人士新組成的住戶所取代。

4.26 使用堅尼系數及按十等分組別住戶劃分的住戶月入分布，只能顯示住戶間收入分布分散性的不同趨勢。稅收及社會福利傾向於減少住戶收入分散性的效應，在上述分析中未受考慮。較低收入住戶因政府在房屋、衛生和教育方面增加支出而得到的非實物收入，亦沒

household income. The Lorenz curve is obtained by plotting the cumulative percentages of household income against cumulative percentages of number of households, starting from households with the lowest income. The Gini coefficient is calculated by taking the areas between the Lorenz curve and the line of equality and dividing it by the total area below the line of equality (please refer to “Technical Note II”). The degree of income disparity is reflected by the extent to which the Lorenz curve is concave against the line of equality: the more concave is the Lorenz curve away from the line of equality, the greater is the degree of income disparity. The Lorenz curve for 1991, 1996 and 2001 are drawn in Chart 4.2.

4.24 The Gini coefficient of the household income distribution in 2001 was 0.525. The corresponding figures for 1996 and 1991 were 0.518 and 0.476 respectively. These figures suggest that there has been an increase in the extent of income disparity. It is observed that increases in the Gini coefficient have been experienced in many economies in recent years. The possible reason for such trend is the restructuring of the economies. As the economies change gradually, people with better knowledge and skills will get relatively faster increases in income. (Table 4.13)

4.25 It should be noted that in studying income distribution, account should be taken of the effect of social mobility of individual persons in the population. For example, some households falling in the low income decile groups in 1996 might have moved up the social ladder to higher income decile groups in 2001. Their positions in the low income decile groups might have been replaced by households newly formed by people who have just entered the labour force.

4.26 The use of the Gini coefficient and the distribution of household income by decile groups of households only serves to indicate different trends in the diversity of income distribution among households. The effects of taxation and social benefits on the distribution of household income, which tend to reduce the disparity of income, have not

有計算在內。該等福利服務的經濟利益，在減少住戶收入分布的表面分散性上是不應被低估的。

住戶戶主特徵

4.27 在二零零一年人口普查中，正如以往的人口普查或中期人口統計，住戶內其中一人會被定為戶主。戶主的概念對(i)分析住戶形成的模式，及(ii)在進行訪問方面，至為重要。住戶戶主的定義，是一個被該住戶的其他成員認定為戶主的人。如在選定戶主時有困難或住戶不願意選定戶主，則這個住戶的其中一位成員，會按隨機抽取的機制，選為戶主，以便進行統計分析。

4.28 年齡性別戶主率，是在某一指定的年齡、性別組別中作為戶主的人數，與居於家庭住戶人口中的相同年齡、性別組別人數所構成的比率。在過去十年，戶主的特徵有很大的改變。

4.29 首先，女性及男性的戶主率都輕微上升。女性的戶主率由一九九一年的每百人的 19.2 人上升至二零零一年的每百人的 21 人，而男性的則由 54 人增至 55.6 人。其次，年齡組別十五至五十四歲的戶主率下降，而六十五歲及以上年齡組別的戶主率則上升接近八個百分點。（表 4.15）

4.30 總括來說，戶主率由一九九一年的每百人的 36.8 人微升至二零零一年的 37.8 人。但標準化的戶主率，則由一

been considered. No account is taken of the intangible income received by the lower income households in the form of increased Government spending in housing, health and education. The economic benefits of such welfare services in alleviating the apparent diversity in household income distribution should not be underestimated.

Characteristics of Household Heads

4.27 In the 2001 Population Census, as in the previous censuses/by-censuses, one person in the household is designated as the head. The “headship” concept is important (i) for analysis of household formation patterns and (ii) to facilitate the interviewing process. The head of a household is defined as a person acknowledged as such by other members of the household. In case a household encountered difficulties in identifying a single household head or would not want to do so, a mechanism is applied to randomly assign one of the persons reported as the household head for statistical analysis purpose.

4.28 The age-sex-specific headship rate is the ratio of the number of household heads in a given age group and sex to the total number of persons in the same age group and sex of the population living in domestic households. Over the past ten years, there has been significant changes in the headship characteristics.

4.29 First, there was a slight increase in the headship rates for both women and men. The headship rate for women rose from 19.2 per 100 persons in 1991 to 21 per 100 persons in 2001, whereas that for men from 54 to 55.6. Second, the headship rates for the age groups 15-54 declined. Concomitantly, for those household heads aged 65 and over, the headship rates increased by almost eight percentage points. (Table 4.15)

4.30 On the whole, the headship rate rose slightly from 36.8 per 100 persons in 1991 to 37.8 per 100 persons in 2001. Yet the standardised headship

九九一年的每百人的 39.5 人降至二零零一年的每百人 38.6 人，顯示總體戶主率的上升大部分是由於人口年齡性別結構的轉變，尤其是老化的效應所致。標準化的戶主率，是以每年的年齡性別組別戶主率，乘以在標準化人口（經選定為二零零一年不包括外籍家庭傭工的人口）中有關年齡及性別組別的人數，把結果匯總，然後除以標準化人口的總人數。（表 4.15）

4.31 戶主率在不同時期的改變，反映在組織新住戶的傾向上的改變。許多社會經濟因素影響戶主率的趨勢。下面討論三個這方面的因素。

- (i) 遲婚 - 不論是男或女，初婚年齡中位數在過去十年都在上升。遲婚傾向使適婚年齡住戶的形成速度減慢。這現象亦使戶主率在年輕的年齡組別持續下降。
- (ii) 人口老化 - 過去十年本港的長者人數顯著增加，加上年輕人趨向於結婚後或經濟能獨立時不與父母同住的社會趨勢，愈來愈多的長者是獨居的或只與其年老配偶同住（詳情請參閱第 4.13 至 4.15 段）。這導致長者的戶主率明顯上升，特別是六十五歲以上人士。
- (iii) 外籍家庭傭工 - 近年香港有大量的外籍家庭傭工，亦使戶主率下降，尤其是在二十五至四十四歲的年齡組別。由於他 /

rate declined from 39.5 per 100 persons in 1991 to 38.6 per 100 persons in 2001, indicating that much of the increase in the overall headship rate was due to the changing age-sex structure of the population, particularly the aging effect. The standardised headship rate is obtained by multiplying the age-sex specific headship rates in each year by the number of persons in the relevant age groups and sex in the standard population (which has been chosen to be the 2001 population excluding foreign domestic helpers), summing the results and then dividing by the total population of the standard population. (Table 4.15)

4.31 Changes in headship rates over time reflect the changing propensities to form new households. Many socio-economic factors affect trends in headship rates. Three such factors are discussed below.

- (i) Delay in marriage – The median ages at first marriage of both males and females have been increasing over the past ten years. This increasing postponement of marriage then leads to a slowing down of household formation among those of marriageable age. This phenomenon would tend to decrease the headship rates at the younger ages.
- (ii) Aging population – The number of elderly persons in Hong Kong has increased significantly over the decade. In conjunction with the social phenomenon that young people tend to live apart from their parents after marriage or when they become economically independent, more and more elderly people are living alone or with their elderly spouse only (refer to paragraphs 4.13 – 4.15 for details). This leads to a significant increase in the headship rate of elderly persons, particularly for those aged 65 and over.
- (iii) Foreign domestic helpers – The presence of large numbers of foreign domestic helpers in Hong Kong in recent years also contributed to the decline in headship rate,

她們不會是戶主，所以他／她們會令相應年齡組別的戶主率下降。若把外籍家庭傭工不包括在家庭住戶人口來計算，總戶主率在一九九一至二零零一年間上升。這兩套總戶主率的差別，在一九九一年為每百人的 0.5 人，但在二零零一年則為每百人的 1.2 人。這是因為在過去數年，在港的外籍家庭傭工數目有頗大增長。（表 4.15）

4.32 由於大部分外籍家庭傭工都是女性，包括及不包括外籍家庭傭工的兩套女性戶主率有頗大差距，實不足為奇。女性戶主率（以不包括家庭傭工計算）由一九九一年的每百人的 19.6 人上升至二零零一年的每百人的 22.4 人，增幅高達 2.8 個百分點，反映期間女性及男性作為戶主的差距收窄。（表 4.15）

particularly among those aged 25-44. They are typically not household heads, so headship rates in the corresponding age groups are expected to have been lowered because of their presence. It is noted that the overall headship rate, if compiled with foreign domestic helpers excluded in the domestic household population, increased from 1991 to 2001. The difference between the two sets of overall headship rates was only 0.5 per 100 in 1991; but the difference increased to 1.2 per 100 in 2001. This is because the number of foreign domestic helpers in Hong Kong has increased substantially in the past few years. (Table 4.15)

4.32 As nearly all the foreign domestic helpers are females, it is not surprising to find that there was a large difference between the female headship rate with and without foreign domestic helpers. The increase of the female headship rate (calculated with foreign domestic helpers excluded) was high at 2.8 percentage points from 19.6 per 100 in 1991 to 22.4 per 100 in 2001; thus reflecting the narrowing gap between women and men as household heads over the period. (Table 4.15)

表 4.1 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 4.1 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	105 217	6.6	99 899	5.4	85 517	4.2
7+	67 088	4.2	52 344	2.8	34 047	1.7
總計 Total	1 582 215	100.0	1 855 553	100.0	2 053 412	100.0
	平均住戶人數 Average Household Size					
	3.4		3.3		3.1	

表 4.2 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按房屋類型及住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶百分比
Table 4.2 Proportion of Domestic Households by Type of Housing and Household Size, 1991, 1996 and 2001

年份 Year	房屋類型 Type of Housing	住戶人數 (百分比) Household Size (%)					總計 Total	平均住戶人數 Average Household Size
		1	2	3	4	5+		
1991	公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	9.4	12.8	18.3	26.3	33.2	100.0	3.9
	房屋委員會資助出售單位 ⁽¹⁾ Housing Authority subsidized sale flats ⁽¹⁾	5.4	18.2	24.0	29.1	23.3	100.0	3.6
	房屋協會資助出售單位 ⁽²⁾ Housing Society subsidized sale flats ⁽²⁾
	私人永久性房屋 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Private permanent housing ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	18.5	22.0	19.8	19.4	20.3	100.0	3.2
	臨時房屋 Temporary housing	27.6	19.2	16.4	17.1	19.7	100.0	3.1
	非住宅用房屋 ⁽³⁾ Non-domestic housing ⁽³⁾	41.4	21.4	12.8	14.0	10.4	100.0	2.4
	總計 ⁽⁴⁾ Total ⁽⁴⁾	14.8	18.3	19.4	22.5	25.0	100.0	3.4
1996	公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	10.5	14.4	19.6	28.0	27.6	100.0	3.6
	房屋委員會資助出售單位 ⁽¹⁾ Housing Authority subsidized sale flats ⁽¹⁾	5.2	17.8	23.8	31.2	22.0	100.0	3.6
	房屋協會資助出售單位 ⁽²⁾ Housing Society subsidized sale flats ⁽²⁾	4.6	17.3	21.7	28.3	28.1	100.0	3.7
	私人永久性房屋 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Private permanent housing ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	18.6	23.1	20.0	20.4	18.0	100.0	3.1
	臨時房屋 Temporary housing	29.2	18.9	17.6	16.8	17.4	100.0	2.9
	非住宅用房屋 ⁽³⁾ Non-domestic housing ⁽³⁾	70.7	10.4	6.6	6.0	6.3	100.0	1.7
	總計 ⁽⁴⁾ Total ⁽⁴⁾	14.9	19.2	20.1	24.0	21.7	100.0	3.3
2001	公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	12.8	18.2	22.2	26.1	20.6	100.0	3.3
	房屋委員會資助出售單位 ⁽¹⁾ Housing Authority subsidized sale flats ⁽¹⁾	6.7	18.3	24.2	30.6	20.2	100.0	3.5
	房屋協會資助出售單位 ⁽²⁾ Housing Society subsidized sale flats ⁽²⁾	9.4	29.4	21.6	22.8	16.8	100.0	3.1
	私人永久性房屋 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Private permanent housing ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	19.3	24.8	20.2	20.1	15.5	100.0	3.0
	臨時房屋 Temporary housing	30.5	20.5	17.2	17.1	14.7	100.0	2.8
	非住宅用房屋 ⁽³⁾ Non-domestic housing ⁽³⁾	59.4	18.1	8.8	8.0	5.6	100.0	1.9
	總計 ⁽⁴⁾ Total ⁽⁴⁾	15.7	21.8	21.3	23.4	17.8	100.0	3.1

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在「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 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 domestic households living on board vessels.

表 4.3 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 4.3 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 ⁽²⁾	14.8	276 906	14.9	321 111 ⁽²⁾	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。

(2) 數字是從較詳細的抽樣訪問所得的資料推算出來，與表 4.1 的單人住戶數目（即住戶人數=1 人）不相符。

Notes : (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.

(2) The figure is estimated from the information collected in the detailed sample enquiry, and does not tally with the number of one-person households (i.e. household size=1) in Table 4.1.

表 4.4 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按住戶人數及十五歲以下兒童數目劃分的家庭住戶數目

Table 4.4 Domestic Households by Household Size and Number of Children Aged Under 15, 1991, 1996 and 2001

年份及 住戶人數 Year and Household Size	十五歲以下兒童數目 Number of Children Aged Under 15										有十五歲以 下兒童的家庭 住戶平均每戶 兒童數目 Average Number of Children per Household with Children Aged Under 15
	0		1		2		3+		總計 Total		
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	
1991											
1-2	502 228	97.2	13 919	2.7	368	0.1	..	..	516 515	100.0	1.0
3	163 993	53.3	133 618	43.4	9 816	3.2	131	0.0	307 558	100.0	1.1
4	125 348	34.8	78 799	21.9	152 702	42.4	3 055	0.8	359 904	100.0	1.7
5	71 454	31.6	49 913	22.1	56 796	25.1	47 770	21.1	225 933	100.0	2.0
6	32 613	31.0	23 327	22.2	24 786	23.6	24 491	23.3	105 217	100.0	2.2
7+	16 298	24.3	14 963	22.3	15 230	22.7	20 597	30.7	67 088	100.0	2.4
總計 Total	911 934	57.6	314 539	19.9	259 698	16.4	96 044	6.1	1 582 215	100.0	1.7
1996											
1-2	618 616	97.6	15 172	2.4	87	0.0	..	..	633 875	100.0	1.0
3	211 475	56.8	152 786	41.0	8 279	2.2	34	0.0	372 574	100.0	1.1
4	176 261	39.5	112 834	25.3	154 765	34.7	1 908	0.4	445 768	100.0	1.6
5	87 252	34.7	57 390	22.9	68 260	27.2	38 191	15.2	251 093	100.0	1.9
6	32 490	32.5	22 810	22.8	25 649	25.7	18 950	19.0	99 899	100.0	2.0
7+	12 867	24.6	11 611	22.2	13 641	26.1	14 225	27.2	52 344	100.0	2.3
總計 Total	1 138 961	61.4	372 603	20.1	270 681	14.6	73 308	4.0	1 855 553	100.0	1.6
2001											
1-2	743 314	96.6	25 720	3.3	221	0.0	..	..	769 255	100.0	1.0
3	270 333	61.7	154 380	35.2	13 449	3.1	54	0.0	438 216	100.0	1.1
4	210 208	43.7	137 447	28.6	130 984	27.2	2 544	0.5	481 183	100.0	1.5
5	82 577	33.7	59 742	24.4	75 652	30.9	27 223	11.1	245 194	100.0	1.8
6	23 672	27.7	20 885	24.4	25 250	29.5	15 710	18.4	85 517	100.0	2.0
7+	6 050	17.8	7 120	20.9	10 484	30.8	10 393	30.5	34 047	100.0	2.3
總計 Total	1 336 154	65.1	405 294	19.7	256 040	12.5	55 924	2.7	2 053 412	100.0	1.5

表 4.5 二零零一年按住戶內零至四歲兒童數目、住戶內五至九歲兒童數目及住戶內十至十四歲兒童數目劃分的家庭住戶數目

Table 4.5 Domestic Households by Number of Children Aged 0 – 4 in the Households, Number of Children Aged 5 – 9 in the Households and Number of Children Aged 10 – 14 in the Households, 2001

住戶內兒童數目 Number of Children in the Households		十至十四歲兒童數目 Number of Children Aged 10 – 14 in the Households						
零至四歲 兒童數目 Number of Children Aged 0 – 4	五至九歲 兒童數目 Number of Children Aged 5 – 9	0	1	2+			總計 Total	
		數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)						
0	0	1 336 154 (65.1)	171 843 (8.4)	50 265 (2.4)			1 558 262 (75.9)	
	1	114 474 (5.6)	74 487 (3.6)	12 756 (0.6)			201 717 (9.8)	
	2+	40 498 (2.0)	8 545 (0.4)	1 916 (0.1)			50 959 (2.5)	
	小計 Sub-total	1 491 126 (72.6)	254 875 (12.4)	64 937 (3.2)			1 810 938 (88.2)	
1	0	118 977 (5.8)	15 340 (0.7)	2 843 (0.1)			137 160 (6.7)	
	1	57 224 (2.8)	6 483 (0.3)	1 017 (0.0)			64 724 (3.2)	
	2+	6 611 (0.3)	995 (0.0)	221 (0.0)			7 827 (0.4)	
	小計 Sub-total	182 812 (8.9)	22 818 (1.1)	4 081 (0.2)			209 711 (10.2)	
2+	0	25 765 (1.3)	1 068 (0.1)	154 (0.0)			26 987 (1.3)	
	1	4 446 (0.2)	418 (0.0)	90 (0.0)			4 954 (0.2)	
	2+	659 (0.0)	114 (0.0)	49 (0.0)			822 (0.0)	
	小計 Sub-total	30 870 (1.5)	1 600 (0.1)	293 (0.0)			32 763 (1.6)	
總計 Total	0	1 480 896 (72.1)	188 251 (9.2)	53 262 (2.6)			1 722 409 (83.9)	
	1	176 144 (8.6)	81 388 (4.0)	13 863 (0.7)			271 395 (13.2)	
	2+	47 768 (2.3)	9 654 (0.5)	2 186 (0.1)			59 608 (2.9)	
	總計 Total	1 704 808 (83.0)	279 293 (13.6)	69 311 (3.4)			2 053 412 (100.0)	

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

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

表 4.6 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按住戶人數劃分的有六十五歲及以上長者的家庭住戶數目

Table 4.6 Domestic Households with Elderly Persons Aged 65 and Over by Household Size, 1991, 1996 and 2001

住戶人數 Household Size	1991	1996	2001	按住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶百份比 ⁽¹⁾ Proportion of Domestic Households by Household Size ⁽¹⁾		
				1991	1996	2001
1	60 147	72 114	85 393	25.7	26.0	26.6
2	75 847	105 678	134 961	26.3	29.6	30.1
3	62 574	87 625	111 694	20.4	23.5	25.5
4	53 524	75 525	86 114	15.0	16.9	17.9
5	51 273	64 866	64 192	22.7	25.8	26.2
6	35 745	39 254	35 560	33.9	39.3	41.6
7+	27 412	25 236	16 645	41.2	48.2	48.9
總計 Total	366 522	470 298	534 559	23.2	25.3	26.0

註釋：(1) 有六十五歲及以上長者的住戶在全港同一住戶人數的家庭住戶中所佔比例。

Note: (1) Proportion of domestic households with elderly persons aged 65 and over in all domestic households in Hong Kong with the same household size.

表 4.7 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按是否與長者同住及住戶人數劃分的有六十五歲及以上長者的家庭住戶數目

Table 4.7 Domestic Households with Elderly Persons Aged 65 and Over by Whether Living with Elderly Persons and Household Size, 1991, 1996 and 2001

住戶人數 Household Size	1991		1996		2001	
	住戶數目 Number of Households	長者總數 ⁽¹⁾ Total Number of Elderly Persons ⁽¹⁾	住戶數目 Number of Households	長者總數 ⁽¹⁾ Total Number of Elderly Persons ⁽¹⁾	住戶數目 Number of Households	長者總數 ⁽¹⁾ Total Number of Elderly Persons ⁽¹⁾
只與長者⁽¹⁾同住 Living with Elderly Persons ⁽¹⁾ only						
1	60 147	60 147	72 114	72 114	85 393	85 393
2	24 906	49 812	37 722	75 444	49 532	99 064
3+	1 455	4 573	1 439	5 166	1 373	4 475
總計 Total	86 508	114 532	111 275	152 724	136 298	188 932
平均每住戶長者數目 Average Number of Elderly Persons per Household						
	1.3		1.4		1.4	
與非長者同住 Living with Non-elderly Persons						
2	50 941	50 941	67 956	67 956	85 429	85 429
3	61 254	78 084	86 517	113 865	110 514	148 202
4	53 427	65 711	75 383	95 890	85 987	109 809
5	51 251	60 680	64 761	79 117	64 152	78 869
6	35 745	43 891	39 233	50 229	35 554	46 568
7+	27 396	36 411	25 173	34 950	16 625	23 839
總計 Total	280 014	335 718	359 023	442 007	398 261	492 716
平均每住戶長者數目 Average Number of Elderly Persons per Household						
	1.2		1.2		1.2	

註釋：(1) 這些數字指六十五歲及以上人士。

Note: (1) The figures refer to persons aged 65 and over.

表 4.8 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按住戶人數劃分的平均工作成員數目及非工作成員數目與工作成員數目的比率

Table 4.8 Average Number of Working Members and Ratio of Non-working Members to Working Members by Household Size, 1991, 1996 and 2001

住戶人數 Household Size	平均工作成員數目 Average Number of Working Members			非工作成員與工作成員的比率 Ratio of Non-working Members to Working Members		
	1991	1996	2001	1991	1996	2001
1	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8
2	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.8
3	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.0
4	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.1
5	2.2	2.3	2.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
6	2.7	2.7	2.6	1.3	1.2	1.3
7+	3.5	3.5	3.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
合計 Overall	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.1

表 4.9 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 4.9 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

表 4.10 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每月收入中位數
Table 4.10 Median Monthly Domestic Household Income by Household Size, 1991, 1996 and 2001

住戶人數 Household Size	家庭住戶每月收入中位數 (港元) Median Monthly Domestic Household Income (HK\$)		
	1991	1996	2001
1	4,800	9,000	8,600
2	9,000	16,000	15,300
3	10,000	17,250	18,750
4	10,000	18,600	21,225
5	12,000	22,500	26,300
6	14,000	25,500	29,130
7+	17,700	31,403	34,580
合計 Overall	9,964	17,500	18,705

表 4.11 二零零一年按家庭住戶每月收入及工作成員數目劃分的家庭住戶數目

Table 4.11 Domestic Households by Monthly Domestic Household Income and Number of Working Members, 2001

家庭住戶每月收入 (港元) Monthly Domestic Household Income (HK\$)	工作成員數目 Number of Working Members									
	0		1		2		3+		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 2,000	62 915	19.3	2 670	0.4	228	0.0	42	0.0	65 855	3.2
2,000 - 3,999	81 260	25.0	15 273	2.0	939	0.2	96	0.0	97 568	4.8
4,000 - 5,999	52 706	16.2	38 018	5.0	2 145	0.3	149	0.0	93 018	4.5
6,000 - 7,999	42 657	13.1	67 735	8.9	5 598	0.9	350	0.1	116 340	5.7
8,000 - 9,999	27 377	8.4	80 731	10.6	11 987	1.9	626	0.2	120 721	5.9
10,000 - 14,999	37 420	11.5	194 752	25.6	80 784	12.9	5 667	1.7	318 623	15.5
15,000 - 19,999	11 458	3.5	114 570	15.1	115 936	18.5	20 122	5.9	262 086	12.8
20,000 - 24,999	3 334	1.0	81 281	10.7	100 458	16.1	38 635	11.3	223 708	10.9
25,000 - 29,999	1 277	0.4	40 274	5.3	71 525	11.4	46 394	13.5	159 470	7.8
30,000 - 39,999	1 722	0.5	49 071	6.5	90 269	14.4	78 167	22.8	219 229	10.7
40,000 - 59,999	1 478	0.5	39 104	5.1	77 424	12.4	79 305	23.1	197 311	9.6
≥ 60,000	1 593	0.5	36 789	4.8	67 848	10.9	73 253	21.4	179 483	8.7
總計 Total	325 197	100.0	760 268	100.0	625 141	100.0	342 806	100.0	2 053 412	100.0

表 4.12 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收入中位數
Table 4.12 Median Monthly Domestic Household Income by Type of Quarters, 1991, 1996 and 2001

屋宇單位類型 Type of Quarters	家庭住戶每月收入中位數 (港元) Median Monthly Domestic Household Income (HK\$)		
	1991	1996	2001
永久性房屋 Permanent housing			
房屋委員會租住單位 Housing Authority rental flats	8,000	13,500	12,500
房屋協會租住單位 Housing Society rental flats	9,985	16,000	14,125
房屋委員會資助出售單位 ⁽¹⁾ Housing Authority subsidized sale flats ⁽¹⁾	12,000	20,000	20,800
房屋協會資助出售單位 ⁽²⁾ Housing Society subsidized sale flats ⁽²⁾	N.A.	26,000	33,500
私人住宅單位 ⁽²⁾ Private residential flats ⁽²⁾	12,000	21,645	24,000
別墅 平房 新型村屋 Villas/Bungalows/Modern village houses	12,400	21,500	22,000
簡單磚石蓋搭建築物 / 傳統村屋 Simple stone structures/Traditional village houses	6,243	11,000	10,000
員工宿舍 Staff quarters	13,500	25,000	32,000
非住宅用屋宇單位 ⁽³⁾ Non-domestic quarters ⁽³⁾	6,500	8,165	17,800
臨時房屋 Temporary housing			
公營臨時屋宇單位 Public temporary quarters	6,000	10,000	10,000
私人臨時建築物 Private temporary structures	6,000	9,600	9,900
合計 ⁽⁴⁾ Overall ⁽⁴⁾	9,967	17,500	18,705

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在「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 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 domestic households living on board vessels.

表 4.13 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 4.13 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	2001
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
合計 Overall	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 encloses those households falling below the first decile, the second decile group encloses those households falling between the first and second deciles, and so on.

表 4.14 一九九一、一九九六及二零零一年按十等分組別劃分的家庭住戶每月收入中位數（以當時市價計算及以固定（二零零一年二月）市價計算）

Table 4.14 Median Monthly Domestic Household Income by Decile Groups of Domestic Households (at Current and Constant (Feb 2001) Prices), 1991, 1996 and 2001

十等分組別 Decile Group	住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median Monthly Domestic Household Income (HK\$)			比率 Ratio		
	1991	1996	2001	1996:91	2001:96	2001:91
	（以當時市價計算） (At Current Prices)					
第一（最低） 1st (lowest)	2,000	3,000	2,977	1.50	0.99	1.49
第二 2nd	4,300	7,395	6,750	1.72	0.91	1.57
第三 3rd	6,000	10,000	10,000	1.67	1.00	1.67
第四 4th	7,200	12,500	13,000	1.74	1.04	1.81
第五 5th	8,933	15,900	16,500	1.78	1.04	1.85
第六 6th	10,700	19,500	20,500	1.82	1.05	1.92
第七 7th	13,000	23,500	25,705	1.81	1.09	1.98
第八 8th	16,623	29,758	32,560	1.79	1.09	1.96
第九 9th	22,465	40,000	44,650	1.78	1.12	1.99
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	40,000	70,000	80,000	1.75	1.14	2.00
	（以固定（二零零一年二月）市價計算） (At Constant (Feb 2001) Prices)					
第一（最低） 1st (lowest)	3,084	3,042	2,977	0.99	0.98	0.97
第二 2nd	6,631	7,499	6,750	1.13	0.90	1.02
第三 3rd	9,252	10,140	10,000	1.10	0.99	1.08
第四 4th	11,102	12,675	13,000	1.14	1.03	1.17
第五 5th	13,775	16,123	16,500	1.17	1.02	1.20
第六 6th	16,499	19,773	20,500	1.20	1.04	1.24
第七 7th	20,046	23,829	25,705	1.19	1.08	1.28
第八 8th	25,633	30,175	32,560	1.18	1.08	1.27
第九 9th	34,641	40,560	44,650	1.17	1.10	1.29
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	61,680	70,980	80,000	1.15	1.13	1.30

表 4.15 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按年齡組別及性別劃分的戶主率

Table 4.15 Headship Rates by Age Group and Sex, 1991, 1996 and 2001

年齡組別 Age Group	1991			1996			2001		
	戶主率 (百分率) Headship Rate (%)								
包括外籍家庭傭工 Including Foreign Domestic Helpers	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both Sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both Sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both Sexes
15 – 24	5.8	3.5	4.7	5.1	3.4	4.2	3.6	2.3	2.9
25 – 34	44.9	12.5	28.6	40.8	12.5	25.7	35.7	12.6	22.9
35 – 44	72.9	19.1	46.9	70.0	20.2	45.1	67.5	20.3	42.8
45 – 54	81.1	25.8	55.9	79.0	24.6	53.7	78.8	26.3	53.0
55 – 64	79.4	35.1	58.1	79.3	33.9	57.9	82.2	32.2	59.0
65+	70.9	39.6	53.6	71.2	41.4	55.0	77.8	46.5	61.3
合計 Overall	54.0	19.2	36.8	54.6	20.0	37.1	55.6	21.0	37.8
	年齡中位數 Median Age								
	45			46			48		
	標準化戶主率 ⁽¹⁾ (百分率) Standardised Headship Rate ⁽¹⁾ (%)								
	39.5			38.6			38.6		

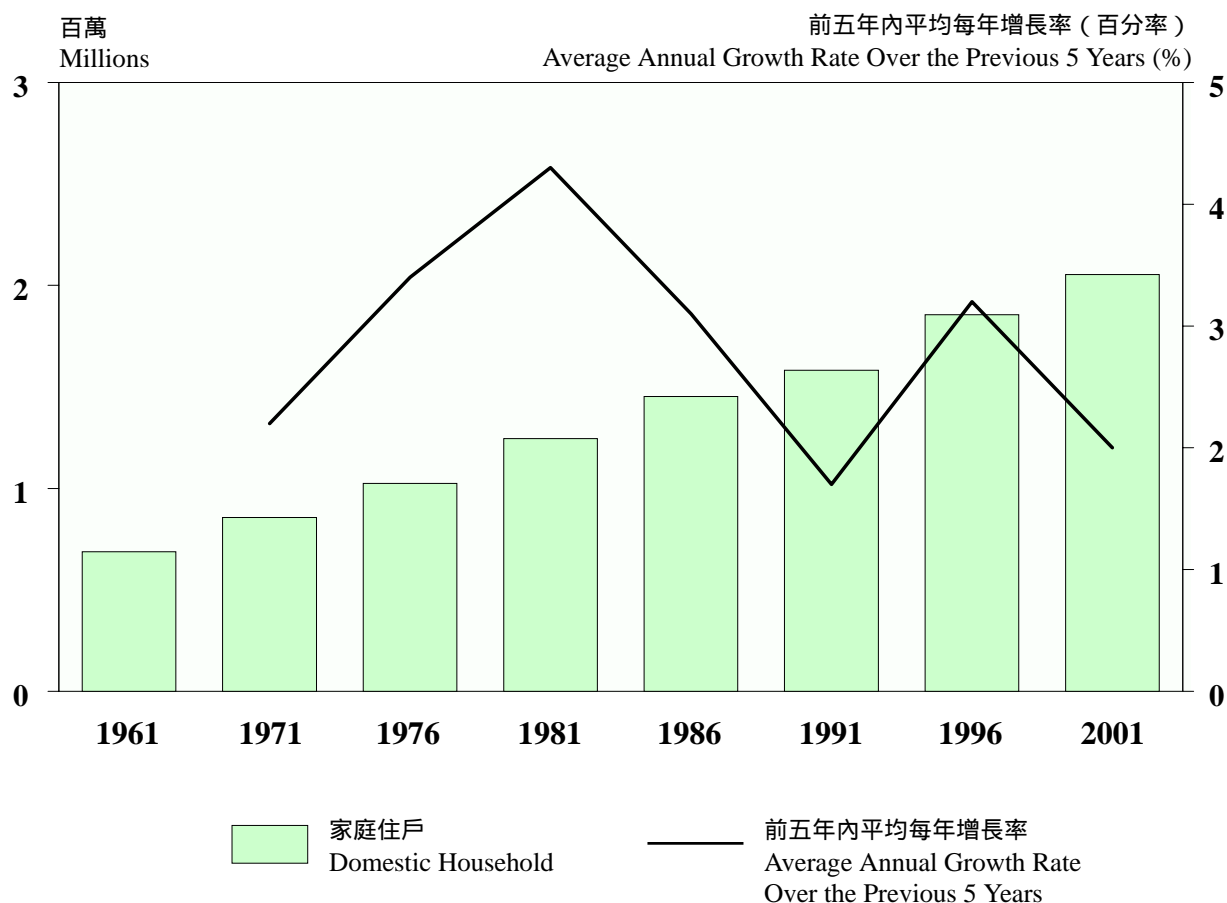
	戶主率 (百分率) Headship Rate (%)								
不包括外籍家庭傭工 Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both Sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both Sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both Sexes
15 – 24	5.8	3.6	4.7	5.1	3.5	4.3	3.6	2.4	3.0
25 – 34	45.0	13.1	29.3	40.9	13.8	27.1	35.8	14.4	24.7
35 – 44	73.0	19.7	47.7	70.1	21.3	46.4	67.6	21.8	44.4
45 – 54	81.2	26.2	56.3	79.1	25.1	54.3	78.9	27.0	53.7
55 – 64	79.4	35.2	58.2	79.3	34.1	58.0	82.2	32.4	59.1
65+	70.9	39.6	53.6	71.2	41.5	55.1	77.8	46.5	61.3
合計 Overall	54.1	19.6	37.3	54.6	21.0	38.0	55.7	22.4	39.0
	年齡中位數 Median Age								
	45			46			48		
	標準化戶主率 ⁽¹⁾ (百分率) Standardised Headship Rate ⁽¹⁾ (%)								
	39.7			38.9			39.0		

註釋：(1) 以二零零一年不包括外籍家庭傭工的男性及女性人口分布作標準。

Note: (1) Using the 2001 age distribution of the male and female populations (excluding foreign domestic helpers) as standard.

圖 4.1 一九六一年至二零零一年家庭住戶數目

Chart 4.1 Domestic Households, 1961 – 2001



	1961	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
家庭住戶 Domestic Households								
數目 Number	687 209	857 008	1 024 680	1 244 738	1 452 576	1 582 215	1 855 553	2 053 412
前五年內平均每年 增長率 (百分率) Average annual growth rate over the previous 5 years (%)	..	2.2 ⁽¹⁾	3.4	4.3	3.1	1.7	3.2	2.0

註釋：(1) 這數字是指前十年內平均每年增長率。

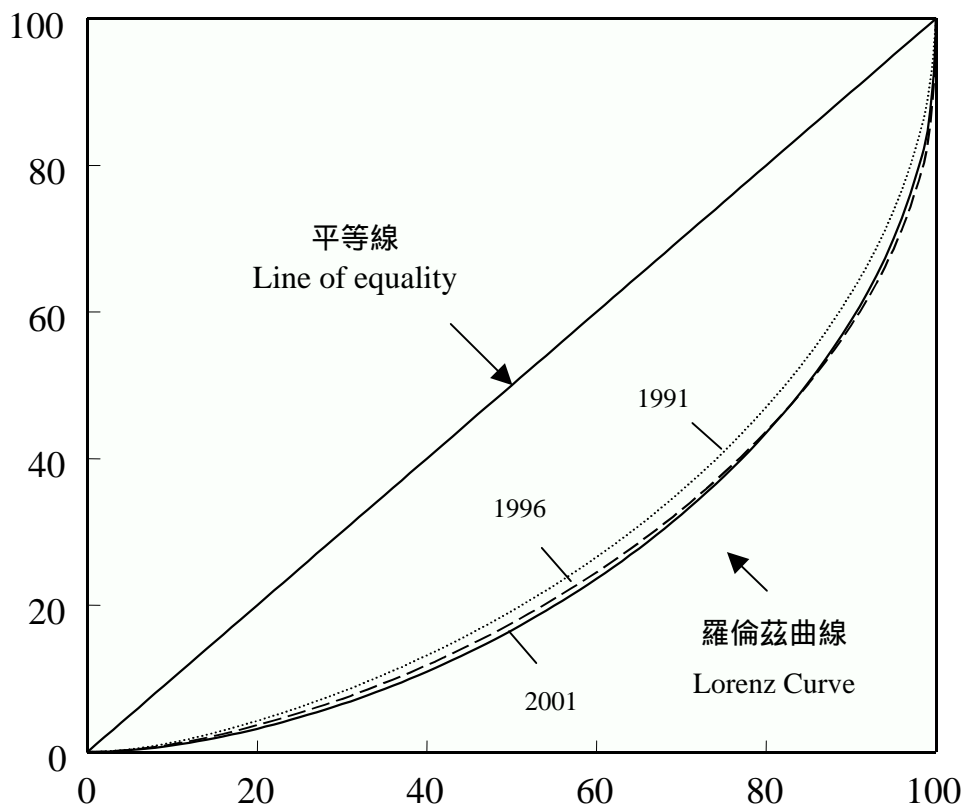
Note: (1) The figure refers to average annual growth rate over the previous 10 years.

圖 4.2 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年羅倫茲曲線

Chart 4.2 Lorenz Curve, 1991, 1996 and 2001

住戶收入累積百分比

Cumulative % of household income



住戶數目累積百分比

Cumulative % of number of households

5. 教育特徵

5. Education Characteristics

概念與範圍

5.1 在二零零一年人口普查中，首先會問及被訪者是否仍然就學。若然正在就學，則會再問他／她正修讀的班級及攻讀形式。若答稱不在就學的，則會問及他／她的最高就讀的教育程度及是否已完成該項課程。至於曾接受專上教育的被訪者無論是否就學，都會問他／她的修讀科目。所有受訪者都會被問及他／她們已完成的最高教育程度。此外，所有就讀全日制課程的人士皆會被問及他／她們的上課地點及前往上課地點通常使用的交通方式。（有關詳情讀者可參閱《主要報告 — 第二冊》內的二零零一年人口普查問卷。）

5.2 有關二零零一年人口普查所採用的教育程度（最高就讀程度）及修讀科目分類，除少量改動以外，大致跟一九九六年中期人口統計所採用的分類相同。為方便作出比較，教育程度（最高完成程度）這一新項目所採用的分類，與教育程度（最高就讀程度）相同。

5.3 此外，讀者亦須留意人口普查在搜集有關專上教育程度的詳細資料以作分類時，所面對的必然限制，因為其中所包括的課程，在名稱、內容、分類及次分類方面均較複雜。首先，要獲取足夠的資料以辨別相近但在不同次分類的教育程度是有困難的。其次，就某些並不在香港接受教育的居民，他們的教育程度未必能完全套入本港現時的教育程度分類。甚至對一些在香港接受教育的居民，某個特定教育程度的名稱、實際收生程度及所包括的課程亦有可能隨着時間改變。因此讀者在比較不同時期的教育程度統計資料時，尤其是有關專

Concepts and Coverage

5.1 In the 2001 Population Census, respondents were first asked whether they were still studying and if the answer was affirmative, the level they were studying, and for those with tertiary education, their field of study and mode of study. For those who were not studying, they were asked of the highest class attended, the field of study for those respondents with tertiary education and whether they had completed the course. All respondents were also asked of the highest educational level they had completed. In addition, respondents who were studying full-time were also asked about their place of study and the modes of transport usually used to go to school. (Readers can refer to the 2001 Population Census questionnaires in “Main Report – Volume II” for more details.)

5.2 The classification of educational attainment (highest level attended) and field of education in the 2001 Population Census largely follows those adopted in the 1996 Population By-census with minor changes. To facilitate comparison, the classification for the new topic educational attainment (highest level completed) is the same as that for the highest level attended.

5.3 Readers are reminded of the inherent limitations of the Census in obtaining detailed information on educational attainment at the post-secondary level because of the complexity in terms of course name, content, groupings and sub-groupings of the courses covered. First, it might sometimes be quite difficult to obtain enough information to distinguish between similar levels of educational attainment but falling into different sub-groupings. Second, some residents did not receive education in Hong Kong and their educational attainment cannot perfectly fit into the present classification adopted in Hong Kong. Even for those who received education in Hong Kong, the name,

上教育，應考慮這些因素。

教育程度

5.4 香港人口的教育程度繼續提高。未受教育或只曾就讀幼稚園的十五歲及以上人口的比例由一九九一年的12.8%下降至二零零一年的8.4%，而曾就讀小學課程的比例亦由25.2%跌至20.5%。另一方面，曾就讀中學及以上程度課程的十五歲及以上人口比例，由一九九一年的62.1%上升至二零零一年的71.1%。這顯示本港於一九七八年起實施九年強迫教育後，接受小學以上程度的教育機會大幅增加。（表5.1）

5.5 十五歲及以上人口最高完成的教育程度與最高就讀的教育程度相似。已完成初中或以上程度的人口比例高達63.2%，包括約13%已完成專上學位課程。（表5.2）

5.6 由於教育機會增加，年輕一代的教育程度明顯提高。在二零零一年，十五至二十四歲及二十五至三十四歲的人口中曾就讀中學及以上課程者分別為98.1%及94.4%。曾就讀專上課程的十五至二十四歲人口在過去十年由13.7%增至19.3%，而二十五至三十四歲的人士，其比例則由15.5%增至29.5%。至於三十五至四十四歲及四十五至五十四歲人士，曾就讀中學及以上課程的比例分別為80.3%及59.7%。但是，四十五至五十四歲的人士曾就讀專上課程的比例則較低。（表5.1）

actual admission levels and courses covered of a specific level of educational attainment might have changed over time. Readers should therefore take all these factors into account when comparing statistics on educational attainment over time, in particular those on tertiary level.

Educational Attainment

5.4 The educational attainment of the population continued to improve. While the proportion of the population aged 15 and over with no schooling/kindergarten dropped from 12.8% in 1991 to 8.4% in 2001, the corresponding figures for those with primary education also dropped from 25.2% to 20.5%. In contrast, the proportion of persons aged 15 and over having attended secondary and higher education increased from 62.1% in 1991 to 71.1% in 2001. These reflect the marked growth in educational opportunities above the primary level as a result of the operation of the nine years compulsory education in Hong Kong starting from 1978. (Table 5.1)

5.5 The educational attainment in terms of highest level completed of population aged 15 and over was similar to that of highest level attended. The proportion of population who had completed lower secondary or above education amounted to 63.2%, including about 13% who had completed degree course. (Table 5.2)

5.6 The greater opportunities for education available to the younger population improved markedly their level of educational attainment. In 2001, there were 98.1% and 94.4% of the population aged 15-24 and aged 25-34 who had secondary and higher education respectively. The proportions having attended tertiary education increased from 13.7% to 19.3% for those aged 15-24 and from 15.5% to 29.5% for those aged 25-34 over the past ten years. The proportion with secondary and higher education was 80.3% among those aged 35-44 and 59.7% among those aged 45-54. However, relatively lower proportion of those persons aged 45-54 had tertiary education. (Table 5.1)

5.7 整體而言，香港女性的教育程度較男性為低。這是由於年長女性在她們年輕時受教育的機會較低。在二零零一年，十五歲及以上人口中，75%的男性曾就讀中學及以上程度的課程，女性則有67.4%。而一九九一年男性及女性的相應比例分別為66.8%及57.2%。（表5.3）

5.8 儘管整體上兩性的教育程度有所不同，但是二零零一年的年輕女性亦與男性同樣擁有良好的教育程度。年齡介乎十五至二十四歲及二十五至三十四歲的女性中，分別有97.7%及93.6%曾就讀中學或以上程度的課程，而男性的相應比例則為98.4%及95.5%。（表5.4）

就學情況

5.9 就學比率（即某年齡組別每一百名人口中的全日制學生數目）是一個可顯示適齡入學人口接受教育機會的普遍程度的指標。在過去十年，三至五歲兒童的就學比率維持於約95%，顯示學前教育十分普遍。大部分家長送子女進入幼稚園，作為入讀小學的準備。（表5.5）

5.7 For Hong Kong as a whole, women appeared to have lower level of educational attainment than men. This was because the figures included older generation women who generally had a smaller chance of receiving education when they were young. The proportion of males having attended secondary and higher education in 2001 was 75% for the population aged 15 and over, as against 67.4% for females; whilst the corresponding proportions for males and females in 1991 were 66.8% and 57.2% respectively. (Table 5.3)

5.8 Notwithstanding the overall sex differential in educational attainment, it is observed that younger females are as well-educated as their male counterparts in 2001. Of females aged 15-24 and aged 25-34, 97.7% and 93.6% respectively had attended secondary and higher education; the corresponding proportions for males were 98.4% and 95.5%. (Table 5.4)

School Attendance

5.9 The school attendance rate (i.e. the number of full-time students per 100 population in a particular age group) is a useful indicator of the prevalence of educational opportunities for the younger population who are at schooling ages. For children aged 3-5, the school attendance rate was stable at around 95% over the past ten years. This indicates pre-school education was common. Most parents sent their children to kindergartens to prepare them for entering primary education. (Table 5.5)

5.10 由於本港一九七一年起實施六年強迫小學教育，及至一九七八年起實施九年強迫教育（當中包括三年初中教育），令六至十一歲及十二至十六歲這兩個年齡組別的兒童就學比率在過去十年近乎 100%，實不足奇。（表 5.5）

5.11 至於十七至十八歲及十九至二十四歲的年齡組別，就學比率與強迫教育不再有關係，反為繼續就學與就業間有此消彼長的相互關係。但在過去十年，十七至十八歲年齡組別的就學比率，由一九九一年的 58.3% 大幅增至二零零一年的 71%；至於十九至二十四歲的年齡組別，則由 15.1% 增至 26.4%。這顯示有更多專上學院的學額，讓年輕人繼續留校進修。（表 5.5）

5.12 就學比率亦可展現一些兩性有別的地方。在過去十年，十二至十八歲女性的就學比率，一般較同年齡組別的男性為高。另一方面，十九至二十四歲年齡組別（期間正接受專上教育）的模式則剛巧相反，即男性就學比率較女性稍高。但應考慮到十九至二十四歲的青年女性中有相當部分是在港工作的外籍家庭傭工，致令這年齡組別的女性就學比率偏低。在扣除外籍家庭傭工後，十九至二十四歲青年女性的就學比率增至 29.4%，略高於同年齡組別的男性，與包括外籍家庭傭工計算所得的結果頗為不同。（表 5.5）

5.10 Since the implementation of six years of compulsory primary education commenced in 1971 and an addition of three more years of compulsory lower secondary education in 1978, it is natural to see that school attendance rates for children aged 6-11 and 12-16 came very close to 100% in the past ten years. (Table 5.5)

5.11 For the age groups 17-18 and 19-24, school attendance is no longer related to compulsory education, the attendance rates therefore reflect the interplay between the forces of further education and employment. Nevertheless, over the past ten years, the school attendance rate for the age group 17-18 increased significantly from 58.3% in 1991 to 71% in 2001, and that for the age group 19-24, from 15.1% to 26.4%. These suggest that more young people stayed at school to continue their higher education as a result of the greater educational opportunities available in tertiary institutions. (Table 5.5)

5.12 The school attendance rates exhibited sex differentials. The rates for females aged 12-18 were in general higher than those for the male counterparts over the last ten years. On the other hand, for the age group of 19-24, which corresponds to the period of tertiary education, the pattern was reversed, i.e. the school attendance rate was slightly higher in the case of males than females. However, it should be noted that there was a large number of female foreign domestic helpers in the ages of 19-24 working in Hong Kong. Their presence would lower the school attendance rate of female in this age group. After excluding the foreign domestic helpers, the school attendance rate for female youths aged 19-24 became 29.4%, slightly higher than that of their male counterpart. The observation was rather different from that with foreign domestic helpers included. (Table 5.5)

5.13 就提供教育方面而言，在過去十年，除了在學額方面有所增加外，在素質方面亦有改善。有關改善情況可從幼稚園、小學及中學／預科各級學校程度中學生與教師比率的降低，以及平均每班學生人數下降表現出來。小學的學生與教師比率由一九九一年的每名教師對 27 名學生下降至二零零一年的 20.9 名，而同期間平均每班學生人數亦由 34.7 人下降至 32.8 人。（表 5.6）

專上教育

曾受專上教育人口的概況

5.14 隨着專上教育入學的機會在過去十年大增，曾受專上教育的人士在數目及比例上均大幅增加。在一九九一年，約 49 萬名（11.2%）年齡十五歲及以上人士曾就讀專上課程。但該數字在二零零一年已達 92 萬（16.4%），約為一九九一年的兩倍。在較年輕的人口中這發展尤為顯著。在二十至二十四歲年齡組別的人口中，曾受專上教育的比例由一九九一年的 20.9% 增至二零零一年的 33.1%。在二十五至三十四歲年齡組別中，該比例於同期間亦顯著增加，由 15.5% 上升至 29.5%。（表 5.7）

5.15 曾受專上教育人士的年齡中位數由一九九一年的 31 歲上升至二零零一年的 33 歲。這主要是由於二十五至四十四歲修讀部分時間制及遙距專上課程的人數有顯著增加，增幅高達 335%。而年齡四十五歲及以上的部分時間制及遙距課程的專上學生人數在二零零一年亦有 8 300 人。這反映更多在職人士不論年齡持續進修。在專上學院修讀全日制課程的學生，其年齡中位數在同期則維持於 21 歲，主要是由於該等院校以接收相約年齡的年輕人入學為主。（表 5.7）

5.13 Besides the above quantitative expansion, there was also qualitative improvement in the provision of education in the past ten years. The improvement is reflected in the reductions in the pupil-teacher ratio and the average class size for education at kindergarten, primary and secondary/matriculation levels in the past ten years. The pupil-teacher ratio of primary schools dropped from 27 pupils per teacher in 1991 to 20.9 in 2001 and the average class size was reduced from 34.7 to 32.8 in the same period. (Table 5.6)

Tertiary Education

Profile of Tertiary Educated Population

5.14 Owing to the increased tertiary educational opportunities in the past ten years, persons with tertiary education had increased substantially both in number and in their share of the population. In 1991, about 0.49 million persons (or 11.2% of the total) aged 15 and over had tertiary education, whereas by 2001 the number was almost doubled and reached 0.92 million (or 16.4% of the total). This development was particularly prominent for the younger population. For those persons in the age group 20-24, the proportion rose from 20.9% in 1991 to 33.1% in 2001. The increase for the age group 25-34 from 15.5% to 29.5% in the same period was also remarkable. (Table 5.7)

5.15 The median age of those persons with tertiary education increased from 31 in 1991 to 33 in 2001. This was mainly due to a significant increase (by 335%) in the number of persons aged 25-44 attending tertiary education through part-time and distance learning courses. It was also noted that there were 8 300 part-time and distance learning tertiary students aged 45 and over. This reflects that more working persons were pursuing higher education, regardless of age. The median age of those studying full-time in tertiary institutions remained at 21 throughout the period, owing to the fact that these institutions mainly drew in youngsters of the same age band to study. (Table 5.7)

5.16 在一九九一年，曾受專上教育的女性比例為 9.4%，低於男性的 13%。同時間，正在就讀專上課程（包括全日制、部分時間制及遙距課程）的學生中，44.9% 為女性。但是曾受專上教育的女性在過去十年的增長較快，至二零零一年，曾受專上教育的女性有 15.1%，男性則有 17.8%。而正在就讀專上學院的學生中更有超過一半（51.6%）為女性。（表 5.7）

攻讀形式

5.17 接受專上教育的途徑亦不斷在改變。修讀全日制專上課程的人口由一九九一年的 66 777 人增加至二零零一年的 115 115 人，增幅為 72.4%。增加的全日制學位，大都供二十至二十四歲的青年就讀。所以在這個年齡組別曾就讀專上課程的人口中，修讀全日制課程的人口比例由一九九一年的 44.7% 增至二零零一年的 52.3%。另一方面，由於接受教育的機會不斷增加，在職的工作人口及不具備基本資格的成年人人都可以從部分時間制及遙距課程取得專上教育及繼續進修。二零零一年修讀兼讀及遙距專上課程的學生有 120 630 人，而一九九一年的只為 36 353 人，增幅超過 230%。（表 5.7）

專上教育類別

5.18 在過去十年，曾受專上教育的人士所修讀的課程種類模式亦有轉變。曾就讀或正就讀非學位課程的具有專上教育程度的人口比例由一九九一年的 47.9% 大幅下調至二零零一年的 22.9%。另一方面，曾就讀或正就讀學位課程的比例則由一九九一年 52.1% 上升至二零零一年 77.1%。而曾就讀學位深造課程的比例，其升幅更為顯著，在同期間由 3.8% 上升至 13.4%。（表 5.8）

5.16 In 1991, the proportion of women (9.4%) with tertiary education was lower than that of men (13%). At that time, 44.9% of all students (including full-time, part-time and distance learning courses) attending tertiary education were women. However, the growth over the ten year period was slightly faster for women; and by 2001, 15.1% of women were with tertiary education, compared with 17.8% of men. Women also made up more than half (51.6%) of the students studying in tertiary institutions in 2001. (Table 5.7)

Mode of Study

5.17 The way of acquiring tertiary education was changing. The number of persons in full-time tertiary education increased by 72.4% from 66 777 in 1991 to 115 115 in 2001. The majority of the increased full-time places were taken up by young persons aged 20-24. As a result, among this age group of persons with tertiary education, the proportion of those studying full-time increased from 44.7% in 1991 to 52.3% in 2001. On the other hand, as a result of the increasing opportunities available to the population to acquire tertiary education through part-time studies and distance learning where working persons with job ties and mature persons without the basic qualification could do so, the number of part-time and distance learning students in tertiary education grew by over 230% from 36 353 in 1991 to 120 630 in 2001. (Table 5.7)

Type of Tertiary Education

5.18 There were shifts over the past ten years in the types of tertiary education for persons with tertiary education. On the one hand, the proportion of the population with tertiary education who had studied or were studying non-degree courses dropped from 47.9% in 1991 to 22.9% in 2001. On the other hand, the proportion of the population with tertiary education who had studied or were studying degree courses increased significantly from 52.1% in 1991 to 77.1% in 2001. In particular, there was a marked growth in the proportion of persons having attended

5.19 女性所修讀專上教育課程的種類跟男性並不相同。曾受專上教育的女性中，只有 10.5% 已完成或現正修讀「學位深造課程」，較男性的 16% 為低。但已完成或現正修讀「學士學位課程」的比例則達 65.3%，較男性的 62.4% 為高。（表 5.8）

修讀科目

5.20 「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 22.9% 修讀此科目，在二零零一年則增至 28.7%。「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% 升至 8.3%。（表 5.9）

5.21 個別課程的兩性比例在過去十年維持平穩。男性攻讀「機械、電機、電子及輪機工程」、「建築及營造工程」、「純科學」及「電腦課程」等科目的比例較女性高。但在「教育」、「醫療衛生課程」及「文學及社會科學」等科目卻出現相反情況。（表 5.9）

postgraduate courses over the same period from 3.8% to 13.4%. (Table 5.8)

5.19 The type of tertiary education for females was different from that for males. Among females with tertiary education, 10.5% of them had studied or were studying "Postgraduate courses" in 2001. This proportion was lower than that of 16% for males. However, the proportion among females who had studied or were studying "First degree courses" was 65.3%, higher than that of 62.4% for males. (Table 5.8)

Field of Education

5.20 The most popular field of education amongst persons with tertiary education was "Business and commercial studies". The proportion of the population with tertiary education in this field increased from 22.9% in 1991 to 28.7% 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% to 8.3%. (Table 5.9)

5.21 The sex differential in the field of education remained steady over the past ten years. The proportions of males in the fields "Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering", "Architecture and construction engineering", "Pure science" and "Computer studies" were much higher than the corresponding proportions for females. The opposite was true in the fields "Education", "Medical and health related studies", and "Arts and social science". (Table 5.9)

上課地點

5.22 在二零零一年，全日制學生的居住地區及上課地點均在同一區議會分區的比例為 71.1%。一般來說，就讀幼稚園及小學的學生在居住地區內上課的比例相當高，分別有 81.4% 及 81.2%。而初中及高中學生的居住地區及上課地點均在同一區議會分區的比例仍分別有 72.9% 及 64.7%。但是，就讀於專上學院全日制的學生的相應比例則只有 21%。（表 5.10）

5.23 進一步按區議會分區分析上課地點，在九龍城區上課的全日制學生人數（122 685）及比例（9%），均為最高，其次是沙田區的 122 374 人及 9%，以及屯門區的 105 842 人及 7.8%。（表 5.11 及圖 5.1）

前赴上課地點的交通方式

5.24 約 38% 就讀於香港全日制學校或教育機構的學生步行上學。另外有 25.6% 及 17.9% 學生以巴士及校車 / 褸姆車作為上學的主要或其他交通方式。居於新界其他地區的學生中，採用多於一種交通工具上課的佔較高比例（21.6%）。平均而言，每名學生採用略多於一種交通方式（1.14）上學。（表 5.12 及表 5.13）

Place of Study

5.22 The proportion of full-time students who had their place of study and place of residence in the same District Council district was 71.1% in 2001. In general, students who were receiving kindergarten (81.4%) or primary education (81.2%) had a very high proportion of studying in their own district of residence. There were still 72.9% of the lower secondary students and 64.7% of the upper secondary students with their schools in the same District Council district as their residence. However, the corresponding proportion for those studying full-time in tertiary institutions was only 21%. (Table 5.10)

5.23 Further analyzing the place of study in terms of the District Council districts, the largest number (122 685) and share (9%) of the full-time students had their schools in Kowloon City, followed by 122 374 and 9% in Sha Tin and 105 842 and 7.8% in Tuen Mun (7.8%). (Table 5.11 and Chart 5.1)

Mode of Transport to Place of Study

5.24 About 38% of the students studying full-time in schools or educational institutions in Hong Kong walked to school. Another 25.6% and 17.9% of the students travelled by bus and school bus/school van to school as their main or other mode of transport. It is noted that a higher proportion (21.6%) of the students living in other areas in the New Territories used more than one mode of transport to go to school. On average, a student travelled to school using slightly more than one mode of transport (1.14) in 2001. (Table 5.12 and Table 5.13)

5.25 不同教育程度的學生採用不同的交通方式上學。在二零零一年，有 57.2% 的幼稚園學生及 48.3% 的小學學生是步行上學的，這可能是由於居所與學校十分接近之故。在中學及預科生方面，大部分（35.7%）乘搭巴士上學。另外，亦有 24.6% 及 10.5% 中學生步行或乘搭地下鐵路上學。（表 5.14）

5.25 The mode of transport used by students varied for different level of education. In 2001, 57.2% of the kindergarten students and 48.3% of the primary students walked to school probably because of the close proximity of the schools to their homes. For secondary and matriculation students, most (35.7%) of them took bus to schools. There were also 24.6% and 10.5% of the secondary students going to school on foot and by Mass Transit Railway. (Table 5.14)

表 5.1 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 5.1 Population Aged 15 and Over by Age Group and Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended), 1991, 1996 and 2001

年份及年齡組別 Year and Age Group	教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended)									
	未受教育 / 幼稚園 No Schooling / Kindergarten		小學 Primary		中學 / 預科 ⁽¹⁾ Secondary / Matriculation ⁽¹⁾		專上教育 Tertiary		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
1991										
15 – 24	4 096	0.5	29 131	3.5	691 336	82.3	115 278	13.7	839 841	100.0
25 – 34	22 299	1.9	214 261	18.2	759 044	64.4	182 684	15.5	1 178 288	100.0
35 – 44	39 945	4.5	304 084	34.1	452 613	50.8	94 390	10.6	891 032	100.0
45 – 54	68 082	14.0	189 351	38.8	173 131	35.5	57 094	11.7	487 658	100.0
55+	422 875	43.4	363 772	37.4	145 454	14.9	41 445	4.3	973 546	100.0
總計 Total	557 297	12.8	1 100 599	25.2	2 221 578	50.8	490 891	11.2	4 370 365	100.0
1996										
15 – 24	2 693	0.3	18 652	2.1	686 997	79.0	161 169	18.5	869 511	100.0
25 – 34	11 224	0.9	95 381	8.0	788 798	66.4	293 021	24.7	1 188 424	100.0
35 – 44	31 139	2.6	309 837	26.3	668 533	56.7	169 013	14.3	1 178 522	100.0
45 – 54	45 402	6.6	247 866	36.3	314 569	46.0	75 732	11.1	683 569	100.0
55+	390 394	34.1	475 146	41.4	211 367	18.4	69 585	6.1	1 146 492	100.0
總計 Total	480 852	9.5	1 146 882	22.6	2 670 264	52.7	768 520	15.2	5 066 518	100.0
2001										
15 – 24	1 923	0.2	15 965	1.7	725 314	78.8	177 243	19.3	920 445	100.0
25 – 34	7 512	0.7	54 036	4.9	719 971	64.9	327 010	29.5	1 108 529	100.0
35 – 44	25 578	1.9	242 746	17.8	855 175	62.9	236 988	17.4	1 360 487	100.0
45 – 54	45 001	4.7	341 902	35.6	477 289	49.7	96 225	10.0	960 417	100.0
55+	389 925	31.2	493 624	39.5	284 511	22.8	81 034	6.5	1 249 094	100.0
總計 Total	469 939	8.4	1 148 273	20.5	3 062 260	54.7	918 500	16.4	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.

表 5.2 二零零一年按性別、年齡組別及教育程度（最高完成程度）劃分的十五歲及以上人口
Table 5.2 Population Aged 15 and Over by Sex, Age Group and Educational Attainment (Highest Level Completed), 2001

性別及年齡組別 Sex and Age Group	教育程度（最高完成程度） Educational Attainment (Highest Level Completed)									
	未受教育 / 幼稚園 No Schooling/ Kindergarten		小學 ⁽¹⁾ Primary ⁽¹⁾		初中 ⁽²⁾ Lower Secondary ⁽²⁾		專上教育 Tertiary		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男性 Male										
15 – 24	4 480	1.0	50 055	11.0	371 211	81.3	30 893	6.8	456 639	100.0
25 – 34	10 975	2.2	49 382	9.9	299 453	60.0	139 682	28.0	499 492	100.0
35 – 44	43 032	6.6	142 091	21.8	341 009	52.4	124 323	19.1	650 455	100.0
45 – 54	73 672	15.0	145 721	29.7	212 766	43.4	57 732	11.8	489 891	100.0
55+	257 919	42.0	157 570	25.6	147 438	24.0	51 583	8.4	614 510	100.0
小計 Sub-total	390 078	14.4	544 819	20.1	1 371 877	50.6	404 213	14.9	2 710 987	100.0
女性 Female										
15 – 24	4 902	1.1	38 354	8.3	382 350	82.4	38 200	8.2	463 806	100.0
25 – 34	18 300	3.0	46 425	7.6	387 850	63.7	156 462	25.7	609 037	100.0
35 – 44	71 136	10.0	153 756	21.7	390 234	55.0	94 906	13.4	710 032	100.0
45 – 54	115 646	24.6	146 971	31.2	174 390	37.1	33 519	7.1	470 526	100.0
55+	424 767	66.9	105 061	16.6	80 029	12.6	24 727	3.9	634 584	100.0
小計 Sub-total	634 751	22.0	490 567	17.0	1 414 853	49.0	347 814	12.0	2 887 985	100.0
合計 Both sexes										
15 – 24	9 382	1.0	88 409	9.6	753 561	81.9	69 093	7.5	920 445	100.0
25 – 34	29 275	2.6	95 807	8.6	687 303	62.0	296 144	26.7	1 108 529	100.0
35 – 44	114 168	8.4	295 847	21.7	731 243	53.7	219 229	16.1	1 360 487	100.0
45 – 54	189 318	19.7	292 692	30.5	387 156	40.3	91 251	9.5	960 417	100.0
55+	682 686	54.7	262 631	21.0	227 467	18.2	76 310	6.1	1 249 094	100.0
總計 Total	1 024 829	18.3	1 035 386	18.5	2 786 730	49.8	752 027	13.4	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 (i) 並未完成或 (ii) 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預科課程，但 (i) 並未完成或 (ii) 沒有接受專上教育的人士，亦包括已完成「工藝程度」或「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 (i) have not completed or (ii) have not attended Secondary 3 education.

(2) The figures include all persons who have completed Secondary 3 to matriculation education but (i) have not completed or (ii) have not attended Tertiary education. Persons who had completed the "Craft level" or the "Diploma/certificate courses in Institute of Vocational Education / former polytechnics" are also included.

表 5.3 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）及性別劃分的十五歲及以上人口
Table 5.3 Population Aged 15 and Over by Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended) and Sex, 1991, 1996 and 2001

年份 Year	教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended)	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both Sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
1991	未受教育 / 幼稚園 No schooling/Kindergarten	157 473	7.1	399 824	18.5	557 297	12.8
	小學 Primary	576 381	26.1	524 218	24.3	1 100 599	25.2
	初中 Lower secondary	506 431	22.9	331 299	15.4	837 730	19.1
	高中 Upper secondary	576 058	26.0	593 213	27.5	1 169 271	26.7
	預科 ⁽¹⁾ Matriculation ⁽¹⁾	109 345	4.9	105 232	4.9	214 577	4.9
	專上教育：非學位課程 Tertiary：Non-degree course	126 489	5.7	108 423	5.0	234 912	5.4
	學位課程 Degree course	160 770	7.3	95 209	4.4	255 979	5.9
	總計 Total	2 212 947	100.0	2 157 418	100.0	4 370 365	100.0
1996	未受教育 / 幼稚園 No schooling/Kindergarten	128 395	5.1	352 457	13.8	480 852	9.5
	小學 Primary	569 431	22.7	577 451	22.6	1 146 882	22.6
	初中 Lower secondary	569 097	22.7	389 148	15.2	958 245	18.9
	高中 Upper secondary	667 664	26.6	735 547	28.8	1 403 211	27.7
	預科 ⁽¹⁾ Matriculation ⁽¹⁾	148 683	5.9	160 125	6.3	308 808	6.1
	專上教育：非學位課程 Tertiary：Non-degree course	128 246	5.1	114 758	4.5	243 004	4.8
	學位課程 Degree course	300 338	12.0	225 178	8.8	525 516	10.4
	總計 Total	2 511 854	100.0	2 554 664	100.0	5 066 518	100.0
2001	未受教育 / 幼稚園 No schooling/Kindergarten	124 670	4.6	345 269	12.0	469 939	8.4
	小學 Primary	552 983	20.4	595 290	20.6	1 148 273	20.5
	初中 Lower secondary	608 889	22.5	451 600	15.6	1 060 489	18.9
	高中 Upper secondary	702 076	25.9	771 605	26.7	1 473 681	26.3
	預科 ⁽¹⁾ Matriculation ⁽¹⁾	240 510	8.9	287 580	10.0	528 090	9.4
	專上教育：非學位課程 Tertiary：Non-degree course	104 156	3.8	105 722	3.7	209 878	3.7
	學位課程 Degree course	377 703	13.9	330 919	11.5	708 622	12.7
	總計 Total	2 710 987	100.0	2 887 985	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.

表 5.4 二零零一年按性別、年齡組別及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的十五歲及以上人口
Table 5.4 Population Aged 15 and Over by Sex, Age Group and Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended), 2001

性別及年齡組別 Sex and Age Group	教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended)									
	未受教育 / 幼稚園 No Schooling/ Kindergarten		小學 Primary		中學 / 預科 Secondary/ Matriculation		專上教育 Tertiary		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男性 Male										
15 – 24	703	0.2	6 523	1.4	367 149	80.4	82 264	18.0	456 639	100.0
25 – 34	2 486	0.5	19 931	4.0	324 575	65.0	152 500	30.5	499 492	100.0
35 – 44	7 435	1.1	101 557	15.6	409 634	63.0	131 829	20.3	650 455	100.0
45 – 54	13 308	2.7	151 412	30.9	264 924	54.1	60 247	12.3	489 891	100.0
55+	100 738	16.4	273 560	44.5	185 193	30.1	55 019	9.0	614 510	100.0
小計 Sub-total	124 670	4.6	552 983	20.4	1 551 475	57.2	481 859	17.8	2 710 987	100.0
女性 Female										
15 – 24	1 220	0.3	9 442	2.0	358 165	77.2	94 979	20.5	463 806	100.0
25 – 34	5 026	0.8	34 105	5.6	395 396	64.9	174 510	28.7	609 037	100.0
35 – 44	18 143	2.6	141 189	19.9	445 541	62.7	105 159	14.8	710 032	100.0
45 – 54	31 693	6.7	190 490	40.5	212 365	45.1	35 978	7.6	470 526	100.0
55+	289 187	45.6	220 064	34.7	99 318	15.7	26 015	4.1	634 584	100.0
小計 Sub-total	345 269	12.0	595 290	20.6	1 510 785	52.3	436 641	15.1	2 887 985	100.0
合計 Both sexes										
15 – 24	1 923	0.2	15 965	1.7	725 314	78.8	177 243	19.3	920 445	100.0
25 – 34	7 512	0.7	54 036	4.9	719 971	64.9	327 010	29.5	1 108 529	100.0
35 – 44	25 578	1.9	242 746	17.8	855 175	62.9	236 988	17.4	1 360 487	100.0
45 – 54	45 001	4.7	341 902	35.6	477 289	49.7	96 225	10.0	960 417	100.0
55+	389 925	31.2	493 624	39.5	284 511	22.8	81 034	6.5	1 249 094	100.0
總計 Total	469 939	8.4	1 148 273	20.5	3 062 260	54.7	918 500	16.4	5 598 972	100.0

表 5.5 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按年齡組別及性別劃分的就學比率

Table 5.5 School Attendance Rates by Age Group and Sex, 1991, 1996 and 2001

年齡組別 Age Group	1991			1996			2001		
	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes
3 – 5	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.7	94.7
6 – 11	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9
12 – 16	91.8	95.6	93.6	95.2	96.8	96.0	96.9	98.0	97.5
17 – 18	54.3	62.7	58.3	59.5	68.7	63.9	68.0	74.1	71.0
19 – 24	16.2 (16.2)	13.9 (14.3)	15.1 (15.3)	21.5 (21.6)	20.5 (21.7)	21.0 (21.6)	26.8 (26.8)	26.1 (29.4)	26.4 (28.0)
25+	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3

註釋：(1) 括號內數字是把有關年齡及性別組別人口中的外籍家庭傭工扣除後，編製的就學比率。

Note: (1) Figures in bracket are school attendance rates compiled with foreign domestic helpers excluded from the population in the respective age-sex group.

表 5.6 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按學校程度劃分的學生與教師比率及平均每班學生人數

Table 5.6 Pupil-teacher Ratios and Average Class Size by Level of Educational Institution, 1991, 1996 and 2001

學校程度 Level of Educational Institution	學生與教師比率 Pupil-teacher Ratio			平均每班學生人數 Average Class Size		
	1991	1996	2001	1991	1996	2001
幼稚園 Kindergarten	16.7	14.3	11.6	26.5	24.4	20.2
小學 Primary	27.0	23.7	20.9	34.7	33.6	32.8
中學 / 預科 Secondary/Matriculation	21.8	20.5	18.2	36.8	37.5	36.4

資料來源：教育署

Source：Education Department

表 5.7 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按性別、年齡組別及是否在學劃分的十五歲及以上曾受專上教育⁽¹⁾ 的人口
Table 5.7 Population Aged 15 and Over with Tertiary Education⁽¹⁾ by Sex, Age Group and Whether Studying, 1991, 1996 and 2001

年份、性別及 年齡組別 Year, Sex and Age Group	是否在學 Whether Studying							總計 Total		曾受專上教育 的人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of Population with Tertiary Education in Age Group (%)
	正在就讀 Studying		部分時間制 及遙距課程 Part-time and Distance Learning Course		已完成課程 / 退學 Had Completed Study/Withdrew					
	全日制 Full-time	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 ⁽²⁾										
男性 Male										
15 - 19	9 443	79.8	1 368	11.6	1 027	8.7	11 838	100.0	5.5	
20 - 24	22 670	50.0	6 012	13.2	16 697	36.8	45 379	100.0	21.0	
25 - 34	3 721	3.6	10 790	10.4	88 769	85.9	103 280	100.0	17.6	
35 - 44	200	0.3	2 601	4.4	56 399	95.3	59 200	100.0	12.8	
45 - 54	-	-	29	0.1	37 155	99.9	37 184	100.0	14.0	
55+	-	-	-	-	30 378	100.0	30 378	100.0	6.5	
小計 Sub-total	36 034	12.5	20 800	7.2	230 425	80.2	287 259	100.0	13.0	
女性 Female										
15 - 19	10 499	77.1	1 877	13.8	1 238	9.1	13 614	100.0	6.9	
20 - 24	17 537	39.5	5 721	12.9	21 189	47.7	44 447	100.0	20.8	
25 - 34	2 553	3.2	6 912	8.7	69 939	88.1	79 404	100.0	13.4	
35 - 44	154	0.4	1 030	2.9	34 006	96.6	35 190	100.0	8.2	
45 - 54	-	-	13	0.1	19 897	99.0	19 910	100.0	9.0	
55+	-	-	-	-	11 067	100.0	11 067	100.0	2.2	
小計 Sub-total	30 743	15.1	15 553	7.6	157 336	77.3	203 632	100.0	9.4	
合計 Both sexes										
15 - 19	19 942	78.4	3 245	12.7	2 265	8.9	25 452	100.0	6.2	
20 - 24	40 207	44.7	11 733	13.1	37 886	42.2	89 826	100.0	20.9	
25 - 34	6 274	3.4	17 702	9.7	158 708	86.9	182 684	100.0	15.5	
35 - 44	354	0.4	3 631	3.8	90 405	95.8	94 390	100.0	10.6	
45 - 54	-	-	42	0.1	57 052	99.9	57 094	100.0	11.7	
55+	-	-	-	-	41 445	100.0	41 445	100.0	4.3	
總計 Total	66 777	13.6	36 353	7.4	387 761	79.0	490 891	100.0	11.2	
年齡中位數 Median Age										
男性 Male	21		27		36		33			
女性 Female	20		25		32		29			
合計 Both sexes	21		26		34		31			

表 5.7 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按性別、年齡組別及是否在學劃分的十五歲及以上曾受專上教育⁽¹⁾的人口 (續)
Table 5.7 Population Aged 15 and Over with Tertiary Education⁽¹⁾ by Sex, Age Group and Whether Studying, 1991, 1996 and 2001 (Cont'd)

年份、性別及 年齡組別 Year, Sex and Age Group	是否在學 Whether Studying						總計 Total		曾受專上教育 的人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of Population with Tertiary Education in Age Group (%)
	正在就讀 Studying		部分時間制 及遙距課程 Part-time and Distance Learning Course		已完成課程 / 退學 Had Completed Study/Withdrew				
	全日制 Full-time	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number		百分比 %
1996									
男性 Male									
15 - 19	10 407	80.7	1 804	14.0	688	5.3	12 899	100.0	6.0
20 - 24	34 588	52.0	9 082	13.7	22 838	34.3	66 508	100.0	29.5
25 - 34	5 299	3.5	22 990	15.4	121 010	81.1	149 299	100.0	26.8
35 - 44	703	0.7	10 085	9.9	91 091	89.4	101 879	100.0	17.2
45 - 54	-	-	736	1.5	48 173	98.5	48 909	100.0	13.4
55+	-	-	42	0.1	49 048	99.9	49 090	100.0	8.8
小計 Sub-total	50 997	11.9	44 739	10.4	332 848	77.7	428 584	100.0	17.1
女性 Female									
15 - 19	8 424	78.6	1 593	14.9	701	6.5	10 718	100.0	5.3
20 - 24	31 706	44.6	9 893	13.9	29 445	41.4	71 044	100.0	31.3
25 - 34	4 720	3.3	20 436	14.2	118 566	82.5	143 722	100.0	22.8
35 - 44	619	0.9	7 290	10.9	59 225	88.2	67 134	100.0	11.4
45 - 54	-	-	498	1.9	26 325	98.1	26 823	100.0	8.5
55+	-	-	14	0.1	20 481	99.9	20 495	100.0	3.5
小計 Sub-total	45 469	13.4	39 724	11.7	254 743	74.9	339 936	100.0	13.3
合計 Both sexes									
15 - 19	18 831	79.7	3 397	14.4	1 389	5.9	23 617	100.0	5.7
20 - 24	66 294	48.2	18 975	13.8	52 283	38.0	137 552	100.0	30.4
25 - 34	10 019	3.4	43 426	14.8	239 576	81.8	293 021	100.0	24.7
35 - 44	1 322	0.8	17 375	10.3	150 316	88.9	169 013	100.0	14.3
45 - 54	-	-	1 234	1.6	74 498	98.4	75 732	100.0	11.1
55+	-	-	56	0.1	69 529	99.9	69 585	100.0	6.1
總計 Total	96 466	12.6	84 463	11.0	587 591	76.5	768 520	100.0	15.2
年齡中位數 Median Age									
男性 Male	21		29		36		33		
女性 Female	21		28		32		30		
合計 Both sexes	21		29		35		32		

表 5.7 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按性別、年齡組別及是否在學劃分的十五歲及以上曾受專上教育⁽¹⁾的人口 (續)
Table 5.7 Population Aged 15 and Over with Tertiary Education⁽¹⁾ by Sex, Age Group and Whether Studying, 1991, 1996 and 2001 (Cont'd)

年份、性別及 年齡組別 Year, Sex and Age Group	是否在學 Whether Studying							總計 Total		曾受專上教育 的人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of Population with Tertiary Education in Age Group (%)
	正在就讀 Studying				已完成課程 / 退學 Had Completed Study/Withdrew					
	全日制 Full-time		部分時間制 及遙距課程 Part-time and Distance Learning Course		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number		百分比 %
2001										
男性 Male										
15 - 19	9 023	88.3	941	9.2	251	2.5	10 215	100.0	4.4	
20 - 24	39 480	54.8	8 243	11.4	24 326	33.8	72 049	100.0	32.0	
25 - 34	6 319	4.1	25 985	17.0	120 196	78.8	152 500	100.0	30.5	
35 - 44	1 345	1.0	18 498	14.0	111 986	84.9	131 829	100.0	20.3	
45 - 54	-	-	3 959	6.6	56 288	93.4	60 247	100.0	12.3	
55+	-	-	310	0.6	54 709	99.4	55 019	100.0	9.0	
小計 Sub-total	56 167	11.7	57 936	12.0	367 756	76.3	481 859	100.0	17.8	
女性 Female										
15 - 19	10 359	88.9	894	7.7	397	3.4	11 650	100.0	5.3	
20 - 24	41 740	50.1	9 424	11.3	32 165	38.6	83 329	100.0	34.0	
25 - 34	5 184	3.0	31 634	18.1	137 692	78.9	174 510	100.0	28.7	
35 - 44	1 665	1.6	16 711	15.9	86 783	82.5	105 159	100.0	14.8	
45 - 54	-	-	3 775	10.5	32 203	89.5	35 978	100.0	7.6	
55+	-	-	256	1.0	25 759	99.0	26 015	100.0	4.1	
小計 Sub-total	58 948	13.5	62 694	14.4	314 999	72.1	436 641	100.0	15.1	
合計 Both sexes										
15 - 19	19 382	88.6	1 835	8.4	648	3.0	21 865	100.0	4.9	
20 - 24	81 220	52.3	17 667	11.4	56 491	36.4	155 378	100.0	33.1	
25 - 34	11 503	3.5	57 619	17.6	257 888	78.9	327 010	100.0	29.5	
35 - 44	3 010	1.3	35 209	14.9	198 769	83.9	236 988	100.0	17.4	
45 - 54	-	-	7 734	8.0	88 491	92.0	96 225	100.0	10.0	
55+	-	-	566	0.7	80 468	99.3	81 034	100.0	6.5	
總計 Total	115 115	12.5	120 630	13.1	682 755	74.3	918 500	100.0	16.4	
年齡中位數 Median Age										
男性 Male	21		32		38		35			
女性 Female	21		31		33		31			
合計 Both sexes	21		31		36		33			

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) 一九九一年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 educational attainment (highest level attended) as "Tertiary Education" ..

(2) The 1991 figures include persons with educational attainment (highest level attended) of "Diploma/certificate courses in technical institutes / polytechnics".

表 5.8 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按專上教育類別及性別劃分的曾受專上教育的人口
Table 5.8 Population with Tertiary Education by Type of Tertiary Education and Sex, 1991, 1996 and 2001

年份 Year	專上教育類別 Type of Tertiary Education	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both Sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
1991 ⁽¹⁾							
	非學位課程 Non-degree courses						
	高級文憑 / 文憑 / 證書課程 Higher diploma/diploma/certificate courses	75 630	26.3	48 967	24.0	124 597	25.4
	院士銜或同等課程 Associateship or equivalent courses	7 750	2.7	3 079	1.5	10 829	2.2
	其他課程 Other courses	43 109	15.0	56 377	27.7	99 486	20.3
	學位課程 Degree courses						
	學士學位課程 First degree courses	147 584	51.4	89 913	44.2	237 497	48.4
	深造課程 Postgraduate courses	13 186	4.6	5 296	2.6	18 482	3.8
	總計 Total	287 259	100.0	203 632	100.0	490 891	100.0
1996							
	非學位課程 Non-degree courses						
	高級文憑 / 文憑 / 證書課程 Higher diploma/diploma/certificate courses	66 635	15.5	33 388	9.8	100 023	13.0
	院士銜或同等課程 Associateship or equivalent courses	6 295	1.5	3 116	0.9	9 411	1.2
	其他課程 Other courses	55 316	12.9	78 254	23.0	133 570	17.4
	學位課程 Degree courses						
	學士學位課程 First degree courses	252 025	58.8	203 216	59.8	455 241	59.2
	深造課程 Postgraduate courses	48 313	11.3	21 962	6.5	70 275	9.1
	總計 Total	428 584	100.0	339 936	100.0	768 520	100.0
2001							
	非學位課程 Non-degree courses						
	高級文憑 / 文憑 / 證書課程 Higher diploma/diploma/certificate courses	63 380	13.2	49 981	11.4	113 361	12.3
	院士銜或同等課程 Associateship or equivalent courses	8 405	1.7	6 168	1.4	14 573	1.6
	其他課程 Other courses	32 371	6.7	49 573	11.4	81 944	8.9
	學位課程 Degree courses						
	學士學位課程 First degree courses	300 687	62.4	285 033	65.3	585 720	63.8
	深造課程 Postgraduate courses	77 016	16.0	45 886	10.5	122 902	13.4
	總計 Total	481 859	100.0	436 641	100.0	918 500	100.0

註釋：(1) 一九九一年的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。

Note: (1) The 1991 figures include persons with educational attainment (highest level attended) of "Diploma/certificate courses in technical institutes/polytechnics".

表 5.9 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按修讀科目及性別劃分的曾受專上教育的人口⁽¹⁾
Table 5.9 Population with Tertiary Education⁽¹⁾ by Field of Education and Sex, 1991, 1996 and 2001

年份 Year	修讀科目 Field of Education	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both Sexes		
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	
1991 ⁽²⁾	商科課程 Business and commercial studies	55 625	19.4	56 460	27.7	112 085	22.9	
	文學及社會科學 Arts and social science	47 658	16.6	45 237	22.2	92 895	18.9	
	機械、電機、電子及輪機工程 Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering	58 352	20.3	8 800	4.3	67 152	13.7	
	電腦課程 Computer studies	14 619	5.1	5 068	2.5	19 687	4.0	
	建築及營造工程 Architecture and construction engineering	30 533	10.6	4 929	2.4	35 462	7.2	
	純科學 Pure science	23 831	8.3	10 138	5.0	33 969	6.9	
	醫療衛生課程 Medical and health related studies	15 789	5.5	22 533	11.1	38 322	7.8	
	教育 Education	10 659	3.7	24 709	12.1	35 368	7.2	
	紡織、設計及其他工業技術 Textile, design and other industrial technology	11 564	4.0	8 242	4.0	19 806	4.0	
	其他科目 Other fields	18 629	6.5	17 516	8.6	36 145	7.4	
	總計 Total	287 259	100.0	203 632	100.0	490 891	100.0	
	1996	商科課程 Business and commercial studies	89 803	21.0	107 739	31.7	197 542	25.7
		文學及社會科學 Arts and social science	63 684	14.9	78 462	23.1	142 146	18.5
機械、電機、電子及輪機工程 Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering		85 296	19.9	5 482	1.6	90 778	11.8	
電腦課程 Computer studies		32 628	7.6	10 851	3.2	43 479	5.7	
建築及營造工程 Architecture and construction engineering		48 043	11.2	7 237	2.1	55 280	7.2	
純科學 Pure science		34 761	8.1	17 334	5.1	52 095	6.8	
醫療衛生課程 Medical and health related studies		19 345	4.5	32 775	9.6	52 120	6.8	
教育 Education		12 405	2.9	34 410	10.1	46 815	6.1	
紡織、設計及其他工業技術 Textile, design and other industrial technology		15 224	3.6	12 342	3.6	27 566	3.6	
其他科目 Other fields		27 395	6.4	33 304	9.8	60 699	7.9	
總計 Total		428 584	100.0	339 936	100.0	768 520	100.0	

表 5.9 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按修讀科目及性別劃分的曾受專上教育的人口⁽¹⁾ (續)
Table 5.9 Population with Tertiary Education⁽¹⁾ by Field of Education and Sex, 1991, 1996 and 2001 (Cont'd)

年份 Year	修讀科目 Field of Education	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both Sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2001	商科課程 Business and commercial studies	116 661	24.2	147 122	33.7	263 783	28.7
	文學及社會科學 Arts and social science	70 032	14.5	102 243	23.4	172 275	18.8
	機械、電機、電子及輪機工程 Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering	73 742	15.3	8 177	1.9	81 919	8.9
	電腦課程 Computer studies	56 314	11.7	20 301	4.6	76 615	8.3
	建築及營造工程 Architecture and construction engineering	54 262	11.3	12 014	2.8	66 276	7.2
	純科學 Pure science	39 835	8.3	24 392	5.6	64 227	7.0
	醫療衛生課程 Medical and health related studies	21 025	4.4	38 067	8.7	59 092	6.4
	教育 Education	11 978	2.5	36 990	8.5	48 968	5.3
	紡織、設計及其他工業技術 Textile, design and other industrial technology	6 936	1.4	5 821	1.3	12 757	1.4
	其他科目 Other fields	31 074	6.4	41 514	9.5	72 588	7.9
	總計 Total	481 859	100.0	436 641	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) 一九九一年的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。

Note: (1) The figures refer to persons with educational attainment (highest level attended) as "Tertiary Education".
 (2) The 1991 figures include persons with educational attainment (highest level attended) of "Diploma/certificate courses in technical institutes / polytechnics".

表 5.10 二零零一年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及是否在居住地區內上課劃分的就讀於香港全日制學校或教育機構的人口

Table 5.10 Persons Studying Full-time in Schools or Educational Institutions in Hong Kong by Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended) and Whether Studying in the Same District Council District, 2001

教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended)	上課地點 Place of Study					總計 Total
	在居住地區上課 Studying in the Same District Council District	非在居住地區上課 Not Studying in the Same District Council District			小計 Sub-total	
		香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新界 New Territories		
	數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)					
幼稚園 Kindergarten	182 791 (81.4)	10 108 (4.5)	25 266 (11.3)	6 397 (2.8)	41 771 (18.6)	224 562 (100.0)
小學 Primary	423 008 (81.2)	25 049 (4.8)	56 442 (10.8)	16 247 (3.1)	97 738 (18.8)	520 746 (100.0)
初中 Lower secondary	186 287 (72.9)	19 429 (7.6)	34 621 (13.5)	15 258 (6.0)	69 308 (27.1)	255 595 (100.0)
高中 Upper secondary	115 732 (64.7)	15 571 (8.7)	32 267 (18.0)	15 263 (8.5)	63 101 (35.3)	178 833 (100.0)
預科 Matriculation	41 101 (43.8)	14 453 (15.4)	25 715 (27.4)	12 642 (13.5)	52 810 (56.2)	93 911 (100.0)
專上教育 Tertiary	18 204 (21.0)	17 112 (19.7)	31 919 (36.8)	19 608 (22.6)	68 639 (79.0)	86 843 (100.0)
總計 Total	967 123 (71.1)	101 722 (7.5)	206 230 (15.2)	85 415 (6.3)	393 367 (28.9)	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.

表 5.11 二零零一年按上課地點及是否在居住的同一區議會分區內上課劃分的就讀於香港全日制學校或教育機構的人口

Table 5.11 Persons Studying Full-time Schools or Educational Institutions in Hong Kong by Place of Study and Whether Living in the Same District Council District, 2001

上課地點 (區議會分區) Place of Study (District Council District)	居住地區 Area of Residence					總計 Total
	居住在同一區議會分區 Living in the Same District Council District	非居住在同一區議會分區 Not Living in the Same District Council District			小計 Sub-total	
		香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新界 ⁽¹⁾ New Territories ⁽¹⁾		
	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)					
中西區 Central and Western	31 949 (3.3)	19 911 (23.5)	5 025 (3.8)	6 556 (3.7)	31 492 (8.0)	63 441 (4.7)
灣仔 Wan Chai	14 987 (1.5)	32 475 (38.3)	4 428 (3.3)	5 260 (3.0)	42 163 (10.7)	57 150 (4.2)
東區 Eastern	75 624 (7.8)	7 611 (9.0)	4 627 (3.5)	4 741 (2.7)	16 979 (4.3)	92 603 (6.8)
南區 Southern	33 552 (3.5)	7 908 (9.3)	1 385 (1.0)	1 795 (1.0)	11 088 (2.8)	44 640 (3.3)
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	31 412 (3.2)	3 830 (4.5)	22 394 (16.8)	20 338 (11.6)	46 562 (11.8)	77 974 (5.7)
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	42 484 (4.4)	3 292 (3.9)	17 274 (13.0)	21 306 (12.1)	41 872 (10.6)	84 356 (6.2)
九龍城 Kowloon City	49 308 (5.1)	2 619 (3.1)	36 543 (27.5)	34 215 (19.5)	73 377 (18.7)	122 685 (9.0)
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	52 187 (5.4)	203 (0.2)	11 270 (8.5)	8 683 (4.9)	20 156 (5.1)	72 343 (5.3)
觀塘 Kwun Tong	68 898 (7.1)	1 595 (1.9)	9 540 (7.2)	13 128 (7.5)	24 263 (6.2)	93 161 (6.8)
葵青 Kwai Tsing	66 497 (6.9)	786 (0.9)	5 019 (3.8)	12 114 (6.9)	17 919 (4.6)	84 416 (6.2)
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	34 893 (3.6)	262 (0.3)	1 598 (1.2)	11 270 (6.4)	13 130 (3.3)	48 023 (3.5)
屯門 Tuen Mun	97 685 (10.1)	390 (0.5)	1 006 (0.8)	6 761 (3.9)	8 157 (2.1)	105 842 (7.8)
元朗 Yuen Long	89 365 (9.2)	46 (0.1)	237 (0.2)	5 401 (3.1)	5 684 (1.4)	95 049 (7.0)
北區 North	59 089 (6.1)	60 (0.1)	385 (0.3)	2 988 (1.7)	3 433 (0.9)	62 522 (4.6)
大埔 Tai Po	58 376 (6.0)	714 (0.8)	1 463 (1.1)	6 325 (3.6)	8 502 (2.2)	66 878 (4.9)
沙田 Sha Tin	102 295 (10.6)	1 765 (2.1)	6 584 (4.9)	11 730 (6.7)	20 079 (5.1)	122 374 (9.0)
西貢 Sai Kung	47 587 (4.9)	1 318 (1.6)	4 082 (3.1)	2 321 (1.3)	7 721 (2.0)	55 308 (4.1)
離島 Islands	10 935 (1.1)	92 (0.1)	170 (0.1)	528 (0.3)	790 (0.2)	11 725 (0.9)
總計 Total	967 123 (100.0)	84 877 (100.0)	133 030 (100.0)	175 460 (100.0)	393 367 (100.0)	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。
(2) 這些數字包括 580 名住在船艇上的學生。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.
(2) The figures include 580 students living on board vessels.

表 5.12 二零零一年按前赴上課地點的交通方式劃分的就讀於香港全日制學校或教育機構的人口
Table 5.12 Persons Studying Full-time in Schools or Educational Institutions in Hong Kong by Mode of Transport to Place of Study, 2001

交通方式 Mode of Transport	前赴上課地點的交通方式 Mode of Transport to Place of Study			
	作為主要方式 As Main Mode		作為其他方式 As Another Mode	
	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % ⁽¹⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % ⁽¹⁾
步行 On foot	519 291	38.2	..	..
巴士 ⁽²⁾ Bus ⁽²⁾	293 872	21.6	54 202	4.0
校車 / 褸姆車 School bus / School van	236 541	17.4	6 415	0.5
地下鐵路 Mass Transit Railway	90 284	6.6	38 925	2.9
公共小巴 ⁽³⁾ Public Light Bus ⁽³⁾	81 800	6.0	48 981	3.6
九廣鐵路輕鐵 KCRC Light Rail	46 474	3.4	4 339	0.3
私家車 Private car	33 851	2.5	3 743	0.3
九廣鐵路東鐵 KCRC East Rail	29 780	2.2	16 107	1.2
屋邨巴士 Residential coach	7 165	0.5	2 141	0.2
其他 Others	21 432	1.6	10 051	0.7
總計 Total	1 360 490	100.0	184 904	13.6

註釋：(1) 就讀於香港全日制學校或教育機構總人數中所佔的百分比。

(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。

(3) 公共小巴包括綠色專線小巴及紅色小巴。

Notes: (1) The percentages in respect of the total number of persons studying full-time in schools or educational institutions in Hong Kong.

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

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

表 5.13 二零零一年按居住地區劃分的就讀於香港全日制學校或教育機構的人口及前赴上課地點的交通方式數目

Table 5.13 Persons Studying Full-time in Schools or Educational Institutions in Hong Kong by Area of Residence and Number of Mode of Transport to Place of Study, 2001

居住地區 Area of Residence	前赴上課地點的交通方式的數目 Number of Mode of Transport to Place of Study			總計 Total	前赴上課地點的交通方式 的平均數目 Average Number of Mode of Transport to Place of Study
	1	2	3+		
	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)				
香港島 Hong Kong Island	210 080 (87.2)	27 338 (11.3)	3 571 (1.5)	240 989 (100.0)	1.14
九龍 Kowloon	332 724 (88.2)	39 610 (10.5)	4 985 (1.3)	377 319 (100.0)	1.13
新市鎮 New towns	600 240 (88.9)	65 343 (9.7)	9 387 (1.4)	674 970 (100.0)	1.12
新界其他地區及水上 ⁽²⁾ Other areas in the New Territories and Marine ⁽²⁾	52 723 (78.4)	12 251 (18.2)	2 238 (3.3)	67 212 (100.0)	1.25
總計 Total	1 195 767 (87.9)	144 542 (10.6)	20 181 (1.5)	1 360 490 (100.0)	1.14

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) 這些數字包括 580 名住在船艇上的學生。

(2) The figures include 580 students living on board vessels.

表 5.14 二零零一年按前赴上課地點的主要交通方式及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的就讀於香港全日制學校或教育機構的人口

Table 5.14 Persons Studying Full-time in Schools or Educational Institutions in Hong Kong by Main Mode of Transport to Place of Study and Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended), 2001

前赴上課地點的主要交通方式 Main Mode of Transport to Place of Study	教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended)					
	幼稚園 Kindergarten	小學 Primary	初中 Lower Secondary	高中 / 預科 Upper Secondary/ Matriculation	專上教育 Tertiary	總計 Total
	數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)					
步行 On foot	128 418 (57.2)	251 437 (48.3)	68 232 (26.7)	61 517 (22.6)	9 687 (11.2)	519 291 (38.2)
巴士 ⁽²⁾ Bus ⁽²⁾	17 454 (7.8)	53 453 (10.3)	85 766 (33.6)	102 834 (37.7)	34 365 (39.6)	293 872 (21.6)
校車 / 褸姆車 School bus / School van	51 170 (22.8)	154 747 (29.7)	19 963 (7.8)	7 969 (2.9)	2 692 (3.1)	236 541 (17.4)
地下鐵路 Mass Transit Railway	3 449 (1.5)	10 086 (1.9)	20 740 (8.1)	34 688 (12.7)	21 321 (24.6)	90 284 (6.6)
公共小巴 ⁽³⁾ Public Light Bus ⁽³⁾	7 419 (3.3)	15 095 (2.9)	25 218 (9.9)	27 496 (10.1)	6 572 (7.6)	81 800 (6.0)
九廣鐵路輕鐵 KCRC Light Rail	2 976 (1.3)	9 487 (1.8)	17 221 (6.7)	16 581 (6.1)	209 (0.2)	46 474 (3.4)
私家車 Private car	7 582 (3.4)	14 817 (2.8)	6 453 (2.5)	4 330 (1.6)	669 (0.8)	33 851 (2.5)
九廣鐵路東鐵 KCRC East Rail	1 112 (0.5)	2 742 (0.5)	5 487 (2.1)	10 564 (3.9)	9 875 (11.4)	29 780 (2.2)
屋邨巴士 Residential coach	1 369 (0.6)	1 762 (0.3)	1 637 (0.6)	1 844 (0.7)	553 (0.6)	7 165 (0.5)
其他 Others	3 613 (1.6)	7 120 (1.4)	4 878 (1.9)	4 921 (1.8)	900 (1.0)	21 432 (1.6)
總計 Total	224 562 (100.0)	520 746 (100.0)	255 595 (100.0)	272 744 (100.0)	86 843 (100.0)	1 360 490 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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。

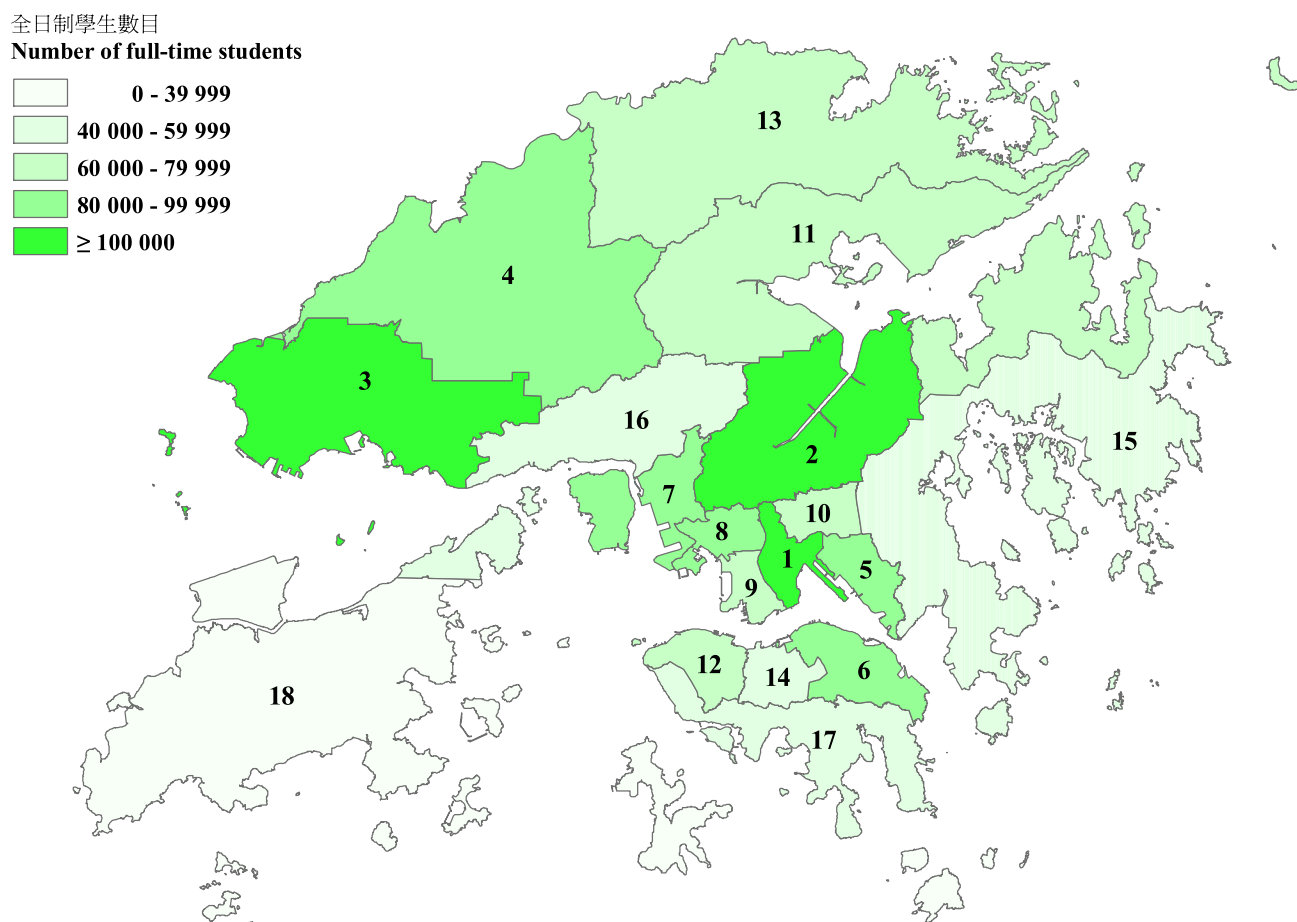
(2) Buses include Kowloon Motor Bus, New World First Bus, Citybus, Long Win Bus, New Lantao Bus and Kowloon-Canton Railway Corporation Feeder Buses.

(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.

圖 5.1 二零零一年按上課地點劃分就讀於香港全日制學校或教育機構的人口

Chart 5.1 Persons Studying Full-time Schools or Educational Institutions in Hong Kong by Place of Study, 2001



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級別 Rank (區議會 分區)	上課地點 Place of Study (District Council District)	全日制學生數目 Number of full-time student	級別 Rank (區議會 分區)	上課地點 Place of Study (District Council District)	全日制學生數目 Number of full-time student	級別 Rank (區議會 分區)	上課地點 Place of Study (District Council District)	全日制學生數目 Number of full-time student
1	九龍城 Kowloon City	122 685	7	葵青 Kwai Tsing	84 416	13	北區 North	62 522
2	沙田 Sha Tin	122 374	8	深水埗 Sham Shui Po	84 356	14	灣仔 Wan Chai	57 150
3	屯門 Tuen Mun	105 842	9	油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	77 974	15	西貢 Sai Kung	55 308
4	元朗 Yuen Long	95 049	10	黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	72 343	16	荃灣 Tsuen Wan	48 023
5	觀塘 Kwun Tong	93 161	11	大埔 Tai Po	66 878	17	南區 Southern	44 640
6	東區 Eastern	92 603	12	中西區 Central and Western	63 441	18	離島 Islands	11 725

6. 經濟特徵

6. Economic Characteristics

勞動人口架構

6.1 根據國際勞動人口組織建議的概念架構，人口中的個別人士可按其經濟活動身分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。

6.2 從事經濟活動人口包括就業人口（即工作人口）及失業人口。工作人口包括在人口普查前七天內有從事工作以賺取薪酬或利潤，或有一份正式工作的十五歲及以上人士。失業人口基本上指十五歲及以上人士，他們（i）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；（ii）在人口普查前七天內隨時可工作；及（iii）在人口普查前三十天內有找尋工作。

6.3 非從事經濟活動人口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。料理家務者、退休人士及所有十五歲以下人士等均包括在內。

Labour Force Framework

6.1 In accordance with the conceptual framework recommended by the International Labour Organization, individuals in the population can be divided into two main groups according to their economic activity status, viz. the economically active population (i.e. the labour force) and the economically inactive population.

6.2 The economically active population includes the employed (i.e. the working population) and the unemployed. The working population consists of those persons aged 15 and over who have been at work for pay or profit during the seven days before the Census or who have formal job attachment. The unemployed population comprises all those persons aged 15 and over who (i) have not had a job and have not performed any work for pay or profit during the seven days before the Census; (ii) have been available for work during the seven days before the Census; and (iii) have sought work during the thirty days before the Census.

6.3 The economically inactive population is made up of 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 homemakers, retired persons and all those aged below 15 are thus included.

勞動人口

勞動人口的增長

6.4 勞動人口的數目，由一九九一年的 281 萬人增至二零零一年的 344 萬人，增幅達 22.3%。勞動人口的前五年內平均每年增長率則為 1.6%，較十五歲及以上人口的 2% 為低。（圖 6.1 及表 6.1）

6.5 按性別進一步分析勞動人口的增長顯示，不論以實際數字或相對情況而言，女性的增幅均遠較男性為大。在二零零一年，男性勞動人口較一九九一年增加 206 700 人（即 11.9%），而女性勞動人口則增加 420 300 人（即 39.3%）。然而，女性勞動人口增長的一個主要原因，是外籍家庭傭工有所增加。大部分外籍家庭傭工（超過 98%）為女性。過去十年，女性外籍家庭傭工增加了 125 200 人，佔女性勞動人口升幅的 29.8%。不計外籍家庭傭工，女性勞動人口的數目只增加了 295 100 人（即 29.1%），由一九九一年的 101 萬人增至二零零一年的 131 萬人。（表 6.1）

6.6 勞動人口數目取決於人口數目、其年齡和性別結構及可從勞動人口參與率量度的加入勞動人口行列的趨勢。有關勞動人口參與率的詳盡分析載於第 6.7 段及 6.10 – 6.14 段。

6.7 由於各年齡及性別組別的勞動人口參與率不同，所以整體勞動人口參與率及勞動人口數目受人口的年齡及性別結構變化影響。為評估這影響，可經由標準化程序處理，把一九九一年的實際勞動人口數目，以及一九九一年按年齡及性別劃分的勞動人口參與率乘以二零零一年十五歲及以上人口數目（其人

Labour Force

Growth of the Labour Force

6.4 The labour force increased by 22.3% from 2.81 million in 1991 to 3.44 million in 2001, with an average annual growth rate over the previous 5 years of 1.6%. This average annual growth rate over the previous 5 years was lower than that of 2% for all persons aged 15 and over. (Chart 6.1 and Table 6.1)

6.5 Further analyzing the increase in labour force by sex indicated that the increase, in both absolute and relative terms, was much larger for females than males. The number of males in the labour force increased by 206 700 (or 11.9%) from 1991 to 2001, while the corresponding increase in the number of females was 420 300 (or 39.3%). However, a significant proportion of the growth in the female labour force was attributable to the increase in foreign domestic helpers. Nearly all of the foreign domestic helpers (over 98%) were females. The increase in the number of female foreign domestic helpers during the past ten years was 125 200, which accounted for 29.8% of the increase in the female labour force. With foreign domestic helpers excluded, the number of females in the labour force increased by 295 100 (or 29.1%), from 1.01 million in 1991 to 1.31 million in 2001. (Table 6.1)

6.6 The size of the labour force is determined by the size and age-sex structure of the population and the propensity of the population to enter the labour force, which is measured by the labour force participation rate. Detailed analysis on the labour force participation rate is presented in paragraph 6.7 and paragraphs 6.10 – 6.14.

6.7 As different age-sex groups have different labour force participation rates, the overall labour force participation rate and size of the labour force are affected by changes in the age-sex structure of the population. To assess this effect, we can apply a standardized procedure by comparing the actual number of persons in the labour force, say in 1991, with a standardized figure obtained by applying the

數、年齡及性別結構與一九九一年的數字不同) 所得到的標準化數字, 互相比較。實際數字與標準化數字的差別反映出勞動人口數目的轉變是由於十五歲及以上人口數目, 及其年齡及性別結構於過去十年出現轉變所引致。

6.8 經標準化後作出比較, 可見純粹基於人口增長因素, 勞動人口的增加應為 70 萬人。人口增長因素是指十五歲及以上人口的增長及三十五至五十四歲工作年齡組別人口比例的增長。然而, 由於勞動人口參與率下降抵銷了部分因人口增長因素帶來的勞動人口增加, 令勞動人口的實質增長降至 63 萬人。(表 6.2)

年齡與性別

6.9 過去十年, 在勞動人口當中, 二十五至五十四歲人士的比例由一九九一年的 71.8% 上升至二零零一年的 79.2%, 但屬於較年輕及年長組別的人士的比例則有所下降。由於整體人口老化及年輕人有更多接受專上教育的機會而較遲加入勞動人口行列, 勞動人口的年齡中位數由一九九一年的三十四歲升至二零零一年的三十七歲。由於女性勞動人口的增幅較大, 導致從事經濟活動人口的性別比例由一九九一年每千名女性中有 1 630 名男性, 降至二零零一年的 1 309 名男性。不包括外籍家庭傭工計算的相對數字分別為 1 716 及 1 486。(表 6.3)

勞動人口參與率

6.10 整體勞動人口參與率(即從事經濟活動人口佔十五歲及以上人口的比例)由一九九一年的 64.3% 逐漸下降至二零

1991 age-sex specific labour force participation rates to the population aged 15 and over in 2001, with its size and age-sex structure different from that of the 1991 population. The difference between the actual and the standardized figures reflects the change in the size of the labour force owing to the differences in size of the population aged 15 and over and its changes in the age and sex composition over the past ten years.

6.8 Under such a comparison, the labour force would have increased by 0.7 million, if increase had been solely attributable to the demographic factors, which refer to the growth of the population aged 15 and over and the increasing proportion of persons in the working ages 35-54. However, part of this increase, which was derived hypothetically, must have been offset by the decrease in the labour force participation rate, thus reducing the actual increase of the labour force to only 0.63 million. (Table 6.2)

Age-sex Structure of the Labour Force

6.9 Over the past ten years, the proportion of persons aged 25-54 in the labour force increased from 71.8% in 1991 to 79.2% in 2001, but the proportion of the younger and older age groups decreased. The median age of the labour force increased from 34 in 1991 to 37 in 2001 due to aging of the overall population and delayed entry into the labour force as a result of increased tertiary educational opportunities. For the sex ratio of the economically active population, it decreased from 1 630 males per 1 000 females in 1991 to 1 309 in 2001 because of the larger increase in female labour force. The corresponding figures with foreign domestic helpers excluded were 1 716 and 1 486 respectively. (Table 6.3)

Labour Force Participation Rate

6.10 The overall labour force participation rate (i.e. the proportion of economically active population in the total population aged 15 and over) dropped

零一年的 61.4%。按性別分析，男性勞動人口參與率由一九九一年的 78.7% 持續下跌至二零零一年的 71.9%；同期間，女性勞動人口參與率則由 49.5% 微升至 51.6%。若不把外籍家庭傭工計算在內，則女性勞動人口參與率在過去十年保持穩定，約為 48%。（表 6.4）

6.11 一般而言，男性勞動人口參與率由十五至十九歲的低水平急升至二十五至三十四歲的高水平，並在三十五至五十四歲維持在高水平，到六十五歲及以上才跌至極低水平。女性方面，勞動人口參與率亦由十五至十九歲的低水平升至二十五至二十九歲的高峰，其後便隨着年齡增長而逐漸下降。（圖 6.2）

6.12 整體勞動人口參與率除受人口的年齡和性別結構影響外，亦受每個年齡和性別組別的勞動人口參與率的轉變所影響。前者的影響可以二零零一年人口的性別及年齡結構作為標準年人口計算得到的標準化整體勞動人口參與率所消除。一九九一年和一九九六年男性及女性的標準化整體勞動人口參與率均較原本的比率為低。扣除外籍家庭傭工後，一九九一年和一九九六年的標準化勞動人口參與率亦較原本的比率為低。這些經標準化後辨別得來的轉變，顯示過去十年男性的勞動人口參與情況下降，但女性的情況則有所上升。（表 6.4）

6.13 在過去十年，在不同年齡及性別的組別中，勞動人口參與率的變化亦各有不同。男性及女性青年（即十五至二十四歲的人士）的勞動人口參與率降至低水平，是由於接受教育的機會增加。至於五十五歲及以上人士，其比率亦由於年長人士較早退休而下降。在二十五至五十四歲的工作年齡人士中，男性的比率保持高企，但在過去十年，其數字也輕微下降。相對而言，二十五至

gradually from 64.3% in 1991 to 61.4% in 2001. Analyzed by sex, the labour force participation rate for males decreased from 78.7% in 1991 to 71.9% in 2001, whereas that for females increased slightly from 49.5% to 51.6% in the same period. However, when foreign domestic helpers are excluded, it could be seen that the labour force participation rate for females remained stable at around 48%. (Table 6.4)

6.11 In general, the labour force participation rate for males increased rapidly from a low level at ages 15-19 to a high level at ages 25-34, and then remained at such a high level for ages 35-54 before it dropped to a very low level at ages 65 and over. As for females, the labour force participation rate also increased from a low level at ages 15-19 but peaked at ages 25-29, and it then decreased gradually with increasing age. (Chart 6.2)

6.12 The overall labour force participation rate is affected by the changes in both the age-sex structure of the population and the age-sex specific labour force participation rates. The effect of the former factor can be eliminated by computing a standardised overall labour force participation rate based on the sex and age structure of the population in 2001 as the standard population. For both males and females, the standardised rates for 1991 and 1996 were smaller than the original rates. After excluding the foreign domestic helpers, the standardised rates for 1991 and 1996 were also smaller than the original rates. These changes indicate that while the labour force participation for males had decreased in the last ten years, that for the females was on the rise. (Table 6.4)

6.13 Changes in the labour force participation rate over the past 10 years differed among different age-sex groups. The labour force participation rates for both male and female youths (i.e. persons aged 15-24) dropped to a low level as a result of the increased educational opportunities. As for persons in the older age group 55 and over, the rate declined because of earlier retirement. In the working ages 25-54, the rates for males remained high, though with a small decrease over the period. On the contrary,

五十四歲女性的比率則顯著上升；二十五至三十四歲的比率由一九九一年的 68.4% 上升至二零零一年的 80%，三十五至四十四歲的由 57% 上升至 63.9%，而四十五至五十四歲的則由 49.1% 上升至 54.9%。在過去十年女性勞動人口的增長，在一定程度上是由於外籍家庭傭工數目的增加所致。扣除這些外籍家庭傭工後，二十五至三十四歲的勞動人口參與率由一九九一年的 66.8% 上升至二零零一年的 76.9%，三十五至四十四歲的由 55.5% 上升至 61.1%，而四十五至五十四歲的則由 48.4% 上升至 53.7%。上升速度仍相當高，這與較多女性曾受高等教育及較傾向留在勞動市場有關。（表 6.5）

6.14 與一九九一年比較，在勞動人口當中，已婚女性的參與率有所上升，反映更多已婚女性投入勞動市場。在所有年齡組別中（十五至十九歲除外），已婚女性的比率仍低於從未結婚的女性。男性的情況恰恰相反，已婚男性的比率較從未結婚者為高。（表 6.6）

工作人口

經濟活動身分

6.15 在工作人口中，僱員所佔的比例由一九九一年的 87.8% 輕微增加至二零零一年的 88.6%。僱主所佔的比例亦由 5.6% 增加至 6.6%。另一方面，自僱人士及無酬家庭從業員的比例在同期則下降。（表 6.7）

教育程度

6.16 過去十年，工作人口的教育程度持續提高。未受教育或只具幼稚園程度的工作人口比例，由一九九一年的 5.6% 降至二零零一年的 2%；曾受中學／預科程度的工作人口比例，則由一九九

the rates for females aged 25-54 increased significantly; the rate rose from 68.4% in 1991 to 80% in 2001 for those aged 25-34, from 57% to 63.9% for those aged 35-44, and from 49.1% to 54.9% for those aged 45-54. Part of the increase was accounted for by the increase in foreign domestic helpers during the past 10 years. After excluding the foreign domestic helpers, the labour force participation rates rose from 66.8% in 1991 to 76.9% in 2001 for females aged 25-34, from 55.5% to 61.1% for those aged 35-44 and from 48.4% to 53.7% for those aged 45-54. The rate of increase was still high because more females were better educated and had strong tendency to remain in the labour force. (Table 6.5)

6.14 Compared with 1991, the labour force participation rates of married females had risen, reflecting more married females entering the labour market. The rates for married females remained lower than those for never married females for all age groups except for those aged 15-19. However, the opposite was observed on that for the males, with a higher rate for married males than never married males. (Table 6.6)

Working Population

Economic Activity Status

6.15 The proportion of employees in the working population grew slightly from 87.8% in 1991 to 88.6% in 2001, while that of the employers also increased from 5.6% to 6.6%. On the other hand, both the proportions of self-employed and unpaid family workers decreased in the period. (Table 6.7)

Educational Attainment

6.16 Educational attainment of the working population continued to improve over the past ten years. The proportion of the working population who had kindergarten education or no schooling decreased from 5.6% in 1991 to 2% in 2001. The

一年的 57.3% 增至二零零一年的 61%；同期間，曾受專上教育的人口比例由 14.1% 增至 21.7%。（表 6.8）

6.17 按經濟活動身分進一步研究工作人口的教育程度，可見到在二零零一年，有更多僱員及僱主曾接受中學及以上教育，而自僱人士及無酬家庭從業員則較少，有關比例為僱員及僱主 83.3%，自僱人士 73.5% 及無酬家庭從業員 65.3%。僱員中曾接受專上教育的比例達 22.1%，略高於全港工作人口的 21.7%。（表 6.8）

職業

6.18 按職業類別分析，在工作人口當中，專業人員、輔助專業人員、經理及行政人員的比例，由一九九一年的 3.7%、10.3% 及 9.2%，分別增至二零零一年的 5.5%、15.3% 及 10.7%。另一方面，工藝及有關人員及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 14.7% 及 13.5%，降至二零零一年的 9.9% 及 7.3%。（表 6.9）

6.19 男性及女性的職業分布各有不同。女性從事文員和非技術工人的比例顯著較男性為高；相反，較多男性從事經理及行政人員、工藝及有關人員、機台及機器操作員及裝配員等職業。（表 6.9）

proportion of those having secondary/matriculation education, however, increased from 57.3% in 1991 to 61% in 2001, and that of those having tertiary education, from 14.1% to 21.7% in the same period. (Table 6.8)

6.17 Further examining the educational attainment of the working population by economic activity status, it is noted that more employees and employers in 2001 had attended secondary and higher education than those self-employed persons and unpaid family workers, being 83.3% for both employees and employers, 73.5% for self-employed persons and 65.3% for unpaid family workers. The proportion of employees having attended tertiary education was slightly higher at 22.1%, when compared with the proportion of 21.7% for all working population. (Table 6.8)

Occupation

6.18 Analyzed by occupation category, the proportion of professionals, associate professionals, managers and administrators in the working population increased respectively from 3.7%, 10.3% and 9.2% in 1991 to 5.5%, 15.3% and 10.7% in 2001. On the contrary, there was a continuous decrease in the proportion of craft and related workers and plant and machine operators and assemblers in the working population, from 14.7% and 13.5% in 1991 to 9.9% and 7.3% respectively in 2001. (Table 6.9)

6.19 The occupational distribution varied between males and females. A significantly higher proportion of females were working as clerks and as workers in elementary occupations than males. The reverse situation was found in such occupations as managers and administrators, craft and related workers, and plant and machine operators and assemblers. (Table 6.9)

行業

6.20 在二零零一年，「批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業」仍是最多人從事的行業，人數佔工作人口的比例由一九九一年的 22.5% 上升至二零零一年的 26.2%。「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 19.9% 上升至 25.5%。同期間，從事「金融、保險、地產及商用服務業」的人數比例，亦由 10.6% 增至 16.1%。隨着這三個行業的工作人口增加，從事「製造業」的人士所佔的比例顯著下降，由一九九一年的 28.2% 降至二零零一年的 12.3%。（表 6.10）

6.21 按性別分析，女性從事「社區、社會及個人服務業」的比例顯著較男性高，而其差別在過去十年逐漸擴大。在過去十年，男性從事「建造業」及「運輸、倉庫及通訊業」的比例顯著較女性的為高。（表 6.10）

每月主要職業收入

6.22 工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數，由一九九一年的 5,170 元增至二零零一年的 10,000 元，升幅為 93.4%。同期間，按綜合消費物價指數計算的整體消費物價上升了 53%。（表 6.11）

6.23 在二零零一年，男性的每月主要職業收入中位數為 12,000 元，較女性的 8,900 元高出 34.8%。按年齡分析，介乎二十五至五十四歲的男性及二十五至四十四歲的女性，其每月主要職業收入中位數相對較高。（表 6.11）

6.24 在各職業中，每月主要職業收

Industry

6.20 “Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels” remained the largest sector, with its share in total employment increasing from 22.5% in 1991 to 26.2% in 2001. “Community, social and personal services” was the second largest sector, with its share increasing from 19.9% to 25.5%. The proportion of the working population in the “Financing, insurance, real estate and business services” sector also increased, from 10.6% to 16.1%. Yet 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 28.2% in 1991 to 12.3% in 2001. (Table 6.10)

6.21 Analysed by sex, a significantly higher proportion of females were found working in the “Community, social and personal services” sector than males, and the difference was widening over the past 10 years. For the sector “Construction” and “Transport, storage and communications”, the proportions of males remained significantly higher than those of females between 1991 and 2001. (Table 6.10)

Monthly Income from Main Employment

6.22 The median monthly income from main employment of the working population increased by 93.4% from \$5,170 in 1991 to \$10,000 in 2001. Over the same period, overall consumer prices as measured by the Composite Consumer Price Index increased by 53%. (Table 6.11)

6.23 The median monthly income from main employment of males was \$12,000 in 2001, 34.8% higher than that of their female counterparts at \$8,900. When analyzed by age, males in the age group 25-54 and females in the age group 25-44 had relatively higher median monthly income from main employment. (Table 6.11)

6.24 The median monthly income from main

入中位數的差異很大，該數字的幅度由專業人員的 30,000 元、經理及行政人員的 26,000 元至非技術工人的 5,300 元。（表 6.12）

6.25 無論男女，教育程度較高的工作人口其每月主要職業收入都會較高。以二零零一年來說，未受教育或只有幼稚園程度的工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數只有 5,600 元，而曾受學位專上教育者，其月入中位數則高達 21,250 元。（表 6.13）

工作地點

6.26 就工作地點分析，九龍是最多工作人口的工作地區，有 30.4% 的工作人口在那裏工作；其次有 28.7% 工作人口在新界工作。此外，有 26.5% 工作人口在香港島工作。如將工作地點和居住地區比較，居住在新界的工作人口中，約 46% 亦在新界工作；而居住在香港島及九龍的工作人口中，則有較高在同一地區工作，分別為 62.4% 及 50.5%。這顯示在新界居住的工作人口較多須往別區工作。（表 6.14）

6.27 以區議會分區而言，在同區工作的人口有 77 萬人（或在港有固定工作地點的工作人口的 27.8%），其中以住在東區並在該區工作的所佔的比例最高，為 10.9%。而非在同一區議會分區居住及工作的工作人口中，較高比例在同一地區（即香港島、九龍及新界）的其他區議會分區工作。居於香港島但並非在其居住的區議會分區內工作的人口有 61.2%。而居於九龍及新界的工作人口的相應數字為 45.1% 及 36.2%。（表 6.15）

employment varied greatly among occupations. It ranged from \$30,000 for professionals and \$26,000 for managers and administrators, down to \$5,300 for workers in the elementary occupations. (Table 6.12)

6.25 The median monthly income from main employment increased with higher level of education. This is true for both males and females. In 2001, the median monthly income from main employment of the working population with no schooling or only kindergarten education was \$5,600 and the amount increased to \$21,250 for those who had attended tertiary education in degree courses. (Table 6.13)

Place of Work

6.26 When analyzed by place of work, most of the working population worked in Kowloon (30.4%), followed by the New Territories (28.7%). There were also 26.5% of the working population who worked on Hong Kong Island. If the place of work is compared with the area of residence, 46% of the working population living in the New Territories also worked there. The corresponding proportions for the working population living on Hong Kong Island and in Kowloon were higher, at 62.4% and 50.5% respectively. This indicates that a larger proportion of the working population living in the New Territories had to work in other areas. (Table 6.14)

6.27 In terms of District Council district, 0.77 million persons (or 27.8% of the working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong) worked in the same district as their residence, with Eastern having the largest share (10.9%). For those persons with place of work and place of residence in different districts, it is noted that there were higher proportions of them worked in other District Council districts in the same broad area (i.e. Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and New Territories). The proportion of working population living on Hong Kong Island but working in other District Council districts were 61.2%; the corresponding figures for those living in Kowloon and in the New Territories were 45.1% and 36.2% respectively. (Table 6.15)

6.28 工作地點頗受所從事的職業影響。在中西區上班的經理及行政人員、專業人員、輔助專業人員及文員的百分比最高，分別是 19.2%、18.1%、13.6% 及 14.8%，而從事服務工作及商店銷售的較多在油尖旺區工作（18.8%）。工藝及有關人員、機台及機器操作員及裝配員及非技術工人的工作地點的分布相對較平均。（表 6.16）

前赴工作地點的交通方式

6.29 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 17.8% 的工作人口乘搭地下鐵路上班，而步行上班的人士則佔 12.1%。（表 6.17）

6.30 約 26% 有固定工作地點的工作人口採用多於一種交通方式前赴工作地點。巴士及地下鐵路仍是最多人採用的另一種交通工具，分別有 8% 及 8.4% 在港有固定工作地點的工作人口採用。（表 6.17 及表 6.18）

6.31 約半數採用多於一種交通方式上班的工作人口居於新市鎮。居於新界的工作人口平均採用超過 1.3 種交通方式前赴工作地點，較香港島的 1.28 種及九龍的 1.27 種為高。（表 6.18）

6.32 按每月主要職業收入分析，乘搭私家車及的士上班的人士收入較高，每月的主要職業收入中位數分別為 23,960 元及 22,000 元。步行上班的人士收入最低，每月的主要職業收入中位數只是 7,800 元，其次是乘搭九廣鐵路輕鐵上班的，其中位數是 9,000 元。（表 6.19）

6.28 The place of work varied with different occupations. The highest percentage of managers and administrators (19.2%), professionals (18.1%), associate professionals (13.6%) and clerks (14.8%) worked in the Central and Western district, while more service workers and shop sales workers (18.8%) worked in Yau Tsim Mong district. The distribution is comparatively more even for craft and related workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers, and workers in elementary occupations. (Table 6.16)

Mode of Transport to Place of Work

6.29 Bus was the most popular main mode of transport and used by around 40% of the working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong to travel to work. Another 17.8% of the working population travelled by Mass Transit Railway and 12.1% walked to work. (Table 6.17)

6.30 About 26% of the working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong used more than one mode of transport to travel to work. Bus and Mass Transit Railway again were the most popular other modes of transport, used by 8% and 8.4% of the working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong. (Table 6.17 and Table 6.18)

6.31 Nearly 50% of the working population using more than one mode of transport to work lived in the new towns. On average, persons lived in the New Territories had to take more than 1.3 modes of transport to go to the work place, higher than that of person lived on the Hong Kong Island (1.28) and in Kowloon (1.27). (Table 6.18)

6.32 Analyzed by monthly income from main employment, persons travelling to work by private car and taxi had higher monthly income from employment, with the median at \$23,960 and \$22,000 respectively. The monthly income from main employment for those walked to work was only \$7,800, the lowest among all modes of transport, followed by \$9,000 for those travelled by KCRC Light Rail. (Table 6.19)

失業人口

失業情況的界定

6.33 量度失業殊不簡單。例如，在界定失業時，必須考慮某人是否可隨時工作，以及是否正積極找尋工作。在人口普查時較難發問有關找尋工作的詳細問題（而此類問題是在「綜合住戶統計調查」中有問及的）。在這情況下，所得失業人士估計數字的準確度較低。

6.34 在研究失業問題時，特別是失業的趨勢，基本上應以「綜合住戶統計調查」的數據為依據。二零零一年人口普查中用作界定失業人士的有關問題主要是用於點算勞動人口的總數。這是由於勞動人口是由工作人口及失業人口組成，而勞動人口加上非從事經濟活動人口（請參閱以下第 6.35–6.37 段）便成為整體人口。

非從事經濟活動人口

年齡與性別

6.35 在二零零一年，非從事經濟活動的人口有 327 萬，一九九一年的相對數字為 271 萬。按年齡分析，過去十年間六十五歲及以上非從事經濟活動的人口大幅上升 67.4%。由於青年人口的在學年期延長的關係，非從事經濟活動的十五至二十四歲青年人口增加 36.9%。（表 6.20）

6.36 至於非從事經濟活動人口的年齡分布，男女情況各有不同。就兩性而言，在年輕及老年人口中，非從事經濟

Unemployed Population

Measurement of Unemployment

6.33 The measurement of unemployment is not simple. For instance, in identifying an unemployed person, account has to be taken of a person's availability for work and whether he or she is actively seeking work. Given the constraints that a population census would encounter in asking detailed screening questions on the activity related to work seeking (which are asked in the General Household Survey), estimates of the unemployed are likely to have a somewhat lower degree of accuracy.

6.34 Studies on unemployment, especially those on the trend of unemployment, should therefore primarily be based on the General Household Survey data. Inclusion of the questions for identifying unemployed persons in the 2001 Population Census mainly serves to complete the enumeration of the entire labour force. This is because the labour force is composed of the working population and the unemployed population; and when labour force is taken together with the economically inactive population (see paragraphs 6.35–6.37 below), the whole population is formed.

Economically Inactive Population

Age and Sex

6.35 There were 3.27 million persons who were economically inactive in 2001 as compared to the figure of 2.71 million in 1991. When analyzed by age, it is noted that the economically inactive population aged 65 and over has grown substantially by 67.4% in the past ten years. Also, prolonged stay at school has increased the size of economically inactive youth population aged 15-24 by 36.9%. (Table 6.20)

6.36 The age distribution of the economically inactive population was different between males and females. While the proportions of economically

活動人士的比例均高企。在非從事經濟活動女性中，二十五至五十四歲主要工作年齡者所佔的比例較男性的相應數字為高，主因是在這年齡組別內大多數女性是料理家務者。（表 6.20）

經濟活動身分

6.37 儘管學生佔非從事經濟活動人口的比例，由一九九一年的 47.1% 減至二零零一年的 43.2%，他們仍然為數最多。隨着人口老化，同期間退休人士的比例由 17.4% 大幅增至 22.5%。按性別分析，在非從事經濟活動人口中，女性以料理家務者的比例最高，而男性則以學生佔的百分比最大。（表 6.21）

inactive persons in the younger and the older age groups were high for both sexes, a much higher proportion was recorded in the prime working age bracket 25-54 among females than males mainly because of the predominance of home-makers at these ages among females. (Table 6.20)

Economic Activity Status

6.37 Students remained the largest single group of economically inactive population, although its proportion decreased from some 47.1% in 1991 to 43.2% in 2001. With the aging of the population, the proportion of retired persons increased significantly from 17.4% to 22.5% during the period. Analyzed by sex, the largest proportion of economically inactive population among the females was home-makers while that among the males was students. (Table 6.21)

表 6.1 一九六一年至二零零一年按性別及經濟活動身分劃分的十五歲及以上的人口及平均每年增長率

Table 6.1 Population Aged 15 and Over and Average Annual Growth Rate by Sex and Economic Activity Status, 1961 – 2001

性別 Sex	年份 Year	從事經濟 活動人口 ⁽¹⁾ Economically Active ⁽¹⁾ Persons	非從事經濟 活動人口 ⁽²⁾ Economically Inactive ⁽²⁾ Persons	十五歲及 以上人口 Persons Aged 15 and Over	前五年內平均每年增長率（百分率） Average Annual Growth Rate Over the Previous 5 Years (%)		
					從事經濟 活動人口 Economically Active Persons	非從事經濟 活動人口 ⁽²⁾ Economically Inactive ⁽²⁾ Persons	十五歲及 以上人口 Persons Aged 15 and Over
男性 Male							
	1961	852 850	90 914	943 764	..	..	..
	1971	1 084 355	196 127	1 280 482	2.4 ⁽³⁾	8.0 ⁽³⁾	3.1 ⁽³⁾
	1981	1 618 389	343 414	1 961 803	4.1	5.8	4.4
	1986	1 716 411 (1 715 935)	406 415	2 122 826	1.2	3.4	1.6
	1991	1 742 271 (1 741 111)	470 676	2 212 947	0.3	3.0	0.8
	1996	1 925 095 (1 922 446)	586 759	2 511 854	2.0	4.5	2.6
	2001	1 948 976 (1 946 666)	762 011	2 710 987	0.2	5.4	1.5
女性 Female							
	1961	334 708	574 141	908 849	..	..	..
	1971	534 627	713 617	1 248 244	4.8 ⁽³⁾	2.2 ⁽³⁾	3.2 ⁽³⁾
	1981	885 415	901 835	1 787 250	5.2	2.4	3.7
	1986	1 037 437 (1 012 447)	988 787	2 026 224	3.2	1.9	2.5
	1991	1 068 731 (1 014 879)	1 088 687	2 157 418	0.6	1.9	1.3
	1996	1 257 402 (1 141 878)	1 297 262	2 554 664	3.3	3.6	3.4
	2001	1 489 016 (1 310 011)	1 398 969	2 887 985	3.4	1.5	2.5
合計 Both sexes							
	1961	1 187 558	665 055	1 852 613	..	..	..
	1971	1 618 982	909 744	2 528 726	3.1 ⁽³⁾	3.2 ⁽³⁾	3.2 ⁽³⁾
	1981	2 503 804	1 245 249	3 749 053	4.5	3.2	4.0
	1986	2 753 848 (2 728 382)	1 395 202	4 149 050	1.9	2.3	2.0
	1991	2 811 002 (2 755 990)	1 559 363	4 370 365	0.4	2.2	1.0
	1996	3 182 497 (3 064 324)	1 884 021	5 066 518	2.5	3.9	3.0
	2001	3 437 992 (3 256 677)	2 160 980	5 598 972	1.6	2.8	2.0

註釋：(1) 括號內的從事經濟活動人口數字並不包括外籍家庭傭工。

(2) 數字不包括十五歲以下人口。

(3) 這些數字是指前十年內平均每年增長率。

Notes: (1) Figures in brackets denote economically active persons excluding foreign domestic helpers.

(2) The figures exclude persons aged under 15.

(3) The figure refers to average annual growth rate over the previous 10 years.

表 6.2 一九九一年及二零零一年按因素分析勞動人口增長
Table 6.2 Growth of Labour Force Analyzed by Factors, 1991 and 2001

	1991		2001	
	實際數字	假定數字 ⁽¹⁾	實際數字	
	Actual (i)	Hypothetical ⁽¹⁾ (ii)	Actual (iii)	
勞動人口 Labour force	2 811 002	3 506 264	3 437 992	
勞動人口實際增長 Actual increase in labour force				+ 626 990 [(iii) - (i)]
– 因人口因素轉變 due to change in demographic factors				+ 695 262 [(ii) - (i)]
– 因勞動人口參與水平轉變 due to change in the level of participation in the labour force				- 68 272 [(iii) - (ii)]

註釋：(1) 數字經運用一九九一年按年齡、性別劃分的勞動人口參與率於二零零一年按年齡及性別劃分的人口分布後估算得來。二零零一年勞動人口的預期數目，是假設勞動人口參與程度與一九九一年的數字相同，只是人口的年齡、性別結構轉變。

Note: (1) Derived by applying the 1991 age-sex-specific labour force participation rates to the 2001 age-sex distribution of population. This represents the expected size of the labour force in 2001 if the level of participation in the labour force remained the same as that in 1991 while the age-sex structure of the population had changed.

表 6.3 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按年齡組別及性別劃分的勞動人口

Table 6.3 Labour Force by Age Group and Sex, 1991, 1996 and 2001

年份 Year	年齡組別 Age Group	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both sexes		性別比率 ⁽¹⁾ Sex Ratio ⁽¹⁾
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	
1991								
	15 - 19	75 224	4.3	56 152	5.3	131 376	4.7	
	20 - 24	183 336	10.5	177 363	16.6	360 699	12.8	
	25 - 34	566 005	32.5	404 678	37.8	970 683	34.6	
	35 - 44	448 037	25.7	244 227	22.9	692 264	24.6	
	45 - 54	247 667	14.2	108 631	10.2	356 298	12.7	
	55 - 64	174 078	10.0	57 476	5.4	231 554	8.2	
	65+	47 924	2.8	20 204	1.9	68 128	2.4	
	總計 Total	1 742 271	100.0	1 068 731	100.0	2 811 002	100.0	1 630 (1 716)
1996								
	15 - 19	62 560	3.2	45 949	3.7	108 509	3.4	
	20 - 24	179 539	9.3	174 837	13.9	354 376	11.1	
	25 - 34	539 111	28.0	471 904	37.5	1 011 015	31.8	
	35 - 44	571 833	29.7	338 337	26.9	910 170	28.6	
	45 - 54	343 295	17.8	161 571	12.8	504 866	15.9	
	55 - 64	180 621	9.4	51 552	4.1	232 173	7.3	
	65+	48 136	2.5	13 252	1.1	61 388	1.9	
	總計 Total	1 925 095	100.0	1 257 402	100.0	3 182 497	100.0	1 531 (1 684)
2001								
	15 - 19	50 664	2.6	41 011	2.8	91 675	2.7	
	20 - 24	169 347	8.7	183 222	12.3	352 569	10.3	
	25 - 34	466 242	23.9	487 483	32.7	953 725	27.7	
	35 - 44	612 471	31.4	453 549	30.5	1 066 020	31.0	
	45 - 54	443 099	22.7	258 452	17.4	701 551	20.4	
	55 - 64	163 546	8.4	54 916	3.7	218 462	6.4	
	65+	43 607	2.2	10 383	0.7	53 990	1.6	
	總計 Total	1 948 976	100.0	1 489 016	100.0	3 437 992	100.0	1 309 (1 486)
年齡中位數 ⁽²⁾ Median Age ⁽²⁾								
	1991	35 (35)		32 (31)		34 (34)		
	1996	37 (37)		33 (33)		36 (36)		
	2001	39 (39)		35 (36)		37 (38)		

註釋：(1) 男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。

(2) 一九九六年及二零零一年的中位數字是以個別資料編製，而一九九一年的中位數字是以分組資料編製。

(3) 括號內的年齡中位數及性別比率是根據不包括外籍家庭傭工的勞動人口計算。

Notes: (1) The number of males per 1 000 females.

(2) Median figures for 1996 and 2001 are compiled using individual data, whereas those for 1991 are compiled using grouped data.

(3) Figures in brackets denote the median age and sex ratio of the labour force compiled with foreign domestic helpers excluded.

表 6.4 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按性別劃分的標準化整體勞動人口參與率
Table 6.4 Standardised Overall Labour Force Participation Rate by Sex, 1991, 1996 and 2001

年份 Year	勞動人口參與率 (百分比) Labour Force Participation Rate (%)			標準化勞動人口參與率 ⁽¹⁾ (百分比) Standardised Labour Force Participation Rate ⁽¹⁾ (%)		
	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes
包括外籍家庭傭工 Including Foreign Domestic Helpers						
1991	78.7	49.5	64.3	77.5	48.7	62.6
1996	76.6	49.2	62.8	75.7	48.6	61.7
2001	71.9	51.6	61.4	71.9	51.6	61.4
不包括外籍家庭傭工 Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers						
1991	78.7	48.2	63.9	77.5	46.7	62.1
1996	76.6	46.8	61.9	75.7	45.9	60.8
2001	71.9	48.4	60.1	71.9	48.4	60.1

註釋：(1) 請參閱「詞彙釋義」。這顯示一九九一及一九九六年男性及女性的預期整體勞動人口參與率；若各年齡組別的勞動人口參與程度在此年維持不變，只是年齡分布已轉為二零零一年的數字。

Note: (1) Please see "Definition of Terms". This represents the expected overall labour force participation rates for males and females in 1991 and 1996 if the level of labour force participation in each age group remained the same in that year while the age distribution had changed to that of 2001.

表 6.5 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按年齡組別及性別劃分的勞動人口參與率
Table 6.5 Labour Force Participation Rates by Age Group and Sex, 1991, 1996 and 2001

年齡組別 Age Group	1991			1996			2001		
	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes
	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %
包括外籍家庭傭工 Including Foreign Domestic Helpers									
15 – 19	35.2	28.6	32.1	29.0	22.8	26.0	21.9	18.7	20.4
20 – 24	84.8	82.9	83.8	79.7	76.9	78.3	75.2	74.8	75.0
25 – 34	96.5	68.4	82.4	96.7	74.8	85.1	93.3	80.0	86.0
35 – 44	96.9	57.0	77.7	96.7	57.6	77.2	94.2	63.9	78.4
45 – 54	92.9	49.1	73.1	93.7	50.9	73.9	90.4	54.9	73.0
55 – 64	68.0	24.4	47.1	66.1	21.2	44.9	60.7	23.6	43.5
65+	22.6	7.5	14.1	17.0	3.8	9.8	12.6	2.6	7.2
合計 Overall	78.7	49.5	64.3	76.6	49.2	62.8	71.9	51.6	61.4
不包括外籍家庭傭工 Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers									
15 – 19	35.2	28.6	32.0	29.0	22.3	25.8	21.9	17.9	20.0
20 – 24	84.8	82.3	83.6	79.7	75.4	77.6	75.1	71.2	73.2
25 – 34	96.5	66.8	81.9	96.7	72.2	84.3	93.3	76.9	84.9
35 – 44	96.9	55.5	77.3	96.7	55.2	76.6	94.2	61.1	77.5
45 – 54	92.9	48.4	72.9	93.7	49.8	73.6	90.4	53.7	72.7
55 – 64	68.0	24.3	47.1	66.0	20.8	44.8	60.7	23.2	43.4
65+	22.6	7.4	14.1	17.0	3.7	9.7	12.6	2.6	7.2
合計 Overall	78.7	48.2	63.9	76.6	46.8	61.9	71.9	48.4	60.1

表 6.6 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按年齡組別、性別及婚姻狀況劃分的勞動人口參與率
Table 6.6 Labour Force Participation Rates by Age Group, Sex and Marital Status, 1991, 1996 and 2001

年份 Year	年齡組別 Age Group	男性 Male			合計 Overall	女性 Female			合計 Overall
		從未結婚 Never Married	已婚 Married	喪偶 / 離婚 / 分居 Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated		從未結婚 Never Married	已婚 Married	喪偶 / 離婚 / 分居 Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated	
		百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %
1991									
	15 – 19	35.1	65.6	14.3	35.2	28.2	53.9	100.0	28.6
	20 – 24	84.2	93.8	89.3	84.8	86.7	64.3	80.1	82.9
	25 – 34	95.1	97.9	95.5	96.5	95.4	54.9	81.0	68.4
	35 – 44	91.5	97.9	92.2	96.9	91.3	52.6	76.1	57.0
	45 – 54	83.5	93.9	84.8	92.9	83.7	47.4	55.5	49.1
	55 – 64	68.9	68.7	56.7	68.0	59.5	23.7	23.4	24.4
	65+	30.5	23.6	15.6	22.6	15.4	8.5	5.9	7.5
	合計 Overall	74.8	82.8	46.7	78.7	69.8	45.0	21.0	49.5
1996									
	15 – 19	28.8	62.7	0.0	29.0	22.5	41.2	80.3	22.8
	20 – 24	78.8	94.4	92.1	79.7	79.2	63.3	82.6	76.9
	25 – 34	95.7	97.9	94.5	96.7	93.3	63.0	77.4	74.8
	35 – 44	92.8	97.5	93.5	96.7	87.4	52.3	73.2	57.6
	45 – 54	84.9	94.6	87.7	93.7	81.7	47.8	63.7	50.9
	55 – 64	62.1	67.1	53.7	66.1	50.7	20.1	22.2	21.2
	65+	22.1	18.1	10.4	17.0	11.3	4.4	2.7	3.8
	合計 Overall	72.5	80.7	47.0	76.6	67.9	45.5	22.1	49.2
2001									
	15 – 19	21.8	58.1	100.0	21.9	18.6	38.4	18.9	18.7
	20 – 24	74.3	93.3	81.1	75.2	75.8	66.3	73.9	74.8
	25 – 34	91.8	95.9	88.4	93.3	93.6	69.0	72.5	80.0
	35 – 44	87.5	95.9	86.0	94.2	90.1	58.0	71.1	63.9
	45 – 54	73.9	92.2	81.1	90.4	81.5	51.1	67.6	54.9
	55 – 64	42.0	62.6	46.7	60.7	49.6	22.7	24.3	23.6
	65+	10.8	14.0	6.7	12.6	6.8	3.3	1.8	2.6
	合計 Overall	66.7	76.8	42.1	71.9	67.9	48.9	24.9	51.6

表 6.7 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 6.7 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及兼職學生。

Note: (1) The figures include outworkers and student workers.

表 6.8 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）及經濟活動身分劃分的工作人口

Table 6.8 Working Population by Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended) and Economic Activity Status, 1991, 1996 and 2001

年份及教育程度（最高就讀程度） Year and Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended)	自營作業者 Self-employed		僱主 Employers		僱員 ⁽¹⁾ Employees ⁽¹⁾		無酬家庭從業員 Unpaid family workers		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
1991										
未受教育 / 幼稚園 No schooling/Kindergarten	15 135	10.4	4 878	3.2	126 879	5.3	5 822	17.4	152 714	5.6
小學 Primary	45 665	31.4	31 490	20.6	534 115	22.4	10 796	32.2	622 066	22.9
初中 Lower secondary	31 702	21.8	31 687	20.7	502 006	21.1	6 676	19.9	572 071	21.1
高中 Upper secondary	31 666	21.8	46 316	30.3	745 497	31.3	7 338	21.9	830 817	30.6
預科 ⁽²⁾ Matriculation ⁽²⁾	5 785	4.0	9 359	6.1	137 776	5.8	985	2.9	153 905	5.7
專上教育：非學位課程 Tertiary：Non-degree course	5 292	3.6	8 483	5.5	166 621	7.0	966	2.9	181 362	6.7
學位課程 Degree course	10 236	7.0	20 730	13.6	170 265	7.1	937	2.8	202 168	7.4
總計 Total	145 481	100.0	152 943	100.0	2 383 159	100.0	33 520	100.0	2 715 103	100.0
1996										
未受教育 / 幼稚園 No schooling/Kindergarten	8 721	6.8	3 587	1.8	73 011	2.7	3 549	13.0	88 868	2.9
小學 Primary	35 672	28.0	34 337	16.8	472 340	17.6	7 870	28.9	550 219	18.1
初中 Lower secondary	31 241	24.5	41 628	20.4	541 087	20.2	5 930	21.8	619 886	20.4
高中 Upper secondary	29 061	22.8	62 104	30.4	890 414	33.2	6 538	24.0	988 117	32.5
預科 ⁽²⁾ Matriculation ⁽²⁾	6 340	5.0	15 806	7.7	179 963	6.7	1 189	4.4	203 298	6.7
專上教育：非學位課程 Tertiary：Non-degree course	4 089	3.2	10 830	5.3	172 276	6.4	834	3.1	188 029	6.2
學位課程 Degree course	12 337	9.7	36 122	17.7	355 498	13.2	1 324	4.9	405 281	13.3
總計 Total	127 461	100.0	204 414	100.0	2 684 589	100.0	27 234	100.0	3 043 698	100.0

表 6.8 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）及經濟活動身分劃分的工作人口（續）

Table 6.8 Working Population by Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended) and Economic Activity Status, 1991, 1996 and 2001 (Cont'd)

年份及教育程度（最高就讀程度） Year and Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended)	自營作業者 Self-employed		僱主 Employers		僱員 ⁽¹⁾ Employees ⁽¹⁾		無酬家庭從業員 Unpaid family workers		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2001										
未受教育 / 幼稚園 No schooling/Kindergarten	4 745	3.5	3 635	1.7	55 242	1.9	2 245	9.5	65 867	2.0
小學 Primary	30 919	23.0	31 947	15.0	426 735	14.8	5 946	25.2	495 547	15.2
初中 Lower secondary	35 004	26.0	45 411	21.3	559 666	19.4	5 311	22.5	645 392	19.8
高中 Upper secondary	34 803	25.9	63 743	29.9	889 958	30.9	6 228	26.4	994 732	30.6
預科 ⁽²⁾ Matriculation ⁽²⁾	10 067	7.5	21 919	10.3	311 438	10.8	1 682	7.1	345 106	10.6
專上教育：非學位課程 Tertiary： Non-degree course	4 247	3.2	9 025	4.2	147 015	5.1	595	2.5	160 882	4.9
學位課程 Degree course	14 790	11.0	37 629	17.6	491 169	17.0	1 592	6.7	545 180	16.8
總計 Total	134 575	100.0	213 309	100.0	2 881 223	100.0	23 599	100.0	3 252 706	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字包括外發工及兼職學生。

Notes : (1) The figures include outworkers and student workers.

(2) 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。

(2) 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.

表 6.9 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按職業及性別劃分的工作人口
Table 6.9 Working Population by Occupation and Sex, 1991, 1996 and 2001

年份 Year	職業 Occupation	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both Sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
1991	經理及行政人員 Managers and administrators	198 857	11.8	50 390	4.9	249 247	9.2
	專業人員 Professionals	68 516	4.1	30 815	3.0	99 331	3.7
	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	164 121	9.7	115 788	11.3	279 909	10.3
	文員 Clerks	135 665	8.0	295 986	28.8	431 651	15.9
	服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	230 823	13.7	128 496	12.5	359 319	13.2
	工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	352 264	20.9	45 728	4.4	397 992	14.7
	機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	234 929	13.9	130 897	12.7	365 826	13.5
	非技術工人 Elementary occupations	280 434	16.6	223 398	21.7	503 832	18.5
	漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	20 757	1.2	7 239	0.7	27 996	1.0
	總計 Total	1 686 366	100.0	1 028 737	100.0	2 715 103	100.0
1996	經理及行政人員 Managers and administrators	282 969	15.4	86 354	7.1	369 323	12.1
	專業人員 Professionals	100 130	5.5	51 461	4.3	151 591	5.0
	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	201 405	11.0	167 727	13.9	369 132	12.1
	文員 Clerks	155 547	8.5	357 172	29.5	512 719	16.8
	服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	256 125	14.0	163 596	13.5	419 721	13.8
	工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	328 086	17.9	45 057	3.7	373 143	12.3
	機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	211 748	11.6	48 161	4.0	259 909	8.5
	非技術工人 Elementary occupations	280 114	15.3	284 568	23.5	564 682	18.6
	漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	17 181	0.9	6 297	0.5	23 478	0.8
	總計 Total	1 833 305	100.0	1 210 393	100.0	3 043 698	100.0
2001	經理及行政人員 Managers and administrators	257 023	14.1	92 614	6.5	349 637	10.7
	專業人員 Professionals	114 340	6.3	65 485	4.6	179 825	5.5
	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	265 829	14.6	232 842	16.2	498 671	15.3
	文員 Clerks	148 646	8.2	381 346	26.6	529 992	16.3
	服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	264 466	14.5	224 495	15.7	488 961	15.0
	工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	294 036	16.2	26 964	1.9	321 000	9.9
	機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	207 001	11.4	31 665	2.2	238 666	7.3
	非技術工人 Elementary occupations	260 337	14.3	375 056	26.2	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	7 725	0.4	2 836	0.2	10 561	0.3
	總計 Total	1 819 403	100.0	1 433 303	100.0	3 252 706	100.0

表 6.10 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按行業及性別劃分的工作人口

Table 6.10 Working Population by Industry and Sex, 1991, 1996 and 2001

年份 Year	行業 Industry	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both Sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
1991							
	製造業 Manufacturing	446 676	26.5	321 445	31.2	768 121	28.2
	建造業 Construction	176 629	10.5	11 222	1.1	187 851	6.9
	批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	363 683	21.6	247 703	24.1	611 386	22.5
	運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	220 974	13.1	44 712	4.3	265 686	9.8
	金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	171 618	10.2	115 550	11.2	287 168	10.6
	社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	264 821	15.7	274 302	26.7	539 123	19.9
	其他 ⁽¹⁾ Others ⁽¹⁾	41 965	2.5	13 803	1.3	55 768	2.1
	總計 Total	1 686 366	100.0	1 028 737	100.0	2 715 103	100.0
1996							
	製造業 Manufacturing	354 345	19.3	220 522	18.2	574 867	18.9
	建造業 Construction	225 061	12.3	20 379	1.7	245 440	8.1
	批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	426 597	23.3	330 642	27.3	757 239	24.9
	運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	256 397	14.0	74 577	6.2	330 974	10.9
	金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	243 334	13.3	165 352	13.7	408 686	13.4
	社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	292 666	16.0	387 382	32.0	680 048	22.3
	其他 ⁽¹⁾ Others ⁽¹⁾	34 905	1.9	11 539	1.0	46 444	1.5
	總計 Total	1 833 305	100.0	1 210 393	100.0	3 043 698	100.0
2001							
	製造業 Manufacturing	247 887	13.6	153 065	10.7	400 952	12.3
	建造業 Construction	227 594	12.5	20 289	1.4	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	426 747	23.5	425 872	29.7	852 619	26.2
	運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	283 294	15.6	83 018	5.8	366 312	11.3
	金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	309 218	17.0	213 604	14.9	522 822	16.1
	社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	299 674	16.5	530 046	37.0	829 720	25.5
	其他 ⁽¹⁾ Others ⁽¹⁾	24 989	1.4	7 409	0.5	32 398	1.0
	總計 Total	1 819 403	100.0	1 433 303	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.

表 6.11 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工作人口⁽¹⁾ 的每月主要職業收入中位數

Table 6.11 Median Monthly Income from Main Employment of Working Population⁽¹⁾ by Sex and Age Group, 1991, 1996 and 2001

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age Group	每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)		
		1991	1996	2001
男性 Male				
	15 – 19	3,600	6,000	6,000
	20 – 24	5,000	8,000	8,500
	25 – 34	6,500	11,700	13,000
	35 – 44	7,000	12,000	15,000
	45 – 54	5,900	10,000	12,000
	55 – 64	4,500	7,700	9,000
	65+	3,300	5,600	6,500
	合計 Overall	6,000	10,000	12,000
女性 Female				
	15 – 19	3,800	6,000	5,900
	20 – 24	4,500	8,000	7,500
	25 – 34	5,000	10,000	10,500
	35 – 44	4,000	8,000	10,000
	45 – 54	3,500	6,500	7,000
	55 – 64	3,000	5,000	6,000
	65+	2,000	4,000	4,200
	合計 Overall	4,250	8,000	8,900
合計 Both sexes				
	15 – 19	3,750	6,000	6,000
	20 – 24	4,750	8,000	8,000
	25 – 34	6,000	10,000	12,000
	35 – 44	6,000	10,000	12,500
	45 – 54	5,000	9,000	10,000
	55 – 64	4,000	7,000	8,000
	65+	3,000	5,100	6,000
	合計 Overall	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.

表 6.12 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⁽¹⁾ 的每月主要職業收入中位數
Table 6.12 Median Monthly Income from Main Employment of Working Population⁽¹⁾ by Occupation, 1991, 1996 and 2001

年份 Year	職業 Occupation	每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)			
		男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes	
1991	經理及行政人員 Managers and administrators	12,000	10,000	12,000	
	專業人員 Professionals	16,000	12,500	15,000	
	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	8,500	8,000	8,000	
	文員 Clerks	5,500	5,000	5,000	
	服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	6,000	4,000	5,000	
	工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	5,500	3,600	5,000	
	機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	5,500	3,000	4,500	
	非技術工人 Elementary occupations	4,000	3,000	3,500	
	漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	4,000	2,000	3,500	
	合計 Overall	6,000	4,250	5,170	
	1996	經理及行政人員 Managers and administrators	20,000	18,000	20,000
		專業人員 Professionals	26,000	21,000	24,000
		輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	15,000	13,500	14,000
		文員 Clerks	9,500	8,600	9,000
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers		10,000	7,000	8,500	
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers		9,000	6,500	8,500	
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers		9,000	5,400	8,500	
非技術工人 Elementary occupations		7,000	3,800	5,500	
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable		7,500	5,480	7,000	
合計 Overall		10,000	8,000	9,500	
2001		經理及行政人員 Managers and administrators	26,380	24,000	26,000
		專業人員 Professionals	30,000	26,250	30,000
		輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	16,500	16,000	16,000
		文員 Clerks	10,000	10,000	10,000
	服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	11,000	7,300	9,110	
	工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	10,000	7,000	10,000	
	機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	10,000	6,000	10,000	
	非技術工人 Elementary occupations	7,500	3,860	5,300	
	漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	8,000	4,500	7,000	
	合計 Overall	12,000	8,900	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.

表 6.13 一九九一、一九九六年及二零零一年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及性別劃分的工作人口⁽¹⁾ 每月主要職業收入中位數

Table 6.13 Median Income from Main Employment of Working Population⁽¹⁾ by Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended) and Sex, 1991, 1996 and 2001

年份 Year	教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended)	每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)		
		男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes
1991	未受教育 / 幼稚園 No schooling/Kindergarten	4,000	2,750	3,050
	小學 Primary	5,000	3,200	4,250
	初中 Lower secondary	5,500	3,750	5,000
	高中 Upper secondary	6,000	5,000	5,500
	預科 ⁽²⁾ Matriculation ⁽²⁾	8,000	6,000	7,000
	專上教育：非學位課程 Tertiary：Non-degree course	9,500	7,500	8,500
	學位課程 Degree course	15,000	9,100	12,500
	總計 Total	6,000	4,250	5,170
1996	未受教育 / 幼稚園 No schooling/Kindergarten	6,300	4,250	5,000
	小學 Primary	8,000	5,500	7,000
	初中 Lower secondary	9,000	6,400	8,000
	高中 Upper secondary	10,000	8,500	9,700
	預科 ⁽²⁾ Matriculation ⁽²⁾	12,500	10,000	12,000
	專上教育：非學位課程 Tertiary：Non-degree course	16,000	12,500	15,000
	學位課程 Degree course	22,500	15,000	19,800
	總計 Total	10,000	8,000	9,500
2001	未受教育 / 幼稚園 No schooling/Kindergarten	8,000	4,600	5,600
	小學 Primary	9,500	5,500	7,600
	初中 Lower secondary	10,000	6,500	9,000
	高中 Upper secondary	12,000	10,000	10,000
	預科 ⁽²⁾ Matriculation ⁽²⁾	14,500	8,800	11,000
	專上教育：非學位課程 Tertiary：Non-degree course	20,000	15,300	18,000
	學位課程 Degree course	26,250	18,000	21,250
	總計 Total	12,000	8,900	10,000

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

(2) 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。

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

(2) 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.

表 6.14 二零零一年按工作地點及居住地區劃分的工作人口

Table 6.14 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				總計 Total
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新界 New Territories	水上 Marine	
	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)				
香港 Hong Kong					
有固定工作地點 With fixed place of work					
香港島 Hong Kong Island	435 257 (13.4)	187 047 (5.8)	239 027 (7.3)	199 (0.0)	861 530 (26.5)
九龍 Kowloon	101 851 (3.1)	476 650 (14.7)	409 984 (12.6)	90 (0.0)	988 575 (30.4)
新界 New Territories	45 751 (1.4)	149 060 (4.6)	738 782 (22.7)	146 (0.0)	933 739 (28.7)
小計 Sub-total	582 859 (17.9)	812 757 (25.0)	1 387 793 (42.7)	435 (0.0)	2 783 844 (85.6)
無固定地點 No fixed places					
於家中工作 Work at home	68 044 (2.1)	45 280 (1.4)	72 043 (2.2)	.. ..	185 367 (5.7)
水上 Marine	1 364 (0.0)	264 (0.0)	1 308 (0.0)	4 153 (0.1)	7 089 (0.2)
小計 Sub-total	681 102 (20.9)	916 645 (28.2)	1 555 833 (47.8)	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)	43 593 (1.3)	.. ..	78 710 (2.4)
其他 Others	4 233 (0.1)	4 794 (0.1)	6 760 (0.2)	.. ..	15 787 (0.5)
小計 Sub-total	16 847 (0.5)	27 297 (0.8)	50 353 (1.5)	.. ..	94 497 (2.9)
總計 Total	697 949 (21.5)	943 942 (29.0)	1 606 186 (49.4)	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.

表 6.15 二零零一年按工作地點及是否在居住地區內工作劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口
Table 6.15 Working Population with Fixed Place of Work in Hong Kong by Place of Work and Whether Living in the Same District, 2001

工作地點 (區議會分區) Place of Work (District Council District)	居住地區 Area of Residence				小計 Sub-total	總計 Total
	在居住地區工作 Living in the Same District Council District	非在居住地區工作 Not Living in the Same District Council District				
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新界 ⁽¹⁾ New Territories ⁽¹⁾	數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽²⁾)		
香港島 Hong Kong Island						
中西區 Central and Western	59 533 (7.7)	96 246 (25.3)	71 710 (11.7)	92 108 (9.1)	260 064 (12.9)	319 597 (11.5)
灣仔 Wan Chai	25 449 (3.3)	86 825 (22.8)	60 341 (9.9)	80 565 (7.9)	227 731 (11.3)	253 180 (9.1)
東區 Eastern	84 708 (10.9)	30 861 (8.1)	45 066 (7.4)	54 598 (5.4)	130 525 (6.5)	215 233 (7.7)
南區 Southern	32 855 (4.2)	18 780 (4.9)	9 930 (1.6)	11 955 (1.2)	40 665 (2.0)	73 520 (2.6)
小計 Sub-total	202 545 (26.2)	232 712 (61.2)	187 047 (30.6)	239 226 (23.5)	658 985 (32.8)	861 530 (30.9)
九龍 Kowloon						
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	46 244 (6.0)	43 598 (11.5)	113 354 (18.5)	154 638 (15.2)	311 590 (15.5)	357 834 (12.9)
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	32 923 (4.3)	13 083 (3.4)	43 067 (7.0)	81 870 (8.0)	138 020 (6.9)	170 943 (6.1)
九龍城 Kowloon City	33 454 (4.3)	14 766 (3.9)	44 538 (7.3)	53 849 (5.3)	113 153 (5.6)	146 607 (5.3)
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	23 768 (3.1)	4 129 (1.1)	20 614 (3.4)	25 238 (2.5)	49 981 (2.5)	73 749 (2.6)
觀塘 Kwun Tong	64 251 (8.3)	26 275 (6.9)	54 437 (8.9)	94 479 (9.3)	175 191 (8.7)	239 442 (8.6)
小計 Sub-total	200 640 (25.9)	101 851 (26.8)	276 010 (45.1)	410 074 (40.3)	787 935 (39.2)	988 575 (35.5)
新界 New Territories						
葵青 Kwai Tsing	54 958 (7.1)	10 842 (2.9)	40 138 (6.6)	84 157 (8.3)	135 137 (6.7)	190 095 (6.8)
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	30 170 (3.9)	6 005 (1.6)	19 487 (3.2)	70 515 (6.9)	96 007 (4.8)	126 177 (4.5)
屯門 Tuen Mun	62 253 (8.0)	2 027 (0.5)	6 161 (1.0)	31 736 (3.1)	39 924 (2.0)	102 177 (3.7)
元朗 Yuen Long	58 448 (7.6)	2 013 (0.5)	5 956 (1.0)	34 315 (3.4)	42 284 (2.1)	100 732 (3.6)
北區 North	31 128 (4.0)	1 935 (0.5)	5 540 (0.9)	24 016 (2.4)	31 491 (1.6)	62 619 (2.2)
大埔 Tai Po	29 626 (3.8)	2 329 (0.6)	7 557 (1.2)	25 130 (2.5)	35 016 (1.7)	64 642 (2.3)
沙田 Sha Tin	67 098 (8.7)	7 864 (2.1)	27 041 (4.4)	50 992 (5.0)	85 897 (4.3)	152 995 (5.5)
西貢 Sai Kung	23 787 (3.1)	4 990 (1.3)	19 022 (3.1)	14 975 (1.5)	38 987 (1.9)	62 774 (2.3)
離島 Islands	13 451 (1.7)	7 746 (2.0)	18 158 (3.0)	32 173 (3.2)	58 077 (2.9)	71 528 (2.6)
小計 Sub-total	370 919 (47.9)	45 751 (12.0)	149 060 (24.4)	368 009 (36.2)	562 820 (28.0)	933 739 (33.5)
總計 Total	774 104 (100.0)	380 314 (100.0)	612 117 (100.0)	1 017 309 (100.0)	2 009 740 (100.0)	2 783 844 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 這些數字包括居於船上人士。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) The figures include persons living on board vessels.

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

表 6.16 二零零一年按工作地點及職業劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口

Table 6.16 Working Population with Fixed Place of Work in Hong Kong by Place of Work and Occupation, 2001

工作地點 (區議會分區) Place of Work (District Council District)		職業 Occupation									
		經理及行政人員 Managers and Administrators		專業人員 Professionals		輔助專業人員 Associate Professionals		文員 Clerks		服務工作及 商店銷售人員 Service Workers and Shop Sales Workers	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
中西區	Central and Western	57 298	19.2	30 720	18.1	63 655	13.6	76 758	14.8	35 425	7.9
灣仔	Wan Chai	36 856	12.4	22 567	13.3	54 883	11.7	51 429	9.9	43 574	9.7
東區	Eastern	29 094	9.8	18 482	10.9	43 458	9.3	36 943	7.1	26 721	5.9
南區	Southern	5 215	1.8	4 391	2.6	12 516	2.7	9 010	1.7	13 230	2.9
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	43 595	14.6	15 540	9.2	60 424	12.9	72 223	14.0	84 768	18.8
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	17 478	5.9	8 503	5.0	26 770	5.7	34 441	6.7	26 322	5.8
九龍城	Kowloon City	11 976	4.0	10 456	6.2	26 488	5.6	25 647	5.0	24 087	5.3
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	5 877	2.0	3 188	1.9	10 724	2.3	12 402	2.4	13 033	2.9
觀塘	Kwun Tong	28 354	9.5	12 019	7.1	39 619	8.4	53 472	10.3	26 169	5.8
葵青	Kwai Tsing	19 815	6.7	6 748	4.0	26 355	5.6	40 428	7.8	20 179	4.5
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	11 757	3.9	3 822	2.3	17 267	3.7	24 683	4.8	19 378	4.3
屯門	Tuen Mun	4 098	1.4	4 794	2.8	13 653	2.9	12 648	2.4	19 681	4.4
元朗	Yuen Long	4 586	1.5	3 184	1.9	11 501	2.5	10 724	2.1	18 677	4.1
北區	North	2 819	0.9	2 404	1.4	8 400	1.8	7 975	1.5	13 732	3.0
大埔	Tai Po	2 910	1.0	4 381	2.6	10 301	2.2	8 078	1.6	10 336	2.3
沙田	Sha Tin	10 862	3.6	10 362	6.1	24 050	5.1	26 706	5.2	26 300	5.8
西貢	Sai Kung	2 076	0.7	4 855	2.9	10 148	2.2	6 167	1.2	10 000	2.2
離島	Islands	3 171	1.1	2 911	1.7	9 047	1.9	7 938	1.5	18 620	4.1
總計	Total	297 837	100.0	169 327	100.0	469 259	100.0	517 672	100.0	450 232	100.0

表 6.16 二零零一年按工作地點及職業劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口 (續)

Table 6.16 Working Population with Fixed Place of Work in Hong Kong by Place of Work and Occupation, 2001 (Cont'd)

工藝及有關人員 Craft and Related Workers		機台及機器操作員 及裝配員 Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers		非技術工人 Elementary Occupations		漁農業熟練工人及 不能分類的職業 Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers; and Occupations not Classifiable		總計 Total		工作地點 (區議會分區) Place of Work (District Council District)	
數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %		
13 375	5.4	9 474	4.6	32 662	7.8	230	6.3	319 597	11.5	中西區	Central and Western
12 027	4.8	7 082	3.5	24 683	5.9	79	2.2	253 180	9.1	灣仔	Wan Chai
18 681	7.5	12 713	6.2	28 875	6.9	266	7.3	215 233	7.7	東區	Eastern
7 085	2.8	6 700	3.3	15 157	3.6	216	5.9	73 520	2.6	南區	Southern
23 653	9.5	13 351	6.5	44 168	10.5	112	3.1	357 834	12.9	油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong
16 629	6.7	13 931	6.8	26 679	6.3	190	5.2	170 943	6.1	深水埗	Sham Shui Po
14 786	5.9	9 724	4.7	23 408	5.6	35	1.0	146 607	5.3	九龍城	Kowloon City
6 896	2.8	7 121	3.5	14 486	3.4	22	0.6	73 749	2.6	黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin
26 248	10.5	20 565	10.0	32 923	7.8	73	2.0	239 442	8.6	觀塘	Kwun Tong
19 857	8.0	26 853	13.1	29 794	7.1	66	1.8	190 095	6.8	葵青	Kwai Tsing
14 540	5.8	14 612	7.1	20 003	4.7	115	3.1	126 177	4.5	荃灣	Tsuen Wan
11 465	4.6	12 200	5.9	23 495	5.6	143	3.9	102 177	3.7	屯門	Tuen Mun
16 400	6.6	13 512	6.6	21 350	5.1	798	21.8	100 732	3.6	元朗	Yuen Long
6 624	2.7	7 509	3.7	12 583	3.0	573	15.7	62 619	2.2	北區	North
7 796	3.1	6 981	3.4	13 588	3.2	271	7.4	64 642	2.3	大埔	Tai Po
14 468	5.8	11 723	5.7	28 347	6.7	177	4.8	152 995	5.5	沙田	Sha Tin
10 178	4.1	5 308	2.6	13 909	3.3	133	3.6	62 774	2.3	西貢	Sai Kung
8 809	3.5	5 736	2.8	15 138	3.6	158	4.3	71 528	2.6	離島	Islands
249 517	100.0	205 095	100.0	421 248	100.0	3 657	100.0	2 783 844	100.0	總計	Total

表 6.17 二零零一年按前赴工作地點的交通方式劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口
Table 6.17 Working Population with Fixed Place of Work in Hong Kong by Mode of Transport to Place of Work, 2001

交通方式 Mode of Transport	前赴工作地點的交通方式 Mode of Transport to Place of Work			
	作為 主要方式 As Main Mode		作為 其他方式 As Another Mode	
	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % ⁽¹⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % ⁽¹⁾
巴士 ⁽²⁾ Bus ⁽²⁾	1 118 388	40.2	222 939	8.0
地下鐵路 Mass Transit Railway	495 128	17.8	234 419	8.4
步行 On foot	335 859	12.1	..	..
公共小巴 ⁽³⁾ Public Light Bus ⁽³⁾	226 646	8.1	177 466	6.4
私家車 Private car	193 028	6.9	15 453	0.6
九廣鐵路東鐵 KCRC East Rail	135 206	4.9	65 858	2.4
九廣鐵路輕鐵 KCRC Light Rail	60 448	2.2	8 034	0.3
公司巴士 / 小巴 Company bus / van	55 736	2.0	23 933	0.9
的士 Taxi	39 950	1.4	40 793	1.5
其他 Others	123 455	4.4	46 365	1.7
總計 Total	2 783 844	100.0	835 260	30.0

註釋：(1) 在港有固定工作地點的工作總人數中所佔的百分比。

(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。

(3) 公共小巴包括綠色專線小巴及紅色小巴。

Notes : (1) The percentages in respect of the total number of working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong.

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

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

表 6.18 二零零一年按居住地區及前赴工作地點的交通方式數目劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口

Table 6.18 Working Population with Fixed Place of Work in Hong Kong by Area of Residence and Number of Mode of Transport to Place of Work, 2001

居住地區 Area of Residence	前赴工作地點的交通方式的數目 Number of Mode of Transport to Place of Work			總計 Total	前赴工作地點的交通方式 的平均數目 Average Number of Mode of Transport to Place of Work
	1	2	3+		
	數目 (百分比) Number (Percentage)				
香港島 Hong Kong Island	440 000 (75.5)	122 301 (21.0)	20 558 (3.5)	582 859 (100.0)	1.28
九龍 Kowloon	617 430 (76.0)	173 571 (21.4)	21 756 (2.7)	812 757 (100.0)	1.27
新市鎮 New towns	906 638 (72.2)	301 037 (24.0)	47 770 (3.8)	1 255 445 (100.0)	1.32
新界其他地區及水上 ⁽¹⁾ Other areas in the New Territories and Marine ⁽¹⁾	84 565 (63.7)	38 253 (28.8)	9 965 (7.5)	132 783 (100.0)	1.44
總計 Total	2 048 633 (73.6)	635 162 (22.8)	100 049 (3.6)	2 783 844 (100.0)	1.30

註釋：(1) 這些數字包括 435 名住在船艇上的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口。

Note: (1) The figures include 435 working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong living on board vessels.

表 6.19 二零零一年按前赴工作地點的主要交通方式及每月主要職業收入劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口⁽¹⁾

Table 6.19 Working Population⁽¹⁾ with Fixed Place of Work in Hong Kong by Main Mode of Transport to Place of Work and Monthly Income from Main Employment, 2001

主要交通方式 Main Mode of Transport	每月主要職業收入 Monthly Income from Main Employment					
	< \$4,000	\$4,000 – \$5,999	\$6,000 – \$7,999	\$8,000 – \$9,999	\$10,000 – \$14,999	\$15,000 – \$19,999
	數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽²⁾)					
巴士 ⁽³⁾ Bus ⁽³⁾	55 108 (2.0)	85 216 (3.1)	161 520 (5.8)	163 721 (5.9)	303 132 (11.0)	139 565 (5.0)
地下鐵路 Mass Transit Railway	17 469 (0.6)	24 226 (0.9)	52 030 (1.9)	62 968 (2.3)	127 294 (4.6)	70 553 (2.6)
步行 On foot	48 670 (1.8)	56 930 (2.1)	59 393 (2.1)	41 468 (1.5)	58 502 (2.1)	23 225 (0.8)
公共小巴 ⁽⁴⁾ Public Light Bus ⁽⁴⁾	13 788 (0.5)	17 125 (0.6)	32 022 (1.2)	31 364 (1.1)	57 010 (2.1)	26 880 (1.0)
私家車 Private car	7 731 (0.3)	3 977 (0.1)	6 328 (0.2)	8 958 (0.3)	25 577 (0.9)	20 999 (0.8)
九廣鐵路東鐵 KCRC East Rail	5 751 (0.2)	6 953 (0.3)	15 705 (0.6)	18 135 (0.7)	36 223 (1.3)	19 263 (0.7)
九廣鐵路輕鐵 KCRC Light Rail	5 343 (0.2)	7 794 (0.3)	11 351 (0.4)	8 784 (0.3)	14 954 (0.5)	5 601 (0.2)
公司巴士 / 小巴 Company bus/van	2 264 (0.1)	4 391 (0.2)	8 065 (0.3)	7 768 (0.3)	15 302 (0.6)	7 419 (0.3)
的士 Taxi	1 679 (0.1)	982 (0.0)	1 897 (0.1)	2 284 (0.1)	5 660 (0.2)	4 034 (0.1)
其他 Others	6 598 (0.2)	8 966 (0.3)	13 980 (0.5)	14 682 (0.5)	29 306 (1.1)	16 317 (0.6)
總計 Total	164 401 (5.9)	216 560 (7.8)	362 291 (13.1)	360 132 (13.0)	672 960 (24.3)	333 856 (12.1)

表 6.19 二零零一年按前赴工作地點的主要交通方式及每月主要職業收入劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口⁽¹⁾ (續)

Table 6.19 Working Population⁽¹⁾ with Fixed Place of Work in Hong Kong by Main Mode of Transport to Place of Work and Monthly Income from Main Employment, 2001 (Cont'd)

每月主要職業收入 Monthly Income from Main Employment			總計 Total	每月主要職業收入 中位數 (港元) Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)	主要交通方式 Main Mode of Transport
\$20,000 – \$24,999	\$25,000 – \$39,999	≥ \$40,000			
數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽²⁾)					
84 766 (3.1)	78 638 (2.8)	42 016 (1.5)	1 113 682 (40.3)	10,000	巴士 ⁽³⁾ Bus ⁽³⁾
48 670 (1.8)	52 863 (1.9)	37 573 (1.4)	493 646 (17.8)	12,500	地下鐵路 Mass Transit Railway
15 405 (0.6)	14 599 (0.5)	10 853 (0.4)	329 045 (11.9)	7,800	步行 On foot
17 119 (0.6)	19 002 (0.7)	10 762 (0.4)	225 072 (8.1)	10,175	公共小巴 ⁽⁴⁾ Public Light Bus ⁽⁴⁾
23 283 (0.8)	34 704 (1.3)	60 043 (2.2)	191 600 (6.9)	23,960	私家車 Private car
13 167 (0.5)	12 543 (0.5)	7 131 (0.3)	134 871 (4.9)	12,000	九廣鐵路東鐵 KCRC East Rail
2 955 (0.1)	2 373 (0.1)	838 (0.0)	59 993 (2.2)	9,000	九廣鐵路輕鐵 KCRC Light Rail
4 313 (0.2)	3 809 (0.1)	2 334 (0.1)	55 665 (2.0)	10,800	公司巴士 / 小巴 Company bus/van
4 385 (0.2)	6 385 (0.2)	12 336 (0.4)	39 642 (1.4)	22,000	的士 Taxi
10 683 (0.4)	11 469 (0.4)	10 734 (0.4)	122 735 (4.4)	12,000	其他 Others
224 746 (8.1)	236 385 (8.5)	194 620 (7.0)	2 765 951 (100.0)	11,000	總計 Total

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

(3) 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。

(4) 公共小巴包括綠色專線小巴及紅色小巴。

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

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

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

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

表 6.20 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按年齡組別及性別劃分的非從事經濟活動人口
Table 6.20 Economically Inactive Population by Age Group and Sex, 1991, 1996 and 2001

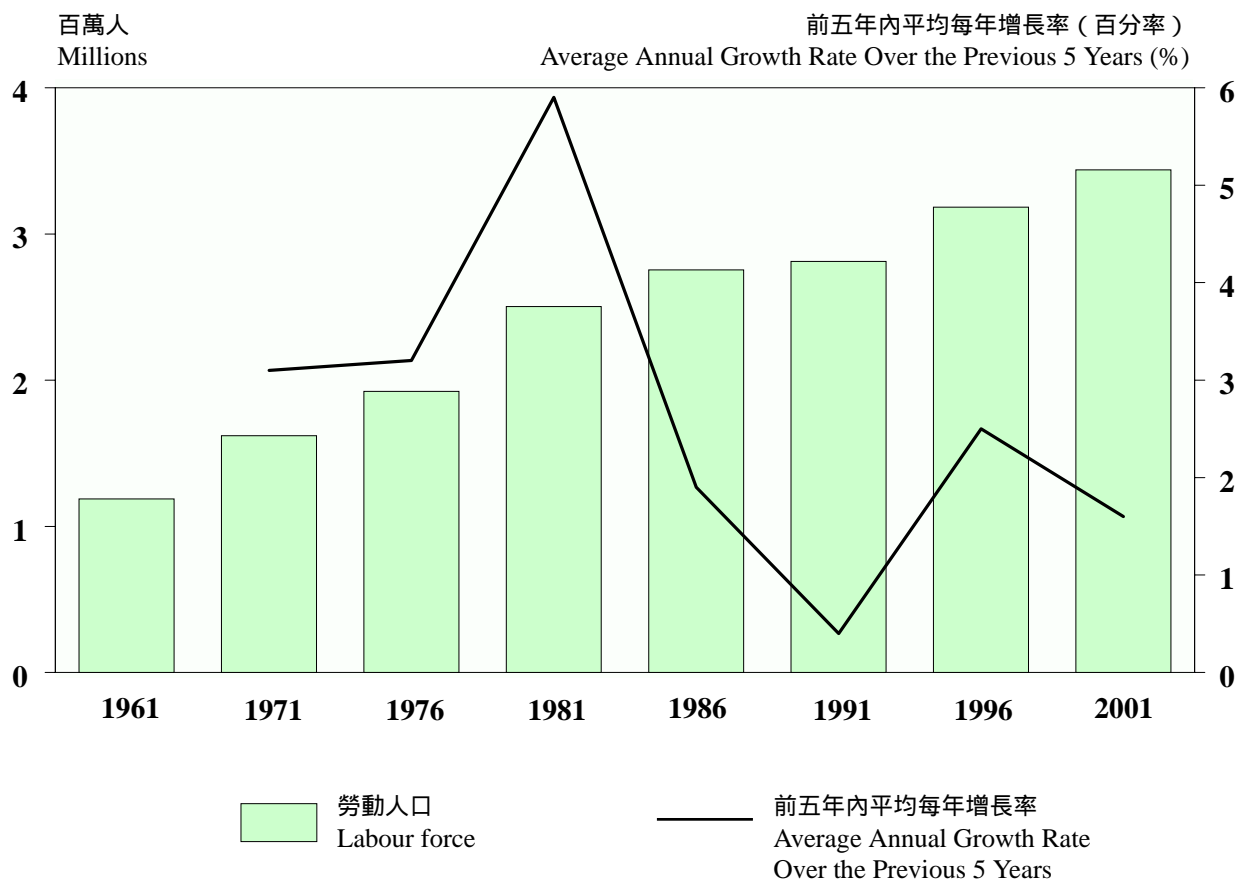
年份 Year	年齡組別 Age Group	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both Sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
1991							
	0 – 14	599 044	56.0	552 872	33.7	1 151 916	42.5
	15 – 19	138 215	12.9	140 051	8.5	278 266	10.3
	20 – 24	32 944	3.1	36 556	2.2	69 500	2.6
	25 – 34	20 572	1.9	187 033	11.4	207 605	7.7
	35 – 44	14 193	1.3	184 575	11.2	198 768	7.3
	45 – 54	18 837	1.8	112 523	6.9	131 360	4.8
	55 – 64	81 964	7.7	177 988	10.8	259 952	9.6
	65 +	163 951	15.3	249 961	15.2	413 912	15.3
	總計 Total	1 069 720	100.0	1 641 559	100.0	2 711 279	100.0
1996							
	0 – 14	596 253	50.4	554 785	30.0	1 151 038	37.9
	15 – 19	152 912	12.9	155 589	8.4	308 501	10.2
	20 – 24	45 633	3.9	52 492	2.8	98 125	3.2
	25 – 34	18 237	1.5	159 172	8.6	177 409	5.8
	35 – 44	19 560	1.7	248 792	13.4	268 352	8.8
	45 – 54	22 919	1.9	155 784	8.4	178 703	5.9
	55 – 64	92 812	7.8	191 952	10.4	284 764	9.4
	65 +	234 686	19.8	333 481	18.0	568 167	18.7
	總計 Total	1 183 012	100.0	1 852 047	100.0	3 035 059	100.0
2001							
	0 – 14	574 357	43.0	535 060	27.7	1 109 417	33.9
	15 – 19	180 665	13.5	177 979	9.2	358 644	11.0
	20 – 24	55 963	4.2	61 594	3.2	117 557	3.6
	25 – 34	33 250	2.5	121 554	6.3	154 804	4.7
	35 – 44	37 984	2.8	256 483	13.3	294 467	9.0
	45 – 54	46 792	3.5	212 074	11.0	258 866	7.9
	55 – 64	105 780	7.9	177 800	9.2	283 580	8.7
	65 +	301 577	22.6	391 485	20.2	693 062	21.2
	總計 Total	1 336 368	100.0	1 934 029	100.0	3 270 397	100.0

表 6.21 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按經濟活動身分及性別劃分的非從事經濟活動人口
Table 6.21 Economically Inactive Population by Economic Activity Status and Sex, 1991, 1996 and 2001

年份 Year	經濟活動身分 Economic Activity Status	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both Sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
1991							
	料理家務者 Home-makers	9 890	0.9	621 870	37.9	631 760	23.3
	學生 Students	660 980	61.8	617 035	37.6	1 278 015	47.1
	退休人士 Retired persons	227 073	21.2	246 039	15.0	473 112	17.4
	其他 Others	171 777	16.1	156 615	9.5	328 392	12.1
	總計 Total	1 069 720	100.0	1 641 559	100.0	2 711 279	100.0
1996							
	料理家務者 Home-makers	7 696	0.7	709 408	38.3	717 104	23.6
	學生 Students	692 875	58.6	658 816	35.6	1 351 691	44.5
	退休人士 Retired persons	306 313	25.9	335 283	18.1	641 596	21.1
	其他 Others	176 128	14.9	148 540	8.0	324 668	10.7
	總計 Total	1 183 012	100.0	1 852 047	100.0	3 035 059	100.0
2001							
	料理家務者 Home-makers	12 253	0.9	714 329	36.9	726 582	22.2
	學生 Students	725 119	54.3	686 506	35.5	1 411 625	43.2
	退休人士 Retired persons	363 687	27.2	373 623	19.3	737 310	22.5
	其他 Others	235 309	17.6	159 571	8.3	394 880	12.1
	總計 Total	1 336 368	100.0	1 934 029	100.0	3 270 397	100.0

圖 6.1 一九六一年至二零零一年的勞動人口及平均每年增長率

Chart 6.1 Labour Force and Average Annual Growth Rate, 1961 - 2001

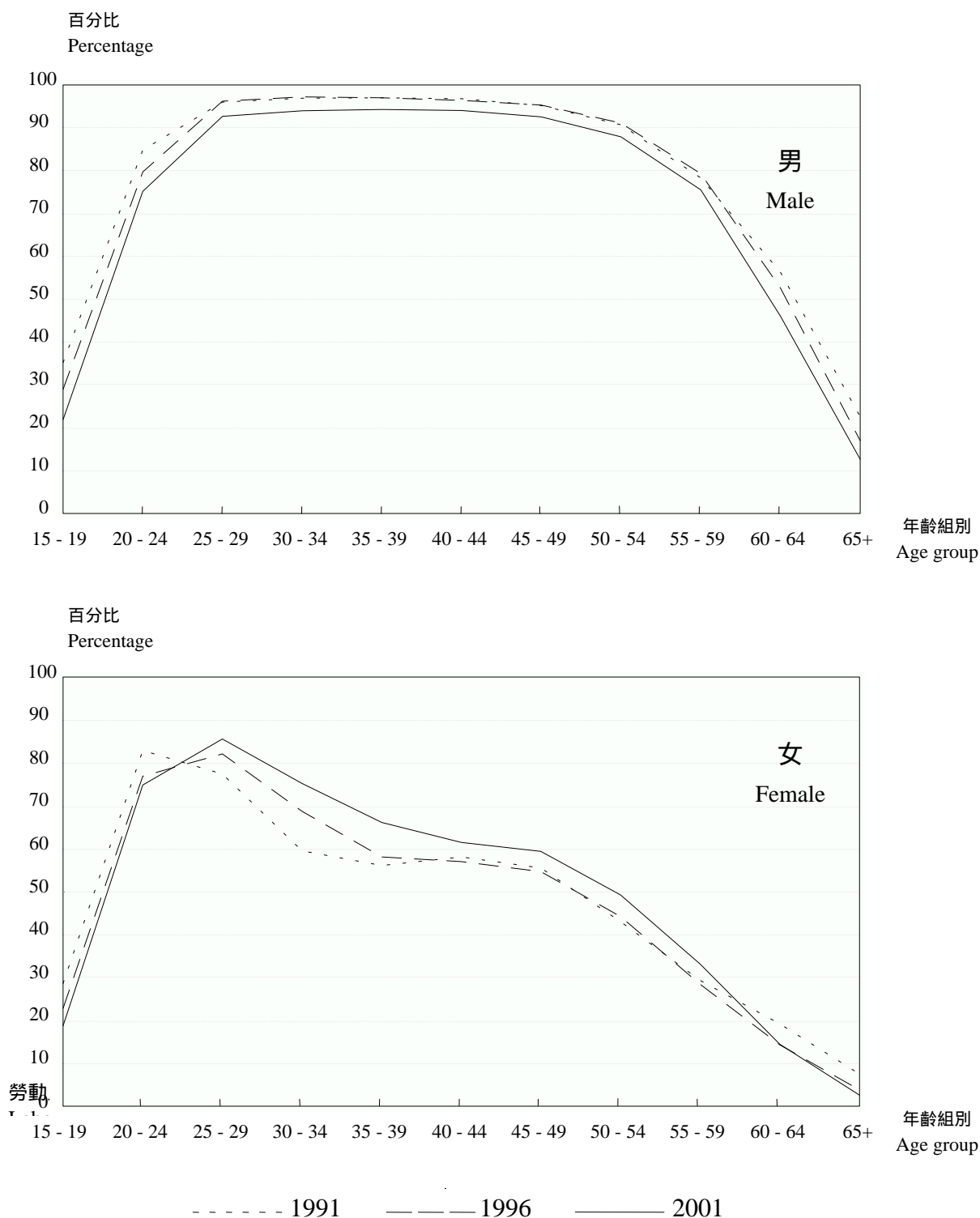


	1961	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
勞動人口 Labour force	1 187 558	1 618 982	1 922 500	2 503 804	2 753 848	2 811 002	3 182 497	3 437 992
前五年內 平均每年增長率 (百分率) Average annual growth rate over the previous 5 years (%)	..	3.1 ⁽¹⁾	3.2	5.9	1.9	0.4	2.5	1.6

註釋：(1) 這數字是指前十年內平均每年增長率。

Note: (1) The figure refers to average annual growth rate over the previous 10 years.

圖 6.2 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 6.2 Labour Force Participation Rates by Sex and Age Group, 1991, 1996 and 2001



7. 房屋特徵

7. Housing Characteristics

概念與範圍

7.1 從人口普查／中期人口統計搜集的房屋資料，有助評估房屋發展，以及確定和估算人口對房屋的需求。在二零零一年人口普查所搜集有關住戶及人口的房屋資料包括房屋的住用情況、居所租住權、租金、按揭供款及借貸還款、尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期及居所內的廳房數目等。最後三項是二零零一年人口普查的新加項目。另外，為人口普查／中期人口統計及其他住戶統計調查而設立的「屋宇單位檔案庫」及「小區檔案庫」為普查提供了屋宇單位類型的資料，因此，這些資料主要並非經由點算得來。

7.2 一般來說，屋宇單位是按建築材料類型、興建用途及負責建築／管理的機構類別來分類。為方便分析，屋宇單位首先按建築材料分成兩類：永久性房屋和臨時房屋，進而再分成公營租住單位、房屋委員會資助出售單位、房屋協會資助出售單位、私人住宅單位、別墅／平房／新型村屋、簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋、員工宿舍、非住宅用屋宇單位、公營臨時屋宇單位及私人臨時建築物。有關上述單位類型的詳細說明，請參閱「詞彙釋義」中「屋宇單位類型」的描述。

7.3 按類型劃分有人居住的屋宇單位的分布變化，可反映房屋素質或人口居住條件的變化。一般人均認為永久性房屋較臨時房屋為佳。此外，屋宇單位的共住程度及居所租住權亦是顯示居住

Concept and Coverage

7.1 Data on housing characteristics from a population census/by-census are useful for assessing housing development and identifying and quantifying the housing demand of the population. In the 2001 Population Census, information related to housing characteristics of the households and population obtained includes occupancy of quarters, tenure of accommodation, rent, mortgage payment and loan repayment, outstanding mortgage or loan period and number of rooms in the residence. The last three data items are new ones in the 2001 Population Census. Also, there is information on the type of quarters (mainly not obtained from the enumeration) derived from the “Register of Quarters” and “Register of Segments”, which have been maintained for the census/by-census operations and other household surveys.

7.2 In general, quarters are classified by the type of construction materials, the purpose for which they were built and the organisation responsible for their construction/management. To facilitate the analysis, quarters are first dichotomized into permanent housing and temporary housing, according to the construction materials. They are then further classified into public rental flats, Housing Authority subsidized sale flats, Housing Society subsidized sale flats, private residential flats, villas/bungalows/modern village houses, simple stone structures/traditional village houses, staff quarters, non-domestic quarters, public temporary quarters and private temporary structures. Detailed descriptions of the above quarters types are given under “Type of Quarters” in “Definition of Terms”.

7.3 The changes in the distribution of occupied quarters by type reflect the changes in the quality of housing or the conditions of living of the population. It is generally agreed that permanent housing are better than temporary housing. In addition, the

條件的有用指標。以租金和按揭供款及借貸還款來量度的住房支出也是一個影響居住條件的重要因素。上述資料連同入息數據一併分析，可以得悉入住各類型房屋的人口的負擔能力。

有人居住的屋宇單位

有人居住屋宇單位的數目及增長

7.4 根據人口普查結果，有人居住的屋宇單位總數由一九九一年的 151 萬個增至二零零一年的 201 萬個，增幅達 33.5%。然而，不同的屋宇單位類型，其增幅亦各異。公營租住單位、房屋委員會資助出售單位、房屋協會資助出售單位、私人住宅單位及別墅／平房／新型村屋的數目在過去十年皆大幅增加。同期，那些缺乏足夠房屋設備類型的屋宇單位數目則減少。因此，簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋及臨時房屋的數目皆大幅減少。（表 7.1）

7.5 在過去十年，按類型劃分有人居住的屋宇單位的分布情況有顯著變化。於二零零一年，在有人居住的屋宇單位中，公營租住單位、房屋委員會資助出售單位、房屋協會資助出售單位、私人住宅單位及別墅／平房／新型村屋，共佔 95.8%。這些單位均提供較佳的居住環境。一九九一年的有關數字是 90.8%。至於簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋及臨時房屋的比例，由一九九一年的 6.3% 下降至二零零一年的 2.3%。這些變化反映了本港人口的居住條件有很大改善。（表 7.1）

degree of sharing of the quarters, the tenure of accommodation and the number of rooms occupied by the household are also useful indicators on conditions of living. Another important factor that affects the condition of living is the cost of housing, which can be measured by rental payment together with mortgage payment and loan repayment. When relating to the income data, such information could further facilitate the analysis on the affordability of the population on different types of housing.

Occupied Quarters

Number and Growth of Occupied Quarters

7.4 Based on the Census results, the total number of occupied quarters increased by 33.5% from 1.51 million in 1991 to 2.01 million in 2001. However, the percentage increase varied among different types of quarters. The number of quarters in public rental flats, Housing Authority subsidized sale flats, Housing Society subsidized sale flats, private residential flats and villas/bungalows/modern village houses, increased drastically in the past ten years. Those types of quarters with less adequate housing conditions all decreased in number in the same period. Thus the number of quarters in simple stone structures/traditional village houses and temporary housing all dropped substantially. (Table 7.1)

7.5 The distribution of occupied quarters by type changed significantly over the past ten years. In 2001, altogether 95.8% of the occupied quarters were public rental flats, Housing Authority subsidized sale flats, Housing Society subsidized sale flats, private residential flats and villas/bungalows/modern village houses, all of which in general provide better living conditions. The corresponding figure was 90.8% in 1991. The proportion of simple stone structures/traditional village houses and temporary housing dropped from 6.3% in 1991 to 2.3% in 2001. All these changes reflect an improvement in the living conditions of the population. (Table 7.1)

屋宇單位的地區分布情況

7.6 在過去十年，隨著新市鎮迅速發展及舊區重建，本港各地區不同類型的房屋分布亦有重大改變。一九九一年，35.6%的屋宇單位在九龍，41.8%在新界，而22.6%在香港島。一九九一年至二零零一年間，由於新界發展迅速，有人居住屋宇單位的數目由629 609增至992 121，增幅逾58%。因此，在二零零一年，有人居住的屋宇單位中，新界佔49.3%。至於香港島及九龍的屋宇單位，比例則下降，尤以後者的降幅較大。（表7.2）

7.7 在過去十年，除臨時房屋及非住宅用房屋外，各類型房屋單位數目均有增加。公營租住房屋、房屋委員會資助出售單位及私人永久性房屋的增幅特別明顯。二零零一年，香港島有293 347個有人居住的私人永久性屋宇單位、九龍有302 111個，而新界則有434 640個。受新市鎮發展計劃影響，有人居住的公營租住房屋及房屋委員會資助出售單位於新界（523 013）的數目，遠遠超過在香港島的106 676和九龍的298 832。（表7.2）

7.8 在十八個區議會分區中，沙田區有人居住的屋宇單位數目最多，有185 241個，其次是東區（183 628）及觀塘（173 585）。而以離島區的數目最少，只有29 636個。（圖7.1）

Geographical Distribution of Occupied Quarters

7.6 The rapid expansion of the new towns and the redevelopment of the old districts in the past ten years drastically changed the distribution of different types of housing in different areas of the territory. In 1991, 35.6% of the quarters were in Kowloon, 41.8% in the New Territories and 22.6% on Hong Kong Island. Between 1991 and 2001, development in the New Territories was so drastic that the number of occupied quarters there increased by over 58%, from 629 609 to 992 121. Consequently, 49.3% of all occupied quarters were in the New Territories by 2001. The proportions of quarters on Hong Kong Island and in Kowloon have dropped, particularly so for the latter. (Table 7.2)

7.7 In the last ten years, the number of occupied quarters in all types of housing increased, except those for temporary housing and non-domestic housing. The growth in number was especially significant for public rental housing, Housing Authority subsidized sale flats and private permanent housing. In 2001, there were 293 347 private permanent housing occupied quarters on Hong Kong Island, 302 111 in Kowloon and 434 640 in the New Territories. But for occupied public rental housing and Housing Authority subsidized sale flats, their number in the New Territories (523 013) far exceeded the corresponding number for Hong Kong Island (106 676) and Kowloon (298 832) as a result of the new town development programme. (Table 7.2)

7.8 Among the 18 District Council districts, Sha Tin had the largest number of occupied quarters (185 241). The District Council districts with the second and the third largest number of occupied quarters were Eastern (183 628) and Kwun Tong (173 585) respectively. Islands had the smallest number of occupied quarters (29 636). (Chart 7.1)

按屋宇單位類型劃分的家庭住戶

7.9 在過去十年，由於素質較佳的房屋的供應不斷增加，舊型屋邨相繼清拆和重建，以及人口向新市鎮遷移，各類型屋宇單位的住戶比例有所轉變。一般來說，住戶是遷往素質較佳的房屋居住。

7.10 在過去十年，房屋委員會資助出售單位的發展，在改善居住條件方面擔當重要角色。這些房屋單位的住戶，一九九一年的比例為 7.3%，但到了二零零一年，已增至 14.8%。相反，公營租住單位的比例由一九九一年的 36.5% 大幅下降至二零零一年的 30.6%。此外，簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋及臨時房屋住戶的比例和數目均大幅減少。這些改變代表居住條件在過去十年不斷改善。（表 7.3）

住屋情況

共住程度

7.11 共住程度是以每個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目計算，是顯示居住條件的另一有效指標。在過去十年，共住程度由一九九一年的 1.06 戶降至二零零一年的 1.02 戶。（表 7.4）

7.12 公營租住單位的共住程度略高於 1 戶，主要是因為一些公營租住單位被用作「老人安庇所」，安置數名老年人共住一個單位。實際上，整體共住程度下降，主要原因是私人樓宇的共住程度大幅下降，尤以私人住宅單位為甚。（表 7.4）

Domestic Households by Type of Quarters

7.9 Owing to the increasing supply of better quality housing, the demolition and redevelopment of old housing estates and the internal migration of the population to the new towns in the past ten years, there were shifts in the proportions of households in different types of quarters. Generally speaking, the shift was towards better quality housing.

7.10 The development of Housing Authority subsidized sale flats played an important role in the improvement of the housing condition of the population in the past ten years. The proportion of households residing in such housing units increased from 7.3% in 1991 to 14.8% in 2001. In contrast, the proportion of households living in public rental flats reduced markedly from 36.5% in 1991 to 30.6% in 2001. There was also substantial reduction in the proportions and numbers of households living in simple stone structures/traditional village houses and temporary housing. These changes reflect the continuous improvement of households in their living conditions in the past ten years. (Table 7.3)

Housing Condition

Degree of Sharing

7.11 The degree of sharing, as measured by the average number of domestic households per unit of quarters, is another useful indicator of conditions of living. It has been constantly improving in the past ten years; dropping from 1.06 in 1991 to 1.02 in 2001. (Table 7.4)

7.12 The degree of sharing in public rental housing marginally exceeded 1 mainly because of the presence of “sheltered housing” where a few elderly people shared a public rental flat. The drop in the overall degree of sharing was mainly due to a substantial reduction in the degree of sharing in the private housing sector, particularly in private residential flats. (Table 7.4)

每個屋宇單位的平均住客數目

7.13 在過去十年，隨著屋宇單位內家庭住戶數目普遍下降，每個屋宇單位的平均住客數目，由一九九一年的 3.7 人降至二零零一年的 3.3 人。這是由於共住程度下降和平均家庭住戶人數減少所致。（表 7.5）

7.14 雖然非住宅用屋宇單位（1.06 戶）及私人住宅單位（1.04 戶）的共住程度仍高，但私人住宅單位的平均住客數目只有 3.2 名，仍較全港的平均數目 3.3 低。至於非住宅用屋宇單位，由於當中不少非家庭住戶（這些住戶通常有大量成員），平均住客數目高達 5.4 人。（表 7.4 及表 7.5）

廳房數目

7.15 廳房數目的資料對研究每人的居住空間非常有用。每戶及每人的平均廳房數目是量度居住環境素質的有用指標。在二零零一年，每戶及每人的平均廳房數目分別為 3.15 及 0.99。廳房數目甚受房屋類型影響，居於私人永久性房屋的住戶其居所的平均廳房數目為 3.53，而每人的平均廳房數目則為 1.19。居於公營租住單位的相對數目只分別為 2.33 及 0.69。上述廳房數目包括客 / 飯廳、睡房及其他房間，但不包括廚房、浴室 / 廁所。（表 7.6）

7.16 無可置疑，較多成員的住戶一般而言所居住的廳房數目較多。每戶的

Average Number of Occupants Per Unit of Quarters

7.13 Concurrent with the general decrease in the number of domestic households in a unit of quarters, the average number of occupants per unit of quarters also dropped in the past ten years, from 3.7 in 1991 to 3.3 in 2001. The drop was due to the decrease in degree of sharing and the decrease in the average household size of domestic households. (Table 7.5)

7.14 Sharing of quarters by households in non-domestic quarters (1.06) and private residential flats (1.04) was relatively high. However, the average numbers of occupants in private residential flats was only 3.2 still lower than the territory's average of 3.3. For non-domestic housing, the average number of occupants was high at 5.4 because there were quite a number of non-domestic households, which normally consisted of large number of members, living therein. (Table 7.4 and Table 7.5)

Number of Rooms

7.15 Information on the number of rooms is useful for studies on space at home occupied in one's own. The average number of rooms in the quarters occupied by a household and by a person are useful measures on the quality of living environment. On average, there were 3.15 rooms for each household and 0.99 room for each person in 2001. The number of rooms occupied by a household and a person varied for different type of housing. For those living in private permanent housing, there were 3.53 rooms per household and 1.19 rooms per person. However, the corresponding figures for those residing in public rental flats were only 2.33 and 0.69 respectively. It should be noted that the number of rooms here includes living/dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms, but not kitchens and bathrooms/toilets. (Table 7.6)

7.16 It is not surprising to find that households with more members generally occupied more rooms.

平均廳房數目由一人住戶的 2.33 個上升至 6 人及以上住戶的 4.15 個。值得注意的是有相當大比例的二至四人住戶居所內有五個廳房。(表 7.7)

居所租住權

7.17 在過去十年，家庭住戶居所租住權的分布變化，亦顯示本港人口的居住條件有改善。自置居所的住戶比例，由一九九一年的 42.6% 增至二零零一年的逾半數。同期間，全租房客的比例由 45.6% 跌至 41.6%。分租及合租變得更為不普遍，三房客的比例由一九九一年的 2.6% 減至二零零一年的 0.7%，而合租的比例則由 4% 減至 2.7%。(表 7.8)

7.18 居所租住權與戶主年齡有直接關係。年輕戶主（年齡在二十歲以下）的自置居所比例最低。該比例由二十至二十四歲的 34.3% 上升至於四十至四十四歲的最高點 55.8%，然後逐步下跌至六十五歲及以上 40.7%。進一步按是否有按揭供款及借貸還款分析自置居所住戶的戶主年齡分布，可見到以三十至三十九歲（即主要工作年齡）的戶主，居於有按揭供款或借貸還款居所的的比例最高，這可能由於他／她們的還款能力較高。另一方面，居於自置居所而沒有按揭供款及借貸還款的戶主以六十歲及以上的比例最高（37.3%），顯示他／她們已清還居所的按揭供款及借貸還款。(表 7.9)

The average number of rooms occupied by a household increased gradually from households with one member (2.33) to households with six members and over (4.15). However, there were a high proportion of households with two to four members occupying five rooms. (Table 7.7)

Tenure of Accommodation

7.17 In the past ten years, the changing distribution of the tenure of accommodation of domestic households also suggests an improvement in the housing conditions of the population. Just over half of domestic households owned the quarters they occupied in 2001, up from 42.6% in 1991. The proportion of sole tenants dropped from 45.6% to 41.6% 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% to 2.7%. (Table 7.8)

7.18 Tenure of accommodation was related to the age of the household head. Younger household heads (aged below 20) had the lowest proportion of owner-occupiers. This proportion increased gradually from 34.3% for those aged 20-24 to a peak 55.8% for those aged 40-44, then decreased to 40.7% for the elderly household heads aged 65 and over. Further analyzing the age distribution of the owner-occupier household heads by whether they had a mortgage or loan on their accommodation, it is interesting to note that the highest proportion (37.3%) of household heads who owned their accommodation with mortgage payment and loan repayment were in age group 30-39 (i.e. the prime working ages). This may be due to their higher affordability to pay for the housing. On the other hand, the owner-occupier household heads without mortgage payment and loan repayment were mostly in the elderly age groups 60 and over, indicating that they had already paid off their mortgage payment and loan repayment on their accommodation. (Table 7.9)

住房支出

7.19 租金中位數，作為住戶租金的一個簡要統計，顯示在過去十年家庭住戶所付的租金普遍上升。在這期間，私人永久性房屋家庭住戶付出的租金中位數是所有類型的房屋中最高的。在二零零一年，這些住戶的租金中位數為 6,500 元，而在一九九一年則為 3,500 元，在十年間增加了 85.7%。公營租住單位的租金中位數亦由一九九一年的 669 元增加 93.9% 至二零零一年的 1,297 元。同期間，按綜合消費物價指數計算，物價上升 53%。（表 7.10）。

7.20 住在自置居所的家庭住戶，51.5% 有按揭或貸款，而 48.5% 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。整體而言，住在自置居所而有按揭或貸款的按揭供款及借貸還款中位數（8,500 元）遠較租住居所的租金中位數（1,500 元）為高，顯示前者的住戶支出較高。但在作出比較時應注意兩者入息的差異及居所環境的分別。要更清楚知道住戶的負擔居所能力，需運用租金與收入比率中位數及按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數等加入入息考慮的量數進一步分析。（表 7.8、表 7.10 及表 7.11）

7.21 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 28.6%，而公營租住房屋的相對數字為 10.4%。同時，居於自置私人永久性房屋的家庭住戶有按揭或貸款者，則支付其家庭每月收入的

Housing Cost

7.19 The median rent, which is a summary statistic of the household rent, indicates the general rise in rent paid by such domestic households in the past ten years. Domestic households who rented private residential flats (whole house/flat) paid the highest median rent among all types of quarters in this period. Their median rent in 2001 was up from the 1991 figure of \$3,500 to \$6,500. This represented an increase of 85.7% in the past ten years. The median rent for domestic households in public rental flats also recorded an increase of 93.9% from \$669 in 1991 to \$1,297 in 2001. In the same period, prices increased by 53%, as measured by the Composite Consumer Price Index. (Table 7.10)

7.20 For domestic households living in owner-occupier accommodation, 51.5% were with mortgage or loan and 48.5% were without mortgage and 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. On the whole, the median mortgage payment and loan repayment of \$8,500 for owner-occupier households with mortgage or loan was much higher than that of the median rent of \$1,500 for households renting their accommodation; thus suggesting a higher housing cost for the former group of households. However, in making this comparison, it is important to bear in mind the difference in income of these households and the living condition between the owner-occupier and renter accommodation. To get a clearer picture, the affordability of housing for households should be analyzed in conjunction with the income, using measures like rent to income ratio and mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio. (Table 7.8, Table 7.10 and Table 7.11)

7.21 In 2001, domestic households in private residential flats (whole flat/house) had a median rent to income ratio of 28.6%, and the corresponding figure for public rental flats was 10.4%. Meanwhile, owner-occupier households in private permanent housing with mortgage or loan paid 30.7% of their

30.7% 於按揭供款及借貸還款。資助出售單位的相對數字為 23.4%。與租金中位數及按揭供款及借貸還款中位數相同，整體的租金與收入比率中位數（13.9%）較整體的按揭供款及借貸還款中位數（28.1%）低 14.2 個百分點。（表 7.10 及表 7.11）

7.22 隨著家庭住戶收入的上升，用於住房支出的比例相對下降。最低收入的 10% 住戶需支付每月收入的 29.5% 於租金或 45% 於按揭供款及借貸還款。跟最高收入的 10% 住戶比較，他們只需支付每月收入的 15% 於租金或 23% 於按揭供款及借貸還款。（表 7.12）

monthly household income for mortgage payment and loan repayment, and the corresponding figure for subsidized sale flats was 23.4%. Similar to the observation on median rent and median mortgage payment and loan repayment, the overall median rent to income ratio (13.9%) was lower than the overall median mortgage payment and loan repayment (28.1%) by 14.2 percentage points. (Table 7.10 and Table 7.11)

7.22 The proportion of income spent on housing fell as household income increases. For the 10% of households with the lowest income, they spent 29.5% of their household income for rental payment and 45% for mortgage payment and loan repayment. This compares with 15% for rent and 23% for mortgage payment and loan repayment for the 10% households with the highest income. (Table 7.12)

表 7.1 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有人居住的屋宇單位數目
Table 7.1 Occupied Quarters 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	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⁾	628 230	41.7	4 579	0.3	15 867	0.8
私人住宅單位 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Private residential flats ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾			747 068	42.0	886 032	44.0
別墅 / 平房 / 新型村屋 Villas/Bungalows/Modern village houses	49 969	3.3	75 061	4.2	98 590	4.9
簡單磚石蓋搭建建築物 / 傳統村屋 Simple stone structures/Traditional village houses	31 106	2.1	28 210	1.6	22 793	1.1
員工宿舍 Staff quarters	21 371	1.4	23 615	1.3	22 683	1.1
非住宅用屋宇單位 ⁽³⁾ Non-domestic quarters ⁽³⁾	22 851	1.5	14 582	0.8	14 590	0.7
臨時房屋 Temporary housing						
公營臨時屋宇單位 Public temporary quarters	27 643	1.8	14 008	0.8	608	0.0
私人臨時建築物 Private temporary structures	36 218	2.4	27 103	1.5	23 773	1.2
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「家庭住戶」內，而在二零零一年人口普查時則視為「非家庭住戶」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 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 "non-domestic households" in the 2001 Population Census.

表 7.2 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按房屋類型及主要地區劃分的有人居住的屋宇單位數目

Table 7.2 Occupied Quarters by Type of Housing and Broad Area, 1991, 1996 and 2001

年份及房屋類型 Year and Type of Housing	香港島 Hong Kong Island		九龍 Kowloon		新界 New Territories		全港 The Whole Territory	
	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								
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	66 767	11.6	231 463	40.3	276 661	48.1	574 891	100.0
房屋委員會資助出售單位 ⁽¹⁾ Housing Authority subsidized sale flats ⁽¹⁾	11 466	9.9	30 161	26.1	74 091	64.0	115 718	100.0
房屋協會資助出售單位 ⁽²⁾ Housing Society subsidized sale flats ⁽²⁾	247 908	33.9	251 126	34.4	231 642	31.7	730 676	100.0
私人永久性房屋 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Private permanent housing ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾								
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	7 527	11.8	17 684	27.7	38 650	60.5	63 861	100.0
非住宅用房屋 ⁽³⁾ Non-domestic housing ⁽³⁾	7 642	33.4	6 644	29.1	8 565	37.5	22 851	100.0
總計 Total	341 310	22.6	537 078	35.6	629 609	41.8	1 507 997	100.0
1996								
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	75 562	11.6	241 827	37.1	333 618	51.2	651 007	100.0
房屋委員會資助出售單位 ⁽¹⁾ Housing Authority subsidized sale flats ⁽¹⁾	24 181	12.5	43 621	22.5	126 383	65.1	194 185	100.0
房屋協會資助出售單位 ⁽²⁾ Housing Society subsidized sale flats ⁽²⁾	399	8.7	1 589	34.7	2 591	56.6	4 579	100.0
私人永久性房屋 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Private permanent housing ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	280 355	32.1	271 295	31.0	322 304	36.9	873 954	100.0
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	2 749	6.7	7 669	18.7	30 693	74.7	41 111	100.0
非住宅用房屋 ⁽³⁾ Non-domestic housing ⁽³⁾	4 597	31.5	2 965	20.3	7 020	48.1	14 582	100.0
總計 Total	387 843	21.8	568 966	32.0	822 609	46.2	1 779 418	100.0

表 7.2 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按房屋類型及主要地區劃分的有人居住的屋宇單位數目 (續)

Table 7.2 Occupied Quarters by Type of Housing and Broad Area, 1991, 1996 and 2001 (Cont'd)

年份及房屋類型 Year and Type of Housing	香港島 Hong Kong Island		九龍 Kowloon		新界 New Territories		全港 The Whole Territory	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2001								
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	71 818	11.5	230 700	37.0	321 831	51.5	624 349	100.0
房屋委員會資助出售單位 ⁽¹⁾ Housing Authority subsidized sale flats ⁽¹⁾	34 858	11.5	68 132	22.4	201 182	66.1	304 172	100.0
房屋協會資助出售單位 ⁽²⁾ Housing Society subsidized sale flats ⁽²⁾	2 060	13.0	3 503	22.1	10 304	64.9	15 867	100.0
私人永久性房屋 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Private permanent housing ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	293 347	28.5	302 111	29.3	434 640	42.2	1 030 098	100.0
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	1 906	7.8	4 950	20.3	17 525	71.9	24 381	100.0
非住宅用房屋 ⁽³⁾ Non-domestic housing ⁽³⁾	4 898	33.6	3 053	20.9	6 639	45.5	14 590	100.0
總計 Total	408 887	20.3	612 449	30.4	992 121	49.3	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「非家庭住戶」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 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 "non-domestic households" in the 2001 Population Census.

表 7.3 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 7.3 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「家庭住戶」內，而在二零零一年人口普查時則視為「非家庭住戶」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 "non-domestic households" in the 2001 Population Census.

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

表 7.4 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每個屋宇單位內的平均家庭住戶數目

Table 7.4 Average Number of Domestic Households per Unit of Quarters by Type of Quarters, 1991, 1996 and 2001

屋宇單位類型 Type of Quarters	每個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目（共住程度） Average Number of Domestic Households per unit of Quarters (Degree of Sharing)		
	1991	1996	2001
永久性房屋 Permanent housing			
公營租住單位 Public rental flats	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⁾	} 1.13	1.00	1.00
私人住宅單位 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Private residential flats ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾		1.09	1.04
別墅 / 平房 / 新型村屋 Villas/Bungalows/Modern village houses	1.02	1.02	1.01
簡單磚石蓋搭建築物 / 傳統村屋 Simple stone structures/Traditional village houses	1.04	1.05	1.02
員工宿舍 Staff quarters	1.01	1.02	1.02
非住宅用屋宇單位 ⁽³⁾ Non-domestic quarters ⁽³⁾	1.06	1.34	1.06
臨時房屋 Temporary housing			
公營臨時屋宇單位 Public temporary quarters	1.01	1.01	1.05
私人臨時建築物 Private temporary structures	1.05	1.04	1.04
總計 ⁽⁴⁾ Total ⁽⁴⁾	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「非家庭住戶」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 "non-domestic households" in the 2001 Population Census.

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

表 7.5 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每個屋宇單位的平均住客數目
Table 7.5 Average Number of Occupants per Unit of Quarters by Type of Quarters, 1991, 1996 and 2001

屋宇單位類型 Type of Quarters	每個屋宇單位的平均住客數目 Average Number of Occupants per unit of Quarters		
	1991	1996	2001
永久性房屋 Permanent housing			
公營租住單位 Public rental flats	3.9	3.7	3.4
房屋委員會資助出售單位 ⁽¹⁾ Housing Authority subsidized sale flats ⁽¹⁾	3.6	3.6	3.6
房屋協會資助出售單位 ⁽²⁾ Housing Society subsidized sale flats ⁽²⁾	..	3.7	3.2
私人住宅單位 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Private residential flats ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	3.5	3.3	3.2
別墅 / 平房 / 新型村屋 Villas/Bungalows/Modern village houses	3.7	3.5	3.4
簡單磚石蓋搭建築物 / 傳統村屋 Simple stone structures/Traditional village houses	3.5	3.2	3.1
員工宿舍 Staff quarters	3.1	3.1	3.2
非住宅用屋宇單位 ⁽³⁾ Non-domestic quarters ⁽³⁾	3.3	4.7	5.4
臨時房屋 Temporary housing			
公營臨時屋宇單位 Public temporary quarters	2.8	2.9	3.0
私人臨時建築物 Private temporary structures	3.3	3.1	3.0
總計⁽⁴⁾ Total⁽⁴⁾	3.7	3.5	3.3

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「非家庭住戶」內。

(4) 這些數字不包括住在船上的住戶。

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 "non-domestic households" in the 2001 Population Census.

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

表 7.6 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 7.6 Domestic Households by Number of Rooms⁽¹⁾ and Type of Housing, 2001

廳房數目 Number of Rooms	房屋類型 Type of Housing				總計 Total
	公營租住房屋 Public Rental Housing	資助出售單位 Subsidized Sale Flats	私人永久性房屋 Private Permanent Housing	其他 Others	
	數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽²⁾)				
自用 ⁽³⁾ 廳房 With exclusively used ⁽³⁾ 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 ⁽³⁾ 廳房 Without exclusively used ⁽³⁾ rooms	328 (0.0)	- (-)	4 627 (0.2)	3 407 (0.2)	8 362 (0.4)
總計 ⁽⁴⁾ Total ⁽⁴⁾	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) 括號內的數字顯示在總家庭住戶數目中所佔的百分比。

(3) 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。

(4) 這些數字不包括住在船上的家庭住戶。

(5) 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 7.3 內的數字則為全面點算所得。它們不完全相同。例如，在表 7.3 內居住於「資助出售單位」的家庭住戶總數為 320 122，而本統計表的估計數字是 319 473。

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

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

(3) 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.

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

(5) The data in this table are estimates derived from the sample enquiry while those in Table 7.3 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 the table was 320 122, whereas the corresponding estimate in this table was 319 473.

表 7.7 二零零一年按住戶人數及廳房數目⁽¹⁾劃分的家庭住戶數目Table 7.7 Domestic Households by Number of Rooms⁽¹⁾ and Household Size, 2001

廳房數目 Number of Rooms	住戶人數 Household Size						總計 Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
	數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (% ⁽²⁾)						
自用⁽³⁾廳房 Exclusively used ⁽³⁾ rooms							
1	100 909 (4.9)	71 033 (3.5)	42 531 (2.1)	29 308 (1.4)	9 329 (0.5)	3 428 (0.2)	256 538 (12.5)
2	70 456 (3.4)	80 958 (3.9)	61 546 (3.0)	50 783 (2.5)	17 663 (0.9)	6 128 (0.3)	287 534 (14.0)
3	89 472 (4.4)	171 360 (8.4)	193 750 (9.4)	210 977 (10.3)	90 089 (4.4)	32 854 (1.6)	788 502 (38.4)
4	35 554 (1.7)	77 984 (3.8)	85 526 (4.2)	109 098 (5.3)	67 752 (3.3)	38 201 (1.9)	414 115 (20.2)
5	13 855 (0.7)	35 407 (1.7)	41 578 (2.0)	60 960 (3.0)	40 679 (2.0)	20 856 (1.0)	213 335 (10.4)
6+	3 802 (0.2)	9 820 (0.5)	12 808 (0.6)	19 959 (1.0)	19 377 (0.9)	17 738 (0.9)	83 504 (4.1)
小計 Sub-total	314 048 (15.3)	446 562 (21.8)	437 739 (21.3)	481 085 (23.4)	244 889 (11.9)	119 205 (5.8)	2 043 528 (99.6)
沒有自用 ⁽³⁾ 廳房 Without exclusively used ⁽³⁾ rooms	6 717 (0.3)	767 (0.0)	438 (0.0)	265 (0.0)	110 (0.0)	65 (0.0)	8 362 (0.4)
總計 ⁽⁴⁾ Total ⁽⁴⁾	320 765 (15.6)	447 329 (21.8)	438 177 (21.4)	481 350 (23.5)	244 999 (11.9)	119 270 (5.8)	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	2.90	3.15	3.39	3.73	4.15	3.15
每人的平均廳房數目 Average Number of Rooms per Person							
	2.59	1.51	1.05	0.81	0.72	0.63	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) 括號內的數字顯示在總家庭住戶數目中所佔的百分比。

(3) 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。

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

(3) 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.

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

表 7.8 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 7.8 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⁾ <i>With mortgage or loan⁽¹⁾</i>	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	537 230	(51.5) ⁽²⁾
沒有按揭及貸款 ⁽¹⁾ <i>Without mortgage and loan⁽¹⁾</i>	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，沒有按揭及貸款」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 and 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.

表 7.9 二零零一年按居所租住權及家庭住戶主年齡組別劃分的家庭住戶數目

Table 7.9 Domestic Households by Tenure of Accommodation and Age of Domestic Head, 2001

家庭住戶主 年齡組別 Age Group	居所租住權 Tenure of Accommodation									
	自置 – 有按揭或貸款 Owner-occupier – With Mortgage or Loan		自置 – 沒有按揭及貸款 Owner-occupier – Without Mortgage and Loan		租住 ⁽¹⁾ Tenant ⁽¹⁾		其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
0 – 19	239	6.8	460	13.1	1 905	54.2	912	25.9	3 516	100.0
20 – 24	4 751	20.9	3 065	13.5	12 432	54.6	2 526	11.1	22 774	100.0
25 – 29	34 650	39.9	9 493	10.9	36 636	42.1	6 155	7.1	86 934	100.0
30 – 34	76 533	46.8	18 050	11.0	59 664	36.5	9 395	5.7	163 642	100.0
35 – 39	115 038	44.5	39 563	15.3	90 756	35.1	12 980	5.0	258 337	100.0
40 – 44	109 112	34.7	66 101	21.0	125 675	40.0	13 326	4.2	314 214	100.0
45 – 49	74 245	27.7	69 660	26.0	114 101	42.6	9 773	3.6	267 779	100.0
50 – 54	51 957	22.5	67 200	29.2	103 860	45.1	7 481	3.2	230 498	100.0
55 – 59	22 951	16.3	43 217	30.7	70 770	50.2	3 934	2.8	140 872	100.0
60 – 64	17 568	11.9	49 483	33.6	77 038	52.3	3 327	2.3	147 416	100.0
65+	30 186	7.3	139 083	33.4	234 400	56.4	12 239	2.9	415 908	100.0
總計 ⁽³⁾ Total ⁽³⁾	537 230	26.2	505 375	24.6	927 237	45.2	82 048	4.0	2 051 890	100.0

註釋：(1) 「租住」包括「全租」、「合租」、「二房東」及「三房客」等居所租住權。

(2) 「其他」包括「免交租金」及「由僱主提供」等居所租住權。

(3) 這些數字不包括住在船上的家庭住戶。

Notes: (1) Tenant includes such tenure of accommodation as “Sole tenant”, “Co-tenant”, “Main tenant” and “Sub-tenant”.

(2) Others include such tenure of accommodation as “Rent free” and “Provided by employer”.

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

表 7.10 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 7.10 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
總計 Overall	709	1,231	1,500	8.9	9.8	13.9

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「非家庭住戶」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 “non-domestic households” in the 2001 Population Census.

表 7.11 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 7.11 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\$)	房屋類型 Type of Housing					
	資助出售單位 Subsidized Sale Flats		私人永久性房屋 Private Permanent Housing		總計 Total	
	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 7.9：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 7.9: 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.

表 7.12 二零零一年按十等分組別家庭住戶⁽¹⁾劃分的家庭住戶每月租金中位數，租金與收入比率中位數，家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數及按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數

Table 7.12 Median Monthly Domestic Household Rent, Median Rent to Income Ratio, Median Monthly Domestic Household Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment and Median Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment to Income Ratio by Decile Group of Domestic Households⁽¹⁾, 2001

十等分組別 Decile Group	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 (%)	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\$)	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 (%)
第一 (最低) 1st (lowest)	976	29.5	1,600	45.0
第二 2nd	1,294	19.5	2,500	37.5
第三 3rd	1,473	15.0	3,600	37.3
第四 4th	1,500	11.7	4,800	36.0
第五 5th	1,525	9.4	5,700	33.8
第六 6th	1,567	7.6	6,800	32.5
第七 7th	1,680	6.6	7,500	29.6
第八 8th	1,900	5.8	9,000	27.7
第九 9th	2,820	6.6	11,500	25.3
第十 (最高) 10th (highest)	13,500	15.0	20,000	23.0
合計 Overall	1,500	13.9	8,500	28.1

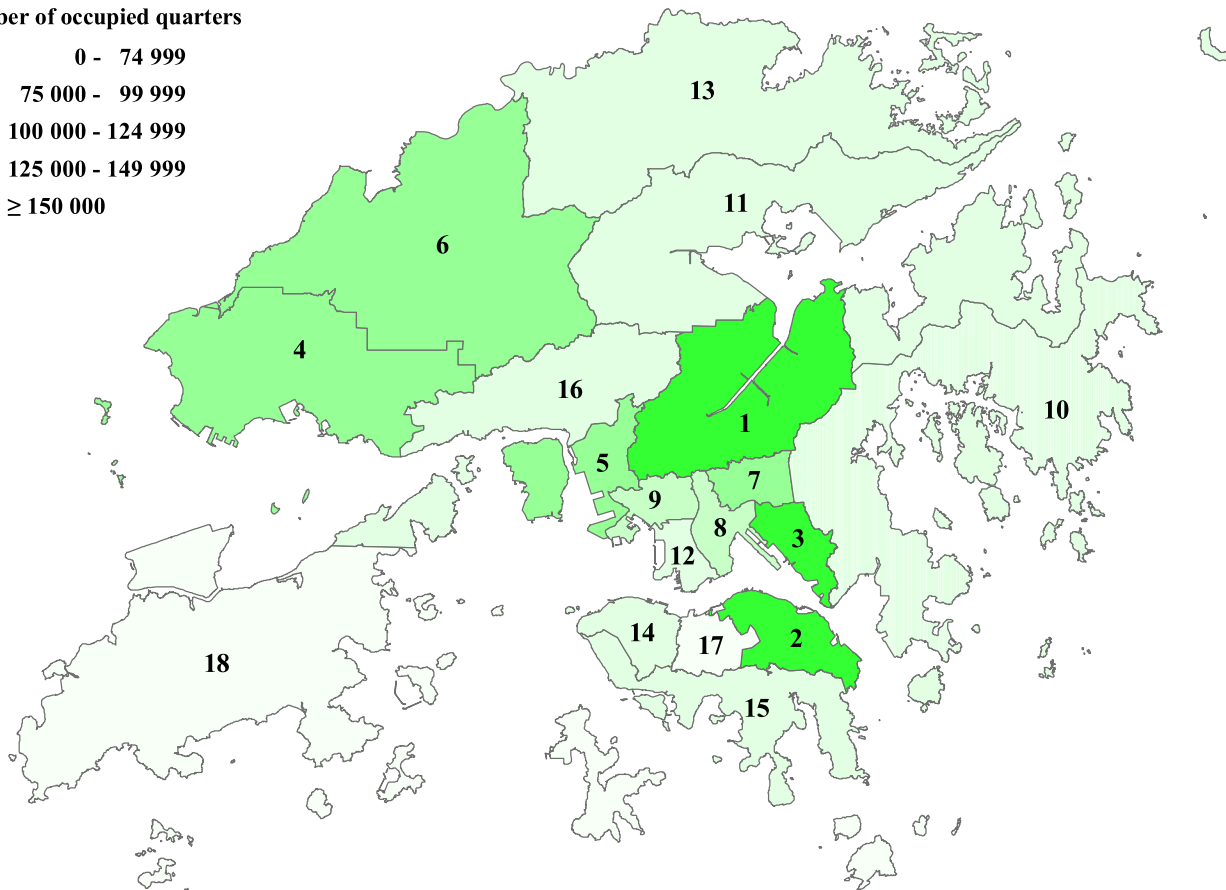
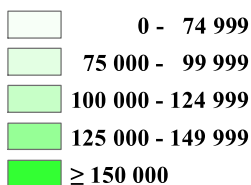
註釋：(1) 每個十等分組別包含相同數目的家庭住戶（以收入的多少排列）。第一個十等分組別包括在第一個十等位數之下的住戶，第二個十等分組別則包括在第一及第二個十等位數之間的住戶，如此類推。

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.

圖 7.1 二零零一年按區議會分區劃分的有人居住的屋宇單位數目

Chart 7.1 Number of Occupied Quarters by District Council District, 2001

有人居住的屋宇單位數目
Number of occupied quarters



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級別 Rank	區議會 District Council 分區 District	有人居住的 屋宇單位數目 Number of Occupied Quarters	級別 Rank	區議會 District Council 分區 District	有人居住的 屋宇單位數目 Number of Occupied Quarters	級別 Rank	區議會 District Council 分區 District	有人居住的 屋宇單位數目 Number of Occupied Quarters
1	沙田 Sha Tin	185 241	7	黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	130 598	13	北區 North	88 467
2	東區 Eastern	183 628	8	九龍城 Kowloon City	112 047	14	中西區 Central and Western	87 282
3	觀塘 Kwun Tong	173 585	9	深水埗 Sham Shui Po	107 723	15	南區 Southern	82 886
4	屯門 Tuen Mun	146 666	10	西貢 Sai Kung	96 506	16	荃灣 Tsuen Wan	81 803
5	葵青 Kwai Tsing	137 553	11	大埔 Tai Po	89 544	17	灣仔 Wan Chai	55 091
6	元朗 Yuen Long	136 705	12	油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	88 496	18	離島 Islands	29 636

8. 內部遷移及遷居特徵

8. Internal Migration and Home Moving Characteristics

概念與範圍

8.1 一九九一年至二零零一年間，本港人口紛紛從香港島和九龍較舊和人口稠密的地方遷往新界居住尤以其中的新市鎮為多，因而出現了顯著的人口重新分布。

8.2 二零零一年人口普查亦就人口內部遷移加以探討，並包括一些問題，以便深入了解內部遷移的模式及其對人口分布的影響。

8.3 在分析內部遷移時所採用的地區劃分方法，會影響有關遷移的統計數字。二零零一年人口普查所採用的分區法是把全港分成三十個「次分區」，當中包括香港島和九龍共九個區議會分區；十二個在新界的新市鎮；九個「在新界的其他地區」—即每個新界區議會分區內新市鎮以外的地方。

8.4 曾作內部遷移的人士是指該人的現住「次分區」與其五年前的原住「次分區」不同。居住地區的轉變是指 (i) 一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移；或 (ii) 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區之間的遷移。

Concept and Coverage

8.1 Between 1991 and 2001, a marked redistribution of population occurred as people moved away from the older and more populous urban areas of Hong Kong Island and Kowloon to the New Territories, in particular the new towns there.

8.2 The 2001 Population Census gave some emphasis to the topic of internal migration and has included some questions which help to provide useful insights into the patterns of internal migration and their impact on the geographical distribution of the population.

8.3 The exact demarcation of geographical areas adopted would greatly affect statistics on internal migration. In the 2001 Population Census, the system adopted delineates the whole territory into 30 geographical sub-divisions (GSDs), comprising 9 District Council districts on Hong Kong Island and in Kowloon; 12 new towns; 9 “other areas in the New Territories”, each of which covers the remaining area not included in a new town in their respective District Council district in the New Territories.

8.4 Persons having internally migrated were those whose GSD of current residence was different from the GSD of original residence five years ago. In defining internal migration, a change in area of residence refers to a move (i) from a District Council district to another District Council district; or (ii) 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.

8.5 換句話說，內部遷移必須橫跨「次分區」的分界，而在同一「次分區」內遷居的人士並不視為曾作內部遷移，而只被視為曾在同區遷居人士。

8.6 本港共有 118 萬名五歲及以上人士被列為在過五年內曾作內部遷移。數字不包括五歲以下兒童，原因是他們在人口普查前的五年仍未出生。此外，數字亦不包括水上人士，因在人口普查時他們並沒有被問及有關內部遷移的問題。但應注意，五年前住在船上，而於人口普查時已搬往陸上居住的人士，會被包括在現居的「次分區」內。由於這些人士數目很少，他們的原住地區被當為在「新界其他地區」內。（表 8.1）

8.7 為方便分析及辨別人口內部遷移的主要方向，在展示有關統計數字時會把三十個「次分區」結合起來。值得注意的是，即使在分析及列表時是以已結合的分區進行，但內部遷移仍依據原初的定義分辨及記錄。

8.8 結合「次分區」時有兩個層次。首先，把三十個「次分區」結成二十二個「分區」，當中包括香港島和九龍共九個區議會分區、十二個新市鎮、及一個「新界其他地區」（即由九個在新界的「其他地區」組成）。這二十二個「分區」進而結成四個區域，即香港島、九龍、新市鎮及「新界其他地區」。以下圖表顯示有關地理層次。

8.5 In other words, internal migration must involve crossing the boundaries of GSDs. However, any change of residence within a GSD is not defined as internal migration but as moving home within the same area of residence.

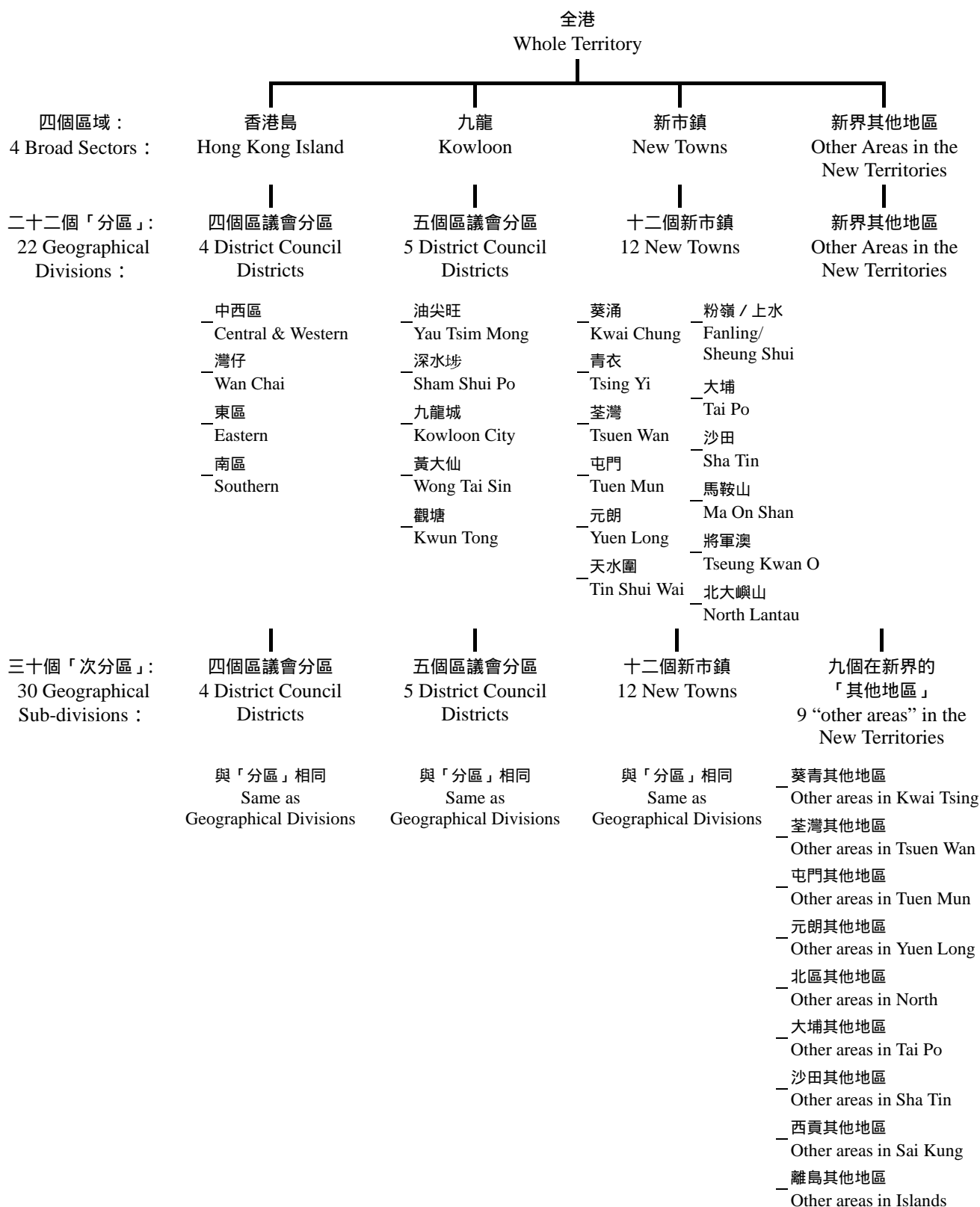
8.6 Altogether 1.18 million persons aged 5 and over were identified as having internally migrated within the past five years. Children under age 5 were excluded as they were not born five years before the Census. Besides, persons currently living on board vessels were also excluded because they were not asked on internal migration in the Census. It should be noted that persons who lived on board vessels five years ago but had moved to live on land at the time of the Census were included in their respective GSDs of current residence. Given the very small number of these persons, their area of original residence was put under the sector “Other areas in the New Territories”. (Table 8.1)

8.7 In order to facilitate analysis and discern the major streams of internal migration, the 30 GSDs are aggregated in the presentation of statistics. It should be noted that internal migration still follows its original definition despite the geographical aggregation in the analysis.

8.8 There are two levels of aggregation. First, the 30 geographical sub-divisions (GSD) are aggregated into 22 geographical divisions (GD) comprising 9 District Council districts on Hong Kong Island and in Kowloon, 12 new towns, the “other areas in the New Territories” (which comprises the 9 “other areas” in the New Territories). The 22 geographical divisions are further aggregated to form 4 broad sectors, viz. Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, new towns and other areas in the New Territories. The geographical aggregation is presented in the following schematic diagram:

地理層次分布圖表

Schematic Diagram on the Geographical Aggregation



8.9 值得注意的是，「次分區」和「分區」的唯一分別在於後者把九個「次分區」（包括九個在新界的「其他地區」）組成一個名為「新界其他地區」的「分區」。至於其餘二十一個「分區」，則與原來的二十一個「次分區」相同。

遷居

8.10 在二零零一年，本港共有 642 萬名五歲及以上居民（水上居民除外），其中有 208 萬（32.4%）人曾於一九九六年及二零零一年期間遷居，包括 118 萬（18.4%）名曾作內部遷移跨越「次分區」的人士及 90 萬（14%）名曾在同一「次分區」同區遷居的人士。其餘的 382 萬（59.4%）名人士仍居於與五年前相同的地址，而另外 53 萬（8.2%）的人士則在五年前居於香港以外地方。下面的分析將集中討論人口內部遷移的模式及有關人士的特徵。（表 8.1）

8.11 在過去十年，曾作內部遷移的五歲及以上人口比例由一九九一年的 21.8%，下降至一九九六年的 19.4%，再進一步下降至二零零一年的 18.4%。與此同時，曾在同區遷居的人口比例由一九九一年的 14.5%，下降至一九九六年的 12.7%，再回升至二零零一年的 14%。（表 8.1）

8.12 按區域分析，在 118 萬名五歲及以上於一九九六年至二零零一年期間曾作內部遷移的人士中，61 萬人（51.7%）遷往新市鎮的「次分區」；31 萬人（26.5%）遷往九龍的「次分區」。在那些遷往新市鎮的人口中，有 46.5% 是來自其他新市鎮，另有 33.8% 是來自九龍的「次分區」。至於遷往九龍「次分區」的 31 萬人中，16 萬人（52.4%）是來自同一區域的其他「次分區」。特別的是，有頗多人口（98 700 人）從新市鎮被吸引遷往九龍的「次分區」。上述均為人口內部遷移的主要流向。（圖 8.1）

8.9 It should be noted that the only difference between GSDs and GDs is that the 9 GSDs covering the 9 “other areas” in the New Territories are grouped together as one GD called “other areas in the New Territories”. As for the other 21 GSDs, they are identical to the 21 GSDs.

Home Moving

8.10 Of the 6.42 million persons aged 5 and over in 2001 (excluding those living on board vessels), 2.08 million (32.4%) had changed their residence between 1996 and 2001: 1.18 million (18.4%) had internally migrated across GSDs and 0.9 million (14%) had moved home within the same GSDs. The remaining 3.82 million (59.4%) persons remained in the same residence as five years ago and another 0.53 (8.2%) million lived in places outside Hong Kong. The analyses which follow focus on the pattern of internal migration and those persons who had internally migrated. (Table 8.1)

8.11 Over the past ten years, the proportion of population aged 5 and over having internally migrated dropped from 21.8% in 1991, to 19.4% in 1996 and further to 18.4% in 2001. Meanwhile the proportion of persons having moved home within the same area of residence dropped from 14.5% in 1991 to 12.7% in 1996, then rose back to 14% in 2001. (Table 8.1)

8.12 Of the 1.18 million persons aged 5 and over who had internally migrated between 1996 and 2001, 0.61 million persons (51.7%) moved to GSDs in the new towns and 0.31 million (26.5%) to GSDs in Kowloon. Among those who moved into the new towns, 46.5% were from other new towns and another 33.8% from GSDs in Kowloon. For the 0.31 million persons moving into GSDs in Kowloon, 0.16 million (52.4%) originated from GSDs in the same sector. However, it is noted that quite a large number of persons (98 700) had been attracted to GSDs in Kowloon from the new towns. These were the major streams of internal migration of population. (Chart 8.1)

8.13 內部遷移往香港島的「次分區」只有 18 萬人，數目相對較少。比較有趣的是 53.6% 內部遷移往香港島的人士是來自香港島內的「次分區」，而來自九龍及新市鎮的比例約為 20-21%。
(圖 8.1)

8.14 表 8.2 把遷出、遷入的情況以「分區」來顯示。香港島四個分區的人口均有因內部遷移減少。九龍的情況亦大致相同，除黃大仙區的人口增加了 26 600 人外，其餘四個分區的人口亦減少。新界方面，包括天水圍、粉嶺／上水、馬鞍山、將軍澳及北大嶼山的五個新市鎮，遷入人口均較遷出人口多，其中以天水圍及將軍澳的增長最為顯著。
(表 8.2)

8.15 每年淨內部遷移率將淨內部遷移和假設沒有這些內部遷移下的人口比較，並量度內部遷移對人口重新分布的影響。(有關每年淨內部遷移率的計算方法，請參閱「技術註釋 III」)。香港島方面，中西區及灣仔區錄得相同的人口下降，平均每年 1.3%，至於東區及南區，其人口下降的幅度稍低，平均每年少於 0.5%。除黃大仙區的人口錄得前五年內平均每年增長率為 1.4% 外，九龍其餘四區的人口均減少，速度為 1.6% - 2.9%。在十二個新市鎮中，天水圍、將軍澳及北大嶼山都有顯著的人口增加。(表 8.2)

8.13 The number of persons who had internally migrated to GSDs on Hong Kong Island were 0.18 million, relatively smaller in number. It is interesting to note that 53.6% of them originated from GSDs on Hong Kong Island, whilst both the proportions from Kowloon and new towns were about 20-21%. (Chart 8.1)

8.14 Table 8.2 shows the in- and out- internal migration aggregated to the GD level. All four GDs on Hong Kong Island lost population due to internal migration. For the GDs in Kowloon, the observation was similar. Except for the Wong Tai Sin District with a gain of 26 600 persons, the remaining 4 GDs all recorded a population loss. In the New Territories, five new towns viz. Tin Shui Wai, Fanling/Sheung Shui, Ma On Shan, Tseung Kwan O and North Lantau received more population than they lost. The gain was particularly significant for Tin Shui Wai and Tseung Kwan O. (Table 8.2)

8.15 A net annual internal migration rate that relates net internal migrations to the population that would have arisen in the absence of such internal migration is derived as a way of measuring the impact of internal migration on population redistribution. (A description of the computation of net annual internal migration rate is given in "Technical Note III"). On Hong Kong Island, Central and Western District as well as Wan Chai District recorded the same population decline at an average annual rate over the previous 5 years of 1.3%. For Eastern District and Southern District, the population decline was smaller at an average annual rate of less than 0.5%. Except for Wong Tai Sin District with a gain in population at average annual rate of 1.4%, the remaining four districts in Kowloon lost population at a rate of 1.6% - 2.9%. Among the twelve new towns, Tin Shui Wai, Tseung Kwan O and North Lantau recorded significant population gains. (Table 8.2)

曾作內部遷移人士的特徵

年齡及性別結構

8.16 從曾作內部遷移人士的年齡結構來看，介乎年齡二十五至四十四歲的人士較多作內部遷移。這可能與他／她們有較大機會結婚、生育及組織自己的家庭有關。曾作內部遷移人士中，年齡介乎二十五至三十四歲的佔 24.5%，而三十五至四十四歲的則佔 25.4%。未曾作內部遷移人士的比例分別為 15.6% 及 20.2%。另一方面，十五至二十四歲和四十五歲及以上人士則較少作內部遷移。（表 8.3）

8.17 曾作內部遷移人士的性別比率（男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率）為 957，與全港五歲及以上人口的 954 十分接近。而並無作內部遷移人士的性別比率則為 953。（表 8.4）

8.18 大部分（56.6%）的曾作內部遷移人士為已婚人士。相對並無作內部遷移人士的比例為 50.6%。離婚／分居人士曾作內部遷移的比例亦較高。相反地，從未結婚人士則較少作內部遷移。（表 8.5）

Characteristics of Persons Who Had Internally Migrated

Age and Sex Structure

8.16 The age structure of persons who had internally migrated suggests that persons aged 25-44 were among those more likely to internally migrate. This may be related to their higher probability of marriage, child birth and forming their own families. Among persons who had internally migrated, 24.5% were aged 25-34 and 25.4% were aged 35-44. The corresponding figures for those not internally migrated were 15.6% and 20.2% respectively. On the other hand, persons aged 15-24 and those aged 45 and over were less prone to internally migrate. (Table 8.3)

8.17 The sex ratio (i.e. number of males per 1 000 females) of persons who had internally migrated was 957, very close to that of 954 for population aged 5 and over. For person who had not internally migrated, the sex ratio was 953. (Table 8.4)

8.18 Of those persons who had internally migrated, majority (56.6%) was married persons. This compares with the corresponding proportion of 50.6% among those who had not internally migrated. There was also a higher proportion of the divorced/separated persons having internally migrated. In contrast, the never married persons were less likely to migrate internally. (Table 8.5)

教育程度

8.19 曾作內部遷移人士的教育程度一般較未曾作內部遷移人士為高。兩者的分別於最高教育程度中最大。曾作內部遷移人士中，接近 15% 具大學學位程度，但未曾作內部遷移人士中則只有 10.1%。至於在最低教育程度中，未曾作內部遷移人士中有 9.1% 只達至幼稚園程度或未受教育；曾作內部遷移人士的百分率則為 7.3%。（表 8.6）

8.20 那些內部遷移往香港島的人士（包括由香港島內其他地區遷往的人士），教育程度明顯較其他曾作內部遷移人士為高。那些內部遷移往九龍及新市鎮的人士，則教育程度較低。在內部遷移往香港島的人士中，有 64.8% 已達至高中或以上教育程度；但內部遷移往九龍及新市鎮的人士的有關比例則僅為 49.9% 及 51.9%。（表 8.6）

勞動人口參與率

8.21 就男性勞動人口參與率而言，一般來說，曾作內部遷移人士較未曾者為高，但這些差別主要反映出曾作內部遷移人士集中於二十五至五十四歲的年齡組別。女性的情況亦相同。在二十五歲至五十四歲年齡組別的女性中，曾作內部遷移人士的勞動人口參與率較未曾者高。如將勞動人口參與率按年齡標準化，曾作內部遷移人士與未曾者的差別收窄，不論男女。（表 8.7）

Educational Attainment

8.19 Persons who had internally migrated in general had higher educational attainment than those not. The relative differential is greatest at the highest level where tertiary degrees were attained by nearly 15% of persons who had internally migrated as compared with only 10.1% of those not. At the lowest level, among those who had not internally migrated, 9.1% had not gone beyond kindergarten as compared with 7.3% for those who had internally migrated. (Table 8.6)

8.20 Those having internally migrated to Hong Kong Island (including those who originated from Hong Kong Island) had distinctly higher educational attainment than persons in other sectors of residence who had internally migrated. Educational attainment was lower among persons who had internally migrated to Kowloon and new towns. For persons who had internally migrated to Hong Kong Island, 64.8% had attained upper secondary education or higher, while the corresponding figure for those internally migrated to the Kowloon and new towns was 49.9% and 51.9% respectively. (Table 8.6)

Labour Force Participation Rate

8.21 For males, labour force participation was generally higher for persons who had internally migrated than those who had not, but the differences largely reflected the concentration of the former group of persons in the ages 25-54. The similar pattern was observed for females. Females who had internally migrated had higher labour force participation rate at ages 25-54 than those who had not. After standardisation of the rates by age, the differences between persons who had internally migrated and those who had not narrowed down for both males and females. (Table 8.7)

職業分布

8.22 曾作內部遷移人士的地區分布正好說明他們的職業分布情況。高教育程度的人士多在香港島內作內部遷移或遷移往香港島。這些人士從事較高級或專業的工作。內部遷移往香港島的工作人士中，有一半是經理及行政人員、專業或輔助專業人士。至於內部遷移往新市鎮的工作人士中，該百分率為 37.9%；而遷移往九龍的工作人士的有關比例較低，為 36.8%。未曾作內部遷移人士中，比例只有 29.3%。（表 8.8）

住戶特徵

8.23 就曾作內部遷移人士的住戶特徵而言，我們可觀察到一些有趣的特點。曾作內部遷移的家庭住戶（即指其戶主曾作內部遷移）其住戶結構一般較為簡單，而成員數目亦較少。在曾作內部遷移住戶中，一人住戶及未擴展的單核心家庭住戶共佔 85.3%，而全港有關的百分率則為 81.9%。（表 4.3、表 8.9 及表 8.10）

8.24 曾作內部遷移住戶中，約 66% 是由三名或以下成員組成。住戶成員數目亦與內部遷移的目的地有關。遷往新市鎮的住戶平均人數較多。在遷往新市鎮的住戶中，有四名或以上成員的住戶佔約 34.8%，往九龍的住戶有 33.3%，而往香港島的住戶則有 31.5%。（表 8.10）

Occupational Distribution

8.22 Spatial patterns are well-exemplified by the occupational distribution of persons who had internally migrated. The best educated, as already noted, internally migrated within or to Hong Kong Island. These persons were engaged in the more senior or professional jobs. Among the working population who had internally migrated to Hong Kong Island, about half worked as managers and administrators or in the professionals or associate professionals groups. For the working population internally migrated to new towns, the corresponding percentage was 37.9% and for Kowloon, lower still at 36.8%; for those who had not internally migrated, the figure was 29.3%. (Table 8.8)

Household Characteristics

8.23 Some interesting points are observed about the household characteristics of persons who had internally migrated. For domestic households having internally migrated (i.e. whose head had internally migrated), household composition was usually less complex and household size tended to be smaller. Of all households that had internally migrated, one-person households and one unextended nuclear family households accounted for 85.3%, as compared with the corresponding figure of 81.9% for the whole territory. (Table 4.3, Table 8.9 and Table 8.10)

8.24 About 66% of households that had internally migrated comprised 3 or fewer persons. Size of household was also related to destination. The average size of households was larger for those destined for the new towns. The proportion of households with four persons or more which had internally migrated to the new towns was 34.8%, as compared with 33.3% for Kowloon and 31.5% for Hong Kong Island. (Table 8.10)

房屋特徵

8.25 若以屋宇單位類型劃分曾作內部遷移的住戶，不同地區之間的分別則更大。遷往香港島和九龍這兩個區域的住戶中，分別有 68.9% 及 51.6% 是居住在私人住宅單位的。遷往新界區的住戶的相對比例則明顯較低。遷往新界區內新市鎮的住戶中，只有 44.9% 是入住私人住宅單位，而新界區其他地區的比例則為 20.7%。（表 8.11）

8.26 與其他區域比較，公營房屋的比重在新市鎮較為明顯。遷往新市鎮的 227 391 住戶中，有 54 708 戶是居住在公營租住單位，另有 57 416 戶則入住資助出售單位。（表 8.11）

8.27 就居住房屋類型而言，遷往新界其他地區的住戶與遷往其他區域的不同。這些住戶大部分（60.5%）居住在別墅、平房或新型村屋。此外，遷往這個區域的住戶中，相對較多（10.6%）是居住在設備欠佳的屋宇單位，如簡單磚石蓋搭建築物及臨時房屋。（表 8.11）

住戶收入

8.28 就住戶月入中位數而言，曾作內部遷移的住戶較未曾者為高。這現象在四個區域內均出現，大致是由於較高收入的住戶有較高的負擔能力作內部遷移。（表 8.12）

Housing Characteristics

8.25 Contrasts between the sectors of destination were wider still when households that had internally migrated were considered by type of quarters. A high proportion of households which had internally migrated to Hong Kong Island (68.9%) and Kowloon (51.6%) resided in private residential flats. The corresponding proportion for the New Territories was significantly lower. For the new towns, 44.9% of the households that had internally migrated there lived in private residential flats, while for other areas in the New Territories the proportion was 20.7%. (Table 8.11)

8.26 The importance of public housing in the new towns compared with other sectors is clearly shown. Of the 227 391 households having internally migrated into the new towns, 54 708 were residing in public rental flats and a further 57 416 in subsidized sale flats. (Table 8.11)

8.27 The housing pattern for households which had internally migrated into other areas in the New Territories differed from those which internally migrated into the other sectors. The majority of these households (60.5%) resided in villas, bungalows or modern village houses. A relatively large proportion of households (10.6%) which had internally migrated to this sector lived in less adequate quarters such as simple stone structures and temporary housing. (Table 8.11)

Household Income

8.28 Households which had internally migrated had a higher median monthly household income than those which had not. This phenomenon was common to all the four sectors, which could be explained by the greater affordability of higher income households to internally migrate. (Table 8.12)

8.29 內部遷移往香港島的住戶比遷往其他區域的住戶有較高的住戶收入。遷往香港島的住戶，其月入中位數為30,000元；比所有曾作內部遷移住戶的月入中位數值（即22,000元）為高。然而須注意的是，就那些沒有作內部遷移的住戶而言，香港島住戶的住戶月入中位數也較其他區域的住戶為高。（表8.12）

8.29 Among the households which had internally migrated, those which internally migrated to Hong Kong Island had much higher household income than those that internally migrated to other sectors. The median monthly household income for households that internally migrated to Hong Kong Island was \$30,000, much higher than the \$22,000 of all households which had internally migrated. It has nevertheless to be noted that for those households which had not internally migrated, the median household income for those on Hong Kong Island was also higher than households elsewhere. (Table 8.12)

表 8.1 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按曾否作內部遷移劃分的五歲及以上人口
Table 8.1 Population Aged 5 and Over by Whether Internally Migrated, 1991, 1996 and 2001

	1991		1996		2001	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
曾作內部遷移 ⁽¹⁾ Internally migrated ⁽¹⁾	1 108 880	21.8	1 138 368	19.4	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	736 893	14.5	744 058	12.7	897 083	14.0
仍居舊址 ⁽²⁾ Remained in same address ⁽²⁾	3 036 497	59.7	3 611 092	61.5	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	205 173	4.0	374 756	6.4	525 240	8.2
小計 Sub-total	3 978 563	78.2	4 729 906	80.6	5 239 717	81.6
總計 ⁽³⁾ Total ⁽³⁾	5 087 443	100.0	5 868 274	100.0	6 423 591	100.0

註釋：(1) 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區之間的遷移。

(2) 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區，並稍後遷回的人士。

(3) 一九九六年及二零零一年的數字不包括住在船上的人士。

Notes : (1) 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.

(2) 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.

(3) The figures for 1996 and 2001 exclude persons living on board vessels.

表 8.2 二零零一年按曾否作內部遷移及居住地區劃分的五歲及以上人口
Table 8.2 Population Aged 5 and Over by Whether Internally Migrated and Area of Residence, 2001

居住地區 Area of Residence		並無作內部遷移 Not Internally Migrated							
		曾在同一區議會分區 / 新市鎮遷居 Moved within same District Council District/New Town		仍居舊址 Remain in Same Address		五年前居於 香港以外地方 Place of Residence Outside Hong Kong Five Years Ago		小計 Sub-total	
區議會分區 / 新市鎮 ⁽¹⁾	District Council District/New Town ⁽¹⁾	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
香港島 Hong Kong Island									
中西區	Central and Western	44 910	0.9	133 835	2.6	34 940	0.7	213 685	4.1
灣仔	Wan Chai	22 362	0.4	85 270	1.6	24 385	0.5	132 017	2.5
東區	Eastern	112 556	2.1	359 209	6.9	49 411	0.9	521 176	9.9
南區	Southern	46 385	0.9	167 592	3.2	24 711	0.5	238 688	4.6
小計	Sub-total	226 213	4.3	745 906	14.2	133 447	2.5	1 105 566	21.1
九龍 Kowloon									
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	34 432	0.7	147 018	2.8	36 456	0.7	217 906	4.2
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	55 373	1.1	208 034	4.0	37 116	0.7	300 523	5.7
九龍城	Kowloon City	69 378	1.3	200 252	3.8	37 588	0.7	307 218	5.9
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	51 058	1.0	263 930	5.0	23 532	0.4	338 520	6.5
觀塘	Kwun Tong	85 453	1.6	345 892	6.6	38 003	0.7	469 348	9.0
小計	Sub-total	295 694	5.6	1 165 126	22.2	172 695	3.3	1 633 515	31.2
新市鎮 New towns									
葵涌	Kwai Chung	44 559	0.9	168 282	3.2	18 773	0.4	231 614	4.4
青衣	Tsing Yi	12 838	0.2	134 921	2.6	10 092	0.2	157 851	3.0
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	48 428	0.9	146 431	2.8	21 282	0.4	216 141	4.1
屯門	Tuen Mun	73 270	1.4	285 040	5.4	21 987	0.4	380 297	7.3
元朗	Yuen Long	17 643	0.3	79 286	1.5	11 365	0.2	108 294	2.1
天水圍	Tin Shui Wai	7 767	0.1	72 600	1.4	10 745	0.2	91 112	1.7
粉嶺 上水	Fanling/ Sheung Shui	26 422	0.5	143 543	2.7	17 829	0.3	187 794	3.6
大埔	Tai Po	31 332	0.6	195 047	3.7	17 000	0.3	243 379	4.6
沙田	Sha Tin	50 599	1.0	284 366	5.4	26 553	0.5	361 518	6.9
馬鞍山	Ma On Shan	13 521	0.3	100 540	1.9	10 630	0.2	124 691	2.4
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	14 655	0.3	117 021	2.2	15 482	0.3	147 158	2.8
北大嶼山	North Lantau	87	0.0	454	0.0	1 414	0.0	1 955	0.0
小計	Sub-total	341 121	6.5	1 727 531	33.0	183 152	3.5	2 251 804	43.0
新界其他 地區	Other areas in the New Territories	34 055	0.6	178 831	3.4	35 946	0.7	248 832	4.7
水上	Marine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
全港 ⁽²⁾	The Whole Territory ⁽²⁾	897 083	17.1	3 817 394	72.9	525 240	10.0	5 239 717	100.0

表 8.2 二零零一年按曾否作內部遷移及居住地區劃分的五歲及以上人口 (續)
Table 8.2 Population Aged 5 and Over by Whether Internally Migrated and Area of Residence, 2001 (Cont'd)

居住地區 Area of Residence		曾作內部遷移 Internally Migrated					
		遷入人士 In-movers		遷出人士 Out-movers		淨內部遷移 Net Internally Migrated	每年淨內部遷移率 Net Annual Internal Migration Rate
區議會分區 / 新市鎮 ⁽¹⁾	District Council District/New Town ⁽¹⁾	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
香港島 Hong Kong Island							
中西區	Central and Western	37 233	3.1	51 971	4.4	- 14 738	-1.3
灣仔	Wan Chai	29 248	2.5	38 759	3.3	- 9 511	-1.3
東區	Eastern	71 152	6.0	82 720	7.0	- 11 568	-0.4
南區	Southern	38 986	3.3	40 939	3.5	- 1 953	-0.2
小計	Sub-total	176 619	14.9	214 389	18.1	- 37 770	-0.6
九龍 Kowloon							
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	53 552	4.5	73 142	6.2	- 19 590	-1.6
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	40 541	3.4	87 853	7.4	- 47 312	-2.9
九龍城	Kowloon City	58 778	5.0	86 949	7.3	- 28 171	-1.6
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	89 161	7.5	62 555	5.3	26 606	+1.4
觀塘	Kwun Tong	71 873	6.1	118 109	10.0	- 46 236	-1.7
小計	Sub-total	313 905	26.5	428 608	36.2	- 114 703	-1.2
新市鎮 New towns							
葵涌	Kwai Chung	41 314	3.5	53 444	4.5	- 12 130	-0.9
青衣	Tsing Yi	28 975	2.4	31 512	2.7	- 2 537	-0.3
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	45 229	3.8	67 214	5.7	- 21 985	-1.7
屯門	Tuen Mun	63 615	5.4	72 079	6.1	- 8 464	-0.4
元朗	Yuen Long	24 407	2.1	32 202	2.7	- 7 795	-1.2
天水圍	Tin Shui Wai	77 219	6.5	12 485	1.1	64 734	+11.2
粉嶺 上水	Fanling/ Sheung Shui	54 319	4.6	29 202	2.5	25 117	+2.4
大埔	Tai Po	35 442	3.0	44 677	3.8	- 9 235	-0.7
沙田	Sha Tin	65 967	5.6	85 817	7.2	- 19 850	-1.0
馬鞍山	Ma On Shan	51 273	4.3	19 614	1.7	31 659	+4.3
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	106 025	9.0	15 330	1.3	90 695	+10.1
北大嶼山	North Lantau	18 362	1.6	752	0.1	17 610	+71.0
小計	Sub-total	612 147	51.7	464 328	39.2	147 819	+1.1
新界其他 地區	Other areas in the New Territories	81 203	6.9	75 277	6.4	5 926	+0.4
水上	Marine	-	-	1 272	0.1	-	-
全港 ⁽²⁾	The Whole Territory ⁽²⁾	1 183 874	100.0	1 183 874	100.0	-	-

註釋：(1) 這是指在第八章引言中所述的 22 個「分區」，並加上「水上」一區作為計算從水上遷往陸上的遷出人士的數字。但因從陸上遷往「水上」的數字很小，所以統計時並沒有此項目的記錄。

(2) 這些數字不包括現時住在船上的人士。

Notes: (1) These refer to the 22 Geographical Divisions (GD) mentioned in the Introduction of Chapter 8 plus 'marine' as a source of out-movers for movements from marine to land. The opposite movements from land to marine, which were negligible, were not recorded.

(2) The figures exclude population currently living on board vessels.

表 8.3 二零零一年按年齡組別、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的五歲及以上人口數目⁽¹⁾Table 8.3 Population Aged 5 and Over⁽¹⁾ by Age Group, Whether Internally Migrated and Area of Current Residence, 2001

年齡組別 Age Group	曾作內部遷移 Internally Migrated				總計 Total	並無作 內部遷移 Not Internally Migrated	五歲及 以上人口 Whole Population Aged 5 and Over
	現住地區 Area of Current 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 ⁽²⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽²⁾)						
5 – 14	19 333 (10.9)	40 832 (13.0)	81 598 (13.3)	8 739 (10.8)	150 502 (12.7)	679 414 (13.0)	829 916 (12.9)
15 – 24	16 800 (9.5)	32 492 (10.4)	69 838 (11.4)	11 530 (14.2)	130 660 (11.0)	788 991 (15.1)	919 651 (14.3)
25 – 34	43 831 (24.8)	69 898 (22.3)	156 100 (25.5)	20 386 (25.1)	290 215 (24.5)	817 019 (15.6)	1 107 234 (17.2)
35 – 44	49 039 (27.8)	78 452 (25.0)	150 981 (24.7)	21 697 (26.7)	300 169 (25.4)	1 058 953 (20.2)	1 359 122 (21.2)
45 – 54	22 767 (12.9)	39 694 (12.6)	71 539 (11.7)	9 924 (12.2)	143 924 (12.2)	815 435 (15.6)	959 359 (14.9)
55 – 64	9 127 (5.2)	19 447 (6.2)	32 970 (5.4)	3 679 (4.5)	65 223 (5.5)	436 322 (8.3)	501 545 (7.8)
65 +	15 722 (8.9)	33 090 (10.5)	49 121 (8.0)	5 248 (6.5)	103 181 (8.7)	643 583 (12.3)	746 764 (11.6)
總計 Total	176 619 (100.0)	313 905 (100.0)	612 147 (100.0)	81 203 (100.0)	1 183 874 (100.0)	5 239 717 (100.0)	6 423 591 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括住在船上的人士。

Notes : (1) The figures exclude persons living on board vessels.

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

表 8.4 二零零一年按性別、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的五歲及以上人口⁽¹⁾
Table 8.4 Population Aged 5 and Over⁽¹⁾ by Sex, Whether Internally Migrated and Area of Current Residence, 2001

性別 Sex	曾作內部遷移 Internally Migrated					總計 Total	並無作 內部遷移 Not Internally Migrated	五歲及以上 總人口 Whole Population Aged 5 and Over
	現住地區 Area of Current 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 ⁽²⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽²⁾)			
男 Male	80 818 (45.8)	153 975 (49.1)	303 055 (49.5)	41 075 (50.6)	578 923 (48.9)	2 556 886 (48.8)	3 135 809 (48.8)	
女 Female	95 801 (54.2)	159 930 (50.9)	309 092 (50.5)	40 128 (49.4)	604 951 (51.1)	2 682 831 (51.2)	3 287 782 (51.2)	
合計 Both sexes	176 619 (100.0)	313 905 (100.0)	612 147 (100.0)	81 203 (100.0)	1 183 874 (100.0)	5 239 717 (100.0)	6 423 591 (100.0)	
				性別比率 ⁽³⁾ Sex Ratio ⁽³⁾				
	844	963	980	1 024	957	953	954	

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括住在船上的人士。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

(3) 在各年齡組別中，男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。

Notes: (1) The figures exclude persons living on board vessels.

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

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

表 8.5 二零零一年按婚姻狀況、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的五歲及以上人口數目
Table 8.5 Population Aged 5 and Over by Marital Status, Whether Internally Migrated and Area of Current Residence, 2001

婚姻狀況 Marital Status	曾作內部遷移 Internally Migrated					總計 Total	並無作 內部遷移 Not Internally Migrated
	現住地區 Area of Current Residence						
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New Town	新界 其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories			
數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)							
從未結婚 Never married	64 257 (36.4)	111 925 (35.7)	216 251 (35.3)	30 127 (37.1)	422 560 (35.7)	2 193 422 (41.9)	
已婚 Now married	98 332 (55.7)	173 626 (55.3)	353 352 (57.7)	45 079 (55.5)	670 389 (56.6)	2 651 387 (50.6)	
喪偶 Widowed	7 970 (4.5)	15 829 (5.0)	25 305 (4.1)	2 785 (3.4)	51 889 (4.4)	281 643 (5.4)	
離婚 / 分居 Divorced/Separated	6 060 (3.4)	12 525 (4.0)	17 239 (2.8)	3 212 (4.0)	39 036 (3.3)	113 265 (2.2)	
總計 ⁽²⁾ Total ⁽²⁾	176 619 (100.0)	313 905 (100.0)	612 147 (100.0)	81 203 (100.0)	1 183 874 (100.0)	5 239 717 (100.0)	

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

(2) 這些數字不包括住在船上的人士。

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

表 8.6 二零零一年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的五歲及以上人口數目

Table 8.6 Population Aged 5 and Over by Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended), Whether Internally Migrated and Area of Current Residence, 2001

教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended)	曾作內部遷移 Internally Migrated				總計 Total	並無作 內部遷移 Not Internally Migrated
	現住地區 Area of Current Residence					
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New Town Towns	新界 其他地區 in the New Territories		
	數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)					
未受教育 幼稚園 No schooling/Kindergarten	12 080 (6.8)	25 543 (8.1)	44 428 (7.3)	4 772 (5.9)	86 823 (7.3)	477 963 (9.1)
小學 Primary	28 713 (16.3)	73 382 (23.4)	136 715 (22.3)	14 353 (17.7)	253 163 (21.4)	1 416 816 (27.0)
初中 Lower secondary	21 403 (12.1)	58 240 (18.6)	113 481 (18.5)	14 785 (18.2)	207 909 (17.6)	1 060 094 (20.2)
高中 Upper secondary	41 425 (23.5)	81 469 (26.0)	160 358 (26.2)	22 174 (27.3)	305 426 (25.8)	1 169 246 (22.3)
預科 Matriculation	19 339 (10.9)	26 147 (8.3)	50 322 (8.2)	6 930 (8.5)	102 738 (8.7)	425 202 (8.1)
專上教育 Tertiary						
非學位課程 Non-degree course	9 287 (5.3)	11 886 (3.8)	25 983 (4.2)	3 801 (4.7)	50 957 (4.3)	158 824 (3.0)
學位課程 Degree course	44 372 (25.1)	37 238 (11.9)	80 860 (13.2)	14 388 (17.7)	176 858 (14.9)	531 572 (10.1)
總計 ⁽²⁾ Total ⁽²⁾	176 619 (100.0)	313 905 (100.0)	612 147 (100.0)	81 203 (100.0)	1 183 874 (100.0)	5 239 717 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

(2) 這些數字不包括住在船上的人士。

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

表 8.7 二零零一年按年齡組別、性別及曾否作內部遷移劃分的勞動人口參與率⁽¹⁾
Table 8.7 Labour Force Participation Rates⁽¹⁾ by Age Group, Sex and Whether Internally Migrated, 2001

年齡組別 Age Group	勞動人口參與率 (百分比) Labour Force Participation Rate (%)			
	男性 Male		女性 Female	
	曾作內部遷移 Internally Migrated	並無作內部遷移 Not Internally Migrated	曾作內部遷移 Internally Migrated	並無作內部遷移 Not Internally Migrated
15 – 24	47.9	48.2	47.8	48.4
25 – 34	96.5	92.3	81.4	79.5
35 – 44	96.0	93.6	70.0	62.3
45 – 54	90.1	90.5	59.5	54.2
55 +	32.9	33.8	9.7	10.4
合計 Overall	78.7	70.3	59.7	49.7
	標準化勞動人口參與率 ⁽²⁾ (百分比) Standardised Labour Force Participation Rate ⁽²⁾ (%)			
	72.2	71.6	53.5	51.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括住在船上的人士。

Notes : (1) The figures exclude persons living on board vessels.

(2) 以二零零一年男性及女性人口的年齡分布分別作為計算男性及女性整體標準化勞動人口參與率的標準人口。

(2) Using the 2001 age distribution of the male and female population as the standard population in the derivation of the standardised overall labour force participation rates for males and females respectively.

表 8.8 二零零一年按職業、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的工作人口
Table 8.8 Working Population by Occupation, Whether Internally Migrated and Area of Current Residence, 2001

職業 Occupation	曾作內部遷移 Internally Migrated				總計 Total	並無作 內部遷移 Not Internally Migrated
	現住地區 Area of Current Residence					
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New Town s	新界 其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories		
	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)					
經理及行政人員 Managers and administrators	24 366 (22.1)	22 379 (12.9)	39 740 (11.4)	7 957 (16.7)	94 442 (13.8)	255 164 (9.9)
專業人員 Professionals	11 989 (10.9)	10 988 (6.3)	24 011 (6.9)	3 927 (8.2)	50 915 (7.5)	128 822 (5.0)
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	20 341 (18.5)	30 634 (17.6)	69 068 (19.7)	9 627 (20.2)	129 670 (19.0)	368 872 (14.4)
文員 Clerks	14 855 (13.5)	29 085 (16.7)	64 477 (18.4)	6 821 (14.3)	115 238 (16.9)	414 739 (16.2)
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	12 916 (11.7)	30 425 (17.5)	52 082 (14.9)	6 853 (14.4)	102 276 (15.0)	386 560 (15.1)
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	3 652 (3.3)	14 762 (8.5)	33 845 (9.7)	3 568 (7.5)	55 827 (8.2)	265 135 (10.3)
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2 912 (2.6)	8 775 (5.0)	23 976 (6.8)	3 420 (7.2)	39 083 (5.7)	199 417 (7.8)
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	19 206 (17.4)	27 033 (15.5)	42 856 (12.2)	5 487 (11.5)	94 582 (13.9)	547 335 (21.3)
總計 ⁽³⁾ Total ⁽³⁾	110 237 (100.0)	174 081 (100.0)	350 055 (100.0)	47 660 (100.0)	682 033 (100.0)	2 566 044 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

(2) 其他包括「非技術工人」及「漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業」。

(2) Others including “Elementary occupations” and “Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable”.

(3) 這些數字不包括住在船上的人士。

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

表 8.9 二零零一年按住戶結構、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 8.9 Domestic Households by Household Composition, Whether Internally Migrated and Area of Current Residence, 2001

住戶結構 Household Composition	曾作內部遷移 ⁽¹⁾ Internally Migrated ⁽¹⁾				總計 Total	並無作 內部遷移 ⁽²⁾ Not Internally Migrated ⁽²⁾
	現住地區 Area of Current Residence					
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New Town s	新界 其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories		
	數目 (百分比) ⁽³⁾ Number (Percentage) ⁽³⁾					
單人住戶 One person	15 215 (23.6)	25 554 (21.9)	39 011 (17.2)	6 821 (22.0)	86 601 (19.7)	234 164 (14.5)
未擴展的單核心家庭住戶 One unextended nuclear family	39 261 (60.8)	73 562 (63.2)	156 534 (68.8)	19 022 (61.5)	288 379 (65.6)	1 071 030 (66.4)
垂直擴展的單核心家庭住戶 One vertically extended nuclear family	3 375 (5.2)	6 908 (5.9)	13 948 (6.1)	1 658 (5.4)	25 889 (5.9)	148 553 (9.2)
平向擴展的單核心家庭住戶 One horizontally extended nuclear family	664 (1.0)	993 (0.9)	1 807 (0.8)	217 (0.7)	3 681 (0.8)	14 745 (0.9)
多個核心家庭住戶 Two or more nuclear families	1 503 (2.3)	3 038 (2.6)	5 791 (2.5)	642 (2.1)	10 974 (2.5)	68 136 (4.2)
無核心家庭但有親屬關係人士住戶 Related persons forming no nuclear family	1 766 (2.7)	3 171 (2.7)	5 544 (2.4)	678 (2.2)	11 159 (2.5)	54 708 (3.4)
無親屬關係人士住戶 Unrelated persons	2 785 (4.3)	3 226 (2.8)	4 756 (2.1)	1 912 (6.2)	12 679 (2.9)	21 192 (1.3)
總計 ⁽⁴⁾ Total ⁽⁴⁾	64 569 (100.0)	116 452 (100.0)	227 391 (100.0)	30 950 (100.0)	439 362 (100.0)	1 612 528 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 這些數字指家庭住戶的戶主曾作內部遷移。

(2) 這些數字指家庭住戶的戶主並無作內部遷移。

(3) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

(4) 這些數字不包括住在船上的人士。

Notes: (1) The figures refer to domestic households whose head had internally migrated.

(2) The figures refer to domestic households whose head had not internally migrated.

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

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

表 8.10 二零零一年按住戶人數、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的家庭住戶數目

Table 8.10 Domestic Households by Household Size, Whether Internally Migrated and Area of Current Residence, 2001

住戶人數 Household Size	曾作內部遷移 ⁽¹⁾ Internally Migrated ⁽¹⁾				總計 Total	並無作 內部遷移 ⁽²⁾ Not Internally Migrated ⁽²⁾
	現住地區 Area of Current 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 ⁽³⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽³⁾)					
1	15 215 (23.6)	25 554 (21.9)	39 011 (17.2)	6 821 (22.0)	86 601 (19.7)	234 164 (14.5)
2	17 485 (27.1)	29 438 (25.3)	63 959 (28.1)	8 813 (28.5)	119 695 (27.2)	327 634 (20.3)
3	11 518 (17.8)	22 671 (19.5)	45 344 (19.9)	5 570 (18.0)	85 103 (19.4)	353 074 (21.9)
4	11 147 (17.3)	22 792 (19.6)	46 727 (20.5)	5 562 (18.0)	86 228 (19.6)	395 122 (24.5)
5	6 110 (9.5)	10 982 (9.4)	22 640 (10.0)	2 908 (9.4)	42 640 (9.7)	202 359 (12.5)
6+	3 094 (4.8)	5 015 (4.3)	9 710 (4.3)	1 276 (4.1)	19 095 (4.3)	100 175 (6.2)
總計 ⁽⁴⁾ Total ⁽⁴⁾	64 569 (100.0)	116 452 (100.0)	227 391 (100.0)	30 950 (100.0)	439 362 (100.0)	1 612 528 (100.0)
	平均住戶人數 Average Household Size					
	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.2

註釋：(1) 這些數字指家庭住戶的戶主曾作內部遷移。

(2) 這些數字指家庭住戶的戶主並無作內部遷移。

(3) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

(4) 這些數字不包括住在船上的人士。

Notes: (1) The figures refer to domestic households whose head had internally migrated.

(2) The figures refer to domestic households whose head had not internally migrated.

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

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

表 8.11 二零零一年按屋宇單位類型、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 8.11 Domestic Households by Type of Quarters, Whether Internally Migrated and Area of Current Residence, 2001

屋宇單位類型 Type of Quarters	曾作內部遷移 ⁽¹⁾ Internally Migrated ⁽¹⁾				總計 Total	並無作 內部遷移 ⁽²⁾ Not Internally Migrated ⁽²⁾
	現住地區 Area of Current Residence					
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New Town s	新界 其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories		
	數目 (百分比) ⁽³⁾ Number (Percentage) ⁽³⁾					
永久性房屋 Permanent housing						
公營租住單位 Public rental flats	7 918 (12.3)	30 951 (26.6)	54 708 (24.1)	881 (2.8)	94 458 (21.5)	533 709 (33.1)
房屋委員會資助出售單位 Housing Authority subsidized sale flats	6 699 (10.4)	18 331 (15.7)	51 503 (22.6)	130 (0.4)	76 663 (17.4)	226 933 (14.1)
房屋協會資助出售單位 Housing Society subsidized sale flats	975 (1.5)	1 507 (1.3)	5 913 (2.6)	625 (2.0)	9 020 (2.1)	6 857 (0.4)
私人住宅單位 Private residential flats	44 517 (68.9)	60 132 (51.6)	102 204 (44.9)	6 392 (20.7)	213 245 (48.5)	713 405 (44.2)
別墅 / 平房 / 新型村屋 Villas/Bungalows/Modern village houses	553 (0.9)	194 (0.2)	8 137 (3.6)	18 728 (60.5)	27 612 (6.3)	69 645 (4.3)
簡單磚石蓋搭建築物 / 傳統村屋 Simple stone structures/ Traditional village houses	34 (0.1)	80 (0.1)	660 (0.3)	1 874 (6.1)	2 648 (0.6)	22 234 (1.4)
員工宿舍 Staff quarters	2 696 (4.2)	3 506 (3.0)	3 133 (1.4)	748 (2.4)	10 083 (2.3)	12 581 (0.8)
非住宅用屋宇單位 Non-domestic quarters	823 (1.3)	814 (0.7)	335 (0.1)	191 (0.6)	2 163 (0.5)	4 998 (0.3)
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	354 (0.5)	937 (0.8)	798 (0.4)	1 381 (4.5)	3 470 (0.8)	22 166 (1.4)
總計 ⁽⁴⁾ Total ⁽⁴⁾	64 569 (100.0)	116 452 (100.0)	227 391 (100.0)	30 950 (100.0)	439 362 (100.0)	1 612 528 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 這些數字指家庭住戶的戶主曾作內部遷移。

(2) 這些數字指家庭住戶的戶主並無作內部遷移。

(3) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

(4) 這些數字不包括住在船上的人士。

Notes: (1) The figures refer to domestic households whose head had internally migrated.

(2) The figures refer to domestic households whose head had not internally migrated.

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

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

表 8.12 二零零一年按現住地區及曾否作內部遷移劃分的家庭住戶每月收入中位數
Table 8.12 Median Monthly Household Income of Domestic Households by Area of Current Residence and Whether Internally Migrated, 2001

現住地區 Area of Current Residence	住戶每月收入中位數 (港元) Median Monthly Household Income (HK\$)		合計 Overall
	曾作內部遷移 ⁽¹⁾ Internally Migrated ⁽¹⁾	並無作內部遷移 ⁽²⁾ Not Internally Migrated ⁽²⁾	
香港島 Hong Kong Island	30,000	23,180	24,000
九龍 Kowloon	19,000	15,100	15,850
新市鎮 New towns	21,500	17,700	18,650
新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	25,000	15,500	18,000
合計 ⁽³⁾ Overall ⁽³⁾	22,000	18,000	18,705

註釋：(1) 這些數字指家庭住戶的戶主曾作內部遷移。

(2) 這些數字指家庭住戶的戶主並無作內部遷移。

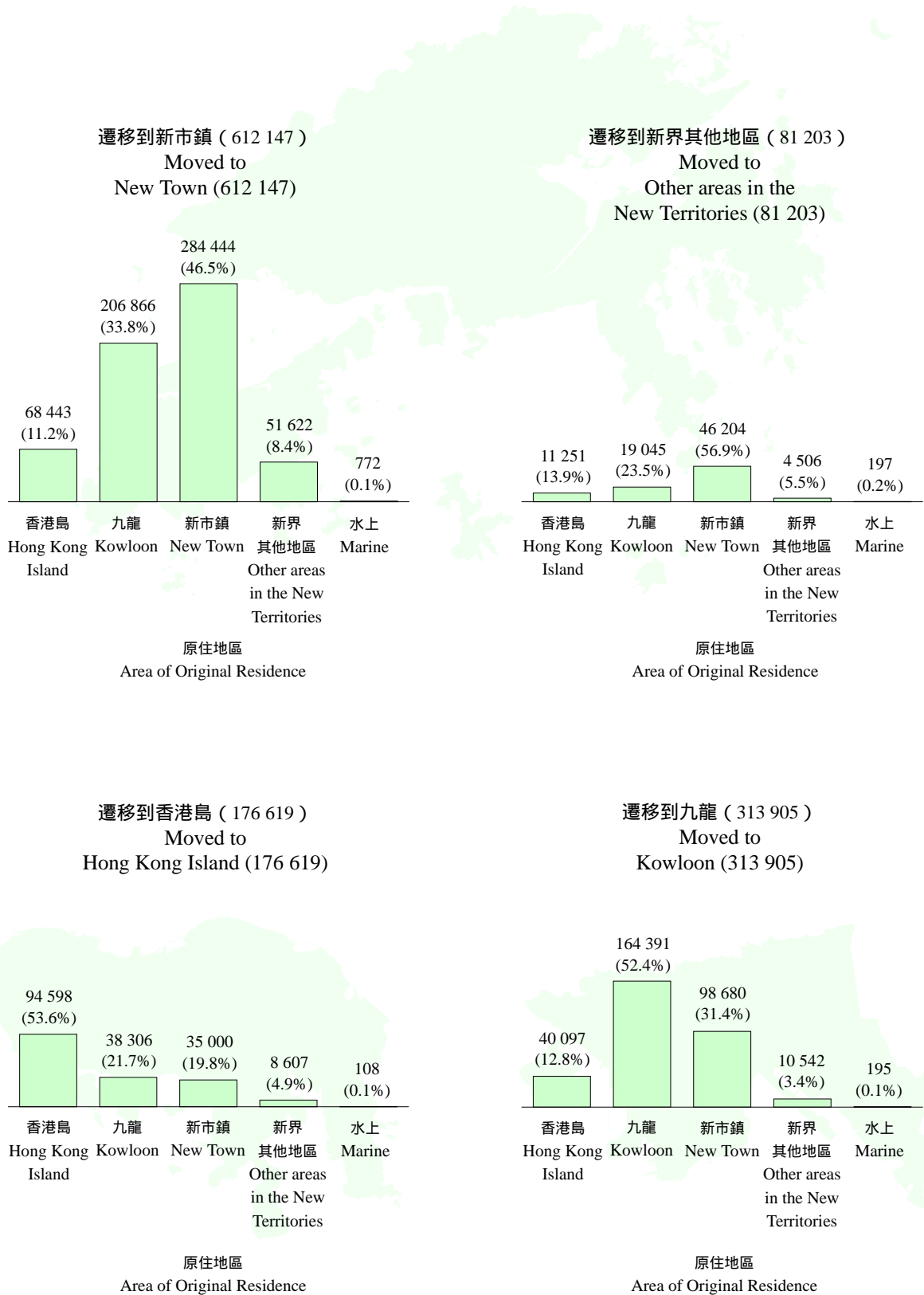
(3) 這些數字不包括住在船上的人士。

Notes : (1) The figures refer to domestic households whose head had internally migrated.

(2) The figures refer to domestic households whose head had not internally migrated.

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

圖 8.1 二零零一年按原住地區及現住地區劃分的曾作內部遷移的五歲及以上人口
Chart 8.1 Population Aged 5 and Over Having Internally Migrated by Area of Original Residence and Area of Current Residence, 2001



9. 新市鎮特徵

9. New Town Characteristics

引言

9.1 為了紓緩市區擠迫情況，香港於一九七三年成立新界拓展署，制訂全面計劃，開始有系統及有組織地推行新市鎮發展。此後，新市鎮發展計劃全面進行，使新市鎮在過去三十年迅速發展。

9.2 二零零一年人口普查時，香港共有十二個新市鎮：屯門、沙田、葵涌、大埔、荃灣、粉嶺／上水、青衣、將軍澳、馬鞍山、元朗、天水圍及北大嶼山。

9.3 所有新市鎮都是位於新界。隨著人口重新分布，人口紛紛從香港島及九龍的市區遷入，促使新市鎮不斷發展（詳情見第八章內部遷移及遷居特徵）。

9.4 以下分析著重顯示新市鎮的主要特色。新市鎮人口的有趣特徵亦與市區（即香港島和九龍）及新界其他地方（不包括新市鎮，但包括水上停泊地方）的人口一併比較。

人口數目及人口密度

9.5 在二零零一年，新市鎮人口共約 300 萬人，佔全港人口的 45%。較一九九一年的 210 萬人口，上升 42.3%。以人口數目而言，屯門是最大的新市鎮，有超過 46 萬人居住；最少人口的是北大嶼

Concepts and Coverage

9.1 To reduce urban congestion, comprehensive plans for the systematic and co-ordinated development of new towns began with the establishment of the New Territories Development Department in 1973. Since then, the New Town Development Programme has been carried out extensively leading to the rapid development of new towns in the past thirty years.

9.2 At the time of the 2001 Population Census, there were twelve new towns in Hong Kong, namely Tuen Mun, Sha Tin, Kwai Chung, Tai Po, Tsuen Wan, Fanling/Sheung Shui, Tsing Yi, Tseung Kwan O, Ma On Shan, Yuen Long, Tin Shui Wai and North Lantau.

9.3 All the new towns are situated in the New Territories. The growth of the new towns owed very much to the redistribution of population from the urban areas on Hong Kong Island and in Kowloon (see Chapter 8 on Internal Migration and Home Moving Characteristics for details).

9.4 The analysis that follows highlights the major features of the new towns. Interesting characteristics of the population in the new towns are also identified for comparison with their counterparts in the urban areas (defined here as Hong Kong Island and Kowloon) and in the other areas in the New Territories which exclude the new towns but include marine anchorages throughout Hong Kong.

Population Size and Density

9.5 In 2001, the new town population was about 3 million, constituting some 45% of the total population in Hong Kong. This represents an increase of 42.3% over the corresponding figure of about 2.1 million in 1991. In terms of the size of the

山，只有 20 100 人。在過去五年，將軍澳及天水圍的增長最迅速，升幅在 85% 至 86% 之間。（表 9.1 及表 9.2）

9.6 整體來說，與市區平均每平方公里淨土地面積 26 600 人的人口密度相比，新市鎮的人口密度較低。新市鎮的人口密度，各有不同，最低的是北大嶼山，每平方公里有 1 900 人；而最高的是天水圍，每平方公里有 41 700 人。在所有新市鎮中，葵涌及元朗的人口密度與市區相若。（表 9.3）

年齡及性別結構

9.7 與市區相比，新市鎮的人口較為年輕。新市鎮人口的年齡中位數是 35 歲；而市區人口的數字則是 38 歲。新市鎮的人口中，約 18% 是十五歲以下。至於市區及新界其他地方，相對比例分別是 15% 及 16.9%。另一方面，新市鎮的人口中，只有 8.6% 是六十五歲及以上，比市區（13.5%）及新界其他地方（10.7%）的數字為低。因此，與香港其他地方相比，新市鎮的少年兒童撫養比率較高，但老人撫養比率則較低。（表 9.4 及表 9.5）

9.8 各個新市鎮中，以沙田、葵涌及荃灣的人口年齡結構與市區的情況最為相似。由於這三個是較早發展的新市鎮，加上有較長的發展歷史，所以上述情況是可以理解的。（表 9.4）

population, Tuen Mun was the largest new town with over 0.46 million persons while North Lantau was the smallest with only 20 100 persons. Over the past five years, Tseung Kwan O and Tin Shui Wai recorded the largest population growth of 85-86%. (Table 9.1 and Table 9.2)

9.6 On the whole, the new towns were less densely populated than the urban areas which had an average population density of 26 600 persons per km² of net land area in 2001. The population density of the new towns ranged from 1 900 persons per km² in North Lantau to 41 700 persons per km² in Tin Shui Wai. Among the new towns, Kwai Chung, and Yuen Long had population density closely resembled that of the urban areas. (Table 9.3)

Age and Sex Structure

9.7 The population in the new towns was much younger than that in the urban areas. The median age of the new town population was 35, as compared with 38 for the urban areas. About 18% of the new town population were aged below 15, while the corresponding proportions for the urban areas and the other areas in the New Territories were 15% and 16.9% respectively. On the other hand, only 8.6% of the new town population were aged 65 and over, lower than the proportions in the urban areas (13.5%) and the other areas in the New Territories (10.7%). As a result, the new towns had a higher child dependency ratio but a much lower elderly dependency ratio as compared with the rest of the territory. (Table 9.4 and Table 9.5)

9.8 Among the new towns, the age structures of the populations in Sha Tin, Kwai Chung and Tsuen Wan were similar to that of the urban areas. This is understandable because they were the older new towns and had a very much longer history of development. (Table 9.4)

9.9 新市鎮人口的性別比率（每千名女性中有 974 名男性）與全港數字相若；但與市區相比，數字稍高些。按年齡組別分析，除十五歲以下及六十五歲及以上人口外，新市鎮人口的性別比率均比市區的高。（表 9.6）

教育程度

9.10 與市區相比，新市鎮的十五歲及以上人口的教育程度相若。在新市鎮的十五歲及以上人口中，具初中或以下教育程度的比例略高，而具預科或專上教育程度的比例則略低。（表 9.7）

9.11 一般來說，新市鎮的三至十六歲人口的就學比率，大致與市區的數字相同。但以十七至二十四歲人口而言，就學比率則明顯較低。但與新界其他地方比較，新市鎮的三至二十四歲人口的就學比率一般較高。（表 9.8）

勞動人口特徵

勞動人口參與率

9.12 以十五至六十四歲男性的勞動人口參與率而言，新市鎮的數字稍高於市區及新界其他地方。六十五歲及以上男性的情況，則剛巧相反，新市鎮的數字遠低於香港其他地方。（表 9.9）

9.9 The sex ratio for the new town population (974 males per 1 000 females) was about the same as that for the population in the whole territory, but slightly higher than that for the population in the urban areas. When analyzed by age group, it is observed that the sex ratio for all age groups in the new towns was higher than that for the urban areas, except for those aged under 15 and 65 and over. (Table 9.6)

Educational Attainment

9.10 Educational attainment of the population aged 15 and over in the new towns was similar to that of its counterpart in the urban areas. There were slightly higher proportions of population aged 15 and over having education at or below upper secondary level but lower proportions of such population having matriculation and tertiary education in the new towns than in the urban areas. (Table 9.7)

9.11 In general, the school attendance rates for the population aged 3-16 in the new towns were at about the same level as those for the urban areas. However, the school attendance rates for population aged 17-24 were much lower in the new towns than that for the urban areas. Compared with the other areas in the New Territories, school attendance rates for all ages 3-24 were generally higher in the new towns. (Table 9.8)

Labour Force Characteristics

Labour Force Participation Rate

9.12 Males aged 15-64 in the new towns had a slightly higher labour force participation rate than their counterparts in the urban areas and other areas in the New Territories. On the contrary, the labour force participation rate for males aged 65 and over was much lower in the new towns than elsewhere in the rest of the territory. (Table 9.9)

9.13 女性方面，新市鎮各年齡組別（十五至二十四歲除外）的勞動人口參與率，均較市區為低。尤以二十五至四十四歲人口的數字，兩者差距更大。（表 9.9）

行業模式

9.14 新市鎮的工作人口中，從事「批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業」的約佔 25%。這比例低於市區，但高於新界其他地方。「社區、社會及個人服務業」和「製造業」是另外兩個最多人從事的行業組別，分別各佔新市鎮工作人口的 24.4% 及 14.4%。新市鎮工作人口中，只有 13.6% 從事「金融、保險、地產及商用服務業」；市區的相對數字則是 18.6%。（表 9.10）

職業結構

9.15 在新市鎮的工作人口中，17.4% 是文員而 15.6% 的是服務工作及商店銷售人員，市區的相對比例是 15.7% 及 14.7%。另一方面，經理及行政級人員、專業人員的比例為 12.3%，明顯較市區的 19.6% 為低。而輔助專業人員的比例為 15.5%，與市區相若。（表 9.11）

主要職業收入

9.16 就每月主要職業收入的分布情況而言，新市鎮工作人口的情形大致與市區的相近，但 40,000 元及以上收入的人口比例則以新市鎮的比例較低。新市

9.13 Except for females aged 15-24, the labour force participation rate for each age group was lower in the new towns than in the urban areas. The difference was particularly significant at ages 25-44. (Table 9.9)

Industry Pattern

9.14 About 25% of the working population in the new towns were engaged in the “Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels” sector. The corresponding proportion in the urban areas was higher, while that in the other areas in the New Territories was lower. “Community, social and personal services” and “Manufacturing” were the next two largest sectors, constituting 24.4% and 14.4% of the working population in the new towns respectively. Only 13.6% of the new town working population were in the “Financing, insurance, real estate and business services” sector, as compared with a corresponding figure of 18.6% for the urban areas. (Table 9.10)

Occupational Structure

9.15 There were 17.4% of the working population in the new towns working as clerks and 15.6% as service workers and shop sales workers, as compared with the corresponding figures of 15.7% and 14.7% in the urban areas. On the other hand, the proportion of managers and administrators and professionals was markedly lower in the new towns (12.3%) than in the urban areas (19.6%). The proportion of associate professionals in the new towns, at 15.5%, was close to the corresponding figure in the urban areas. (Table 9.11)

Income from Main Employment

9.16 The distribution of monthly income from main employment for the working population in the new towns was broadly similar to that for the working population in the urban areas, except that the

鎮工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數是 10,000 元，與市區及全港的數字相同。（表 9.12）

proportion earning \$40,000 and over was somewhat lower in the new towns. The median monthly income from main employment of the working population in the new towns was \$10,000, the same as that for the urban areas and for the whole territory. (Table 9.12)

住戶特徵

Household Characteristics

住戶結構

Household Composition

9.17 在二零零一年，全港 205 萬個家庭住戶中，居於新市鎮的佔 89 萬戶，即總數的 43.1%。大部分（71.6%）新市鎮住戶由「未擴展的單核心家庭住戶」組成，而這類住戶在市區及新界其他地方的比例則相對較低。另一方面，新市鎮的「單人住戶」比例較低。除上述兩個顯著分別外，新市鎮家庭住戶的結構大致與其他地方相若。（表 9.13）

9.17 In 2001, there were some 0.89 million domestic households in the new towns, accounting for 43.1% of 2.05 million domestic households in the whole territory. The majority (71.6%) of households in the new towns were composed of one unextended nuclear family. The proportion of such households was relatively lower in the urban areas and the other areas in the New Territories. On the other hand, the proportion of one-person households was much lower in the new towns. Other than these two significant differences, the composition of domestic households in the new towns was broadly similar to that in all other areas. (Table 9.13)

住戶人數

Household Size

9.18 二零零一年，新市鎮家庭住戶平均人數是 3.3 人，較市區的 3.1 人及新界其他地方的 3 人為高。在各不同地區，每個家庭住戶的平均十五歲以上人口數目大約相同，新市鎮的住戶人數稍多，這與較多十五歲以下兒童在新市鎮居住有關。平均來說，每個新市鎮住戶有 0.6 名兒童；而市區和新界其他地方的相對數字皆是 0.5。（表 9.14）

9.18 The average size of domestic households in the new towns was 3.3 in 2001. This was higher than the corresponding averages of 3.1 for the urban areas and 3 for the other areas in the New Territories. While the average number of persons aged 15 and over per domestic household was very similar in the different broad areas, the slightly larger household size found in the new towns was related to the presence of more children aged under 15 there. On average, there was 0.6 child per household in the new towns. The corresponding figures for the urban areas and the other areas in the New Territories were both 0.5. (Table 9.14)

住戶收入

9.19 二零零一年，新市鎮家庭住戶的每月收入中位數是 18,650 元，較市區的中位數低 1.8%，但較新界其他地方高 3.6%。至於 10,000 元至 19,999 元的收入組別，則佔一個重要的比例，約有 31% 的新市鎮家庭住戶在這個組別。在市區和新界其他地方中的住戶收入分布，並沒有這麼明顯的較高比例組別。（表 9.15）

房屋特徵

房屋類型

9.20 居於新市鎮的 299 萬人口中，約 38% 是居於公營租住房屋，另有 25.1% 是居於資助出售單位，比例遠較其他地方為高。相對來說，只有 35.6% 新市鎮人口是居於私人永久性房屋；而市區的相對比例是 57.4%；新界其他地方則是 82.3%。這些觀察結果是意料之內，因為政府是新市鎮發展計劃的建築師，並透過興建公共房屋，全力支持計劃。在這項計劃下，人口重新分布，由人口擠迫及較舊的市區遷往地方較大的新市鎮，因而把全港的居住環境及房屋條件改善過來。（表 9.16）

9.21 大部分新市鎮中（包括：屯門、沙田、葵涌、青衣、將軍澳、天水圍及北大嶼山），居於公營租住房屋的人口比例較全港平均比例（31.9%）為高。葵涌錄得的最高（69%），其次是天水圍（49.7%）及青衣（47.6%）。另一方面，荃灣及元朗有較多的私人永久性房屋，居於這些樓宇的人口比例亦相對較高，分別是 72% 及 68.5%，而其他新市鎮

Household Income

9.19 The median monthly income of domestic households in the new towns was \$18,650 in 2001. This was 1.8% lower than the median for the urban areas but 3.6% higher than that for the other areas in the New Territories. The income bracket \$10,000 - \$19,999 stood out as the modal class with about 31% of the domestic households in the new towns falling into it. The modal class was less conspicuous in the household income distributions for the urban areas and other areas in the New Territories. (Table 9.15)

Housing Characteristics

Type of Housing

9.20 Some 38% of the 2.99 million new town population were in public rental housing and another 25.1% in subsidized sale flats. These proportions were much higher than those in all other areas. On the contrary, there were only 35.6% of the new town population in private permanent housing, while the corresponding proportions were 57.4% in the urban areas and 82.3% in the other areas in the New Territories. These observations are expected as the government is the architect of the New Town Development Programme and has been fully supportive of the programme through public housing construction there. Under the programme, population was redistributed from the crowded urban areas to the more spacious new towns, thus improving the living environment and housing conditions of the whole territory. (Table 9.16)

9.21 Most of the new towns (including Tuen Mun, Sha Tin, Kwai Chung, Tsing Yi, Tseung Kwan O, Tin Shui Wai and North Lantau) had a higher proportion than the territory-average proportion (31.9%) of population in public rental housing. Kwai Chung recorded the highest proportion (69%), followed by Tin Shui Wai (49.7%) and Tsing Yi (47.6%). On the other hand, Tsuen Wan and Yuen Long had a larger sector of private permanent housing

的相對數字則大多介乎 20% 至 40%。居於資助出售單位的人口比例，在各新市鎮亦有很大分別；比例最大的是馬鞍山（60.7%），其次是將軍澳（43%）及北大嶼山（40.1%）。這三個新市鎮的共通點是：這三個均是九十年代後期迅速發展的新市鎮。（表 9.16）

9.22 本港共有 89 萬個家庭住戶居於新市鎮內。當中約 36% 的家庭住戶居於公營租住單位；超過三分之一居於私人住宅單位，市區的相對比例分別是 28.7% 及 57.9%。（表 9.17）

9.23 居於新界其他地方的住戶其住所的廳房平均數目為 3.76，較市區的 3.07 及新市鎮的 3.18 為高。（表 9.18）

住房支出

9.24 整體來看，新市鎮住戶的每月租金中位數低於較市區及新界其他地方住戶的數字。但是，比較結果會因不同的屋宇單位類型而有分別。新市鎮的公營租住單位的每月租金中位數是 1,228 元，與香港其他地方的公營租住單位住戶所支付的數目相若。至於私人住宅單位的每月租金中位數，新市鎮與市區的分別不大。但別墅／平房／新型村屋的月租中位數，在新市鎮是 4,800 元，而在市區則高達 43,700 元。（表 9.19）

providing accommodation for 72% and 68.5% of their populations respectively. These proportions were much higher than those in the other new towns, which mostly fell in the range of 20-40%. The proportions for subsidized sale flats also varied significantly among the new towns. The highest proportion was in Ma On Shan (60.7%), followed by Tseung Kwan O (43%) and North Lantau (40.1%). It is observed that there is a common feature of these three new towns: they are new towns with rapid development in the late 1990s. (Table 9.16)

9.22 There were 0.89 million domestic households in the new town. About 36% of these households were housed in public rental flats and more than one third in private residential flats. The corresponding figures for the urban areas were 28.7% and 57.9% respectively. (Table 9.17)

9.23 The number of rooms in the quarters occupied by households in the other areas of the New Territories averaged 3.76, slightly higher than the 3.07 in the urban areas and 3.18 in the new towns. (Table 9.18)

Housing Cost

9.24 Overall, the median monthly household rent for households in the new towns was lower than that for households in the urban areas and in other areas in the New Territories. However, the comparison varied among different types of quarters. For households in public rental flats in the new towns, they paid a median monthly household rent of \$1,228, which was more or less the same as that paid by households in public rental flats elsewhere in the territory. As for private residential flats, there was no significant difference between the median monthly rent in the new towns and that in the urban areas. However, for villas/bungalows/modern village houses, the median monthly household rent in the new towns was only \$4,800, whereas the corresponding figure for the urban areas was high at \$43,700. (Table 9.19)

9.25 根據租金與收入比率中位數，在新市鎮租住私人永久性住宅單位及別墅／平房／新型村屋的住戶（即非自置物業住戶），平均支付超過收入的四分之一作為租金。這比率仍較市區住戶的為低。居於新市鎮公營租住單位的住戶，其租金與收入比率中位數為 9.7%，稍低於市區同類型住戶的 11.4%。（表 9.19）

9.26 擁有自置單位而需要支付按揭供款或借貸還款的家庭住戶，居於新市鎮的私人住宅的每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數為 11,000 元，而居於資助單位的則為 5,200 元，較市區的對應數字 11,500 元及 7,000 元為低。而居於新市鎮的資助出售單位的家庭住戶的按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數為 22.4% 則較市區的 25.6% 及新界其他地方的 26.8% 為低。（表 9.20）

9.25 According to the median rent to income ratio, renter households (i.e. non-owner occupiers) in private permanent flats and villas/bungalows/modern village house in new towns on average paid more than one quarter of their income on housing, which was still lower than the corresponding ratios for households in the urban areas. For households in public rental flats, the median rent to income ratio was 9.7% in the new towns, which was also lower than that of 11.4% in the urban areas. (Table 9.19)

9.26 For domestic households living in owner-occupier accommodation with mortgage or loan in the new towns, they paid a median mortgage payment and loan repayment of \$11,000 (for those in private residential flats) and \$5,200 (for those in subsidized sale flats), lower than that of \$11,500 and \$7,000 in the urban areas. The median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio was lower for domestic households in subsidized sale flats in new towns (22.4%) than in the urban areas (25.6%) and in other areas in the New Territories (26.8%). (Table 9.20)

表 9.1 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按地區劃分的人口
Table 9.1 Population by Broad Area, 1991, 1996 and 2001

地區 Broad Area	1991		1996		2001	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	3 281 676	57.8	3 300 633 (+18 957)	53.1 (-4.7)	3 359 448 (+58 815)	50.1 (-3.0)
新市鎮 New Towns	2 101 823	37.1	2 601 979 (+500 156)	41.8 (+4.7)	2 991 831 (+389 852)	44.6 (+2.8)
新界其他地方及水上 Other Areas in the New Territories and Marine	290 615	5.1	314 944 (+24 329)	5.1 (0.0)	357 110 (+42 166)	5.3 (+0.2)
全港 The Whole Territory	5 674 114	100.0	6 217 556 (+543 442)	100.0	6 708 389 (+490 833)	100.0

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字是指跟上次人口普查 / 中期人口統計比較的變化。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets represent change when compared with last population census/by-census.

表 9.2 二零零一年按新市鎮劃分的人口
Table 9.2 Population by New Town, 2001

		人口 Population						變動百分率 Percentage Change		
		1991		1996		2001		1996年與 1991年 比較	2001年與 1996年 比較	2001年與 1991年 比較
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	Comparison between 1996 and 1991	Comparison between 2001 and 1996	Comparison between 2001 and 1991
新市鎮	All new towns	2 101 823	37.0	2 601 979	41.8	2 991 831	44.6	+23.8	+15.0	+42.3
屯門	Tuen Mun	363 820	6.4	445 771	7.2	465 069	6.9	+22.5	+4.3	+27.8
沙田	Sha Tin	505 970	8.9	445 383	7.2	443 687	6.6	-12.0	-0.4	-12.3
大埔	Tai Po	192 600	3.4	271 661	4.4	289 417	4.3	+41.0	+6.5	+50.3
葵涌	Kwai Chung	} 440 798 } 7.8		285 231	4.6	283 638	4.2	} +6.8	-0.6	} +8.2
青衣	Tsing Yi			185 495	3.0	193 432	2.9		+4.3	
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	269 857	4.8	268 659	4.3	273 958	4.1	-0.4	+2.0	+1.5
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	86 569	1.5	143 032	2.3	266 033	4.0	+65.2	+86.0	+207.3
粉嶺 / 上水	Fanling/Sheung Shui	124 558	2.2	192 321	3.1	253 770	3.8	+54.4	+32.0	+103.7
馬鞍山	Ma On Shan	..	..	137 305	2.2	184 540	2.8	..	+34.4	..
天水圍	Tin Shui Wai	..	..	96 129	1.5	177 813	2.7	..	+85.0	..
元朗	Yuen Long	117 651	2.1	130 992	2.1	140 359	2.1	+11.3	+7.2	+19.3
北大嶼山	North Lantau	..	..	..	..	20 115	0.3	..	..	..
香港島及九龍	Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	3 281 676	57.8	3 300 633	53.1	3 359 448	50.1	+0.6	+1.8	+2.4
新界其他地方	Other areas in the New Territories	272 995	4.8	304 754	4.9	351 215	5.2	+11.6	+15.2	+28.7
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
水上	Marine	17 620	0.3	10 190	0.2	5 895	0.1	-42.2	-42.1	-66.5
全港	The Whole Territory	5 674 114	100.0	6 217 556	100.0	6 708 389	100.0	+9.6	+7.9	+18.2

表 9.3 二零零一年按新市鎮劃分的人口密度
Table 9.3 Population Density by New Town, 2001

		人口密度 (每平方公里淨土地面積內人口數目) Population Density (number of persons per km ² of net land area)		
		1991	1996	2001
新市鎮	All new towns	14 155	17 433	18 029
屯門	Tuen Mun	17 440	21 298	21 265
沙田	Sha Tin	14 654	16 021	15 767
大埔	Tai Po	6 337	8 910	9 403
葵涌	Kwai Chung	} 22 040	26 289	25 950
青衣	Tsing Yi		19 692	20 426
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	22 959	22 787	22 964
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	4 913	9 312	15 816
粉嶺 / 上水	Fanling/Sheung Shui	15 935	24 593	33 043
馬鞍山	Ma On Shan	..	19 785	22 783
天水圍	Tin Shui Wai	..	43 107	41 740
元朗	Yuen Long	21 326	23 267	25 427
北大嶼山	North Lantau	..	..	1 925
香港島及九龍	Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	26 954	26 175	26 565
新界其他地方	Other areas in the New Territories	350	383	449
陸上總計	Land Total	5 385	5 796	6 237

註釋：(1) 淨土地面積不包括水塘表面的面積。

Note: (1) Net land area excludes surface area of reservoirs.

表 9.4 二零零一年按新市鎮及年齡組別劃分的人口
Table 9.4 Population by New Town and Age Group, 2001

	年齡組別 Age Group							總計 Total	年齡中位數 Median Age
	< 15	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+		
	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)								
新市鎮 All new towns	546 259 (18.3)	457 394 (15.3)	487 813 (16.3)	623 346 (20.8)	421 050 (14.1)	199 360 (6.7)	256 609 (8.6)	2 991 831 (100.0)	35
屯門 Tuen Mun	88 740 (19.1)	79 642 (17.1)	71 069 (15.3)	97 086 (20.9)	70 564 (15.2)	26 651 (5.7)	31 317 (6.7)	465 069 (100.0)	34
沙田 Sha Tin	68 370 (15.4)	72 636 (16.4)	69 197 (15.6)	86 504 (19.5)	70 483 (15.9)	32 422 (7.3)	44 075 (9.9)	443 687 (100.0)	36
大埔 Tai Po	56 015 (19.4)	47 461 (16.4)	39 128 (13.5)	64 525 (22.3)	42 337 (14.6)	16 288 (5.6)	23 663 (8.2)	289 417 (100.0)	35
葵涌 Kwai Chung	40 305 (14.2)	36 147 (12.7)	53 552 (18.9)	46 293 (16.3)	36 451 (12.9)	30 373 (10.7)	40 517 (14.3)	283 638 (100.0)	37
青衣 Tsing Yi	33 273 (17.2)	32 761 (16.9)	29 708 (15.4)	39 042 (20.2)	29 289 (15.1)	14 594 (7.5)	14 765 (7.6)	193 432 (100.0)	35
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	46 186 (16.9)	34 435 (12.6)	49 973 (18.2)	57 167 (20.9)	37 407 (13.7)	22 132 (8.1)	26 658 (9.7)	273 958 (100.0)	36
將軍澳 Tseung Kwan O	52 195 (19.6)	35 719 (13.4)	49 843 (18.7)	59 033 (22.2)	33 566 (12.6)	16 048 (6.0)	19 629 (7.4)	266 033 (100.0)	34
粉嶺 / 上水 Fanling/Sheung Shui	53 863 (21.2)	38 538 (15.2)	38 182 (15.0)	58 349 (23.0)	33 007 (13.0)	12 602 (5.0)	19 229 (7.6)	253 770 (100.0)	34
馬鞍山 Ma On Shan	34 438 (18.7)	29 478 (16.0)	29 231 (15.8)	41 955 (22.7)	26 692 (14.5)	10 561 (5.7)	12 185 (6.6)	184 540 (100.0)	34
天水圍 Tin Shui Wai	41 372 (23.3)	25 623 (14.4)	30 681 (17.3)	39 607 (22.3)	21 213 (11.9)	8 557 (4.8)	10 760 (6.1)	177 813 (100.0)	32
元朗 Yuen Long	27 881 (19.9)	22 349 (15.9)	22 503 (16.0)	29 662 (21.1)	17 495 (12.5)	8 129 (5.8)	12 340 (8.8)	140 359 (100.0)	33
北大嶼山 North Lantau	3 621 (18.0)	2 605 (13.0)	4 746 (23.6)	4 123 (20.5)	2 546 (12.7)	1 003 (5.0)	1 471 (7.3)	20 115 (100.0)	33
香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	502 832 (15.0)	414 584 (12.3)	552 545 (16.4)	661 494 (19.7)	494 956 (14.7)	280 683 (8.4)	452 354 (13.5)	3 359 448 (100.0)	38
新界其他地方及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and Marine	60 326 (16.9)	48 467 (13.6)	68 171 (19.1)	75 647 (21.2)	44 411 (12.4)	21 999 (6.2)	38 089 (10.7)	357 110 (100.0)	35
全港 The Whole Territory	1 109 417 (16.5)	920 445 (13.7)	1 108 529 (16.5)	1 360 487 (20.3)	960 417 (14.3)	502 042 (7.5)	747 052 (11.1)	6 708 389 (100.0)	36

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

表 9.5 二零零一年按新市鎮劃分的撫養比率
Table 9.5 Dependency Ratios by New Town, 2001

	少年兒童撫養比率 ⁽¹⁾ Child Dependency Ratio ⁽¹⁾	老年撫養比率 ⁽²⁾ Elderly Dependency Ratio ⁽²⁾	總撫養比率 ⁽³⁾ Overall Dependency Ratio ⁽³⁾
新市鎮 All new towns	250	117	367
屯門 Tuen Mun	257	91	348
沙田 Sha Tin	206	133	339
大埔 Tai Po	267	113	380
葵涌 Kwai Chung	199	200	398
青衣 Tsing Yi	229	102	330
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	230	133	362
將軍澳 Tseung Kwan O	269	101	370
粉嶺 / 上水 Fanling/Sheung Shui	298	106	405
馬鞍山 Ma On Shan	250	88	338
天水圍 Tin Shui Wai	329	86	415
元朗 Yuen Long	278	123	402
北大嶼山 North Lantau	241	98	339
香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	209	188	397
新界其他地方及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and Marine	233	147	380
全港 The Whole Territory	229	154	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的比例。

(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的比例。

(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的比例。

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

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

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

表 9.6 二零零一年按年齡組別及地區劃分的性別比率
Table 9.6 Sex Ratios by Age Group and Broad Area, 2001

年齡組別 Age Group	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	新市鎮 New Towns	性別比率 ⁽¹⁾ Sex Ratio ⁽¹⁾	
			新界其他地方 及水上 Other Areas in the New Territories and Marine	全港 The Whole Territory
< 15	1 073	1 072	1 094	1 073
15 – 24	968	997	1 011	985
25 – 34	818	820	841	820
35 – 44	897	926	1 001	916
45 – 54	1 004	1 070	1 206	1 041
55 – 64	1 095	1 245	1 218	1 157
65+	869	843	856	859
合計 Overall	943	974	1 003	960

註釋：(1) 在各年齡組別中，男性人口數目與每千名女性人口相對的比率。

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

表 9.7 二零零一年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及地區劃分的十五歲及以上人口
Table 9.7 Population Aged 15 and Over by Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended) and Broad Area, 2001

教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended)	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New Towns		新界其他地方 及水上 Other Areas in the New Territories and Marine		全港 The Whole Territory	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	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	252 840	8.9	182 811	7.5	34 288	11.7	469 939	8.4
小學 Primary	577 566	20.2	511 942	20.9	58 765	20.0	1 148 273	20.5
初中 Lower secondary	496 411	17.4	509 244	20.8	54 834	18.6	1 060 489	18.9
高中 Upper secondary	716 357	25.1	682 040	27.9	75 284	25.6	1 473 681	26.3
預科 Matriculation	282 892	9.9	222 416	9.1	22 782	7.7	528 090	9.4
專上教育 Tertiary								
非學位課程 Non-degree course	113 166	4.0	86 397	3.5	10 315	3.5	209 878	3.7
學位課程 Degree course	417 384	14.6	253 394	10.4	37 844	12.9	708 622	12.7
總計 Total	2 856 616	100.0	2 448 244	100.0	294 112	100.0	5 598 972	100.0

表 9.8 二零零一年按性別、年齡及地區劃分的三至二十四歲人口就學比率
Table 9.8 School Attendance Rates of Population Aged 3 - 24 by Sex, Age Group and Broad Area, 2001

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age Group	就學比率 (百分比) ⁽¹⁾ School Attendance Rate (%) ⁽¹⁾			
		香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	新市鎮 New Towns	新界其他地方 及水上 Other Areas in the New Territories and Marine	全港 The Whole Territory
男性 Male	3 - 5	95	94	93	95
	6 - 11	100	100	100	100
	12 - 16	97	97	93	97
	17 - 18	74	64	56	68
	19 - 24	29	25	25	27
女性 Female	3 - 5	95	95	94	95
	6 - 11	100	100	100	100
	12 - 16	98	98	97	98
	17 - 18	79	71	64	74
	19 - 24	28	25	19	26
合計 Both sexes	3 - 5	95	95	93	95
	6 - 11	100	100	100	100
	12 - 16	98	97	95	97
	17 - 18	76	68	60	71
	19 - 24	28	25	22	26

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組總人數的百分比。

Note: (1) The percentage of population studying full-time in school or educational institution in the respective age group.

表 9.9 二零零一年按性別、年齡組別及地區劃分的勞動人口參與率
Table 9.9 Labour Force Participation Rates by Sex, Age Group and Broad Area, 2001

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age Group	勞動人口參與率 (百分比) Labour Force Participation Rate (%)			
		香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	新市鎮 New Towns	新界其他地方 及水上 Other Areas in the New Territories and Marine	全港 The Whole Territory
男性 Male					
	15 – 24	46.3	49.8	48.9	48.2
	25 – 34	93.2	94.5	86.9	93.3
	35 – 44	93.7	95.1	90.3	94.2
	45 – 54	90.2	91.2	85.9	90.4
	55 – 64	60.9	61.2	53.7	60.7
	65+	14.0	10.4	11.5	12.6
	合計 Overall	70.2	74.1	69.6	71.9
女性 Female					
	15 – 24	47.2	49.0	52.2	48.3
	25 – 34	82.1	78.5	74.4	80.0
	35 – 44	68.2	59.1	64.5	63.9
	45 – 54	57.3	52.0	55.0	54.9
	55 – 64	24.4	22.1	26.4	23.6
	65+	2.8	2.0	3.9	2.6
	合計 Overall	51.7	51.3	53.0	51.6
合計 Both sexes					
	15 – 24	46.8	49.4	50.5	48.3
	25 – 34	87.1	85.7	80.2	86.0
	35 – 44	80.3	76.4	77.4	78.4
	45 – 54	73.8	72.3	71.8	73.0
	55 – 64	43.5	43.7	41.4	43.5
	65+	8.0	5.8	7.5	7.2
	合計 Overall	60.6	62.4	61.3	61.4

表 9.10 二零零一年按行業及地區劃分的工作人口
Table 9.10 Working Population by Industry and Broad Area, 2001

行業 Industry	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New Towns		新界其他地方 及水上 Other Areas in the New Territories and Marine		全港 The Whole Territory	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
製造業 Manufacturing	176 169	10.7	207 597	14.4	17 186	10.1	400 952	12.3
建造業 Construction	100 690	6.1	131 752	9.1	15 441	9.1	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	451 695	27.5	363 013	25.2	37 911	22.3	852 619	26.2
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	165 341	10.1	181 018	12.6	19 953	11.7	366 312	11.3
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	305 513	18.6	195 417	13.6	21 892	12.9	522 822	16.1
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	428 792	26.1	351 086	24.4	49 842	29.3	829 720	25.5
其他 ⁽¹⁾ Others ⁽¹⁾	13 691	0.8	10 729	0.7	7 978	4.7	32 398	1.0
總計 Total	1 641 891	100.0	1 440 612	100.0	170 203	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.

表 9.11 二零零一年按職業及地區劃分的工作人口
Table 9.11 Working Population by Occupation and Broad Area, 2001

職業 Occupation	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New Towns		新界其他地方 及水上 Other Areas in the New Territories and Marine		全港 The Whole Territory	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	216 351	13.2	112 682	7.8	20 604	12.1	349 637	10.7
專業人員 Professionals	105 587	6.4	64 264	4.5	9 974	5.9	179 825	5.5
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	252 006	15.3	222 775	15.5	23 890	14.0	498 671	15.3
文員 Clerks	258 034	15.7	250 629	17.4	21 329	12.5	529 992	16.3
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	240 852	14.7	224 128	15.6	23 981	14.1	488 961	15.0
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	135 414	8.2	168 752	11.7	16 834	9.9	321 000	9.9
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	94 351	5.7	130 849	9.1	13 466	7.9	238 666	7.3
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	335 927	20.5	264 288	18.3	35 178	20.7	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	3 369	0.2	2 245	0.2	4 947	2.9	10 561	0.3
總計 Total	1 641 891	100.0	1 440 612	100.0	170 203	100.0	3 252 706	100.0

表 9.13 二零零一年按住戶結構及地區劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 9.13 Domestic Households by Household Composition and Broad Area, 2001

住戶結構 Household Composition	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New Towns		新界其他地方 及水上 Other Areas in the New Territories and Marine		全港 The Whole Territory	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
單人住戶 One person	187 836	17.8	109 778	12.4	23 497	21.3	321 111	15.6
未擴展的單核心家庭住戶 One unextended nuclear family	660 462	62.5	634 296	71.6	65 423	59.2	1 360 181	66.2
垂直擴展的單核心家庭住戶 One vertically extended nuclear family	95 702	9.1	70 855	8.0	7 992	7.2	174 549	8.5
平向擴展的單核心家庭住戶 One horizontally extended nuclear family	10 415	1.0	7 005	0.8	1 032	0.9	18 452	0.9
多個核心家庭住戶 Two or more nuclear families	43 589	4.1	30 490	3.4	5 152	4.7	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	39 086	3.7	23 134	2.6	3 699	3.3	65 919	3.2
無親屬關係人士住戶 Unrelated persons	20 058	1.9	10 192	1.2	3 719	3.4	33 969	1.7
總計 Total	1 057 148	100.0	885 750	100.0	110 514	100.0	2 053 412	100.0

註釋：(1) 本統計表上的數字，是經由抽樣統計調查估算所得，而表 9.14 及 9.17 上的數字，則由全面點算所得。該等數字並不一定相同。

Note: (1) The data in this table are estimates derived from the sample enquiry while those in Table 9.14 and Table 9.17 are obtained from the complete enumeration. They are not necessarily identical.

表 9.14 二零零一年按住戶人數及地區劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 9.14 Domestic Households by Household Size and Broad Area, 2001

住戶人數 Household Size	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New Towns		新界其他地方 及水上 Other Areas in the New Territories and Marine		全港 The Whole Territory	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
1	188 048	17.8	110 094	12.4	23 423	21.2	321 565	15.7
2	237 309	22.4	182 936	20.7	27 445	24.8	447 690	21.8
3	225 656	21.3	193 501	21.8	19 059	17.2	438 216	21.3
4	226 706	21.4	234 443	26.5	20 034	18.1	481 183	23.4
5	118 380	11.2	115 006	13.0	11 808	10.7	245 194	11.9
6+	61 049	5.8	49 644	5.6	8 871	8.0	119 564	5.8
總計 Total	1 057 148	100.0	885 624	100.0	110 640	100.0	2 053 412	100.0

平均每戶十五歲及以上人口數目

Average number of persons aged 15 and over per household

2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6
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平均每戶十五歲以下兒童數目

Average number of children aged under 15 per household

0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
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平均住戶人數

Average household size

3.1	3.3	3.0	3.1
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註釋：(1) 本統計表上的數字，是經由全面點算所得，而表 9.13 及 9.15 上的數字，則由抽樣統計調查估算所得。該等數字並不一定相同。

Note: (1) The data in this table are obtained from the complete enumeration while those in Table 9.13 and Table 9.15 are estimates derived from the sample enquiry. They are not necessarily identical.

表 9.15 二零零一年按家庭住戶每月收入及地區劃分的家庭住戶數目

Table 9.15 Domestic Households by Monthly Domestic Household Income and Broad Area, 2001

家庭住戶每月收入 (港元) Monthly Domestic Household Income (HK\$)	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New Towns		新界其他地方 及水上 Other Areas in the New Territories and Marine		全港 The Whole Territory	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 2,000	35 686	3.4	21 207	2.4	8 962	8.1	65 855	3.2
2,000 – 3,999	56 517	5.3	35 430	4.0	5 621	5.1	97 568	4.8
4,000 – 5,999	51 770	4.9	36 156	4.1	5 092	4.6	93 018	4.5
6,000 – 7,999	62 014	5.9	48 189	5.4	6 137	5.6	116 340	5.7
8,000 – 9,999	62 325	5.9	52 375	5.9	6 021	5.4	120 721	5.9
10,000 – 14,999	156 964	14.8	146 504	16.5	15 155	13.7	318 623	15.5
15,000 – 19,999	123 255	11.7	126 800	14.3	12 031	10.9	262 086	12.8
20,000 – 24,999	106 409	10.1	107 447	12.1	9 852	8.9	223 708	10.9
25,000 – 29,999	77 845	7.4	74 638	8.4	6 987	6.3	159 470	7.8
30,000 – 39,999	107 858	10.2	100 935	11.4	10 436	9.4	219 229	10.7
40,000 – 59,999	103 572	9.8	82 804	9.3	10 935	9.9	197 311	9.6
≥ 60,000	112 933	10.7	53 265	6.0	13 285	12.0	179 483	8.7
總計 Total	1 057 148	100.0	885 750	100.0	110 514	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\$)

19,000

18,650

18,000

18,705

註釋：(1) 本統計表上的數字，是經由抽樣統計調查估算所得，而表 9.14 及 9.17 上的數字，則由全面點算所得。該等數字並不一定相同。

Note: (1) The data in this table are estimates derived from the sample enquiry while those in Table 9.14 and Table 9.17 are obtained from the complete enumeration. They are not necessarily identical.

表 9.16 二零零一年按新市鎮及房屋類型劃分的人口
Table 9.16 Population by New Town and Type of Housing, 2001

	房屋類型 Type of Housing									
	公營租住房屋 Public Rental Housing		資助出售單位 Subsidized Sale Flats		私人永久性房屋 Private Permanent Housing		其他 Others		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
新市鎮 All new towns	1 127 208	37.7	752 038	25.1	1 065 938	35.6	46 647	1.6	2 991 831	100.0
屯門 Tuen Mun	173 079	37.2	132 554	28.5	152 576	32.8	6 860	1.5	465 069	100.0
沙田 Sha Tin	179 160	40.4	73 102	16.5	181 222	40.8	10 203	2.3	443 687	100.0
大埔 Tai Po	79 103	27.3	93 990	32.5	111 325	38.5	4 999	1.7	289 417	100.0
葵涌 Kwai Chung	195 647	69.0	16 484	5.8	65 973	23.3	5 534	2.0	283 638	100.0
青衣 Tsing Yi	92 093	47.6	54 213	28.0	46 070	23.8	1 056	0.5	193 432	100.0
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	66 792	24.4	4 329	1.6	197 206	72.0	5 631	2.1	273 958	100.0
將軍澳 Tseung Kwan O	103 740	39.0	114 384	43.0	46 378	17.4	1 531	0.6	266 033	100.0
粉嶺 / 上水 Fanling/ Sheung Shui	72 296	28.5	93 801	37.0	82 213	32.4	5 460	2.2	253 770	100.0
馬鞍山 Ma On Shan	29 356	15.9	112 016	60.7	42 078	22.8	1 090	0.6	184 540	100.0
天水圍 Tin Shui Wai	88 447	49.7	49 097	27.6	39 683	22.3	586	0.3	177 813	100.0
元朗 Yuen Long	40 588	28.9	-	-	96 181	68.5	3 590	2.6	140 359	100.0
北大嶼山 North Lantau	6 907	34.3	8 068	40.1	5 033	25.0	107	0.5	20 115	100.0
香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	996 313	29.7	376 835	11.2	1 928 860	57.4	57 440	1.7	3 359 448	100.0
新界其他地方 Other areas in the New Territories	12 103	3.4	2 819	0.8	289 203	82.3	47 090	13.4	351 215	100.0
總計 ⁽¹⁾ Total ⁽¹⁾	2 135 624	31.9	1 131 692	16.9	3 284 001	49.0	151 177	2.3	6 702 494	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括住在船上的人士。

Note: (1) The figures exclude persons living on board vessels.

表 9.17 二零零一年按屋宇單位類型及地區劃分的家庭住戶
Table 9.17 Domestic Households by Type of Quarters and Broad Area, 2001

屋宇單位類型 Type of Quarters	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New Towns		新界其他地方 Other Areas in the New Territories		全港 The Whole Territory	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	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	303 908	28.7	319 911	36.1	3 520	3.2	627 339	30.6
房屋委員會資助出售單位 Housing Authority subsidized sale flats	103 074	9.8	200 961	22.7	223	0.2	304 258	14.8
房屋協會資助出售單位 Housing Society subsidized sale flats	5 562	0.5	9 630	1.1	672	0.6	15 864	0.8
私人住宅單位 Private permanent housing	611 911	57.9	300 133	33.9	14 789	13.6	926 833	45.2
別墅 / 平房 / 新型村屋 Villas/Bungalows/Modern village house	4 854	0.5	32 950	3.7	61 128	56.0	98 932	4.8
簡單磚石蓋搭建築物 / 傳統村屋 Simple stone structures/ Traditional village houses	1 405	0.1	7 143	0.8	14 655	13.4	23 203	1.1
員工宿舍 Staff quarters	13 442	1.3	7 430	0.8	2 041	1.9	22 913	1.1
非住宅用屋宇單位 Non-domestic housing	5 479	0.5	1 131	0.1	302	0.3	6 912	0.3
臨時房屋 Temporary housing								
公營臨時屋宇單位 Public temporary quarters	331	0.0	115	0.0	193	0.2	639	0.0
私人臨時建築物 Private temporary structures	7 182	0.7	6 220	0.7	11 595	10.6	24 997	1.2
總計 ⁽¹⁾ Total ⁽¹⁾	1 057 148	100.0	885 624	100.0	109 118	100.0	2 051 890	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括住在船上的家庭住戶。

Notes: (1) The figures exclude domestic households living on board vessels.

(2) 本統計表上的數字，是經由全面點算所得，而表 9.13 及 9.15 上的數字，則由抽樣統計調查估算所得。該等數字並不一定相同。

(2) The data in this table are obtained from the complete enumeration while those in Table 9.13 and Table 9.15 are estimates derived from the sample enquiry. They are not necessarily identical.

表 9.18 二零零一年按廳房數目⁽¹⁾及地區劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 9.18 Domestic Households by Number of Rooms⁽¹⁾ and Broad Area, 2001

廳房數目 Number of Rooms	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New Towns		新界其他地方 Other Areas in the New Territories		全港 The Whole Territory	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
自用⁽²⁾廳房 With exclusively used ⁽²⁾ rooms								
1	157 981	14.9	92 719	10.5	5 838	5.4	256 538	12.5
2	158 970	15.0	111 013	12.5	17 551	16.1	287 534	14.0
3	387 550	36.7	373 076	42.1	27 876	25.6	788 502	38.4
4	197 715	18.7	187 713	21.2	28 687	26.3	414 115	20.2
5	99 398	9.4	99 206	11.2	14 731	13.5	213 335	10.4
6+	48 424	4.6	21 077	2.4	14 003	12.8	83 504	4.1
小計 Sub-total	1 050 038	99.3	884 804	99.9	108 686	99.7	2 043 528	99.6
沒有自用⁽²⁾廳房 Without exclusively used ⁽²⁾ rooms								
	7 110	0.7	946	0.1	306	0.3	8 362	0.4
總計⁽³⁾ Total ⁽³⁾								
	1 057 148	100.0	885 750	100.0	108 992	100.0	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								
	3.07		3.18		3.76		3.15	
每人的平均廳房數目 Average number of rooms per person								
	0.99		0.96		1.23		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) 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。

(3) 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) 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.

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

表 9.19 二零零一年按屋宇單位類型及地區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 9.19 Median Monthly Domestic Household Rent and Median Rent to income Ratios⁽¹⁾ of Domestic Households by Type of Quarters and Broad Area, 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 (%)			
	香港島 及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	新市鎮 New Town	新界其他 地方 Other Areas in the New Territories	全港 The Whole Territory	香港島 及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	新市鎮 New Town	新界其他 地方 Other Areas in the New Territories	全港 The Whole Territory
永久性房屋 Permanent housing								
公營租住單位 Public rental flats	1,360	1,228	980	1,297	11.4	9.7	8.7	10.4
私人住宅單位 Private residential flats	5,100	5,500	7,500	5,300	27.7	26.5	24.2	27.3
別墅 / 平房 / 新型村屋 Villas/Bungalows/ Modern village houses	43,700	4,800	4,500	4,880	34.1	26.0	24.0	25.3
簡單磚石蓋搭建築物 / 傳統村屋 Simple stone structures/ Traditional village houses	1,300	1,540	1,500	1,500	11.7	17.5	16.7	16.7
員工宿舍 Staff quarters	1,050	1,000	3,200	1,050	3.6	3.5	7.4	3.7
非住宅用屋宇單位 Non-domestic housing	5,500	1,900	1,050	4,600	22.6	9.5	4.8	21.1
臨時房屋 Temporary housing								
公營臨時屋宇單位 Public temporary quarters	2,135	115	135	135	9.3	1.4	1.9	1.9
私人臨時建築物 Private temporary structures	2,000	1,500	850	1,200	19.0	13.7	10.0	13.7
總計 Overall	1,685	1,345	3,000	1,500	16.0	11.4	18.9	13.9

註釋：(1) 這些數字是根據居於租住居所的家庭住戶編製。

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

表 9.20 二零零一年按屋宇單位類型及地區劃分的家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數及按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數

Table 9.20 Median Monthly Domestic Household Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment and Median Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment to income Ratio by Type of Quarters and Broad Area, 2001

屋宇單位類型 Type of Quarters	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\$)				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 (%)			
	香港島 及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	新市鎮 New Town	新界其他 地方 Other Areas in the New Territories	全港 The Whole Territory	香港島 及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	新市鎮 New Town	新界其他 地方 Other Areas in the New Territories	全港 The Whole Territory
資助出售單位 Subsidized sale flats	7,000	5,200	8,000	5,900	25.6	22.4	26.8	23.4
私人住宅單位 Private residential flats	11,500	11,000	15,000	11,000	30.4	31.0	32.0	30.8
別墅 / 平房 / 新型村屋 Villas/Bungalows/ Modern village houses	31,000	11,000	10,700	11,000	34.5	31.4	29.9	30.4
簡單磚石蓋搭建築物 / 傳統村屋 Simple stone structures/ Traditional village houses	..	7,500	7,590	7,500	..	39.5	35.0	36.6
非住宅用屋宇單位 Non-domestic housing	2,000	..	..	2,000	7.3	..	..	7.3

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 7.9：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 7.9: 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.

10. 流動居民

10. Mobile Residents

概念與範圍

10.1 編製人口估計的「居住人口」方法已於二零零零年八月採用。「居住人口」的概念在國際統計標準中是清晰的，但各地應用的具體定義並不一致，而需要充份考慮各個地方獨特的人口居住及流動形態。國際統計機構特別指出由於工商業及社會發展，一些國家／地區的居民，「流動性」相當高，處理這些國家／地區的人口統計時，有關當局要深入考慮這類情況。

10.2 以香港而言，研究結果顯示香港的「居住人口」（我們稱為「居港人口」）定義應該包括「常住居民」及「流動居民」。（請參閱第一章 1.7 至 1.10 段有關「常住居民」及「流動居民」的定義。）與人口估計的編製方法一致，二零零一年人口普查亦採用「居住人口」方法以涵蓋「居港人口」。

10.3 流動居民在港的時間雖然不及常住居民多，但他們仍然與香港保持緊密的聯繫，並很可能在香港有常設的居所以及使用香港不少的設施和服務，故應該仍然視為香港人口的一部分。

10.4 鑑於流動居民大部分時間在香港以外地方，可能有些流動居民在十三天的普查期間（即二零零一年三月十五日至二十七日）均不在港。但是大部分

Concept and Coverage

10.1 The “resident population” approach was introduced in August 2000 to compile the population estimates of Hong Kong. “Resident population” is a clear-cut concept in international statistical standard but the practical definitions adopted vary from place to place, as the residency and mobility patterns unique to each place need to be given adequate consideration. International statistical organizations have pointed out in particular that, owing to business and social development, the “mobility” of residents of certain countries/territories is rather high. In handling the population statistics of these countries/territories, the appropriate authorities should consider the situation in depth.

10.2 In the case of Hong Kong, studies have shown that the “resident population” of Hong Kong (which we refer to as the “Hong Kong Resident Population”) should be defined to include “Usual Residents” and “Mobile Residents”. (Please refer to paragraphs 1.7 - 1.10 in Chapter 1 on the definition of “Usual Residents” and “Mobile Residents”.) In line with the population estimation methodology, the 2001 Population Census also covers the Hong Kong Resident Population under the “resident population” approach.

10.3 The amount of time of stay in Hong Kong of Mobile Residents is less than that of the Usual Residents. Nevertheless, the Mobile Residents have a close link with Hong Kong and most probably they have a regular residence in Hong Kong and utilize much of Hong Kong’s facilities and services. In this regard, they should be considered as part of the Hong Kong population.

10.4 Given that Mobile Residents spent majority of their time outside Hong Kong, some of them might not be in Hong Kong during the entire 13-day census period (i.e. 15-27 March 2001).

的流動居民皆可在住戶中點算並搜集得到其詳細資料，那些不屬於任何住戶，而在普查期內又不在香港的流動居民，他／她們的資料可透過已點算的流動居民的資料引申得到。

流動居民的年齡性別概況

10.5 常住居民的年齡分布與全港人口相若，而流動居民則以青年及中年人居多。年齡介乎二十至五十九歲的流動居民佔流動居民總數的 66.8%，稍高於常住居民的 61.8%。相應地，流動居民的年齡中位數為 40 歲，亦高於全港人口的 36 歲。（表 10.1）

10.6 較為有趣的是流動居民中，男性較女性為多，性別比率為每千名女性相對 1 796 名男性，而常住居民的性別比率則為 943。流動居民的較高性別比率可透過分析他／她們留在香港以外地方的原因理解得到。（表 10.1 及表 10.4）

10.7 流動居民的婚姻狀況與常住居民相若。按性別進一步分析，可留意到從未結婚的女性流動居民在比例上（39.9%）較男性（30.3%）為多。另一方面，已婚男性流動居民的比例為 65.4%，遠高於女性的 49.9%。（表 10.2）

10.8 十五歲及以上的流動居民中，曾就讀中學及以上課程者有 77.3%，而曾受專上學位教育的更高達 28.1%。較諸全港十五歲及以上人口的 71.1% 及 16.4%，流動居民一般擁有較好的教育程度。（表 10.3）

However, majority of the Mobile Residents could still be found in households with detailed characteristics collected during the census. For some Mobile Residents who do not belong to households and were not in Hong Kong throughout the census period, their information could be inferred using data collected from those Mobile Residents enumerated.

Demographic Characteristics of Mobile Residents

10.5 The age distribution of Usual Residents was close to that of the whole population, whilst more Mobile Residents were in the young and middle age groups. The share of Mobile Residents aged 20-59 to the total number of Mobile Residents was 66.8%, slightly higher than that of 61.8% for the Usual Residents. Accordingly, the medium age of Mobile Residents at 40 was higher than that of 36 for Usual Residents by 4 years. (Table 10.1)

10.6 It is interesting to note that there were more men than women among the Mobile Residents, with a sex ratio of 1 796 men per 1 000 women. This compares with the sex ratio of 943 for Usual Residents. The relatively higher sex ratio could be explained by exploring the purpose of Mobile Residents staying outside Hong Kong. (Table 10.1 and Table 10.4)

10.7 The marital distribution of Mobile Residents was similar to that of the Usual Residents. Further analyzed by sex, it is noted that there were proportionately more never married female Mobile Residents (39.9%) than the males (30.3%). On the other hand, the proportion of now married male Mobile Residents at 65.4% was much higher than their female counterpart (49.9%). (Table 10.2)

10.8 The proportion of Mobile Residents aged 15 and over having attended secondary and higher education was 77.3%. In particular, there was a high proportion with tertiary degree education (28.1%). When compared with that for the whole population aged 15 and over (being 71.1% and 16.4%

10.9 在 184 538 名流動居民中，相當高比例是因為工作原因在香港以外地方逗留，佔 43.6%。另外 24.9% 的流動居民正在就讀全日制課程及 13.9% 因退休原因而居於香港以外地方。兩性在香港以外地方逗留的主要原因上有明顯差異，約六成的男性因工作原因而需要留在香港以外地方，而相對地較高比例的女性則在香港以外地方照顧其家庭（13.6%）。（表 10.4）

respectively), the Mobile Residents were generally better educated. (Table 10.3)

10.9 Among the 184 538 Mobile Residents, a high proportion of them were staying outside Hong Kong for the purpose of working, constituting 43.6% of all Mobile Residents. Another 24.9% of the Mobile Residents were for the purpose of full-time studies and 13.9% were staying in places outside Hong Kong for retirement purpose. There was apparent sex differential in the main purpose for staying outside Hong Kong. While nearly 60% of the males were for working purpose, a relatively higher proportion of females stayed outside Hong Kong to look after/take care of their families (13.6%). (Table 10.4)

工作人口中的流動居民

Working Mobile Residents

10.10 二零零一年人口普查的結果顯示工作人口中的流動居民有 80 474 人，其中 54 173 人的工作地點在中國內地，1 091 人在澳門，7 728 人在海外國家／地區及 17 482 人在香港，分別佔所有流動居民的 67.3%，1.4%，9.6% 及 21.7%。大部分在中國內地工作的流動居民其工作地點是在鄰近香港的地方，包括東莞／番禺／順德／中山／珠海（23.2%）、深圳（19.3%）及廣州（7.4%）。（表 10.5）

10.10 The results of the 2001 Population Census showed that there were 80 474 working Mobile Residents. Among them, 54 173 had their place of work in the mainland of China, 1 091 in Macao, 7 728 in overseas countries/territories and 17 482 in Hong Kong; representing 67.3%, 1.4%, 9.6% and 21.7% of all Mobile Residents respectively. It is observed that most of the Mobile Residents working in the Mainland had their place of work in close proximity to Hong Kong, with 23.2% in Dongguan/ Panyu/ Shunde/ Zhongshan/ Zhuhai, 19.3% in Shenzhen and 7.4% in Guangzhou. (Table 10.5)

10.11 工作人口中的流動居民的職業分布與整體工作人口的並不相同。在流動居民中，有 39.6% 為經理及行政人士，較全港工作人口的 10.7% 顯著為高。另外 14.1% 為工藝及有關人員，全港工作人口的相應數字為 9.9%。（表 10.5）

10.11 The occupational distribution of the working Mobile Residents differed from that of the whole working population. The proportion of Mobile Residents working as managers and administrators (39.6%) was substantially higher than that of 10.7% for the whole working population. There was another 14.1% working as craft and related workers; this compared with the 9.9% of the working population. (Table 10.5)

10.12 由於較多流動居民為經理及行政人員，因此他／她們每月主要職業收入在 15,000 元及以上的比例為 58.2%，較

10.12 As there were more Mobile Residents working as managers and administrators, the proportion with monthly income from main

全港工作人口的 33.8% 顯著為高。而在工作人口中的流動居民的每月主要職業收入中位數達 16,000 元，較全港工作人口的 10,000 元高出六成。（圖 10.1）

就讀全日制課程的流動居民

10.13 就讀全日制課程的流動居民所修讀的課程與在港的全日制學生有明顯分別。前者包括 45 996 名流動居民，而他／她們主要為專上（包括學位及非學位課程）學生，佔 46.9%，另外 31% 為高中／預科學生；而後者的相應數字分別為 6.3% 及 20%。（圖 10.2）

10.14 按就讀專上課程的流動居民的修讀科目分析，可留意到修讀「商科課程」的佔 28%，跟著是「文學及社會科學」（18.6%）及「電腦課程」（18.3%）。這些科目亦是本港全日制專上學生普遍修讀的科目。（表 10.6）

有流動居民的家庭住戶

10.15 分析住戶特徵時一般只包括家庭住戶（請參閱第四章有關家庭住戶的詳情）。同樣地，以下的分析亦只圍繞於家庭住戶及家庭住戶內的流動居民。在二零零一年有流動居民的家庭住戶共有 10 萬戶，佔全港家庭住戶的 4.9%。這些住戶中，超過 95% 是住戶內的成員包括常住居民與流動居民，而整個住戶的成員都是流動居民者則有 5 334 戶。（表 10.7）

employment at \$15,000 and above was 58.2%, significantly higher than that of 33.8% for the working population. Their median monthly income from main employment at \$16,000 was 60% higher than that of \$10,000 for the whole working population. (Chart 10.1)

Mobile Residents Who Were Studying Full-time Courses

10.13 The courses pursued by Mobile Residents who were studying full-time were very much different from those full-time students in Hong Kong. For the former which comprised 45 996 Mobile Residents, majority (46.9%) of them were tertiary students (including degree and non-degree courses) and another 31% were upper secondary/matriculation students; whilst for the latter, the corresponding figures were 6.3% and 20% respectively. (Chart 10.2)

10.14 Analyzing the field of education of those Mobile Residents studying tertiary courses, it is noted that 28% of them were in “Business and Commercial Studies” field, followed by 18.6% in “Arts and Social Science” and 18.3% in “Computer Studies”. These fields were also popular among full-time tertiary students in Hong Kong. (Table 10.6)

Households with Mobile Residents

10.15 Analysis on household characteristics generally covers domestic households (see Chapter 4 for more details on domestic households) only. By the same token, the ensuing analysis confines to domestic households and Mobile Residents in domestic households. In the 2001 Population Census, there were about 100 000 domestic households with Mobile Residents, accounting for 4.9% of all domestic households. Majority (95%) of them were composed of Usual Residents and Mobile Residents. There were only 5 334 households comprising only Mobile Residents. (Table 10.7)

10.16 與全港家庭住戶平均住戶人數 3.1 比較，流動居民與常住居民同住的家庭住戶平均住戶人數較高，為 4 人。相反地，只有流動居民的家庭住戶，其平均住戶人數只有 1.5 人，只為全港住戶相應數字的一半。（表 10.7）

10.17 有流動居民的住戶的住戶收入分布與只有常住居民的住戶有所不同。前者中有較高比例的住戶（63.9%）月入在 20,000 元及以上，而後者則只為 46.9%。相同地，有流動居民的住戶每月收入中位數為 25,833 元，較只有常住居民住戶的 18,260 元，高出 41.5%。（表 10.8）

10.16 Compared to the average household size of 3.1 for all households, that of households with both Usual Residents and Mobile Residents was much higher at 4. On the opposite, the average household size for households with Mobile Residents only was 1.5, half that of the figure for all households. (Table 10.7)

10.17 The monthly household income distribution of households with Mobile Residents was somewhat different from households comprising members who were all Usual Residents. There was a higher proportion of the former group of households with monthly household income at \$20,000 and above (63.9%), as compared to the 46.9% for the latter group of households. Concomitantly, the median monthly household income of households with Mobile Residents was \$25,833, 41.5% higher than the \$18,260 for households with Usual Residents only. (Table 10.8)

表 10.1 二零零一年按性別及年齡組別劃分的常住居民及流動居民

Table 10.1 Usual Residents and Mobile Residents by Sex and Age Group, 2001

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age Group	常住居民 Usual Residents		流動居民 Mobile Residents		總計 Total	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男性 Male	<10	349 029	11.0	2 690	2.3	351 719	10.7
	10 – 19	439 945	13.9	14 022	11.8	453 967	13.8
	20 – 29	450 765	14.2	16 253	13.7	467 018	14.2
	30 – 39	550 983	17.4	22 175	18.7	573 158	17.4
	40 – 49	572 920	18.1	29 151	24.6	602 071	18.3
	50 – 59	340 027	10.7	17 091	14.4	357 118	10.9
	60 – 69	251 937	8.0	11 114	9.4	263 051	8.0
	70+	211 195	6.7	6 047	5.1	217 242	6.6
	小計 Sub-total		3 166 801	100.0	118 543	100.0	3 285 344	100.0
女性 Female	<10	322 981	9.6	2 525	3.8	325 506	9.5
	10 – 19	415 883	12.4	12 661	19.2	428 544	12.5
	20 – 29	518 228	15.4	10 752	16.3	528 980	15.5
	30 – 39	686 259	20.4	7 622	11.5	693 881	20.3
	40 – 49	594 426	17.7	11 242	17.0	605 668	17.7
	50 – 59	310 851	9.3	9 059	13.7	319 910	9.3
	60 – 69	232 872	6.9	6 881	10.4	239 753	7.0
	70+	275 550	8.2	5 253	8.0	280 803	8.2
	小計 Sub-total		3 357 050	100.0	65 995	100.0	3 423 045	100.0
合計 Both sexes	<10	672 010	10.3	5 215	2.8	677 225	10.1
	10 – 19	855 828	13.1	26 683	14.5	882 511	13.2
	20 – 29	968 993	14.9	27 005	14.6	995 998	14.8
	30 – 39	1 237 242	19.0	29 797	16.1	1 267 039	18.9
	40 – 49	1 167 346	17.9	40 393	21.9	1 207 739	18.0
	50 – 59	650 878	10.0	26 150	14.2	677 028	10.1
	60 – 69	484 809	7.4	17 995	9.8	502 804	7.5
	70+	486 745	7.5	11 300	6.1	498 045	7.4
	總計 Total		6 523 851	100.0	184 538	100.0	6 708 389	100.0
				年齡中位數 Median Age			
男性 Male		36		41		36	
女性 Female		36		39		36	
合計 Both sexes		36		40		36	
				性別比率 ⁽¹⁾ Sex Ratio ⁽¹⁾			
		943		1 796		960	

註釋：(1) 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.

表 10.2 二零零一年按婚姻狀況及性別劃分的十五歲及以上的常住居民及流動居民
Table 10.2 Usual Residents and Mobile Residents Aged 15 and Over by Sex and Marital Status, 2001

性別 Sex	婚姻狀況 Marital Status	常住居民 Usual Residents		流動居民 Mobile Residents		總計 Total	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男性 Male	從未結婚 Never married	884 706	34.0	34 016	30.3	918 722	33.9
	已婚 Now married	1 600 513	61.6	73 273	65.4	1 673 786	61.7
	喪偶 Widowed	58 836	2.3	2 160	1.9	60 996	2.2
	離婚 / 分居 Divorced/Separated	54 819	2.1	2 664	2.4	57 483	2.1
	小計 Sub-total	2 598 874	100.0	112 113	100.0	2 710 987	100.0
女性 Female	從未結婚 Never married	844 749	29.9	24 048	39.9	868 797	30.1
	已婚 Now married	1 621 639	57.3	30 057	49.9	1 651 696	57.2
	喪偶 Widowed	267 899	9.5	4 727	7.8	272 626	9.4
	離婚 / 分居 Divorced/Separated	93 464	3.3	1 402	2.3	94 866	3.3
	小計 Sub-total	2 827 751	100.0	60 234	100.0	2 887 985	100.0
合計 Both sexes	從未結婚 Never married	1 729 455	31.9	58 064	33.7	1 787 519	31.9
	已婚 Now married	3 222 152	59.4	103 330	60.0	3 325 482	59.4
	喪偶 Widowed	326 735	6.0	6 887	4.0	333 622	6.0
	離婚 / 分居 Divorced/Separated	148 283	2.7	4 066	2.4	152 349	2.7
	總計 Total	5 426 625	100.0	172 347	100.0	5 598 972	100.0

表 10.3 二零零一年按性別及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的十五歲及以上的常住居民及流動居民
Table 10.3 Usual Residents and Mobile Residents Aged 15 and Over by Sex and Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended), 2001

性別 Sex	教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended)	常住居民 Usual Residents		流動居民 Mobile Residents		總計 Total	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男性 Male	未受教育 / 幼稚園 No schooling/Kindergarten	121 138	4.7	3 532	3.2	124 670	4.6
	小學 Primary	533 069	20.5	19 914	17.8	552 983	20.4
	初中 Lower Secondary	586 220	22.6	22 669	20.2	608 889	22.5
	高中 Upper Secondary	677 492	26.1	24 584	21.9	702 076	25.9
	預科 Matriculation	229 302	8.8	11 208	10.0	240 510	8.9
	專上教育 Tertiary						
	非學位課程 Non-degree course	100 090	3.9	4 066	3.6	104 156	3.8
	學位課程 Degree course	351 563	13.5	26 140	23.3	377 703	13.9
	小計 Sub-total	2 598 874	100.0	112 113	100.0	2 710 987	100.0
	女性 Female	未受教育 / 幼稚園 No schooling/Kindergarten	339 380	12.0	5 889	9.8	345 269	12.0
小學 Primary		585 469	20.7	9 821	16.3	595 290	20.6
初中 Lower Secondary		444 010	15.7	7 590	12.6	451 600	15.6
高中 Upper Secondary		759 624	26.9	11 981	19.9	771 605	26.7
預科 Matriculation		280 932	9.9	6 648	11.0	287 580	10.0
專上教育 Tertiary							
非學位課程 Non-degree course		103 822	3.7	1 900	3.2	105 722	3.7
學位課程 Degree course		314 514	11.1	16 405	27.2	330 919	11.5
小計 Sub-total		2 827 751	100.0	60 234	100.0	2 887 985	100.0
合計 Both sexes		未受教育 / 幼稚園 No schooling/Kindergarten	460 518	8.5	9 421	5.5	469 939	8.4
	小學 Primary	1 118 538	20.6	29 735	17.3	1 148 273	20.5
	初中 Lower Secondary	1 030 230	19.0	30 259	17.6	1 060 489	18.9
	高中 Upper Secondary	1 437 116	26.5	36 565	21.2	1 473 681	26.3
	預科 Matriculation	510 234	9.4	17 856	10.4	528 090	9.4
	專上教育 Tertiary						
	非學位課程 Non-degree course	203 912	3.8	5 966	3.5	209 878	3.7
	學位課程 Degree course	666 077	12.3	42 545	24.7	708 622	12.7
	總計 Total	5 426 625	100.0	172 347	100.0	5 598 972	100.0

表 10.4 二零零一年按在港以外地方逗留的主要目的及性別劃分的流動居民

Table 10.4 Mobile Residents by Main Purpose of Staying Outside Hong Kong and Sex, 2001

在港以外地方逗留的主要目的 Main Purpose of Staying Outside Hong Kong	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes
	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)		
工作 Working	68 308 (57.6)	12 166 (18.4)	80 474 (43.6)
讀書 Studying	24 423 (20.6)	21 573 (32.7)	45 996 (24.9)
退休 Retirement	13 280 (11.2)	12 286 (18.6)	25 566 (13.9)
照顧家庭成員 / 家庭事務繁忙 Looking after family members / Engaged in household duty	1 279 (1.1)	8 971 (13.6)	10 250 (5.6)
其他 Others	11 253 (9.5)	10 999 (16.7)	22 252 (12.1)
總計 Total	118 543 (100.0)	65 995 (100.0)	184 538 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

表 10.5 二零零一年按職業及工作地點劃分的在工作人口中的流動居民
Table 10.5 Working Mobile Residents by Occupation and Place of Work, 2001

職業 Occupation	工作地點 Place of Work					小計 Sub-total
	中國內地 The Mainland of China					
	東莞 / 番禺 / 順德 / 深圳 中山 / 珠海		廣州	廣東省 其他地區	其他省份 ⁽¹⁾	
	Shenzhen	Dongguan/ Panyu/ Shunde/ Zhongshan/ Zhuhai	Guangzhou	Other Areas in Guangdong Province	Other Provinces ⁽¹⁾	
	數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽²⁾)					
經理及行政人員 Manager and administrators	6 103 (7.6)	8 242 (10.2)	2 785 (3.5)	2 320 (2.9)	3 993 (5.0)	23 443 (29.1)
專業人員 Professionals	392 (0.5)	212 (0.3)	161 (0.2)	80 (0.1)	660 (0.8)	1 505 (1.9)
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	2 498 (3.1)	2 584 (3.2)	780 (1.0)	924 (1.1)	1 472 (1.8)	8 258 (10.3)
文員 Clerks	767 (1.0)	716 (0.9)	217 (0.3)	221 (0.3)	323 (0.4)	2 244 (2.8)
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	979 (1.2)	755 (0.9)	783 (1.0)	329 (0.4)	832 (1.0)	3 678 (4.6)
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	2 883 (3.6)	3 752 (4.7)	692 (0.9)	889 (1.1)	835 (1.0)	9 051 (11.2)
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1 318 (1.6)	1 734 (2.2)	362 (0.4)	412 (0.5)	257 (0.3)	4 083 (5.1)
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	394 (0.5)	487 (0.6)	136 (0.2)	139 (0.2)	145 (0.2)	1 301 (1.6)
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類 的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	178 (0.2)	190 (0.2)	28 (0.0)	97 (0.1)	117 (0.1)	610 (0.8)
總計 Total	15 512 (19.3)	18 672 (23.2)	5 944 (7.4)	5 411 (6.7)	8 634 (10.7)	54 173 (67.3)

表 10.5 二零零一年按職業及工作地點劃分的在工作人口中的流動居民 (續)

Table 10.5 Working Mobile Residents by Occupation and Place of Work, 2001 (Cont'd.)

		工作地點 Place of Work				
香港 Hong Kong	澳門 Macao	海外國家/ 地區 Overseas Countries/ Territories	總計 Total	全港 工作人口 Whole Working Population		
					職業 Occupation	
數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽²⁾)						
6 240 (7.8)	349 (0.4)	1 859 (2.3)	31 891 (39.6)	349 637 (10.7)	經理及行政人員 Manager and administrators	
649 (0.8)	133 (0.2)	1 198 (1.5)	3 485 (4.3)	179 825 (5.5)	專業人員 Professionals	
2 041 (2.5)	162 (0.2)	1 211 (1.5)	11 672 (14.5)	498 671 (15.3)	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	
801 (1.0)	51 (0.1)	610 (0.8)	3 706 (4.6)	529 992 (16.3)	文員 Clerks	
2 226 (2.8)	189 (0.2)	2 206 (2.7)	8 299 (10.3)	488 961 (15.0)	服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	
1 804 (2.2)	77 (0.1)	424 (0.5)	11 356 (14.1)	321 000 (9.9)	工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	
2 338 (2.9)	8 (0.0)	119 (0.1)	6 548 (8.1)	238 666 (7.3)	機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	
1 020 (1.3)	99 (0.1)	- (-)	2 420 (3.0)	635 393 (19.5)	非技術工人 Elementary occupations	
363 (0.5)	23 (0.0)	101 (0.1)	1 097 (1.4)	10 561 (0.3)	漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	
17 482 (21.7)	1 091 (1.4)	7 728 (9.6)	80 474 (100.0)	3 252 706 (100.0)	總計 Total	

註釋：(1) 這些數字包括在台灣工作的人士。

Notes : (1) The figures include persons working in Taiwan.

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在工作人口中的流動居民的總人數中所佔的百分比。

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

表 10.6 二零零一年按修讀科目劃分的就讀全日制專上課程的流動居民⁽¹⁾Table 10.6 Mobile Residents Studying Full-time Tertiary Courses⁽¹⁾ by Field of Education, 2001

修讀科目 Field of Education	就讀全日制專上課程 的流動居民 Mobile Residents Studying Full-time Tertiary Courses		本港專上學生 Full-time Tertiary Student in Hong Kong	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
商科課程 Business and commercial studies	6 039	28.0	19 797	22.8
文學及社會科學 Arts and social science	4 003	18.6	17 359	20.0
機械、電機、電子及輪機工程 Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering	1 489	6.9	7 951	9.2
電腦課程 Computer studies	3 954	18.3	9 692	11.2
建築及營造工程 Architecture and construction engineering	1 864	8.6	6 738	7.8
純科學 Pure science	1 539	7.1	8 763	10.1
醫療衛生課程 Medical and health related studies	1 080	5.0	5 520	6.4
教育 Education	120	0.6	2 975	3.4
紡織、設計及其他工業技術 Textile, design and other industrial technology	61	0.3	1 194	1.4
其他科目 Other fields	1 425	6.6	6 854	7.9
總計 Total	21 574	100.0	86 843	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字指正在香港以外地方就讀全日制專上課程的流動居民。

Note: (1) The figures refer to Mobile Residents studying full-time tertiary courses in places outside Hong Kong

表 10.7 二零零一年按常住居民 / 流動居民結構及住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 10.7 Domestic Households by Composition of Usual Residents/Mobile Residents and Household Size, 2001

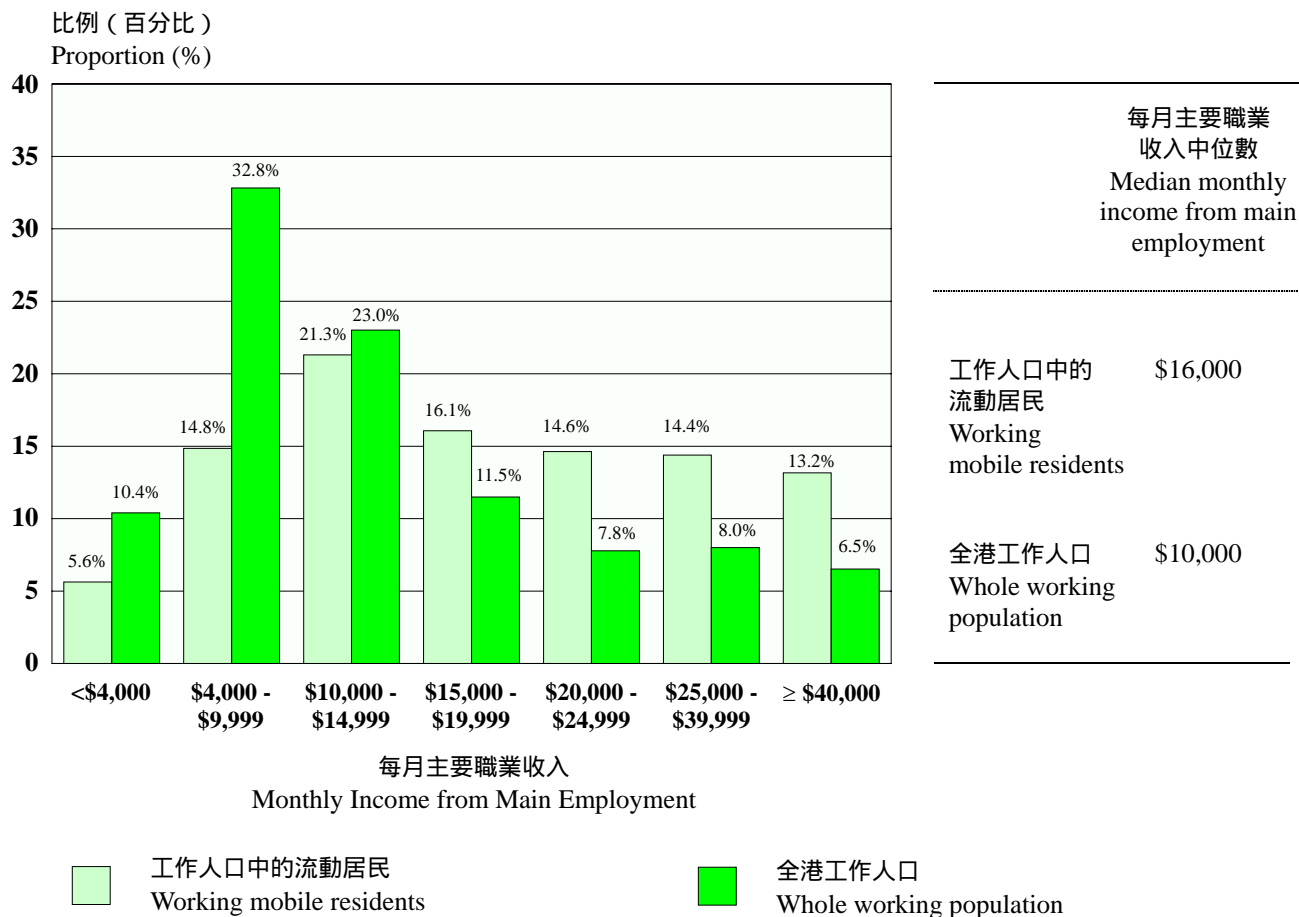
常住居民 / 流動居民結構 Composition of Usual Residents/Mobile Residents 住戶中有流動居民 Households with Mobile Residents										
住戶人數 Household Size	住戶中 只有常住居民 Households with Usual Residents Only		有常住居民及 流動居民同住 Households with Usual Residents and Mobile Residents		只有流動居民 Households with Mobile Residents Only		小計 Sub-total		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
1	317 492	16.3	-	0.0	3 619	67.8	3 619	3.6	321 111	15.6
2	434 036	22.2	12 482	13.1	1 206	22.6	13 688	13.6	447 724	21.8
3	414 490	21.2	23 539	24.6	331	6.2	23 870	23.7	438 360	21.3
4	451 726	23.1	29 703	31.1	140	2.6	29 843	29.6	481 569	23.5
5	226 297	11.6	18 786	19.7	38	0.7	18 824	18.7	245 121	11.9
6+	108 445	5.6	11 082	11.6	-	0.0	11 082	11.0	119 527	5.8
總計 Total	1 952 486	100.0	95 592	100.0	5 334	100.0	100 926	100.0	2 053 412	100.0
平均住戶人數 Average Household Size										
	3.1		4.0		1.5		3.8		3.1	

表 10.8 二零零一年按常住居民 / 流動居民結構及家庭住戶每月收入劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 10.8 Domestic Households by Composition of Usual Residents/Mobile Residents and Monthly Domestic Household Income, 2001

家庭住戶每月收入 (港元) Monthly Domestic Household Income (HK\$)	常住居民 / 流動居民結構 Composition of Usual Residents/Mobile Residents									
	住戶中 只有常住居民 Households with Usual Residents Only		住戶中有流動居民 Households with Mobile Residents				小計 Sub-total		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	有常住居民及 流動居民同住 Households with Usual Residents and Mobile Residents		只有流動居民 Households with Mobile Residents Only		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
			數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %				
< 2,000	64 132	3.3	1 143	1.2	580	10.9	1 723	1.7	65 855	3.2
2,000 – 3,999	95 830	4.9	1 274	1.3	464	8.7	1 738	1.7	97 568	4.8
4,000 – 5,999	90 637	4.6	1 967	2.1	414	7.8	2 381	2.4	93 018	4.5
6,000 – 7,999	112 908	5.8	3 090	3.2	342	6.4	3 432	3.4	116 340	5.7
8,000 – 9,999	116 893	6.0	3 562	3.7	266	5.0	3 828	3.8	120 721	5.9
10,000 – 14,999	306 856	15.7	11 126	11.6	641	12.0	11 767	11.7	318 623	15.5
15,000 – 19,999	250 488	12.8	11 021	11.5	577	10.8	11 598	11.5	262 086	12.8
20,000 – 24,999	212 073	10.9	11 125	11.6	510	9.6	11 635	11.5	223 708	10.9
25,000 – 29,999	150 561	7.7	8 724	9.1	185	3.5	8 909	8.8	159 470	7.8
30,000 – 39,999	205 241	10.5	13 558	14.2	430	8.1	13 988	13.9	219 229	10.7
40,000 – 59,999	183 505	9.4	13 329	13.9	477	8.9	13 806	13.7	197 311	9.6
≥ 60,000	163 362	8.4	15 673	16.4	448	8.4	16 121	16.0	179 483	8.7
總計 Total	1 952 486	100.0	95 592	100.0	5 334	100.0	100 926	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\$)										
	18,260		26,360		14,000		25,833		18,705	

圖 10.1 二零零一年按每月主要職業收入劃分的工作人口中的流動居民⁽¹⁾

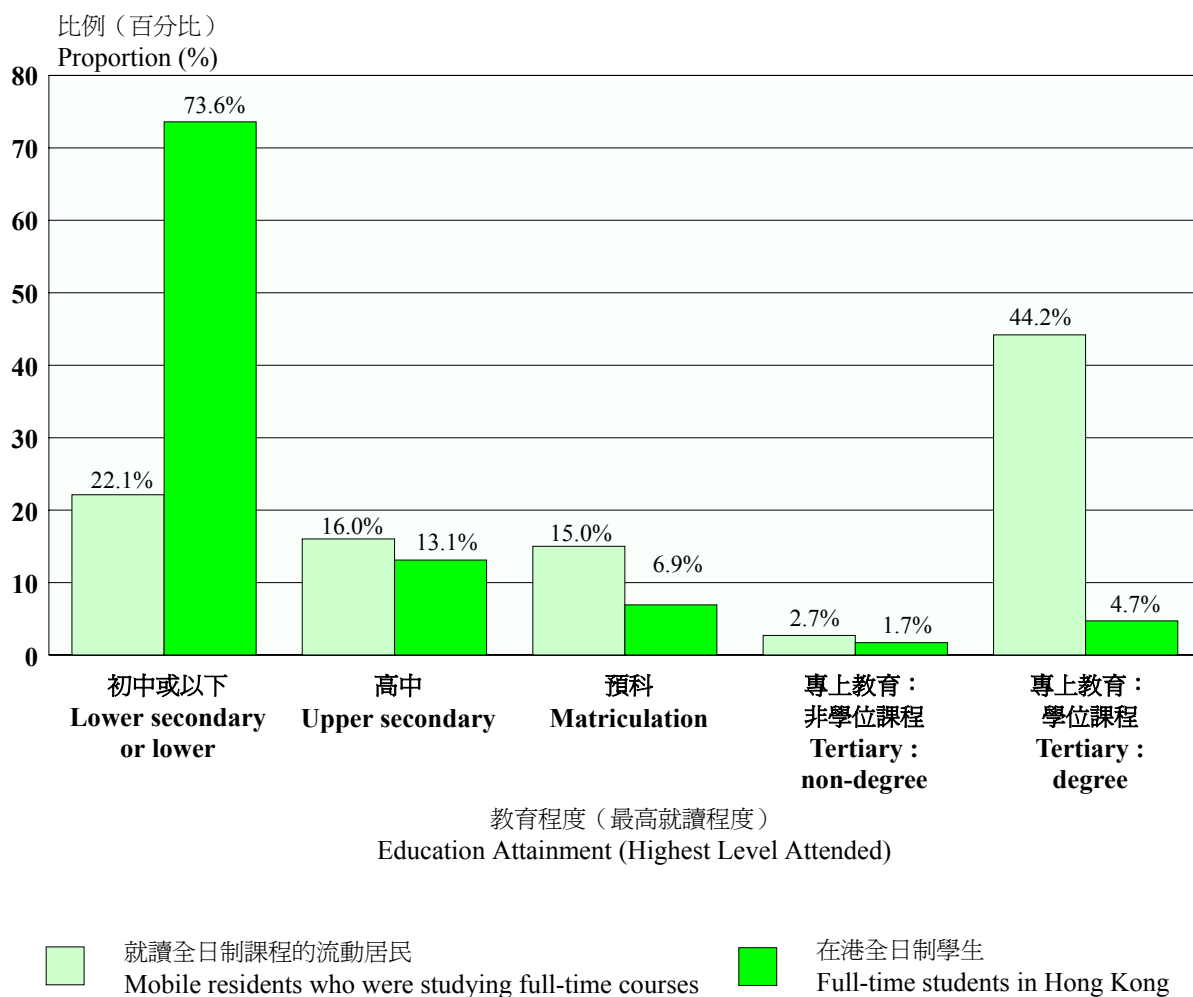
Chart 10.1 Working Mobile Residents⁽¹⁾ by Monthly Income from Main Employment, 2001



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.

圖 10.2 二零零一年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的就讀全日制課程的流動居民⁽¹⁾
Chart 10.2 Mobile Residents Who Were Studying Full-time Courses⁽¹⁾ by Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended), 2001



註釋：(1) 這些數字指正在香港以外地方就讀全日制課程的流動居民。

Note: (1) The figures refer to Mobile Residents studying full-time in places outside Hong Kong

中文詞彙釋義

Definition of Terms in Chinese

中文詞彙釋義（按筆畫數目排列）

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

方括號內的數字為英文詞彙釋義內的相對編號

Number in square brackets indicates the corresponding reference number for Definition of Terms in English

- (1) **人口 (Population)**：指「居港人口」。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。 [78]
- (2) **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。 [79]
- (3) **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。 [76]
- (4) **工作人口 (Working Population)**：請參看第 (83) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [92]
- (5) **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。 [77]
- (6) **工作成員數目（家庭住戶） (Number of Working Members (in Domestic Household))**：在人口普查日前七天內做工作賺取工資／薪金的家庭住戶成員數目。 [68]
- (7) **五年前居住地區 (Area of Residence Five Years Ago)**：指某人在人口普查的五年前所居住的地區。如該地方位於香港以外，則記錄所住的國家 [6]
- (8) **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。 [35]
- (9) **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。 [16]
- (10) **戶主率 (Headship Rate)**：家庭住戶人口中戶主的比例。 [29]
- (11) **平均工作成員數目 (Average Number of Working Members)**：把家庭住戶的工作人口總數除以家庭住戶總數。有關「工作人口」定義，請參看第 (83) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [14]
- (12) **平均每班學生人數 (Average Class Size)**：學生總人數與班別總數的比例。 [8]
- (13) **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。 [21]
- (14) **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]

- (15) **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。 [41]
- (16) **年齡組別戶主率 (Age-specific Headship Rate)**：在某年齡組別內的戶主數目佔家庭住戶人口總數的比例。 [3]
- (17) **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 (47) 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。 [71]
- (18) **死亡率 (Mortality Rate)**：死亡總數與每千名人口的比例。 [56]
- (19) **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。 [25]
- (20) **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。 [33]

- (21) **住戶人數 (Household Size)**：指家庭住戶中的人口數目。 [32]
- (22) **住戶內十五歲以下兒童數目 (Number of Children Aged Under 15 in Household)**：指住戶內十五歲以下成員數目。 [63]
- (23) **住戶內六十五歲或以上長者數目 (Number of Elderly Persons (Aged 65 and Over) in Household)**：指住戶內六十五歲或以上成員數目。 [64]

- (24) **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)：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。這些住戶可包括或不包括一些沒有親屬關係的成員。

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。
[31]

- (25) **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，不包括廚房及浴室／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。 [13]
- (26) **每月主要職業收入 (Monthly Income from Main Employment)**：對於僱主或自營業者來說，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。 [55]
- (27) **每月主要職業收入中位數 (Median Monthly Income from Main Employment)**：每月主要職業收入的一種平均值，百分之五十的工作人口（不包括無酬家庭從業員），他們的主要職業收入高於這數字，而其餘百分之五十，他們的主業收入低於這數字。請參看第 (26) 項「每月主要職業收入」。 [45]
- (28) **每個屋宇單位平均住客數目 (Average Number of Occupants per Unit of Quarters)**：計算方法是把有人居住的屋宇單位內的居民人口總數除以有人居住的屋宇單位總數。 [11]
- (29) **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。 [10]
- (30) **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，不包括廚房及浴室／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。 [12]

- (31) **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]
- (32) **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。 [74]
- (33) **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 (32) 項「尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期」。 [47]
- (34) **居住者 (Occupant)** : 通常在該屋宇單位內居住的人。 [69]
- (35) **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, 沒有按揭及貸款 (Owner-occupier, without mortgage and 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。 [85]
- (36) **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。 [30]
- (37) **性別比率 (Sex Ratio)** : 男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。 [83]

- (38) **房屋類型 (Type of Housing)**：請參看第 (47) 項「**屋宇單位類型**」。 [87]
- (39) **非工作成員 (家庭住戶) (Non-working Members (in Domestic Household))**：在人口普查日前七天內失業或非從事經濟活動的住戶成員。 [62]
- (40) **前五年內平均每年增長率 (Average Annual Growth Rate Over the Previous 5 Years)**：在計算前五年的口增長時，每年平均增長率是採用以下公式計算：

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = (1 + r)^5$$

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

家庭住戶及勞動人口的平均每年增長率也是採用相若公式計算。 [7]

- (41) **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」。 [38]
- (42) **前赴上課地點的交通方式 (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，則最多記錄三種交通方式。經常徒步上學而無須乘搭任何交通工具者，則視為「步行」。 [50]
- (43) **前赴上課地點的交通方式數目 (Number of 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數目。 [65]
- (44) **前赴工作地點的主要交通方式 (Main Mode of Transport to Place of Work)**：指在本港有固定工作地點的受訪者前赴工作地點常用的交通方式。如所使用的交通方式超過一種，則最多記錄三種交通方式。經常步行上班而無須乘搭任何交通工具者，則視為「步行」。 [39]
- (45) **前赴工作地點的交通方式 (Mode of Transport to Place of Work)**：指在本港有固定工作地點的受訪者前赴工作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。經常步行上班而無須乘搭任何交通工具者，則視為「步行」。 [51]
- (46) **前赴工作地點的交通方式數目 (Number of Mode of Transport to Place of Work)**：指在本港有固定工作地點的受訪者前赴工作地點常用的交通方式數目。 [66]
- (47) **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)

公營租住單位 (Public rental flats)

房屋委員會租住單位 (Housing Authority rental flats)：包括以前稱為政府廉租屋並由香港房屋委員會建造的公營房屋單位及以前稱為徙置屋邨，但自一九七三年起改由香港房屋委員會管理的屋宇單位。

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）。 [88]

- (48) **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。 [57]

- (49) **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。 [46]
- (50) **是否在學 (Whether Studying)**：這是指某人接受教育的情況。可分兩個主要類別：正在就讀及已完成課程 / 退學。

正在就讀 (Studying)：

全日制 (Studying full-time (Full-time student))：在幼稚園、小學、中學、專上學院、工業學院、科技學院、教育 / 工商師範學院、護士學校或大學攻讀全日制課程（不包括晚間課程 / 日間部分時間給假調訓課程）的人士，兼職學生亦包括在內。

部分時間制 (Studying part-time (Part-time student))：攻讀夜校、專上學院（如工業學院、科技學院、教育學院）及兩所大學的校外進修部舉辦的日間部分時間給假調訓課程或晚間課程的人士，這些課程均符合正規課程的條件。

遙距課程 (Studying distance learning course)：攻讀學士學位或更高學位的函授或遙距課程的人士，其他函授課程則不包括在內。

已完成課程 / 退學 (Had completed study/withdrew)：某人已取得有關課程考試合格成績，則當作完成該課程。某人在未完成課程前停學則視為退學。 [91]

- (51) **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。 [49]
- (52) **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。 [27]

- (53) **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。 [5]
- (54) **家庭住戶 (Domestic Household)**：一羣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」。 [19]
- (55) **家庭住戶十等分組別分布 (Decile Group of Domestic Households)**：將家庭住戶按照他們每月的住戶收入排列，然後分成十個住戶數目相同的組別，從而計算每一組別住戶收入佔總額的比例。 [17]
- (56) **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。 [9]
- (57) **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）。 [52]
- (58) **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 (57) 項「**家庭住戶每月收入**」。 [42]
- (59) **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。 [53]
- (60) **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

- 零（即只由非家庭住戶成員支付的按揭供款及借貸還款）的住戶不包括在計算之內。請參看第（59）項「**家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款**」。 [43]
- (61) **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。 [54]
- (62) **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（61）項「**家庭住戶每月租金**」。 [44]
- (63) **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。 [81]
- (64) **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。 [48]
- (65) **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。另一方面，船艇則被統稱為「水上」，而不再按區議會分區劃分。 [18]
- (66) **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。 [58]
- (67) **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。 [28]
- (68) **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。 [40]
- (69) **專上教育 (Tertiary Education)**：請參看第（72）項「**教育程度**」。 [86]
- (70) **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。 [90]
- (71) **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（83）項「**經濟活動身分**」。 [23]
- (72) **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。 [24]

- (73) **淨內部遷移 (Net Internal Migration)** : 某區議會分區、新市鎮或新界其他地方的遷入與遷出人口的差額。 [59]
- (74) **淨遷移 (Net Migration)** : 在某段期間人口遷入與遷出香港的差額。 [60]
- (75) **現住地區 (Area of Current Residence)** : 在人口普查時某人所居住的地區。 [4]
- (76) **勞動人口 (Labour Force)** : 請參看第 (83) 項「**經濟活動身分**」。 [36]
- (77) **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。 [37]
- (78) **單人住戶 (One-person Household)** : 請參看第 (24) 項「**住戶結構**」釋義。 [72]
- (79) **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。 [82]
- (80) **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。 [15]

- (81) **曾作內部遷移的家庭住戶 (Domestic Household Having Internally Migrated)**：曾作內部遷移的家庭住戶是指某住戶（按戶主）的現住地區與其五年前的原住地區不同。遷移的定義為：在過去五年，住戶由 (a) 一個區議會分區遷往另一個分區；或 (b) 在新界同一區議會分區內，由新市鎮遷往區內其他地方，或由區內其他地方遷往新市鎮。 [20]
- (82) **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。 [61]
- (83) **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。

其他非從事經濟活動人士 (Other economically inactive person)：包括無須為生計而工作的人，他們的生活費通常依靠收租、儲蓄、投資收益或滙款等，及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。 [22]

- (84) **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。 [89]

- (85) **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。 [26]
- (86) **標準化率 (Standardised Rate)**：在比較數據時透過標準化技術計算的標準化率，有消除性別和年齡差異的作用。這技術涉及以按性別和年齡組別劃分的標準人口分布作權數，計算性別和年齡別比率的加權平均值。標準化戶主率及勞動人口參與率就是按照此方法計算的。 [84]
- (87) **遷入人士 (In-mover (of Internal Migration))**：在二零零一年人口普查前五年間從另一個區議會分區、新界新市鎮或新界其他地方（包括水上）搬到現時居住的區議會分區、新界新市鎮或新界其他地方的五歲及以上人口。 [34]
- (88) **遷出人士 (Out-mover (of Internal Migration))**：曾在一九九六年三月在某區議會分區、新市鎮或新界其他地方居住（包括水上），但在二零零一年人口普查時已遷往另一個區議會分區、新界新市鎮或新界其他地方的五歲及以上人口。 [73]
- (89) **學生與教師比率 (Pupil-teacher Ratio)**：學生總數與教師總數的比例。 [80]
- (90) **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。 [75]
- (91) **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；褸姆；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

工人及鏗床操作員；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。

漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 (Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable)：包括農夫、畜牧業工人及漁夫、及報稱的職業不能分類或描述不足。 [70]

- (92) **廳房數目 (不包括廚房及浴室 / 廁所) (Number of Rooms (excluding Kitchens and Bathrooms/Toilets))**：廳房的定義是指在屋宇單位內有最少四平方米的空間及可容納一張成人佔用的床，而四周則由地面連接天花或屋頂高度最少兩米的牆壁所圍繞。廳房的總數包括睡房、飯廳、客廳、士多房、書房、多用途房、工人房及其他可用作住家用途而符合上述廳房定義的空間。如廳房由固定或非固定凡間隔所分隔或基於用途上的需要而分隔（例如沒有間隔的客飯廳）便需作個別計算。至於單位內的通道、露台及走廊則計算在內。 [67]

英文詞彙釋義

Definition of Terms in English

英文詞彙釋義 (按字母順序排列)

Definition of Terms in English (in alphabetical order)

方括號內的數字為中文詞彙釋義內的相對編號

Number in square brackets indicates the corresponding reference number for Definition of Terms in Chinese

- (1) **Ability to Speak Other Languages/Dialects (使用其他語言 / 方言的能力)**: If a person is able to conduct a short conversation with a particular language / dialect in everyday life activities such as responding when being asked for direction, studying at 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. [31]
- (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. [14]
- (3) **Age-specific Headship Rate (年齡組別戶主率)**: The percentage of household heads among the total number of persons of a specific age group living in domestic households. [16]
- (4) **Area of Current Residence (現住地區)**: The broad geographical area in which a person was living at the time of the Census. [75]
- (5) **Area of Original Residence (原住地區)**: The broad geographical area in which a person lived five years before the Census. [53]
- (6) **Area of Residence Five Years Ago (五年前居住地區)**: The area in which a person lived five years before the Census. If the place is outside Hong Kong, the country of residence is recorded. [7]
- (7) **Average Annual Growth Rate Over the Previous 5 Years (前五年內平均每年增長率)**: When population increased over a 5-year period, the average annual growth rate is computed using the following formula:

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = (1 + r)^5$$

where P_1 = population at the beginning of the 5-year period
 P_2 = population at the end of the 5-year period
 r = average annual growth rate of the 5-year period

The average annual growth rates of domestic households and labour force are calculated using the similar formula. [40]

- (8) **Average Class Size (平均每班學生人數)**: The ratio of the total number of pupils/students enrolled to the total number of classes. [12]
- (9) **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. [56]
- (10) **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. [29]
- (11) **Average Number of Occupants per Unit of Quarters (每個屋宇單位平均住客數目)**: This is calculated by dividing the total number of residents living in occupied quarters by the total number

of occupied quarters. [28]

- (12) **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. [30]
- (13) **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. [25]
- (14) **Average Number of Working Members (平均工作成員數目)**: The total number of persons in domestic households who are working divided by the total number of domestic households. For the definition of 'working', please see **Economic Activity Status** in (22). [11]
- (15) **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. [80]
- (16) **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. [9]
- (17) **Decile Groups of Domestic Households (家庭住戶十等分組別分布)**: This refers to the grouping of domestic households into ten equal groups according to the relative rank of their monthly household incomes and then computing the proportion of the total household income earned by each group of households. [55]
- (18) **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. For marine vessels, they are collectively known as "marine" without further breakdown into District Council districts. [65]
- (19) **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. [54]
- (20) **Domestic Household Having Internally Migrated (曾作內部遷移的家庭住戶)**: A household whose head's 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. [81]
- (21) **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. [13]

- (22) **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.

Other economically inactive person (其他非從事經濟活動人士): Including

persons who do not have to work for a living, the cost of living of whom is generally borne by rental receivable, savings, investment returns or remittances and economically inactive persons not elsewhere classified, e.g. unpaid religious workers and person who cannot work or do not seek work because of permanent sickness or disablement. [83]

(23) **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 (22). [71]

(24) **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 is 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. [72]

- (25) **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. [19]
- (26) **Ethnicity (種族)**: The ethnicity of a person is determined by self-identification; normally on a social and cultural basis. [85]
- (27) **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. [52]

- (28) **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. [67]
- (29) **Headship Rate (戶主率)**: The proportion of household heads among the enumerated population living in domestic households. [10]
- (30) **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. [36]
- (31) **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 with or without unrelated 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). [24]

(32) **Household Size (住戶人數)**: Household size refers to the number of persons living in the domestic household. [21]

(33) **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. [20]

- (34) **In-mover (of Internal Migration) (遷入人士)**: The number of persons aged 5 and over, who moved into the present District Council district, new towns or other areas in the New Territories during the past five years from another District Council district; new town or other areas in the New Territories (including marine). [87]
- (35) **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. [8]
- (36) **Labour Force (勞動人口)**: Please see **Economic Activity Status** in (22). [76]
- (37) **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. [77]
- (38) **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. [41]
- (39) **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. [44]
- (40) **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. [68]
- (41) **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. [15]
- (42) **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 (52). [58]
- (43) **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 (53). [60]

- (44) **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 (54). [62]
- (45) **Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (每月主要職業收入中位數)**: The average income from main employment so calculated that 50% of the working population, excluding unpaid family worker, had income above that figure and the other 50% had income below it. Please see **Monthly Income from Main Employment** in (55). [27]
- (46) **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. [49]
- (47) **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 (74). [33]
- (48) **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. [64]
- (49) **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. [51]
- (50) **Mode of Transport to Place of Study (前赴上課地點的交通方式)**: This is the type 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. [42]
- (51) **Mode of Transport to Place of Work (前赴工作地點的交通方式)**: This is the type of transport 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. [45]
- (52) **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. [57]

- (53) **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. [59]
- (54) **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. [61]
- (55) **Monthly Income from Main Employment (每月主要職業收入)**: For employers or self-employed persons, this is the amount earned excluding expenses incurred in running their main business. For employees, this is the total amount earned from their main employment including salary or wage, bonus, commission, overtime, housing allowance, tips and other cash allowances. New Year bonus and double pay are excluded. The amount recorded refers to the income for February 2001. [26]
- (56) **Mortality Rate (死亡率)**: The total number of deaths occurring among 1 000 persons in a given year. [18]
- (57) **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. [48]
- (58) **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. [66]
- (59) **Net Internal Migration (淨內部遷移)**: The balance of in-movement and out-movement of population in a District Council district or new town, or in other areas of the New Territories. [73]
- (60) **Net Migration (淨遷移)**: The balance of movements into and out of Hong Kong in a specified period of time. [74]
- (61) **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. [82]
- (62) **Non-working Members (in Domestic Household) (非工作成員(家庭住戶))**: Members in the domestic household who were unemployed or economically inactive during seven days before the Population Census reference date. [39]

- (63) **Number of Children Aged Under 15 in Household (住戶內十五歲以下兒童數目)**: This refers to the number of members aged under 15 in a household. [22]
- (64) **Number of Elderly Persons (Aged 65 and Over) in Household (住戶內六十五歲或以上長者數目)**: This refers to the number of members aged 65 and over in a household. [23]
- (65) **Number of Mode of Transport to Place of Study (前赴上課地點的交通方式數目)**: This refers to the number of modes of transport a full-time student studying in Hong Kong usually used to travel to his/her place of study. [43]
- (66) **Number of Mode of Transport to Place of Work (前赴工作地點的交通方式數目)**: This refers to the number of modes of transport a person with a fixed place of work in Hong Kong usually used to travel to his/her place of work. [46]
- (67) **Number of Rooms (excluding Kitchens and Bathrooms/Toilets) (廳房數目 (不包括廚房及浴室 / 廁所))**: A room is a space in the quarters enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering, or at least to a height of 2 metres, of a size large enough to hold a bed for an adult, that is at least 4 square metres. The total number of rooms includes bedrooms, dining rooms, living rooms, store rooms, study rooms utility rooms, servants' rooms and other separate spaces used or intended for domestic purposes, so long as they meet the criteria of walls and floor space. Rooms partially divided because of fixed or movable partitions or because of their use (e.g. Living-and-Dining rooms without fixed partitions) are counted as separate rooms. Kitchens and bathrooms/toilet rooms are counted separately. Passageways, verandahs and lobbies, are not counted, even if they meet the criteria. [92]
- (68) **Number of Working Members (in Domestic Household) (工作成員數目 (家庭住戶))**: The number of persons found in domestic household on the Population Census reference date who performed some work for wage/salary during the seven days before enumeration. [6]
- (69) **Occupant (居住者)**: A person usually residing in a quarters. [34]
- (70) **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.

Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable (漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業): Including farm workers, animal husbandry workers and fishermen, and occupations unidentifiable and inadequately described. [91]

- (71) **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 (88). Occupied Quarters refer to those quarters which were occupied at the census moment. [17]
- (72) **One-person Household (單人住戶)**: Please see **Household Composition** in (31). [78]
- (73) **Out-mover (of Internal Migration) (遷出人士)**: The number of persons aged 5 and over living in a District Council district, new town or other areas of the New Territories (including marine) in March 1996, who had moved to live in a different District Council district, new town or other areas in the New Territories at the time of the 2001 Population Census. [88]
- (74) **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. [32]

- (75) **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. [90]
- (76) **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. [3]
- (77) **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-boundary 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. [5]
- (78) **Population (人口)**: It refers to the “Hong Kong Resident Population”. 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. [1]
- (79) **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. [2]
- (80) **Pupil-teacher Ratio (學生與教師比率)**: The ratio of the total number of pupils/students enrolled to the total number of teachers. [89]
- (81) **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. [63]
- (82) **School Attendance Rate (就學比率)**: The percentage of population attending full-time schools or educational institutions. [79]
- (83) **Sex Ratio (性別比率)**: The ratio of the number of males per 1 000 females. [37]
- (84) **Standardised Rate (標準化率)**: The rate derived by the standardisation technique which has the effect of eliminating the sex and age differences from the data for comparison purposes. The technique involves calculating a weighted average of the sex-age-specific rates with respective weights taken from the distribution of the standard population by sex and age. Standardised headship rate and labour force participation rate were derived according to this method for analysis. [86]

- (85) **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 and loan (自置, 沒有按揭及貸款): 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. [35]

- (86) **Tertiary Education (專上教育)**: Please see **Educational Attainment** in (24). [69]
- (87) **Type of Housing (房屋類型)**: Please see **Type of Quarters** in (88). [38]
- (88) **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 flats (公營租住單位)

Housing Authority rental flats (房屋委員會租住單位): These include flats in housing estates previously known as Government Low Cost Housing and those built by Hong Kong Housing Authority and flats in housing estates previously known as Resettlement Estates but have been put under the management of the Housing Authority since 1973.

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.). [47]

- (89) **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. [84]
- (90) **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. [70]
- (91) **Whether Studying (是否在學)**: The status of a person in acquiring education. It can be divided into two main groups, studying and had completed study/withdrew as follows:

Studying (正在就讀):

Studying full-time (Full-time student) (全日制): Persons studying full-time (that is excluding evening/part-time day release courses) at a kindergarten, a primary or secondary school, a post-secondary college, a technical institute/college, institute of education, the Hong Kong Technical Teachers' College, school of nursing, or at a university. Full-time students include student workers.

Studying part-time (Part-time student) (部分時間制): This refers to the part-time day release course or the evening course offered by evening schools and post-secondary institution (such as the technical institute/college, institute of education) and the extra-mural departments of the universities which fulfill the criteria of a formal course.

Studying distance learning course (遙距課程): Persons taking correspondence course or distance learning course leading to a degree are also regarded as studying part-time course. All other correspondence courses are excluded from this category.

Had completed study/withdrew (已完成課程/退學): A person is regarded as having completed a course of education if he has passed the related examination. Those who stop studying before completion of the course are considered as withdrawal from study. [50]

- (92) **Working Population (工作人口)**: Please see **Economic Activity Status** in (22). [4]

技術註釋一覽表

List of Technical Notes

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(I) 結婚時平均未婚年數的計算

計算結婚時平均未婚年數是人口學研究婚姻的一個常用方法。我們可利用人口普查按年齡及性別劃分的婚姻狀況數據計算得來。另一量度婚姻情況的方法，是從婚姻登記數字中得到某年所有在港註冊新郎及新娘的初婚年齡。這些數字只包括在港結婚的人士，因此會受本港人口的年齡結構影響，同時亦未能涵蓋在外地結婚居民的數字。根據婚姻登記數字得出的初婚年齡只包括某年在港結婚的人士。結婚時平均未婚年數則反映整個人口的婚姻狀況，故此是一個較佳的平均結婚年齡指標。

結婚時平均未婚年數是指一組同年出生組羣的男或女（指在同一年出生的人）在他們某一年齡結婚前未婚生活的平均年數，通常以五十歲作為界限。計算結婚時平均未婚年數的一個基本假設是 x 歲至 $x+1$ 歲未婚人士比例上的差別，可量度在 $x+1$ 歲結婚的同年出生組羣的比例。

以下例子是藉二零零一年人口普查所得的按年齡劃分的從未結婚女性比例數字，闡明計算的步驟：

(I) Computation of Singulate Mean Age at Marriage

A common demographic technique used for studying nuptiality is the computation of the singulate mean age at marriage. This may be obtained by using data on marital status by age and sex available from the Census data. Another measure of the marriage situation can be obtained from marriage registration statistics where the age at first marriage for all brides and bridegrooms who got married in Hong Kong in a particular year are known. However, such statistics would relate only to those who married in Hong Kong, therefore are affected by the age structure of the population. Residents who got married elsewhere would be omitted from the statistics. While the age at first marriage from the marriage registration statistics refers to those who got married in Hong Kong in a particular year, the singulate mean age at marriage relates to the nuptiality prevailing pattern of the entire population. The latter is therefore a better indicator of the mean age at marriage.

The singulate mean age at marriage is an estimate of the mean number of years lived in the single state by a cohort of men or women (which refers to persons born in the same year) before their marriage at a certain age, where age 50 is usually taken as the limit. A basic assumption involved in the computation of the singulate mean age at marriage is that the difference in the proportion single from age x to age $x+1$ is a measure of the proportion of a birth cohort who married at the age $x+1$.

An example below illustrates the steps involved of the computation with the statistics on proportion of never married for females by age available from the 2001 Population Census results:

年齡組別 <u>Age Group</u>	二零零一年從未結婚女性比例 <u>Proportion of never married females, 2001</u> (%)
15 – 19	99.3
20 – 24	89.2
25 – 29	59.7
30 – 34	31.2
35 – 39	18.8
40 – 44	12.2
45 – 49	8.3
50 – 54	5.3

在計算中假設沒有女性在十五至五十五歲間死亡。由於這年齡範圍內的死亡數字極低，因此這假設對結果只有極小影響。以下計算可得到在五十歲前結婚的女性的結婚時平均未婚年數。計算方法以實例說明，並按步驟列舉：

In the computation, it is assumed that no woman dies between her fifteenth and fifty-fifth birthday. This assumption would have only a negligible effect on the results as mortality in this age range is very low. The calculations below would yield the mean age at marriage for women who marry before they reach 50. The computation is listed out step by step using a worked example with explanations as follows:

步驟 (斜體文字是說明)

Step (Explanation in Italics)

- (1) 將十五至四十九歲各年齡組別未婚女性的比例 (百分率) 相加再乘以 5 (從一個由一百個女性組成的同年出生組羣開始，在現行婚姻情況下，她們在十五至四十九歲期間未婚生活的年數)

Sum the proportions (in percentage) never married for women through age for each of the age groups from age 15 to 49 and multiply by 5 (*starting with a cohort of 100 women, under the prevailing nuptiality pattern, the number of years in single state lived by them, from age 15 to 49*)

- (2) 在(1)得出的積加上 1 500 (加回這一百個同年出生組羣的女性由零至十四歲期間未婚生活的 1 500 年)

Add 1 500 to the product obtained in (1) above (*to add back 1 500 years of single state lived by this cohort of 100 women from age 0 to 14*)

- (3) 計算在四十五至四十九歲及五十至五十四歲這兩個年齡組別的未婚女性比例的平均數 (得出五十歲未婚女性的比例)

Average the *proportions* never married for women in the age groups 45 - 49 and 50 - 54 (*to obtain the proportion never married for women aged 50*)

例子

Worked example

$$(99.3+89.2+59.7+31.2+18.8+12.2+8.3) \times 5 = 318.7 \times 5 = 1\,593.5$$

$$1\,593.5 + 1\,500 = 3\,093.5$$

$$(8.3+5.3) \div 2 = 6.8$$

- (4) 將(3)的結果乘以 50 (得出在五十歲仍未結婚的女性未婚生活的年數) 6.8× 50
= 340
- Multiply the result of (3) by 50 (to obtain the number of years lived in the single state by those women who had not married by age 50)*
- (5) 將(2)的結果減去(4)的積 (得出在五十歲前已結婚的女性未婚生活的年數) 3 093.5–340
= 2 753.5
- Subtract the result of (4) from the result of (2) (to obtain the number of years lived in the single state by those women who had married by age 50)*
- (6) 將 100 減去(3)的結果 (得出在一百個同年出生組羣的女性內五十歲時已結婚女性的數目) 100–6.8
= 93.2
- Subtract the result of (3) from 100 (to obtain the number of women [out of this cohort of 100 women] who had married by age 50)*
- (7) 將(5)的結果加上該年已結婚女性未婚生活的年數 (假設這些婚姻是平均分布在一年內 , 所以每個在某年結婚的人在結婚前平均有半年未婚生活) 2 753.5+(93.2× 0.5)
= 2 800.1
- Add the number of years lived in the single state during their particular year of marriage by those who had married to the result of (5) (these marriages are assumed to be evenly distributed over a year, therefore on average each of those who married in a particular year should have been in the single state for half a year before their marriages)*
- (8) 將(7)的結果除以(6)的差 (得出女性結婚時平均未婚年數) 2 800÷ 93.2
= 30.0
- Divide the result of (7) by the result of (6) (to calculate the singulate mean age at marriage for women)*

在以上的例子，這同年出生組羣的一百個女性中有 93.2 個在五十歲時已結婚。她們結婚前在未婚狀態下共生活了 2 800 年。結婚時平均未婚年數是這 93.2 個女性未婚生活的平均年數。

In the above example, out of the cohort of 100 women, 93.2 had got married by age 50. Between them, they lived a total of 2 800 years in the single state before getting married. The *singulate mean age at marriage* is the average number of years lived in the single state by each of these 93.2 women.

(II) 羅倫茲曲線及堅尼系數

(II) Lorenz Curve and Gini Coefficient

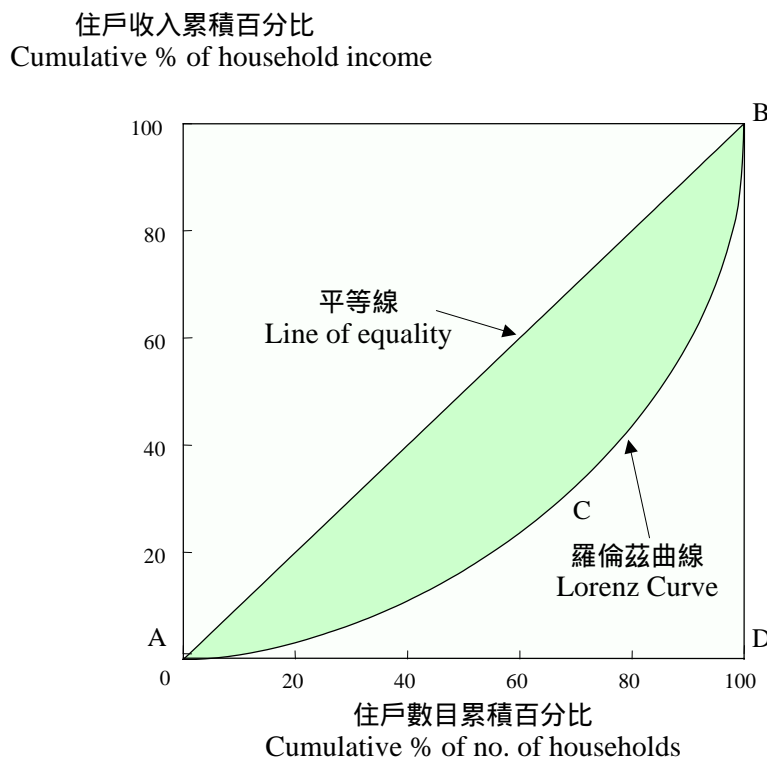
羅倫茲曲線和堅尼系數，許多時被用作量度住戶收入的不平均程度。

羅倫茲曲線是由最低收入的住戶開始，以住戶收入的累積百分比相對住戶數目的累積百分比繪製所得，圖一顯示一條羅倫茲曲線的範例。如果收入是絕對地平均分布，羅倫茲曲線會是一條平等線。而收入分布不均的程度，則反映於羅倫茲曲線在平等線下凹入的程度。換言之，羅倫茲曲線越接近平等線，收入分布不均的程度便越低。

The Lorenz curve and the Gini coefficient are often used to indicate disparity in the household income.

The Lorenz curve is obtained by plotting the cumulative percentages of household income against the cumulative percentages of the number of households, starting from households with the lowest income. A specimen of the Lorenz curve is shown in Chart 1. For an absolutely equal distribution of income, the Lorenz Curve would have been a line of equality. The degree of income disparity is reflected by the extent to which the Lorenz curve is concave against the line of equality. In other words, the closer the Lorenz curve is to the line of equality, the smaller is the degree of income disparity.

圖一：羅倫茲曲線
Chart 1: Lorenz Curve



堅尼系數是將羅倫茲曲線與平等線之間的面積“ABC”除以平等線以下全部面積“ABD”所得到的數值，其數值介乎零與一之間。「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。

在研究收入分布時必須小心，以免忽略一些有關的因素，包括人口中個別人士隨著時間在社會階層移動的情況。舉例說，部分在一九九六年屬低收入的十等分組別的住戶，在二零零一年可能已在社會階梯中移向至較高收入的十等分組別。它們在低收入的十等分組別的位置，可能由剛加入勞動人口的人士新近組成的住戶所取代。

此外，亦要小心注意經濟體系的結構性轉型，以及隨之所帶來的職業模式轉變。在過去十年，本港經濟的急速結構轉型引致對經理、行政人員、專業人員和輔助專業人員的需求強烈和日益增加，以致這些職位的薪金和工資增長速度較快，而只需較低學識和技能的職位的加薪速度則較慢。由於加薪速度有別，令到收入方面的差距擴大。應注意的是，在經濟較先進的國家或地區，一定程度的收入不平均是一個相當普遍的現象。

使用堅尼系數，只能顯示住戶間收入分布不平均的不同趨勢，並沒有考慮稅收和社會福利可減少住戶收入不平均的效應。低收入住戶因政府在房屋、衛生及教育方面的開支而得到的非實物收入，

The Gini coefficient, which takes a value between zero and one, is calculated by taking the area “ABC” between the Lorenz curve and the line of equality and dividing it by the total area “ABD” below the line of equality. 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 the household income distribution in 2001 was 0.525, which was slightly higher than that of 0.518 in 1996.

Study of income distribution have to be performed with great care, so as not to overlook some relevant factors, including the effect of social mobility of individual persons in the population over time. For example, some households falling in the low income decile groups in 1996 might have moved up the social ladder to a higher income decile group in 2001. Their positions in the low income decile groups might have been replaced by households newly formed by persons who have just entered the labour force.

Furthermore, care should be taken to note the structural changes in an economy and the consequential transformation to occupational patterns. Over the past decade, rapid structural transformation in the Hong Kong economy has led to a strong and increasing demand for managers, administrators, professionals and associate professionals, and hence faster increases in salaries and wages for people working in these jobs than those working in other jobs which require lower level of knowledge and skill. Income disparity thus widens as a consequence of such variations in salary increases. It should be noted that a certain degree of income disparity is rather common in the more economically advanced countries or territories.

The use of the Gini coefficient only serves to indicate different trends in the disparity of income distribution among households. The effects of taxation and social benefits on the distribution of household income, which tend to reduce the disparity of income,

亦沒有計算在內，該等福利服務所帶來的經濟利益，在緩和住戶收入分布的表面不平均程度上是不應低估的。

最後，應注意的是，堅尼系數與貧窮程度並沒有直接關係。堅尼系數的上升，表示收入不平均的情況加強，但未必反映貧窮情況有惡化跡象。舉例說，當富者變得更富有，而貧者亦變得較前富裕時，堅尼系數仍可能由於不同組別人士的收入有不同程度的改善而上升。因此，我們除了研究堅尼系數外，更應同時參考其他有關收入的統計數字（例如住戶每月收入中位數、按人口平均計算的住戶每月收入和按十等分家庭住戶劃分的住戶月入百分比分布），以便對一個經濟體系內的貧窮情況有清楚的了解。

have not been considered. No account is taken of the intangible income received by the lower income households in the form of Government spending in housing, health and education. The economic benefits of such welfare services in alleviating the apparent disparity in household income distribution should not be underestimated.

Finally, it should be noted that there is no direct relationship between the extent of poverty and the Gini coefficient. An increase in the Gini coefficient implies rising income disparity which does not necessarily indicate worsening of the poverty situation. For example, when the rich become richer while the poor also become richer, the Gini coefficient may still increase as there may be differential degree of improvement in income for different groups of people. Hence, reference should also be made to other income statistics in addition to the Gini coefficient (e.g. median monthly household income, monthly household income per capita and percentage distribution of monthly household income by decile groups of domestic households) in order to get a clear understanding of the poverty situation of an economy.

(III) 每年淨內部遷移率的計算

內部遷移是指在香港境內陸上曾經跨區搬遷的五歲以上人士。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，即他們曾作（甲）一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移，或（乙）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。按此方法，全港被分為二十九個「次分區」，詳情請參閱第八章的概念與範圍。若搬遷是在（甲）市區同一區議會分區內、（乙）新界同一新市鎮內或（丙）新界同一區議會分區的其他地方內進行，則不算曾作內部遷移。淨內部遷移是指某「次分區」在過去五年人口遷入和遷出的差額。

為方便分析及辨別人口內部遷移的主要方向，在展示有關統計數字時會把二十九個「次分區」結合成二十一個「分區」。有關「次分區」結合成「分區」的方法，請參閱第八章的概念與範圍內的第 8.8 – 8.10 段部份的最後兩段。

(III) Computation of Net Annual Internal Migration Rate

Internal migration refers only to persons aged 5 and over living on land who had internally migrated. Persons having internally migrated were those whose district of current residence was different from the district of original residence five years ago. In defining internal migration, a change in area of residence refers to a move from a District Board district to another District Board district; or (b) within a District Board 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. On this basis, twenty-nine Geographic Sub-divisions (GSDs) are defined. Please refer to the “Concept and Coverage” of Chapter 8. Those who moved home within (a) a District Board district; (b) a new town; or (c) other area in the same District Board district in the New Territories, were not regarded as having internally migrated. Net internal migration is the balance of in-movement and out-movement of population over the past five years for a district.

In order to facilitate analysis and discern the major streams of population movements, the twenty-nine GSDs are aggregated into the twenty-one Geographical Divisions (GDs). Regarding the details of aggregation, please refer to paragraphs 8.8 – 8.10 of the ‘Concept and Coverage’ of Chapter 8.

某地區（即「分區」）每年淨內部遷移率的定義為該地區因內部遷移的平均每年人口轉變（即可增可減）率，是按以下公式計算：

The net annual internal migration rate of a district (i.e. a GD in this case) is defined as the average annual rate of change of the population due to internal migration in the district. It is computed using the following formula:

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

P1 = 一九九六年人口，即那些在二零零一年人口普查在某區被點算而自一九九六年起已在該區居住的人（並無作內部遷移人士），加上那些在二零零一年人口普查中在其他地區被點算但在一九九六年住在該區的人（遷出人士）

population at 1996, that is those who were enumerated in the district in the 2001 Population Census and were living in the district since 1996 (i.e. not internally migrated) plus those who were enumerated in other districts in the 2001 Population Census but were living in the district in 1996 (i.e. out-movers)

P2 = 二零零一年人口，即那些在二零零一年人口普查在某區被點算而自一九九六年起已在該區居住的人（並無作內部遷移人士），加上那些在二零零一年人口普查中在該區被點算但在一九九六年住在其他地區的人（遷入人士）

population at 2001, that is those who were enumerated in the district in the 2001 Population Census and were living in the district since 1996 (i.e. not internally migrated) plus those who were enumerated in the district in the 2001 Population Census but were living in other districts in 1996 (i.e. in-movers)

r = 每年淨內部遷移率
net annual internal migration rate

n = 五年，從一九九六年到二零零一年
five years, from 1996 to 2001

香港二零零一年人口普查刊物

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有關香港島各選區的基本統計表	Basic Tables for Constituency Areas: Hong Kong Island	中英文	Bilingual
有關九龍各選區的基本統計表	Basic Tables for Constituency Areas: Kowloon	中英文	Bilingual
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