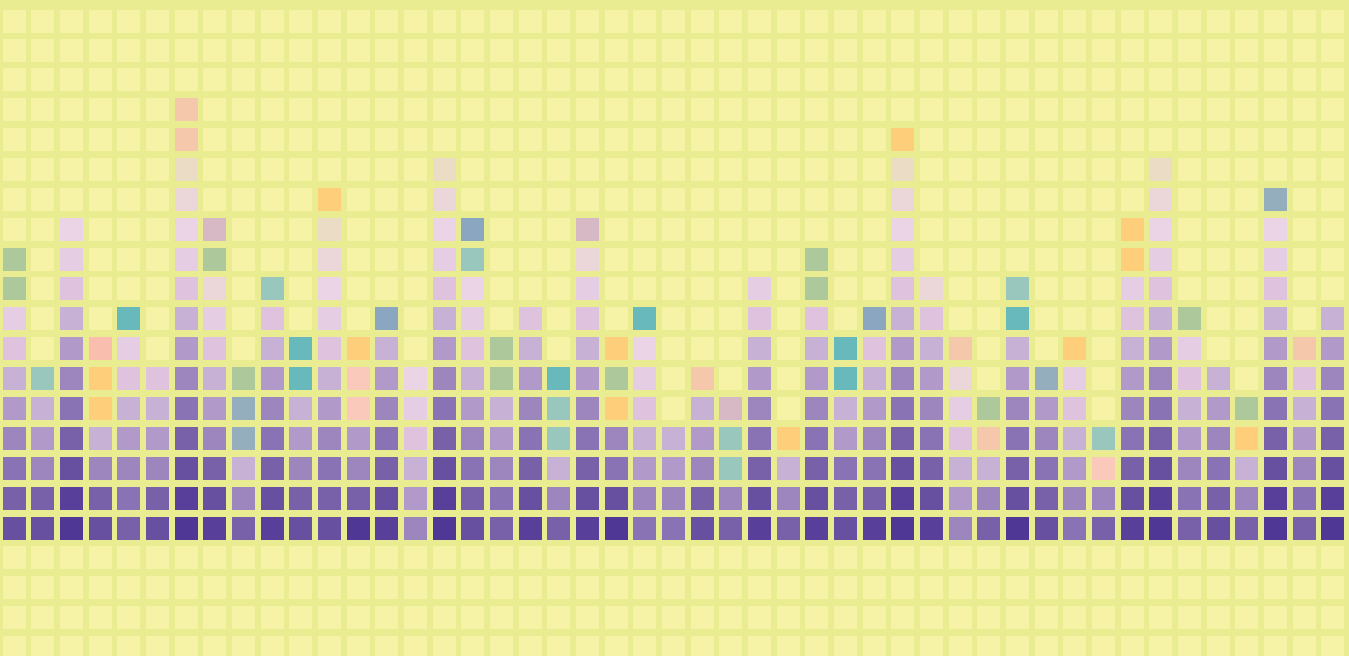


2011 人口普查

Population Census

簡要報告 Summary Results





簡要報告 Summary Results

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序言

政府統計處於二零一一年六月至八月期間進行了一次人口普查。本報告以摘要方式概述這次人口普查的主要結果，並載列 45 個涵蓋二零一一年人口普查數據不同項目的統計表。在可能範圍內，這些統計結果會與二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計的結果作比較。

過去數十年，人口普查的工作不斷推陳出新。在二零一一年人口普查中，政府統計處首次以多模式資料搜集方法進行人口普查。住戶對新引入的自行填報方式反應甚為熱烈，全港有超過一半的住戶透過自行填報方式遞交郵寄問卷或在網上完成電子問卷。

隨着本報告的發表，二零一一年人口普查的工作正進入最後階段。本報告內的統計圖表是以二零一一年人口普查的主要統計數字編製而成的。這些資料描述本港人口的主要特徵及變化。二零一一年人口普查的較詳細統計結果和分析，會於未來十二個月透過一系列多元化的人口普查產品及服務陸續發表。

政府統計處處長
歐陽方麗麗

二零一二年二月

Foreword

A population census was conducted by the Census and Statistics Department in June to August 2011. This report presents the main results of the 2011 Population Census (11C) in summary form. It contains 45 summary tables covering the whole range of data topics in the 11C. Comparisons are made with the results of the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census where possible.

Over the past decades, major developments relating to the undertaking of population census have evolved. In the 11C, a multi-modal data collection approach was introduced for the first time in Hong Kong. The response from households was highly encouraging, with more than half of the households provided data through the self-enumeration modes, either by returning the postal questionnaires or completing the e-Questionnaires.

The 11C is now entering its final phase of production with the publication of this report. Statistical tables and charts presented in this report constitute the key statistics of the 11C. They depict salient features of the population and broad demographic changes in Hong Kong. More detailed results and analyses of the 11C will soon be made available through a diversified range of census products and services which will be released in stages in the coming twelve months.

Mrs Lily OU-YANG
Commissioner for Census and Statistics

February 2012

緒言	Introduction	1
結果概要	Summary Findings	5
簡要統計表	Summary Tables	
1. 人口數目及結構	Population Size and Structure	21
人口數目	Population Size	
表 1 二零一一年居港人口及普查參考時刻在港人數	Table 1 The Hong Kong Resident Population and Persons Present in Hong Kong at the Census Reference Moment, 2011	22
圖 1 一九八一年至二零一一年的人口及平均每年增長率	Chart 1 Population and Average Annual Growth Rate, 1981 - 2011	23
年齡及性別結構	Age and Sex Structure	
表 2 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按性別及年齡組別劃分的人口	Table 2 Population by Sex and Age Group, 2001, 2006 and 2011	24
圖 2 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年的人口金字塔	Chart 2 Population Pyramids, 2001, 2006 and 2011	27
表 3 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年的撫養比率	Table 3 Dependency Ratios, 2001, 2006 and 2011	28
表 4 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按年齡組別劃分的性別比率	Table 4 Sex Ratios by Age Group, 2001, 2006 and 2011	29

2. 其他人口特徵

婚姻狀況

表 5 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按性別及婚姻狀況劃分的十五歲及以上人口

圖 3 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按性別及婚姻狀況劃分的十五歲及以上人口分布

表 6 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按性別及年齡組別劃分的十五歲及以上從未結婚的人口比例

出生地點

表 7 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按出生地點劃分的人口

國籍

表 8 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按國籍劃分的人口

種族

表 9 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按種族劃分的人口

在港居住年期

表 10 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按在港居住年期及出生地點劃分的人口

語言／方言

表 11 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按慣用語言劃分的五歲及以上人口

Other Demographic Characteristics 31*Marital Status*

Table 5 Population Aged 15 and Over by Sex and Marital Status, 2001, 2006 and 2011 32

Chart 3 Distribution of Population Aged 15 and Over by Sex and Marital Status, 2001, 2006 and 2011 33

Table 6 Proportion of Never Married Population Aged 15 and Over by Sex and Age Group, 2001, 2006 and 2011 34

Place of Birth

Table 7 Population by Place of Birth, 2001, 2006 and 2011 35

Nationality

Table 8 Population by Nationality, 2001, 2006 and 2011 36

Ethnicity

Table 9 Population by Ethnicity, 2001, 2006 and 2011 37

Duration of Residence in Hong Kong

Table 10 Population by Duration of Residence in Hong Kong and Place of Birth, 2001, 2006 and 2011 38

Language/Dialect

Table 11 Population Aged 5 and Over by Usual Language, 2001, 2006 and 2011 39

		頁數 Page
表 12	二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年五歲及以上人口能說選定語言／方言的比例	40
Table 12	Proportion of Population Aged 5 and Over Able to Speak Selected Languages / Dialects, 2001, 2006 and 2011	
3. 教育	Education	41
<i>教育程度</i>	<i>Educational Attainment</i>	
表 13	二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的十五歲及以上人口	42
Table 13	Population Aged 15 and Over by Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended), 2001, 2006 and 2011	
圖 4	二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的十五歲及以上人口分布	44
Chart 4	Distribution of Population Aged 15 and Over by Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended), 2001, 2006 and 2011	
表 14	二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按教育程度（最高完成程度）劃分的十五歲及以上人口	45
Table 14	Population Aged 15 and Over by Educational Attainment (Highest Level Completed), 2001, 2006 and 2011	
圖 5	二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按教育程度（最高完成程度）劃分的十五歲及以上人口分布	47
Chart 5	Distribution of Population Aged 15 and Over by Educational Attainment (Highest Level Completed), 2001, 2006 and 2011	
<i>就學狀況</i>	<i>School Attendance</i>	
表 15	二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按年齡組別劃分的三至十八歲人口就學比率	48
Table 15	School Attendance Rates of Population Aged 3-18 by Age Group, 2001, 2006 and 2011	
<i>修讀科目</i>	<i>Field of Education</i>	
表 16	二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按修讀科目劃分的曾受專上教育人口	49
Table 16	Population with Post-secondary Education by Field of Education, 2001, 2006 and 2011	

	頁數 Page
4. 勞動人口	Labour Force 51
<i>勞動人口數目及結構</i>	<i>Labour Force Size and Structure</i>
表 17 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按性別劃分的勞動人口及勞動人口參與率	Table 17 Labour Force and Labour Force Participation Rate by Sex, 2001, 2006 and 2011 52
表 18 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按性別及年齡組別劃分的勞動人口	Table 18 Labour Force by Sex and Age Group, 2001, 2006 and 2011 53
<i>勞動人口參與率</i>	<i>Labour Force Participation Rate</i>
圖 6 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按性別及年齡組別劃分的勞動人口參與率	Chart 6 Labour Force Participation Rates by Sex and Age Group, 2001, 2006 and 2011 54
<i>就業身分</i>	<i>Employment Status</i>
表 19 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按就業身分劃分的工作人口	Table 19 Working Population by Employment Status, 2001, 2006 and 2011 55
<i>職業</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
表 20 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按職業劃分的工作人口	Table 20 Working Population by Occupation, 2001, 2006 and 2011 56
圖 7 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按職業劃分的工作人口分布	Chart 7 Distribution of Working Population by Occupation, 2001, 2006 and 2011 57
<i>行業</i>	<i>Industry</i>
表 21 按行業劃分的工作人口	Table 21 Working Population by Industry
(甲) 根據新行業分類編製的二零一一年的統計數字	(A) Figures for 2011 Compiled Based on the New Industry Classification 58
(乙) 根據舊行業分類編製的二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年的統計數字	(B) Figures for 2001, 2006 and 2011 Compiled Based on the Old Industry Classification 60

		頁數 Page
主要職業收入	<i>Income from Main Employment</i>	
表 22 二零零一年、二零零六年及 二零一一年按每月主要職業 收入劃分的工作人口	Table 22 Working Population by Monthly Income from Main Employment, 2001, 2006 and 2011	61
5. 住戶	Households	63
家庭住戶數目	<i>Number of Domestic Households</i>	
圖 8 一九八一年至二零一一年家 庭住戶數目	Chart 8 Domestic Households, 1981 – 2011	64
住戶人數	<i>Household Size</i>	
表 23 二零零一年、二零零六年及 二零一一年按住戶人數劃分 的家庭住戶數目	Table 23 Domestic Households by Household Size, 2001, 2006 and 2011	65
圖 9 二零零一年、二零零六年及 二零一一年按住戶人數劃分 的家庭住戶數目分布	Chart 9 Distribution of Domestic Households by Household Size, 2001, 2006 and 2011	66
住戶結構	<i>Household Composition</i>	
表 24 二零零一年、二零零六年及 二零一一年按住戶結構劃分 的家庭住戶數目	Table 24 Domestic Households by Household Composition, 2001, 2006 and 2011	67
住戶收入	<i>Household Income</i>	
表 25 二零零一年、二零零六年及 二零一一年按家庭住戶每月 收入劃分的家庭住戶數目	Table 25 Domestic Households by Monthly Domestic Household Income, 2001, 2006 and 2011	68
圖 10 二零零一年、二零零六年及 二零一一年家庭住戶每月收 入中位數	Chart 10 Median Monthly Domestic Household Income, 2001, 2006 and 2011	69

6. 房屋**Housing**頁數
Page

71

*有人居住的屋宇單位數目**Number of Occupied Quarters*

表 26 二零零一年、二零零六年及
二零一一年按屋宇單位類型
劃分的有人居住的屋宇單位
數目

Table 26 Occupied Quarters by Type of
Quarters, 2001, 2006 and
2011 72

*按房屋類型劃分的人口**Population by Type of Housing*

表 27 二零零一年、二零零六年及
二零一一年按房屋類型劃分
的人口

Table 27 Population by Type of
Housing, 2001, 2006 and
2011 73

圖 11 二零零一年、二零零六年及
二零一一年按房屋類型劃分
的人口分布

Chart 11 Distribution of Population by
Type of Housing, 2001, 2006
and 2011 74

*按房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶
數目**Domestic Households by Type of
Housing*

表 28 二零零一年、二零零六年及
二零一一年按房屋類型劃分
的家庭住戶數目

Table 28 Domestic Households by
Type of Housing, 2001, 2006
and 2011 75

*共住程度**Degree of Sharing*

表 29 二零零一年、二零零六年及
二零一一年按房屋類型劃分
的每千個屋宇單位的平均家
庭住戶數目

Table 29 Average Number of Domestic
Households per 1 000 Units
of Quarters by Type of
Housing, 2001, 2006 and
2011 76

*居所租住權**Tenure of Accommodation*

表 30 二零零一年、二零零六年及
二零一一年按居所租住權劃
分的家庭住戶數目

Table 30 Domestic Households by
Tenure of Accommodation,
2001, 2006 and 2011 77

圖 12 二零零一年、二零零六年及
二零一一年按居所租住權劃
分的家庭住戶數目分布

Chart 12 Distribution of Domestic
Households by Tenure of
Accommodation, 2001, 2006
and 2011 78

*居所內的廳房數目**Number of Rooms in the Residence*

表 31 二零零一年按廳房數目及房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶數目

Table 31 Domestic Households by Number of Rooms and Type of Housing, 2011 79

*住房支出**Housing Cost*

表 32 二零零一年、二零零六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

Table 32 Median Monthly Domestic Household Rent and Median Rent to Income Ratios by Type of Quarters, 2001, 2006 and 2011 80

表 33 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零零一年按房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數、按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數及尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期中位數

Table 33 Median Monthly Domestic Household Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment, Median Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment to Income Ratio and Median Outstanding Period of Mortgage Payment or Loan Repayment by Type of Housing, 2001, 2006 and 2011 81

圖 13 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零零一年家庭住戶按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數及租金與收入比率中位數

Chart 13 Median Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment to Income Ratio and Median Rent to Income Ratio, 2001, 2006 and 2011 82

7. 地區特徵**Characteristics of the Districts 83***人口分布**Population Distribution*

表 34 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零零一年按區議會分區劃分的人口

Table 34 Population by District Council District, 2001, 2006 and 2011 84

*人口密度**Population Density*

表 35 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零零一年按區議會分區劃分的人口密度

Table 35 Population Density by District Council District, 2001, 2006 and 2011 85

*年齡結構**Age Structure*

表 36 二零一一年按區議會分區及
年齡組別劃分的人口比例

Table 36 Proportion of Population by District Council District and Age Group, 2011 86

*教育**Education*

表 37 二零一一年按區議會分區及
教育程度（最高就讀程度）
劃分的十五歲及以上人口比
例

Table 37 Proportion of Population Aged 15 and Over by District Council District and Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended), 2011 87

*勞動人口**Labour Force*

表 38 二零一一年按區議會分區劃
分的勞動人口、勞動人口參
與率及每月主要職業收入中
位數

Table 38 Labour Force, Labour Force Participation Rate and Median Monthly Income from Main Employment by District Council District, 2011 88

*住戶**Households*

表 39 二零零一年、二零零六年及
二零一一年按區議會分區劃
分的家庭住戶數目及家庭住
戶平均人數

Table 39 Number of Domestic Households and Average Domestic Household Size by District Council District, 2001, 2006 and 2011 89

*房屋**Housing*

表 40 二零一一年按區議會分區劃
分的家庭住戶每月收入、租
金、按揭供款及借貸還款中
位數；租金與收入比率中位
數；按揭供款及借貸還款與
收入比率中位數

Table 40 Median Monthly Domestic Household Income/Rent/Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment, Median Rent to Income Ratio and Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment to Income Ratio by District Council District, 2011 90

內部遷移

- 表 41 二零一一年按曾否作內部遷移、五年前居住地區及現住地區劃分的五歲及以上人口

Internal Migration

- Table 41 Population Aged 5 and Over by Whether Internally Migrated, Area of Residence 5 Years Ago and Area of Current Residence, 2011 91

工作地點

- 表 42 二零一一年按工作地點及居住地區劃分的工作人口

Place of Work

- Table 42 Working Population by Place of Work and Area of Residence, 2011 92

前赴工作地點的主要交通方式

- 表 43 二零一一年按前赴工作地點的主要交通方式及居住地區劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口

Main Mode of Transport to Place of Work

- Table 43 Working Population with Fixed Place of Work in Hong Kong by Main Mode of Transport to Place of Work and Area of Residence, 2011 93

上課地點

- 表 44 二零一一年按上課地點及居住地區劃分於香港院校就讀全日制課程的人口

Place of Study

- Table 44 Persons Attending Full-time Courses in Educational Institutions in Hong Kong by Place of Study and Area of Residence, 2011 94

前赴上課地點的主要交通方式

- 表 45 二零一一年按前赴上課地點的主要交通方式及居住地區劃分於香港院校就讀全日制課程的人口

Main Mode of Transport to Place of Study

- Table 45 Persons Attending Full-time Courses in Educational Institutions in Hong Kong by Main Mode of Transport to Place of Study and Area of Residence, 2011 95

頁數
Page

二零一一年人口普查的 數據項目	Data Topics of the 2011 Population Census	97
中文詞彙釋義	Definition of Terms in Chinese	99
英文詞彙釋義	Definition of Terms in English	113
香港二零一一年人口普查刊物	Publications of the Hong Kong 2011 Population Census	131
獲取政府統計處刊物及其他統計產品的方法	Means of Obtaining Publications and Other Statistical Products of the Census and Statistics Department	A1
郵購表格	Mail Order Form	A3

背景

根據慣例，自一九六一年起，香港每十年進行一次人口普查，並在兩次人口普查中間，進行一次中期人口統計。香港於二零一一年六月至八月期間進行了二零一一年人口普查。本報告以簡要方式概述這次人口普查的結果。

二零一一年人口普查已於二零一一年六月三十日至八月二日的三十四天期間進行。這次人口普查包括向十分之九住戶搜集基本資料如年齡及性別的簡單點算，及向其餘十分之一住戶的成員搜集多方面的人口及社會經濟特徵的詳細訪問。

人口普查／中期人口統計搜集所得的資料，對政府在規劃和制訂政策尤為重要。小區人口資料是政府制訂地區發展和服務計劃的基礎；而詳細人口分組資料例如長者、內地來港定居未足七年人士等，則有助政府策劃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，是人口統計系統中編製人口估計的基準資料。

Background

It is an 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. The 2011 Population Census was conducted in June to August 2011. This report presents summary findings based on the results of the 2011 Population Census.

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

The information collected in the population censuses/by-censuses is vital to the planning and policy formulation of the government. 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 persons from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years, facilitates the planning of welfare policy and social service programmes. Most important of all, results of the censuses/by-censuses form the benchmark data for the compilation of population estimates in the Population Statistics System.

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

統計範圍

二零一一年人口普查採用「居住人口」方法，以涵蓋所有居港人口。政府統計處自二零零零年八月開始，採用了「居住人口」方法，來編製香港的人口估計。作出這個改動的原因，是「居住人口」概念在統計理論而言，較適用於計算一個地方的人口。而這個做法尤為配合現今的香港人口居住和流動模式。

二零一一年人口普查的普查參考時刻（即二零一一年六月三十日凌晨三時）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）在普查參考時刻前的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月，又或在普查參考時刻後的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在普查參考時刻他們是否身在香港；及（二）於普查參考時刻在香港的非永久性居民。

The system for compiling population figures is complex and requires data from a wide variety of sources. The results of population censuses/by-censuses form the cornerstone 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.

Coverage

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

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

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

本報告列出的二零零一年人口普查、二零零六年中期人口統計及二零一一年人口普查的結果，皆指根據「居住人口」方法點算所得的居港人口。不過，它們的普查參考時刻卻並不相同。二零零一年人口普查、二零零六年中期人口統計和二零一一年人口普查的普查參考時刻分別是三月中、七月中和六月底。在作出比較時，需留意統計期不同所帶來的影響，特別是有關教育特徵和經濟特徵等的數據項目。儘管如此，二零零一年人口普查、二零零六年中期人口統計及二零一一年人口普查的結果仍可作概括性比較。

代號

本刊物內各代號的含意如下：

-	零
..	不適用
N.A.	沒有數字
0.0	少於 0.05%

數字的捨入

由於進位原因，統計表內個別項目的數字總和可能與總數略有出入。

與收入、租金及按揭供款或借貸還款相關的中位數統計數字以最近的十位港元顯示。

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 reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the census reference moment.

The results of the 2001 Population Census, the 2006 Population By-census and the 2011 Population Census presented in this report all refer to the Hong Kong Resident Population enumerated under the “resident population” approach. However, their census reference moments are different, with the 2001 Population Census in mid-March, the 2006 Population By-census in mid-July and the 2011 Population Census in end-June respectively. Caution has to be taken in making comparison in view of the effect due to different reference periods particularly for such data topics as educational characteristics and economic characteristics. Nonetheless, results of the 2001 Population Census, the 2006 Population By-census and the 2011 Population Census are broadly comparable.

Symbols

The following symbols are used throughout the publication :

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

Rounding of Figures

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

Median statistics related to income, rent, and mortgage payment or loan repayment are rounded to the nearest ten of Hong Kong dollar.

結果概要

Summary Findings

人口數目及結構

人口數目

1. 根據二零一一年人口普查結果顯示，二零一一年年中的居港人口數目為 7 071 576 人，其中 6 859 341 人為常住居民、212 235 人為流動居民。（表 1）

2. 在普查參考時刻（即二零一一年六月三十日凌晨三時），在港總人數為 7 013 309 人，其中 6 635 558 人為常住居民、40 359 人為流動居民、10 996 人為短暫留港的香港永久性居民和 326 396 人為旅客。（表 1）

3. 在二零零六至二零一一年間，人口增長持續緩慢，每年的平均增長率為 0.6%，與在二零零一至二零零六年間的 0.4% 相若。（圖 1）

年齡及性別結構

4. 在過去十年，人口持續老化。年齡中位數由二零零一年的 36.7 歲升至二零零六年的 39.6 歲，並進一步上升至二零一一年的 41.7 歲。這是由於出生率和死亡率持續處於低水平，因而引致十五歲以下兒童的比例下降，而六十五歲及以上人士的比例上升。這些年齡結構的轉變，可從期間人口金字塔的形狀變化看出。（表 2 及圖 2）

5. 總撫養比率逐漸下降。十五歲以下和六十五歲及以上人口數目與每名十五至六十四歲人口相對的比率由二零零一年的 383 降至二零一一年的 333。總撫養比率下降是因為少年兒童撫養比率急劇下降，其數足以抵銷正在上升的老年撫養比率有餘。（表 3）

Population Size and Structure

Population Size

1. The 2011 Population Census shows that the Hong Kong Resident Population in mid-2011 was 7 071 576. Among them, 6 859 341 were Usual Residents and 212 235 were Mobile Residents. (Table 1)

2. The total number of persons present in Hong Kong at the census reference moment (i.e. 3:00 a.m. on 30 June 2011) was 7 013 309, including 6 635 558 Usual Residents, 40 359 Mobile Residents, 10 996 Short-stay Hong Kong Permanent Residents and 326 396 transients. (Table 1)

3. During 2006-2011, population growth remained slow with an average annual growth rate of 0.6%, as compared with 0.4% during 2001-2006. (Chart 1)

Age and Sex Structure

4. The population continued to grow older during the last ten years. The median age rose from 36.7 in 2001 to 39.6 in 2006 and further to 41.7 in 2011. This is attributable to the continuously low level of both fertility rate and mortality rate experienced by the population, thus leading to a reduction in the proportion of children aged under 15 and an increase in the proportion of people aged 65 and over. These changes in age structure are discernible by comparing the shape of the population pyramids over time. (Table 2 and Chart 2)

5. The overall dependency ratio decreased. The ratio of the number of persons aged under 15 and those aged 65 and over to 1 000 persons in the 15-64 age group dropped from 383 in 2001 to 333 in 2011. The decline was due to a rapid reduction in child dependency which more than offset a surge in elderly dependency. (Table 3)

6. 性別比率（即男性人口數目與每千名女性人口相對的比率）維持在一千以下水平，由二零零一年的 960 降至二零一一年的 876。（表 4）

6. Sex ratio (i.e. number of males per 1 000 females) of the population remained below parity. From 960 in 2001, the ratio dropped to 876 in 2011. (Table 4)

其他人口特徵

Other Demographic Characteristics

婚姻狀況

Marital Status

7. 在二零一一年，十五歲及以上的已婚人士佔男性人口的 61%，與二零零一年及二零零六年比較大致相同。另一方面，已婚女性的比例由二零零一年的 57% 下降至二零零六年及二零一一年的 55%。在過去十年間，男性人口中離婚或分居人士的比例由二零零一年的 2.1% 增加至二零一一年的 3.2%，而女性的比例更由 3.3% 增加至 5.5%。（表 5 及圖 3）

7. In 2011, 61% of the male population aged 15 and over were now married, which remained broadly unchanged when compared with 2001 and 2006. On the other hand, the proportion of now married female population declined from 57% in 2001 to 55% in both 2006 and 2011. Over the last ten years, the proportion of male population who were divorced or separated increased from 2.1% in 2001 to 3.2% in 2011, and for females, from 3.3% to 5.5%. (Table 5 and Chart 3)

8. 在分析婚姻狀況時，必須將年齡結構的影響抽離。正確的辦法是研究每個年齡組別內的未婚人口比例。資料顯示，男女在適婚年齡（即二十至四十九歲）而未婚的人口比例在過去十年間均有顯著增加。不過，當比較二零零六年與二零一一年的數字時，這方面的增加卻有所放緩。（表 6）

8. The effect of age structure has to be isolated in analyzing nuptiality. Studying the proportion of the never married in each age group best serves the purpose. According to the data, such proportions increased substantially for both males and females in the prime marriageable ages (i.e. from 20 to 49) over the last ten years. Yet, when comparing the figures between 2006 and 2011, the increases in such proportions were found moderated. (Table 6)

出生地點

Place of Birth

9. 過去十年，在香港出生的人口均維持在 60% 左右，而中國內地／澳門／台灣出生的人口則由二零零一年的 34% 下降至二零一一年的 32%。（表 7）

9. The proportion of population born in Hong Kong remained stable at about 60% over the last ten years. The proportion of population born in the mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan decreased from 34% in 2001 to 32% in 2011. (Table 7)

國籍

Nationality

10. 在二零一一年，有 92% 的人口其國籍為中國，而永久居留地是香港。另外，有 1.4% 人口其國籍為中國，而永久居留地不是香港。（表 8）

10. In 2011, 92% of the population were of Chinese nationality with place of domicile being Hong Kong. Besides, 1.4% of the population were of Chinese nationality but with place of domicile other than Hong Kong. (Table 8)

種族

11. 在本港人口中，約 94% 為華人。至於居港的非華裔人士，則以印尼及菲律賓裔人士居多，均佔總人口的 1.9%。（表 9）

在港居住年期

12. 居港滿十年或以上的人口比例由二零零一年的 80% 上升至二零一年的 83%。（表 10）

語言／方言

13. 廣州話是家中最常用的語言。在二零一一年，90% 的五歲及以上人口在家裏用廣州話交談，另外有 6.3% 的人口報稱能說這種語言／方言。換言之，約有 96% 的五歲及以上人口能說廣州話，和二零零一年及二零零六年的水平相若。（表 11 及表 12）

14. 能說英語的人口比例，由二零零一年的 43%，增至二零一年的 46%。能說普通話的人口比例，則由二零零一年的 34% 大幅增至二零一年的 48%。（表 11 及表 12）

教育

教育程度

15. 本港人口的教育程度持續提高。曾就讀中學或以上程度課程的十五歲及以上人口比例，由二零零一年的 71% 增加至二零一年的 77%。已完成初中或以上程度課程的十五歲及以上人口則由二零零一年的 63% 上升至二零一年的 71%。（表 13、表 14、圖 4 及圖 5）

Ethnicity

11. About 94% of the population were of Chinese ethnicity. The largest non-Chinese ethnic groups in Hong Kong were Indonesians and Filipinos, both constituting 1.9% of the population. (Table 9)

Duration of Residence in Hong Kong

12. The proportion of population having resided in Hong Kong for ten years or more increased from 80% in 2001 to 83% in 2011. (Table 10)

Language/Dialect

13. Cantonese was the most commonly used language at home in 2011 for 90% of the population aged 5 and over. Another 6.3% 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 2001 and 2006. (Table 11 and Table 12)

14. The proportion of population who could speak English either as the usual language or as another language increased from 43% in 2001 to 46% in 2011. The proportion of the population who could speak Putonghua increased significantly from 34% in 2001 to 48% in 2011. (Table 11 and Table 12)

Education

Educational Attainment

15. There was continuous improvement in the educational attainment of the population. The proportion of the population aged 15 and over having attended secondary or higher education increased from 71% in 2001 to 77% in 2011. Correspondingly, the proportion of the population aged 15 and over having completed lower secondary or above education increased from 63% in 2001 to 71% in 2011. (Table 13, Table 14, Chart 4 and Chart 5)

16. 隨著香港專上教育的迅速發展，曾修讀學位課程的人口比例，已由二零零一年的 13% 大幅增加至二零一一年的一年的 18%。二零一一年已完成學位課程的人口比例，亦高達 16%。（表 13、表 14、圖 4 及圖 5）

就學狀況

17. 在二零一一年，適齡兒童就學比率較二零零一年為高。六至十六歲的兒童在二零一一年幾乎全部就學。（表 15）

修讀科目

18. 「商科課程」是最多曾修讀專上教育課程人士修讀的科目。在曾接受專上教育的人士中，修讀此科目的比率由二零零一年的 29% 增至二零零六年的 32%，並在二零一一年增至 33%。「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。（表 16）

勞動人口

勞動人口數目及結構

19. 隨着十五歲及以上人口的增長，勞動人口數目由二零零一年的 3 437 992 人增至二零一一年的一年的 3 727 407 人。不過，整體勞動人口參與率則由二零零一年的 61% 輕微下跌至二零一一年的一年的 60%。勞動人口年齡中位數由二零零一年的 38.0 歲上升至二零一一年的一年的 41.0 歲。（表 17 及表 18）

勞動人口參與率

20. 與二零零一年比較，二零一一年的一年的男性勞動人口參與率在大部分年齡組別均有所下降。相反地，同期間的女

16. With the rapid expansion of post-secondary education in Hong Kong, the proportion of the population who had attended education in degree course increased significantly from 13% in 2001 to 18% in 2011. In 2011, the proportion who had completed degree course was also high at 16%. (Table 13, Table 14, Chart 4 and Chart 5)

School Attendance

17. Proportionately, more children of school ages were attending school in 2011 than in 2001. Among children aged 6-16, school attendance was almost universal in 2011. (Table 15)

Field of Education

18. The most popular field of education reported by those with post-secondary education was “Business and commercial studies”. The proportion of the population with post-secondary education in this field increased from 29% in 2001 to 32% in 2006, and further increase to 33% in 2011. “Arts and social science” and “Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering” were the next two more popular fields of education. (Table 16)

Labour Force

Labour Force Size and Structure

19. The labour force increase from 3 437 992 in 2001 to 3 727 407 in 2011, along with the growth of the population aged 15 and over. However, the overall labour force participation rate dropped slightly from 61% in 2001 to 60% in 2011. The median age of the labour force increased from 38.0 in 2001 to 41.0 in 2011. (Table 17 and Table 18)

Labour Force Participation Rate

20. Comparing with 2001, the male labour force participation rates in 2011 decreased for the majority of age groups. On the contrary, female

性勞動人口參與率在大部分年齡組別均有顯著上升。（圖 6）

就業身分

21. 在工作人口中，二零零一年僱員所佔的比例和二零一一年相若，均為 89%。僱主所佔的比例由二零零一年的 6.6% 下跌至二零一一年的 4.8%，而自營作業者的比例則由二零零一年的 4.1% 上升至二零一一年的 6.0%。（表 19）

職業

22. 任職專業人員、輔助專業人員、經理及行政級人員在工作人口中所佔的比例，由二零零一年的 32%，增至二零零六年的 33% 及二零一一年的 36%。另一方面，從事工藝及有關人員的比例，則持續下降，由二零零一年的 9.9%，減至二零零六年的 8.5% 及二零一一年的 7.4%。（表 20 及圖 7）

行業

23. 按新行業分類編製的結果顯示，「進出口、批發及零售業」為二零一一年最多人從事的行業，人數佔工作人口的 23%。「公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動」則為第二大行業，從事該行業的人數佔工作人口的 14%，而從事「地產、專業及商用服務業」的人數亦佔工作人口近 13%。（表 21（甲））

24. 按舊行業分類編製的結果顯示，「製造業」在過去十年顯著萎縮，從業人數佔工作人口的比例由二零零一年的 12% 下跌至二零一一年的 4.8%。另一方面，從事「批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業」的人數佔工作人口的比例則由二零零一年的 26% 上升至二零一一年的 30%。（表 21（乙））

participation rates increased significantly for most of the age groups over the same period. (Chart 6)

Employment Status

21. The proportion of employees in the working population is 89% in 2001, which is nearly the same as the year in 2011. The proportion of employers decreased from 6.6% in 2001 to 4.8% in 2011 whereas the proportions of self-employed persons increased from 4.1% in 2001 to 6.0% in 2011. (Table 19)

Occupation

22. The proportion of professionals, associate professionals, managers and administrators in the working population increased from 32% in 2001 to 33% in 2006 and 36% in 2011. On the other hand, there was a continuous decrease in the proportion of the working population engaged as craft and related workers, from 9.9% in 2001 to 8.5% in 2006 and 7.4% in 2011. (Table 20 and Chart 7)

Industry

23. The results compiled based on the new industry classification show that “Import/export, wholesale and retail trades” was the largest sector in 2011 and its share in employment was 23%. “Public administration, education, human health and social work activities” was the second largest sector, employing 14% of the working population, and the proportion of the working population in the “Real estate, professional and business services” sector also accounted for about 13%. (Table 21(A))

24. The results compiled based on the old industry classification show that “Manufacturing” underwent a considerable contraction during the last ten years. Its share in employment decreased significantly from 12% in 2001 to 4.8% in 2011. On the other hand, the proportion of the working population in “Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels” increased from 26% in 2001 to 30% in 2011. (Table 21(B))

主要職業收入

25. 在二零一一年，工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數為 11,000 元，較二零零一年及二零零六年增加 10%。在二零零一年與二零一一年期間及在二零零六年與二零一一年期間，按綜合消費物價指數轉變幅度計算的通脹率分別為 12% 及 16%。（表 22）

住戶

家庭住戶數目

26. 家庭住戶數目由二零零一年的 2 053 412 個增至二零一一年的 2 368 796 個，增幅為 15%。前五年每年的平均增長率為 1.5%，而後五年為 1.2%。住戶數目增加的速度較人口為快。（圖 8）

住戶人數

27. 家庭住戶人數減少的趨勢在過去五年仍持續。平均每戶人數由二零零一年的 3.1 人，減至二零零六年的 3.0 人及二零一一年的 2.9 人。特別是有六名成員及以上的住戶比例，由二零零一年的 5.8% 下降至二零一一年的 3.3%。（表 23 及圖 9）

住戶結構

28. 過去十年，約三分之二的家庭住戶屬於「核心家庭住戶」。其中，「由夫婦所組成」及「由父或母親及未婚子女所組成」的家庭住戶佔整體家庭住戶的比例上升，由二零零一年的 13% 及 10% 分別增加至二零一一年的 15% 及 12%。不過，由於「由夫婦及未婚子女所組成」的家庭住戶佔整體家庭住戶的比例由二零零一年的 43% 減少至二零一一年的 39%，因而抵銷了上述兩組的升

Income from Main Employment

25. The median monthly income from main employment of the working population was \$11,000 in 2011. This represents an increase of 10% over that in both 2001 and 2006. Over the periods 2001-2011 and 2006-2011, the inflation rate as measured by the change in the Composite Consumer Price Index was 12% and 16% respectively. (Table 22)

Households

Number of Domestic Households

26. The number of domestic households increased by 15% from 2 053 412 in 2001 to 2 368 796 in 2011. In the first half of the period, the growth rate was at 1.5% per annum and that in the second half of the period was 1.2%. The number of households increased at a faster rate than the population. (Chart 8)

Household Size

27. The trend towards smaller household continued in the last five years. The average household size decreased from 3.1 in 2001 to 3.0 in 2006 and 2.9 in 2011. In particular, the proportion of households with 6 persons and over dropped from 5.8% in 2001 to 3.3% in 2011. (Table 23 and Chart 9)

Household Composition

28. Around two-third of domestic households were nuclear family households during the last ten years. Within this household composition, increases were observed in the shares of domestic households “Composed of couple” and “Composed of lone parent and unmarried children” and their proportions increased from 13% and 10% in 2001 to 15% and 12% in 2011 respectively. Such increases were however offset by the decline in the proportion of domestic households “Composed of couple and

幅。(表 24)

住戶收入

29. 在二零一一年，住戶每月收入中位數為 20,500 元，較二零零一年增加了 10%，較二零零六年則增加了 19%。(表 25 及圖 10)

房屋

有人居住的屋宇單位數目

30. 在二零一一年所有有人居住的屋宇單位中，私人住宅單位的比例由十年前的 44% 上升至 45%。公營租住房屋單位的比例則由二零零一年的 31% 下跌至二零一一年的 30%。其他屋宇單位類型的比例則大致維持穩定。(表 26)

按房屋類型劃分的人口

31. 在二零一一年，居住在私人永久性房屋的人口佔總人口的 51%，較二零零一年及二零零六年增加約兩個百分點。而居住在公營租住房屋的人口佔 30%，較十年前下跌約兩個百分點。同期間，居住在資助自置居所房屋的人口比例，則維持在 17%。(表 27 及圖 11)

按房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶數目

32. 在二零一一年，有 52% 的家庭住戶居住在私人永久性房屋，而居住在公營租住房屋的亦有 30%。居住在資助自置居所房屋的家庭住戶則佔另外的 16%。(表 28)

共住程度

33. 「共住程度」是以每千個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目計算。該數字由二零零一年的 1 021 戶下降至二零一

unmarried children” from 43% in 2001 to 39% in 2011. (Table 24)

Household Income

29. The median monthly household income in 2011 was \$20,500. This represents an increase of 10% over that in 2001, and an increase of 19% when compared with 2006. (Table 25 and Chart 10)

Housing

Number of Occupied Quarters

30. Private residential flats constituted 45% of all occupied quarters in 2011, up from 44% ten years ago, while the share of public rental housing units dropped from 31% in 2001 to 30% in 2011. The proportions of other types of quarters remained broadly stable. (Table 26)

Population by Type of Housing

31. In 2011, 51% of the population lived in private permanent housing, which showed an increase of some 2 percentage points over that in both 2001 and 2006. The proportion of the population lived in public rental housing was 30%, representing a decrease of about 2 percentage points when compared with that ten years ago, while the proportion for subsidized home ownership housing remained at 17% during the same period. (Table 27 and Chart 11)

Domestic Households by Type of Housing

32. In 2011, 52% of domestic households were living in private permanent housing and 30% were in public rental housing. Another 16% of domestic households were living in subsidized home ownership housing. (Table 28)

Degree of Sharing

33. The degree of sharing, which is measured by the average number of domestic households in 1 000 units of quarters, decreased from 1 021 in 2001

一年的 1 004 戶。（表 29）

居所租住權

34. 在二零一一年，52% 的家庭住戶居住在自置物業內，而二零零一年時的比例為 51%。同期間，居住在全租單位內的家庭住戶比例由 42% 增至 44%。在過去十年，分租和合租的情況已較為少有，相應的比例由二零零一年的 3.6% 大幅下降至二零一一年的 0.5%。（表 30 及圖 12）

居所內的廳房數目

35. 居於私人永久性房屋的住戶其住所的廳房數目平均為 3.7，而公營租住房屋的相應數字為 2.4。上述廳房數字包括客／飯廳、睡房及其他房間，但不包括廚房及廁所。（表 31）

住房支出

36. 公營租住房屋單位的住戶，所付月租的中位數在二零一一年為 1,210 元，而私人住宅單位則為 7,500 元。住在自置居所的家庭住戶，40% 有按揭或貸款。有按揭或貸款的住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款的中位數，屬私人永久性房屋者為 8,000 元，而居於資助自置居所房屋者為 5,000 元。（表 30、表 32 及表 33）

37. 在二零一一年，租住私人住宅單位的家庭住戶的租金與收入比率中位數為 26%，而公營租住房屋單位的相應數字為 11%。同時，居於自置私人永久性房屋的家庭住戶而有按揭或貸款者，支付其家庭住戶每月收入的 20% 於按揭供款及借貸還款。資助自置居所房屋的相應數字則為 18%。（表 32、表 33 及圖 13）

to 1 004 in 2011. (Table 29)

Tenure of Accommodation

34. 52% of domestic households owned the quarters they occupied in 2011, up from 51% in 2001. The proportion of sole tenants rose from 42% to 44% over the same period. Both sub-letting and co-letting became less common in the last decade, as reflected by a significant reduction in the corresponding proportion from 3.6% in 2001 to 0.5% in 2011. (Table 30 and Chart 12)

Number of Rooms in the Residence

35. The number of rooms in the quarters occupied by households in private permanent housing averaged 3.7, while the corresponding number for households in public rental housing was 2.4. It should be noted that the number of rooms here includes living/dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms, but not kitchens and toilets. (Table 31)

Housing Cost

36. The median household rent for public rental housing units was \$1,210 in 2011, while that for private residential flats was \$7,500. For domestic households living in owner-occupier accommodation, 40% were with mortgage or loan. For those with mortgage or loan, the median mortgage payment and loan repayment was \$8,000 for private permanent housing and \$5,000 for subsidized home ownership housing. (Table 30, Table 32 and Table 33)

37. In 2011, domestic households in private residential flats had a median rent to income ratio of 26% and the corresponding figure for public rental housing units was 11%. Meanwhile, owner-occupied private permanent housing households with mortgage or loan paid 20% of their monthly household income for mortgage payment and loan repayment and the corresponding figure for subsidized home ownership housing was 18%. (Table 32, Table 33 and Chart 13)

地區特徵

人口分布

38. 在過去十年，人口分布持續變動。新界仍是人口最多的地區，所佔全港人口的比例由二零零一年的 50% 上升至二零一一年的 52%。香港島佔全港人口的比例由二零零一年的 20% 下降至二零一一年的 18%。同期間，九龍所佔的比例維持在約 30%。（表 34）

39. 大部分新界的地區人口在過去十年均有增長。隨著大嶼山北新市鎮的發展，離島區成為人口增長率最高的地區（63%），其次是西貢區（33%）。九龍的九龍城區及黃大仙區的人口均告減少。港島方面，各區的人口均有所減少。（表 34）

人口密度

40. 人口密度是按每平方公里土地的平均人數計算。本港的人口密度，由二零零一年的 6 237 人增至二零一一年的 6 544 人。人口密度最高的地區是觀塘區，在二零一一年，該區每平方公里平均有 55 204 人。新界各區的人口密度普遍較港九的各區人口密度為低。（表 35）

年齡結構

41. 在所有區議會分區中，十五歲以下人士在人口中所佔比例在二零一一年以離島區的 15% 為最大，而大埔區的 10% 為最少。而在各區的人口中，六十五歲及以上人士所佔的比例以黃大仙區的 18% 為最大，西貢區的 9.0% 為最少。最年輕的人口年齡中位數的區議會分區是元朗區，只有 38.6 歲，而最年長的則為黃大仙區的 44.5 歲。（表 36）

Characteristics of the Districts

Population Distribution

38. Redistribution of the population continued during the last ten years. The New Territories still had the largest share of the population, with its share increasing from 50% in 2001 to 52% in 2011. The share of the population on Hong Kong Island decreased from 20% in 2001 to 18% in 2011. During the same period, the share for Kowloon remained at around 30%. (Table 34)

39. Most districts in the New Territories recorded population growth in the last ten years. Owing to the development of the North Lantau new town, the Islands District had the highest growth rate among all districts (63%), followed by Sai Kung District (33%). In Kowloon, population decreased in Kowloon City District and Wong Tai Sin District. On Hong Kong Island, the population decreased in all districts. (Table 34)

Population Density

40. Population density, as measured by the number of persons per square kilometre of land area, increased from 6 237 in 2001 to 6 544 in 2011 for the territory as a whole. The most densely populated district was Kwun Tong District, with a density of 55 204 persons per square kilometre in 2011. The population densities in districts in the New Territories were generally lower than those in districts on Hong Kong Island and in Kowloon. (Table 35)

Age Structure

41. Among the District Council Districts, Islands District had the largest proportion of persons aged below 15 in 2011, which recorded a figure of 15%, whereas Tai Po District had the smallest proportion of 10%. The proportion of persons aged 65 and over was the largest in Wong Tai Sin District with a figure of 18%, whereas the smallest proportion of 9.0% was recorded in Sai Kung District. The youngest median age of 38.6 was recorded in Yuen Long District, while the oldest of 44.5 was recorded in

教育

42. 在二零一一年，約 30% 在黃大仙區的十五歲及以上人口只具小學或以下教育程度，其比例在所有區議會分區中為最大。另一方面，十五歲及以上人口具專上教育程度比例最大的區議會分區為灣仔區，二零一一年的數字為 46%。（表 37）

勞動人口

43. 在二零一一年，沙田區的勞動人口數目在所有區議會分區中為最多，有 343 462 人。西貢區的勞動人口參與率最高，有 65%，其次為中西區的 63%。居住在香港島的工作人口每月賺取的主要職業收入較九龍及新界為多。其中以灣仔區的 16,000 元為最高的中位數，其次為中西區的 15,000 元。（表 38）

住戶

44. 在二零一一年，居住觀塘區的家庭住戶是所有區議會分區中最多，有 214 300 個。離島區的家庭住戶數目增幅最為顯著，由二零零一年的 29 568 個增至二零一一年的 47 611 個，達 61%。在二零一一年，中西區、灣仔區、油尖旺區及深水埗區的家庭住戶平均人數只有 2.7 人，低於全港的平均數 2.9 人。（表 39）

房屋

45. 灣仔區的家庭住戶每月住戶月入中位數為 36,150 元，是全港最高，其次是中西區的 33,000 元及西貢區的 26,870 元。港島區的家庭住戶月入中位

Wong Tai Sin District. (Table 36)

Education

42. About 30% of the population aged 15 and over in Wong Tai Sin District had education at primary or below education level in 2011, being the largest proportion among all District Council Districts. On the other hand, the largest proportion of the population aged 15 and over having attained post-secondary education was observed in Wan Chai District with a figure of 46% in 2011. (Table 37)

Labour Force

43. The size of labour force in Sha Tin District was the largest among all District Council Districts in 2011, being 343 462. Sai Kung District had the highest labour force participation rate of 65%, while Central and Western District came next with 63%. The working population living on Hong Kong Island earned more from their main employment than those in Kowloon and the New Territories. The median monthly income from main employment was the highest in Wan Chai District, being \$16,000, followed by \$15,000 in Central and Western District. (Table 38)

Households

44. There were 214 300 domestic households residing in Kwun Tong District in 2011, which was the highest among all districts. The number of domestic households in Islands District increased most significantly by 61% from 29 568 in 2001 to 47 611 in 2011. In 2011, the average household size was only 2.7 in Central and Western District, Wan Chai District, Yau Tsim Mong District and Sham Shui Po District, lower than the territory's average of 2.9. (Table 39)

Housing

45. Domestic households in Wan Chai District reported the highest median household income of \$36,150, followed by \$33,000 in Central and Western District and \$26,870 in Sai Kung District. The

數較九龍及新界顯著為高。(表 40)

46. 以家庭住戶每月租金中位數及家庭住戶按揭供款及借貸還款中位數而言，香港島的住房支出較貴。灣仔區的家庭住戶每月繳付的租金和按揭供款及借貸還款中位數最高，分別是 12,000 元及 12,500 元。另一方面，屯門區的家庭住戶每月繳付的租金和按揭供款及借貸還款中位數最低，分別是 900 元及 5,110 元。(表 40)

內部遷移

47. 在過去五年，有 875 210 人曾作內部遷移，佔五歲及以上陸上人口的 13%。他們在二零一一年人口普查時所居住的地區（即「現住地區」），與其五年前所居住在香 港的地區不同。(表 41)

48. 在五歲及以上的陸上人口中，5.8% 由五年前所居住的地區搬遷往新界的新市鎮居住。最大規模的內部遷移出 現於新界區內的新市鎮與新市鎮之間，佔有關人口的 2.7%。另外 1.7% 的人士由九龍搬往新市鎮。(表 41)

49. 並無作內部遷移的人士佔五歲及以上 的陸上人口的 87%。他們包括 (a) 仍居舊址、(b) 曾在同區遷居及 (c) 五年前居於香港以外地方的人士。71% 的五歲及以上 的陸上人口仍居於五年前的住址，10% 的人士曾在同區遷居。(表 41)

median monthly domestic household income of domestic households on Hong Kong Island was substantially higher than those in Kowloon and the New Territories. (Table 40)

46. Housing cost was more expensive on Hong Kong Island both in terms of median monthly domestic household rent and median monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment. Domestic households in Wan Chai District paid the highest amount of median monthly rent of \$12,000 and median monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment of \$12,500. On the other hand, domestic households in Tuen Mun District paid the lowest amount of median monthly rent of \$900 and the lowest median monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment of \$5,110. (Table 40)

Internal Migration

47. Altogether 875 210 persons, representing 13% of the land population aged 5 and over, had migrated internally in the past five years, i.e. they lived in an area in Hong Kong five years ago that was different from the one in which they were enumerated in the 2011 Population Census (i.e. area of current residence). (Table 41)

48. There were 5.8% of the land population aged 5 and over having migrated from their area of residence 5 years ago to the new towns in the New Territories. The largest proportion of internal migration was between new towns in the New Territories, accounting for 2.7% of the population concerned. Another 1.7% destined to the new towns were originated from Kowloon. (Table 41)

49. There were 87% of the land population aged 5 and over not internally migrated. They consisted of persons who (a) remained in the same address, (b) moved home within the same area of residence, and (c) lived outside Hong Kong 5 years ago. 71% of the land population aged 5 and over remained in the same address as 5 years ago. 10% had moved home within the same area of residence. (Table 41)

工作地點

50. 約 17% 的工作人口是在他們居住的地區內工作，而另外 8.0% 的工作人口是在家中工作。跨區工作的人口，最大部分是在新界的新市鎮居住並在九龍區工作，這些人佔全部工作人口的 12%。另外約 3.4% 的工作人口是在香港以外地方工作。（表 42）

前赴工作地點的主要交通方式

51. 巴士是前赴工作地點最普遍的主要交通方式。約 32% 有固定工作地點的工作人口乘搭巴士上班，另有 24% 的工作人口乘搭香港鐵路（本地線）上班，而乘搭香港鐵路（東鐵線、馬鐵線及西鐵線）上班的人士則佔 10%。（表 43）

上課地點

52. 於香港院校就讀全日制課程的人士中，約有 57% 在他們居住的地區內上課。那些並非在居住地區內上課的人，大都是在新界的新市鎮居住並在另一新市鎮或在九龍區上課，這些人分別佔在香港院校就讀全日制人口的約 8.6% 及 8.2%。（表 44）

前赴上課地點的主要交通方式

53. 約 29% 於香港院校就讀全日制課程的學生是步行上學的。另外 19% 及 15% 的學生分別乘搭巴士及校車上學。（表 45）

Place of Work

50. About 17% of the population worked in the same area as that of their residence and another 8.0% worked at home. Of persons not working in the area of their residence, those who had their place of residence in the new towns of the New Territories and their place of work in Kowloon constituted the largest proportion, accounting for 12% of the total working population. There were some 3.4% of the working population working outside Hong Kong. (Table 42)

Main Mode of Transport to Place of Work

51. Bus was the most popular main mode of transport and used by about 32% of the working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong to travel to work. Another 24% of the working population travelled by Mass Transit Railway (Local Line) and 10% by Mass Transit Railway (East Rail Line, Ma On Shan Rail Line and West Rail Line). (Table 43)

Place of Study

52. Among persons studying full-time courses in educational institutions in Hong Kong, about 57% attended classes in the same area as that of their residence. Of those not attending classes in the area of their residence, majority of them had their place of residence in the new towns of the New Territories and their place of study in another new town or in Kowloon, accounting for about 8.6% and 8.2% of the persons studying full-time courses in Hong Kong respectively. (Table 44)

Main Mode of Transport to Place of Study

53. About 29% of the students studying full-time courses in educational institutions in Hong Kong walked to their place of study. Another 19% and 15% travelled by bus and school bus to their place of study respectively. (Table 45)

主要統計數字

54. 主要統計數字載列於第 18 頁，其中有關區議會分區選定特徵的數字，則載於第 19 頁，以方便查閱。

Key Statistics

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

主要統計數字 Key Statistics

	2001	2006	2011
人口 Population			
人口 Population	6 708 389	6 864 346	7 071 576
過去五年的平均每年增長率（百分率） Average annual growth rate over a 5-year period (%)	0.9	0.4	0.6
年齡中位數 Median age	36.7	39.6	41.7
性別比率（每千名女性的男性人數） Sex ratio (males per 1 000 females)	960	911	876
勞動人口 Labour Force			
勞動人口 Labour force			
男 Male	1 948 976	1 930 331	1 927 638
女 Female	1 489 016	1 642 053	1 799 769
勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour force participation rate (%)			
男 Male	71.9	69.2	67.0
女 Female	51.6	52.4	53.4
家庭住戶 Domestic Households			
家庭住戶數目 Number of domestic households	2 053 412	2 226 546	2 368 796
家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size	3.1	3.0	2.9
家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	18,710	17,250	20,500
房屋 Housing			
有人居住的屋宇單位數目 Number of occupied quarters	2 015 235	2 226 074	2 381 125
每千個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目 Average number of domestic households per 1 000 units of quarters	1 021	1 008	1 004
自置居所住戶在家庭住戶總數目中所佔的比例（百分比） Proportion of domestic households owning the quarters they occupy (%)	50.8	52.8	52.1
居於租住居所的家庭住戶租金與收入比率中位數（百分比） Median rent to income ratio of domestic households renting the accommodation they occupy (%)	13.9	16.0	13.9
居於自置有按揭或貸款屋宇單位的家庭住戶按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數（百分比） Median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio of domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage or loan (%)	28.1	26.6	19.6
人口分布 Population Distribution			
按地區劃分的人口數目（佔全港人口的百分比） Population by Area (% of total population)			
香港島 Hong Kong Island	1 335 469 (19.9)	1 268 112 (18.5)	1 270 876 (18.0)
九龍 Kowloon	2 023 979 (30.2)	2 019 533 (29.4)	2 108 419 (29.8)
新界 New Territories	3 343 046 (49.8)	3 573 635 (52.1)	3 691 093 (52.2)
水上 Marine	5 895 (0.1)	3 066 (0.0)	1 188 (0.0)

二零一一年區議會分區選定特徵

Selected Characteristics of District Council Districts, 2011

	最高 ⁽¹⁾ Highest ⁽¹⁾	第二最高 ⁽¹⁾ Second Highest ⁽¹⁾	第二最低 ⁽¹⁾ Second Lowest ⁽¹⁾	最低 ⁽¹⁾ Lowest ⁽¹⁾
人口 Population	沙田區 Sha Tin District 630 273	觀塘區 Kwun Tong District 622 152	灣仔區 Wan Chai District 152 608	離島區 Islands District 141 327
人口密度（每平方公里內的人口數目） Population density (number of persons per km ²)	觀塘區 Kwun Tong District 55 204	黃大仙區 Wong Tai Sin District 45 181	大埔區 Tai Po District 2 181	離島區 Islands District 807
人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population (%)				
十五歲以下 Aged under 15	離島區 Islands District 14.9	元朗區 Yuen Long District 13.6	灣仔區 Wan Chai District 10.2	大埔區 Tai Po District 10.2
六十五歲及以上 Aged 65 and over	黃大仙區 Wong Tai Sin District 17.6	深水埗區 Sham Shui Po District 17.0	元朗區 Yuen Long District 9.5	西貢區 Sai Kung District 9.0
年齡中位數 Median age	黃大仙區 Wong Tai Sin District 44.5	東區 Eastern District 44.1	離島區 Islands District 39.1	元朗區 Yuen Long District 38.6
勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour force participation rate (%)				
男 Male	西貢區 Sai Kung District 71.6	中西區 Central and Western District 70.1	黃大仙區 Wong Tai Sin District 62.7	深水埗區 Sham Shui Po District 62.5
女 Female	西貢區 Sai Kung District 58.9	中西區 Central and Western District 57.8	觀塘區 Kwun Tong District 49.9	黃大仙區 Wong Tai Sin District 49.7
家庭住戶數目 Number of domestic households	觀塘區 Kwun Tong District 214 300	沙田區 Sha Tin District 207 094	灣仔區 Wan Chai District 54 887	離島區 Islands District 47 611
家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size	南區 Southern District 3.1	西貢區 Sai Kung District 3.1	灣仔區 Wan Chai District 2.7	油尖旺區 Yau Tsim Mong District 2.7
家庭住戶每月收入中位數(港元) Median Monthly Domestic Household Income (HK\$)	灣仔區 Wan Chai District 36,150	中西區 Central and Western District 33,000	深水埗區 Sham Shui Po District 16,280	觀塘區 Kwun Tong District 15,960

註釋：(1) 區議會分區的數字是以未經進位的數字作比較。

Note: (1) Figures are compared based on the unrounded figures for individual District Council Districts.

人口數目及結構

Population Size and Structure

人口數目

Population Size

表 1 二零一一年居港人口及普查參考時刻在港人數

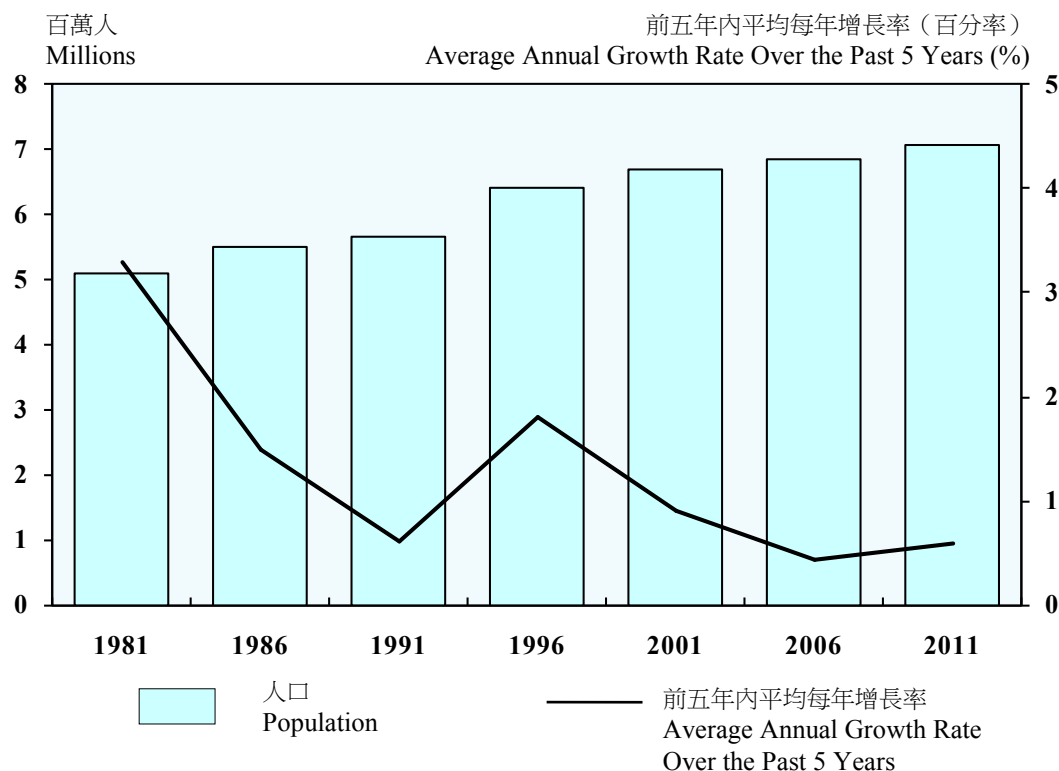
Table 1 The Hong Kong Resident Population and Persons Present in Hong Kong at the Census Reference Moment, 2011

類別 Category	居港人口 Hong Kong Resident Population	普查參考時刻在港人數 Persons Present in Hong Kong at the Census Reference Moment
常住居民 Usual Residents		
普查參考時刻在港 Present in Hong Kong at the census reference moment	6 635 558	6 635 558
普查參考時刻不在港 Absent from Hong Kong at the census reference moment	223 783	..
小計 Sub-total	6 859 341	6 635 558
流動居民 Mobile Residents		
普查參考時刻在港 Present in Hong Kong at the census reference moment	40 359	40 359
普查參考時刻不在港 Absent from Hong Kong at the census reference moment	171 876	..
小計 Sub-total	212 235	40 359
短暫留港的香港永久性居民 ⁽¹⁾ Short-stay Hong Kong Permanent Residents ⁽¹⁾	..	10 996
旅客 Transients	..	326 396
總計 Total	7 071 576	7 013 309

註釋：(1) 「短暫留港的香港永久性居民」是指在普查參考時刻之前及之後的六個月內，在港逗留少於一個月的香港永久性居民。這個組別的人士並不屬於居港人口。

Note: (1) "Short-stay Hong Kong Permanent Residents" refer to those who have stayed in Hong Kong for less than one month in the six months both before and after the census reference moment. It should be noted that this group of people is not counted as part of Hong Kong Resident Population.

圖 1 一九八一年至二零一一年的人口及平均每年增長率
Chart 1 Population and Average Annual Growth Rate, 1981 - 2011



	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011
人口 Population	5 109 812 ⁽¹⁾	5 495 488 ⁽²⁾	5 674 114 ⁽³⁾	6 412 937 ⁽⁴⁾	6 708 389 ⁽⁴⁾	6 864 346 ⁽⁴⁾	7 071 576 ⁽⁴⁾
淨增長 Net increase	706 822	385 676	178 626	543 442 ⁽⁵⁾	295 452 ⁽⁴⁾	155 957 ⁽⁴⁾	207 230 ⁽⁴⁾
前五年內平均每年 增長率（百分率） Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)	3.3	1.5	0.6	1.8 ⁽⁵⁾	0.9 ⁽⁴⁾	0.4 ⁽⁴⁾	0.6 ⁽⁴⁾

註釋：(1) 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。

(2) 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。

(3) 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。

(4) 這些數字是根據「居住人口」的方法所編製。

(5) 這些數字是以人口普查／中期人口統計時刻的香港居民（包括暫時不在港的居民）的數目編製。以這基礎計算的一九九六年中期人口統計時的人口數字為 6 217 556 人。

Notes : (1) The figure includes 123 252 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1981 Population Census conducted in March 1981.

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

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

(4) The figures are compiled based on the “resident population” approach.

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

年齡及性別結構

Age and Sex Structure

表 2 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按性別及年齡組別劃分的人口

Table 2 Population by Sex and Age Group, 2001, 2006 and 2011

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age Group	2001		2006		2011	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男 Male							
	0 - 14	574 357	17.5	484 551	14.8	426 248	12.9
	0 - 4	145 559	4.4	110 433	3.4	129 497	3.9
	5 - 9	206 160	6.3	161 536	4.9	125 843	3.8
	10 - 14	222 638	6.8	212 582	6.5	170 908	5.2
	15 - 24	456 639	13.9	448 203	13.7	438 975	13.3
	15 - 19	231 329	7.0	223 369	6.8	217 262	6.6
	20 - 24	225 310	6.9	224 834	6.9	221 713	6.7
	25 - 44	1 149 947	35.0	1 015 569	31.0	932 398	28.2
	25 - 29	241 708	7.4	223 704	6.8	229 498	6.9
	30 - 34	257 784	7.8	239 021	7.3	225 760	6.8
	35 - 39	315 374	9.6	247 397	7.6	234 489	7.1
	40 - 44	335 081	10.2	305 447	9.3	242 651	7.3
	45 - 64	759 217	23.1	931 221	28.5	1 067 137	32.3
	45 - 49	266 990	8.1	323 497	9.9	295 306	8.9
	50 - 54	222 901	6.8	264 753	8.1	312 775	9.5
	55 - 59	134 217	4.1	214 652	6.6	253 910	7.7
	60 - 64	135 109	4.1	128 319	3.9	205 146	6.2
	65+	345 184	10.5	393 412	12.0	438 257	13.3
	65 - 69	127 943	3.9	124 833	3.8	121 521	3.7
	70 - 74	101 648	3.1	112 372	3.4	116 735	3.5
	75 - 79	63 006	1.9	82 650	2.5	96 971	2.9
	80 - 84	33 377	1.0	44 756	1.4	62 329	1.9
	85 - 89	13 706	0.4	20 783	0.6	27 948	0.8
	90 - 94	4 209	0.1	6 442	0.2	10 013	0.3
	95 - 99	1 170	0.0	1 218	0.0	2 221	0.1
	100+	125	0.0	358	0.0	519	0.0
	小計 Sub-total	3 285 344	100.0	3 272 956	100.0	3 303 015	100.0

表 2 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按性別及年齡組別劃分的人口 (續)
 Table 2 Population by Sex and Age Group, 2001, 2006 and 2011 (Cont'd.)

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age Group	2001		2006		2011	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
女 Female							
	0 - 14	535 060	15.6	455 124	12.7	397 312	10.5
	0 - 4	133 520	3.9	102 172	2.8	119 738	3.2
	5 - 9	191 986	5.6	151 679	4.2	117 366	3.1
	10 - 14	209 554	6.1	201 273	5.6	160 208	4.3
	15 - 24	463 806	13.5	460 802	12.8	436 259	11.6
	15 - 19	218 990	6.4	215 868	6.0	206 431	5.5
	20 - 24	244 816	7.2	244 934	6.8	229 828	6.1
	25 - 44	1 319 069	38.5	1 285 412	35.8	1 287 007	34.2
	25 - 29	284 164	8.3	278 583	7.8	304 617	8.1
	30 - 34	324 873	9.5	310 818	8.7	324 245	8.6
	35 - 39	369 008	10.8	329 963	9.2	328 117	8.7
	40 - 44	341 024	10.0	366 048	10.2	330 028	8.8
	45 - 64	703 242	20.5	930 668	25.9	1 144 928	30.4
	45 - 49	264 644	7.7	336 158	9.4	356 429	9.5
	50 - 54	205 882	6.0	269 380	7.5	324 920	8.6
	55 - 59	114 028	3.3	207 650	5.8	259 159	6.9
	60 - 64	118 688	3.5	117 480	3.3	204 420	5.4
	65+	401 868	11.7	459 384	12.8	503 055	13.3
	65 - 69	121 068	3.5	115 989	3.2	112 779	3.0
	70 - 74	107 595	3.1	116 681	3.2	113 705	3.0
	75 - 79	79 730	2.3	96 123	2.7	108 180	2.9
	80 - 84	50 958	1.5	68 030	1.9	83 753	2.2
	85 - 89	27 295	0.8	38 847	1.1	51 054	1.4
	90 - 94	10 980	0.3	17 683	0.5	24 347	0.6
	95 - 99	3 670	0.1	4 879	0.1	7 866	0.2
	100+	572	0.0	1 152	0.0	1 371	0.0
	小計 Sub-total	3 423 045	100.0	3 591 390	100.0	3 768 561	100.0

表 2 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按性別及年齡組別劃分的人口 (續)
 Table 2 Population by Sex and Age Group, 2001, 2006 and 2011 (Cont'd.)

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age Group	2001		2006		2011	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
合計 Both sexes							
	0 - 14	1 109 417	16.5	939 675	13.7	823 560	11.6
	0 - 4	279 079	4.2	212 605	3.1	249 235	3.5
	5 - 9	398 146	5.9	313 215	4.6	243 209	3.4
	10 - 14	432 192	6.4	413 855	6.0	331 116	4.7
	15 - 24	920 445	13.7	909 005	13.2	875 234	12.4
	15 - 19	450 319	6.7	439 237	6.4	423 693	6.0
	20 - 24	470 126	7.0	469 768	6.8	451 541	6.4
	25 - 44	2 469 016	36.8	2 300 981	33.5	2 219 405	31.4
	25 - 29	525 872	7.8	502 287	7.3	534 115	7.6
	30 - 34	582 657	8.7	549 839	8.0	550 005	7.8
	35 - 39	684 382	10.2	577 360	8.4	562 606	8.0
	40 - 44	676 105	10.1	671 495	9.8	572 679	8.1
	45 - 64	1 462 459	21.8	1 861 889	27.1	2 212 065	31.3
	45 - 49	531 634	7.9	659 655	9.6	651 735	9.2
	50 - 54	428 783	6.4	534 133	7.8	637 695	9.0
	55 - 59	248 245	3.7	422 302	6.2	513 069	7.3
	60 - 64	253 797	3.8	245 799	3.6	409 566	5.8
	65+	747 052	11.1	852 796	12.4	941 312	13.3
	65 - 69	249 011	3.7	240 822	3.5	234 300	3.3
	70 - 74	209 243	3.1	229 053	3.3	230 440	3.3
	75 - 79	142 736	2.1	178 773	2.6	205 151	2.9
	80 - 84	84 335	1.3	112 786	1.6	146 082	2.1
	85 - 89	41 001	0.6	59 630	0.9	79 002	1.1
	90 - 94	15 189	0.2	24 125	0.4	34 360	0.5
	95 - 99	4 840	0.1	6 097	0.1	10 087	0.1
	100+	697	0.0	1 510	0.0	1 890	0.0
	總計 Total	6 708 389	100.0	6 864 346	100.0	7 071 576	100.0
				年齡中位數 Median Age			
男 Male		36.9		39.9		42.0	
女 Female		36.5		39.4		41.4	
合計 Both sexes		36.7		39.6		41.7	

圖 2 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年的人口金字塔

Chart 2 Population Pyramids, 2001, 2006 and 2011

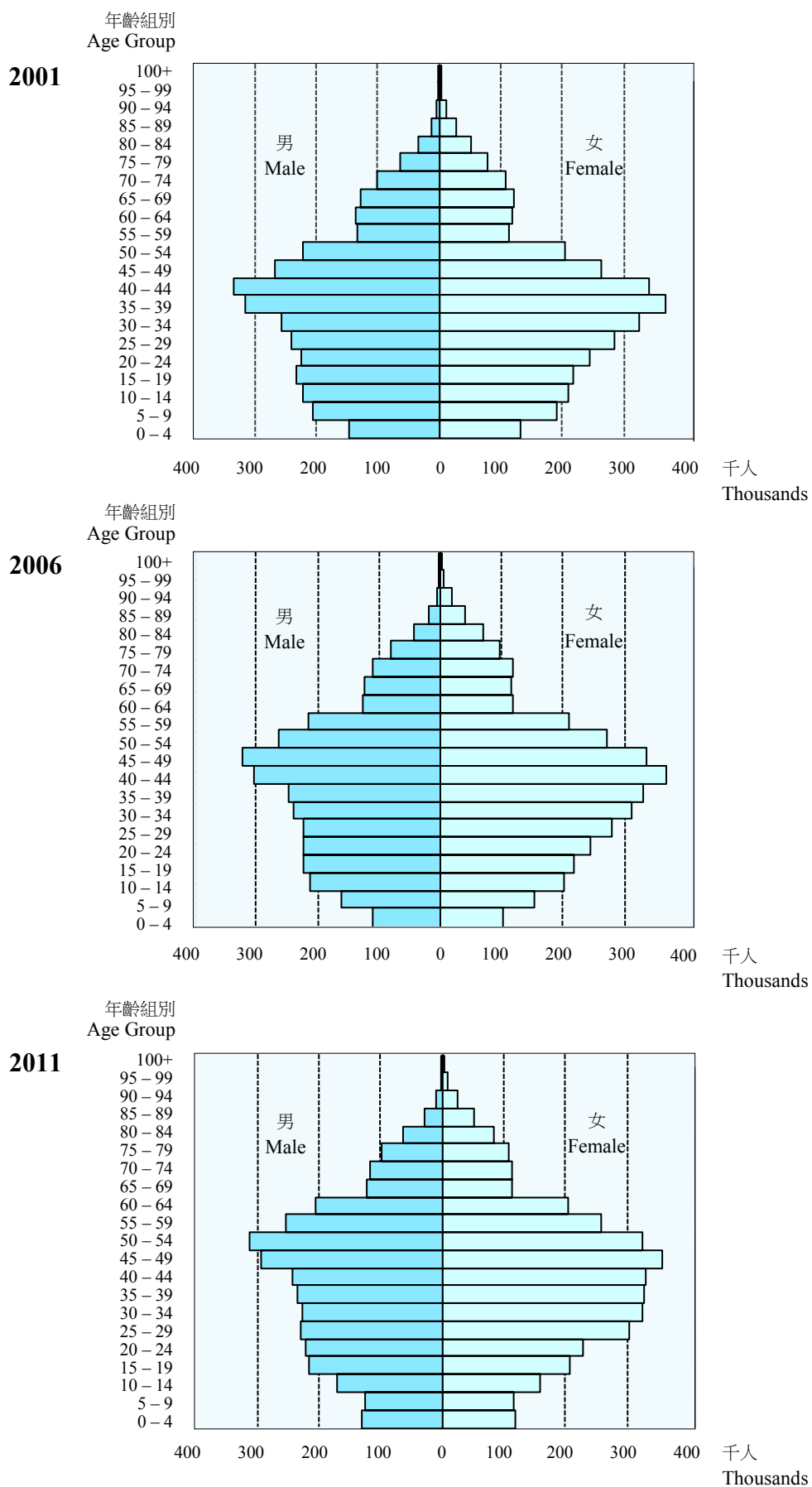


表 3 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年年的撫養比率
Table 3 Dependency Ratios, 2001, 2006 and 2011

撫養比率 Dependency Ratio	2001	2006	2011
少年兒童撫養比率 ⁽¹⁾ Child dependency ratio ⁽¹⁾	229	185	155
老年撫養比率 ⁽²⁾ Elderly dependency ratio ⁽²⁾	154	168	177
總撫養比率 ⁽³⁾ Overall dependency ratio ⁽³⁾	383	353	333

註釋：(1) 十五歲以下人口數目與每千名十五至六十四歲人口相對的比率。

(2) 六十五歲及以上人口數目與每千名十五至六十四歲人口相對的比率。

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

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

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

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

表 4 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按年齡組別劃分的性別比率
Table 4 Sex Ratios by Age Group, 2001, 2006 and 2011

年齡組別 Age Group	2001	性別比率 ⁽¹⁾ Sex Ratio ⁽¹⁾	
		2006	2011
0 - 14	1 073	1 065	1 073
15 - 24	985	973	1 006
25 - 34	820	785	724
35 - 44	916	794	725
45 - 54	1 041	971	892
55 - 64	1 157	1 055	990
65+	859	856	871
合計 Overall	960	911	876

註釋：(1) 在各年齡組別中，男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。

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

其他人口特徵

Other Demographic Characteristics

婚姻狀況

Marital Status

表 5 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按性別及婚姻狀況劃分的十五歲及以上人口
Table 5 Population Aged 15 and Over by Sex and Marital Status, 2001, 2006 and 2011

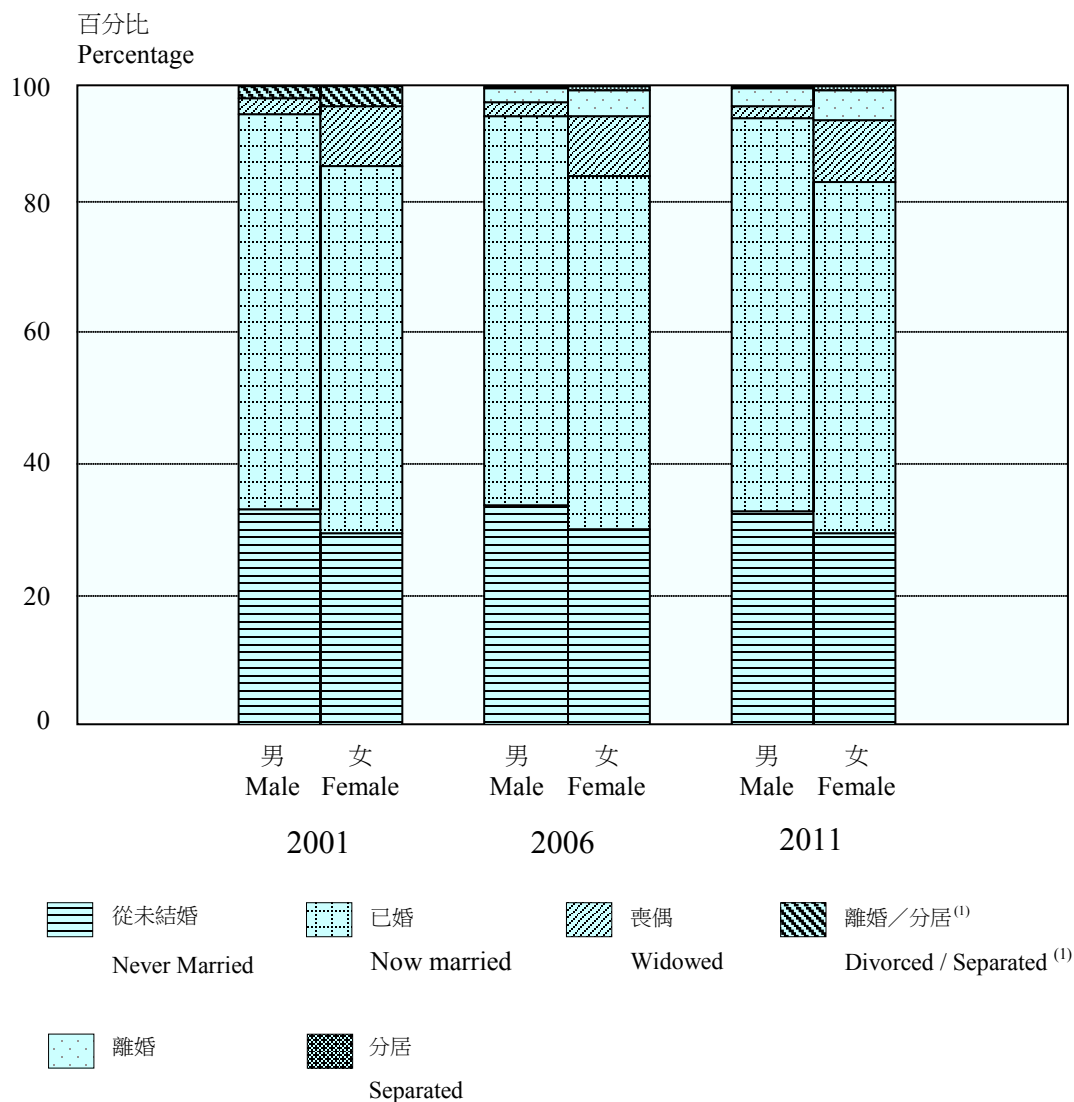
性別及婚姻狀況 Sex and Marital Status	2001		2006		2011	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男						
Male						
從未結婚 Never married	918 722	33.9	956 281	34.3	964 739	33.5
已婚 Now married	1 673 786	61.7	1 694 583	60.8	1 760 524	61.2
喪偶 Widowed	60 996	2.2	60 378	2.2	60 449	2.1
離婚 Divorced	57 483 ⁽¹⁾	2.1 ⁽¹⁾	63 877	2.3	78 160	2.7
分居 Separated			13 286	0.5	12 895	0.4
總計 Total	2 710 987	100.0	2 788 405	100.0	2 876 767	100.0
女						
Female						
從未結婚 Never married	868 797	30.1	964 241	30.7	1 008 811	29.9
已婚 Now married	1 651 696	57.2	1 729 412	55.1	1 847 554	54.8
喪偶 Widowed	272 626	9.4	295 491	9.4	327 882	9.7
離婚 Divorced	94 866 ⁽¹⁾	3.3 ⁽¹⁾	125 686	4.0	165 786	4.9
分居 Separated			21 436	0.7	21 216	0.6
總計 Total	2 887 985	100.0	3 136 266	100.0	3 371 249	100.0

註釋：(1) 在二零零一年人口普查時，沒有「離婚」及「分居」的獨立統計數字。

Note: (1) Separate figures were not available for “Divorced” and “Separated” in the 2001 Population Census.

圖 3 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按性別及婚姻狀況劃分的十五歲及以上人口分布

Chart 3 Distribution of Population Aged 15 and Over by Sex and Marital Status, 2001, 2006 and 2011



註釋：(1) 在二零零一年人口普查時，沒有「離婚」及「分居」的獨立統計數字。

Note: (1) Separate figures were not available for “Divorced” and “Separated” in the 2001 Population Census.

表 6 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按性別及年齡組別劃分的十五歲及以上從未結婚的人口比例

Table 6 Proportion of Never Married Population Aged 15 and Over by Sex and Age Group, 2001, 2006 and 2011

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age Group	從未結婚的人口比例（百分比） Proportion of Never Married Population (%)		
		2001	2006	2011
男 Male	15 - 19	99.7	99.7	99.8
	20 - 24	95.5	97.2	97.0
	25 - 29	75.5	81.4	82.6
	30 - 34	44.1	49.5	50.0
	35 - 39	23.2	29.2	28.8
	40 - 44	11.7	18.2	20.9
	45 - 49	7.8	9.9	14.2
	50+	5.2	5.5	5.8
女 Female	15 - 19	99.3	99.6	99.7
	20 - 24	89.2	92.4	94.0
	25 - 29	59.7	67.7	69.3
	30 - 34	31.2	35.0	37.7
	35 - 39	18.8	22.6	22.0
	40 - 44	12.2	16.5	17.1
	45 - 49	8.3	11.9	14.0
	50+	3.5	4.8	5.8

出生地點 Place of Birth

表 7 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按出生地點劃分的人口

Table 7 Population by Place of Birth, 2001, 2006 and 2011

出生地點 Place of Birth	2001		2006		2011	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
香港 Hong Kong	4 004 894	59.7	4 138 844	60.3	4 278 126	60.5
中國內地／澳門／台灣 The mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan	2 263 571	33.7	2 298 956	33.5	2 267 917	32.1
其他地方 Elsewhere	439 924	6.6	426 546	6.2	525 533	7.4
總計 Total	6 708 389	100.0	6 864 346	100.0	7 071 576	100.0

國籍 Nationality

表 8 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按國籍劃分的人口

Table 8 Population by Nationality, 2001, 2006 and 2011

國籍 Nationality	2001		2006		2011	
	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	6 261 864	93.3	6 374 211	92.9	6 489 492	91.8
永久居留地不是香港 Place of domicile - other than Hong Kong	76 898	1.1	86 062	1.3	97 084	1.4
印尼 Indonesian	54 629	0.8	110 576	1.6	137 403	1.9
菲律賓 Filipino	143 662	2.1	115 349	1.7	135 081	1.9
英國 British	25 418	0.4	24 990	0.4	33 733	0.5
印度 Indian	16 481	0.2	17 782	0.3	26 650	0.4
巴基斯坦 Pakistani	9 922	0.1	10 256	0.1	17 253	0.2
美國 American	14 379	0.2	13 608	0.2	16 742	0.2
澳洲 Australian	9 505	0.1	10 190	0.1	15 949	0.2
尼泊爾 Nepalese	12 379	0.2	15 845	0.2	15 943	0.2
泰國 Thai	14 791	0.2	16 151	0.2	14 211	0.2
日本 Japanese	14 715	0.2	13 887	0.2	13 858	0.2
其他 Others	53 746	0.8	55 439	0.8	58 177	0.8
總計 Total	6 708 389	100.0	6 864 346	100.0	7 071 576	100.0

種族 Ethnicity

表 9 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按種族劃分的人口

Table 9 Population by Ethnicity, 2001, 2006 and 2011

種族 Ethnicity	2001		2006		2011	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
華人 Chinese	6 364 439	94.9	6 522 148	95.0	6 620 393	93.6
印尼人 Indonesian	50 494	0.8	87 840	1.3	133 377	1.9
菲律賓人 Filipino	142 556	2.1	112 453	1.6	133 018	1.9
白人 White	46 584	0.7	36 384	0.5	55 236	0.8
印度人 Indian	18 543	0.3	20 444	0.3	28 616	0.4
巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	11 017	0.2	11 111	0.2	18 042	0.3
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	12 564	0.2	15 950	0.2	16 518	0.2
日本人 Japanese	14 180	0.2	13 189	0.2	12 580	0.2
泰國人 Thai	14 342	0.2	11 900	0.2	11 213	0.2
其他亞洲人 Other Asian	12 835	0.2	12 663	0.2	12 247	0.2
其他 ⁽¹⁾ Others ⁽¹⁾	20 835	0.3	20 264	0.3	30 336	0.4
總計 Total	6 708 389	100.0	6 864 346	100.0	7 071 576	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字包括報稱有多過一個種族的人士。

Note: (1) The figures include persons who reported more than one ethnicity.

在港居住年期 Duration of Residence in Hong Kong

表 10 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按在港居住年期及出生地點劃分的人口
Table 10 Population by Duration of Residence in Hong Kong and Place of Birth, 2001, 2006 and 2011

居住年期（年） Duration of Residence (Year)	出生地點 Place of Birth							
	香港 Hong Kong		中國內地／澳門／台灣 The mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan		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 %
2001								
< 1	55 817	0.8	52 879	0.8	56 197	0.8	164 893	2.5
1 - 3	159 018	2.4	139 369	2.1	101 037	1.5	399 424	6.0
4 - 6	205 365	3.1	148 146	2.2	78 107	1.2	431 618	6.4
7 - 9	207 967	3.1	94 693	1.4	53 847	0.8	356 507	5.3
10+	3 376 727	50.3	1 828 484	27.3	150 736	2.2	5 355 947	79.8
總計 Total	4 004 894	59.7	2 263 571	33.7	439 924	6.6	6 708 389	100.0
2006								
< 1	47 494	0.7	40 314	0.6	43 123	0.6	130 931	1.9
1 - 3	121 903	1.8	101 535	1.5	87 590	1.3	311 028	4.5
4 - 6	146 525	2.1	138 873	2.0	62 698	0.9	348 096	5.1
7 - 9	175 183	2.6	152 856	2.2	44 649	0.7	372 688	5.4
10+	3 647 739	53.1	1 865 378	27.2	188 486	2.7	5 701 603	83.1
總計 Total	4 138 844	60.3	2 298 956	33.5	426 546	6.2	6 864 346	100.0
2011								
< 1	66 220	0.9	24 262	0.3	64 019	0.9	154 501	2.2
1 - 3	155 483	2.2	92 676	1.3	125 369	1.8	373 528	5.3
4 - 6	140 187	2.0	123 387	1.7	71 150	1.0	334 724	4.7
7 - 9	139 333	2.0	141 647	2.0	49 151	0.7	330 131	4.7
10+	3 776 903	53.4	1 885 945	26.7	215 844	3.1	5 878 692	83.1
總計 Total	4 278 126	60.5	2 267 917	32.1	525 533	7.4	7 071 576	100.0

語言／方言 Language/Dialect

表 11 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按慣用語言劃分的五歲及以上人口⁽¹⁾
Table 11 Population⁽¹⁾ Aged 5 and Over by Usual Language, 2001, 2006 and 2011

慣用語言 Usual Language	2001		2006		2011	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
廣州話 Cantonese	5 726 972	89.2	6 030 960	90.8	6 095 213	89.5
普通話 Putonghua	55 410	0.9	60 859	0.9	94 399	1.4
其他中國方言 Other Chinese Dialects	352 562	5.5	289 027	4.4	273 745	4.0
英語 English	203 598	3.2	187 281	2.8	238 288	3.5
其他 Others	79 197	1.2	72 217	1.1	106 788	1.6
總計 Total	6 417 739	100.0	6 640 344	100.0	6 808 433	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括失去語言能力的人士。

Note: (1) The figures exclude mute persons.

表 12 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年五歲及以上人口能說選定語言／方言的比例
Table 12 Proportion of Population Aged 5 and Over Able to Speak Selected Languages/Dialects, 2001, 2006 and 2011

語言／方言 Language/Dialect	五歲及以上人口 ⁽¹⁾ 的比例（百分比） Proportion of Population ⁽¹⁾ Aged 5 and Over (%)								
	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		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
廣州話 Cantonese	89.2	90.8	89.5	6.8	5.7	6.3	96.1	96.5	95.8
普通話 Putonghua	0.9	0.9	1.4	33.3	39.2	46.5	34.1	40.2	47.8
英語 English	3.2	2.8	3.5	39.8	41.9	42.6	43.0	44.7	46.1
客家話 Hakka	1.3	1.1	0.9	3.8	3.6	3.8	5.1	4.7	4.7
潮州話 Chiu Chau	1.0	0.8	0.7	3.8	3.2	3.1	4.8	3.9	3.8
福建話 Fukien	1.7	1.2	1.1	2.3	2.1	2.3	3.9	3.4	3.5
印尼語 Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia)	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.2	1.5	2.2	1.3	1.7	2.4
菲律賓語 Filipino (Tagalog)	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.7
日本語 Japanese	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.5
上海話 Shanghaiese	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.1

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括失去語言能力的人士。

Note: (1) The figures exclude mute persons.

教育 **Education**

教育程度

Educational Attainment

表 13 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的十五歲及以上人口
Table 13 Population Aged 15 and Over by Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended), 2001, 2006 and 2011

	2001		2006		2011	
教育程度 Educational Attainment	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
小學及以下 Primary and below						
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / Pre-primary	469 939	8.4	423 310	7.1	391 731	6.3
小學 Primary	1 148 273	20.5	1 084 112	18.3	1 028 248	16.5
小計 Sub-total	1 618 212	28.9	1 507 422	25.4	1 419 979	22.7
中學／預科 Secondary / Sixth Form						
初中 Lower Secondary	1 060 489	18.9	1 124 583	19.0	1 119 633	17.9
高中／預科 Upper Secondary / Sixth Form	2 001 771 ⁽¹⁾	35.8 ⁽¹⁾	1 931 193	32.6	2 005 373	32.1
小計 Sub-total	3 062 260	54.7	3 055 776	51.6	3 125 006	50.0
專上教育 Post-secondary						
文憑／證書課程 Diploma / Certificate	209 878 ⁽²⁾	3.7 ⁽²⁾	212 714	3.6	310 553	5.0
副學位課程 Sub-degree course			234 175	4.0	270 695	4.3
學位課程 Degree course	708 622	12.7	914 584	15.4	1 121 783	18.0
小計 Sub-total	918 500	16.4	1 361 473	23.0	1 703 031	27.3
總計 Total	5 598 972	100.0	5 924 671	100.0	6 248 016	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字包括於二零零一年人口普查的「專業教育學院／前理工學院／商科學校／職業訓練局的證書／文憑課程」。

(2) 在二零零一年人口普查時，這些數字包括所有最高就讀教育程度為各類證書／文憑／副學士／院士銜或同等課程（註釋 1 所列明的課程除外）的人士，故此沒有它們的獨立統計數字。

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

(2) The figures include all persons with the educational attainment (highest level attended) at different types of diploma / certificate courses, associateship courses or equivalent courses (except those courses specified in Note 1) in the 2001 Population Census, and no separate figures were available.

圖 4 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的十五歲及以上人口分布

Chart 4 Distribution of Population Aged 15 and Over by Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended), 2001, 2006 and 2011

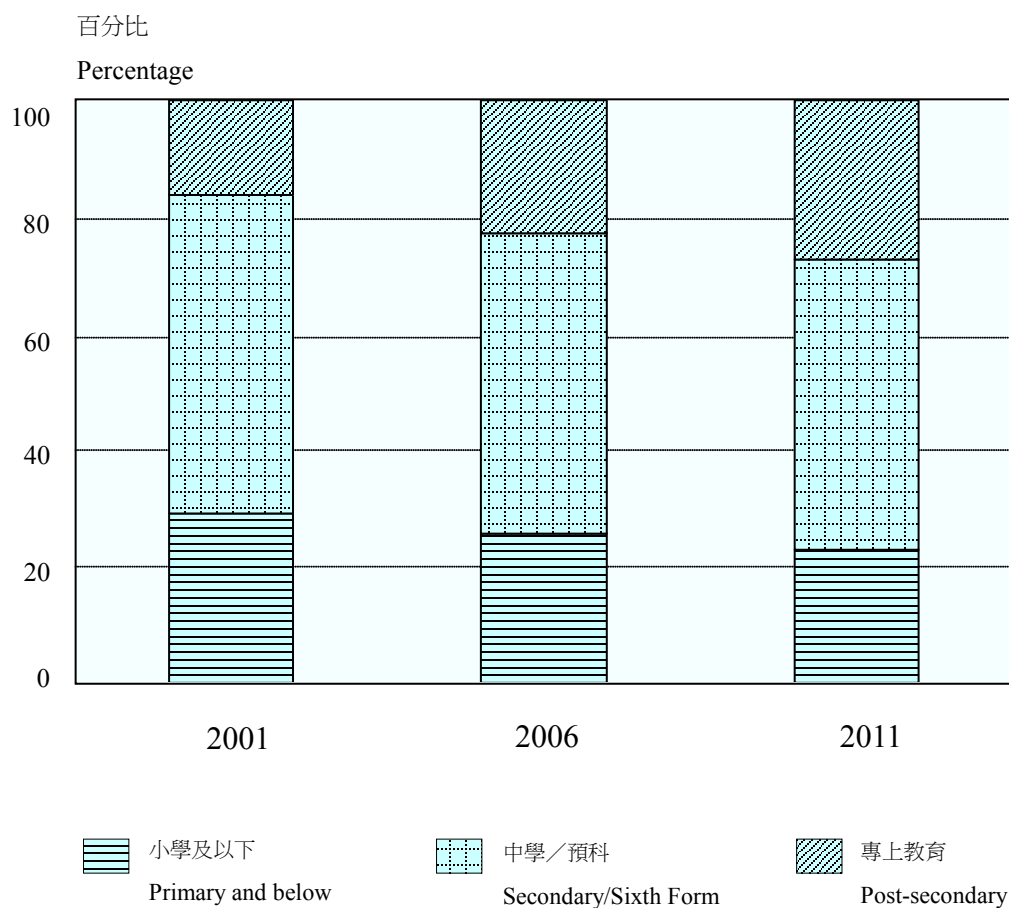


表 14 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按教育程度（最高完成程度）劃分的十五歲及以上人口
Table 14 Population Aged 15 and Over by Educational Attainment (Highest Level Completed), 2001, 2006 and 2011

	2001		2006		2011	
教育程度 Educational Attainment	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
小學及以下 Primary and below						
未受教育／學前教育 ⁽¹⁾ No schooling / Pre-primary ⁽¹⁾	1 024 829	18.3	928 648	15.7	855 636	13.7
小學 ⁽²⁾ Primary ⁽²⁾	1 035 386	18.5	1 017 576	17.2	982 916	15.7
小計 Sub-total	2 060 215	36.8	1 946 224	32.8	1 838 552	29.4
中學／預科 Secondary / Sixth Form						
初中 ⁽³⁾ Lower Secondary ⁽³⁾	949 313	17.0	1 023 044	17.3	1 147 380 ⁽⁶⁾	18.4 ⁽⁶⁾
高中 ⁽⁴⁾ ／預科 ⁽⁵⁾ Upper Secondary ⁽⁴⁾ / Sixth Form ⁽⁵⁾	1 837 417 ⁽⁶⁾	32.8 ⁽⁶⁾	1 836 801 ⁽⁶⁾	31.0 ⁽⁶⁾	1 775 188	28.4
小計 Sub-total	2 786 730	49.8	2 859 845	48.3	2 922 568	46.8
專上教育 Post-secondary						
文憑／證書課程 Diploma / Certificate	164 704 ⁽⁷⁾	2.9 ⁽⁷⁾	170 524	2.9	303 551	4.9
副學位課程 Sub-degree course			180 822	3.1	197 440	3.2
學位課程 Degree course			767 256	13.0	985 905	15.8
小計 Sub-total	752 027	13.4	1 118 602	18.9	1 486 896	23.8
總計 Total	5 598 972	100.0	5 924 671	100.0	6 248 016	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字包括所有未受教育或已完成學前教育、小一至小五課程但 (a) 並未完成或 (b) 沒有接受小六課程的人士。

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

(3) 這些數字包括所有在舊學制下已完成中三至中四課程但 (a) 並未完成或 (b) 沒有接受中五課程的人士及所有在新學制下已完成中三至中五課程但 (c) 並未完成或 (d) 沒有接受中六課程的人士。

(4) 這些數字包括所有在舊學制下已完成中五課程但 (a) 並未完成或 (b) 沒有接受預科課程的人士及所有在新學制下已完成中六課程但 (c) 並未完成或 (d) 沒有接受專上教育的人士，亦包括已完成「工藝程度」的人士。

(5) 這些數字包括所有已完成預科課程但 (a) 並未完成或 (b) 沒有接受專上教育的人士，亦包括於二零零一年人口普查時已完成「專業教育學院／前理工學院／商科學校／職業訓練局的證書／文憑課程」的人士。

(6) 這些數字包括所有分別於二零零一年人口普查、二零零六年中期人口統計及二零一一年人口普查時已完成第十一班課程但 (a) 並未完成或 (b) 沒有接受第十二班課程的人士。

(7) 這些數字包括所有於二零零一年人口普查時已完成各類證書／文憑／副學士／院士銜或同等課程(註釋 5 所列明的課程除外)，故此沒有它們的獨立數字。

Notes: (1) The figures include all persons with no schooling or who have completed Pre-primary, Primary 1 to Primary 5 education but (a) have not completed or (b) have not attended Primary 6 education.

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

(3) The figures include all persons who have completed Secondary 3 to Secondary 4 education but (a) have not completed or (b) have not attended Secondary 5 education under the old academic structure and all persons who have completed Secondary 3 to Secondary 5 education but (c) have not completed or (d) have not attended Secondary 6 under the new academic structure.

(4) The figures include all persons who have completed Secondary 5 education but (a) have not completed or (b) have not attended Sixth Form education under the old academic structure and all persons who have completed Secondary 6 education but (c) have not completed or (d) have not attended Post-secondary education under the new academic structure. Persons who have completed the "Craft level" are also included.

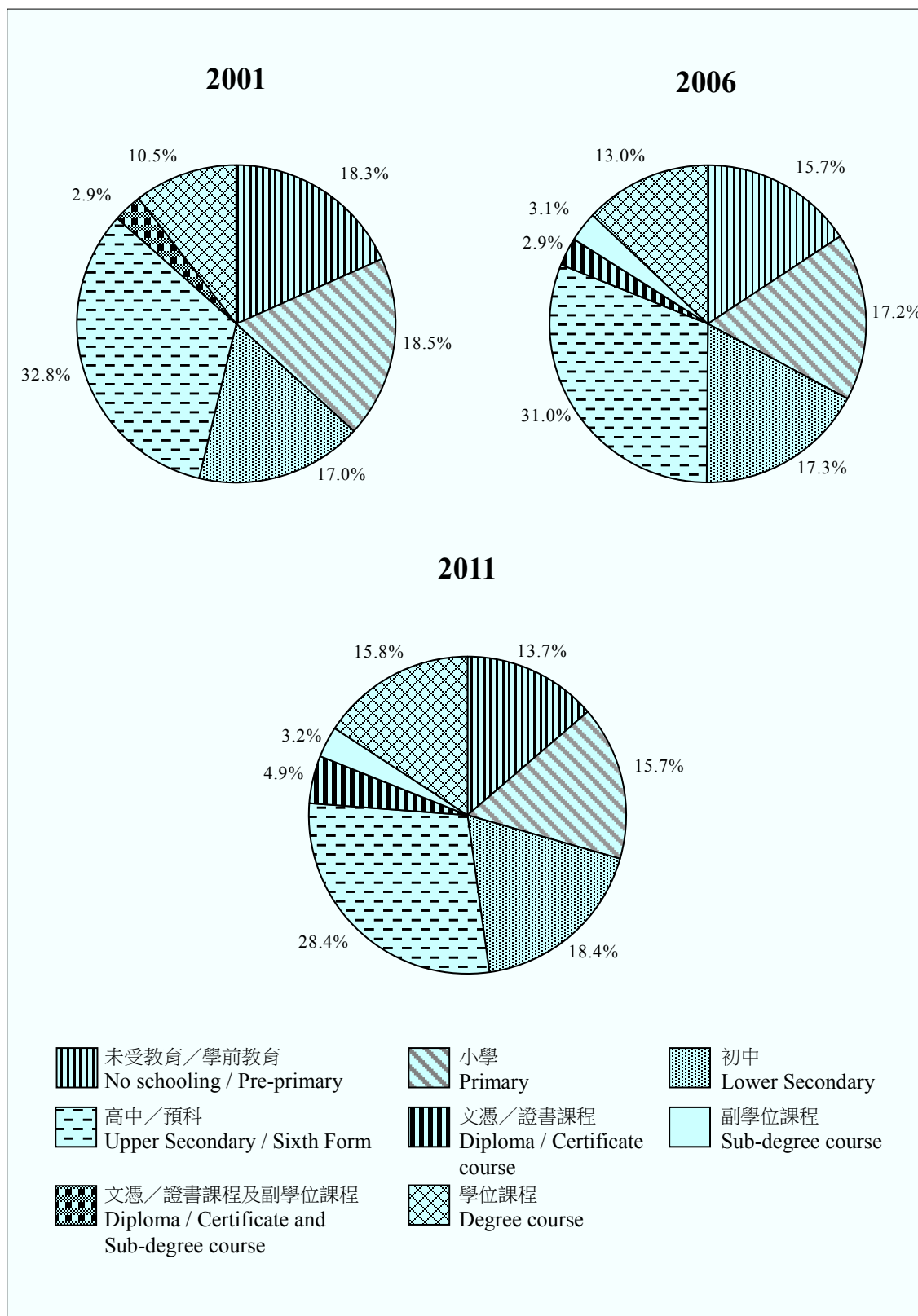
(5) The figures include all persons who have completed Sixth Form education but (a) have not completed or (b) have not attended Post-secondary education. Persons who have completed the "Diploma / certificate courses in Institute of Vocational Education / former Polytechnics / commercial schools / industrial training courses of Vocational Training Council" in the 2001 Population Census are also included.

(6) The figures include all persons who have completed Grade 11 education but (a) have not completed or (b) have not attended Grade 12 education in the 2001 Population Census, the 2006 Population By-census and the 2011 Population Census respectively.

(7) The figures include all persons who have completed the different types of diploma / certificate courses, associateship courses or equivalent course (except those courses specified in Note 5) in the 2001 Population Census, and no separate figures were available.

圖 5 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按教育程度（最高完成程度）劃分的十五歲及以上人口分布

Chart 5 Distribution of Population Aged 15 and Over by Educational Attainment (Highest Level Completed), 2001, 2006 and 2011



就學狀況

School Attendance

表 15 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按年齡組別劃分的三至十八歲人口就學比率
Table 15 School Attendance Rates of Population Aged 3 - 18 by Age Group, 2001, 2006 and 2011

年齡組別 Age Group	就學比率 ⁽¹⁾ (百分比) School Attendance Rate ⁽¹⁾ (%)		
	2001	2006	2011
3 - 5	94.7	89.1 ⁽²⁾	91.3 ⁽²⁾
6 - 11	99.9	99.9	100.0
12 - 16	97.5	98.9	98.6
17 - 18	71.0	82.8	86.0

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

(2) 在二零零六年中期人口統計及二零一一年人口普查中，有關教育特徵的數據是根據當年上半年的情況作訪問。故此，剛滿三歲的兒童可能因學期初(通常是早一年的九月份)還未達入學年齡的最低要求而在當年上半年仍未入讀學前教育。至於在二零零一年人口普查中，有關教育特徵的數據是根據二零零一年三月中的普查參考時刻作訪問，因此在學期初達入學年齡的最低要求的已滿三歲的兒童的比例較大。

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

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

修讀科目 Field of Education

表 16 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按修讀科目劃分的曾受專上教育人口⁽¹⁾

Table 16 Population with Post-secondary Education⁽¹⁾ by Field of Education, 2001, 2006 and 2011

修讀科目 Field of Education	2001		2006		2011	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
商科課程 Business and commercial studies	263 783	28.7	439 085	32.3	560 287	32.9
文學及社會科學 Arts and social science	172 275	18.8	239 806	17.6	284 300	16.7
機械、電機、電子及輪機工程 Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering	81 919	8.9	123 089	9.0	145 506	8.5
建築及營造工程 Architecture and construction engineering	66 276	7.2	101 717	7.5	130 429	7.7
電腦課程 Computer studies	76 615	8.3	106 668	7.8	128 095	7.5
醫療衛生課程 Medical and health related studies	59 092	6.4	86 225	6.3	102 622	6.0
純科學 Pure science	64 227	7.0	78 050	5.7	90 287	5.3
教育 Education	48 968	5.3	46 052	3.4	82 262	4.8
紡織、設計及其他工業技術 Textile, design and other industrial technology	12 757	1.4	27 175	2.0	34 054	2.0
其他科目 Other fields	72 588	7.9	113 606	8.3	145 189	8.5
總計 Total	918 500	100.0	1 361 473	100.0	1 703 031	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。

Note: (1) The figures refer to persons with educational attainment (highest level attended) as “Post-secondary Education”.

勞動人口

Labour Force

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

表 17 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按性別劃分的勞動人口及勞動人口參與率

Table 17 Labour Force and Labour Force Participation Rate by Sex, 2001, 2006 and 2011

性別 Sex	2001	2006	2011
十五歲及以上的人口 Population aged 15 and over			
男 Male	2 710 987	2 788 405	2 876 767
女 Female	2 887 985	3 136 266	3 371 249
合計 Both sexes	5 598 972	5 924 671	6 248 016
勞動人口 Labour force			
男 Male	1 948 976	1 930 331	1 927 638
女 Female	1 489 016	1 642 053	1 799 769
合計 Both sexes	3 437 992	3 572 384	3 727 407
勞動人口參與率 ⁽¹⁾ (百分比) Labour force participation rate ⁽¹⁾ (%)			
男 Male	71.9	69.2	67.0
女 Female	51.6	52.4	53.4
合計 Both sexes	61.4	60.3	59.7

註釋：(1) 勞動人口佔所有十五歲及以上人口的百分比。

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

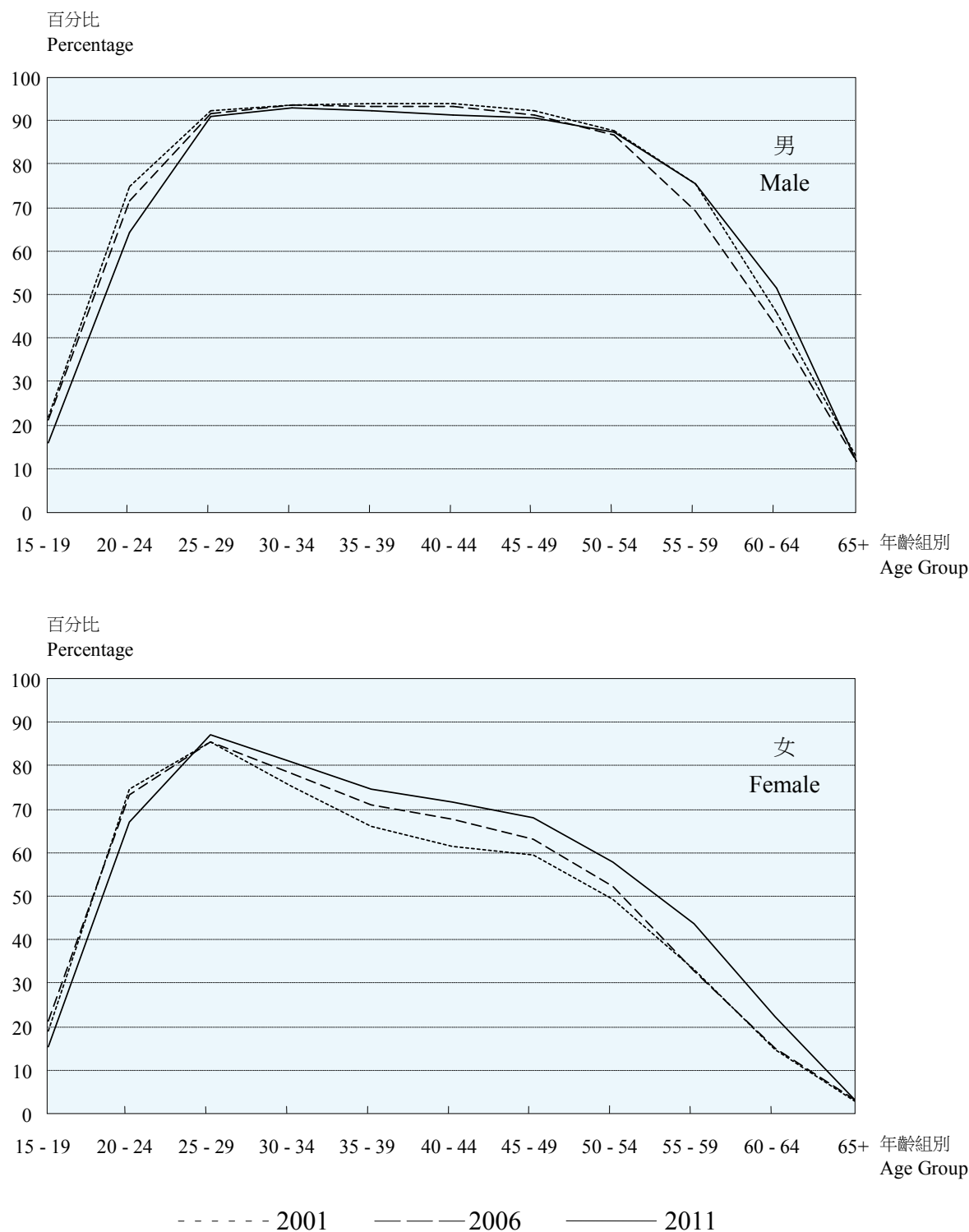
表 18 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按性別及年齡組別劃分的勞動人口

Table 18 Labour Force by Sex and Age Group, 2001, 2006 and 2011

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age Group	2001		2006		2011	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男 Male							
	15 - 24	220 011	11.3	208 441	10.8	177 371	9.2
	25 - 34	466 242	23.9	430 145	22.3	419 467	21.8
	35 - 44	612 471	31.4	517 271	26.8	439 649	22.8
	45 - 54	443 099	22.7	525 599	27.2	542 369	28.1
	55 - 64	163 546	8.4	203 277	10.5	298 168	15.5
	65+	43 607	2.2	45 598	2.4	50 614	2.6
	小計 Sub-total	1 948 976	100.0	1 930 331	100.0	1 927 638	100.0
女 Female							
	15 - 24	224 233	15.1	225 305	13.7	185 271	10.3
	25 - 34	487 483	32.7	482 206	29.4	528 367	29.4
	35 - 44	453 549	30.5	481 917	29.3	482 003	26.8
	45 - 54	258 452	17.4	352 794	21.5	430 762	23.9
	55 - 64	54 916	3.7	85 683	5.2	158 092	8.8
	65+	10 383	0.7	14 148	0.9	15 274	0.8
	小計 Sub-total	1 489 016	100.0	1 642 053	100.0	1 799 769	100.0
合計 Both sexes							
	15 - 24	444 244	12.9	433 746	12.1	362 642	9.7
	25 - 34	953 725	27.7	912 351	25.5	947 834	25.4
	35 - 44	1 066 020	31.0	999 188	28.0	921 652	24.7
	45 - 54	701 551	20.4	878 393	24.6	973 131	26.1
	55 - 64	218 462	6.4	288 960	8.1	456 260	12.2
	65+	53 990	1.6	59 746	1.7	65 888	1.8
	總計 Total	3 437 992	100.0	3 572 384	100.0	3 727 407	100.0
年齡中位數 Median Age							
男 Male		39.8		41.8		43.4	
女 Female		35.7		37.4		38.8	
合計 Both sexes		38.0		39.7		41.0	

勞動人口參與率 Labour Force Participation Rate

圖 6 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按性別及年齡組別劃分的勞動人口參與率
Chart 6 Labour Force Participation Rates by Sex and Age Group, 2001, 2006 and 2011



就業身分 Employment Status

表 19 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按就業身分劃分的工作人口
Table 19 Working Population by Employment Status, 2001, 2006 and 2011

就業身分 Employment Status	2001		2006		2011	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
僱員 ⁽¹⁾ Employees ⁽¹⁾	2 881 223	88.6	3 003 748	89.2	3 149 411	88.8
僱主 Employers	213 309	6.6	206 939	6.1	169 273	4.8
自營作業者 Self-employed	134 575	4.1	134 299	4.0	214 165	6.0
無酬家庭從業員 Unpaid family workers	23 599	0.7	20 750	0.6	14 932	0.4
總計 Total	3 252 706	100.0	3 365 736	100.0	3 547 781	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字包括外發工。

Note : (1) The figures include outworkers.

職業 Occupation

表 20 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按職業劃分的工作人口
Table 20 Working Population by Occupation, 2001, 2006 and 2011

職業 Occupation	2001 ⁽¹⁾		2006 ⁽¹⁾		2011 ⁽²⁾	
	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	349 637	10.7	361 891	10.8	359 717	10.1
專業人員 Professionals	179 825	5.5	205 435	6.1	231 371	6.5
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	498 671	15.3	542 309	16.1	694 603	19.6
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	529 992	16.3	567 964	16.9	552 199	15.6
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	488 961	15.0	550 855	16.4	575 392	16.2
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	321 000	9.9	286 007	8.5	261 144	7.4
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	238 666	7.3	208 409	6.2	179 064	5.0
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	635 393	19.5	633 227	18.8	690 908	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	10 561	0.3	9 639	0.3	3 383	0.1
總計 Total	3 252 706	100.0	3 365 736	100.0	3 547 781	100.0

註釋：(1) 二零零一年及二零零六年的統計數字是根據舊職業分類編製。舊職業分類是以「國際標準職業分類 1988 年版」為藍本而編定。

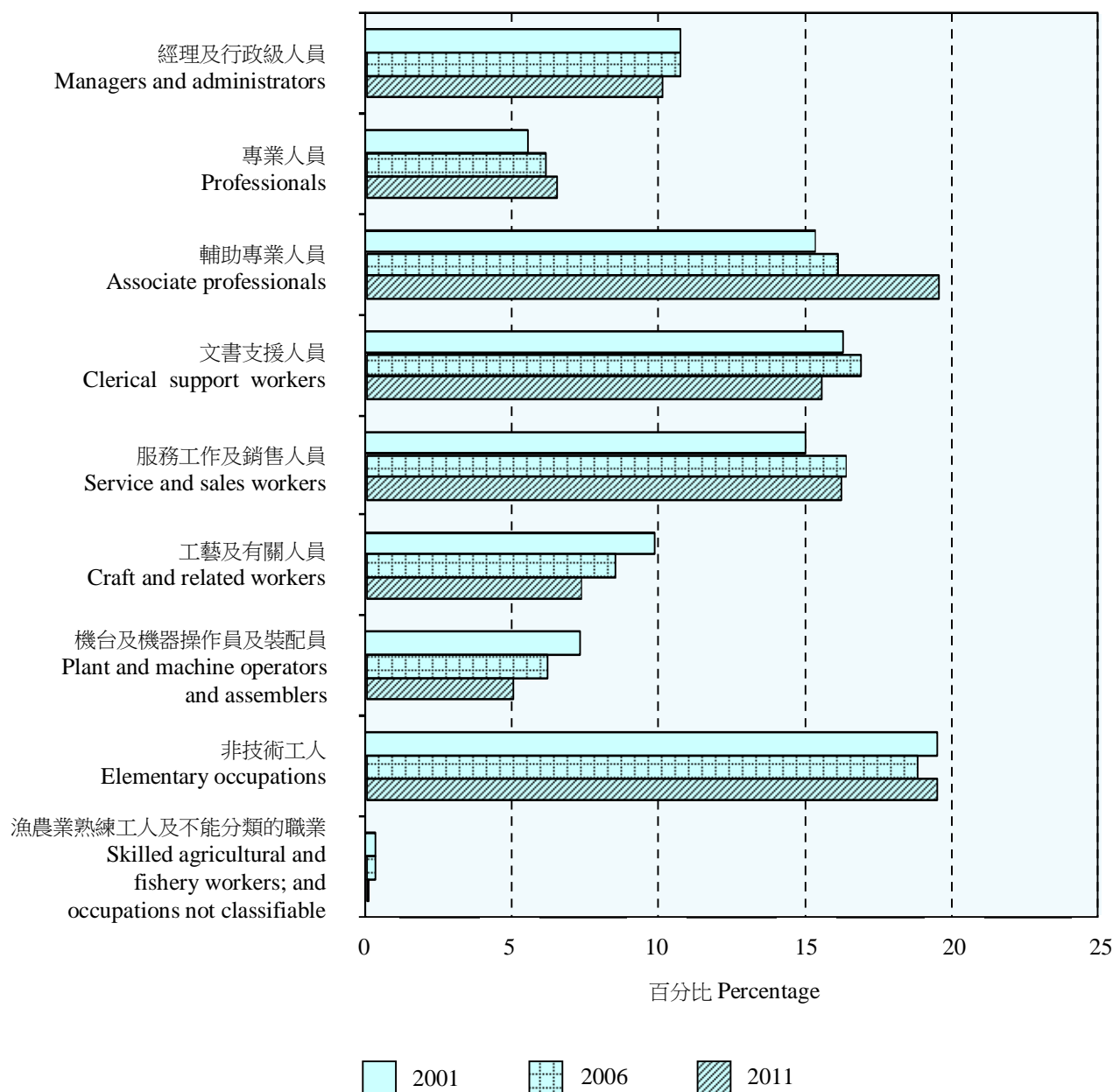
(2) 二零一一年統計數字是根據新職業分類編製。新職業分類是以「國際標準職業分類 2008 年版」為藍本而編定。由於「國際標準職業分類 1988 年版」與「國際標準職業分類 2008 年版」在上列的最高層次上只有相對輕微的改動，因此本統計表內的二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年統計數字大致可作比較。

Notes : (1) Figures for 2001 and 2006 are compiled based on the old occupation classification which is modeled on the International Standard Classification of Occupations 1988 (ISCO-88).

(2) Figures for 2011 are compiled based on the new occupation classification which is modeled on the 'International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08)'. As the changes between ISCO-88 and ISCO-08 at the top level as shown above are relatively minor, figures for 2001, 2006 and 2011 presented in this table are broadly comparable.

圖 7 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按職業劃分的工作人口分布

Chart 7 Distribution of Working Population by Occupation, 2001, 2006 and 2011



行業 Industry

表 21 按行業劃分的工作人口
Table 21 Working Population by Industry

(甲) 根據新行業分類⁽¹⁾編製的二零一一年統計數字
(A) **Figures for 2011 Compiled Based on the New Industry Classification⁽¹⁾**

行業 Industry	2011	
	數目 Number	百分比 %
製造業 Manufacturing	142 973	4.0
建造業 Construction	275 517	7.8
進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	805 269	22.7
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	316 597	8.9
住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	278 939	7.9
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	116 757	3.3
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	219 564	6.2
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	462 075	13.0
公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動 Public administration, education, human health and social work activities	513 324	14.5
雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	389 575	11.0
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	27 191	0.8
總計 Total	3 547 781	100.0

註釋：(1) 新行業分類是指二零一一年人口普查所採用的行業分類系統。這套分類系統基本上是以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」(等同於聯合國的「所有經濟活動的國際標準行業分類修訂本第 4 版」) 為藍本而編定，並與早前的人口普查／中期人口統計所採用的分類系統有顯著的不同。根據新行業分類編製的二零零一年及二零零六年的統計數字將會稍後公布。

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

Notes : (1) The new industry classification refers to the classification scheme adopted in the 2011 Population Census. This classification scheme is basically modeled on the 'Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0' (equivalent to the United Nations' International Standard Classification of All Economic Activities, Rev. 4) and significantly different from those adopted in the past Population Censuses/By-censuses. Figures for 2001 and 2006 compiled based on the new industry classification will be released later on.

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

(乙) 根據舊行業分類⁽¹⁾ 編製的二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年統計數字

(B) Figures for 2001, 2006 and 2011 Compiled Based on the Old Industry Classification⁽¹⁾

行業 Industry	2001		2006		2011	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
製造業 Manufacturing	400 952	12.3	325 066	9.7	170 797	4.8
建造業 Construction	247 883	7.6	230 227	6.8	275 517	7.8
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	852 619	26.2	916 217	27.2	1 067 763	30.1
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	366 312	11.3	391 285	11.6	376 065	10.6
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	522 822	16.1	571 378	17.0	620 486	17.5
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	829 720	25.5	905 425	26.9	1 013 859	28.6
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	32 398	1.0	26 138	0.8	23 294	0.7
總計 Total	3 252 706	100.0	3 365 736	100.0	3 547 781	100.0

註釋：(1) 舊行業分類是指二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計所採用的行業分類系統。這兩套分類系統是以「香港標準行業分類 1.0 版」及其更新的 1.1 版（兩者均等同於聯合國的「所有經濟活動的國際標準行業分類修訂本第 2 版」）為藍本而編定。雖然某些行業組別在舊行業分類和新行業分類中的名稱相同或非常相似，但其行業涵蓋範圍是有所不同。

(2) 「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。

Notes : (1) The old industry classification refers to the classification schemes adopted in the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census. The two classification schemes are modeled on the 'Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 1.0' and its updated Version 1.1 (both equivalent to the United Nations' International Standard Classification of All Economic Activities, Rev. 2). Although the names of some industry groups in the old and new industry classifications are the same or very similar, their industry coverage is different.

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

主要職業收入 Income from Main Employment

表 22 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按每月主要職業收入劃分的工作人口⁽¹⁾
Table 22 Working Population⁽¹⁾ by Monthly Income from Main Employment, 2001, 2006 and 2011

每月主要職業收入（港元） Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)	2001		2006		2011	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 2,000	57 069	1.8	66 128	2.0	62 680	1.8
2,000 - 3,999	278 579	8.6	324 434	9.7	336 158	9.5
4,000 - 5,999	266 587	8.3	329 103	9.8	185 318	5.2
6,000 - 7,999	397 899	12.3	460 953	13.8	364 625	10.3
8,000 - 9,999	395 476	12.2	418 416	12.5	454 732	12.9
10,000 - 14,999	743 033	23.0	693 526	20.7	754 507	21.4
15,000 - 19,999	370 981	11.5	354 073	10.6	411 534	11.6
20,000 - 24,999	251 116	7.8	222 694	6.7	284 518	8.1
25,000 - 29,999	111 239	3.4	114 064	3.4	141 632	4.0
30,000 - 39,999	146 796	4.5	150 717	4.5	216 243	6.1
40,000 - 59,999	109 999	3.4	115 948	3.5	173 003	4.9
≥ 60,000	100 333	3.1	94 930	2.8	147 899	4.2
總計 Total	3 229 107	100.0	3 344 986	100.0	3 532 849	100.0
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)						
	10,000		10,000		11,000	

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

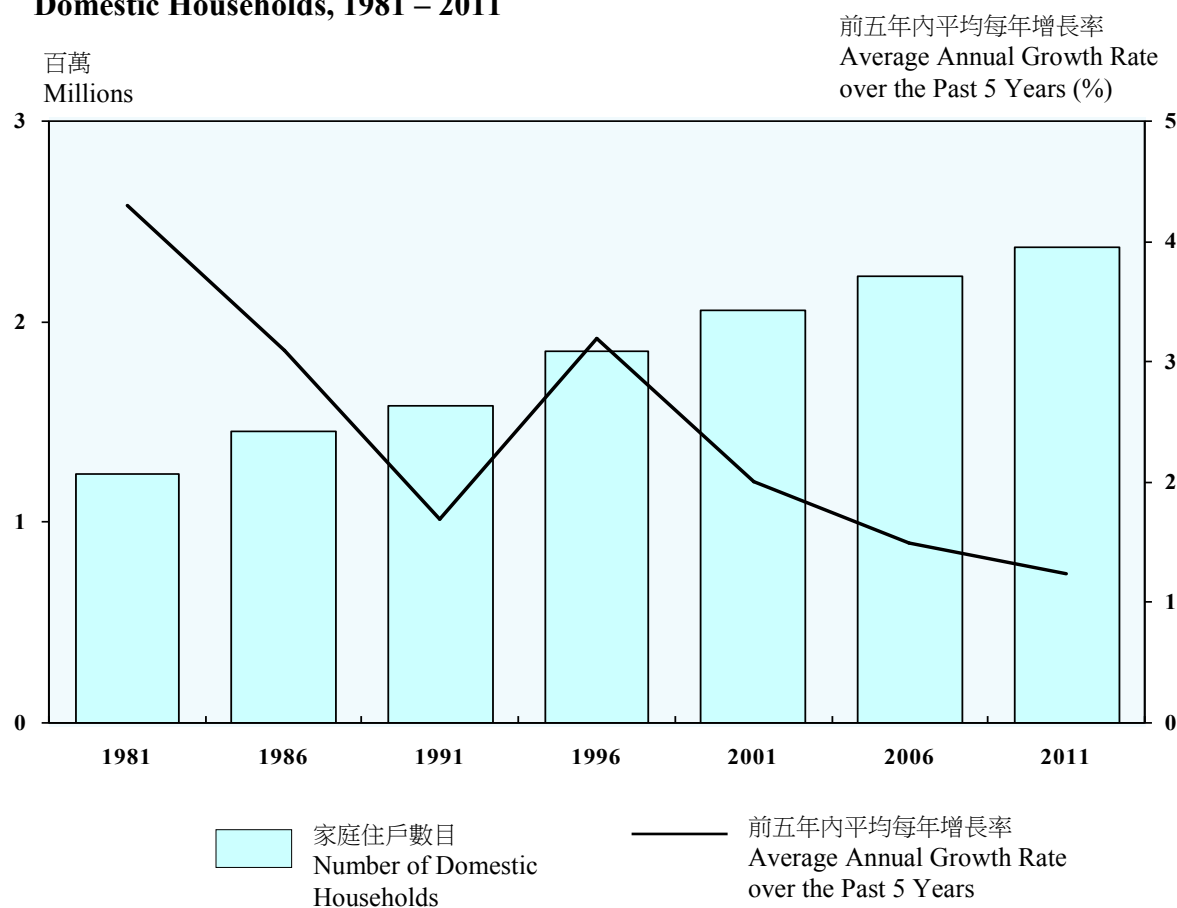
Note: (1) The figures exclude unpaid family workers.

住戶 **Households**

家庭住戶數目

Number of Domestic Households

圖 8 一九八一年至二零一一年家庭住戶數目
Chart 8 Domestic Households, 1981 – 2011



	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011
家庭住戶數目 Number of domestic households	1 244 738	1 452 576	1 582 215	1 855 553	2 053 412	2 226 546	2 368 796
人口 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Population ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	5 109 812	5 495 488	5 674 114	6 412 937	6 708 389	6 864 346	7 071 576
前五年內平均每年增長率（百分率） Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)							
家庭住戶數目 Number of domestic households	4.3	3.1	1.7	3.2	2.0	1.5	1.2
人口 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Population ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	3.3	1.5	0.6	1.8	0.9	0.4	0.6

註釋：(1) 請參考第 23 頁圖 1 的註釋。

Notes : (1) Please refer to the notes in Chart 1 on page 23.

(2) 這些數字包括非居住於家庭住戶的人士，例如居住於院舍的人士。

(2) The figures include persons not living in domestic households (e.g. those living in institutions).

住戶人數

Household Size

表 23 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 23 Domestic Households by Household Size, 2001, 2006 and 2011

住戶人數 Household Size	2001		2006		2011	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
1	321 565	15.7	367 653	16.5	404 088	17.1
2	447 690	21.8	535 846	24.1	597 697	25.2
3	438 216	21.3	517 108	23.2	575 316	24.3
4	481 183	23.4	504 895	22.7	501 845	21.2
5	245 194	11.9	213 896	9.6	212 527	9.0
6+	119 564	5.8	87 148	3.9	77 323	3.3
總計 Total	2 053 412	100.0	2 226 546	100.0	2 368 796	100.0
家庭住戶平均人數 Average Domestic Household Size						
	3.1		3.0		2.9	

圖 9 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶數目分布
 Chart 9 Distribution of Domestic Households by Household Size, 2001, 2006 and 2011



住戶結構

Household Composition

表 24 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按住戶結構劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 24 Domestic Households by Household Composition, 2001, 2006 and 2011

住戶結構 Household Composition	2001 ⁽¹⁾		2006 ⁽¹⁾		2011	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
核心家庭住戶 Nuclear family households						
由夫婦所組成 Composed of couple	271 234	13.2	314 973	14.1	354 492	15.0
由夫婦及未婚子女所組成 Composed of couple and unmarried children	884 041	43.1	919 350	41.3	934 215	39.4
由父或母親及未婚子女所組成 Composed of lone parent and unmarried children	203 645	9.9	256 228	11.5	282 629	11.9
小計 Sub-total	1 358 920	66.2	1 490 551	66.9	1 571 336	66.3
親屬關係住戶 Relative households						
由夫婦及其中至少一個父或母親所組成 Composed of couple and at least one of their parents	21 859	1.1	24 639	1.1	27 037	1.1
由夫婦、其中至少一個父或母親及其未婚子女所組成 Composed of couple, at least one of their parents and their unmarried children	94 595	4.6	88 524	4.0	88 478	3.7
由其他親屬關係組合所組成 Composed of other relationship combinations	222 370	10.8	206 251	9.3	227 136	9.6
小計 Sub-total	338 824	16.5	319 414	14.3	342 651	14.5
其他住戶 Other households						
單人住戶 One-person households	321 111	15.6	367 653	16.5	404 088	17.1
非親屬關係住戶 Non-relative households	34 557	1.7	48 928	2.2	50 721	2.1
小計 Sub-total	355 668	17.3	416 581	18.7	454 809	19.2
總計 Total	2 053 412	100.0	2 226 546	100.0	2 368 796	100.0

註釋：(1) 二零零一年及二零零六年的數字已根據二零一一年人口普查所採用的住戶結構分類重新編製。

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

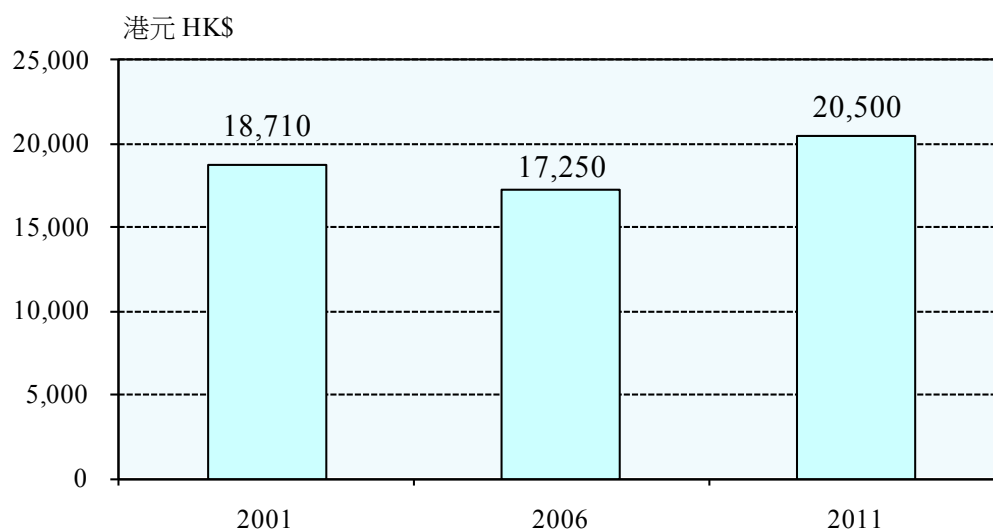
住戶收入

Household Income

表 25 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按家庭住戶每月收入劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 25 Domestic Households by Monthly Domestic Household Income, 2001, 2006 and 2011

	2001		2006		2011	
家庭住戶每月收入（港元） Monthly Domestic Household Income (HK\$)	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 2,000	65 855	3.2	86 736	3.9	85 394	3.6
2,000 - 3,999	97 568	4.8	118 779	5.3	129 332	5.5
4,000 - 5,999	93 018	4.5	121 605	5.5	94 894	4.0
6,000 - 7,999	116 340	5.7	146 010	6.6	121 173	5.1
8,000 - 9,999	120 721	5.9	147 081	6.6	133 122	5.6
10,000 - 14,999	318 623	15.5	339 469	15.2	297 830	12.6
15,000 - 19,999	262 086	12.8	279 217	12.5	265 224	11.2
20,000 - 24,999	223 708	10.9	225 292	10.1	235 695	9.9
25,000 - 29,999	159 470	7.8	162 783	7.3	181 313	7.7
30,000 - 39,999	219 229	10.7	221 101	9.9	269 283	11.4
40,000 - 59,999	197 311	9.6	194 723	8.7	267 953	11.3
60,000 - 79,999	75 430	3.7	77 347	3.5	117 260	5.0
80,000 - 99,999	37 202	1.8	38 534	1.7	58 895	2.5
≥ 100,000	66 851	3.3	67 869	3.0	111 428	4.7
總計 Total	2 053 412	100.0	2 226 546	100.0	2 368 796	100.0
家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median Monthly Domestic Household Income (HK\$)						
	18,710		17,250		20,500	

圖 10 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年家庭住戶每月收入中位數
Chart 10 Median Monthly Domestic Household Income, 2001, 2006 and 2011



房屋 Housing

有人居住的屋宇單位數目 Number of Occupied Quarters

表 26 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按屋宇單位類型劃分的有人居住的屋宇單位數目
Table 26 Occupied Quarters by Type of Quarters, 2001, 2006 and 2011

屋宇單位類型 Type of Quarters	2001		2006		2011	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
永久性屋宇單位 Permanent quarters						
公營租住房屋單位 Public rental housing units	624 349	31.0	691 488	31.1	722 161	30.3
資助出售單位 Subsidized sale flats	320 039	15.9	362 910	16.3	379 002	15.9
私人住宅單位 Private residential flats	886 032	44.0	990 819	44.5	1 077 123	45.2
私人永久性房屋的其他屋宇單位 Other quarters in private permanent housing	144 066	7.1	152 417	6.8	169 834	7.1
非住宅用屋宇單位 Non-domestic quarters	14 590	0.7	10 723	0.5	14 425	0.6
臨時屋宇單位 ⁽¹⁾ Temporary quarters ⁽¹⁾	26 159	1.3	17 717	0.8	18 580	0.8
總計 Total	2 015 235	100.0	2 226 074	100.0	2 381 125	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字包括有人居住的船艇。

Note : (1) The figures include occupied board vessels.

按房屋類型劃分的人口

Population by Type of Housing

表 27 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按房屋類型劃分的人口⁽¹⁾
Table 27 Population⁽¹⁾ by Type of Housing, 2001, 2006 and 2011

房屋類型 Type of Housing	2001		2006		2011	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	2 135 624	31.8	2 129 252	31.0	2 092 638	29.6
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidized home ownership housing	1 131 692	16.9	1 221 221	17.8	1 205 391	17.0
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	3 284 001	49.0	3 383 890	49.3	3 640 206	51.5
非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	79 142	1.2	81 413	1.2	85 632	1.2
臨時房屋 ⁽²⁾ Temporary housing ⁽²⁾	77 930	1.2	48 570	0.7	47 709	0.7
總計 Total	6 708 389	100.0	6 864 346	100.0	7 071 576	100.0

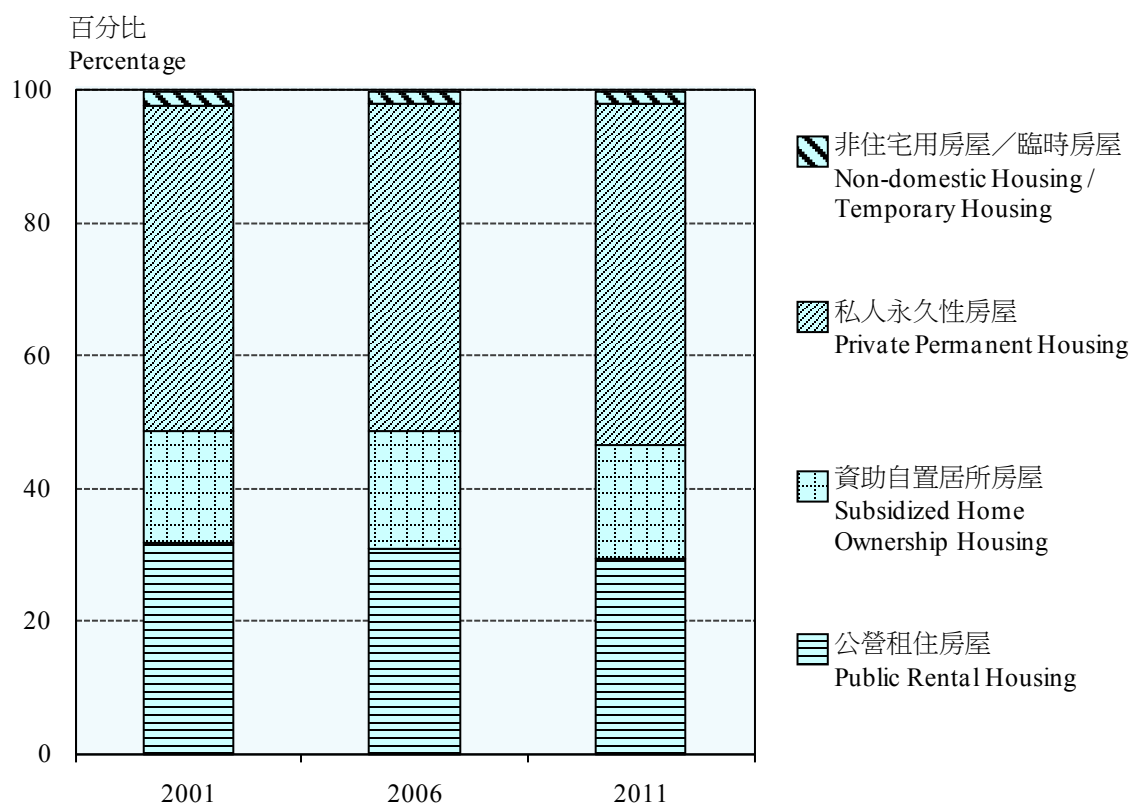
註釋：(1) 這些數字包括非居住於家庭住戶的人士，例如居住於院舍的人士。當中，大部分是居住在非住宅用房屋內。

(2) 這些數字包括住在船艇上的人士。

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

(2) The figures include persons living on board vessels.

圖 11 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按房屋類型劃分的人口分布
 Chart 11 Distribution of Population by Type of Housing, 2001, 2006 and 2011



按房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶數目

Domestic Households by Type of Housing

表 28 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 28 Domestic Households by Type of Housing, 2001, 2006 and 2011

房屋類型 Type of Housing	2001		2006		2011	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	627 339	30.6	690 788	31.0	720 892	30.4
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidized home ownership housing	320 122	15.6	362 439	16.3	377 615	15.9
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	1 071 881	52.2	1 149 952	51.6	1 242 982	52.5
非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	6 912	0.3	5 281	0.2	8 396	0.4
臨時房屋 ⁽¹⁾ Temporary housing ⁽¹⁾	27 158	1.3	18 086	0.8	18 911	0.8
總計 Total	2 053 412	100.0	2 226 546	100.0	2 368 796	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

Note: (1) The figures include domestic households living on board vessels.

共住程度

Degree of Sharing

表 29 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按房屋類型劃分的每千個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目

Table 29 Average Number of Domestic Households per 1 000 Units of Quarters by Type of Housing, 2001, 2006 and 2011

房屋類型 Type of Housing	每千個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目 Average Number of Domestic Households per 1 000 Units of Quarters		
	2001	2006	2011
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	1 005	1 002	1 001
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidized home ownership housing	1 000	1 000	1 000
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	1 036	1 013	1 006
非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	1 057	1 053	1 037
臨時房屋 ⁽¹⁾ Temporary housing ⁽¹⁾	1 040	1 028	1 023
合計 Overall	1 021	1 008	1 004

註釋：(1) 這些數字包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

Note: (1) The figures include domestic households living on board vessels.

居所租住權

Tenure of Accommodation

表 30 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按居所租住權劃分的家庭住戶⁽¹⁾數目
Table 30 Domestic Households⁽¹⁾ by Tenure of Accommodation, 2001, 2006 and 2011

	2001		2006		2011	
居所租住權 Tenure of Accommodation	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
自置 Owner-occupier						
有按揭或貸款 With mortgage or loan	537 230	(51.5) ⁽²⁾	561 112	(47.8) ⁽²⁾	492 261	(39.9) ⁽²⁾
沒有按揭及貸款 Without mortgage and loan	505 375	(48.5) ⁽²⁾	613 020	(52.2) ⁽²⁾	741 334	(60.1) ⁽²⁾
小計 Sub-total	1 042 605	50.8	1 174 132	52.8	1 233 595	52.1
全租 Sole tenant	853 774	41.6	957 350	43.0	1 039 380	43.9
合租／二房東／三房客 Co-tenant / Main tenant / Sub-tenant	73 463	3.6	22 109	1.0	11 491	0.5
其他 Others						
免交租金 Rent free	39 502	1.9	30 405	1.4	46 781	2.0
由僱主提供 Provided by employer	42 546	2.1	41 650	1.9	37 115	1.6
小計 Sub-total	82 048	4.0	72 055	3.2	83 896	3.5
總計 Total	2 051 890	100.0	2 225 646	100.0	2 368 362	100.0

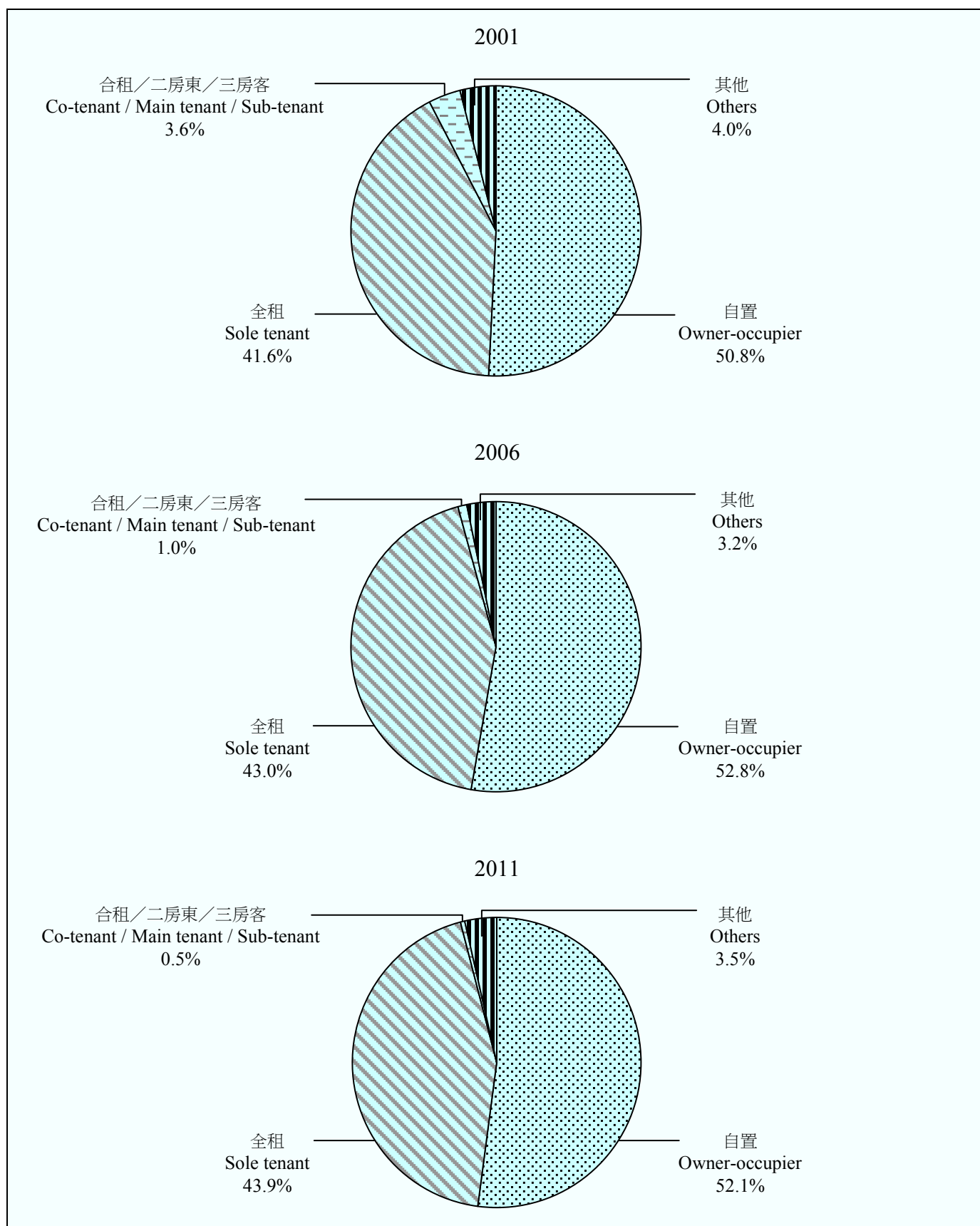
註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

Notes: (1) The figures exclude domestic households living on board vessels.

(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。

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

圖 12 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按居所租住權劃分的家庭住戶數目分布
 Chart 12 Distribution of Domestic Households by Tenure of Accommodation, 2001, 2006 and 2011



居所內的廳房數目

Number of Rooms in the Residence

表 31 二零一一年按廳房數目⁽¹⁾及房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶⁽²⁾數目
Table 31 Domestic Households⁽²⁾ by Number of Rooms⁽¹⁾ and Type of Housing, 2011

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	資助自置居所房屋 Subsidized home ownership housing	私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	其他 Others	
	數目（百分比 ⁽³⁾ ） Number (% ⁽³⁾)				
自用 ⁽⁴⁾ 廳房 With exclusively used ⁽⁴⁾ rooms					
1	175 078 (7.4)	5 313 (0.2)	30 827 (1.3)	3 021 (0.1)	214 239 (9.0)
2	172 406 (7.3)	24 587 (1.0)	127 859 (5.4)	7 239 (0.3)	332 091 (14.0)
3	293 473 (12.4)	175 617 (7.4)	456 923 (19.3)	7 822 (0.3)	933 835 (39.4)
4	71 555 (3.0)	116 171 (4.9)	334 007 (14.1)	4 216 (0.2)	525 949 (22.2)
5	7 653 (0.3)	51 691 (2.2)	186 566 (7.9)	1 576 (0.1)	247 486 (10.4)
6+	713 (0.0)	4 222 (0.2)	105 930 (4.5)	1 391 (0.1)	112 256 (4.7)
小計 Sub-total	720 878 (30.4)	377 601 (15.9)	1 242 112 (52.4)	25 265 (1.1)	2 365 856 (99.9)
沒有自用 ⁽⁴⁾ 廳房 Without exclusively used ⁽⁴⁾ rooms	14 (0.0)	14 (0.0)	870 (0.0)	1 608 (0.1)	2 506 (0.1)
總計 Total	720 892 (30.4)	377 615 (15.9)	1 242 982 (52.5)	26 873 (1.1)	2 368 362 (100.0)
每個家庭住戶的平均廳房數目 Average number of rooms per domestic household					
	2.4	3.5	3.7	2.8	3.3
每人的平均廳房數目 Average number of rooms per person					
	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1

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) 這些數字不包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

(3) 括號內的數字顯示在總家庭住戶數目中所佔的百分比。

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

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

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

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

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

住房支出

Housing Cost

表 32 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按屋宇單位類型劃分的家庭住戶每月租金中位數⁽¹⁾及租金與收入比率中位數⁽²⁾

Table 32 Median Monthly Domestic Household Rent⁽¹⁾ and Median Rent to Income Ratios⁽²⁾ by Type of Quarters, 2001, 2006 and 2011

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 (%)		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
永久性屋宇單位 Permanent quarters						
公營租住房屋單位 Public rental housing units	1,300	1,390	1,210	10.4	13.5	10.6
私人住宅單位 Private residential flats	5,300	5,100	7,500	27.3	25.2	25.7
私人永久性房屋的其他屋宇單位 Other quarters in private permanent housing	3,000	3,000	3,800	16.3	15.7	15.8
其他房屋類型的永久性屋宇單位 ⁽³⁾ Permanent quarters in other types of housing ⁽³⁾	5,000	3,000	6,000	22.6	16.7	20.6
臨時屋宇單位 ⁽⁴⁾ Temporary quarters ⁽⁴⁾	1,200	1,200	1,500	13.6	12.5	19.4
合計 Overall	1,500	1,680	1,600	13.9	16.0	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。詳細的涵蓋範圍請參閱中文詞彙釋義。

(2) 計算租金與收入比率中位數的涵蓋範圍與計算家庭住戶每月租金中位數的涵蓋範圍略有不同，詳情請參閱中文詞彙釋義。

(3) 這些數字包括租住在資助自置居所房屋及非住宅用房屋內的永久性屋宇單位的家庭住戶。

(4) 這些數字不包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

Notes: (1) The figures are compiled based on domestic households renting the accommodation they occupy. Please refer to Definition of Terms in English for details of the coverage.

(2) The coverage in calculating median rent to income ratio is slightly different from that in calculating median monthly domestic household rent. For details, please refer to Definition of Terms in English.

(3) The figures include domestic households renting units of permanent quarters in subsidized home ownership housing and non-domestic housing.

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

表 33 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數⁽¹⁾、按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數⁽²⁾及尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期中位數⁽¹⁾
Table 33 Median Monthly Domestic Household Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment⁽¹⁾, Median Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment to Income Ratio⁽²⁾ and Median Outstanding Period of Mortgage Payment or Loan Repayment⁽¹⁾ by Type of Housing, 2001, 2006 and 2011

房屋類型 Type of Housing	家庭住戶每月按揭供款 及借貸還款中位數 (港元)			按揭供款及借貸還款 與收入比率中位數 (百分比)			尚餘按揭供款或借貸 還款年期中位數 (年)		
	Median Monthly Domestic Household Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment (HK\$)			Median Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment to Income Ratio (%)			Median Outstanding Period of Mortgage Payment or Loan Repayment (Years)		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidized home ownership housing	5,900	5,200	5,000	23.4	21.7	17.6	12	10	8
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	11,000	9,500	8,000	30.7	28.6	20.0	13	12	14
合計 Overall	8,500	7,800	7,000	28.1	26.6	19.6	12	11	12

註釋：(1) 這些數字是根據居於自置屋宇單位及有按揭或貸款的家庭住戶編製。詳細的涵蓋範圍請參閱中文詞彙釋義。

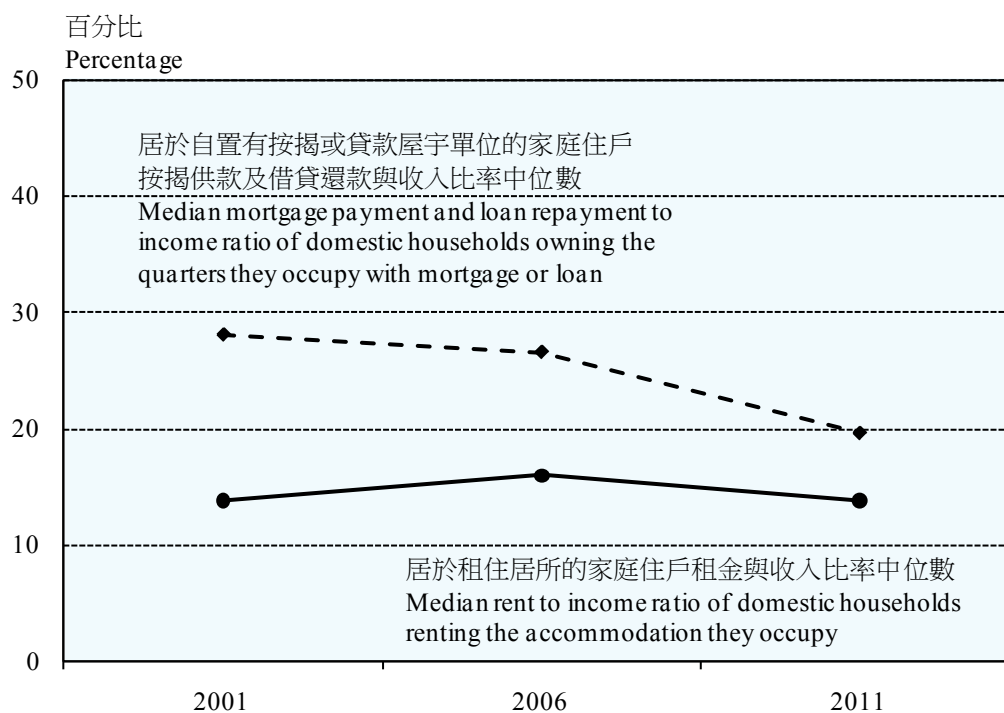
(2) 計算按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數的涵蓋範圍與計算家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數及尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期中位數的涵蓋範圍略有不同，詳情請參閱中文詞彙釋義。

Notes: (1) The figures are compiled based on domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage or loan. Please refer to Definition of Terms in English for details of the coverage.

(2) The coverage in calculating median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio is slightly different from that in calculating median monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment and median outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment. For details, please refer to Definition of Terms in English.

圖 13 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年家庭住戶按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數及租金與收入比率中位數

Chart 13 Median Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment to Income Ratio and Median Rent to Income Ratio, 2001, 2006 and 2011



地區特徵

Characteristics of the Districts

人口分布

Population Distribution

表 34 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按區議會分區劃分的人口
Table 34 Population by District Council District, 2001, 2006 and 2011

區議會分區	District Council District	2001		人口 Population 2006		2011		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 %	2006 年與 2001 年 比較 Comparison between 2006 and 2001	2011 年與 2006 年 比較 Comparison between 2011 and 2006	2011 年與 2001 年 比較 Comparison between 2011 and 2001
香港島	Hong Kong Island									
中西區	Central and Western	261 884	3.9	250 064	3.6	251 519	3.6	-4.5	+0.6	-4.0
灣仔	Wan Chai	167 146	2.5	155 196	2.3	152 608	2.2	-7.1	-1.7	-8.7
東區	Eastern	616 199	9.2	587 690	8.6	588 094	8.3	-4.6	+0.1	-4.6
南區	Southern	290 240	4.3	275 162	4.0	278 655	3.9	-5.2	+1.3	-4.0
小計	Sub-total	1 335 469	19.9	1 268 112	18.5	1 270 876	18.0	-5.0	+0.2	-4.8
九龍	Kowloon									
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	282 020	4.2	280 548	4.1	307 878	4.4	-0.5	+9.7	+9.2
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	353 550	5.3	365 540	5.3	380 855	5.4	+3.4	+4.2	+7.7
九龍城	Kowloon City	381 352	5.7	362 501	5.3	377 351	5.3	-4.9	+4.1	-1.0
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	444 630	6.6	423 521	6.2	420 183	5.9	-4.7	-0.8	-5.5
觀塘	Kwun Tong	562 427	8.4	587 423	8.6	622 152	8.8	+4.4	+5.9	+10.6
小計	Sub-total	2 023 979	30.2	2 019 533	29.4	2 108 419	29.8	-0.2	+4.4	+4.2
新界	New Territories									
葵青	Kwai Tsing	477 092	7.1	523 300	7.6	511 167	7.2	+9.7	-2.3	+7.1
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	275 527	4.1	288 728	4.2	304 637	4.3	+4.8	+5.5	+10.6
屯門	Tuen Mun	488 831	7.3	502 035	7.3	487 546	6.9	+2.7	-2.9	-0.3
元朗	Yuen Long	449 070	6.7	534 192	7.8	578 529	8.2	+19.0	+8.3	+28.8
北區	North	298 657	4.5	280 730	4.1	304 134	4.3	-6.0	+8.3	+1.8
大埔	Tai Po	310 879	4.6	293 542	4.3	296 853	4.2	-5.6	+1.1	-4.5
沙田	Sha Tin	628 634	9.4	607 544	8.9	630 273	8.9	-3.4	+3.7	+0.3
西貢	Sai Kung	327 689	4.9	406 442	5.9	436 627	6.2	+24.0	+7.4	+33.2
離島	Islands	86 667	1.3	137 122	2.0	141 327	2.0	+58.2	+3.1	+63.1
小計	Sub-total	3 343 046	49.8	3 573 635	52.1	3 691 093	52.2	+6.9	+3.3	+10.4
陸上總計	Land total	6 702 494	99.9	6 861 280	100.0	7 070 388	100.0	+2.4	+3.0	+5.5
加: 水上人口	plus: Marine	5 895	0.1	3 066	0.0	1 188	0.0	-48.0	-61.3	-79.8
全港	Whole territory	6 708 389	100.0	6 864 346	100.0	7 071 576	100.0	+2.3	+3.0	+5.4

人口密度

Population Density

表 35 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按區議會分區劃分的人口密度
Table 35 Population Density by District Council District, 2001, 2006 and 2011

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)		
		2001	2006	2011 ⁽¹⁾
香港島	Hong Kong Island			
中西區	Central and Western	21 137	20 102	20 057
灣仔	Wan Chai	16 986	15 788	15 477
東區	Eastern	33 147	31 664	31 686
南區	Southern	7 482	7 083	7 173
小計	Sub-total	16 775	15 915	15 924
九龍	Kowloon			
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	40 932	40 136	44 045
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	37 772	39 095	40 690
九龍城	Kowloon City	38 059	36 178	37 660
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	47 810	45 540	45 181
觀塘	Kwun Tong	49 861	52 123	55 204
小計	Sub-total	43 201	43 033	44 917
新界	New Territories			
葵青	Kwai Tsing	21 578	22 421	21 901
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	4 566	4 679	4 918
屯門	Tuen Mun	5 919	6 057	5 882
元朗	Yuen Long	3 242	3 858	4 178
北區	North	2 184	2 055	2 228
大埔	Tai Po	2 287	2 156	2 181
沙田	Sha Tin	9 157	8 842	9 173
西貢	Sai Kung	2 535	3 135	3 368
離島	Islands	498	783	807
小計	Sub-total	3 526	3 748	3 870
陸上總計	Land total	6 237	6 352	6 544

註釋：(1) 區議會分區是按二零一一年十一月六日區議會選舉時所用的分界，而編製人口密度所採用的土地面積則是根據由地政總署提供的二零一一年六月底的數字。

Note: (1) The boundary of District Council (DC) District refers to that adopted for the DC Election held on 6 November 2011 while the land area used for compiling the population density figures refers to that provided by the Lands Department for the position as at end June 2011.

年齡結構

Age Structure

表 36 二零一一年按區議會分區及年齡組別劃分的人口比例
Table 36 Proportion of Population by District Council District and Age Group, 2011

區議會分區	District Council District	人口比例 ⁽¹⁾ （百分比） Proportion of Population ⁽¹⁾ (%)				年齡中位數 Median Age	
		年齡組別 Age Group					
		0 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64		65+
香港島	Hong Kong Island						
中西區	Central and Western	11.4	10.4	34.4	29.9	13.9	41.3
灣仔	Wan Chai	10.2	9.2	33.8	31.1	15.6	43.0
東區	Eastern	10.5	10.9	30.0	32.9	15.6	44.1
南區	Southern	11.0	11.8	30.6	32.6	13.9	42.9
小計	Sub-total	10.8	10.8	31.5	32.0	14.9	43.1
九龍	Kowloon						
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	12.3	9.6	34.4	29.1	14.5	41.1
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	11.5	11.7	29.7	30.1	17.0	43.2
九龍城	Kowloon City	11.5	11.1	31.4	30.0	16.0	42.5
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	10.3	12.8	27.6	31.6	17.6	44.5
觀塘	Kwun Tong	11.8	12.1	29.6	30.1	16.3	42.8
小計	Sub-total	11.5	11.6	30.3	30.2	16.4	42.9
新界	New Territories						
葵青	Kwai Tsing	11.3	13.0	30.6	30.4	14.7	41.9
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	12.9	10.8	32.7	30.6	12.9	41.3
屯門	Tuen Mun	11.1	13.4	32.0	33.8	9.7	40.4
元朗	Yuen Long	13.6	14.7	32.6	29.6	9.5	38.6
北區	North	12.4	14.7	30.5	31.7	10.7	40.2
大埔	Tai Po	10.2	14.3	30.3	34.4	10.7	41.4
沙田	Sha Tin	11.0	12.6	31.6	33.4	11.5	41.5
西貢	Sai Kung	12.9	13.3	34.6	30.2	9.0	39.3
離島	Islands	14.9	12.7	33.5	29.2	9.7	39.1
小計	Sub-total	12.1	13.3	32.0	31.6	11.0	40.4
陸上總計	Land total	11.6	12.4	31.4	31.3	13.3	41.7

註釋：(1) 這些數字指在該區議會分區人口中所佔的百分比。

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

教育 Education

表 37 二零一一年按區議會分區及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的十五歲及以上人口比例
Table 37 Proportion of Population Aged 15 and Over by District Council District and Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended), 2011

區議會分區	District Council District	人口比例 ⁽¹⁾ （百分比） Proportion of Population ⁽¹⁾ (%)					
		教育程度 Educational Attainment					
		小學或以下 Primary and below	初中 Lower Secondary	高中／預科 Upper Secondary/ Sixth Form	專上教育 Post-secondary		
					文憑／證書 Diploma/ Certificate	副學位課程 Sub-degree course	學位課程 Degree course
香港島	Hong Kong Island						
中西區	Central and Western	14.9	11.5	29.0	6.0	4.1	34.5
灣仔	Wan Chai	13.1	10.5	30.1	6.1	3.9	36.3
東區	Eastern	19.7	15.2	32.3	5.7	4.4	22.7
南區	Southern	24.2	14.8	31.0	5.3	4.0	20.8
小計	Sub-total	19.0	13.8	31.1	5.7	4.2	26.2
九龍	Kowloon						
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	19.7	15.8	32.1	4.6	4.0	23.8
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	26.1	20.0	29.5	4.5	4.0	15.9
九龍城	Kowloon City	19.8	15.0	32.1	5.4	4.1	23.6
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	29.6	19.6	30.8	4.6	4.0	11.4
觀塘	Kwun Tong	27.5	20.8	31.9	4.1	4.0	11.8
小計	Sub-total	25.1	18.6	31.3	4.6	4.0	16.3
新界	New Territories						
葵青	Kwai Tsing	27.7	20.9	30.6	4.3	4.2	12.3
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	20.0	16.1	33.1	5.7	5.0	20.1
屯門	Tuen Mun	24.5	20.5	33.4	4.8	4.6	12.3
元朗	Yuen Long	22.2	21.1	35.3	4.6	4.1	12.7
北區	North	24.1	21.1	33.3	4.5	4.3	12.7
大埔	Tai Po	22.5	18.2	33.1	4.7	4.7	16.9
沙田	Sha Tin	21.5	16.6	31.7	5.4	5.1	19.7
西貢	Sai Kung	18.5	16.7	33.4	5.3	4.8	21.3
離島	Islands	20.3	18.3	32.3	5.7	3.9	19.5
小計	Sub-total	22.7	18.9	32.9	4.9	4.6	16.0
陸上總計	Land total	22.7	17.9	32.1	5.0	4.3	18.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字指在該區議會分區的十五歲及以上人口中所佔的百分比。

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

勞動人口

Labour Force

表 38 二零一一年按區議會分區劃分的勞動人口、勞動人口參與率及每月主要職業收入中位數
Table 38 Labour Force, Labour Force Participation Rate and Median Monthly Income from Main Employment by District Council District, 2011

區議會分區 District Council District	勞動人口 Labour Force	勞動人口參與率 ⁽¹⁾ (百分比) Labour Force Participation Rate ⁽¹⁾ (%)			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	
香港島 Hong Kong Island					
中西區 Central and Western	141 226	70.1	57.8	63.3	15,000
灣仔 Wan Chai	85 896	68.9	57.7	62.7	16,000
東區 Eastern	311 345	65.4	53.9	59.2	12,500
南區 Southern	151 522	66.4	56.7	61.1	11,000
小計 Sub-total	689 989	67.0	55.8	60.8	13,000
九龍 Kowloon					
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	162 562	68.1	53.6	60.2	13,000
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	188 083	62.5	50.1	55.8	10,420
九龍城 Kowloon City	196 172	65.1	53.4	58.8	12,500
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	209 861	62.7	49.7	55.7	10,000
觀塘 Kwun Tong	308 125	63.5	49.9	56.1	10,000
小計 Sub-total	1 064 803	64.1	51.1	57.0	10,900
新界 New Territories					
葵青 Kwai Tsing	263 351	65.5	51.6	58.1	10,000
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	161 916	68.1	55.1	61.0	13,000
屯門 Tuen Mun	262 689	69.9	52.5	60.6	10,500
元朗 Yuen Long	299 496	68.9	52.2	59.9	10,000
北區 North	156 841	68.0	50.9	58.9	10,000
大埔 Tai Po	163 905	69.5	54.5	61.5	11,000
沙田 Sha Tin	343 462	68.6	54.8	61.2	12,000
西貢 Sai Kung	246 207	71.6	58.9	64.7	13,000
離島 Islands	73 984	67.6	56.3	61.5	11,000
小計 Sub-total	1 971 851	68.7	53.9	60.7	11,000
陸上總計 Land total	3 726 643	67.0	53.4	59.7	11,000

註釋：(1) 勞動人口佔所有十五歲及以上人口的百分比。

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

住戶 Households

表 39 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按區議會分區劃分的家庭住戶數目及家庭住戶平均人數
Table 39 Number of Domestic Households and Average Domestic Household Size by District Council District, 2001, 2006 and 2011

區議會分區	District Council District	家庭住戶數目 Number of Domestic Households			家庭住戶平均人數 Average Domestic Household Size		
		2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
香港島	Hong Kong Island						
中西區	Central and Western	89 545	88 088	89 529	2.8	2.7	2.7
灣仔	Wan Chai	58 379	55 234	54 887	2.7	2.7	2.7
東區	Eastern	187 222	190 148	194 249	3.2	3.0	3.0
南區	Southern	82 331	82 575	85 837	3.3	3.2	3.1
小計	Sub-total	417 477	416 045	424 502	3.1	2.9	2.9
九龍	Kowloon						
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	100 100	100 589	112 986	2.7	2.7	2.7
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	115 305	126 103	134 795	2.9	2.8	2.7
九龍城	Kowloon City	117 494	118 271	124 218	3.1	2.9	2.9
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	131 392	136 408	140 315	3.3	3.0	2.9
觀塘	Kwun Tong	175 380	194 178	214 300	3.1	2.9	2.8
小計	Sub-total	639 671	675 549	726 614	3.1	2.9	2.8
新界	New Territories						
葵青	Kwai Tsing	139 124	165 078	168 553	3.3	3.0	3.0
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	84 646	94 912	102 570	3.1	2.9	2.9
屯門	Tuen Mun	146 237	162 492	168 990	3.2	2.9	2.8
元朗	Yuen Long	137 211	169 782	190 285	3.2	3.1	3.0
北區	North	89 053	87 656	99 453	3.2	3.1	3.0
大埔	Tai Po	89 665	90 581	94 481	3.3	3.1	3.1
沙田	Sha Tin	183 301	191 182	207 094	3.3	3.1	3.0
西貢	Sai Kung	95 937	127 255	138 209	3.3	3.1	3.1
離島	Islands	29 568	45 114	47 611	2.7	2.9	2.9
小計	Sub-total	994 742	1 134 052	1 217 246	3.2	3.0	3.0
陸上總計	Land total	2 051 890	2 225 646	2 368 362	3.1	3.0	2.9

房屋

Housing

表 40 二零一一年按區議會分區劃分的家庭住戶每月收入、租金、按揭供款及借貸還款中位數；租金與收入比率中位數；按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數

Table 40 Median Monthly Domestic Household Income/Rent/Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment, Median Rent to Income Ratio and Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment to Income Ratio by District Council District, 2011

區議會分區	District Council District	家庭住戶每月 收入中位數 (港元)	家庭住戶每月 租金中位數 ⁽¹⁾ (港元)	家庭住戶每月 按揭供款及借貸 還款中位數 ⁽²⁾ (港元)	租金與收入 比率中位數 ⁽¹⁾ (百分比)	按揭供款及借 貸還款與收入 比率中位數 ⁽²⁾ (百分比)
		Median Monthly Domestic Household Income (HK\$)	Median Monthly Domestic Household Rent ⁽¹⁾ (HK\$)	Median Monthly Domestic Household Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment ⁽²⁾ (HK\$)	Median Rent to Income Ratio ⁽¹⁾ (%)	Median Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment to Income Ratio ⁽²⁾ (%)
香港島	Hong Kong Island					
中西區	Central and Western	33,000	9,500	10,000	24.1	20.4
灣仔	Wan Chai	36,150	12,000	12,500	25.6	23.0
東區	Eastern	25,400	1,980	8,540	16.1	20.3
南區	Southern	25,700	1,530	8,000	12.1	19.6
小計	Sub-total	28,040	3,640	9,000	18.0	20.3
九龍	Kowloon					
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	22,070	5,410	8,840	26.0	22.5
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	16,280	1,800	8,000	17.7	20.7
九龍城	Kowloon City	23,560	2,900	10,000	19.5	22.4
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	17,000	1,340	6,000	11.5	18.9
觀塘	Kwun Tong	15,960	1,520	6,450	13.2	19.7
小計	Sub-total	18,020	1,750	7,470	15.3	20.8
新界	New Territories					
葵青	Kwai Tsing	17,000	1,400	6,500	11.3	18.5
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	24,100	1,880	8,000	15.6	19.7
屯門	Tuen Mun	18,000	900	5,110	9.2	17.9
元朗	Yuen Long	18,000	1,380	5,590	12.1	19.0
北區	North	18,580	1,330	5,600	13.1	18.5
大埔	Tai Po	22,340	1,300	6,340	13.4	18.1
沙田	Sha Tin	23,040	1,390	7,000	12.2	19.5
西貢	Sai Kung	26,870	1,800	7,100	14.3	19.2
離島	Islands	21,000	2,080	8,500	13.4	20.2
小計	Sub-total	20,040	1,390	6,500	12.1	18.9
陸上總計	Land total	20,500	1,600	7,000	13.9	19.6

註釋：(1) 這些數字是根據居於租住居所的家庭住戶編製。
詳細的涵蓋範圍請參閱中文詞彙釋義。

(2) 這些數字是根據居於自置屋宇單位及有按揭或貸款的家庭住戶編製。詳細的涵蓋範圍請參閱中文詞彙釋義。

Notes : (1) The figures are compiled based on domestic households renting the accommodation they occupy. Please refer to Definition of Terms in English for details of the coverage.

(2) The figures are compiled based on domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage or loan. Please refer to Definition of Terms in English for details of the coverage.

內部遷移

Internal Migration

表 41 二零一一年按曾否作內部遷移、五年前居住地區及現住地區劃分的五歲及以上人口⁽¹⁾
Table 41 Population⁽¹⁾ Aged 5 and Over by Whether Internally Migrated, Area of Residence 5 Years Ago and Area of Current Residence, 2011

曾否作內部遷移 Whether Internally Migrated	現住地區 Area of Current Residence				
五年前居住地區 Area of Residence 5 Years Ago	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	陸上總計 Land total
	數目（百分比 ⁽²⁾ ） Number (% ⁽²⁾)				
曾作內部遷移 ⁽³⁾ Internally migrated ⁽³⁾					
香港島 Hong Kong Island	65 399 (1.0)	46 575 (0.7)	57 762 (0.8)	12 856 (0.2)	182 592 (2.7)
九龍 Kowloon	27 997 (0.4)	116 351 (1.7)	114 091 (1.7)	13 832 (0.2)	272 271 (4.0)
新市鎮 New towns	33 652 (0.5)	95 234 (1.4)	185 595 (2.7)	43 091 (0.6)	357 572 (5.2)
新界其他地區／水上 Other areas in the New Territories/Marine	5 759 (0.1)	13 371 (0.2)	39 154 (0.6)	4 491 (0.1)	62 775 (0.9)
小計 Sub-total	132 807 (1.9)	271 531 (4.0)	396 602 (5.8)	74 270 (1.1)	875 210 (12.8)
並無作內部遷移 Not internally migrated					
曾在同區遷居 Moved home within same area of residence	169 684 (2.5)	199 572 (2.9)	291 070 (4.3)	29 236 (0.4)	689 562 (10.1)
仍居舊址 ⁽⁴⁾ Remained in same address ⁽⁴⁾	827 997 (12.1)	1 436 941 (21.1)	2 385 355 (35.0)	211 641 (3.1)	4 861 934 (71.3)
五年前居於香港以外地方 Place of residence outside Hong Kong 5 years ago	95 461 (1.4)	125 434 (1.8)	143 135 (2.1)	30 449 (0.4)	394 479 (5.8)
小計 Sub-total	1 093 142 (16.0)	1 761 947 (25.8)	2 819 560 (41.3)	271 326 (4.0)	5 945 975 (87.2)
總計 Total	1 225 949 (18.0)	2 033 478 (29.8)	3 216 162 (47.1)	345 596 (5.1)	6 821 185 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括住在船艇上的人士。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

(3) 曾作內部遷移的人士指該人士的現住地區與其五年前的居住地區不同。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。

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

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

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

(3) Persons having internally migrated were those whose area of current residence was different from the area of 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.

(4) 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.

工作地點

Place of Work

表 42 二零一一年按工作地點及居住地區劃分的工作人口
Table 42 Working Population by Place of Work and Area of Residence, 2011

工作地點 Place of Work	現住地區 Area of Current Residence				總計 Total
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New Towns	新界其他地區 及水上 Other Areas in the New Territories and Marine	
	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (% ⁽¹⁾)				
香港 Hong Kong					
同區工作 ⁽²⁾ Work in the same district ⁽²⁾	167 629 (4.7)	181 803 (5.1)	251 562 (7.1)	19 353 (0.5)	620 347 (17.5)
跨區工作 Work in another district					
香港島 Hong Kong Island	207 077 (5.8)	215 645 (6.1)	281 546 (7.9)	32 974 (0.9)	737 242 (20.8)
九龍 Kowloon	101 704 (2.9)	267 755 (7.5)	436 173 (12.3)	37 481 (1.1)	843 113 (23.8)
新市鎮 New towns	39 387 (1.1)	134 116 (3.8)	345 241 (9.7)	45 116 (1.3)	563 860 (15.9)
新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	11 744 (0.3)	27 788 (0.8)	85 125 (2.4)	5 874 (0.2)	130 531 (3.7)
無固定地點／水上 No fixed places / Marine	32 603 (0.9)	74 036 (2.1)	128 133 (3.6)	13 461 (0.4)	248 233 (7.0)
於家中工作 Work at home	84 892 (2.4)	74 536 (2.1)	99 062 (2.8)	25 096 (0.7)	283 586 (8.0)
小計 Sub-total	645 036 (18.2)	975 679 (27.5)	1 626 842 (45.9)	179 355 (5.1)	3 426 912 (96.6)
香港以外地方 Places outside Hong Kong					
中國內地／澳門／台灣 The mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan	16 448 (0.5)	28 173 (0.8)	53 149 (1.5)	6 181 (0.2)	103 951 (2.9)
其他 Others	3 521 (0.1)	4 834 (0.1)	7 372 (0.2)	1 191 (0.0)	16 918 (0.5)
小計 Sub-total	19 969 (0.6)	33 007 (0.9)	60 521 (1.7)	7 372 (0.2)	120 869 (3.4)
總計 Total	665 005 (18.7)	1 008 686 (28.4)	1 687 363 (47.6)	186 727 (5.3)	3 547 781 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

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

(2) 同區工作的人士包括(a)在香港島或九龍居住並在同一區議會分區內工作的人士，(b)在新市鎮居住並在同一新市鎮工作的人士，及(c)在新界其他地方居住並在同一區議會分區非新市鎮地區內工作的人士。於家中工作的人士及水上人口並不包括在內。

(2) Persons who work in the same district include: (a) those who live on Hong Kong Island or in Kowloon and work in the same District Council District; (b) those who live in a new town and work in the same new town; and (c) those who live in other areas in the New Territories and work in areas other than new town areas of the same District Council District. Persons who work at home and marine population are excluded.

前赴工作地點的主要交通方式

Main Mode of Transport to Place of Work

表 43 二零一一年按前赴工作地點的主要交通方式及居住地區劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口
Table 43 Working Population with Fixed Place of Work in Hong Kong by Main Mode of Transport to Place of Work and Area of Residence, 2011

交通方式 Mode of Transport	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	居住地區 Area of Residence		總計 Total
			新市鎮 New Towns	新界其他地區 及水上 Other Areas in the New Territories and Marine	
數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (% ⁽¹⁾)					
巴士 ⁽²⁾ Bus ⁽²⁾	181 897 (6.3)	259 452 (9.0)	471 030 (16.3)	26 088 (0.9)	938 467 (32.4)
香港鐵路（本地線） ⁽³⁾ Mass Transit Railway (Local line) ⁽³⁾	135 657 (4.7)	296 628 (10.2)	253 925 (8.8)	11 265 (0.4)	697 475 (24.1)
香港鐵路（東鐵線、馬鐵線及西鐵線） Mass Transit Railway (East Rail line, Ma On Shan Rail line and West Rail line)	4 576 (0.2)	20 316 (0.7)	250 766 (8.7)	21 758 (0.8)	297 416 (10.3)
步行 On foot only	58 705 (2.0)	87 363 (3.0)	111 169 (3.8)	9 337 (0.3)	266 574 (9.2)
公共小巴 ⁽⁴⁾ Public Light Bus ⁽⁴⁾	40 723 (1.4)	77 062 (2.7)	82 663 (2.9)	16 771 (0.6)	217 219 (7.5)
私家車／客貨車 Private car / Passenger van	43 230 (1.5)	36 201 (1.3)	86 022 (3.0)	26 439 (0.9)	191 892 (6.6)
公司巴士／小巴 Company bus / van	17 794 (0.6)	26 832 (0.9)	52 147 (1.8)	2 803 (0.1)	99 576 (3.4)
香港鐵路（輕鐵） Mass Transit Railway (Light Rail)	- (-)	- (-)	40 666 (1.4)	2 364 (0.1)	43 030 (1.5)
的士 Taxi	19 385 (0.7)	12 521 (0.4)	8 889 (0.3)	929 (0.0)	41 724 (1.4)
屋邨／大廈巴士 Residential coach service	2 496 (0.1)	1 612 (0.1)	24 085 (0.8)	5 018 (0.2)	33 211 (1.1)
其他 Others	23 078 (0.8)	9 120 (0.3)	18 285 (0.6)	18 026 (0.6)	68 509 (2.4)
總計 Total	527 541 (18.2)	827 107 (28.6)	1 399 647 (48.3)	140 798 (4.9)	2 895 093 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

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

(2) 巴士包括九龍巴士、新世界第一巴士、城巴、龍運巴士、新大嶼山巴士及香港鐵路接駁巴士。

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

(3) 香港鐵路 (本地線) 包括觀塘線、荃灣線、港島線、東涌線、將軍澳線、迪士尼線及機場快線。

(3) MTR (Local Line) includes Kwun Tong Line, Tsuen Wan Line, Island Line, Tung Chung Line, Tseung Kwan O Line, Disneyland Resort Line and Airport Express Line.

(4) 公共小巴包括綠色專線小巴及紅色小巴。

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

上課地點

Place of Study

表 44 二零一一年按上課地點及居住地區劃分於香港院校就讀全日制課程的人口

Table 44 Persons Attending Full-time Courses in Educational Institutions in Hong Kong by Place of Study and Area of Residence, 2011

上課地點 Place of Study	居住地區 Area of Residence				總計 Total
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New Towns	新界其他地區 及水上 Other Areas in the New Territories and Marine	
	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (% ⁽¹⁾)				
同區就讀 ⁽²⁾ Study in the same district ⁽²⁾	104 505 (9.0)	194 432 (16.7)	349 888 (30.0)	10 856 (0.9)	659 681 (56.6)
跨區就讀 Study in another district					
香港島 Hong Kong Island	54 434 (4.7)	21 061 (1.8)	26 081 (2.2)	4 760 (0.4)	106 336 (9.1)
九龍 Kowloon	16 440 (1.4)	91 047 (7.8)	95 727 (8.2)	8 782 (0.8)	211 996 (18.2)
新市鎮 New towns	8 565 (0.7)	31 871 (2.7)	100 183 (8.6)	29 977 (2.6)	170 596 (14.6)
新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	1 739 (0.1)	2 733 (0.2)	11 762 (1.0)	325 (0.0)	16 559 (1.4)
總計 Total	185 683 (15.9)	341 144 (29.3)	583 641 (50.1)	54 700 (4.7)	1 165 168 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

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

(2) 同區就讀的人士包括(a)在香港島或九龍居住並在同一區議會分區內上課的人士，(b)在新市鎮居住並在同一新市鎮上課的人士，及(c)在新界其他地方居住並在同一區議會分區非新市鎮地區內上課的人士。

(2) Persons who study in the same district include: (a) those who live on Hong Kong Island or in Kowloon and study in the same District Council District; (b) those who live in a new town and study in the same new town; and (c) those who live in other areas in the New Territories and study in areas other than new town areas of the same District Council District.

前赴上課地點的主要交通方式

Main Mode of Transport to Place of Study

表 45 二零一一年按前赴上課地點的主要交通方式及居住地區劃分於香港院校就讀全日制課程的人口
Table 45 Persons Attending Full-time Courses in Educational Institutions in Hong Kong by Main Mode of Transport to Place of Study and Area of Residence, 2011

交通方式 Mode of Transport	居住地區 Area of Residence				總計 Total
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New Towns	新界其他地區 及水上 Other Areas in the New Territories and Marine	
	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (% ⁽¹⁾)				
步行 On foot only	38 621 (3.3)	100 595 (8.6)	193 180 (16.6)	7 093 (0.6)	339 489 (29.1)
巴士 ⁽²⁾ Bus ⁽²⁾	45 210 (3.9)	70 859 (6.1)	99 527 (8.5)	7 532 (0.6)	223 128 (19.1)
校車 ⁽³⁾ School bus ⁽³⁾	43 568 (3.7)	45 853 (3.9)	69 951 (6.0)	10 131 (0.9)	169 503 (14.5)
香港鐵路 (本地線) ⁽⁴⁾ Mass Transit Railway (Local line) ⁽⁴⁾	27 307 (2.3)	66 963 (5.7)	55 923 (4.8)	2 213 (0.2)	152 406 (13.1)
香港鐵路 (東鐵線、馬鐵線及西鐵線) Mass Transit Railway (East Rail line, Ma On Shan Rail line and West Rail line)	1 402 (0.1)	9 353 (0.8)	74 621 (6.4)	4 754 (0.4)	90 130 (7.7)
公共小巴 ⁽⁵⁾ Public Light Bus ⁽⁵⁾	13 316 (1.1)	35 155 (3.0)	29 209 (2.5)	7 966 (0.7)	85 646 (7.4)
私家車／客貨車 Private car / Passenger van	9 679 (0.8)	8 175 (0.7)	15 015 (1.3)	7 672 (0.7)	40 541 (3.5)
香港鐵路 (輕鐵) Mass Transit Railway (Light Rail)	- (-)	- (-)	36 928 (3.2)	1 980 (0.2)	38 908 (3.3)
的士 Taxi	1 902 (0.2)	2 422 (0.2)	2 501 (0.2)	177 (0.0)	7 002 (0.6)
屋邨巴士 Residential coach service	341 (0.0)	824 (0.1)	4 296 (0.4)	1 336 (0.1)	6 797 (0.6)
其他 Others	4 337 (0.4)	945 (0.1)	2 490 (0.2)	3 846 (0.3)	11 618 (1.0)
總計 Total	185 683 (15.9)	341 144 (29.3)	583 641 (50.1)	54 700 (4.7)	1 165 168 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

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

(2) 巴士包括九龍巴士、新世界第一巴士、城巴、龍運巴士、新大嶼山巴士及香港鐵路接駁巴士。

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

(3) 校車包括學校私家小巴。

(3) School Buses include school private light buses.

(4) 香港鐵路 (本地線) 包括觀塘線、荃灣線、港島線、東涌線、將軍澳線、迪士尼線及機場快線。

(4) MTR (Local Line) includes Kwun Tong Line, Tsuen Wan Line, Island Line, Tung Chung Line, Tseung Kwan O Line, Disneyland Resort Line and Airport Express Line.

(5) 公共小巴包括綠色專線小巴及紅色小巴。

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

二零一一年人口普查 的數據項目

Data Topics of the 2011 Population Census

短問卷

出生年份和月份
性別
種族
出生地點
普查參考時刻身在何處
在港居住年期
屋宇單位住用情況
屋宇單位類型
單位住戶數目（引申得出）
單位居住人數（引申得出）
是否住戶成員
與住戶其他成員的關係
住戶人數（引申得出）

Short Form

Year and month of birth
Sex
Ethnicity
Place of birth
Whereabouts at census reference moment
Duration of residence in Hong Kong
Occupancy of quarters
Type of quarters
No. of households in quarters (derived)
No. of occupants in quarters (derived)
Whether a member of the household
Relationship to other members of the household
Household size (derived)

長問卷

短問卷的所有項目及以下項目：

Long Form

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

人口及社會特徵

婚姻狀況
慣用語言
使用其他語言／方言的能力
國籍

Demographic and social characteristics

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

教育特徵

就學情況
教育程度(最高就讀程度)
教育程度(最高完成程度)
修讀科目
上課地點
前赴上課地點的交通方式

Educational characteristics

School attendance
Educational attainment (highest level attended)
Educational attainment (highest level completed)
Field of education
Place of study
Mode of transport to place of study

內部遷移特徵

五年前居住的地方

Internal migration characteristics

Place of residence 5 years ago

經濟特徵

經濟活動身分

Economic characteristics

Economic activity status

行業	Industry
職業	Occupation
是否有兼職	Whether having other employment
主要職業收入	Earnings from main employment
兼職收入	Earnings from other employment
其他現金收入（包括以現金形式收取的租金）	Other cash income (including cash income from rent)
工作地點	Place of work
前赴工作地點的交通方式	Mode of transport to place of work
<i>房屋特徵</i>	<i>Housing characteristics</i>
居所類型	Type of accommodation
居所內廳房數目（包括客／飯廳、睡房、其他房間、廚房、浴室／廁所）	Number of rooms in the residence (including living / dinning rooms, bedrooms, other rooms, kitchens, bathrooms / toilets)
居所租住權	Tenure of accommodation
租金（包括差餉、地租及管理費）	Rent (including rates, government rent and management fees)
按揭供款或借貸還款	Mortgage payment or loan payment
<i>住戶特徵</i>	<i>Household characteristics</i>
住戶類型	Type of household
住戶收入（引申得出）	Household income (derived)
住戶結構（引申得出）	Household composition (derived)

中文詞彙釋義

Definition of Terms in Chinese

中文詞彙釋義（按筆畫數目排列）

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

方括號內的數字為英文詞彙釋義內的相對編號

Number in square brackets indicates the corresponding reference number for Definition of Terms in English

- (1) 人口 (Population)：請參看第 (27) 項「居港人口」。 [57]
- (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。 [58]
- (3) 上課地點 (Place of Study)：指在本港修讀全日制課程者所讀院校的地點。 [55]
- (4) 工作人口 (Working Population)：請參看第 (62) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [67]
- (5) 工作地點 (Place of Work)：指受訪者在人口普查前七天內，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。 [56]
- (6) 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。 [4]
- (7) 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居住地區不同。在分析內部遷移時，居住地區的轉變是指（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。 [26]
- (8) 少年兒童撫養比率 (Child Dependency Ratio)：十五歲以下人口數目與每千名十五至六十四歲人口相對的比率。 [11]
- (9) 出生地點 (Place of birth)：指一個人的出生所在地的國家／地區。 [54]
- (10) 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。 [15]
- (11) 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]
- (12) 年齡中位數 (Median Age)：顯示人口平均年齡的一種指標，人口總數百分之五十在這年齡之上，而其餘的百分之五十在這年齡之下。 [32]
- (13) 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 (33) 項的「屋宇單位類型」。有人居住屋宇單位指在普查參考時刻有符合居港人口定義的人居住的屋宇單位。 [50]
- (14) 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。 [19]
- (15) 行業 (Industry)：在普查參考時刻前的七天內，受訪者的工作機構主要生產的貨品或提供的服務類

別。行業簡介及包括的範圍如下： [25]

舊行業分類（以「香港標準行業分類 1.0 版」及其更新的 1.1 版為藍本而編定）

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。

新行業分類（以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」為藍本而編定）

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

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

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

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

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

資訊及通訊業 (Information and communications)：本行業包括資訊與文化產品的製作及發行，以及提供傳送或發行這些產品及資料的方法，亦包括廣播、通訊、資訊科技活

動、資料處理及其他資訊服務活動。本行業的例子有出版業、電台及電視廣播、電訊業、資訊科技服務業、新聞通訊社等。

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

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

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

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

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

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

(17) **住戶結構 (Household Composition) :** 住戶結構是根據住戶內各人與戶主的關係, 以及他們之間的配偶、父母、子女關係的資料而得出的。各類住戶結構如下: [23]

核心家庭住戶

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

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

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

親屬關係住戶

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

由夫婦、其中至少一個父或母親及其未婚子女所組成 (Composed of couple, at least

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

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

其他住戶

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

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

- (18) **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。 [9]
- (19) **每月主要職業收入 (Monthly Income from Main Employment)**：對於僱主或自營作業者來說，這是指扣除營運開支後從主要業務所賺得的收入。對於僱員來說，則是指從主要工作所賺取的全部收入，包括薪金或工資、花紅、佣金、逾時工作補薪、房屋津貼、小賬及其他現金津貼，但不包括年終花紅及雙糧。所記金額以二零一一年六月的收入計算。 [44]
- (20) **每月主要職業收入中位數 (Median Monthly Income from Main Employment)**：每月主要職業收入的一種平均值，百分之五十的工作人口（不包括無酬家庭從業員），他們的主要職業收入高於這數字，而其餘百分之五十，他們的主要職業收入低於這數字。請參看第 (19) 項「每月主要職業收入」。 [36]
- (21) **每千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 1 000 Units 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然後乘以一千。 [7]
- (22) **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。 [8]
- (23) **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。請參看第 (63) 項「慣用語言」。 [1]
- (24) **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。 [51]
- (25) **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 (24) 項「尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期」。 [38]
- (26) **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： [62]

自置，有按揭或貸款 (Owner-occupier, with mortgage payment or loan repayment)：

住戶擁有居住單位的業權，並須就該單位支付按揭供款或借貸還款。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (27) **居港人口 (Hong Kong Resident Population)**：居港人口包括「常住居民」和「流動居民」。「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：（一）在普查參考時刻前的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月，又或在普查參考時刻後的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在普查參考時刻他們是否身在香港；及（二）於普查參考時刻在香港非永久性居民。至於「流動居民」，則指在普查參考時刻前的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月，或在普查參考時刻後的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在普查參考時刻他們是否身在香港。 [22]

- (28) **性別比率 (Sex Ratio)**：男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。 [61]

- (29) **房屋類型 (Type of Housing)**：指作居所用途的單位所屬的房屋性質。各房屋類型是根據單位所屬的屋宇單位類型來決定，詳情如下： [63]

公營租住房屋：包括所有公營租住房屋單位。

資助自置居所房屋：包括所有資助出售單位。

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

非住宅用房屋：包括所有非住宅樓宇內的屋宇單位及所有供集體住宿的屋宇單位。

臨時房屋：包括所有臨時屋宇單位。

- (30) **前五年內平均每年增長率 (Average Annual Growth Rate Over the Past 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 = 五年前的人口
 P_2 = 該年的人口
 r = 平均每年增長率

家庭住戶的平均每年增長率也是採用相若公式計算。 [5]

- (31) **前赴上課地點的主要交通方式 (Main Mode of Transport to Place of Study)**：指在港修讀全日制課程者前赴上課地點常用的交通方式。（如所使用的交通方式超過一種，則以乘搭最長路程的一項為主要交通方式。）經常徒步上學而無須乘搭任何交通工具者，則視為「步行」。 [29]

(32) **前赴工作地點的主要交通方式 (Main Mode of Transport to Place of Work)**：指在本港境內有固定工作地點的受訪者前赴工作地點常用的交通工具。(如所使用的交通工具超過一種，則以乘搭最長路程的一項為主要交通方式。)經常步行上班而無須乘搭任何交通工具者，則視為「步行」。

[30]

(33) **屋宇單位類型 (Type of Quarters)**：屋宇單位按所屬建築物的類型分類，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。

[64]

永久性屋宇單位：包括公營租住房屋單位、資助出售單位、私人住宅單位、私人永久性房屋的其他屋宇單位，以及非住宅用屋宇單位，詳情如下：

公營租住房屋單位：包括由香港房屋委員會管理的公共租住房屋單位和中轉房屋單位，以及由房屋協會管理的租住單位。

資助出售單位：包括按香港房屋委員會及香港房屋協會各類自置居所計劃出售而轉讓業權仍然受限制的單位，已解除轉讓限制的單位則不包括在內。

私人住宅單位：包括由私人市場興建主要作住宅用途的多層樓宇或房屋的單位及前資助出售房屋單位（即已解除轉讓限制的單位）。

私人永久性房屋的其他屋宇單位：

包括以下三類屋宇單位：

別墅／平房／新型村屋：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：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：這些是興建作員工宿舍用途的樓宇內的屋宇單位。非興建作員工宿舍用途但由僱主提供用作居所的單位則不包括在內，這些單位是按照所屬建築物的類型分類。

非住宅用屋宇單位：

包括以下兩類屋宇單位：

非住宅樓宇內的屋宇單位：包括所有非住宅建築物（例如商業大廈及工廠大廈）內作居所用途的單位。

供集體住宿的屋宇單位：包括精神病院、善終醫院、療養院、懲教機構、老人院、男女童院、宗教場所、酒店、旅舍及宿舍（例如大學學生宿舍）。

臨時屋宇單位：包括臨時房屋區的屋宇單位和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、木屋及非作住宅用途的地方（例如梯台、樓梯、走廊等）。船艇亦屬此類別。

(34) **按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率 (Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment to Income Ratio)**：居於自置有按揭或貸款屋宇單位的家庭住戶每月支付的按揭供款及借貸還款與住戶每月收入的比率。收入金額和／或住戶成員的按揭供款及借貸還款為零（即只由非家庭住戶成員支付的按揭供款及借貸還款）的住戶都不包括在計算之內。

[45]

(35) **按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數 (Median Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment to Income Ratio)**：家庭住戶每月支付的按揭供款及借貸還款與住戶每月收入的比率的一種平均值。百分之五十居於自置有按揭或貸款屋宇單位的家庭住戶的按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率高於這數字，而其餘百分之五十，他們的按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率低於這數字。收入金額和／或住戶成員的按揭供款及借貸還款為零（即只由非家庭住戶成員支付的按揭供款及借貸還款）的住戶都不包括在計算之內。

[37]

(36) **流動居民 (Mobile Residents)**：指在普查參考時刻前的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個

月，或在普查參考時刻後的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在普查參考時刻他們是否身在香港。 [40]

(37) 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。 [21]

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

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。

(38) 家庭住戶 (Domestic Household) : 一群住在一起及分享生活所需的人士，他們之間不一定有親戚關係。自己單獨安排生活所需的個別人士亦當為一戶，即「單人住戶」。（註：家庭住戶需至少有一名成員為常住居民，只有流動居民的住戶不會被界定為家庭住戶。） [13]

(39) 家庭住戶平均人數 (Average Domestic Household Size) : 每個家庭住戶的平均人數。計算方法是把家庭住戶內的人口總數除以家庭住戶總數。 [6]

(40) 家庭住戶每月收入 (Monthly Domestic Household Income) : 指住戶成員於二零一一年六月份的總收入（包括他們由所有工作獲得的現金收入及其他現金收入）。 [41]

(41) 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 (40) 項「家庭住戶每月收入」。

- (42) **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二零一一年六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，亦不包括由非家庭住戶成員支付的按揭供款及借貸還款。 [42]
- (43) **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 (42) 項「家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款」。 [34]
- (44) **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二零一一年六月份的租金金額，包括該月的差餉、地租及管理費，但不包括水費及電費。二房東的租金，為減去分租給三房客所獲租金後的淨額。租金金額是零的住戶包括居住在親友家中無論是否得到許可而沒有繳付租金的住戶、向三房客收取的租金總值超過或相等於大租的二房東住戶及由僱主免費提供住所的住戶。 [43]
- (45) **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 (44) 項「家庭住戶每月租金」。 [35]
- (46) **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。 [59]
- (47) **租金與收入比率中位數 (Median Rent to Income Ratio)**：家庭住戶每月支付的租金金額與每月收入的比率的一種平均值。百分之五十居於租住居所的家庭住戶的租金與收入比率高於這數字，而其餘百分之五十，他們的租金與收入比率低於這數字。收入金額和／或租金金額是零的住戶並不包括在計算之內。 [39]
- (48) **區議會分區及選區 (District Council District and Constituency Area)**：根據區議會條例（第 547 章），全港共有 18 個地方行政區：港島 4 個，九龍 5 個及新界 9 個。每個地方行政區均設有一個區議會，而每個區議會的選區分界則是由選舉管理委員會向行政長官建議。二零一一年人口普查時所採用的是按二零一一年十一月六日區議會選舉時所用的區議會選區分界，而該分界是根據《2011 年選區（區議會）宣布令》（2011 年第 44 號法律公告），由行政長官會同行政會議根據《區議會條例》（第 547 章）第 6 條而作出的。 [12]
- (49) **國籍 (Nationality)**：國籍與個人的居住地、種族或出生地有關。國籍不一定與該人的旅行證件有關。 [46]
- (50) **婚姻狀況 (Marital Status)**：受訪者在人口普查訪問時所報稱的婚姻狀況，而有關的婚姻或離婚事件是否有經過合法登記或儀式，並未有查核。 [31]
- (51) **專上教育 (Post-secondary Education)**：請參看第 (54) 項「教育程度」。 [53]
- (52) **常住居民 (Usual Residents)**：「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：（一）在普查參考時刻前的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月，又或在普查參考時刻後的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在普查參考時刻他們是否身在香港；及（二）於普查參考時刻在香港的非永久性居

民。 [66]

(53) **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 (62) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [17]

(54) **教育程度 (Educational Attainment)**：包括最高就讀程度及最高完成程度。 [18]

(a) **最高就讀程度 (Highest level attended)**：指受訪者在院校修讀達到的最高教育水平，不論他／她有否完成該課程。計算教育程度時，只包括正式課程，即須最少為期一個學年、具指定學歷資格才可入讀（不包括香港公開大學主辦的非學位／學位／研究生課程），以及設有考試或指定的評核成績程序。

(b) **最高完成程度 (Highest level completed)**：指受訪者在院校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。

學前教育 (*Pre-primary*)：包括所有幼稚園及幼兒中心班級。

小學 (*Primary*)：包括所有小學的一至六年級。

初中 (*Lower Secondary*)：包括所有中學的一至三年級。

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

預科 (*Sixth form*)：包括所有中學舊學制的六至七年級或同等程度。

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

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

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

(55) **現住地區 (Area of Current Residence)**：在人口普查時某人所居住的地區。 [3]

(56) **普查參考時刻 (Census Reference Moment)**：二零一一年六月三十日凌晨三時為二零一一年人口普查的普查參考時刻。在記錄某人在普查參考時刻身在何處時，若他正在當夜班、返家途中或在非住宿地方，他會被當作在被點算的屋宇單位內。 [10]

(57) **勞動人口 (Labour Force)**：請參看第 (62) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [28]

(58) **勞動人口參與率 (Labour Force Participation Rate)**：從事經濟活動人口（即勞動人口）佔十五歲及以上人口的比例。 [27]

(59) **就學比率 (School Attendance Rate)**：在院校就讀全日制課程的學生數目佔人口的比例（對二零一一年人口普查而言，是指在二零一一年上半年的情況）。 [60]

(60) **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）的現住地區與五年前所居住的地區不同。遷移的定義為：在過去五年，住戶由（甲）一個區議會分區遷往另一個分區；或（乙）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。 [14]

(61) **新市鎮 (New Town)**：各新市鎮界線乃採自土木工程拓展署及規劃署訂定的新市鎮發展範圍。全港共有十二個新市鎮，即是葵涌、青衣、荃灣、屯門、元朗、天水圍、粉嶺／上水、大埔、沙田、馬鞍山、將軍澳及北大嶼山。 [47]

(62) **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。 [16]

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。工作人口可按就業身分 (*Employment Status*) 劃分為：

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

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

自營業者 (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)：在院校就讀全日制課程的人（對於二零一一年人口普查而言，學生是指在二零一一年上半年就讀全日制課程的人，並將會於人口普查（即二零一一年六月）之後的學年繼續修讀全日制課程）。自修、在各類訓練學校修讀非正式課程或夜間課程，並在人口普查進行前七天內沒有工作的人亦歸入此類別。兼職學生歸入從事經濟活動人士，故並不包括在此類別內。

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

經濟自給者 (Of independent means)：無須為生計而工作的人，他們的生活費通常依靠收租、儲蓄、投資收益或滙款等。

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

- (63) **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。 [65]
- (64) **種族 (Ethnicity)**：一個人的種族由其本人來決定。有關「種族」的分類是參考不同的概念包括文化起源、國籍、膚色及語言等而制定。這分類方法與聯合國於 2008 年頒布的建議一致，亦參考了其他國家的做法，以及本地的情況。在香港人口中，大部份為華人，而非華人中則以亞洲人為主。因此，種族分類提供了較多與亞洲地區相關的類別。 [20]
- (65) **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。 [52]
- (66) **職業 (Occupation)**：在普查參考時刻前的七天內受訪者所從事的工作類別。 [49]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (67) **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。 [48]

英文詞彙釋義

Definition of Terms in English

英文詞彙釋義（按字母順序排列）

Definition of Terms in English (in alphabetical order)

方括號內的數字為中文詞彙釋義內的相對編號

Number in square brackets indicates the corresponding reference number for Definition of Terms in Chinese

- (1) **Ability to Speak Other Languages/Dialects**（使用其他語言／方言的能力）： If a person is able to conduct a short conversation with a particular language / dialect in everyday life activities such as responding when being asked for direction, studying at educational institution or using at work, he is deemed to have the ability to speak the language / dialect. A person who is capable of speaking languages / dialects other than the usual language possesses the ability to speak other languages / dialects. Please see **Usual Language** in (65). [23]
- (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. [11]
- (3) **Area of Current Residence**（現住地區）： Area in which a person was living at the time of the Census. [55]
- (4) **Area of Residence Five Years Ago**（五年前居住地區）： The broad geographical area in which a person lived five years before the Census. If the place is outside Hong Kong, the country of residence is recorded. [6]
- (5) **Average Annual Growth Rate Over the Past 5 Years**（前五年年平均每年增長率）： 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 rate of domestic households is calculated using the similar formula. [30]

- (6) **Average Domestic Household Size**（家庭住戶平均人數）： The average number of persons per domestic household. It is calculated by dividing the total number of persons who were living in domestic households by the total number of domestic households. [39]
- (7) **Average Number of Domestic Households per 1 000 Units of Quarters (or Degree of Sharing)**（每千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 and then multiplying by a factor of 1 000. [21]
- (8) **Average Number of Rooms per Domestic Household**（每個家庭住戶的平均廳房數目）： The average number of living/dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms, excluding kitchens and bathrooms/toilets, used by each domestic household. It is calculated by dividing the total number of living/dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms exclusively used by domestic households by the total number of domestic households. [22]

- (9) **Average Number of Rooms per Person** (每人的平均廳房數目) : The average number of living/dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms, excluding kitchens and bathrooms/toilets, used by each person. It is calculated by dividing the total number of living/dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms exclusively used by domestic households by the total number of persons in all domestic households. [18]
- (10) **Census Reference Moment** (普查參考時刻) : This refers to the census reference moment of the 2011 Population Census which was fixed at 3:00 a.m. on 30 June 2011. In recording the whereabouts of a person at the census reference 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. [56]
- (11) **Child Dependency Ratio** (少年兒童撫養比率) : The number of persons aged under 15 per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64. [8]
- (12) **District Council District and Constituency Area** (區議會分區及選區) : There are 18 Districts in Hong Kong as declared under the District Councils Ordinance (Cap. 547): 4 on Hong Kong Island, 5 in Kowloon and 9 in the New Territories. A District Council is established in each District. The boundary of Constituency Area for each District Council is recommended by the Electoral Affairs Commission to the Chief Executive. The set of Constituency Area boundaries adopted in the 2011 Population Census is based on those declared in the Declaration of Constituencies (District Councils) Order 2011 (L.N. 44 of 2011) made by the Chief Executive in Council under section 6 of the District Councils Ordinance (Cap. 547) for the District Council Election held on 6 November 2011. [48]
- (13) **Domestic Household** (家庭住戶) : A domestic household consists of a group of persons who live together and make common provision for essentials for living. These persons need not be related. If a person makes provision for essentials for living without sharing with other persons, he is also regarded as a household. In this case the household is a one-person household. (Note: A domestic household must have at least one member who is a Usual Resident. Households comprising Mobile Residents only are not classified as domestic households.) [38]
- (14) **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 the 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. [60]
- (15) **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. [10]
- (16) **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: [62]

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 by the Employment Status

(就業身分) as follows:

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

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

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

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

Unemployed population (失業人口): Refer basically to persons aged 15 and over who should (a) not have had a job and should not have performed any work for pay or profit during the 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 educational institution (as for the 2011 Population Census, students refers to those who had been studying in the first half of 2011 and would continue to study full-time in the academic year after the Census [i.e. June 2011]). Persons who are self-studying, or studying informal courses in miscellaneous training institutes or studying evening courses and were not working during the seven days before the Census are also included in this category. Student workers are classified as economically active persons and are not included in this group.

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

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

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

(17) **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 (16). [53]

(18) **Educational Attainment (教育程度)**: This comprises the highest level attended and the highest level completed. [54]

- (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 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 educational institution, regardless of whether he / she had passed the examinations or assessments of the course. Only formal courses are counted for the highest level of education completed. A formal course shall be one that lasts for at least one academic year, requires specific academic qualifications for entrance (except sub-degree / degree / post-graduate courses offered by the Open University of Hong Kong) and includes examinations or specific academic assessment procedures.

Educational attainment are classified as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Post-secondary (Sub-degree course) (專上教育 (副學位課程)): Including all Higher Certificate/Higher Diploma/Professional Diploma/Associate Degree/Pre-Associate Degree/Endorsement Certificate/Associateship or equivalent courses in Universities/Vocational Training Council, other sub-degree courses in Universities funded by University Grants Committee, Higher Certificate/Higher Diploma/Professional Diploma/Associate Degree/Pre-Associate Degree or equivalent courses in former Polytechnics/other statutory or approved Post-secondary Colleges, Higher Diploma/Professional Diploma/Associate Degree/Pre-Associate Degree or equivalent courses in other colleges providing post-secondary courses, sub-degree courses in Hong Kong Institute of Education, Sub-degree level nurse training courses/dental training courses, Distance learning sub-degree level courses and other sub-degree level courses.

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

- (19) **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. [14]
- (20) **Ethnicity (種族)**: The ethnicity of a person is determined by self-identification. The classification of ethnicity is determined with reference to a combination of concepts such as cultural origins, nationality, colour and language. This practice is in line with the recommendations promulgated by the United Nations in 2008, and has taken into account the practices of other countries as well as local circumstances. In Hong Kong, a significant proportion of the population is Chinese, and among the non-Chinese, Asians account for the majority. Therefore, there are more Asian related ethnic groups in the classification. [64]
- (21) **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. [37]

General programmes (一般課程): Including general programmes for preparatory, elementary and secondary education (include Project Yi Jin).

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.

- (22) **Hong Kong Resident Population (居港人口)**: The Hong Kong Resident Population at the census reference moment covers “Usual Residents” and “Mobile Residents”. “Usual Residents” refer to 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 reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the census reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the census reference moment. As for “Mobile Residents”, they are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 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 reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the census reference moment. [27]

- (23) **Household Composition (住戶結構)**: Household composition is derived from the information on relationship to the head of household of each person and the identification of spouse and parent-child relationships among members of the household. The different categories of household composition are as follows: [17]

Nuclear family households

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

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

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

Relative households

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

Composed of couple, at least one of their parents and their unmarried children (由夫

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

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

Other households

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

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

(24) **Household Size** (住戶人數)： Household size refers to the number of persons living in the domestic household. [16]

(25) **Industry** (行業)： The main kind of goods or services produced by the establishment in which a person worked during the seven days before the census reference moment. The brief descriptions and coverage of the industrial sectors are given as follows: [15]

Old Industry Classification (modeled on the 'Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 1.0' and its updated Version 1.1)

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Real estate, professional and business services (地產、專業及商用服務業): This industry sector includes (a) all real estate activities, (b) all activities requiring a high

degree of professional training, and serve users with specialised knowledge and skills; and (c) establishments mainly engaged in performing various support activities for the day-to-day operations of other enterprises (some also supporting households). Examples of this industry sector are real estate development; real estate brokerage and agencies; real estate maintenance management; offices of lawyers, accountants, auditors, architects, surveyors; advertising and market research companies; specialised design activities; travel agencies, security and investigation activities; cleaning activities; office administrative and support activities.

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

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

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

- (26) **Internal Migration (內部遷移)**: Persons internally migrated were those whose area of current residence was different from the area of original residence five years ago. In defining internal migration, a change in the area of residence refers to a move (a) from a District Council District to another District Council District; or (b) within a District Council District in the New Territories, from a new town to another new town, or from a new town to other areas in the district or vice versa. [7]
- (27) **Labour Force Participation Rate (勞動人口參與率)**: The proportion of labour force in the total population aged 15 and over. [58]
- (28) **Labour Force (勞動人口)**: Please see **Economic Activity Status** in (16). [57]
- (29) **Main Mode of Transport to Place of Study (前赴上課地點的主要交通方式)**: Mode of transport to place of study refers to the type(s) of transport a full-time student studying in Hong Kong usually used to travel to his/her place of study. (For a person who uses more than one type of transport to go to his/her place of study, 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 his/her place of study and does not use any other mode of transport. [31]
- (30) **Main Mode of Transport to Place of Work (前赴工作地點的主要交通方式)**: Mode of transport to place of work refers to the type(s) of transport a person with a fixed place of work in Hong Kong usually used to travel to his/her place of work. (For a person who uses more than one

- type of transport to go to work, the main mode of transport refers to the one used for travelling the longest distance.) “On-foot only” is recorded if the person usually walks to work and does not use any other mode of transport. [32]
- (31) **Marital Status (婚姻狀況)** : The marital status of a person is recorded according to the status reported by respondents in the Census. There is no check on whether the marriage or divorce had undergone any legal registration or ceremony. [50]
- (32) **Median Age (年齡中位數)** : The average age so calculated that 50% of the total number of persons were above that age and the other 50% were below it. [12]
- (33) **Median Monthly Domestic Household Income (家庭住戶每月收入中位數)** : The average monthly domestic household income so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households had incomes above that figure and the other 50% had incomes below it. Zero income households are included in the calculation. Please see **Monthly Domestic Household Income** in (41). [41]
- (34) **Median Monthly Domestic Household Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment (家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數)** : The average monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage or loan paid more than that amount and the other 50% paid less than that. Households with zero mortgage payment and loan repayment by household members (i.e. with mortgage payment and loan repayment by non-household members only) are excluded in the calculation. Please see **Monthly Domestic Household Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment** in (42). [43]
- (35) **Median Monthly Domestic Household Rent (家庭住戶每月租金中位數)** : The average monthly rent so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households renting the accommodation they occupy paid more than that amount and the other 50% paid less than that. Households with zero rent are excluded in the calculation. Please see **Monthly Domestic Household Rent** in (43). [45]
- (36) **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 (44). [20]
- (37) **Median Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment to Income Ratio (按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數)** : The average percentage of monthly household income paid on monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment so calculated that 50% of domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage or loan paid more than that percentage and the other 50% paid less than that. Households with zero income and/or zero mortgage payment and loan repayment by household members (i.e. with mortgage payment and loan repayment by non-household members only) are excluded in the calculation. [35]
- (38) **Median Outstanding Period of Mortgage Payment or Loan Repayment (尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期中位數)** : The average outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage or loan had their outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment above that figure and the other 50% had their outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment below it. Households with zero mortgage payment and loan repayment by household members (i.e. with mortgage payment and loan repayment by non-household members only) are excluded in the calculation. Please see **Outstanding Period of Mortgage Payment or Loan Repayment** in (51). [25]

- (39) **Median Rent to Income Ratio (租金與收入比率中位數)** : The average percentage of monthly household income paid on monthly household rent so calculated that 50% of domestic households renting the accommodation they occupy paid more than that percentage and the other 50% paid less than that. Households with zero income and/or zero rent are excluded in the calculation. [47]
- (40) **Mobile Residents (流動居民)** : They are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least one month but less than three months during the six months before or for at least one month but less than three months during the six months after the census reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the census reference moment. [36]
- (41) **Monthly Domestic Household Income (家庭住戶每月收入)** : The total income (including earnings in cash from all employments and other cash incomes) for June 2011 of members of households. [40]
- (42) **Monthly Domestic Household Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment (家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款)** : This is the amount paid by a domestic household owning the quarters it occupies with mortgage or loan on mortgage payment and loan repayment on its accommodation in June 2011. 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. Mortgage payment and loan repayment paid by non-household members are also excluded. [42]
- (43) **Monthly Domestic Household Rent (家庭住戶每月租金)** : This is the amount paid by a domestic household renting the accommodation it occupies on its accommodation in June 2011. 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. [44]
- (44) **Monthly Income from Main Employment (每月主要職業收入)** : For employers or self-employed persons, this is the amount earned excluding expenses incurred in running their main business. For employees, this is the total amount earned from their main employment including salary or wage, bonus, commission, overtime, housing allowance, tips and other cash allowances. New Year bonus and double pay are excluded. The amount recorded refers to the income for June 2011. [19]
- (45) **Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment to Income Ratio (按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率)** : The percentage of monthly household income paid on monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment of a domestic household owning the quarters it occupies with mortgage or loan. Households with zero income and/or zero mortgage payment and loan repayment by household members (i.e. with mortgage payment and loan repayment by non-household members only) are excluded in the calculation. [34]
- (46) **Nationality (國籍)** : Nationality may be related to a person's place of residence, ethnicity or place of birth. It may not necessarily be related to a person's travel document. [49]
- (47) **New Town (新市鎮)** : The delineation of the areas into new towns is adopted from the boundaries developed by the Civil Engineering and Development Department as well as Planning Department for new town development purposes. There are twelve new towns in Hong Kong, 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. [61]

- (48) **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. [67]

- (49) **Occupation (職業)** : This refers to the kind of work a person performed during the seven days before the census reference moment. [66]

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

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

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

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

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

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

Plant and machine operators and assemblers (機台及機器操作員及裝配員) :

Including well drillers and borers; ore smelting furnace operators; brick and tile kilnmen; sawmill sawyers; paper makers; chemical processing plant operators; power-generating plant and boiler operators; asbestos cement products makers; metal finishers and electroplaters; dairy and other food processing machine operators; printing machine operators; machine operators for production of textile, rubber and plastic products; assemblers; drivers; seamen and other plant and machine operators.

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

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

- (50) **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 (64). Occupied Quarters refer to those quarters which were occupied by those people under the Hong Kong Resident Population at the census reference moment. [13]
- (51) **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. [24]
- (52) **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. [65]
- (53) **Post-secondary Education (專上教育)**: Please see **Educational Attainment** in (18). [51]
- (54) **Place of Birth (出生地點)**: This is the country/territory in which the person was born. [9]
- (55) **Place of Study (上課地點)**: The place of study of a person refers to the geographical area in Hong Kong where the educational institution is located and where the person concerned has to go to attend full-time course. [3]
- (56) **Place of Work (工作地點)**: The place of work of a person refers to the district where the work place of a person is located and where the person concerned usually stayed or went during the seven days before the Census for business matters. For a person who has more than one job during the reference period, the place of work refers to that of his main employment. For a person who changes his work place day to day (e.g. construction site worker) or has many work places (e.g. doctor working in both hospital and clinic, mobile hawker), the work place is where the person worked for the longest hours in the reference period. For a person who has no fixed place of work (e.g. salesman, driver) but needed to report duty every day, the location of the office or depot is the work place. For a cross-border truck driver who drives between Hong Kong and the Mainland and spends most of the working hours in the Mainland, then the Mainland is the place of work. [5]
- (57) **Population (人口)**: Please see **Hong Kong Resident Population** in (22). [1]
- (58) **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]

- (59) **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. [46]
- (60) **School Attendance Rate (就學比率)**: The percentage of population attending full-time course in educational institutions (in the first half of 2011 for the 2011 Population Census). [59]
- (61) **Sex Ratio (性別比率)**: The ratio of the number of males per 1 000 females. [28]
- (62) **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: [26]

Owner-occupier, with mortgage payment or loan repayment (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 payment and loan repayment (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.

- (63) **Type of Housing (房屋類型)**: This refers to the nature of housing for the unit of accommodation. The different types are determined based on the type of quarters of the unit of accommodation as follows: [29]

Public Rental Housing: Including all public rental housing units.

Subsidized Home Ownership Housing: Including all subsidized sale flats.

Private Permanent Housing: Including all private residential flats; all villas/bungalows/modern village houses; all simple stone houses/traditional village houses; and all units of staff quarters.

Non-domestic Housing: Including all units of quarters in non-residential buildings and all units of collective living quarters.

Temporary Housing: Including all units of temporary quarters.

- (64) **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. [33]

Permanent Quarters: This comprises public rental housing units; subsidized sales flats; private residential flats; other quarters in private permanent housing; and non-domestic quarters. Details are as follows:

Public rental housing units: Including all public rental housing flats and interim housing flats managed by the Hong Kong Housing Authority as well as all rental flats managed by the Hong Kong Housing Society.

Subsidized sale flats: Including flats sold under various home ownership schemes of the Hong Kong Housing Authority and the Hong Kong Housing Society that are still subject to alienation restrictions. Flats that are free of alienation restrictions are excluded.

Private residential flats: Including all flats and apartments in multi-storey blocks or houses built by the private sector mainly for residential purpose and all former subsidized sale flats (i.e. those free of alienation restrictions).

Other quarters in private permanent housing:

Including the following three categories:

Villas/Bungalows/Modern village houses: 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: 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: These are units of quarters in purposely-built staff quarters buildings. Units of quarters not purposely built but provided by employer for accommodation purposes are excluded and they are classified in accordance with their respective types of buildings.

Non-domestic quarters:

Including the following two categories:

Quarters in non-residential buildings: These include all units of accommodation in non-residential buildings (such as commercial buildings and industrial buildings).

Collective living quarters: These include all units of accommodation (such as rooms and beds) in psychiatric hospitals, convalescent hospitals, infirmaries, penal institutions, elderly homes, boys' and girls' homes, religious houses, hotels, hostels and dormitories (such as those for university students).

Temporary Quarters: These include quarters in temporary housing areas as well as private temporary structures such as roof-top structures, contractor's matsheds, nissen huts, huts and places not intended for residential purpose (such as landings, staircases, corridors, etc.). Vessels are also grouped under this category.

- (65) **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. [63]

- (66) **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 reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the census reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the census reference moment. [52]
- (67) **Working Population** (工作人口) : Please see **Economic Activity Status** in (16). [4]

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