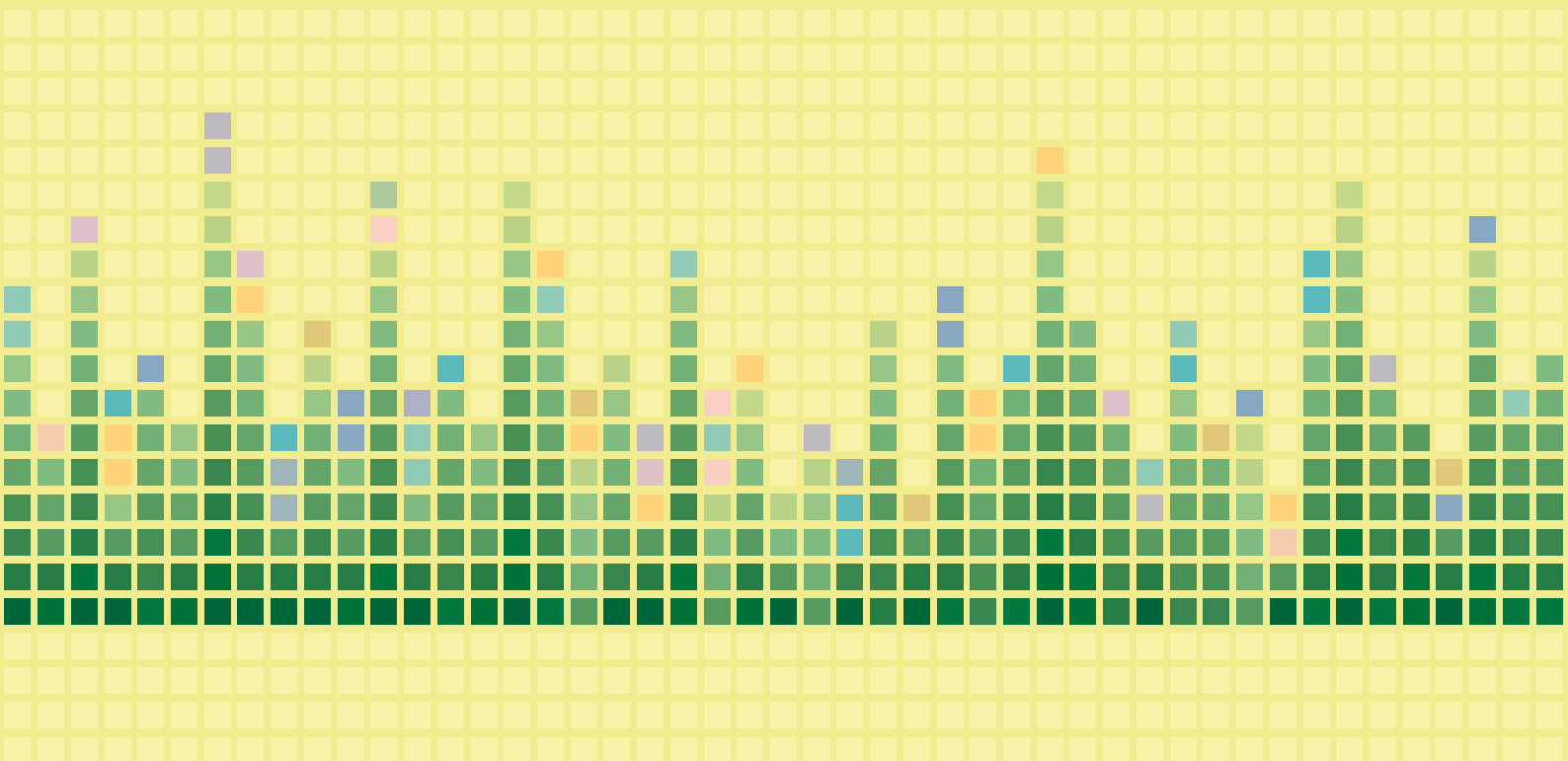


2011 人口普查

Population Census

主要報告：第一冊

Main Report : Volume I





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Main Report : Volume I

有關本刊物的查詢，請聯絡：

政府統計處 2011 年人口普查辦事處

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www.censtatd.gov.hk

2012 年 11 月出版

Published in November 2012

本刊物只備有下載版

This publication is available in download version only

序言

2011 年人口普查已於 2011 年 6 月至 8 月期間進行。人口普查提供很多有關香港人口的社會及經濟特徵的資料，有助對社會不同的層面進行研究。

本報告以對特定主題作詳盡分析的形式，發表 2011 年人口普查所得資料，涉及的主題，包括人口、住戶、教育、經濟及房屋各方面。報告就每個主題闡述概要結果，附上有關數字的統計表及圖表，並適當地與以往人口普查及中期人口統計的結果比較。

本報告共分兩冊：第一冊載列 2011 年人口普查結果的詳細分析及詮釋，第二冊描述人口普查的設計、數據收集方法、執行情序及技術。有關資料素質的評估亦載於第二冊內。

人口普查的結果已刊載於數份已發布的刊物及其他統計產品內。2011 年人口普查的刊物名稱已詳列於本報告的最後部分。「主要統計表」提供一系列的統計表，展示有關香港人口、住戶及屋宇單位的 2011 年人口普查結果，可補充本報告的統計資料。那些統計表可於 2011 年人口普查網站(www.census2011.gov.hk/tc/index.html)閱覽。

政府統計處處長
歐陽方麗麗

2012 年 11 月

Foreword

The 2011 Population Census was conducted in June to August 2011. The Census provides a wealth of data on the socio-economic characteristics of the population in Hong Kong, thus allowing studies to be undertaken on various facets of the community.

Data from the 2011 Population Census in the form of detailed analysis of specific topics on the demographic, household, education, economic and housing characteristics of the population are presented in this report. A general account of findings in respect of various topics is provided together with supporting tables and charts. Comparisons are made with results of the past censuses/by-censuses as appropriate.

This report consists of two separate volumes: Volume I presents detailed analysis and interpretation of the results of the 2011 Population Census, and Volume II describes the design, data collection method, operation procedures and techniques of the Census. An assessment of the data quality is also given in Volume II.

Results of the Census are available in a number of publications and other statistical products that have been released. A list of the 2011 Population Census publications is given at the end of this report. The product “Main Tables” provides a set of statistical tables presenting the results of the 2011 Population Census on the population, households and quarters in Hong Kong and may be considered as a complement to this report. The “Main Tables” are available on the website of the 2011 Population Census (www.census2011.gov.hk/en/index.html).

Mrs Lily OU-YANG
Commissioner for Census and Statistics

November 2012

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1. 緒言

背景

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

1.2 香港在 1961 年、1971 年、1981 年、1991 年、2001 年及 2011 年進行了人口普查。1961 年和 1971 年的人口普查，對全部人口進行點算，並搜集他們的社會和經濟特徵的資料。至於 1981 年、1991 年、2001 年及 2011 年的人口普查，則就整體人口而言，只進行人口點算和搜集人口的年齡和性別，而人口的社會和經濟特徵的詳細資料，則透過一個大規模的抽樣調查搜集。這個設計是一個較具成本效益的方法。

1.3 為提供更多最新的人口資料，在兩次人口普查中間會進行一次中期人口統計，故香港在 1966 年、1976 年、1986 年、1996 年及 2006 年進行了中期人口統計。與人口普查稍有不同，中期人口統計並不進行全面人口點算，只是透過大規模抽樣調查，搜集人口特徵的詳細資料。至於人口總數和特徵，則根據適當的統計理論，從抽樣調查結果推算而來。所以，從中期人口統計得到的統計資料，其精確程度稍遜於人口普查。

1. Introduction

Background

1.1 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.

1.2 Population censuses were conducted in 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011. For both the 1961 and 1971 Censuses, the entire population was counted and enquired of their socio-economic characteristics. In the 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011 Censuses, while a complete headcount of all persons and their age and sex information was collected, the detailed socio-economic characteristics of the population was conducted on the basis of a large sample. This design represents a more cost-effective approach.

1.3 In order that more up-to-date information on the population could be made available, a population by-census is also conducted in between two censuses. Thus, in 1966, 1976, 1986, 1996 and 2006, there were population by-censuses conducted. A by-census differs from a full census in not having a complete headcount of the population but simply enquiring on the detailed characteristics of the population on the basis of a large sample. The size and characteristics of the entire population are inferred from the sample results in accordance with appropriate statistical theory. As a result, the statistics obtained from a by-census may be slightly less precise than those from a census.

1.4 2011 年人口普查已於 2011 年 6 月 30 日至 8 月 2 日的 34 天期間進行。這次人口普查包括向十分之九住戶搜集基本資料如年齡及性別的簡單點算，及向其餘十分之一住戶的成員搜集多方面的人口及社會經濟特徵的詳細訪問。

1.5 人口普查／中期人口統計搜集所得的資料，對政府在規劃和制定政策尤為重要。小區人口資料是政府制定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 7 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。

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

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

1.5 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 censuses/by-censuses form the benchmark data for the compilation of population estimates in the Population Statistics System.

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

統計範圍

1.7 2011 年人口普查採用「居住人口」方法，以涵蓋所有居港人口。政府統計處自 2000 年 8 月開始，採用了「居住人口」方法，來編製香港的人口估計。作出這個改動的原因，是「居住人口」概念在統計理論而言，較適用於計算一個地方的人口。而這個做法尤為配合現今的香港人口居住和流動模式。

1.8 2011 年人口普查的普查參考時刻（即 2011 年 6 月 30 日凌晨 3 時）的居港人口包括「常住居民」和「流動居民」。「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：（一）在普查參考時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在普查參考時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在普查參考時刻他們是否身在香港；及（二）於普查參考時刻在港的香港非永久性居民。

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

Coverage

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

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

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

1.10 本報告列出的 2001 年人口普查、2006 年中期人口統計及 2011 年人口普查的結果，皆指根據「居住人口」方法點算所得的居港人口。不過，它們的普查參考時刻卻並不相同。2001 年人口普查、2006 年中期人口統計和 2011 年人口普查的普查參考時刻分別是 3 月中、7 月中和 6 月底。在作出比較時，需留意統計期不同所帶來的影響，特別是有關教育特徵和經濟特徵等的數據項目。儘管如此，2001 年人口普查、2006 年中期人口統計及 2011 年人口普查的結果仍可作概括性比較。

報告結構

1.11 本報告共分 10 章。第 2 章概述 2011 年人口普查的結果，而詳細的分析則載於第 3 至第 10 章內。第 3 章首先追溯人口數目及其年齡性別分布在 1961 至 2011 年間的轉變。有關人口的婚姻狀況、出生地點、國籍、種族、在港居住年期、慣用語言及地區分布的統計數字及詮釋均載列本章內。

1.12 因應家庭觀念轉變及人口老化的趨勢，住戶的組成及結構在過去數十年間持續有所改變。第 4 章的較前部分探討住戶數目、人數及結構，並就年齡差異及時間上的改變作出研究。而第 4 章的較後部分則分析住戶收入分布及住戶組成的趨勢。

1.10 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.

Report structure

1.11 This report consists of 10 chapters. An overview of the results of the 2011 Population Census detailed in Chapters 3 to 10 of this report is provided in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 begins by tracing the changes in the size and the age-sex profile of the population from 1961 to 2011. The demographic characteristics of the population, including statistics on the marital situation, place of birth, nationality, ethnicity, duration of residence in Hong Kong, usual language spoken and the geographical distribution, are presented with interpretations.

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

1.13 香港人口的教育程度有所提高。由於接受專上教育的機會增加，因此更多年青人就讀專上課程。第 5 章詳盡分析人口的教育情況，包括就學比率、教育類別、攻讀形式及修讀科目等。

1.14 雖然勞動人口參與率下跌，勞動人口在過去數十年仍不斷增加。第 6 章探討勞動人口增長的原因及分析其結構。有關工作人口的教育程度、職業、行業、收入及工作地點的統計數字亦載列於本章內。

1.15 現今較多人居住在私人住宅單位。住在自置居所的住戶比例在過去 10 年有所上升，而分租和合租的情況亦已較為少見。這些轉變顯示人口的住屋情況改善。租金的統計數字反映住房支出上升，但同時住戶收入亦見增長。第 7 章根據 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年的人口普查／中期人口統計所搜集的房屋數據，描繪現今的住屋情況，並概述主要的房屋趨勢。

1.16 香港人口的內部遷移及遷居情況十分普遍，因而令人口在地理上重新分布。不過，由於大部分的新市鎮經已完善發展，人口從市區遷移至新市鎮的幅度亦變得不太明顯。第 8 章簡介有關轉變，包括內部遷移及遷居的類型，內部遷移的程度，及把曾作內部遷移人士的特徵，與並無作內部遷移的人士作出比較。

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

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

1.15 More people now lived in private residential flats. The proportion of owner-occupier households increased over the past decade whereas sub-letting and co-letting has become less common. All these changes indicate that the housing condition of the population has improved. There was a rise in the housing cost as reflected through the rent payment statistics amidst an increase in household income in nominal terms. Based on the housing data collected in the 2001, 2006 and 2011 Population Census/By-census, Chapter 7 presents the current housing situation and provides an overview of key housing trends.

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

1.17 新市鎮的發展早於 1973 年開始。直至現在，已有 12 個都是位於新界的新市鎮。每一個新市鎮人口的特點及有趣特徵詳載於第 9 章內。

1.18 流動居民（請參閱「統計範圍」一節內的定義）在香港的時間雖然較短，但他／她們仍然與香港保持緊密的聯繫。第 10 章運用 2011 年人口普查的結果，探討流動居民的特點。

代號

1.19 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%

零的數字

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

數字的捨入

1.21 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。

1.17 The development of new towns in Hong Kong has begun as early as in 1973. Till now, there were 12 new towns, all situated in the New Territories. The salient features and interesting characteristics of population in each of the new towns are discussed in detail in Chapter 9.

1.18 Although Mobile Residents (please refer to the section “Coverage” for definition) stay a relatively less amount of time in Hong Kong, they have a close link with Hong Kong. Chapter 10 explores the distinct features of the Mobile Residents, making use of the results of the 2011 Population Census.

Symbols

1.19 The following symbols are used throughout the publication :

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

Nil figures

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

Rounding of figures

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

2. 摘要

2.1 本報告的第 3 至第 10 章就本港住戶及人口作出詳盡的分析。本章第 2.2 - 2.45 段概述重要結果。為方便參考，一些主要統計數字載列於第 16 至 20 頁。

人口特徵

2.2 根據 2011 年人口普查結果顯示，2011 年年月中的居港人口數目為 7 071 576 人，其中 6 859 341 人為常住居民及 212 235 人為流動居民。（表 3.1）

2.3 在過去 50 年內，本港人口由 1961 年的 313 萬倍升至 2011 年的 707 萬，在 60 年代及 70 年代人口的增長較快。其後增長速度放緩，人口平均每年增長率從 1981 年至 1986 年的 1.5% 跌至 2006 年至 2011 年的 0.6%。（圖 3.1）

2.4 隨著生育率下降和死亡情況改善，人口持續老化。年齡中位數由 1961 年的 23.2 歲上升至 2011 年的 41.7 歲。（表 3.3）

2.5 人口的性別結構可按性別比率顯示。性別比率是指男性人口數目與每千名女性人口相對的比率。人口的整體性別比率由 1961 年的 1 056 增至 1981 年的 1 093。但是，這比率自 1981 年起開始下降，至 2011 年時為 876。（表 3.4）

2.6 在香港出生的人口比例在過去 10 年均維持於約 60%。但是，在其他地方（不包括中國內地／澳門／台灣）出生的人口比例則由 2001 年的 6.6% 增至 2011 年的 7.4%。這是由於期間大量外籍家庭傭工來港工作所致。（表 3.6）

2. Summary

2.1 Chapters 3-10 of this report provide a detailed analysis on the households and population of Hong Kong. Salient findings are highlighted in paragraphs 2.2 - 2.45 of this chapter. For ease of reference, key statistics are listed on pages 16 - 20.

Demographic characteristics

2.2 The 2011 Population Census results showed 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 3.1)

2.3 The population had more than doubled over the past 50 years from 3.13 million in 1961 to 7.07 million in 2011. The growth of the population was faster in the 1960's and 1970's. Population growth slowed down afterwards, with the average annual population growth rate dropped from 1.5% for 1981-1986 to 0.6% for 2006-2011. (Chart 3.1)

2.4 The population continued to grow old as a result of fertility decline and mortality improvement. The median age of the population rose from 23.2 in 1961 to 41.7 in 2011. (Table 3.3)

2.5 The sex composition of a population can be measured by the sex ratio, which is defined as the number of males per 1 000 females in the population. The overall sex ratio for the population increased from 1 056 in 1961 to 1 093 in 1981. However, it started to decline since then, dropped to 876 in 2011. (Table 3.4)

2.6 The proportion of population born in Hong Kong remained at about 60% throughout the last 10 years. However, the proportion of population who were born elsewhere (excluding those born in the mainland of China/Macao/Taiwan) increased from 6.6% in 2001 to 7.4% in 2011. This was mainly

2.7 女性及男性均趨向遲婚。在 2011 年，45 至 49 歲的男性中有 14.2% 仍屬單身，而女性的相應數字為 14.0%。（表 3.11）

2.8 廣州話是 5 歲及以上人口在家中最常用的語言，比例為 89.5%。能說普通話及英語（不論是作為慣用語言或是其他語言）的人口比例分別為 47.8% 及 46.1%。（表 3.12）

2.9 在過去 10 年間，人口的地域分布持續變化。新界於 2011 年是人口最多的地區。10 年前，港島、九龍及新界的居住人口比例分別為 19.9%、30.2% 及 49.8%。到了 2011 年，其比例已變為 18.0%、29.8% 及 52.2%。（表 3.17）

住戶特徵

2.10 家庭住戶數目由 2001 年的 205 萬，增至 2011 年的 237 萬，增幅為 15.4%。由於居於家庭住戶的人口增長，不及住戶數目的增長快，因此平均住戶人數相對地減少。家庭住戶的每戶平均人數由 2001 年的 3.1 人下降至 2011 年的 2.9 人。（表 4.1）

2.11 「核心家庭住戶」仍是住戶結構的主要類型，比例由 2001 年的 66.2% 增至 2011 年的 66.3%。（表 4.3）

2.12 隨著生育率下降，沒有 15 歲以下兒童的住戶比例由 2001 年的 65.1% 顯著增加至 2011 年的 74.6%。而有 15 歲以下兒童的住戶，其平均每戶兒童數目在

attributed to the large number of foreign domestic helpers who came to work in Hong Kong. (Table 3.6)

2.7 Both women and men were postponing their marriage. In 2011, 14.2% of men aged 45-49 were found remaining single; the corresponding proportion for women was 14.0%. (Table 3.11)

2.8 Cantonese was the most commonly used language at home by 89.5% of the population aged 5 and over. The proportion of the population who could speak Putonghua and English, either as the usual language or as another language, accounted for 47.8% and 46.1% of the population respectively. (Table 3.12)

2.9 The geographical distribution of population continued to change during the past 10 years. The New Territories had the largest share of the population in 2011. While 10 years ago, Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and the New Territories had respectively 19.9%, 30.2% and 49.8% of the population, the respective proportions were 18.0%, 29.8% and 52.2% by 2011. (Table 3.17)

Household characteristics

2.10 The number of domestic households increased by 15.4% from 2.05 million in 2001 to 2.37 million in 2011. The population living in domestic households had not increased as quickly as the number of households which gave rise to a reduction in household size. The average household size declined from 3.1 in 2001 to 2.9 in 2011. (Table 4.1)

2.11 “Nuclear family households” remained the dominant type of household composition, with the proportion of such households rising from 66.2% in 2001 to 66.3% in 2011. (Table 4.3)

2.12 In line with the drop in fertility, the proportion of households without children aged under 15 increased significantly from 65.1% in 2001 to 74.6% in 2011. For those households with children

同期亦由 1.5 下降至 1.4。 (表 4.4)

2.13 有 65 歲及以上長者的家庭住戶數目由 2001 年的 53 萬戶大增至 2011 年的 67 萬戶，增幅達 25.1%；有長者的家庭住戶佔全港家庭住戶的比例，同期間由 26.0% 增至 28.2%。在 2011 年，只有長者的住戶的平均每戶長者數目為 1.4 人，在有長者與非長者同住的住戶其平均數則為 1.2 人。 (表 4.6 及 4.7)

2.14 在 2011 年，住戶每月收入中位數為 20,500 元，較 2001 年增加了 9.6%，較 2006 年則增加了 18.8%。在 2001 年與 2011 年期間及在 2006 年與 2011 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 15%。 (表 4.10)

教育特徵

2.15 香港人口的教育程度繼續提高。曾就讀中學及以上程度課程的 15 歲及以上人口比例，由 2001 年的 71.1% 上升至 2011 年的 77.3%。 (表 5.1)

2.16 在過去 10 年，3 至 5 歲兒童的就學比率分別為 2001 年的 94.7%，2006 年的 89.1% 及 2011 年的 91.3%，而 6 至 11 歲及 12 至 16 歲這兩個屬強迫教育年齡的兒童就學比率則近乎 100%。相對於 2001 年，在 2006 年及 2011 年，3 至 5 歲兒童的就學比率似乎有所下跌，但讀者應留意，2001 年人口普查是以該年 3 月中作為點算時刻，而 2006 年中期人口統計及 2011 年人口普查的普查參考時刻卻在 7 月中及 6 月底，有關教育特徵的數據乃根據在人口普查／中期人口統計當年的上半年的情況作訪問。故此，在該年年中剛滿 3 歲的兒童可能因學期初

aged under 15, the average number of children therein also dropped from 1.5 to 1.4 over the period. (Table 4.4)

2.13 The number of households with elderly persons aged 65 and over grew significantly by 25.1% from 0.53 million in 2001 to 0.67 million in 2011; its share to all domestic households at the same time rose from 26.0% to 28.2%. On average, there were 1.4 elderly persons living in wholly elderly households and 1.2 elderly persons living in households with both elderly and non-elderly persons in 2011. (Tables 4.6 and 4.7)

2.14 The median monthly household income in 2011 was \$20,500. This represents an increase of 9.6% compared with that in 2001, and an increase of 18.8% when compared with 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 15% respectively. (Table 4.10)

Education characteristics

2.15 The educational attainment of the population continued to improve. The proportion of population aged 15 and over having attended secondary and higher education increased from 71.1% in 2001 to 77.3% in 2011. (Table 5.1)

2.16 Over the past 10 years, the school attendance rates for children aged 3-5 were 94.7% in 2001, 89.1% in 2006 and 91.3% in 2011, whilst that for children in the two compulsory school age groups 6-11 and 12-16 came very close to 100%. There appeared to be a drop in the school attendance rate for children aged 3-5 in 2006 and 2011 when compared with 2001. However, readers are reminded that being different from the 2001 Population Census with the census reference moment at mid-March, the census reference moment for the 2006 Population By-census and the 2011 Population Census were at mid-July and end-June respectively, while data related to educational characteristics were enquired with

還未達入學年齡的最低要求而在該年上半年仍未入讀學前教育。另一方面，由於有更多專上學院的學額，讓年輕人有機會繼續留校進修，因此 17 至 24 歲的青年就學比率在同期大幅上升。（表 5.5）

2.17 由於 45 歲及以上修讀部分時間制及遙距專上課程的人數顯著增加，因此曾受專上教育人士的年齡中位數由 2001 年的 33.4 歲上升至 2011 年的 34.7 歲。同時，亦有較多女性曾受專上教育。（表 5.7）

2.18 在過去 10 年，曾受專上教育的人士所修讀的專上課程種類模式亦有轉變。曾就讀學位深造課程的比例，其升幅尤為顯著，由 2001 年的 13.4% 上升至 2011 年的 17.0%。（表 5.8）

2.19 「商科課程」是最多曾修讀專上教育課程人士修讀的科目。在 2001 年，曾接受專上教育的人士有 28.7% 修讀此科目，在 2011 年則增至 32.9%。「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 5.9）

2.20 在 2011 年，全日制學生的居住地區及上課地點均在同一分區的比例為 56.6%。一般來說，就讀學前教育及小學的學生在居住地區內上課的比例較高。（表 5.10）

2.21 不同教育程度的學生採用不同的交通方式上學。在 2011 年，有

reference to the first half of the year conducting the Census/By-census. Hence, children just reaching age 3 in July 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. On the other hand, because of the greater educational opportunities available in post-secondary institutions, more young persons continued higher education; and the school attendance rate for those aged 17-24 increased significantly during the period. (Table 5.5)

2.17 Owing to the drastic increase in number of persons aged 45 and over attending post-secondary education through part-time and distance learning courses, the median age of those persons with post-secondary education increased from 33.4 in 2001 to 34.7 in 2011. Also, there were more post-secondary educated women. (Table 5.7)

2.18 There were shifts over the past 10 years in the types of post-secondary education for persons with post-secondary education. In particular, there was a marked growth in the proportion of persons having attended post-graduate courses over the period from 13.4% in 2001 to 17.0% in 2011. (Table 5.8)

2.19 The most popular field of education amongst persons with post-secondary education was “business and commercial studies”. The proportion of the population with post-secondary education in this field increased from 28.7% in 2001 to 32.9% in 2011. “Arts and social science” and “mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering” were the next two more popular fields of education. (Table 5.9)

2.20 The proportion of full-time students who had their place of study and place of residence in the same district was 56.6% in 2011. In general, students who were receiving pre-primary and primary education had a higher proportion studying in their own district of residence. (Table 5.10)

2.21 The mode of transport used by students varied for different levels of education. In 2011,

44.6%的學前教育學生及 40.7%的小學學生是步行上學的，這可能是由於居所與學校十分接近之故。在中學及預科生方面，步行上學和乘搭巴士上學分別約為 26%。（表 5.14）

44.6% of the pre-primary students and 40.7% of the primary students walked to school probably because of the close proximity of the schools to their homes. For secondary and sixth form students, the proportions of them walked to school and took bus to schools were both around 26%. (Table 5.14)

經濟特徵

Economic characteristics

2.22 勞動人口的數目，由 2001 年的 344 萬人增至 2011 年的 373 萬人，增幅達 8.4%。勞動人口的前 5 年內平均每年增長率則為 0.9%，較 15 歲及以上人口的 1.1% 為低。（表 6.1）

2.22 The labour force increased by 8.4% from 3.44 million in 2001 to 3.73 million in 2011, with an average annual growth rate over the past 5 years of 0.9%. This average annual growth rate over the past 5 years was lower than that of 1.1% for all persons aged 15 and over. (Table 6.1)

2.23 由於整體人口老化及年青人因有更多接受專上教育的機會而較遲加入勞動人口行列，勞動人口的年齡中位數由 2001 年的 38.0 歲升至 2011 年的 41.0 歲。（表 6.3）

2.23 The median age of the labour force increased from 38.0 in 2001 to 41.0 in 2011 owing to ageing of the overall population and delayed entry into the labour force as a result of increased post-secondary educational opportunities. (Table 6.3)

2.24 勞動人口的性別比例由 2001 年每千名女性中有 1 309 名男性，降至 2011 年的 1 071 名男性，這是由於女性勞動人口的增幅較大。不包括外籍家庭傭工計算的對應數字分別為 1 486 及 1 244。（表 6.3）

2.24 For the sex ratio of the labour force, it decreased from 1 309 males per 1 000 females in 2001 to 1 071 in 2011 because of the larger increase in female labour force. The corresponding figures with foreign domestic helpers excluded were 1 486 and 1 244 respectively. (Table 6.3)

2.25 整體勞動人口參與率（即從事經濟活動人口佔 15 歲及以上人口的比例）由 2001 年的 61.4% 逐漸下降至 2011 年的 59.7%。（表 6.4）

2.25 The overall labour force participation rate (i.e. the proportion of economically active population in the total population aged 15 and over) dropped gradually from 61.4% in 2001 to 59.7% in 2011. (Table 6.4)

2.26 過去 10 年，工作人口的教育程度持續提高。曾受專上教育的工作人口比例，由 2001 年的 21.7% 大幅增加至 2011 年的 35.4%。（表 6.8）

2.26 Educational attainment of the working population continued to improve over the past 10 years. The proportion of those having post-secondary education, increased significantly from 21.7% in 2001 to 35.4% in 2011. (Table 6.8)

2.27 按職業類別分析，在工作人口當中，專業人員及輔助專業人員的比例，由 2001 年的 5.6% 及 15.4%，分別

2.27 Analysed by occupation category, the proportion of professionals and associate professionals in the working population increased

增至 2011 年的 6.5% 及 19.6%。另一方面，工藝及有關人員，以及機台及機器操作員及裝配員的比例，則持續下降。同期間，「進出口、批發及零售業」仍是最多人從事的行業。（表 6.9 及 6.10）

2.28 工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數，由 2001 年的 10,000 元增至 2011 年的 11,000 元，升幅為 10.0%。同期間，按綜合消費物價指數計算的整體消費物價上升了 12%。（表 6.11）

2.29 就工作地點分析（不包括於家中工作的人口），九龍是最多工作人口的工作地區，有 28.9% 的工作人口在那裏工作；其次有 25.5% 工作人口在香港島，23.0% 工作人口在新市鎮及有 4.2% 工作人口在新界其他地區工作。如將工作地點和居住地區比較，可注意到在新界居住的工作人口較多需要前往別區工作。（表 6.14）

2.30 巴士是前赴工作地點最普遍的主要交通方式。32.4% 在港有固定工作地點的工作人口乘搭巴士上班，另有 24.1% 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 10.3%。（表 6.17）

房屋特徵

2.31 2011 年人口普查的結果顯示，有人居住的屋宇單位總數由 2001 年的 202 萬個增至 2011 年的 238 萬個，增幅達 18.2%。除了有人居住的屋宇單位數目上升外，人口的住屋情況在過去 10 年亦持續改善，這從房屋類型、共住程度及居所租住權的改變中反映出來。（表

from 5.6% and 15.4% in 2001 to 6.5% and 19.6% in 2011 respectively. On the other hand, there was a continuous decline in the proportion of craft and related workers, as well as plant and machine operators and assemblers. “Import/export, wholesale and retail trades” remained the largest sector in terms of employment over the same period. (Tables 6.9 and 6.10)

2.28 The median monthly income from main employment of the working population increased by 10.0% from \$10,000 in 2001 to \$11,000 in 2011. Over the same period, overall consumer prices as measured by the Composite Consumer Price Index increased by 12%. (Table 6.11)

2.29 When analysed by place of work (excluding the working population worked at home), most of the working population worked in Kowloon (28.9%), followed by the Hong Kong Island (25.5%), new towns (23.0%) and other areas in the New Territories (4.2%). If the place of work is compared with the area of residence, it is observed that a larger proportion of the working population living in the New Territories had to work in other areas. (Table 6.14)

2.30 Bus was the most popular main mode of transport and used by 32.4% of the working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong to travel to work. Another 24.1% of the working population travelled by Mass Transit Railway (Local line) and 10.3% travelled by the Mass Transit Railway (East Rail, Ma On Shan Rail and West Rail lines). (Table 6.17)

Housing characteristics

2.31 The 2011 Population Census results showed that the total number of occupied quarters increased by 18.2% from 2.02 million in 2001 to 2.38 million in 2011. Apart from the increase in number of occupied quarters, housing conditions of the population continued to improve during the past 10 years as reflected through the changes in the type of

7.1、7.4 及 7.8)

2.32 在 2011 年有人居住的屋宇單位中，96.8% 為公營租住房屋單位、資助出售單位、私人住宅單位及別墅／平房／新型村屋，這些房屋一般提供較佳的居住環境，而 2001 年的相應數字只為 95.7%。（表 7.1）

2.33 共住程度是以每千個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目計算。共住程度由 2001 年的 1 021 戶降至 2011 年的 1 004 戶。同期間，每千個屋宇單位的平均住客數目，亦由 2001 年的 3 329 人降至 2011 年的 2 970 人。（表 7.4 及 7.5）

2.34 廳房數目的資料對研究每人的居住空間非常有用。居於私人永久性房屋的住戶其居所的平均廳房數目為 3.7，而每人的平均廳房數目則為 1.3。居於公營租住房屋的相對數字只分別為 2.4 及 0.8。（表 7.6）

2.35 在過去 10 年，自置居所的住戶比例，由 2001 年的 50.8% 增至 2011 年的 52.1%。在 2011 年居於自置居所的住戶中，39.9% 有按揭或貸款，而 60.1% 則沒有按揭及貸款。（表 7.8）

2.36 在 2011 年，租住私人住宅單位（整個單位／洋房）家庭住戶的租金中位數為 7,710 元，其租金與收入比率中位數字則為 25.7%，公營租住房屋單位的住戶其相對數字分別為 1,210 元及 10.6%。同時，居於自置私人永久性房屋的家庭住戶有按揭或貸款者，則支付 8,000 元或其家庭每月收入的 20.0% 於按揭供款及借貸還款。居於資助出售單位的住戶其相對數字為 5,000 元或 17.6%。（表 7.10 及 7.11）

housing, the degree of sharing and the tenure of accommodation. (Tables 7.1, 7.4 and 7.8)

2.32 There were 96.8% of the occupied quarters in 2011 being public rental housing units, subsidized sale flats, private residential flats and villas/bungalows/modern village houses which in general provide better living conditions. The corresponding figure in 2001 was only 95.7%. (Table 7.1)

2.33 The degree of sharing, as measured by the average number of domestic households per 1 000 unit of quarters, has been dropping from 1 021 in 2001 to 1 004 in 2011. Over the same period, the average number of occupants per 1 000 unit of quarters also declined from 3 329 in 2001 to 2 970 in 2011. (Tables 7.4 and 7.5)

2.34 Information on the number of rooms is useful for studies on space at home occupied in one's own. For those living in private permanent housing, there were 3.7 rooms per household and 1.3 rooms per person. However, the corresponding figures for those residing in public rental housing were only 2.4 and 0.8 respectively. (Table 7.6)

2.35 In the past 10 years, the proportion of domestic households owned the quarters they occupied went up from 50.8% in 2001 to 52.1% in 2011. Among the owner-occupier households in 2011, 39.9% were with mortgage or loan and 60.1% were without mortgage and loan. (Table 7.8)

2.36 In 2011, domestic households in private residential flats (whole house/flat) had a median rent of \$7,710 and a median rent to income ratio of 25.7%. The corresponding figure for public rental housing units was \$1,210 and 10.6% respectively. Meanwhile, owner-occupier households in private permanent housing with mortgage or loan paid \$8,000 or 20.0% of their monthly household income for mortgage payment and loan repayment, as compared with \$5,000 or 17.6% for those living in subsidized home ownership housing. (Tables 7.10 and 7.11)

內部遷移及遷居特徵

2.37 曾於 2006 年及 2011 年期間遷居的人士有 156 萬人，包括 88 萬名曾作內部遷移（即他們曾作(i)一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移（同一新市鎮內的遷移除外）；或(ii)在新界同一區議會分區內，一新市鎮與另一新市鎮之間的遷移，或一新市鎮與該區其他地區之間的遷移）及 69 萬名曾在同區遷居（即他們的現住地區與 5 年前居住地區相同）的人士。（表 8.1）

2.38 曾作內部遷移的人士較多是適婚年齡人士，曾接受較高程度教育，並且從事較高級或專業的工作。（表 8.3、8.6 及 8.8）

2.39 就曾作內部遷移人士的住戶特徵而言，可觀察到一些有趣的特點。曾作內部遷移的家庭住戶（即住戶內所有戶主曾作內部遷移）¹，其住戶結構一般較為簡單，成員數目較少，並且有較高的住戶收入。（表 8.9、8.10 及 8.12）

新市鎮特徵

2.40 與市區相比，新市鎮的人口相對較為年輕。新市鎮人口的年齡中位數是 40.5 歲；而市區人口的數字則是 43.0 歲。這是由於新市鎮的 25 歲以下人口比例較高，而 65 歲及以上人口比例則較低。（表 9.4）

Internal migration and home moving characteristics

2.37 There were 1.56 million persons who had changed their residence between 2006 and 2011, including 0.88 million who had internally migrated (i.e. they had moved either (i) from a District Council district to another District Council district (except for migration within the same new town); or (ii) within a District Council district in the New Territories, from a new town to another new town, or from a new town to other areas in the district or vice versa) and 0.69 million who had moved home within the same district of residence (i.e. their current area of residence was the same as that 5 years ago). (Table 8.1)

2.38 Persons who had internally migrated tended to be those of prime marriageable ages, having higher level of educational attainment, and working in more senior or professional jobs. (Tables 8.3, 8.6 and 8.8)

2.39 Some interesting points are also observed about the household characteristics of persons who had internally migrated. For domestic households having internally migrated (i.e. in which all of the household head(s) had internally migrated)¹, household composition was usually less complex, household size tended to be smaller and household income higher. (Tables 8.9, 8.10 and 8.12)

New town characteristics

2.40 The population in the new towns was relatively younger than that in the urban areas. The median age of the new town population was 40.5, as compared with 43.0 for the urban areas. This was because there was a higher proportion of the new town population aged below 25 and a lower proportion of them aged 65 and over. (Table 9.4)

¹ 自 2006 年中期人口統計，住戶可申報超過一位戶主，所以「曾作內部遷移家庭住戶」的定義作出了相應修訂。

¹ Since 2006 Population By-census, household might report more than one household head, definition of “domestic households having internally migrated” is revised accordingly.

2.41 在 2011 年，新市鎮家庭住戶平均人數是 3.0 人，較市區及新界其他地方的 2.9 人為高。（表 9.14）

2.42 35.0% 居於新市鎮的家庭住戶住在公營租住單位，42.1% 居於私人永久性房屋，市區的相應比例分別是 28.9% 及 58.7%。（表 9.17）

流動居民特徵

2.43 2011 年年中的流動居民人數為 212 235 人。與全港人口比較，流動居民擁有獨特的特徵：他／她們大部分都在成年及中年的年齡組別，男性較女性為多及曾受良好的教育。流動居民的年齡中位數為 46.8 歲，而性別比率則是 1 442，全港人口的相應數字為 41.7 歲及 876。（表 10.1）

2.44 流動居民基於不同的原因留在香港以外地方。他／她們當中較高比例因為工作原因留在香港以外地方，佔所有流動居民的 41.1%。另外 21.1% 的流動居民是因為修讀全日制課程的原因，並有 19.6% 是因退休而留在香港以外地方。（表 10.4）

2.45 在 2011 年，有流動居民及常住居民同住的家庭住戶共有 109 019 戶，佔所有家庭住戶的 4.6%，平均每戶人數為 3.7 人，而全港住戶的數字是 2.9 人。（表 10.7）

2.41 The average size of domestic households in the new towns was 3.0 in 2011. This was higher than the corresponding averages of 2.9 for both the urban areas and the other areas in the New Territories. (Table 9.14)

2.42 35.0% of the domestic households in the new towns were housed in public rental flats and 42.1% in private residential flats. The corresponding figures for the urban areas were 28.9% and 58.7% respectively. (Table 9.17)

Mobile residents characteristics

2.43 There were 212 235 Mobile Residents as at mid 2011. This group bore distinct characteristics from the whole population, with most of them in the adult and middle age groups, more men than women and better educated. The median age and sex ratio of the Mobile Residents were 46.8 and 1 442, as compared to the 41.7 and 876 for the whole population. (Table 10.1)

2.44 The Mobile Residents stayed outside Hong Kong for various reasons. A high proportion of them were staying outside Hong Kong for the purpose of working, constituting 41.1% of all Mobile Residents. Another 21.1% of the Mobile Residents were for the purpose of full-time studies and 19.6% were staying in places outside Hong Kong for retirement purpose. (Table 10.4)

2.45 There were 109 019 domestic households with both Mobile Residents and Usual Residents in 2011, accounting for 4.6% of all domestic households. The average household size for those households was 3.7. This compared to the figure 2.9 for all households. (Table 10.7)

主要統計數字 Key Statistics

人口特徵 Demographic characteristics	2001	2006	2011
人口 Population			
人口 Population	6 708 389 ⁽¹⁾	6 864 346 ⁽¹⁾	7 071 576 ⁽¹⁾
前 5 年內平均每年增長率（百分率） Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)	0.9 ⁽¹⁾	0.4 ⁽¹⁾	0.6 ⁽¹⁾
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
撫養比率 Dependency ratio			
少年兒童撫養比率 ⁽²⁾ Child dependency ratio ⁽²⁾	229	185	155
老年撫養比率 ⁽³⁾ Elderly dependency ratio ⁽³⁾	154	168	177
總撫養比率 ⁽⁴⁾ Overall dependency ratio ⁽⁴⁾	383	353	333
在港出生人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population born in Hong Kong (%)	59.7	60.3	60.5
按婚姻狀況劃分的 15 歲及以上人口數目（佔全港 15 歲及以上人口的百分比） Population aged 15 and over by marital status (% of population aged 15 and over)			
從未結婚 Never married	1 787 519 (31.9)	1 920 522 (32.4)	1 973 550 (31.6)
已婚 Now married	3 325 482 (59.4)	3 423 995 (57.8)	3 608 078 (57.7)
喪偶 Widowed	333 622 (6.0)	355 869 (6.0)	388 331 (6.2)
離婚 Divorced	152 349 (2.7)	189 563 (3.2)	243 946 (3.9)
分居 Separated		34 722 (0.6)	34 111 (0.5)
使用廣州話為慣用語言的 5 歲及以上人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population aged 5 and over with Cantonese as usual language (%)	89.2	90.8	89.5
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)

註釋：(1) 這些數字是根據「居住人口」的方法所編製。

(2) 15 歲以下人口數目與每千名 15 至 64 歲人口的比例。

(3) 65 歲及以上人口數目與每千名 15 至 64 歲人口的比例。

(4) 15 歲以下和 65 歲及以上人口數目與每千名 15 至 64 歲人口的比例。

Notes: (1) The figures are compiled based on the “resident population” approach.

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

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

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

主要統計數字 Key Statistics

住戶特徵 Household characteristics	2001	2006	2011
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
前 5 年內平均每年增長率（百分率） Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)	2.0	1.5	1.2
家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size	3.1	3.0	2.9
按住戶結構劃分的住戶數目（佔全港住戶的百分比） Households by household composition (% of total households)			
核心家庭住戶 Nuclear family households	1 358 920 (66.2)	1 490 551 (66.9)	1 571 336 (66.3)
親屬關係住戶 Relative households	338 824 (16.5)	319 414 (14.3)	342 651 (14.5)
單人住戶 One-person households	321 111 (15.6)	367 653 (16.5)	404 088 (17.1)
其他 Others	34 557 (1.7)	48 928 (2.2)	50 721 (2.1)
住戶內成員 Members in the households			
有 15 歲以下兒童的住戶 Households with children aged under 15			
住戶數目 Number of households	717 258	658 221	601 019
平均每戶兒童數目 Average number of children per household	1.5	1.4	1.4
有 65 歲及以上長者的家庭住戶 Households with elderly persons aged 65 and over			
住戶數目 Number of households	534 559	594 730	668 621
只有長者的住戶 Households with elderly persons only	136 298	166 911	198 840
長者與非長者同住的住戶 Households with elderly persons living with non-elderly persons	398 261	427 819	469 781
平均每戶長者數目 Average number of elderly persons per household			
只有長者的住戶 Households with elderly persons only	1.4	1.4	1.4
長者與非長者同住的住戶 Households with elderly persons living with non-elderly persons	1.2	1.2	1.2
平均每戶工作成員數目 Average number of working members per household	1.5	1.5	1.5
住戶收入 Household income			
家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	18,710	17,250	20,500

主要統計數字 Key Statistics

教育特徵 Education characteristics	2001	2006	2011
按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上人口（佔全港 15 歲及以上人口的百分比） Population aged 15 and over by educational attainment (highest level attended) (% of population aged 15 and over)			
未受教育／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)
中學／預科 ⁽¹⁾ Secondary/sixth form ⁽¹⁾	3 062 260 (54.7)	3 055 776 (51.6)	3 125 006 (50.0)
專上教育 Post-secondary	918 500 (16.4)	1 361 473 (23.0)	1 703 031 (27.3)
按年齡組別劃分的就學比率（百分比） School attendance rate (%) by age group			
年齡組別 Age group			
3-5	94.7	89.1	91.3
6-11	99.9	99.9	100.0
12-16	97.5	98.9	98.6
17-18	71.0	82.8	86.0
19-24	26.4	37.3	43.8
按專上教育類別劃分的專上教育人口⁽²⁾比例（百分比） Proportion of post-secondary educated population⁽²⁾ (%) by type of post-secondary education			
非學位課程 Non-degree courses			
文憑／證書課程 Diploma/certificate courses	22.9	15.6	18.2
高級證書／高級文憑課程／院士銜或同等課程 Higher certificate/higher diploma/associateship or equivalent courses		14.1	12.7
其他課程 Other courses		3.1	3.2
學位課程 Degree courses			
學士學位課程 First degree courses	63.8	52.6	48.9
深造課程 Postgraduate courses	13.4	14.6	17.0
按修讀科目劃分的專上教育人口⁽²⁾比例（百分比） Proportion of post-secondary educated population⁽²⁾ (%) by field of education			
商科課程 Business and commercial studies	28.7	32.3	32.9
文學及社會科學 Arts and social science	18.8	17.6	16.7
機械、電機、電子及輪機工程 Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering	8.9	9.0	8.5
建築及營造工程 Architecture and construction engineering	7.2	7.5	7.7
電腦課程 Computer studies	8.3	7.8	7.5
醫療衛生課程 Medical and health related studies	6.4	6.3	6.0
純科學 Pure science	7.0	5.7	5.3
教育 Education	5.3	3.4	4.8
紡織、設計及其他工業技術 Textile, design and other industrial technology	1.4	2.0	2.0
其他科目 Other fields	7.9	8.3	8.5

註釋：(1) 在 2001 年人口普查時，這些數字包括「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) 這些數字指教育程度（最高就讀程度）為「專上教育」的人士。

Notes: (1) The figures include “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 refer to persons with educational attainment (highest level attended) as “post-secondary education”.

主要統計數字 Key Statistics

經濟特徵 Economic characteristics	2001	2006	2011
勞動人口 Labour force			
勞動人口 Labour force	3 437 992	3 572 384	3 727 407
勞動人口年齡中位數 Median age of labour force	38.0	39.7	41.0
勞動人口性別比率（每千名女性的男性人數） Labour force sex ratio (males per 1 000 females)	1 309	1 176	1 071
勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour force participation rate (%)	61.4	60.3	59.7
工作人口 Working population			
工作人口 Working population	3 252 706	3 365 736	3 547 781
按職業劃分的工作人口比例（百分比） Proportion of working population (%) by occupation			
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	10.7	10.8	10.1
專業人員 Professionals	5.6	6.2	6.5
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	15.4	16.1	19.6
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	15.3	16.0	15.6
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	15.7	16.9	16.2
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	10.0	8.6	7.4
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	7.1	6.1	5.0
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	19.9	19.2	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	0.3	0.3	0.1
按行業劃分的工作人口比例（百分比） Proportion of working population (%) by industry			
製造業 Manufacturing	10.9	8.8	4.0
建造業 Construction	7.6	6.8	7.8
進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	18.2	19.4	22.7
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	9.7	10.2	8.9
住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	8.2	8.1	7.9
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	3.8	3.3	3.3
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	5.5	5.7	6.2
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	11.0	12.5	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	12.3	12.9	14.5
雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	11.4	11.4	11.0
其他 ⁽¹⁾ Others ⁽¹⁾	1.3	1.0	0.8
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment	10,000	10,000	11,000

註釋：(1) 「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。

Note: (1) "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.

主要統計數字 Key Statistics

房屋特徵 Housing characteristics	2001	2006	2011
有人居住的屋宇單位 Occupied quarters			
有人居住的屋宇單位數目（不包括有人居住的船艇） Number of occupied quarters (exclude occupied board vessels)	2 013 457	2 225 103	2 380 686
前 5 年內平均每年增長率（百分率） Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)	2.5	1.9	1.4
按地區劃分的有人居住的屋宇單位（佔全港有人居住屋宇單位的百分比） Occupied quarters by area (% of total occupied quarters)			
香港島 Hong Kong Island	408 887 (20.3)	415 297 (18.7)	427 183 (17.9)
九龍 Kowloon	612 449 (30.4)	672 834 (30.2)	728 923 (30.6)
新界 New Territories	992 121 (49.3)	1 136 972 (51.1)	1 224 580 (51.4)
住屋情況 Housing condition			
共住程度（每千個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目） Degree of sharing (average number of domestic households per 1 000 units of quarters)	1 021	1 008	1 004
每千個屋宇單位的平均住客數目 Average number of occupants per 1 000 units of quarters	3 329	3 084	2 970
每個家庭住戶的平均廳房 ⁽¹⁾ 數目 Average number of rooms ⁽¹⁾ per domestic household	3.2	3.2	3.3
每人的平均廳房 ⁽¹⁾ 數目 Average number of rooms ⁽¹⁾ per person	1.0	1.1	1.1
按居所租住權劃分的家庭住戶數目（佔全港家庭住戶的百分比） Domestic households by tenure of accommodation (% of total domestic households)			
自置 Owner-occupier	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)
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)
住房支出 Housing cost			
家庭住戶每月租金中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household rent (HK\$)	1,500	1,680	1,600
家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment (HK\$)	8,500	7,800	7,000
租金與收入比率中位數（百分比） Median rent to income ratio (%)	13.9	16.0	13.9
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 (%)	28.1	26.6	19.6

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

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

3. 人口特徵

3. Demographic Characteristics

統計範圍

3.1 在不同的人口普查／中期人口統計中，香港人口是會因應當時人口的居住和流動模式以不同的人口定義和概念而編製。自 2001 年人口普查起，人口普查／中期人口統計是採用了「居港人口」的方法。有關「居港人口」的詳情，請參閱第 1 章「統計範圍」。

Coverage

3.1 To tie in with the current residency and mobility patterns at the time of enumeration, the Hong Kong population was measured on various definitions and concepts in different population censuses/by-censuses. The Hong Kong Resident Population approach was adopted since the 2001 Population Census. Please refer to the 'Coverage' in Chapter 1 for details about the Hong Kong Resident Population.

人口增長情況

3.2 根據 2011 年人口普查結果顯示，2011 年 6 月底的居港人口數目為 7 071 576 人，其中 6 859 341 人為常住居民及 212 235 人為流動居民。（表 3.1）

Population growth

3.2 The 2011 Population Census shows that the Hong Kong resident population in end-June 2011 was 7 071 576. Among them, 6 859 341 were usual residents and 212 235 were mobile residents. (Table 3.1)

3.3 在過去 50 年內，本港人口的增幅超過一倍，由 1961 年的 313 萬人上升至 2011 年的 707 萬人。人口數目於 1981 年以前的時間是以相對急速的步伐上升，其後 20 年仍以相對較快的速度增長，但最近 10 年的升幅顯著放緩。（圖 3.1）

3.3 The population had more than doubled over the past 50 years from 3.13 million in 1961 to 7.07 million in 2011. The growth of the population was relatively rapid during the early period till 1981. The population continued to increase at a relatively fast pace in the next 20 years but at a much moderated rate in the recent 10 years. (Chart 3.1)

年齡結構

Age structure

3.4 隨着生育率下降和死亡情況改善，本港人口的年齡結構在過去 50 年有顯著的改變。雖然本港人口由 1961 年的 313 萬人上升至 2011 年的 707 萬人，但 15 歲以下兒童數目則由 1961 年的 128 萬人降至 2011 年的 82 萬人，15 歲以下兒童佔總人口的比例亦由 40.8% 大幅下降至 11.6%。少年兒童撫養比率（即 15 歲以下人口數目與每千名 15 至 64 歲人口的比例），由 1961 年的 724 下降至 2011 年的 155。（表 3.2 及表 3.3）

3.4 The age structure of Hong Kong population has changed significantly in the past 50 years as a result of fertility decline and mortality improvement. Despite the fact that the population increased from 3.13 million in 1961 to 7.07 million in 2011, the number of children aged under 15 decreased from 1.28 million in 1961 to 0.82 million in 2011. As a result, their proportion in the total population dropped significantly from 40.8% to 11.6%. The child dependency ratio, defined as the number of persons aged under 15 per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and

64, decreased from 724 in 1961 to 155 in 2011. (Table 3.2 and Table 3.3)

3.5 同期，65 歲及以上人口由 1961 年的 9 萬人增至 2011 年的 94 萬人，所佔比例相應由 2.8% 增至 13.3%。老年撫養比率（即 65 歲及以上人口數目與每千名 15 至 64 歲人口的比例），由 1961 年的 50 上升至 2011 年的 177。（表 3.2 及表 3.3）

3.5 During the same period, the number of persons aged 65 and over increased from 0.09 million in 1961 to 0.94 million in 2011; and accordingly their share increased from 2.8% to 13.3%. The elderly dependency ratio, defined as the number of persons aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64, increased from 50 in 1961 to 177 in 2011. (Table 3.2 and Table 3.3)

3.6 總撫養比率（即 15 歲以下及 65 歲及以上人口數目與每千名 15 至 64 歲人口的比例）結合少年兒童及老年撫養比率的效應，由 1961 年的 774 下降至 2011 年的 333。（表 3.3）

3.6 The overall dependency ratio amalgamates the effect of the child and elderly dependency. Defined as the number of persons aged under 15 and those aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64, the overall dependency ratio decreased from 774 in 1961 to 333 in 2011. (Table 3.3)

3.7 綜合年輕人口減少而老年人口增加的兩個效應，年齡中位數由 1961 年的 23.2 歲上升至 2011 年的 41.7 歲。人口老化的現象可以從圖 3.2 的 1961 年及 2011 年的人口金字塔清楚顯示出來。2011 年人口金字塔底部由於 15 歲以下兒童人口比例的減少而收窄。而金字塔的頂部則因為 65 歲及以上人口比例的增加而擴闊。（表 3.3 及圖 3.2）

3.7 The combined effects of the decreased number of young persons and the increased number of elderly persons are also reflected in the increase of the median age of the population. The median age of the population increased from 23.2 in 1961 to reach 41.7 in 2011. The population aging phenomenon is clearly seen in the 1961 and 2011 population pyramids shown in Chart 3.2. While the base of the 2011 pyramid has shrunk owing to a reduction of the proportion of children aged under 15, the apex expanded because of the increase in the proportion of people aged 65 and over. (Table 3.3 and Chart 3.2)

性別結構

3.8 人口的性別結構可按性別比率顯示。性別比率是指男性人口數目與每千名女性人口相對的比率。人口的整體性別比率由 1961 年的 1 056 增至 1981 年的 1 093。但是，這比率自 1981 年起開始下降，至 2011 年時為 876。在分析性別比率時，需要考慮幾個因素：（甲）出生時，男嬰比女嬰多；（乙）香港人口中有大量外籍家庭傭工（其中大部分是女性），數目亦不斷增加；（丙）內地新來

Sex composition

3.8 The sex composition of a population can be measured by the sex ratio, which is defined as the number of males per 1 000 females in the population. The overall sex ratio for the population increased from 1 056 in 1961 to 1 093 in 1981. However, it started to decline since then, dropped to 876 in 2011. In analysing the sex ratios, it is relevant to consider several factors: (a) at birth there are more boys than girls; (b) there are a large number of foreign domestic helpers, who are mostly females and their number is

港人士中，不少是香港男士的妻子；及（丁）女性的壽命較男性長。（表 3.4）

3.9 在過去 30 年，15 歲以下兒童的性別比率變化不大，徘徊於約 1 070 至 1 080 間。最顯著的改變出現在 25 至 44 歲及 45 至 64 歲這兩年齡組別。性別比率分別由 1981 年的 1 223 及 1 108 持續下跌至 2011 年的 724 及 932。這主要是由於大量的女性外籍家庭傭工及內地新來港人士所致。在扣除外籍家庭傭工後，2011 年的 25 至 44 歲人口的性別比率是 861，而 45 至 64 歲的則是 956。（表 3.4）

3.10 65 歲及以上年齡組別的性別比率上升，主要是由於男女死亡率的改善情況有差異。由於男性死亡率的改善比女性的為大，所以 65 歲及以上年齡組別的性別比率有所增加。（表 3.4）

3.11 在 2011 年，按年齡及國籍劃分的性別比率顯示一些有趣的社會現象。45 至 64 歲的日本、美國、英國及尼泊爾人口的性別比率較高，顯示大量這些國籍的男性在港工作，可能留下家人在本國生活。15 至 64 歲的印尼人、菲律賓人和泰國人的性別比率偏低，反映出當中包括外籍家庭傭工，而她們大部分是介乎 15 至 64 歲的女性。（表 3.5）

出生地點

3.12 人口遷移雖然是香港人口轉變的一個重要部分，但在香港出生的人口比例仍十分高。2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年的數字約為 60%。以人數而言，由 2001 年的 400 萬人增至 2006 年的 414 萬，再增至 2011 年的 428 萬人。在中國內地／澳門／台灣出生的人口仍維持於 227 萬，

constantly increasing; (c) for the new arrivals from the Mainland, many are wives of Hong Kong men; and (d) females live longer than males. (Table 3.4)

3.9 For children aged under 15, the sex ratio remained stable at around 1 070 - 1 080 over the past 30 years. However, the most significant changes occurred in the age groups 25 - 44 and 45 - 64 where the sex ratios dropped continuously starting from 1 223 and 1 108 in 1981 to 724 and 932 in 2011 respectively. The influx of female foreign domestic helpers and new arrivals from the Mainland contributed mainly to this fall. The sex ratio in 2011 became 861 for those aged 25 - 44 and 956 for those aged 45 - 64, after deducting foreign domestic helpers. (Table 3.4)

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

3.11 A breakdown of the sex ratio by age and nationality in 2011 reflects some interesting social phenomenon. The high sex ratios for the Japanese, American, British and Nepalese aged 45-64 indicates the presence of a large number of males of these nationalities working in Hong Kong, perhaps leaving behind their families in their home countries. The very low sex ratios for Indonesians, Filipinos and Thais at ages 15-64 obviously reflect the presence of foreign domestic helpers, the majority of whom were females in the age group 15-64. (Table 3.5)

Place of birth

3.12 Although migration is an important element of population change in Hong Kong, the proportion of population born in Hong Kong is still high. It was around 60% in 2001 and 2006, 2011 while the number of such persons increased from 4.00 million in 2001 to 4.14 million in 2006, and further to 4.28 million in 2011. The number of persons born in

其比例在期間則由 33.7% 輕微降至 32.1%。另一方面，在其他地方出生的人口由 2001 年的 44 萬顯著增加至 2011 年的 53 萬，因此所佔人口比例亦由 6.6% 增至 7.4%。這是由於期間大量外籍家庭傭工來港工作所致。（表 3.6）

3.13 在 2011 年，65 歲及以上的人口中，只有 22.4% 男性和 23.0% 女性是在香港出生的。在香港出生的人口比例隨年齡組別愈年輕而愈高。至於 15 歲以下人口，在香港出生的男女均約佔 87.0%。這年齡組別香港出生的人口比例由 10 年前的 83.5% 上升至 87.0%，主要是由於受近年較多其配偶為香港居民的內地女性在香港生育的影響，因而令內地新來港兒童人數減少所致。（表 3.7）

the mainland of China/Macao/Taiwan remained stable at 2.27 million in the last ten years. Their proportion, however, dropped slightly from 33.7% to 32.1% during the period. On the other hand, the number of persons who were born elsewhere increased significantly from 0.44 million in 2001 to 0.53 million in 2011; hence their proportion in the population increased from 6.6% to 7.4%. This was mainly attributed to the large number of foreign domestic helpers who came to work in Hong Kong during the period. (Table 3.6)

3.13 In 2011, among the population aged 65 and over, only 22.4% of males and 23.0% of females were born in Hong Kong. Among successively younger age groups, the proportions of the population born in Hong Kong increased. For persons aged under 15, about 87.0% of both males and females were born in Hong Kong. The increase in the proportion of Hong Kong-born population for this age group in the last ten years, from 83.5% to 87.0%, was mainly due to fewer children newly arrived from the mainland of China, which was an effect resulting from more women from the Mainland who were spouses of Hong Kong residents giving birth in Hong Kong in recent years. (Table 3.7)

國籍

3.14 在 2011 年，有 91.8% 的人口，即約 649 萬人口是中國籍，而永久居留地是香港；另外，1.4% 人口的國籍是中國籍，而永久居留地不是香港。餘下較多居港人口的國籍是印尼、菲律賓及英國。（表 3.8）

Nationality

3.14 In 2011, 91.8% of the population, around 6.49 million people, 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. Other nationality groups of significant sizes included Indonesian, Filipino and British. (Table 3.8)

3.15 在 33 733 名英國籍人口中，32.4% 是在香港出生。此外，亦有 38.0% 的尼泊爾籍人口是在香港出生。（表 3.8）

3.15 Of the 33 733 persons of British nationality, 32.4% were born in Hong Kong. There were also 38.0% of the persons of Nepalese nationality born in Hong Kong. (Table 3.8)

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

3.16 In compiling the statistics on nationality, the nationality of the respondent is classified in accordance with relevant data reported by

件。

3.17 在參考 2011 年人口普查數據時必須注意：根據中華人民共和國國籍法，凡在中國內地或香港出生，並具有中國血統的香港居民，都被視為中國籍，不論其是否持有外國護照。不過，持有外國護照的中國籍香港居民可作出指定申報變更國籍（但實際上極少這些人曾經這樣做）。

respondents. They were not required to produce their documents at the time of the interview.

3.17 In reading the 2011 Population Census figures, it is necessary to take heed of the following: Under the nationality law of the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong residents who are of Chinese descent and born in the mainland of China or Hong Kong are of Chinese nationality, notwithstanding that they hold foreign passports. However, Hong Kong residents of Chinese nationality holding foreign passports could make specific declaration to change their nationality (but few people with such and similar background have actually done so).

種族

3.18 在 2011 年，93.6% 的人口（即 662 萬人）是華人。在 45 萬非華裔人口中，最多的是印尼人、菲律賓人及白人，分別佔非華裔人口的 29.6%、29.5% 及 12.2%。（表 3.9 及圖 3.3）

Ethnicity

3.18 93.6% of the population or 6.62 million people were of Chinese ethnicity in 2011. Among the 0.45 million non-Chinese, the largest ethnic groups in Hong Kong were Indonesians, Filipinos and White, constituting 29.6%, 29.5% and 12.2% of the non-Chinese population respectively. (Table 3.9 and Chart 3.3)

3.19 由於大量外籍家庭傭工在港工作，因此非華裔人口中以女性居多，佔非華裔人口的 77.2%。按年齡分析，大部分的非華裔人口是在 25 至 44 歲的年齡組別內，佔非華裔人口的 63.6%。（表 3.9）

3.19 Owing to the large number of foreign domestic helpers working in Hong Kong, there was an overwhelming number of females among the non-Chinese population, representing 77.2% of the non-Chinese population. When analysed by age, the majority of the non-Chinese population were in the age group 25 - 44, being 63.6% of the non-Chinese population. (Table 3.9)

婚姻狀況

3.20 在 15 歲及以上的男性人口中，已婚的比例由 2001 年的 61.7% 輕微下降至 2011 年 61.2%。同期間，已婚女性的比例則由 2001 年的 57.2% 降至 2011 年的 54.8%。已婚的男性數目少於已婚的女性數目，主要是由於有大量已婚外籍家庭傭工在港工作。（表 3.10）

Marital status

3.20 The proportion of the male population aged 15 and over who were now married decreased slightly from 61.7% in 2001 to 61.2% in 2011. During the same period, the proportion of now married female population declined from 57.2% in 2001 to 54.8% in 2011. The number of men who were now married was less than that of their female counterpart mainly due to the situation of a large number of now married

foreign domestic helpers working in Hong Kong. (Table 3.10)

3.21 在過去 10 年間，從未結婚的人口比例，男性輕微下降 0.4 個百分點，女性則下降 0.2 個百分點。這比例很受人口的年齡結構影響。從按年齡組別劃分的從未結婚的人口比例數字可見，在過去 10 年間，不論男女，從未結婚的比例在所有適婚年齡均有增長。（表 3.10 及表 3.11）

3.21 During the past 10 years, the proportion of never married males decreased slightly by 0.4 percentage point while that for females decreased by 0.2 percentage point. This proportion is very much affected by the age structure of the population. Studying the proportion of the never married in each age group best serves the purpose. According to the data, such proportions increased for both males and females in the prime marriageable ages over the past 10 years. (Table 3.10 and Table 3.11)

3.22 如要更深入分析，先要進行標準化，以消除因應人口的不同年齡性別結構在不同比較年份所帶來的影響。男性的標準化從未結婚比例，由 2001 年的 30.2% 上升至 2011 年的 33.5%，而女性的標準化從未結婚比例，更由 25.8% 上升至 2011 年的 29.9%。這與人們傾向遲婚及獨身的趨勢有莫大關係。（表 3.10）

3.22 Standardised proportions are computed to eliminate effects due to the different age-sex structures of the population in different years under comparison to facilitate in-depth analysis. The standardised proportion of never married males increased from 30.2% in 2001 to 33.5% in 2011, and that for females increased from 25.8% to 29.9%. This was associated with the trend of late marriage and the tendency to remain single. (Table 3.10)

3.23 在 2001 年寡婦與鰥夫數字的比例是 4.5，2006 年的是 4.9，而 2011 年則為 5.4。比例相對較高是由於下列原因所致：首先，在死亡率方面，男性一向較女性為高，尤其是在年長人口中男性的比率更高；因此，寡婦數目一向比鰥夫為多。第二，香港男性傾向與較自己年輕的女性結婚，從而加快男性因較高死亡率引致的寡居效應。第三，婚姻統計數據亦顯示在過去數年間，鰥夫比寡婦較可能再婚。（表 3.10）

3.23 The ratio of the number of widows to the number of widowers was 4.5 in 2001, 4.9 in 2006 and 5.4 in 2011. These relatively high ratios have been brought about by the following factors. Firstly, the male mortality rates have always been higher than the female mortality rates, especially so at the elder ages; thus the number of widows would always out-number the number of widowers. Secondly, men in Hong Kong tend to marry wives who are younger than themselves, thereby hastening the mortality effect in bringing about widowhood. Thirdly, marriage statistics also reveal that in the past few years widowers were more likely than widows to get remarried. (Table 3.10)

慣用語言

3.24 廣州話是家中最常用的語言。在 2011 年，89.5% 的 5 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

Usual language

3.24 Cantonese was the most commonly used language at home. In 2011, 89.5% of the population aged 5 and over used it at home. Another 6.3% claimed that they could speak Cantonese as another

有 96% 的 5 歲及以上人口能說廣州話，與 2001 年及 2006 年的水平相若。（表 3.12）

3.25 香港人口的語言能力有所增進。能說英語（不論是作為慣用語言或是其他語言）的人口比例，由 2001 年的 43.0%，增至 2006 年的 44.7%，並進一步上升至 2011 年的 46.1%。能說普通話的人口比例，亦由 2001 年的 34.1% 大幅增至 2011 年的 47.8%。（表 3.12）

3.26 在香港出生的人口中，97.7% 以廣州話為慣用語言。而在中國內地／澳門／台灣出生的人口中，只有 86.0% 以廣州話為慣用語言，其他大部分在家裏用普通話或其他中國方言交談。（表 3.13）

在港居留年期

3.27 在 2011 年，在港居住了 7 年或以上的人口約佔 87.8%。若只考慮 7 歲或以上為數約 673 萬的人口，在港居住了 7 年或以上的人口比例上升至 92.3%。（表 3.14）

3.28 另一方面，有 88 281 名於香港以外地方出生的人士（或 1.2% 的人口）在港居住少於 1 年。他／她們主要包括外籍家庭傭工、內地來港定居未足一年人士及其他人士，如在港工作及讀書的外籍人士等。（表 3.14）

3.29 在人口普查中亦另有一條問題是有關 5 年前的居住地區。結果發現在人口普查時，共有 39 萬人 5 年前居住的地區不在香港，他／她們是在 2006 年 6 月後移居本港或從香港以外的地方回流

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 3.12)

3.25 The language ability of the population has improved. The proportion of the population who could speak English, either as the usual language or as another language, increased from 43.0% in 2001 to 44.7% in 2006 and further to 46.1% in 2011. The proportion of the population who could speak Putonghua also increased significantly from 34.1% in 2001 to 47.8% in 2011. (Table 3.12)

3.26 Among those persons born in Hong Kong, 97.7% used Cantonese as their usual language. However, among those born in the mainland of China/Macao/Taiwan, only 86.0% used Cantonese as their usual language, most of the remaining spoke Putonghua or other Chinese dialects at home. (Table 3.13)

Duration of residence in Hong Kong

3.27 In 2011, about 87.8% of the population had lived in Hong Kong for seven years or more. Considering only those persons aged 7 and over which totalled to about 6.73 million, the proportion of such persons who had lived in Hong Kong for seven years or more increased to 92.3%. (Table 3.14)

3.28 On the other hand, there were 88 281 persons born in places outside Hong Kong (or 1.2% of the population) who had lived in Hong Kong for less than one year. These persons mainly included foreign domestic helpers, persons from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than one year, and other persons like expatriates and foreign students in Hong Kong etc. (Table 3.14)

3.29 There was also a question in the census on the place of residence 5 years ago. The findings revealed that at the time of the census, there were 0.39 million persons whose place of residence 5 years ago was not Hong Kong. These were people who moved

香港。這些人士中一大部分（48.3%）是較年青的女性（指 20 至 39 歲的女性），而男性則佔 30.6%。（表 3.15）

3.30 進一步分析這些人士 5 年前居住的地區，可顯示他／她們主要是從內地來港定居的人士及從印尼及菲律賓來港工作的外籍家庭傭工。前者佔 5 年前居住地區不在香港的 5 歲及以上人口的 40.8%，而後者為 30.3%。其餘人士主要包括來港工作及讀書的外籍人士，及從海外國家／地區回流香港的居民。（表 3.16）

3.31 在詮釋以上數字時，必須注意：根據人口普查／中期人口統計所採用的「居住人口」方法，只有於人口普查／中期人口統計的參考時刻在港的香港非永久性居民才會包括在居港人口內。因此，未成為香港永久性居民的人士如於普查／中期人口統計參考時刻不在港（例如暫時離港），並不包括在居港人口內，縱然他／她們部分可能於香港長期居住。

地區分布

3.32 在過去 10 年間，人口分布持續變化。新界的人口繼續增加，由 2001 年的 334 萬人增至 2011 年的 369 萬人。同期，九龍的人口亦增至 211 萬人，但增幅較新界區為低。港島的人口則下降至 127 萬人。人口分布變化使新界的人口在 2011 年佔全港人口最大的比例，為 52.2%。相比下，九龍的比例為 29.8%，而香港島則為 18.0%。地區性人口分布的改變反映人口持續遷往新界的新市鎮居

into Hong Kong or had returned from a place outside Hong Kong after June 2006. It is noted that a large proportion (48.3%) of them were younger females (refer to females aged 20-39), whilst males constituted 30.6%. (Table 3.15)

3.30 Further analysing the place of residence of these persons 5 years ago revealed that they were mainly persons coming from the Mainland to reside in Hong Kong and foreign domestic helpers coming from Indonesia and Philippines to work in Hong Kong. The former represented 40.8% of the population aged 5 and over whose place of residence were not in Hong Kong 5 years ago; and the latter represented 30.3%. The remaining mainly included expatriates, foreign students and Hong Kong residents returning from overseas countries/territories. (Table 3.16)

3.31 In interpreting the above figures, it is important to note that according to the “resident population” approach adopted in the population census/by-census, Hong Kong non-permanent residents are included in the Hong Kong resident population only if they are present in Hong Kong at the reference moment of the census/by-census. Hence, persons who are not yet Hong Kong permanent residents are not covered in the Hong Kong resident population if they are not in Hong Kong (e.g. temporarily away from Hong Kong) at the census /by-census reference moment, despite that some of them may reside in Hong Kong on a long term basis.

Geographical distribution

3.32 Redistribution of the population continued during the past 10 years. The population in the New Territories kept increasing from 3.34 million in 2001 to 3.69 million in 2011, whereas the population in Kowloon increased at a lower rate to 2.11 million in 2011. Over the same period, the population on Hong Kong Island decreased to 1.27 million. The population redistribution gave the New Territories the largest share (52.2%) of the population in 2011. This compares with 29.8% for Kowloon and 18.0% for

住。 (表 3.17)

3.33 新界大部分地區人口在過去 10 年均有增長。隨着大嶼山的發展，離島成為全港各區人口增長率最高的地區 (63.1%)，其次是西貢 (33.2%)。九龍的觀塘、油尖旺及深水埗的人口有所增加。港島方面，所有分區的人口數目均下降。 (表 3.17)

3.34 人口密度是按每平方公里土地的平均居民人數計算。本港的人口密度，由 2001 年的 6 237 人增至 2011 年的 6 544 人。人口密度最高的地區是觀塘，在 2011 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各區的人口密度為低。 (表 3.18)

3.35 2011 年人口普查不同分區層次的簡要結果，以統計便覽形式提供。有關統計數字，讀者可參閱 2011 年人口普查網站的地區概覽 (<http://www.census2011.gov.hk/tc/district-profiles.html>)。

Hong Kong Island. The change in the geographical distribution of the population reflects people continued to move their home to the new towns in the New Territories. (Table 3.17)

3.33 Most districts in the New Territories recorded population growth in the past 10 years. Owing to the development of the Lantau Island, Islands had the highest growth rate among all districts (63.1%), followed by Sai Kung (33.2%). In Kowloon, population increased in Kwun Tong, Yau Tsim Mong and Sham Shui Po. On Hong Kong Island, the population in all districts decreased. (Table 3.17)

3.34 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, with a density of 55 204 persons per square kilometre in 2011. The population densities in the New Territories were generally lower than those in districts on Hong Kong Island and in Kowloon. (Table 3.18)

3.35 Summary results of the 2011 Population Census at different geographical levels are available in the form of fact sheets. Readers can refer to the District Profiles on the 2011 Population Census Website (<http://www.census2011.gov.hk/en/district-profiles.html>) for the statistics.

表 3.1 居港人口 1961 - 2011
Table 3.1 The Hong Kong resident population, 1961 - 2011

類別 Category	「時點方法」 “De facto” approach				「居住人口」方法 “Resident population” approach		
	1961 ⁽¹⁾	1971 ⁽¹⁾	1981	1991	2001	2006	2011
「居住人口」方法 “Resident population” approach							
常住居民 Usual residents							
普查/中期人口統計參考時刻在港 Present in Hong Kong at the census/by-census reference moment	..	..	..	..	6 325 892	6 416 124	6 635 558
普查/中期人口統計參考時刻不在港 Absent from Hong Kong at the census/by-census reference moment	..	..	..	..	197 959	229 096	223 783
小計 Sub-total	..	..	..	..	6 523 851	6 645 220	6 859 341
流動居民 Mobile residents							
普查/中期人口統計參考時刻在港 Present in Hong Kong at the census/by-census reference moment	..	..	..	..	25 458	43 632	40 359
普查/中期人口統計參考時刻不在港 Absent from Hong Kong at the census/by-census reference moment	..	..	..	..	159 080	175 494	171 876
小計 Sub-total	..	..	..	..	184 538	219 126	212 235
「時點方法」 “De facto” approach							
在港居民 Hong Kong resident population							
普查/中期人口統計參考時刻在港居民 Present in Hong Kong at the census/by-census reference moment	3 129 648	3 936 630	4 986 560	5 522 281	..	..	..
普查/中期人口統計參考時刻暫時不在港 居民 Temporarily away from Hong Kong at the census/by-census reference moment	..	..	123 252	151 833	..	..	..
總計 Total	3 129 648	3 936 630	5 109 812	5 674 114	6 708 389	6 864 346	7 071 576

註釋：(1) 在 1961 及 1971 的人口普查，普查參考時刻暫時不在港的居民並沒有包括在居港人口內。

Note : (1) Resident population of the 1961 Census and 1971 Census did not include residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the census reference moment

表 3.2 1961 年至 2011 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的人口
Table 3.2 Population by age group and sex, 1961 - 2011

年齡組別 Age group	性別 Sex	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2006	2011
0	男 M	43 877	33 641	42 683	32 725	25 845	21 202	27 446
	女 F	42 471	31 675	38 561	29 837	23 810	18 216	25 439
	合計 Both	86 348	65 316	81 244	62 562	49 655	39 418	52 885
1 – 4	男 M	213 822	159 525	160 267	143 723	119 714	89 231	102 051
	女 F	200 536	151 350	147 172	132 226	109 710	83 956	94 299
	合計 Both	414 358	310 875	307 439	275 949	229 424	173 187	196 350
5 – 9	男 M	220 432	259 283	212 353	209 256	206 160	161 536	125 843
	女 F	204 916	248 830	196 537	193 931	191 986	151 679	117 366
	合計 Both	425 348	508 113	408 890	403 187	398 146	313 215	243 209
10 – 14	男 M	185 884	267 671	227 062	213 340	222 638	212 582	170 908
	女 F	165 097	255 929	212 872	196 878	209 554	201 273	160 208
	合計 Both	350 981	523 600	439 934	410 218	432 192	413 855	331 116
15 – 19	男 M	90 240	219 657	292 604	213 439	231 329	223 369	217 262
	女 F	74 857	208 187	271 321	196 203	218 990	215 868	206 431
	合計 Both	165 097	427 844	563 925	409 642	450 319	439 237	423 693
20 – 24	男 M	111 242	173 211	307 600	216 280	225 310	224 834	221 713
	女 F	91 499	163 142	276 232	213 919	244 816	244 934	229 828
	合計 Both	202 741	336 353	583 832	430 199	470 126	469 768	451 541
25 – 29	男 M	137 216	107 121	258 905	283 377	241 708	223 704	229 498
	女 F	116 780	86 603	224 221	294 190	284 164	278 583	304 617
	合計 Both	253 996	193 724	483 126	577 567	525 872	502 287	534 115
30 – 34	男 M	140 885	117 066	219 253	303 200	257 784	239 021	225 760
	女 F	122 236	95 559	179 816	297 521	324 873	310 818	324 245
	合計 Both	263 121	212 625	399 069	600 721	582 657	549 839	550 005
35 – 39	男 M	123 332	129 490	132 307	251 372	315 374	247 397	234 489
	女 F	111 621	115 631	100 571	239 958	369 008	329 963	328 117
	合計 Both	234 953	245 121	232 878	491 330	684 382	577 360	562 606
40 – 44	男 M	107 321	133 659	140 808	210 858	335 081	305 447	242 651
	女 F	95 717	121 890	109 701	188 844	341 024	366 048	330 028
	合計 Both	203 038	255 549	250 509	399 702	676 105	671 495	572 679

表 3.2 1961 年至 2011 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的人口（續）
Table 3.2 Population by age group and sex, 1961 - 2011 (cont'd)

年齡組別 Age group	性別 Sex	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2006	2011
45 – 49	男 M	86 523	112 946	141 225	131 057	266 990	323 497	295 306
	女 F	80 715	105 424	119 323	107 983	264 644	336 158	356 429
	合計 Both	167 238	218 370	260 548	239 040	531 634	659 655	651 735
50 – 54	男 M	60 078	100 968	136 307	135 447	222 901	264 753	312 775
	女 F	63 802	94 295	119 811	113 171	205 882	269 380	324 920
	合計 Both	123 880	195 263	256 118	248 618	428 783	534 133	637 695
55 – 59	男 M	37 217	74 933	109 476	135 776	134 217	214 652	253 910
	女 F	49 800	75 671	102 554	120 869	114 028	207 650	259 159
	合計 Both	87 017	150 604	212 030	256 645	248 245	422 302	513 069
60 – 64	男 M	23 582	52 292	90 725	120 266	135 109	128 319	205 146
	女 F	40 032	63 409	89 484	114 595	118 688	117 480	204 420
	合計 Both	63 614	115 701	180 209	234 861	253 797	245 799	409 566
65 – 69	男 M	13 203	28 393	65 530	89 550	127 943	124 833	121 521
	女 F	27 815	45 267	72 481	95 547	121 068	115 989	112 779
	合計 Both	41 018	73 660	138 011	185 097	249 011	240 822	234 300
70 – 74	男 M	7 559	17 441	37 789	61 908	101 648	112 372	116 735
	女 F	18 497	35 611	53 895	73 018	107 595	116 681	113 705
	合計 Both	26 056	53 052	91 684	134 926	209 243	229 053	230 440
75 – 79	男 M	3 464	7 738	18 142	38 084	63 006	82 650	96 971
	女 F	9 867	20 464	35 324	50 771	79 730	96 123	108 180
	合計 Both	13 331	28 202	53 466	88 855	142 736	178 773	205 151
80 – 84	男 M	1 425	3 815	7 817	15 414	33 377	44 756	62 329
	女 F	4 062	11 282	20 348	28 985	50 958	68 030	83 753
	合計 Both	5 487	15 097	28 165	44 399	84 335	112 786	146 082
85+	男 M	477	1 752	3 085	6 919	19 210	28 801	40 701
	女 F	1 549	5 809	11 719	21 844	42 517	62 561	84 638
	合計 Both	2 026	7 561	14 804	28 763	61 727	91 362	125 339
總計 Total	男 M	1 607 779	2 000 602	2 604 168	2 811 991	3 285 344	3 272 956	3 303 015
	女 F	1 521 869	1 936 028	2 382 392	2 710 290	3 423 045	3 591 390	3 768 561
	合計 Both	3 129 648	3 936 630	4 986 560	5 522 281	6 708 389	6 864 346	7 071 576

表 3.3 1961 年至 2011 年按年齡組別劃分的人口比例、年齡中位數及撫養比率
Table 3.3 Proportion of population by age group, median age and dependency ratio, 1961 - 2011

年齡組別 Age group	1961 百分比 %	1971 百分比 %	1981 百分比 %	1991 百分比 %	2001 百分比 %	2006 百分比 %	2011 百分比 %
0 – 14	40.8	35.8	24.8	20.9	16.5	13.7	11.6
15 – 24	11.8	19.4	23.0	15.2	13.7	13.2	12.4
25 – 44	30.5	23.0	27.4	37.5	36.8	33.5	31.4
45 – 64	14.1	17.3	18.2	17.7	21.8	27.1	31.3
65+	2.8	4.5	6.6	8.7	11.1	12.4	13.3
合計 Overall	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
年 齡 中 位 數 Median age							
	23.2	21.8	26.0	31.6	36.7	39.6	41.7
撫 養 比 率 Dependency ratio							
少年兒童撫養比率 ⁽¹⁾ Child dependency ratio ⁽¹⁾	724	599	362	296	229	185	155
老年撫養比率 ⁽²⁾ Elderly dependency ratio ⁽²⁾	50	76	95	124	154	168	177
總撫養比率 ⁽³⁾ Overall dependency ratio ⁽³⁾	774	675	457	420	383	353	333

註釋：(1) 15 歲以下人口數目與每千名 15 至 64 歲人口的比例。

(2) 65 歲及以上人口數目與每千名 15 至 64 歲人口的比例。

(3) 15 歲以下和 65 歲及以上人口數目與每千名 15 至 64 歲人口的比例。

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

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

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

表 3.4 1961 年至 2011 年按年齡組別劃分的性別比率⁽¹⁾
Table 3.4 Sex ratios⁽¹⁾ by age group, 1961 - 2011

年齡組別 Age group		1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2006	2011
0 – 14	總人口 Total population	1 083	1 047	1 079	1 084	1 073	1 065	1 073
	不包括外籍家庭傭工的人口 Population excluding foreign domestic helpers	N.A.	N.A.	1 079	1 084	1 073	1 065	1 073
15 – 24	總人口 Total population	1 211	1 058	1 096	1 048	985	973	1 006
	不包括外籍家庭傭工的人口 Population excluding foreign domestic helpers	N.A.	N.A.	1 098	1 066	1 059	1 037	1 042
25 – 44	總人口 Total population	1 160	1 161	1 223	1 028	872	790	724
	不包括外籍家庭傭工的人口 Population excluding foreign domestic helpers	N.A.	N.A.	1 233	1 072	968	884	861
45 – 64	總人口 Total population	885	1 007	1 108	1 144	1 080	1 001	932
	不包括外籍家庭傭工的人口 Population excluding foreign domestic helpers	N.A.	N.A.	1 109	1 153	1 100	1 021	956
65+	總人口 Total population	423	499	683	784	859	856	871
	不包括外籍家庭傭工的人口 Population excluding foreign domestic helpers	N.A.	N.A.	683	784	859	857	872
合計 Overall	總人口 Total population	1 056	1 033	1 093	1 038	960	911	876
	不包括外籍家庭傭工的人口 Population excluding foreign domestic helpers	N.A.	N.A.	1 096	1 058	1 012	961	939

註釋：(1) 在各年齡組別中，男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。

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

表 3.5 2011 年按國籍⁽¹⁾ 及年齡組別劃分的性別比率⁽²⁾
Table 3.5 Sex ratios⁽²⁾ by nationality⁽¹⁾ and age group, 2011

國籍 Nationality	年齡組別 Age group					合計 Overall
	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	
中國 Chinese						
永久居留地是香港 Place of domicile - Hong Kong	1 078	1 050	875	959	870	945
永久居留地不是香港 Place of domicile - other than Hong Kong	925	911	367	744	659	567
印尼 Indonesian	756	8	6	56	444	10
菲律賓 Filipino	1 135	249	37	70	533	66
英國 British	979	1 339	1 691	1 751	2 283	1 508
印度 Indian	962	748	780	1 133	901	867
巴基斯坦 Pakistani	1 028	1 758	1 310	1 364	8 491	1 287
美國 American	1 081	878	1 326	1 864	2 971	1 282
澳洲 Australian	929	659	1 244	1 161	3 098	1 081
尼泊爾 Nepalese	1 117	769	1 068	1 606	2 034	1 100
泰國 Thai	1 050	280	163	38	64	115
日本 Japanese	1 093	577	702	2 017	3 158	1 077
其他 Others	992	783	987	1 087	932	976
合計 Overall	1 073	1 006	724	932	871	876

註釋：(1) 根據中華人民共和國國籍法，凡在中國內地或香港出生，並具有中國血統的香港居民及前居民，都視為中國籍。

(2) 在各年齡組別中，男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。

Notes : (1) Under the nationality law of the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong residents and former residents who are of Chinese descent and born in the mainland of China or Hong Kong are of Chinese nationality.

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

表 3.6 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按出生地點劃分的人口
Table 3.6 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

表 3.7 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的在香港出生的人口比例
Table 3.7 Proportion of population born in Hong Kong by age group and sex, 2001, 2006 and 2011

年齡組別 Age group	2001			2006			2011		
	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes
	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %
0 – 14	83.5	83.5	83.5	84.3	84.0	84.1	87.0	87.0	87.0
15 – 24	81.7	76.0	78.8	78.0	72.3	75.1	75.0	71.6	73.3
25 – 44	72.8	60.4	66.2	76.1	58.6	66.3	74.8	53.3	62.3
45 – 64	40.4	40.4	40.4	52.4	50.9	51.7	62.5	57.3	59.8
65+	16.8	17.7	17.3	20.5	21.0	20.8	22.4	23.0	22.7
合計 Overall	62.5	57.0	59.7	64.2	56.8	60.3	65.5	56.1	60.5

表 3.8 2011 年按國籍⁽¹⁾ 及出生地點劃分的人口
Table 3.8 Population by nationality⁽¹⁾ and place of birth, 2011

國籍 Nationality	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 %
中國 Chinese								
永久居留地是香港 Place of domicile - Hong Kong	4 215 794	98.5	2 183 922	96.3	89 776	17.1	6 489 492	91.8
永久居留地不是香港 Place of domicile - other than Hong Kong	16 312	0.4	80 772	3.6	-	-	97 084	1.4
印尼 Indonesian	675	0.0	54	0.0	136 674	26.0	137 403	1.9
菲律賓 Filipino	3 679	0.1	56	0.0	131 346	25.0	135 081	1.9
英國 British	10 938	0.3	758	0.0	22 037	4.2	33 733	0.5
印度 Indian	5 004	0.1	23	0.0	21 623	4.1	26 650	0.4
巴基斯坦 Pakistani	6 295	0.1	14	0.0	10 944	2.1	17 253	0.2
美國 American	3 105	0.1	582	0.0	13 055	2.5	16 742	0.2
澳洲 Australian	2 558	0.1	650	0.0	12 741	2.4	15 949	0.2
尼泊爾 Nepalese	6 058	0.1	18	0.0	9 867	1.9	15 943	0.2
泰國 Thai	543	0.0	69	0.0	13 599	2.6	14 211	0.2
日本 Japanese	1 189	0.0	97	0.0	12 572	2.4	13 858	0.2
其他 Others	5 976	0.1	902	0.0	51 299	9.8	58 177	0.8
總計 Total	4 278 126	100.0	2 267 917	100.0	525 533	100.0	7 071 576	100.0

註釋：(1) 根據中華人民共和國國籍法，凡在中國內地或香港出生，並具有中國血統的香港居民及前居民，都視為中國籍。

Note: (1) Under the nationality law of the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong residents and former residents who are of Chinese descent and born in the mainland of China or Hong Kong are of Chinese nationality.

表 3.9 2011 年按性別、種族及年齡組別劃分的人口
Table 3.9 Population by sex, ethnicity and age group, 2011

性別 Sex	種族 Ethnicity	年齡組別 Age group					總計 Total 數目 Number	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % ⁽¹⁾
		0 – 14 數目 Number	15 – 24 數目 Number	25 – 44 數目 Number	45 – 64 數目 Number	65+ 數目 Number		
男性 Male								
	華人 Chinese	403 751	429 344	891 157	1 043 587	432 289	3 200 128	96.9
	非華人 Non-Chinese							
	印尼人 Indonesian	133	69	500	118	115	935	0.0
	菲律賓人 Filipino	1 643	738	3 269	2 031	209	7 890	0.2
	白人 White	4 743	2 084	13 982	10 392	2 346	33 547	1.0
	印度人 Indian	2 862	1 267	6 367	2 623	1 032	14 151	0.4
	巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	3 602	1 277	3 823	825	538	10 065	0.3
	尼泊爾人 Nepalese	1 935	1 151	4 052	1 382	236	8 756	0.3
	日本人 Japanese	1 092	151	2 380	2 676	377	6 676	0.2
	泰國人 Thai	198	73	722	174	9	1 176	0.0
	其他亞洲人 Other Asian	871	449	1 993	1 382	262	4 957	0.2
	其他 Others	5 418	2 372	4 153	1 947	844	14 734	0.4
	小計 Sub-total	22 497	9 631	41 241	23 550	5 968	102 887	3.1
	小計 Sub-total	426 248	438 975	932 398	1 067 137	438 257	3 303 015	100.0
女性 Female								
	華人 Chinese	375 489	411 122	1 041 144	1 093 397	499 113	3 420 265	90.8
	非華人 Non-Chinese							
	印尼人 Indonesian	169	12 336	117 110	2 620	207	132 442	3.5
	菲律賓人 Filipino	1 275	3 278	91 126	28 980	469	125 128	3.3
	白人 White	4 552	1 947	8 727	5 612	851	21 689	0.6
	印度人 Indian	2 905	1 698	6 688	2 246	928	14 465	0.4
	巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	3 546	853	2 923	618	37	7 977	0.2
	尼泊爾人 Nepalese	1 627	1 370	3 721	928	116	7 762	0.2
	日本人 Japanese	1 060	226	3 237	1 262	119	5 904	0.2
	泰國人 Thai	200	193	4 381	4 887	376	10 037	0.3
	其他亞洲人 Other Asian	866	521	3 777	1 840	286	7 290	0.2
	其他 Others	5 623	2 715	4 173	2 538	553	15 602	0.4
	小計 Sub-total	21 823	25 137	245 863	51 531	3 942	348 296	9.2
	小計 Sub-total	397 312	436 259	1 287 007	1 144 928	503 055	3 768 561	100.0

表 3.9 2011 年按性別、種族及年齡組別劃分的人口（續）
Table 3.9 Population by sex, ethnicity and age group, 2011 (cont'd)

性別 Sex	種族 Ethnicity	年齡組別 Age group					總計 Total	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % ⁽¹⁾
		0 – 14 數目 Number	15 – 24 數目 Number	25 – 44 數目 Number	45 – 64 數目 Number	65+ 數目 Number		
合計 Both sexes								
	華人 Chinese	779 240	840 466	1 932 301	2 136 984	931 402	6 620 393	93.6
	非華人 Non-Chinese							
	印尼人 Indonesian	302	12 405	117 610	2 738	322	133 377	1.9
	菲律賓人 Filipino	2 918	4 016	94 395	31 011	678	133 018	1.9
	白人 White	9 295	4 031	22 709	16 004	3 197	55 236	0.8
	印度人 Indian	5 767	2 965	13 055	4 869	1 960	28 616	0.4
	巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	7 148	2 130	6 746	1 443	575	18 042	0.3
	尼泊爾人 Nepalese	3 562	2 521	7 773	2 310	352	16 518	0.2
	日本人 Japanese	2 152	377	5 617	3 938	496	12 580	0.2
	泰國人 Thai	398	266	5 103	5 061	385	11 213	0.2
	其他亞洲人 Other Asian	1 737	970	5 770	3 222	548	12 247	0.2
	其他 Others	11 041	5 087	8 326	4 485	1 397	30 336	0.4
	小計 Sub-total	44 320	34 768	287 104	75 081	9 910	451 183	6.4
	總計 Total	823 560	875 234	2 219 405	2 212 065	941 312	7 071 576	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字顯示在性別組別的總人數中所佔的百分比。

Note : (1) The figures represent the percentages in respect of the sex group totals.

表 3.10 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按性別及婚姻狀況劃分的 15 歲及以上人口
Table 3.10 Population aged 15 and over by sex and marital status, 2001, 2006 and 2011

								標準化百分比 ⁽¹⁾ Standardised percentage ⁽¹⁾		
性別 Sex	婚姻狀況 Marital status	2001 數目 百分比 Number %		2006 數目 百分比 Number %		2011 數目 百分比 Number %		2001 百分比 %	2006 百分比 %	2011 百分比 %
男性 Male										
	從未結婚 Never married	918 722	33.9	956 281	34.3	964 739	33.5	30.2	32.6	33.5
	已婚 Now married	1 673 786	61.7	1 694 583	60.8	1 760 524	61.2	64.8	62.2	61.2
	喪偶 Widowed	60 996	2.2	60 378	2.2	60 449	2.1	2.8	2.4	2.1
	離婚 Divorced	57 483	2.1	63 877	2.3	78 160	2.7	2.2	2.3	2.7
	分居 Separated			13 286	0.5	12 895	0.4		0.5	0.4
	小計 Sub-total	2 710 987	100.0	2 788 405	100.0	2 876 767	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
女性 Female										
	從未結婚 Never married	868 797	30.1	964 241	30.7	1 008 811	29.9	25.8	28.8	29.9
	已婚 Now married	1 651 696	57.2	1 729 412	55.1	1 847 554	54.8	59.9	56.4	54.8
	喪偶 Widowed	272 626	9.4	295 491	9.4	327 882	9.7	10.9	10.0	9.7
	離婚 Divorced	94 866	3.3	125 686	4.0	165 786	4.9	3.4	4.1	4.9
	分居 Separated			21 436	0.7	21 216	0.6		0.7	0.6
	小計 Sub-total	2 887 985	100.0	3 136 266	100.0	3 371 249	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
合計 Both sexes										
	從未結婚 Never married	1 787 519	31.9	1 920 522	32.4	1 973 550	31.6	27.8	30.5	31.6
	已婚 Now married	3 325 482	59.4	3 423 995	57.8	3 608 078	57.7	62.2	59.1	57.7
	喪偶 Widowed	333 622	6.0	355 869	6.0	388 331	6.2	7.1	6.5	6.2
	離婚 Divorced	152 349	2.7	189 563	3.2	243 946	3.9	2.9	3.3	3.9
	分居 Separated			34 722	0.6	34 111	0.5		0.6	0.5
	總計 Total	5 598 972	100.0	5 924 671	100.0	6 248 016	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：(1) 以 2011 年男性及女性人口的年齡分布作標準。

Note: (1) Using the 2011 age distribution of the male and female populations as standard.

表 3.11 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的 20 至 49 歲從未結婚的人口比例
Table 3.11 Proportion of never married population aged 20 - 49 by sex and age group, 2001, 2006 and 2011

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	從未結婚人口比例（百分比） Proportion of never married population (%)		
		2001	2006	2011
男性 Male	20 - 24	95.5 (95.5)	97.2 (97.2)	97.0 (97.0)
	25 - 29	75.5 (75.5)	81.4 (81.4)	82.6 (82.6)
	30 - 34	44.1 (44.2)	49.5 (49.6)	50.0 (50.0)
	35 - 39	23.2 (23.2)	29.2 (29.2)	28.8 (28.8)
	40 - 44	11.7 (11.7)	18.2 (18.2)	20.9 (20.9)
	45 - 49	7.8 (7.8)	9.9 (9.9)	14.2 (14.2)
女性 Female	20 - 24	89.2 (90.1)	92.4 (93.4)	94.0 (95.2)
	25 - 29	59.7 (59.2)	67.7 (68.7)	69.3 (71.4)
	30 - 34	31.2 (28.9)	35.0 (34.3)	37.7 (38.4)
	35 - 39	18.8 (17.4)	22.6 (21.2)	22.0 (22.3)
	40 - 44	12.2 (11.2)	16.5 (15.6)	17.1 (16.5)
	45 - 49	8.3 (7.8)	11.9 (11.3)	14.0 (13.6)
合計 Both sexes	20 - 24	92.2 (92.9)	94.7 (95.3)	95.5 (96.1)
	25 - 29	66.9 (67.3)	73.8 (74.9)	75.0 (76.9)
	30 - 34	36.9 (36.2)	41.3 (41.5)	42.8 (43.7)
	35 - 39	20.8 (20.2)	25.4 (24.9)	24.8 (25.2)
	40 - 44	12.0 (11.5)	17.3 (16.8)	18.7 (18.5)
	45 - 49	8.1 (7.8)	10.9 (10.6)	14.1 (13.9)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets exclude foreign domestic helpers.

表 3.12 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年 5 歲及以上人口⁽¹⁾ 能說選定語言／方言的比例
Table 3.12 Proportion of population⁽¹⁾ aged 5 and over able to speak selected languages/dialects, 2001, 2006 and 2011

語言／方言 Language/dialect	5 歲及以上人口 ⁽¹⁾ 的比例（百分比） Proportion of population aged 5 and over ⁽¹⁾ (%)								
	作為慣用語言 As the usual language			作為其他語言／方言 As another language/dialect			總計 Total		
	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 Shanghainese	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.

表 3.13 2011 年按慣用語言及出生地點劃分的 5 歲及以上人口⁽¹⁾
Table 3.13 Population⁽¹⁾ aged 5 and over by usual language and place of birth, 2011

慣用語言 Usual language	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 %
廣州話 Cantonese	3 941 704	97.7	1 939 085	86.0	214 424	41.3	6 095 213	89.5
普通話 Putonghua	13 742	0.3	69 221	3.1	11 436	2.2	94 399	1.4
英語 English	35 099	0.9	5 143	0.2	198 046	38.2	238 288	3.5
客家話 Hakka	10 429	0.3	49 819	2.2	2 092	0.4	62 340	0.9
潮州話 Chiu Chau	3 853	0.1	40 223	1.8	1 231	0.2	45 307	0.7
福建話 Fukien	5 328	0.1	71 298	3.2	1 653	0.3	78 279	1.1
其他中國方言 Other Chinese dialects	7 528	0.2	79 444	3.5	847	0.2	87 819	1.3
印尼語 Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia)	349	0.0	556	0.0	17 213	3.3	18 118	0.3
菲律賓語 Filipino (Tagalog)	1 105	0.0	20	0.0	15 335	3.0	16 460	0.2
日本語 Japanese	1 032	0.0	246	0.0	9 692	1.9	10 970	0.2
其他語言 Others	13 522	0.3	619	0.0	47 099	9.1	61 240	0.9
總計 Total	4 033 691	100.0	2 255 674	100.0	519 068	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 3.14 2011 年按在港居住年期及出生地點劃分的人口⁽¹⁾
Table 3.14 Population⁽¹⁾ by duration of residence in Hong Kong and place of birth, 2011

在港居住年期(年) Duration of residence in Hong Kong (Year)	出生地點 Place of birth						總計 Total	
	香港 Hong Kong		中國內地／ 澳門／台灣 The mainland of China/Macao/ Taiwan		其他地方 Elsewhere			
	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽²⁾ % ⁽²⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽²⁾ % ⁽²⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽²⁾ % ⁽²⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽²⁾ % ⁽²⁾
<1	66 220	0.9	24 262	0.3	64 019	0.9	154 501	2.2
1 - < 4	155 483	2.2	92 676	1.3	125 369	1.8	373 528	5.3
4 - < 7	140 187	2.0	123 387	1.7	71 150	1.0	334 724	4.7
7 - < 10	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

註釋：(1) 根據人口普查／中期人口統計所採用的「居住人口」方法，只有於人口普查／中期人口統計的參考時刻在港的香港非永久性居民才會包括在居港人口內。因此，未成為香港永久性居民的人士如於普查／中期人口統計參考時刻不在港（例如暫時離港），並不包括在居港人口內，縱然他／她們部分可能於香港長期居住。

(2) 這些數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

Notes : (1) According to the “resident population” approach adopted in the population census/by-census, Hong Kong non-permanent residents are included in the Hong Kong resident population only if they are present in Hong Kong at the reference moment of the census/by-census. Hence, persons who are not yet Hong Kong permanent residents are not covered in the Hong Kong resident population if they are not in Hong Kong (e.g. temporarily away from Hong Kong) at the census/by-census reference moment, despite that some of them may reside in Hong Kong on a long term basis.

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

表 3.15 2011 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的在過去 5 年內移居香港的 5 歲及以上人口^{(1) (2)}
Table 3.15 Population⁽¹⁾ aged 5 and over having moved into Hong Kong during the past 5 years⁽²⁾ by age group and sex, 2011

年齡組別 Age group	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both sexes	
	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽³⁾ % ⁽³⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽³⁾ % ⁽³⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽³⁾ % ⁽³⁾
5 – 9	9 914	2.5	8 687	2.2	18 601	4.7
10 – 14	7 861	2.0	7 110	1.8	14 971	3.8
15 – 19	8 402	2.1	8 678	2.2	17 080	4.3
20 – 24	11 109	2.8	24 663	6.3	35 772	9.1
25 – 29	16 797	4.3	67 077	17.0	83 874	21.3
30 – 34	12 500	3.2	57 521	14.6	70 021	17.8
35 – 39	11 683	3.0	41 215	10.4	52 898	13.4
40 – 44	10 258	2.6	23 403	5.9	33 661	8.5
45 – 49	9 422	2.4	12 379	3.1	21 801	5.5
50 – 54	7 224	1.8	7 334	1.9	14 558	3.7
55 – 59	5 388	1.4	5 165	1.3	10 553	2.7
60 – 64	3 661	0.9	3 422	0.9	7 083	1.8
65 – 69	1 846	0.5	1 866	0.5	3 712	0.9
70 – 74	1 762	0.4	1 881	0.5	3 643	0.9
75 – 79	1 400	0.4	1 649	0.4	3 049	0.8
80 – 84	844	0.2	814	0.2	1 658	0.4
85+	660	0.2	884	0.2	1 544	0.4
總計 Total	120 731	30.6	273 748	69.4	394 479	100.0

註釋：(1) 根據人口普查／中期人口統計所採用的「居住人口」方法，只有於人口普查／中期人口統計的參考時刻在港的香港非永久性居民才會包括在居港人口內。因此，未成為香港永久性居民的人士如於普查／中期人口統計參考時刻不在港（例如暫時離港），並不包括在居港人口內，縱然他／她們部分可能於香港長期居住。

(2) 指 5 年前居於香港以外地方的人士。

(3) 這些數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

Notes : (1) According to the “resident population” approach adopted in the population census/by-census, Hong Kong non-permanent residents are included in the Hong Kong resident population only if they are present in Hong Kong at the reference moment of the census/by-census. Hence, persons who are not yet Hong Kong permanent residents are not covered in the Hong Kong resident population if they are not in Hong Kong (e.g. temporarily away from Hong Kong) at the census/by census reference moment, despite that some of them may reside in Hong Kong on a long term basis.

(2) Refer to persons residing outside Hong Kong 5 years ago.

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

表 3.16 2011 年按 5 年前居住地區及性別劃分的在過去 5 年內移居香港的 5 歲及以上人口⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
Table 3.16 Population⁽¹⁾ aged 5 and over having moved into Hong Kong during the past 5 years⁽²⁾ by area of residence 5 years ago and sex, 2011

5 年前居住地區 Area of residence 5 years ago	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both sexes	
	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽³⁾ % ⁽³⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽³⁾ % ⁽³⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽³⁾ % ⁽³⁾
中國內地／澳門／台灣 The mainland of China/Macao/Taiwan	67 142	17.0	93 896	23.8	161 038	40.8
印尼 Indonesia	961	0.2	68 025	17.2	68 986	17.5
菲律賓 Philippines	2 250	0.6	48 261	12.2	50 511	12.8
英國 United Kingdom	9 587	2.4	8 101	2.1	17 688	4.5
美國 United States of America	8 338	2.1	7 630	1.9	15 968	4.0
澳洲 Australia	6 029	1.5	6 978	1.8	13 007	3.3
新加坡 Singapore	1 978	0.5	10 280	2.6	12 258	3.1
加拿大 Canada	5 516	1.4	6 075	1.5	11 591	2.9
日本 Japan	3 347	0.8	2 871	0.7	6 218	1.6
其他 Others	15 583	4.0	21 631	5.5	37 214	9.4
總計 Total	120 731	30.6	273 748	69.4	394 479	100.0

註釋：(1) 根據人口普查／中期人口統計所採用的「居住人口」方法，只有於人口普查／中期人口統計的參考時刻在港的香港非永久性居民才會包括在居港人口內。因此，未成為香港永久性居民的人士如於普查／中期人口統計的參考時刻不在港（例如暫時離港），並不包括在居港人口內，縱然他／她們部分可能於香港長期居住。

(2) 指 5 年前居於香港以外地方的人士。

(3) 這些數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) According to the “resident population” approach adopted in the population census/by-census, Hong Kong non-permanent residents are included in the Hong Kong resident population only if they are present in Hong Kong at the reference moment of the census/by-census. Hence, persons who are not yet Hong Kong permanent residents are not covered in the Hong Kong resident population if they are not in Hong Kong (e.g. temporarily away from Hong Kong) at the census/by-census reference moment, despite that some of them may reside in Hong Kong on a long term basis.

(2) Refer to persons residing outside Hong Kong 5 years ago.

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

表 3.17 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按區議會分區劃分的人口
Table 3.17 Population by District Council district, 2001, 2006 and 2011

區議會分區	District Council district	2001		2006		2011		變動百分率 Percentage change		
		Population		Population		Population		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
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %			
香港島	Hong Kong Island									
中西區	Central and Western	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

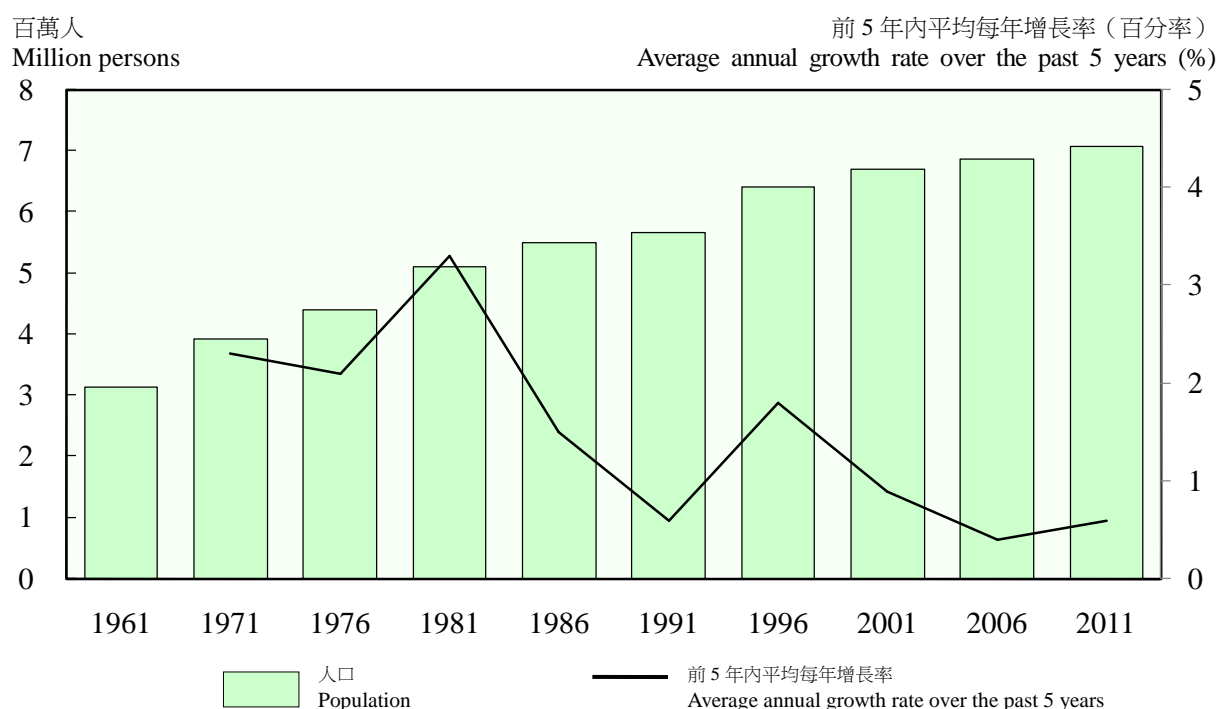
表 3.18 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按區議會分區劃分的人口密度
Table 3.18 Population density by District Council district, 2001, 2006 and 2011

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⁾
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
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
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
陸上總計	Land total	6 237	6 352	6 544

註釋：(1) 區議會分區是按 2011 年 11 月 6 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 2011 年 6 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.

圖 3.1 1961 年至 2011 年的人口及平均每年增長率
Chart 3.1 Population and average annual growth rate, 1961 - 2011



	人口 Population	前 5 年內平均每年增長率（百分率） Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)
1961	3 129 648 ⁽¹⁾	
1971	3 936 630 ⁽¹⁾	2.3 ⁽⁷⁾
1976	4 402 990 ⁽¹⁾	2.1
1981	5 109 812 ⁽²⁾	3.3
1986	5 495 488 ⁽³⁾	1.5
1991	5 674 114 ⁽⁴⁾	0.6
1996	6 412 937 ⁽⁵⁾	1.8 ⁽⁵⁾
2001	6 708 389 ⁽⁶⁾	0.9 ⁽⁶⁾
2006	6 864 346 ⁽⁶⁾	0.4 ⁽⁶⁾
2011	7 071 576 ⁽⁶⁾	0.6 ⁽⁶⁾

註釋：(1) 1961 年 2/3 月間進行的人口普查、1971 年 2/3 月間進行的人口普查及 1976 年 7/8 月間進行的中期人口統計的香港人口數字，並不包括暫時不在港的居民。

(2) 1981 年 3 月間進行的人口普查的香港人口數字包括暫時不在港的 123 252 名居民。

(3) 1986 年 3 月間進行的中期人口統計的香港人口數字包括暫時不在港的 99 491 名居民。

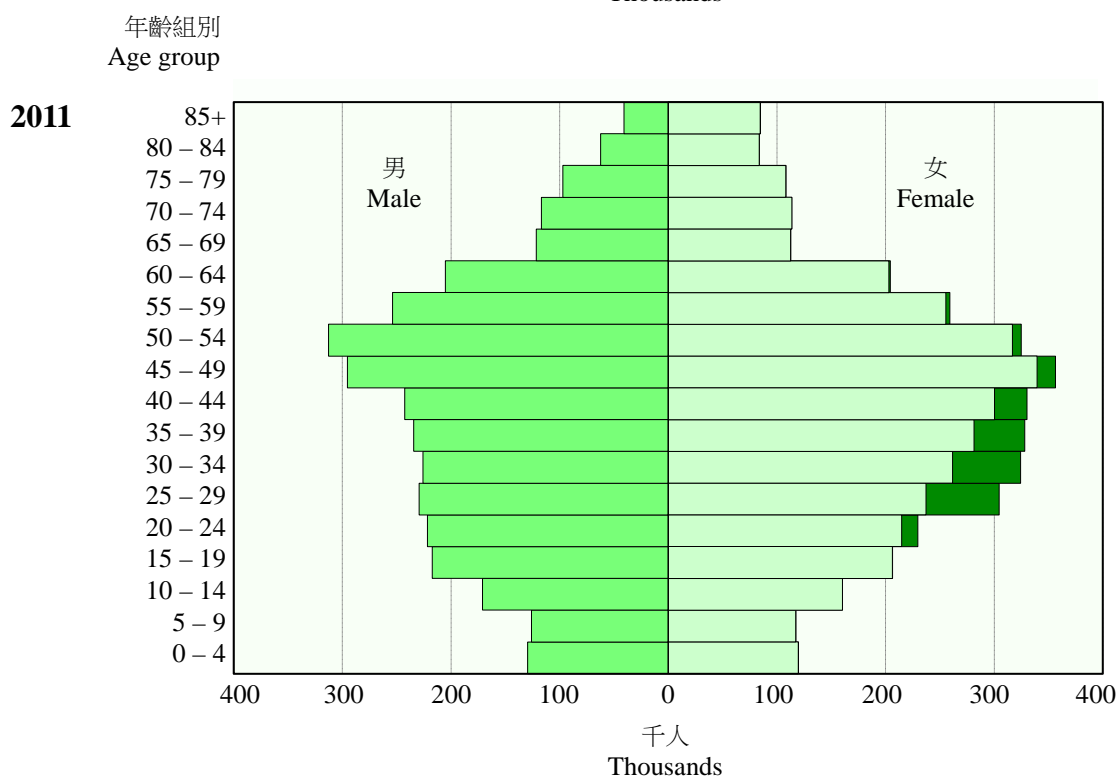
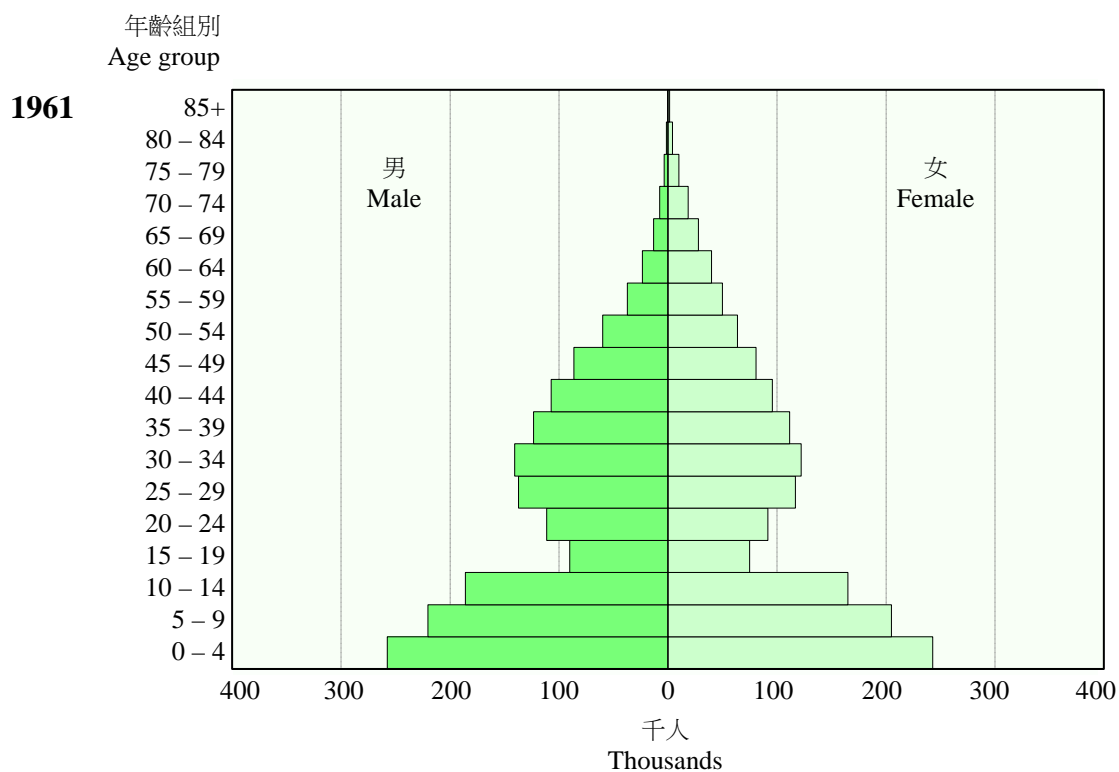
Notes: (1) The Hong Kong population figures of the 1961 Population Census conducted in February/March 1961, the 1971 Population Census conducted in February/March 1971 and the 1976 Population By-census conducted in July/August 1976 did not include residents temporarily away from Hong Kong.

(2) The Hong Kong population figure of the 1981 Population Census conducted in March 1981 included 123 252 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong.

(3) The Hong Kong population figure of the 1986 Population By-census conducted in March 1986 included 99 491 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong.

- (4) 1991 年 3 月間進行的人口普查的香港人口數字包括暫時不在港的 151 833 名居民。
- (5) 1996 年 3 月間進行的中期人口統計的香港人口數字，是根據「居住人口」的方法所編製。而其前 5 年內平均每年增長率，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 1996 年中期人口統計時的人口數字為 6 217 556 人。
- (6) 2001 年 3 月間進行的人口普查、2006 年 7/8 月間進行的中期人口統計及 2011 年 7/8 月間進行的人口普查的香港人口數字及其前 5 年內平均每年增長率，是根據「居住人口」的方法所編製。
- (7) 1971 年 2/3 月間進行的人口普查的前 5 年內平均每年增長率是指前 10 年內平均每年增長率。
- (4) The Hong Kong population figure of the 1991 Population Census conducted in March 1991 included 151 833 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong.
- (5) The Hong Kong population figure of the 1996 Population By-census conducted in March 1996 is compiled based on the “resident population” approach. And that average annual growth rate over the past 5 years refers 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.
- (6) The Hong Kong population figures and average annual growth rates over the past 5 years of the 2001 Population Census conducted in March 2001, the 2006 Population By-census conducted in July/August 2006 and the 2011 Population Census conducted in July/August 2011 are compiled based on the “resident population” approach.
- (7) The average annual growth rate over the past 5 years of the 1971 Population Census conducted in February/March 1971 refers to average annual growth rate over the past 10 years.

圖 3.2 1961 年及 2011 年的人口金字塔
Chart 3.2 Population pyramid, 1961 and 2011



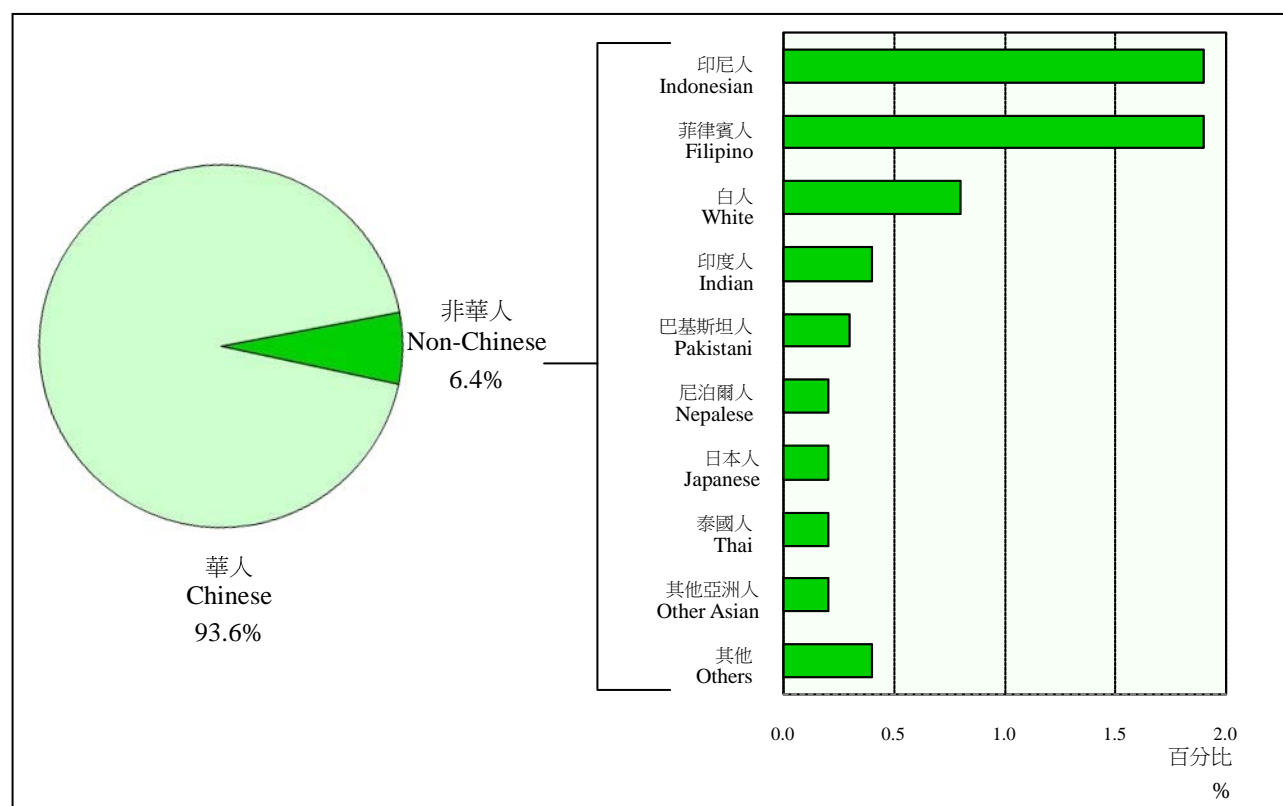
2011 男 (不包括外籍家庭傭工)
Male (Excluding foreign domestic helpers)

2011 女 (不包括外籍家庭傭工)
Female (Excluding foreign domestic helpers)

2011 男 (外籍家庭傭工)
Male (Foreign domestic helpers)

2011 女 (外籍家庭傭工)
Female (Foreign domestic helpers)

圖 3.3 2011 年按種族劃分的人口
Chart 3.3 Population by ethnicity, 2011



4. 住戶特徵

4. Household Characteristics

概念與範圍

4.1 在 2011 年人口普查中，一如以往的人口普查／中期人口統計，普查的基本單元是住戶。在人口普查中，受訪的屋宇單位內所有住戶內的人士均被點算。在同一屋宇單位內共同享用生活必需品的人士均被視為同一住戶的成員。因此，一位與另一家庭分享其屋宇單位但自備膳食及自具其住戶開支賬項的人士，會被視為單人住戶。在這情況下，該家庭代表另一住戶，而該屋宇單位的「共住程度」會被稱為二（即兩個住戶的屋宇單位）。

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

4.3 住戶可分為家庭住戶及非家庭住戶。家庭住戶包含居於同一屋簷下，共同分享食物與開支的人，無論他們有沒有關係。非家庭住戶主要包括住在院舍（例如老人院、療養院及機構的職員宿舍）的人士及不屬於本港任何住戶內的流動居民（詳情請參閱第 10 章）。此外，在 2011 年人口普查，成員只有流動

Concept and coverage

4.1 The basic unit of enquiry in the 2011 Population Census, as in previous censuses/by-censuses, was a household. In the Population Census, all persons in all households in each unit of quarters were enumerated. Persons who make common provisions for essentials for living inside a unit of quarters are regarded as members of the same household. Thus, a person who shares his quarters with another family but cooks his own meals and keeps his own account of household expenses is regarded as a one-person household. In this case, the family represents a separate household and the unit of quarters is said to have a “degree of sharing” of two (households per unit of quarters).

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

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

居民的住戶亦不包括在家庭住戶內。在 2011 年，約 689 萬人（或人口的 97.5%）居於家庭住戶內。在大部分情況下，有關住戶的分析只涵蓋「家庭住戶」，本章亦如是。

住戶數目

4.4 家庭住戶數目由 2001 年的 205 萬，增至 2011 年的 237 萬，增幅為 15.4%。在該期間，首 5 年的增長較快，前 5 年內平均每年增長率為 1.5%。而後 5 年的每年平均增長率則減慢至 1.2%。由於居於家庭住戶的人口增長，不及住戶數目的增長快，因此平均住戶人數相對地減少。（圖 4.1）

住戶人數

4.5 小型家庭住戶愈來愈普遍。在 2001 至 2011 年間，1 至 3 人住戶的比率由 58.8% 上升至 66.6%。反映出(i) 人口傾向於獨居；(ii) 較多青年人於婚後不與父母同住；及(iii) 夫婦選擇只要一個甚至不要孩子。（表 4.1）

4.6 相反，5 人及以上的住戶由 2001 年的 17.8% 下降至 2006 年的 13.5% 及 2011 年的 12.2%。尤其是 6 人及以上家庭住戶的數目更由 119 564 個減至 77 323 個，減幅逾 3 成。綜合上述轉變所帶來的效應，家庭住戶的每戶平均人數由 2001 年的 3.1 人下降至 2011 年的 2.9 人。（表 4.1）

household in Hong Kong (please refer to chapter 10 for details). Besides, in the 2011 Population Census, households comprising of mobile residents only were also not included as domestic households. In 2011, about 6.89 million persons (or 97.5% of the population) were living in domestic households. In most instances, analyses on households (as in this chapter) cover “domestic households” only.

Number of domestic households

4.4 The number of domestic households increased by 15.4% from 2.05 million in 2001 to 2.37 million in 2011. The rate of growth was higher in the first half of the period, averaging 1.5% per annum. The growth rate slowed down to 1.2% per annum in the second half of the period. The population living in domestic households had not increased as quickly as the number of households which gave rise to a reduction in household size. (Chart 4.1)

Household size

4.5 Small households have become increasingly common. Between 2001 and 2011, the proportion of 1-3 person households increased from 58.8% to 66.6%, reflecting (i) the tendency of people living alone; (ii) more young people living apart from their parents after marriage; and (iii) couples choosing to have one or even no child. (Table 4.1)

4.6 In contrast, the proportion of households with 5 persons and over declined from 17.8% in 2001, to 13.5% in 2006 and further to 12.2% in 2011. In particular, the number of domestic households with 6 persons and over dropped by more than 30 percent over the period from 119 564 to 77 323. The combined effect of these changes was the decline of the average household size from 3.1 in 2001 to 2.9 in 2011. (Table 4.1)

4.7 按房屋類型分析，在 2011 年，居住在公營租住房屋的家庭住戶中，三人家庭住戶佔的比例最大（24.7%）。在過去 10 年，居住在公營租住房屋的家庭住戶的住戶人數變動頗大，有五個及以上成員的住戶所佔比例持續下跌，由 20.6% 跌至 11.4%，而有一至三個成員的住戶的比例則上升。這與居於公營租住房屋的家庭住戶的平均住戶人數脛合，該平均數由 2001 年的 3.3 顯著下跌至 2011 年的 2.9。（表 4.2）

4.8 居住在資助自置居所房屋的家庭住戶以三人住戶居多，佔 29.0%。另一方面，私人永久性房屋的住戶人數相對較少。當中較為二人住戶，佔 26.9%。（表 4.2）

住戶結構

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

4.10 與小型住戶增加的趨勢一致，單人住戶及核心家庭住戶亦有所增加，比率由 2001 年的 15.6% 及 66.2% 分別上升至 2011 年的 17.1% 及 66.3%。相反地，親屬關係住戶在同期間由 16.5% 下降至 14.5%。（表 4.3）

4.7 Analysed by housing type, the largest share of domestic households in public rental housing in 2011 was those consisting of three members (24.7%). There had been significant changes in the size of households living in public rental housing over the past 10 years. While the proportion of households consisting of five members and more declined continuously from 20.6% to 11.4%, the proportion of households with one to three members was on the rise. This was in line with the significant reduction in the average household size of domestic households in public rental housing from 3.3 in 2001 to 2.9 in 2011. (Table 4.2)

4.8 Three-member households constituted the highest proportion (29.0%) of domestic households in subsidized home ownership housing. On the other hand, households in private permanent housing were of smaller size. A higher proportion (26.9%) of them were two-member households. (Table 4.2)

Household composition

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

4.10 In line with the trend towards smaller households, there were more one-person households and nuclear family households; their share having increased from 15.6% and 66.2% in 2001 to 17.1% and 66.3% in 2011 respectively. On the contrary, the proportion of relative households decreased from 16.5% to 14.5% over the same period. (Table 4.3)

住戶內的成員

15 歲以下的兒童

4.11 香港的生育水平在過去 20 年持續處於非常低的水平，引致 15 歲以下的兒童數目因而減少。在 2001 年，65.1% 的住戶沒有 15 歲以下的兒童。在 2006 年，這比例增至 70.4%，並進一步上升至 2011 年的 74.6%。由於香港女性縮減高次活產，有兩個或以上兒童住戶的比例由 2001 年的 15.2% 顯著下降至 2011 年的 8.2%。此外，有一個兒童的住戶的比例亦在過去 10 年間從 19.7% 跌至 17.2%。（表 4.4）

4.12 在 2011 年，67.8% 有 15 歲以下兒童的家庭住戶只有一名孩子，而 2001 年的比率則是 56.5%。同時，有 15 歲以下兒童的家庭住戶的平均兒童人數由 1.5 跌至 1.4。進一步分析這些住戶內的兒童的年歲，可留意到有年長兒童（10 至 14 歲）的住戶較有年輕兒童的住戶多。在有二名及以上兒童的住戶中，只有一名 5 至 9 歲兒童及一名 10 至 14 歲的兒童所佔的比例最高（22.7%）。（表 4.4 及表 4.5）

65 歲及以上的長者

4.13 在過去 10 年，65 歲及以上的長者數目增加了約 19 萬人（請參閱第 3 章表 3.2）。與此同時，有長者的家庭住戶，在數目及比例上，均顯著增加。這些住戶的數目由 2001 年的 534 559 戶大增至 2011 年的 668 621 戶，增幅達 25.1%；有長者的家庭住戶佔全港家庭住戶的比例，同期間由 26.0% 增至 28.2%。有長者的住戶的前 5 年內平均每年增長率為 2.4%，比較所有住戶的相對數字 1.2% 為高。（表 4.6）

Members in the household

Children aged under 15

4.11 Hong Kong's level of fertility remained at a very low level in the past two decades and this has led to a reduction in the number of children aged under 15. In 2001, 65.1% of households had no children aged under 15. The proportion increased to 70.4% in 2006 and further to 74.6% in 2011. As a result of curtailment of high-order live births, the proportion of households with two and more children decreased markedly from 15.2% in 2001 to 8.2% in 2011. Besides, the proportion of households with one child also dropped slightly from 19.7% to 17.2% in the past 10 years. (Table 4.4)

4.12 67.8% of the domestic households with children aged under 15 in 2011 had only one children, as compared to 56.5% in 2001. At the same time, the average number of children in the domestic households with children aged under 15 dropped from 1.5 to 1.4 over the period. Further analysing the age of children in these households, it is noted that there were more households with children in the older ages (i.e. 10-14) than those with younger ages. For households with two children and more, those with only one children aged 5-9 and one aged 10-14 constituted the largest share (22.7%). (Table 4.4 and Table 4.5)

Elderly aged 65 and over

4.13 The number of elderly persons aged 65 and over increased by about 0.19 million in the past 10 years (please refer to Table 3.2 in Chapter 3). In line with this, there was a significant increase (in both number and share) of domestic households with elderly members. The number of such households grew by 25.1% from 534 559 in 2001 to 668 621 in 2011; its share among all domestic households rose from 26.0% to 28.2% during the same period. The average annual growth rate over the past 5 years for households with elderly member(s) was 2.4%, higher than that for all households at 1.2%. (Table 4.6)

4.14 在有長者的家庭住戶中，29.7%（198 840 戶）為只有長者的家庭住戶。而這些只有長者的住戶中，有大部分（60.0%）是獨居的長者。尤其值得注意的是，獨居長者住戶由 2001 年的 85 393 戶上升至 2011 年的 119 376 戶，大幅上升 39.8%。而由兩名長者組成的只有長者的住戶比例，在期間亦由 36.3% 上升至 39.5%。在 2011 年，只有長者的住戶的平均每戶長者數目為 1.4 人。（表 4.7）

4.15 雖然長者與非長者同住的家庭住戶所佔的比例，由 2001 年的 74.5% 下跌至 2011 年的 70.3%，但大部分長者居於這類住戶內。儘管這些住戶的長者數目在期間上升了 18.0%，每戶的平均長者人數在過去 10 年仍維持於 1.2 人。（表 4.7）

工作成員

4.16 雖然所有住戶的平均住戶人數下降，每戶的平均工作成員人數在 2001 年至 2011 年期間仍維持於 1.5。反映住戶經濟依賴情況的非工作成員與工作成員比率，在 10 年間保持在 1.0 至 1.1 之間。4 人及以上的住戶的平均工作成員數目在過去 10 年輕微上升，故此其經濟依賴情況稍為下降。另一方面，由於有較多獨居長者及只由兩名長者組成的住戶，住戶人數較少的住戶經濟依賴情況稍為上升。（表 4.8）

4.14 Among the domestic households with elderly members, 29.7% of them (198 840 in number) were households comprising solely elderly persons. In particular, majority (60.0%) of the wholly elderly households were elderly persons living alone; it is observed at the same time that the number of single elderly households grew significantly by 39.8% from 85 393 in 2001 to 119 376 in 2011. There was also a remarkable increase in the proportion of two-person wholly elderly households, from 36.3% to 39.5% over the period. On average, there were 1.4 elderly persons in the wholly elderly households in 2011. (Table 4.7)

4.15 The bulk of elderly persons lived in domestic households with non-elderly persons, despite a drop in the proportion to all households with elderly persons from 74.5% in 2001 to 70.3% in 2011. Though the number of elderly persons in these households increased by 18.0% over the period, the average number of elderly persons per household remained stable at 1.2 in the past 10 years. (Table 4.7)

Working members

4.16 Despite a decline in the average household size for all households, the average number of working members per household remained stable at 1.5 between 2001 and 2011. The ratio of non-working members to working members, which reflects the economic dependency of the household, remained at around 1.0 to 1.1 over the past 10 years. Households with 4 and more persons experienced slight increases in the number of working members; and thus some decreases in their economic dependency. On the other hand, as there were more elderly households with only 1 or 2 members, small-sized households experienced some increases in their economic dependency. (Table 4.8)

住戶收入

4.17 在過去 10 年間，收入分布兩端的住戶，所佔的比重有所上升。按當時價格計算的每月收入在 4,000 元以下的住戶的百分比由 2001 年的 8.0% 增加至 2011 年的 9.1%，而每月收入在 40,000 元或以上的住戶的百分比則由 18.3% 增至 23.5%。前者增加的原因之一是由於長者住戶增加，而後者則主要是由於雙在職者的住戶數目增加及人口的教育程度提升。（表 4.9）

4.18 在 2011 年，住戶每月收入中位數為 20,500 元，較 2001 年的 18,710 元上升 9.6%。同期間，按綜合消費物價指數來量度的整體消費價格的上升約為 12%。因此，按實質價值計算，住戶每月收入中位數由 2001 年的 21,040 元下跌至 2011 年的 20,500 元。按住戶人數分析時，可觀察到一人住戶的住戶每月收入中位數有所下降，而二人及以上住戶的數字則在期間錄得升幅。（表 4.10）

4.19 一個住戶的收入與(i)住戶的工作成員人數及(ii)工作成員的收入有密切關係。一個額外工作成員對住戶收入的影響可以相當大。在 2011 年，在沒有工作成員的住戶中，44.9% 的每月收入少於 4000 元。在有一位工作成員的住戶中，只有 2.2% 的每月收入少於 4000 元。至於有兩位或以上工作成員的住戶，其住戶每月收入在 4000 元以下的比例接近 0%。（表 4.11）

4.20 在過去 10 年，居於不同房屋類型的家庭住戶的每月收入中位數均有所增減。居於公營租住房屋的住戶收入中

Household income

4.17 In the past 10 years, households at both ends of the income distribution witnessed an increase in share. The percentage share of households with monthly household income at current prices below \$4,000 increased from 8.0% in 2001 to 9.1% in 2011, while those with monthly household income at \$40,000 or above grew from 18.3% to 23.5%. One of the reasons for the increase in the former was the increasing number of older-person households, and the increase in the latter was mainly associated with the growth of two-earner households and improvement in educational attainment of the population. (Table 4.9)

4.18 The median monthly household income in 2011 was \$20,500. This represents an increase of 9.6% compared with that in 2001 (\$18,710). Over the same period, the increase in consumer prices as measured by the Composite Consumer Price Index was about 12%. In real terms, the median monthly household income dropped from \$21,040 in 2001 to \$20,500 in 2011. When analysed by household size, it is noted that households with one member recorded decreases in their median monthly household income, while the figures for households with two members and over registered increases over the period. (Table 4.10)

4.19 The income of a household is closely related to (i) the number of working members in the household, and (ii) the income of the working members. The effect of an extra working member on household income can be quite considerable. In 2011, of those households with no working members, 44.9% had a monthly income of under \$4,000. Among those households with one working member, only 2.2% had a monthly income of under \$4,000. For those households with two or more working members, the proportion with monthly household income below \$4,000 was close to 0%. (Table 4.11)

4.20 Domestic households living in different housing types experienced rises or falls in their median monthly household income in the past 10

位數，錄得 4.0% 的跌幅。而資助自置居所房屋及私人永久性房屋的住戶收入中位數則分別有 8.4% 及 25.9% 的增幅。（表 4.12）

4.21 更詳盡的住戶收入分布分析，讀者可參考刊物《2011 年人口普查主題性報告：香港的住戶收入分布》。該報告運用多項差距量數以評估收入分布的變化，並分析政府於公共政策範疇採取的措施對收入重新分布的效應。

住戶戶主特徵

4.22 住戶戶主的定義，是一個被該住戶的其他成員認定為戶主的人。戶主可以是任何家庭成員，不論男女。戶主的概念對 (i) 分析住戶形成的模式，及 (ii) 在進行訪問方面，至為重要。在以往的人口普查或中期人口統計，住戶內只有一人會被定為戶主。自 2006 年中期人口統計，住戶可申報超過一位「戶主」。戶主概念的修訂是避免將性別在家庭中的崗位定型，而將性別觀點主流化的概念應用於問卷內容及設計之上。如在選定戶主時有困難或住戶不願意選定戶主，則這個住戶的其中一位成員，會被隨機抽選為戶主，以便進行統計分析。

4.23 年齡性別戶主率，是在某一指定的年齡性別組別中作為戶主的人數，與居於家庭住戶人口中的相對年齡性別組別人數的比率。當計算戶主率時，無論報稱為單戶主住戶的戶主或為多戶主住戶的其中一位戶主，均會被納入計算在戶主人數內。因此，戶主總數會大於

years. Households living in public rental housing recorded a decrease in median monthly household income by 4.0%, whereas households living in subsidized home ownership housing and private permanent housing flats recorded increases at 8.4% and 25.9% respectively. (Table 4.12)

4.21 For more detailed analyses on the household income distribution, readers may refer to the publication “2011 Population Census Thematic Report : Household Income Distribution in Hong Kong”. The report employs a range of disparity measures to assess the changes in income distribution, and analyse the redistributive effects of government intervention on income in the public policy arena.

Characteristics of household heads

4.22 The head of a household is defined as a person acknowledged as such by other members of the household. This person can be any male or female member of the household. The “headship” concept is important (i) for analysis of household formation patterns and (ii) to facilitate the interviewing process. In the past population censuses/by-censuses, only one person in the household was designated as the household head. However, since 2006 Population By-census, household might report more than one household head. The change in the “headship” concept is the outcome of the application of gender mainstreaming in the content and design of the questionnaire, in order to avoid stereotyping gender role in the family. In case a household encountered difficulties in identifying a household head or would not want to do so, a mechanism was applied to randomly assign one of the members reported as the household head for statistical analysis purpose.

4.23 The age-sex-specific headship rate is the ratio of the number of household heads in a given age-sex group to the total number of persons in the corresponding age-sex group of the population living in domestic households. In computing the headship rate, all persons reported to be household heads, irrespective of whether they being head in single-head

住戶總數，而 2006 年及 2011 年的戶主率不能與以往的人口普查或中期人口統計的相對數字作直接比較。

4.24 2011 年男性及女性的整體戶主率分別為 56.9% 及 33.3%。除 15 至 24 歲的組別外，所有年齡組別男性的戶主率都較女性的為高，而男性及女性最高戶主率的年齡組別分別為 55 至 64 歲及 65 歲及以上。（表 4.13）

4.25 在 2006 年中期人口統計和 2011 年人口普查中，住戶可以申報多於一位戶主。在此情況下可觀察到，2011 年男性整體戶主率和過往人口普查或中期人口統計分別不大。另一方面，女性的整體戶主率持續上升，反映女性在住戶中的角色更為活躍。（表 4.13）

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

(i) 遲婚 – 不論是男或女，初婚年齡中位數在過去 10 年都在上升。遲婚傾向使適婚年齡住戶的形成速度減慢。這現象使戶主率在年輕的年齡組別處於較低水平。

(ii) 人口老化 – 過去 10 年本港的長者人數顯著增加，加上年輕人趨向於結婚後或經濟能獨立

households or one of the heads in multi-head households, are counted as household heads. The total number of household heads would hence be larger than the total number of households, and the headship rates for 2006 and 2011 are not directly comparable to those of previous population censuses/by-censuses.

4.24 The overall headship rates for male and female in 2011 were 56.9% and 33.3% respectively. The headship rates for male were higher than those for female in all age groups except the age group of 15-24, while the peak headship rates were in the age group of 55-64 for male and 65 and over for female. (Table 4.13)

4.25 Under the situation that households might report more than one household head in the 2006 Population By-census and the 2011 Population Census, it is observed that there was not much difference for male overall headship rates in 2011 as compared to past censuses/by-censuses. On the other hand, there was a continued growth in overall headship rates for females. This reflected the more active role of females in households. (Table 4.13)

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

(i) Delay in marriage – The median ages at first marriage of both males and females have been increasing over the past 10 years. This increasing postponement of marriage then leads to a slowing down of household formation among those of marriageable age. This phenomenon would cause a lower level headship rate at the younger ages.

(ii) Ageing population – The number of elderly persons in Hong Kong has increased significantly over the decade.

時不與父母同住的社會趨勢，愈來愈多的長者是獨居的或只與其年老配偶同住（詳情請參閱第 4.13 至 4.15 段）。這導致長者的戶主率高企，特別是 65 歲以上人士。

- (iii) 外籍家庭傭工 – 近年香港有大量的外籍家庭傭工，亦使戶主率下降，尤其是在 25 至 44 歲的年齡組別。由於他／她們不會是戶主，所以他／她們會令相應年齡組別的戶主率下降。

4.27 若把外籍家庭傭工不包括在家庭住戶人口來計算，總戶主率將會上升。這兩套總戶主率的差別，在 2001 年為每百人的 1.2 人，但在 2011 年則為每百人的 1.9 人。這是因為在過去 10 年，在港的外籍家庭傭工數目有頗大增長。（表 4.13）

4.28 由於大部分外籍家庭傭工都是女性，包括及不包括外籍家庭傭工的兩套女性戶主率有頗大差距，實不足為奇。女性戶主率（以不包括家庭傭工計算）於 2011 年由調整前的每百人的 33.3 人上升至調整後的每百人的 36.0 人，增幅為 2.7 個百分點，這更能反映女性及男性作為戶主的比率的差別。（表 4.13）

In conjunction with the social phenomenon that young people tend to live apart from their parents after marriage or when they become economically independent, more and more elderly people are living alone or with their elderly spouse only (refer to paragraphs 4.13 - 4.15 for details). This leads to a higher level headship rate for elderly persons, particularly for those aged 65 and over.

- (iii) Foreign domestic helpers – The presence of large numbers of foreign domestic helpers in Hong Kong in recent years also contributed to the decline in headship rate, particularly among those aged 25-44. They are typically not household heads, so headship rates in the corresponding age groups are expected to have been lowered because of their presence.

4.27 It is noted that the overall headship rate would increase if compiled with foreign domestic helpers excluded in the domestic household population. The difference between the two sets of overall headship rates was 1.2 per 100 in 2001 but it increased to 1.9 per 100 in 2011. This is because the number of foreign domestic helpers in Hong Kong has increased substantially in the past 10 years. (Table 4.13)

4.28 As nearly all the foreign domestic helpers are females, it is not surprising to find that there was a large difference between the female headship rate with and without foreign domestic helpers. The increase of the female headship rate (calculated with foreign domestic helpers excluded) was 2.7 percentage points higher from 33.3 per 100 to 36.0 per 100 in 2011 before and after the adjustment; thus better reflecting the difference in the proportions of women and men as household heads. (Table 4.13)

表 4.1 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 4.1 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
平均住戶人數 Average household size						
	3.1		3.0		2.9	

表 4.2 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按房屋類型及住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶百分比
Table 4.2 Proportion of domestic households by type of housing and household size, 2001, 2006 and 2011

年份 Year	房屋類型 Type of housing	住戶人數（百分比） Household size (%)					平均住戶人數 Average household size	
		1	2	3	4	5+	總計 Total	household size
2001								
	公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	12.8	18.2	22.2	26.1	20.6	100.0	3.3
	資助自置居所房屋 Subsidized home ownership housing	6.8	18.9	24.0	30.2	20.1	100.0	3.5
	私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	19.3	24.8	20.2	20.1	15.5	100.0	3.0
	非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	59.4	18.1	8.8	8.0	5.6	100.0	1.9
	臨時房屋 ⁽¹⁾ Temporary housing ⁽¹⁾	30.0	20.9	16.9	17.0	15.2	100.0	2.8
	合計 Overall	15.7	21.8	21.3	23.4	17.8	100.0	3.1
2006								
	公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	15.8	21.4	24.8	24.5	13.5	100.0	3.0
	資助自置居所房屋 Subsidized home ownership housing	7.7	19.7	26.8	29.7	16.1	100.0	3.3
	私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	19.3	27.0	21.3	19.6	12.7	100.0	2.9
	非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	55.8	24.0	8.1	6.1	6.0	100.0	1.9
	臨時房屋 ⁽¹⁾ Temporary housing ⁽¹⁾	31.2	25.0	16.1	13.6	14.1	100.0	2.6
	合計 Overall	16.5	24.1	23.2	22.7	13.5	100.0	3.0
2011								
	公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	18.4	23.8	24.7	21.7	11.4	100.0	2.9
	資助自置居所房屋 Subsidized home ownership housing	9.3	22.3	29.0	26.2	13.2	100.0	3.2
	私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	18.2	26.9	22.8	19.6	12.6	100.0	2.9
	非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	48.1	31.2	12.4	6.9	1.4	100.0	1.8
	臨時房屋 ⁽¹⁾ Temporary housing ⁽¹⁾	31.9	26.1	17.4	15.1	9.5	100.0	2.5
	合計 Overall	17.1	25.2	24.3	21.2	12.2	100.0	2.9

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.

表 4.3 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按住戶結構劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 4.3 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 ⁽²⁾	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) 2001 年及 2006 年的數字已根據 2011 年人口普查所採用的住戶結構分類重新編製。

(2) 數字是從 2001 年人口普查的較詳細抽樣訪問所得的資料推算出來，與表 4.1 從全面點算中得出的單人住戶數目（即住戶人數 = 1 人）不相符。

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

(2) The figure was estimated from the information collected in the detailed sample enquiry of the 2001 Population Census. It does not tally with the number of one-person households (i.e. household size=1) in Table 4.1, which was derived from full enumeration.

表 4.4 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按住戶人數及 15 歲以下兒童數目劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 4.4 Domestic households by household size and number of children aged under 15, 2001, 2006 and 2011

年份及 住戶人數 Year and household size	15 歲以下兒童數目 Number of children aged under 15										有 15 歲以 下兒童的家庭 住戶平均每戶 兒童數目 Average number of children per household with children aged under 15
	0		1		2		3+		總計 Total		
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	
2001											
1	320 923	99.8	642	0.2	..	..	..	..	321 565	100.0	1.0
2	422 391	94.3	25 078	5.6	221	0.0	..	..	447 690	100.0	1.0
3	270 333	61.7	154 380	35.2	13 449	3.1	54	0.0	438 216	100.0	1.1
4	210 208	43.7	137 447	28.6	130 984	27.2	2 544	0.5	481 183	100.0	1.5
5	82 577	33.7	59 742	24.4	75 652	30.9	27 223	11.1	245 194	100.0	1.8
6+	29 722	24.9	28 005	23.4	35 734	29.9	26 103	21.8	119 564	100.0	2.1
總計 Total	1 336 154	65.1	405 294	19.7	256 040	12.5	55 924	2.7	2 053 412	100.0	1.5
2006											
1	367 244	99.9	409	0.1	..	..	..	..	367 653	100.0	1.0
2	505 641	94.4	30 032	5.6	173	0.0	..	..	535 846	100.0	1.0
3	335 150	64.8	168 655	32.6	13 287	2.6	16	0.0	517 108	100.0	1.1
4	255 722	50.6	139 139	27.6	108 312	21.5	1 722	0.3	504 895	100.0	1.4
5	81 332	38.0	55 861	26.1	61 846	28.9	14 857	6.9	213 896	100.0	1.7
6+	23 236	26.7	21 675	24.9	28 069	32.2	14 168	16.3	87 148	100.0	2.0
總計 Total	1 568 325	70.4	415 771	18.7	211 687	9.5	30 763	1.4	2 226 546	100.0	1.4
2011											
1	403 550	99.9	538	0.1	..	..	..	..	404 088	100.0	1.0
2	564 807	94.5	32 762	5.5	128	0.0	..	..	597 697	100.0	1.0
3	403 236	70.1	161 903	28.1	10 177	1.8	..	..	575 316	100.0	1.1
4	287 213	57.2	135 756	27.1	77 719	15.5	1 157	0.2	501 845	100.0	1.4
5	88 527	41.7	55 442	26.1	59 154	27.8	9 404	4.4	212 527	100.0	1.6
6+	20 444	26.4	21 298	27.5	24 943	32.3	10 638	13.8	77 323	100.0	1.9
總計 Total	1 767 777	74.6	407 699	17.2	172 121	7.3	21 199	0.9	2 368 796	100.0	1.4

表 4.5 2011 年按住戶內 0 至 4 歲兒童數目、住戶內 5 至 9 歲兒童數目及住戶內 10 至 14 歲兒童數目劃分的家庭住戶數目

Table 4.5 Domestic households by number of children aged 0 – 4 in the households, number of children aged 5 – 9 in the households and number of children aged 10 – 14 in the households, 2011

住戶內兒童數目 Number of children in the households		10 至 14 歲兒童數目 Number of children aged 10 – 14 in the households						總計 Total	
0 至 4 歲 兒童數目 Number of children aged 0 – 4	5 至 9 歲 兒童數目 Number of children aged 5 – 9	0	1	2+	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (percentage ⁽¹⁾)				
0	0	1 767 777	(74.6)	191 054	(8.1)	30 302	(1.3)	1 989 133	(84.0)
	1	95 844	(4.0)	43 913	(1.9)	3 575	(0.2)	143 332	(6.1)
	2+	19 380	(0.8)	2 532	(0.1)	198	(0.0)	22 110	(0.9)
	小計 Sub-total	1 883 001	(79.5)	237 499	(10.0)	34 075	(1.4)	2 154 575	(91.0)
1	0	120 801	(5.1)	13 022	(0.5)	1 529	(0.1)	135 352	(5.7)
	1	40 529	(1.7)	3 542	(0.1)	195	(0.0)	44 266	(1.9)
	2+	2 434	(0.1)	323	(0.0)	68	(0.0)	2 825	(0.1)
	小計 Sub-total	163 764	(6.9)	16 887	(0.7)	1 792	(0.1)	182 443	(7.7)
2+	0	27 870	(1.2)	699	(0.0)	97	(0.0)	28 666	(1.2)
	1	2 333	(0.1)	281	(0.0)	9	(0.0)	2 623	(0.1)
	2+	390	(0.0)	48	(0.0)	51	(0.0)	489	(0.0)
	小計 Sub-total	30 593	(1.3)	1 028	(0.0)	157	(0.0)	31 778	(1.3)
總計 Total	0	1 916 448	(80.9)	204 775	(8.6)	31 928	(1.3)	2 153 151	(90.9)
	1	138 706	(5.9)	47 736	(2.0)	3 779	(0.2)	190 221	(8.0)
	2+	22 204	(0.9)	2 903	(0.1)	317	(0.0)	25 424	(1.1)
	總計 Total	2 077 358	(87.7)	255 414	(10.8)	36 024	(1.5)	2 368 796	(100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總數中所佔的百分比。

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

表 4.6 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按住戶人數劃分的有 65 歲及以上長者的家庭住戶數目
Table 4.6 Domestic households with elderly persons aged 65 and over by household size, 2001, 2006 and 2011

住戶人數 Household size	2001	2006	2011	按住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶百份比 ⁽¹⁾ Proportion of domestic households by household size ⁽¹⁾		
				2001	2006	2011
1	85 393	98 829	119 376	26.6	26.9	29.5
2	134 961	171 598	203 240	30.1	32.0	34.0
3	111 694	131 820	152 838	25.5	25.5	26.6
4	86 114	93 100	99 309	17.9	18.4	19.8
5	64 192	59 412	58 648	26.2	27.8	27.6
6+	52 205	39 971	35 210	43.7	45.9	45.5
合計 Overall	534 559	594 730	668 621	26.0	26.7	28.2

註釋：(1) 有 65 歲及以上長者的住戶在全港同一住戶人數的家庭住戶中所佔比例。

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

表 4.7 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按是否與長者同住及住戶人數劃分的有 65 歲及以上長者的家庭住戶數目

Table 4.7 Domestic households with elderly persons aged 65 and over by whether living with elderly persons and household size, 2001, 2006 and 2011

住戶人數 Household size	2001		2006		2011	
	住戶數目 Number of households	長者總數 ⁽¹⁾ Total number of elderly persons ⁽¹⁾	住戶數目 Number of households	長者總數 ⁽¹⁾ Total number of elderly persons ⁽¹⁾	住戶數目 Number of households	長者總數 ⁽¹⁾ Total number of elderly persons ⁽¹⁾
只與長者 ⁽¹⁾ 同住 Living with elderly persons ⁽¹⁾ only						
1	85 393	85 393	98 829	98 829	119 376	119 376
2	49 532	99 064	67 094	134 188	78 581	157 162
3+	1 373	4 475	988	3 073	883	2 683
總計 Total	136 298	188 932	166 911	236 090	198 840	279 221
平均每住戶長者數目 Average number of elderly persons per household						
	1.4		1.4		1.4	
與非長者同住 Living with non-elderly persons						
2	85 429	85 429	104 504	104 504	124 659	124 659
3	110 514	148 202	130 911	178 077	151 989	206 826
4	85 987	109 809	93 041	119 736	99 275	126 975
5	64 152	78 869	59 402	74 464	58 648	74 241
6+	52 179	70 407	39 961	54 354	35 210	48 761
總計 Total	398 261	492 716	427 819	531 135	469 781	581 462
平均每住戶長者數目 Average number of elderly persons per household						
	1.2		1.2		1.2	

註釋：(1) 這些數字指 65 歲及以上人士。

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

表 4.8 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按住戶人數劃分的平均工作成員數目及非工作成員數目與工作成員數目的比率

Table 4.8 Average number of working members and ratio of non-working members to working members by household size, 2001, 2006 and 2011

住戶人數 Household size	平均工作成員數目 Average number of working members			非工作成員與工作成員的比率 Ratio of non-working members to working members		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
1	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.9
2	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9
3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
4	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
5	2.3	2.4	2.5	1.2	1.1	1.0
6+	2.8	2.8	3.0	1.3	1.3	1.2
合計 Overall	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.0

表 4.9 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按家庭住戶每月收入劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 4.9 Domestic households by monthly domestic household income, 2001, 2006 and 2011

	2001		2006		2011	
家庭住戶每月收入（港元） Monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	數目 ⁽¹⁾ Number ⁽¹⁾	百分比 %	數目 ⁽¹⁾ Number ⁽¹⁾	百分比 %	數目 ⁽¹⁾ Number ⁽¹⁾	百分比 %
< 2,000	65 855 (13 007)	3.2	86 736 (12 683)	3.9	85 394 (11 204)	3.6
2,000 - < 4,000	97 568 (23 776)	4.8	118 779 (28 876)	5.3	129 332 (18 622)	5.5
4,000 - < 6,000	93 018 (46 037)	4.5	121 605 (62 890)	5.5	94 894 (31 759)	4.0
6,000 - < 8,000	116 340 (80 400)	5.7	146 010 (104 319)	6.6	121 173 (72 829)	5.1
8,000 - < 10,000	120 721 (98 416)	5.9	147 081 (121 343)	6.6	133 122 (106 339)	5.6
10,000 - < 15,000	318 623 (286 093)	15.5	339 469 (309 363)	15.2	297 830 (262 273)	12.6
15,000 - < 20,000	262 086 (251 494)	12.8	279 217 (266 185)	12.5	265 224 (248 321)	11.2
20,000 - < 25,000	223 708 (220 054)	10.9	225 292 (219 411)	10.1	235 695 (223 053)	9.9
25,000 - < 30,000	159 470 (158 045)	7.8	162 783 (160 082)	7.3	181 313 (174 421)	7.7
30,000 - < 40,000	219 229 (217 209)	10.7	221 101 (216 994)	9.9	269 283 (259 383)	11.4
40,000 - < 60,000	197 311 (195 445)	9.6	194 723 (191 492)	8.7	267 953 (259 582)	11.3
60,000 - < 80,000	75 430 (74 573)	3.7	77 347 (76 050)	3.5	117 260 (113 324)	5.0
80,000 - < 100,000	37 202 (36 786)	1.8	38 534 (37 808)	1.7	58 895 (56 878)	2.5
≥ 100,000	66 851 (65 887)	3.3	67 869 (65 895)	3.0	111 428 (106 385)	4.7
總計 Total	2 053 412 (1 767 222)	100.0	2 226 546 (1 873 391)	100.0	2 368 796 (1 944 373)	100.0

註釋：(1) 括號內數字是從事經濟活動的家庭住戶。從事經濟活動的家庭住戶是指住戶內除外籍家庭傭工外至少有一名其他成員從事經濟活動。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets refer to economically active households. Economically active household refers to a household with at least one member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active.

表 4.10 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶每月收入中位數
Table 4.10 Median monthly domestic household income by household size, 2001, 2006 and 2011

住戶人數 Household size	家庭住戶每月收入中位數 ⁽¹⁾ (港元) Median monthly domestic household income ⁽¹⁾ (HK\$)		
	2001	2006	2011
1	8,600 (15,000)	8,050 (13,500)	8,540 (15,000)
2	15,300 (20,500)	14,000 (19,000)	15,500 (21,200)
3	18,750 (20,000)	17,500 (18,600)	21,040 (22,200)
4	21,230 (22,000)	21,500 (22,000)	27,000 (27,750)
5	26,300 (26,860)	26,710 (27,350)	35,370 (36,000)
6+	30,670 (31,210)	31,000 (32,000)	39,120 (39,760)
合計 Overall	18,710 (21,100)	17,250 (20,000)	20,500 (24,810)

註釋：(1) 括號內數字是從事經濟活動的家庭住戶的家庭住戶每月收入中位數。從事經濟活動的家庭住戶是指住戶內除外籍家庭傭工外至少有一名其他成員從事經濟活動。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets refer to the median monthly domestic household income of economically active households. Economically active household refers to a household with at least one member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active.

表 4.11 2011 年按家庭住戶每月收入及工作成員數目劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 4.11 Domestic households by monthly domestic household income and number of working members, 2011

家庭住戶每月收入 (港元) Monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	工作成員數目 Number of working members									
	0		1		2		3+		總計 Total	
	數目	百分比	數目	百分比	數目	百分比	數目	百分比	數目	百分比
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<2,000	82 088	18.8	3 188	0.4	92	0.0	26	0.0	85 394	3.6
2,000 - <4,000	113 794	26.1	15 162	1.8	357	0.1	19	0.0	129 332	5.5
4,000 - <6,000	59 746	13.7	33 910	4.0	1 182	0.2	56	0.0	94 894	4.0
6,000 - <8,000	51 860	11.9	65 982	7.8	3 183	0.5	148	0.0	121 173	5.1
8,000 - <10,000	28 972	6.6	95 507	11.3	8 279	1.2	364	0.1	133 122	5.6
10,000 - <15,000	37 467	8.6	194 321	22.9	62 293	9.0	3 749	1.0	297 830	12.6
15,000 - <20,000	17 089	3.9	115 932	13.7	117 469	16.9	14 734	3.8	265 224	11.2
20,000 - <25,000	13 087	3.0	83 143	9.8	105 085	15.1	34 380	8.8	235 695	9.9
25,000 - <30,000	6 870	1.6	48 245	5.7	78 071	11.2	48 127	12.4	181 313	7.7
30,000 - <40,000	9 769	2.2	69 180	8.2	106 215	15.3	84 119	21.6	269 283	11.4
40,000 - <60,000	7 419	1.7	62 111	7.3	105 183	15.1	93 240	23.9	267 953	11.3
60,000 - <80,000	3 252	0.7	25 620	3.0	45 436	6.5	42 952	11.0	117 260	5.0
80,000 - <100,000	1 578	0.4	12 230	1.4	22 693	3.3	22 394	5.8	58 895	2.5
≥100,000	3 491	0.8	24 067	2.8	38 834	5.6	45 036	11.6	111 428	4.7
總計 Total	436 482	100.0	848 598	100.0	694 372	100.0	389 344	100.0	2 368 796	100.0

表 4.12 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶每月收入中位數
Table 4.12 Median monthly domestic household income by type of housing, 2001, 2006 and 2011

房屋類型 Type of housing	家庭住戶每月收入中位數 ⁽¹⁾ (港元) Median monthly domestic household income ⁽¹⁾ (HK\$)		
	2001	2006	2011
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	12,500 (15,000)	11,000 (13,260)	12,000 (15,040)
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidized home ownership housing	21,100 (22,100)	19,910 (21,000)	22,870 (25,000)
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	23,510 (27,000)	23,000 (26,460)	29,610 (33,500)
非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	17,800 (21,000)	15,500 (17,970)	38,300 (45,300)
臨時房屋 ⁽²⁾ Temporary housing ⁽²⁾	10,000 (12,000)	9,500 (12,500)	10,000 (13,040)
合計 Overall	18,710 (21,100)	17,250 (20,000)	20,500 (24,810)

註釋：(1) 括號內數字是從事經濟活動的家庭住戶的家庭住戶每月收入中位數。從事經濟活動的家庭住戶是指住戶內除外籍家庭傭工外至少有一名其他成員從事經濟活動。

(2) 這些數字包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

Notes : (1) Figures in brackets refer to the median monthly domestic household income of economically active households. Economically active household refers to a household with at least one member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active.

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

表 4.13 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的戶主率
Table 4.13 Headship rates by age group and sex, 2001, 2006 and 2011

年齡組別 Age group	2001			2006 ⁽¹⁾			2011 ⁽¹⁾		
	戶主率（百分率） Headship rate (%)								
包括外籍家庭傭工 Including foreign domestic helpers	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes
15 – 24	3.6	2.3	2.9	3.9	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.7
25 – 34	35.7	12.6	22.9	38.1	20.9	28.4	33.6	19.7	25.5
35 – 44	67.5	20.3	42.8	70.6	36.7	51.5	64.1	35.5	47.5
45 – 54	78.8	26.3	53.0	82.7	43.8	62.7	76.6	44.1	59.4
55 – 64	82.2	32.2	59.0	84.0	44.0	64.4	80.0	44.7	62.2
65+	77.8	46.5	61.3	78.3	50.2	63.5	76.3	49.7	62.3
合計 Overall	55.6	21.0	37.8	59.5	32.6	45.2	56.9	33.3	44.2
	年齡中位數 Median age								
	48.2			49.2			51.7		
	標準化戶主率 ⁽²⁾ （百分率） Standardised headship rate ⁽²⁾ (%)								
	40.4			46.9			44.9		
<hr/>									
	戶主率（百分率） Headship rate (%)								
不包括外籍家庭傭工 Excluding foreign domestic helpers	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes
15 – 24	3.6	2.4	3.0	3.9	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.7
25 – 34	35.8	14.4	24.7	38.2	24.5	31.0	33.7	24.7	29.0
35 – 44	67.6	21.8	44.4	70.6	39.6	53.7	64.3	40.1	50.9
45 – 54	78.9	27.0	53.7	82.7	45.1	63.7	76.7	45.8	60.6
55 – 64	82.2	32.4	59.1	84.0	44.3	64.6	80.0	45.2	62.6
65+	77.8	46.5	61.3	78.3	50.2	63.5	76.3	49.7	62.3
合計 Overall	55.7	22.4	39.0	59.5	34.7	46.7	57.0	36.0	46.1
	年齡中位數 Median age								
	48.2			49.2			51.7		
	標準化戶主率 ⁽²⁾ （百分率） Standardised headship rate ⁽²⁾ (%)								
	40.9			47.7			46.1		

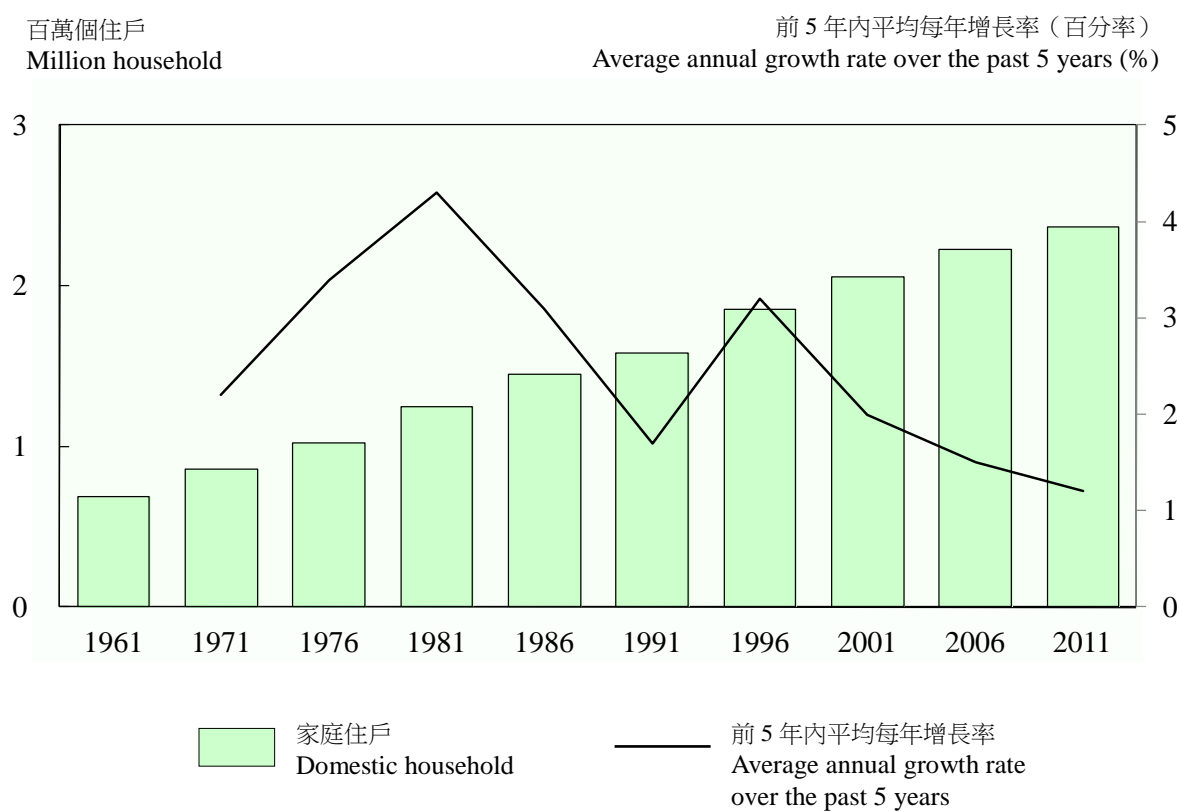
註釋：(1) 在 2006 年中期人口統計及 2011 年人口普查，住戶可申報超過一位「戶主」。無論報稱為單戶主住戶的戶主或為多戶主住戶的其中一位戶主，均會被納入計算在戶主人數內。因此，戶主總數會大於住戶總數，而 2006 年及 2011 年的戶主率不能與 2001 年的數字作直接比較。

(2) 以 2011 年不包括外籍家庭傭工的男性及女性人口分布作標準。

Notes: (1) In the 2006 Population By-census and the 2011 Population Census, households might report more than one household head. All persons reported to be household heads, irrespective of whether they being head in single-head households or one of the heads in multi-head households, are counted as household heads. The total number of household heads would hence be larger than the total number of households, and the headship rates for 2006 and 2011 are not strictly comparable to those for 2001.

(2) Using the 2011 age distribution of the male and female population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) as standard.

圖 4.1 1961 年至 2011 年家庭住戶數目
Chart 4.1 Domestic households, 1961 – 2011



年 Year	家庭住戶 Domestic households	前 5 年內平均每年增長率（百分率） Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)
1961	687 209	
1971	857 008	2.2 ⁽¹⁾
1976	1 024 680	3.4
1981	1 244 738	4.3
1986	1 452 576	3.1
1991	1 582 215	1.7
1996	1 855 553	3.2
2001	2 053 412	2.0
2006	2 226 546	1.5
2011	2 368 796	1.2

註釋：(1) 這數字是指前 10 年內平均每年增長率。

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

5. 教育特徵

5. Education Characteristics

概念與範圍

5.1 在 2011 年人口普查中，首先會問及被訪者在 2011 年的上半年是否在學。若然正在就學，則會再問他／她正修讀的班級及攻讀形式。如正就讀工藝／專上教育或以上課程，則會追問下一個學年會否讀全日制課程及其正修讀的科目。若答稱不在就學的，則會問及他／她最高就讀的教育程度及是否已完成該項課程。至於曾接受工藝／專上教育的被訪者，則會再問他／她的修讀科目。所有受訪者都會被問及他／她們已完成的最高教育程度。此外，所有就讀全日制課程的人士皆會被問及他／她們的上課地點及前往上課地點通常使用的交通方式。（有關詳情讀者可參閱《主要報告：第二冊》內的 2011 年人口普查問卷。）

5.2 有關 2011 年人口普查所採用的教育程度（最高就讀程度）及修讀科目分類，除小量改動以外，大致跟 2006 年中期人口統計所採用的分類相同。為方便作出比較，教育程度（最高完成程度）與教育程度（最高就讀程度）採用相同的分類。

5.3 此外，讀者亦須留意人口普查在搜集有關專上教育程度的詳細資料以作分類時，所面對的局限，因為其中所包括的課程，在名稱、內容、分類及次分類方面均較複雜。首先，要獲取足夠的資料以辨別相近但在不同次分類的教育程度有時是頗困難的。其次，就某些不在香港接受教育的居民，他們的教育程度未必能完全套入本港現時的教育程度分類。甚至對一些在香港接受教育的居民，某個特定教育程度的名稱、實際

Concepts and coverage

5.1 In the 2011 Population Census, respondents were first asked whether they were studying in the first half of 2011, and if the answer was affirmative, the level they were studying and their mode of study. If they were studying for programmes of craft/post-secondary or higher level, they were further asked whether they would study the full time course in the next academic year and their field of study. For those who were not studying, they were asked of the highest level attended and whether they had completed the course, and the field of study for those respondents with craft/post-secondary education. All respondents were also asked of the highest educational level they had completed. In addition, respondents who were studying full-time were also asked about their place of study and the modes of transport usually used to go to school. (Readers can refer to the 2011 Population Census questionnaire in “Main Report : Volume II” for more details.)

5.2 The classifications of educational attainment (highest level attended) and field of education in the 2011 Population Census largely follow those adopted in the 2006 Population By-census with minor changes. To facilitate comparison, the same classification is adopted for educational attainment (highest level completed) and educational attainment (highest level attended).

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

收生程度及所包括的課程亦有可能隨着時間改變。因此讀者在比較不同時期的教育程度統計資料時，尤其是有關專上教育，應考慮這些因素。

5.4 高中及高等教育新學制（新學制）於 2009 年 9 月實施。在 2011 年的上半年，新學制下只有中四及中五學生正在就讀；他／她們在 2011 年人口普查中的最高就讀程度會被界定為高中，而最高完成程度會被界定為初中。另一方面，當時仍有舊學制的中六及中七學生正在就讀；他／她們在 2011 年人口普查中的最高就讀程度會被界定為預科，而最高完成程度會被界定為高中。為方便分析，在展示有關統計數字時一般會把預科與高中合併為一組，並或在個別統計表同時與初中合組。

5.5 在分析於香港院校就讀全日制課程的人士上課地點和居住地點的關係，如果這類人士在香港島或九龍居住並在同一區議會分區內上課；或在新市鎮居住並在同一新市鎮上課；或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，他／她們會被界定為同區上課。有關地理層次的詳情，請參閱第 8 章「概念與範圍」。

attainment cannot perfectly fit into the present classification adopted in Hong Kong. Even for those who received education in Hong Kong, the name, actual admission levels and courses covered of a specific level of educational attainment might have changed over time. Readers should therefore take all these factors into account when comparing statistics on educational attainment over time, in particular those on post-secondary level.

5.4 The New Academic Structure for Senior Secondary Education and Higher Education (NAS) has been implemented since September 2009. In the first half of 2011, there were only Secondary 4 and Secondary 5 students under the NAS and they were classified as having the highest level attended as Upper Secondary and the highest level completed as Lower Secondary in the 2011 Population Census. On the other hand, there were still Secondary 6 and Secondary 7 students under the old academic structure then. They were classified as having the highest level attended as Sixth Form and the highest level completed as Upper Secondary in the 2011 Population Census. To facilitate analysis, the Sixth Form level is usually merged with the Upper Secondary level (as well as the Lower Secondary level on some occasions) in the presentation of statistics.

5.5 When analysing the relationship between place of study and place of residence for persons studying full-time courses in educational institutions in Hong Kong, these persons will be classified as studying in the same district if they live on Hong Kong Island or in Kowloon and study in the same District Council district; or live in a new town and study in the same new town; or live in other areas in the New Territories and study in areas other than new town areas of the same District Council district. For details about the geographical aggregation, please refer to the “Concept and coverage” in Chapter 8.

教育程度

5.6 香港人口的教育程度繼續提高。未受教育或只曾就讀學前教育的 15 歲及以上人口的比例由 2001 年的 8.4% 下降至 2011 年的 6.3%，而曾就讀小學課程的比例亦由 20.5% 跌至 16.5%。另一方面，曾就讀中學及以上程度課程的 15 歲及以上人口比例，由 2001 年的 71.1% 上升至 2011 年的 77.3%。曾就讀專上教育課程的人口比例有明顯的增長，由 2001 年的 16.4% 上升至 2011 年的 27.3%，反映人力素質持續提升。（表 5.1）

5.7 15 歲及以上人口最高完成的教育程度與最高就讀的教育程度相似。已完成初中或以上程度的人口比例高達 70.6%，包括 23.8% 已完成專上教育課程。（表 5.2）

5.8 由於教育機會增加，年輕一代的教育程度明顯提高。在 2011 年，15 至 24 歲及 25 至 34 歲的人口中曾就讀中學及以上課程者分別為 99.4% 及 96.9%。曾就讀專上教育課程的 15 至 24 歲人口在過去 10 年由 19.3% 顯著上升至 38.9%，而 25 至 34 歲的人士，其比例則由 29.5% 增至 48.4%。至於 35 至 44 歲及 45 至 54 歲人士，曾就讀中學及以上課程的比例分別為 93.5% 及 79.5%。至於 35 至 44 歲及 45 至 54 歲人士曾就讀專上教育課程的比例，由 2001 年的 17.4% 及 10.0%，分別上升至 2011 年的 34.4% 及 20.5%。（表 5.1）

5.9 整體而言，香港女性的教育程度較男性為低。這是由於年長女性在她們年輕時受教育的機會較低。在 2011 年，15 歲及以上人口中，80.8% 的男性曾

Educational attainment

5.6 The educational attainment of the population continued to improve. While the proportion of the population aged 15 and over with no schooling/pre-primary education dropped from 8.4% in 2001 to 6.3% in 2011, the corresponding figures for those with primary education also dropped from 20.5% to 16.5%. In contrast, the proportion of population aged 15 and over having attended secondary and higher education increased from 71.1% in 2001 to 77.3% in 2011. The proportions having attended post-secondary education showed a marked growth from 16.4% in 2001 to 27.3% in 2011, reflecting a continuous upgrading of the quality of the manpower. (Table 5.1)

5.7 The educational attainment in terms of the highest level completed for population aged 15 and over was similar to that of the highest level attended. The proportion of population who had completed lower secondary or above education amounted to 70.6%, including 23.8% who had completed post-secondary course. (Table 5.2)

5.8 The greater opportunities for education available to the younger population improved markedly their level of educational attainment. In 2011, there were 99.4% and 96.9% of the population aged 15-24 and aged 25-34 who had secondary and higher education respectively. The proportions having attended post-secondary education increased substantially from 19.3% to 38.9% for those aged 15-24 and from 29.5% to 48.4% for those aged 25-34 over the past 10 years. The proportion with secondary and higher education was 93.5% among those aged 35-44 and 79.5% among those aged 45-54. The proportion of those persons aged 35-44 and 45-54 with post-secondary education increased from 17.4% and 10.0% in 2001 to 34.4% and 20.5% in 2011 respectively. (Table 5.1)

5.9 For Hong Kong as a whole, women appeared to have lower level of educational attainment than men. This was because the figures included older generation women who generally had a smaller

就讀中學及以上程度的課程，女性則有 74.3%。而 2001 年男性及女性的相應比例分別為 75.0% 及 67.4%。（表 5.3）

5.10 儘管整體上兩性的教育程度有所不同，但是 2011 年的年輕女性與男性同樣擁有良好的教育程度。年齡介乎 15 至 24 歲及 25 至 34 歲的女性中，分別有 99.2% 及 95.9% 曾就讀中學及以上程度的課程，而男性的相應比例則為 99.5% 及 98.4%。如只看就讀專上教育的比例，15 至 24 歲的女性的數字 (40.9%) 事實上已較同一年齡組別的男性 (36.9%) 為高。（表 5.4）

就學情況

5.11 就學比率（即某年齡組別每一百名人口中的全日制學生數目）是一個可顯示適齡入學人口接受教育機會的普遍程度的指標。在過去 10 年，3 至 5 歲兒童的就學比率分別為 2001 年的 94.7%，2006 年的 89.1% 及 2011 年的 91.3%。相對於 2001 年，2006 年及 2011 年 3 至 5 歲兒童的就學比率似乎有所下跌，但讀者應留意，2001 年人口普查是以該年 3 月中作為普查參考時刻，而 2006 年中期人口統計及 2011 年人口普查的普查參考時刻卻分別在 7 月中及 6 月底，有關教育特徵的數據乃根據在進行人口普查／中期人口統計當年的上半年情況作訪問。故此，在該年年中剛滿 3 歲的兒童可能因學期初還未達入學年齡的最低要求而在該年上半年仍未入讀學前教育。然而，結果仍顯示學前教育十分普遍，大部分家長均送子女進入學前教育機構，作為入讀小學的準備。（表 5.5）

chance of receiving education when they were young. The proportion of males having attended secondary and higher education in 2011 was 80.8% for the population aged 15 and over, as against 74.3% for females; whilst the corresponding proportions for males and females in 2001 were 75.0% and 67.4% respectively. (Table 5.3)

5.10 Notwithstanding the overall sex differential in educational attainment, it is observed that younger females are as well-educated as their male counterparts in 2011. Of females aged 15-24 and 25-34, 99.2% and 95.9% respectively had attended secondary and higher education; the corresponding proportions for males were 99.5% and 98.4%. When looking at the proportions of attending post-secondary education, the figure for females aged 15-24 (40.9%) was indeed higher than that for males in the same age group (36.9%). (Table 5.4)

School attendance

5.11 The school attendance rate (i.e. the number of full-time students per 100 population in a particular age group) is a useful indicator of the prevalence of educational opportunities for the younger population who are at schooling ages. For children aged 3-5, the school attendance rates were 94.7% in 2001, 89.1% in 2006 and 91.3% in 2011. There appeared to be a drop in the school attendance rates for children aged 3-5 in 2006 and 2011 when compared with 2001. However, readers are reminded that being different from the 2001 Population Census with the census reference moment at mid-March, the census reference moment for the 2006 Population By-census and the 2011 Population Census were at mid-July and end-June respectively, while data related to educational characteristics were enquired with reference to the first half of the year conducting the census/by-census. Hence, children just reaching age 3 in the mid-year 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. Nevertheless, the figures still indicate pre-school

5.12 由於本港 1971 年起實施 6 年強迫小學教育，及至 1978 年起實施 9 年強迫教育（當中包括 3 年初中教育），令 6 至 11 歲及 12 至 16 歲這兩個年齡組別的兒童就學比率在過去 10 年近乎 100%，實不足奇。（表 5.5）

5.13 至於 17 至 18 歲及 19 至 24 歲的年齡組別，就學比率與強迫教育不再有關係，反而是繼續就學與就業間此消彼長的相互關係。但在過去 10 年，17 至 18 歲年齡組別的就學比率，由 2001 年的 71.0% 大幅增至 2011 年的 86.0%；至於 19 至 24 歲的年齡組別，則由 26.4% 增至 43.8%。這顯示有更多專上學院的學額，讓年輕人有機會繼續留校進修。（表 5.5）

5.14 就學比率亦可展現一些兩性有別的地方。在過去 10 年，12 至 18 歲女性的就學比率，一般較同年齡組別的男性為高。另一方面，19 至 24 歲年齡組別（期間正接受專上教育）中，男性就學比率與女性相同。但應考慮到 19 至 24 歲的青年女性中有相當部分是在港工作的外籍家庭傭工，致令這年齡組別的女性就學比率稍低。在扣除外籍家庭傭工後，19 至 24 歲青年女性的就學比率增至 46.4%，略高於同年齡組別的男性，與包括外籍家庭傭工計算所得的結果頗為不同。（表 5.5）

5.15 除教育機會的增加外，過去 10 年教育素質方面的改善情況可從幼稚園、小學及中學（包括預科）各級程度

education was common. Most parents sent their children to pre-primary institutions to prepare them for primary education. (Table 5.5)

5.12 With the implementation of six-year compulsory primary education since 1971 and an additional three years of compulsory lower secondary education since 1978, it is natural to see that school attendance rates for children aged 6-11 and 12-16 came very close to 100% in the past 10 years. (Table 5.5)

5.13 For the age groups 17-18 and 19-24, school attendance is no longer related to compulsory education, the attendance rates therefore reflect the interplay between the forces of further education and employment. Nevertheless, over the past 10 years, the school attendance rate for the age group 17-18 increased significantly from 71.0% in 2001 to 86.0% in 2011, and that for the age group 19-24, from 26.4% to 43.8%. These suggest that more young people continued their higher education as a result of the greater educational opportunities available in post-secondary institutions. (Table 5.5)

5.14 The school attendance rates exhibited sex differentials. The rates for females aged 12-18 were in general higher than those for the male counterparts over the last 10 years. On the other hand, for the age group of 19-24, which corresponds to the period of post-secondary education, the school attendance rate was the same in the case of males and females. However, it should be noted that there was a considerable number of female foreign domestic helpers in the ages of 19-24 working in Hong Kong. Their presence would lower the school attendance rate of female in this age group. After excluding foreign domestic helpers, the school attendance rate for female youths aged 19-24 became 46.4%, slightly higher than that of their male counterpart. The observation was rather different from that with foreign domestic helpers included. (Table 5.5)

5.15 Besides the increase in educational opportunities, the improvement in the quality of education in the past 10 years is reflected in the

的學生與教師比率的降低，以及平均每班學生人數的下降表現出來。小學的學生與教師比率由 2001 年的每名教師對 20.9 名學生下降至 2011 年的 14.8 名，而同期間平均每班學生人數亦由 33.2 人下降至 28.2 人。（表 5.6）

專上教育

曾受專上教育人口的概況

5.16 隨着過去 10 年接受專上教育的機會提升，曾受專上教育的人士在數目及比例上均大幅增加。在 2001 年，約 92 萬名（佔總數的 16.4%）年齡 15 歲及以上人士曾就讀專上課程，而該數字在 2011 年已達 170 萬（佔總數的 27.3%），差不多為 2001 年的兩倍。在較年輕的人口中這發展尤為顯著，在 20 至 24 歲年齡組別的人口中，曾受專上教育的比例由 2001 年的 33.1% 增至 2011 年的 60.9%。在 25 至 34 歲年齡組別中，該比例於同期間亦顯著增加，由 29.5% 上升至 48.4%。（表 5.7）

5.17 曾受專上教育人士的年齡中位數由 2001 年的 33.4 歲上升至 2011 年的 34.7 歲。這主要是由於有相當多於 80 年代或 90 年代已完成專上教育的人士經已或正在踏入中壯年。此外，45 歲及以上修讀部分時間制及遙距專上課程的人數有顯著增加，增幅高達 167%。這反映更多在職人士不論年齡仍持續進修。在專上學院修讀全日制課程的學生，其年齡中位數在同期則維持於 21 歲，主要是由於該等院校以收取相若年齡的年輕人入學為主。（表 5.7）

reduction in the pupil-teacher ratio and the average class size for education at kindergarten, primary and secondary (including Sixth form) levels. The pupil-teacher ratio of primary schools dropped from 20.9 pupils per teacher in 2001 to 14.8 in 2011, and the average class size was reduced from 33.2 to 28.2 in the same period. (Table 5.6)

Post-secondary education

Profile of post-secondary educated population

5.16 Owing to the increased post-secondary educational opportunities in the past 10 years, persons with post-secondary education increased substantially both in number and in their share of the population. In 2001, about 0.92 million persons (or 16.4% of the total) aged 15 and over had post-secondary education, whereas by 2011 the number was almost doubled and reached 1.70 million (or 27.3% of the total). This development was particularly prominent for the younger population. For those persons in the age group 20-24, the proportion rose from 33.1% in 2001 to 60.9% in 2011. The increase for the age group 25-34 from 29.5% to 48.4% in the same period was also remarkable. (Table 5.7)

5.17 The median age of those persons with post-secondary education increased from 33.4 in 2001 to 34.7 in 2011. This was mainly due to that there were a lot of people who had completed their post-secondary education in 1980s or 1990s reaching or entering into middle adulthood. Besides, there was a significant increase (by 167%) in the number of persons aged 45 and over attending post-secondary education through part-time and distance learning courses. This reflects that more working persons were pursuing higher education, regardless of age. The median age of those studying full-time in post-secondary institutions remained at 21 throughout the period, owing to the fact that these institutions mainly drew in youngsters of the same age band to study. (Table 5.7)

5.18 在 2001 年，曾受專上教育的女性比例為 15.1%，低於男性的 17.8%。同時，正在就讀專上課程（包括全日制、部分時間制及遙距課程）的學生中，51.6% 為女性。女性曾受專上教育的比例在過去 10 年的持續增長，至 2011 年，曾受專上教育的女性有 25.5%，男性則有 29.4%。而正在就讀專上學院的學生中更有超過一半（52.3%）為女性。（表 5.7）

攻讀形式

5.19 接受專上教育的途徑亦不斷在改變。修讀全日制專上課程的人口由 2001 年的 115 115 人增加至 2011 年的 240 529 人，增幅為 108.9%。增加的全日制學位，大部分供 20 至 24 歲的青年就讀。因此，在這個年齡組別曾就讀專上課程的人口中，修讀全日制課程的人口比例由 2001 年的 52.3% 增至 2011 年的 56.6%。另一方面，由於接受教育的機會不斷增加，在職的工作人口及未具備基本資格的成年人都可以從部分時間制及遙距課程接受專上教育。2011 年修讀兼讀及遙距專上課程的學生有 151 075 人，而 2001 年的只為 120 630 人，增幅達 25.2%。（表 5.7）

專上教育類別

5.20 在過去 10 年，曾受專上教育的人士所修讀的課程種類有所轉變。曾就讀或正就讀非學位課程的人口佔具有專上教育程度的人口比例由 2001 年的 22.9% 升至 2011 年的 34.1%。另一方面，曾就讀或正就讀學位課程的比例則由 2001 年 77.1% 下降至 2011 年 65.9%。而曾就讀深造課程的比例，在同期間由 13.4% 上升至 17.0%。（表 5.8）

5.18 In 2001, the proportion of women (15.1%) with post-secondary education was lower than that of men (17.8%). At that time, 51.6% of all students (including full-time, part-time and distance learning courses) attending post-secondary education were women. The proportion of women over the 10 year period continued to grow; and by 2011, 25.5% of women were with post-secondary education, compared with 29.4% of men. Women also made up more than half (52.3%) of the students studying in post-secondary institutions in 2011. (Table 5.7)

Mode of study

5.19 The way of acquiring post-secondary education was changing. The number of persons in full-time post-secondary education increased by 108.9% from 115 115 in 2001 to 240 529 in 2011. The majority of the increased full-time places were taken up by young persons aged 20-24. As a result, among this age group of persons with post-secondary education, the proportion of those studying full-time increased from 52.3% in 2001 to 56.6% in 2011. On the other hand, as a result of the increasing opportunities available to the population to acquire post-secondary education through part-time studies and distance learning where working persons with job ties and mature persons without the basic qualification could do so, the number of part-time and distance learning students in post-secondary education grew by 25.2% from 120 630 in 2001 to 151 075 in 2011. (Table 5.7)

Type of post-secondary education

5.20 There were changes over the past 10 years in the types of post-secondary education for persons with post-secondary education. On one hand, the proportion of the population with post-secondary education who had studied or were studying non-degree courses increased from 22.9% in 2001 to 34.1% in 2011. On the other hand, the proportion of the population with post-secondary education who had studied or were studying degree courses decreased

5.21 男性和女性修讀專上教育課程的模式各異。在 2011 年曾受專上教育的女性中，只有 14.9% 已完成或現正修讀「學位深造課程」，較男性的 19.1% 為低。但已完成或現正修讀「學士學位課程」的比例則達 49.5%，高於男性的 48.3%。（表 5.8）

from 77.1% in 2001 to 65.9% in 2011. However, there was a growth in the proportion of persons having attended postgraduate courses over the same period from 13.4% to 17.0%. (Table 5.8)

5.21 The patterns in respect of males and females attending tertiary education courses varied. Among females with post-secondary education, 14.9% of them had studied or were studying “postgraduate courses” in 2011. This proportion was lower than that of 19.1% for males. However, the proportion of those who had studied or were studying “first degree courses” among females with post-secondary education was 49.5%, higher than the corresponding proportion of 48.3% for males. (Table 5.8)

修讀科目

Field of education

5.22 「商科課程」是最多曾修讀專上教育課程人士修讀的科目。在 2001 年，曾接受專上教育的人士有 28.7% 修讀此科目，在 2011 年則增至 32.9%。「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，分別佔曾受專上教育人士的 16.7% 及 8.5%。相對來說，「紡織、設計及其他工業技術」的修讀人數是過往 10 年錄得最大升幅(166.9%)的修讀科目，比例由 1.4% 升至 2.0%，而「純科學」的修讀人數則錄得最少升幅(40.6%)，比例由 7.0% 下跌至 5.3%。（表 5.9）

5.22 The most popular field of education amongst persons with post-secondary education was “business and commercial studies”. The proportion of the population with post-secondary education in this field increased from 28.7% in 2001 to 32.9% in 2011. “Arts and social science” and “mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering” were the next two more popular fields of education, the proportions of the population with post-secondary education in these two fields were 16.7% and 8.5% respectively. In relative terms, “textile, design and other industrial technology” was the field of education with the largest increase (166.9%) in the number of persons during the past 10 years, the proportions of the population with post-secondary education in this field increased from 1.4% to 2.0%, while the smallest increase (40.6%) in the number of persons was recorded in the field “pure science”. The proportion of the population with post-secondary education in this field decreased from 7.0% to 5.3%. (Table 5.9)

5.23 個別課程的兩性比例在過去 10 年維持平穩。男性攻讀「機械、電機、電子及輪機工程」、「建築及營造工程」及「電腦課程」等科目的比例較女性高。但在「教育」、「醫療衛生課程」及

5.23 The sex differential in the field of education remained steady over the past 10 years. The proportions of males in the fields “mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering”, “architecture and construction engineering” and

「文學及社會科學」等科目卻出現相反情況。（表 5.9）

“computer studies” were much higher than the corresponding proportions for females. The opposite was true in the fields “education”, “medical and health related studies”, and “arts and social science”. (Table 5.9)

上課地點

5.24 在 2011 年，全日制學生的上課地點與居住地點同區的比例為 56.6%。一般來說，就讀學前教育及小學的學生在居住地區內上課的比例相當高，分別有 70.5% 及 71.0%。而初中及高中／預科學生在居住地區內上課的比例亦分別有 62.7% 及 59.1%。但是，就讀於專上學院全日制的學生的相應比例則只有 10.0%。（表 5.10）

Place of study

5.24 The proportion of full-time students who had their place of study and place of residence in the same district was 56.6% in 2011. In general, students who were receiving pre-primary education (70.5%) or primary education (71.0%) had a very high proportion of studying in their own district of residence. There were also 62.7% of the lower secondary students and 59.1% of the upper secondary/sixth form students with their schools in the same district. However, the corresponding proportion for those studying full-time in post-secondary institutions was only 10.0%. (Table 5.10)

5.25 進一步按區議會分區分析上課地點，在九龍城區上課的全日制學生人數（110 215）及比例（9.5%），均為最高，其次是沙田區的 107 509 人及 9.2%，以及深水埗區的 87 855 人及 7.5%。（表 5.11 及圖 5.1）

5.25 Further analysing the place of study in terms of the District Council districts, the largest number (110 215) and share (9.5%) of the full-time students had their schools in Kowloon City, followed by 107 509 and 9.2% in Sha Tin and 87 855 and 7.5% in Sham Shui Po. (Table 5.11 and Chart 5.1)

前赴上課地點的交通方式

5.26 約 29.1% 就讀於香港全日制學校或教育機構的學生步行上學。另外有 19.1% 及 14.5% 學生分別以巴士及校車作為上學的主要交通方式。居於新界其他地區的學生中，採用多於一種交通工具上課的佔較高比例（33.8%）。平均而言，每名學生採用略多於一種交通方式（1.31）上學。（表 5.12 及表 5.13）

Mode of transport to place of study

5.26 About 29.1% of the students studying full-time in educational institutions in Hong Kong walked to school. Another 19.1% and 14.5% of the students travelled by bus and school bus respectively to school as their main mode of transport. It is noted that a higher proportion (33.8%) of the students living in other areas in the New Territories used more than one mode of transport to go to school. On average, a student travelled to school using slightly more than one mode of transport (1.31) in 2011. (Table 5.12 and Table 5.13)

5.27 不同教育程度的學生採用不同的交通方式上學。在 2011 年，有

5.27 The mode of transport used by students varied for different levels of education. In 2011,

44.6% 的學前教育學生及 40.7% 的小學學生是步行上學的，這可能是由於居所與學校十分接近之故。在中學及預科生方面，步行上學和乘搭巴士上學分別約為 26%。（表 5.14）

44.6% of the pre-primary students and 40.7% of the primary students walked to school probably because of the close proximity of the schools to their homes. For secondary and sixth form students, the proportions of them walked to school and took bus to schools were both around (26%). (Table 5.14)

表 5.1 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上人口
Table 5.1 Population aged 15 and over by age group and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2001, 2006 and 2011

年份及年齡組別 Year and age group	教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (highest level attended)									
	未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/ pre-primary		小學 Primary		中學／預科 ⁽¹⁾ Secondary/ sixth form ⁽¹⁾		專上教育 Post-secondary		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2001										
15 – 24	1 923	0.2	15 965	1.7	725 314	78.8	177 243	19.3	920 445	100.0
25 – 34	7 512	0.7	54 036	4.9	719 971	64.9	327 010	29.5	1 108 529	100.0
35 – 44	25 578	1.9	242 746	17.8	855 175	62.9	236 988	17.4	1 360 487	100.0
45 – 54	45 001	4.7	341 902	35.6	477 289	49.7	96 225	10.0	960 417	100.0
55+	389 925	31.2	493 624	39.5	284 511	22.8	81 034	6.5	1 249 094	100.0
總計 Total	469 939	8.4	1 148 273	20.5	3 062 260	54.7	918 500	16.4	5 598 972	100.0
2006										
15 – 24	1 903	0.2	9 406	1.0	619 619	68.2	278 077	30.6	909 005	100.0
25 – 34	6 779	0.6	38 183	3.6	572 208	54.4	434 956	41.3	1 052 126	100.0
35 – 44	15 830	1.3	117 332	9.4	774 197	62.0	341 496	27.3	1 248 855	100.0
45 – 54	38 473	3.2	330 739	27.7	645 033	54.0	179 543	15.0	1 193 788	100.0
55+	360 325	23.7	588 452	38.7	444 719	29.2	127 401	8.4	1 520 897	100.0
總計 Total	423 310	7.1	1 084 112	18.3	3 055 776	51.6	1 361 473	23.0	5 924 671	100.0
2011										
15 – 24	316	0.0	5 198	0.6	529 451	60.5	340 269	38.9	875 234	100.0
25 – 34	2 245	0.2	30 921	2.9	525 926	48.5	525 028	48.4	1 084 120	100.0
35 – 44	3 043	0.3	70 953	6.2	671 021	59.1	390 268	34.4	1 135 285	100.0
45 – 54	26 108	2.0	238 852	18.5	760 591	59.0	263 879	20.5	1 289 430	100.0
55+	360 019	19.3	682 324	36.6	638 017	34.2	183 587	9.8	1 863 947	100.0
總計 Total	391 731	6.3	1 028 248	16.5	3 125 006	50.0	1 703 031	27.3	6 248 016	100.0

註釋：(1) 在 2001 年人口普查時，這些數字包括「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」。

Note: (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.

表 5.2 2011 年按性別、年齡組別及教育程度（最高完成程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上人口
Table 5.2 Population aged 15 and over by sex, age group and educational attainment (highest level completed), 2011

性別及年齡組別 Sex and age group	教育程度（最高完成程度） Educational attainment (highest level completed)									
	未受教育／學前教育 ⁽¹⁾ No schooling/ pre-primary ⁽¹⁾		小學 ⁽²⁾ Primary ⁽²⁾		初中／高中／ 預科 ⁽³⁾ Lower secondary/ upper secondary/ sixth form ⁽³⁾		專上教育 Post-secondary		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男性 Male										
15 – 24	1 060	0.2	42 325	9.6	308 406	70.3	87 184	19.9	438 975	100.0
25 – 34	3 754	0.8	18 231	4.0	211 648	46.5	221 625	48.7	455 258	100.0
35 – 44	8 728	1.8	43 969	9.2	246 969	51.8	177 474	37.2	477 140	100.0
45 – 54	42 057	6.9	124 481	20.5	298 845	49.1	142 698	23.5	608 081	100.0
55+	251 427	28.0	239 972	26.7	295 877	33.0	110 037	12.3	897 313	100.0
小計 Sub-total	307 026	10.7	468 978	16.3	1 361 745	47.3	739 018	25.7	2 876 767	100.0
女性 Female										
15 – 24	1 367	0.3	36 003	8.3	295 621	67.8	103 268	23.7	436 259	100.0
25 – 34	8 660	1.4	34 389	5.5	314 079	49.9	271 734	43.2	628 862	100.0
35 – 44	22 875	3.5	68 032	10.3	369 660	56.2	197 578	30.0	658 145	100.0
45 – 54	69 231	10.2	147 590	21.7	353 692	51.9	110 836	16.3	681 349	100.0
55+	446 477	46.2	227 924	23.6	227 771	23.6	64 462	6.7	966 634	100.0
小計 Sub-total	548 610	16.3	513 938	15.2	1 560 823	46.3	747 878	22.2	3 371 249	100.0
合計 Both sexes										
15 – 24	2 427	0.3	78 328	8.9	604 027	69.0	190 452	21.8	875 234	100.0
25 – 34	12 414	1.1	52 620	4.9	525 727	48.5	493 359	45.5	1 084 120	100.0
35 – 44	31 603	2.8	112 001	9.9	616 629	54.3	375 052	33.0	1 135 285	100.0
45 – 54	111 288	8.6	272 071	21.1	652 537	50.6	253 534	19.7	1 289 430	100.0
55+	697 904	37.4	467 896	25.1	523 648	28.1	174 499	9.4	1 863 947	100.0
總計 Total	855 636	13.7	982 916	15.7	2 922 568	46.8	1 486 896	23.8	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 (i) 並未完成或 (ii) 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 (i) 並未完成或 (ii) 沒有接受中三課程的人士。

(3) 這些數字包括所有已完成中三至預科課程，但 (i) 並未完成或 (ii) 沒有接受專上教育的人士，亦包括已完成「工藝程度」的人士。

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

(2) The figures include all persons who have completed primary 6 to secondary 2 education but (i) have not completed or (ii) have not attended secondary 3 education.

(3) The figures include all persons who have completed secondary 3 to sixth form education but (i) have not completed or (ii) have not attended post-secondary education. Persons who had completed the “craft level” are also included.

表 5.3 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及性別劃分的 15 歲及以上人口
Table 5.3 Population aged 15 and over by educational attainment (highest level attended) and sex, 2001, 2006 and 2011

年份 Year	教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (highest level attended)	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2001							
	小學及以下 Primary and below						
	未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/pre-primary	124 670	4.6	345 269	12.0	469 939	8.4
	小學 Primary	552 983	20.4	595 290	20.6	1 148 273	20.5
	小計 Sub-total	677 653	25.0	940 559	32.6	1 618 212	28.9
	中學／預科 Secondary/sixth form						
	初中 Lower secondary	608 889	22.5	451 600	15.6	1 060 489	18.9
	高中／預科 ⁽¹⁾ Upper secondary/sixth form ⁽¹⁾	942 586	34.8	1 059 185	36.7	2 001 771	35.8
	小計 Sub-total	1 551 475	57.2	1 510 785	52.3	3 062 260	54.7
	專上教育 Post-secondary						
	文憑／證書課程 ⁽²⁾ Diploma/certificate ⁽²⁾	104 156	3.8	105 722	3.7	209 878	3.7
	副學位課程 ⁽²⁾ Sub-degree course ⁽²⁾						
	學位課程 Degree course	377 703	13.9	330 919	11.5	708 622	12.7
	小計 Sub-total	481 859	17.8	436 641	15.1	918 500	16.4
	總計 Total	2 710 987	100.0	2 887 985	100.0	5 598 972	100.0
2006							
	小學及以下 Primary and below						
	未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/pre-primary	111 782	4.0	311 528	9.9	423 310	7.1
	小學 Primary	489 925	17.6	594 187	18.9	1 084 112	18.3
	小計 Sub-total	601 707	21.6	905 715	28.9	1 507 422	25.4
	中學／預科 Secondary/sixth form						
	初中 Lower secondary	595 410	21.4	529 173	16.9	1 124 583	19.0
	高中／預科 Upper secondary/sixth form	899 465	32.3	1 031 728	32.9	1 931 193	32.6
	小計 Sub-total	1 494 875	53.6	1 560 901	49.8	3 055 776	51.6
	專上教育 Post-secondary						
	文憑／證書課程 Diploma/certificate	100 004	3.6	112 710	3.6	212 714	3.6
	副學位課程 Sub-degree course	118 834	4.3	115 341	3.7	234 175	4.0
	學位課程 Degree course	472 985	17.0	441 599	14.1	914 584	15.4
	小計 Sub-total	691 823	24.8	669 650	21.4	1 361 473	23.0
	總計 Total	2 788 405	100.0	3 136 266	100.0	5 924 671	100.0

表 5.3 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及性別劃分的 15 歲及以上人口(續)
Table 5.3 Population aged 15 and over by educational attainment (highest level attended) and sex, 2001, 2006 and 2011 (cont'd)

年份 Year	教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (highest level attended)	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2011							
	小學及以下 Primary and below						
	未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/pre-primary	107 878	3.7	283 853	8.4	391 731	6.3
	小學 Primary	445 184	15.5	583 064	17.3	1 028 248	16.5
	小計 Sub-total	553 062	19.2	866 917	25.7	1 419 979	22.7
	中學／預科 Secondary/sixth form						
	初中 Lower secondary	562 289	19.5	557 344	16.5	1 119 633	17.9
	高中／預科 Upper secondary/sixth form	916 374	31.9	1 088 999	32.3	2 005 373	32.1
	小計 Sub-total	1 478 663	51.4	1 646 343	48.8	3 125 006	50
	專上教育 Post-secondary						
	文憑／證書課程 Diploma/certificate	139 693	4.9	170 860	5.1	310 553	5.0
	副學位課程 Sub-degree course	136 169	4.7	134 526	4.0	270 695	4.3
	學位課程 Degree course	569 180	19.8	552 603	16.4	1 121 783	18.0
	小計 Sub-total	845 042	29.4	857 989	25.5	1 703 031	27.3
	總計 Total	2 876 767	100.0	3 371 249	100.0	6 248 016	100.0

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

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

表 5.4 2011 年按性別、年齡組別及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上人口
Table 5.4 Population aged 15 and over by sex, age group and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2011

性別及年齡組別 Sex and age group	教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (highest level attended)							
	小學及以下 Primary and below		中學／預科 Secondary/ sixth form		專上教育 Post-secondary		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 %
男性 Male								
15 – 24	2 209	0.5	274 886	62.6	161 880	36.9	438 975	100.0
25 – 34	7 250	1.6	211 190	46.4	236 818	52.0	455 258	100.0
35 – 44	20 268	4.2	273 753	57.4	183 119	38.4	477 140	100.0
45 – 54	104 570	17.2	356 215	58.6	147 296	24.2	608 081	100.0
55+	418 765	46.7	362 619	40.4	115 929	12.9	897 313	100.0
小計 Sub-total	553 062	19.2	1 478 663	51.4	845 042	29.4	2 876 767	100.0
女性 Female								
15 – 24	3 305	0.8	254 565	58.4	178 389	40.9	436 259	100.0
25 – 34	25 916	4.1	314 736	50.0	288 210	45.8	628 862	100.0
35 – 44	53 728	8.2	397 268	60.4	207 149	31.5	658 145	100.0
45 – 54	160 390	23.5	404 376	59.3	116 583	17.1	681 349	100.0
55+	623 578	64.5	275 398	28.5	67 658	7.0	966 634	100.0
小計 Sub-total	866 917	25.7	1 646 343	48.8	857 989	25.5	3 371 249	100.0
合計 Both sexes								
15 – 24	5 514	0.6	529 451	60.5	340 269	38.9	875 234	100.0
25 – 34	33 166	3.1	525 926	48.5	525 028	48.4	1 084 120	100.0
35 – 44	73 996	6.5	671 021	59.1	390 268	34.4	1 135 285	100.0
45 – 54	264 960	20.5	760 591	59.0	263 879	20.5	1 289 430	100.0
55+	1 042 343	55.9	638 017	34.2	183 587	9.8	1 863 947	100.0
總計 Total	1 419 979	22.7	3 125 006	50.0	1 703 031	27.3	6 248 016	100.0

表 5.5 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的就學比率
Table 5.5 School attendance rates by age group and sex, 2001, 2006 and 2011

年齡組別 Age group	就學比率（百分比） School attendance rate (%)								
	2001			2006			2011		
	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes
3 – 5	94.6	94.7	94.7	89.9	88.3	89.1	91.0	91.6	91.3
6 – 11	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
12 – 16	96.9	98.0	97.5	98.7	99.1	98.9	98.2	99.0	98.6
17 – 18	68.0	74.1	71.0	81.1	84.6	82.8	84.5	87.7	86.0
19 – 24 ⁽¹⁾	26.8 (26.8)	26.1 (29.4)	26.4 (28.0)	38.4 (38.4)	36.3 (40.3)	37.3 (39.3)	43.8 (43.8)	43.8 (46.4)	43.8 (45.1)
25+	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5

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

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

表 5.6 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按教育程度劃分的學生與教師比率及平均每班學生人數
Table 5.6 Pupil-teacher ratios and average class size by educational level, 2001, 2006 and 2011

教育程度 Educational level	學生與教師比率 ⁽¹⁾ Pupil-teacher ratio ⁽¹⁾			平均每班學生人數 ⁽²⁾ Average class size ⁽²⁾		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
幼稚園 Kindergarten	10.5	9.4	9.7	20.3	-	-
小學 Primary	20.9	17.6	14.8	33.2	32.2	28.2
中學 ⁽³⁾ Secondary ⁽³⁾	18.2	17.0	15.0	36.9	36.7	32.7

註釋： 數字反映該年 9 月時的情況。

Notes: Figures refer to the position as at September of the respective years.

- (1) 幼稚園的數字是以相等於半日制單位為基礎而計算的學生人數與教師人數（包括校長）的比率，不包括國際幼稚園。另外，因 2005 年 9 月實施協調學前服務的措施，2006 年的數字包括幼稚園暨幼兒中心的幼稚園班，因此不能與較早年份的數字作直接比較。

小學及中學的數字是指學生人數與教師人數（包括校長）的比率，不包括特殊學校及國際學校。

- (1) Figures for kindergarten level refer to the ratios of the total number of pupils to the total number of teachers (including principals) calculated on the basis of half-day equivalent unit, excluding international kindergartens. Figures in 2006 include pupils/teachers in kindergarten classes (i.e. nursery, lower and upper classes) of kindergarten-cum-child care centres upon harmonisation of pre-primary services in September 2005. Accordingly, they are not directly comparable to figures for earlier years.

Figures for primary and secondary levels refer to the ratios of the total number of pupils to the total number of teachers (including principals), excluding special schools and international schools.

- (2) 自 2005 年 9 月開始實施協調學前服務措施以後，部分幼稚園暨幼兒中心，不是按課室把幼稚園學生分班，學生在校舍內是分成小組進行各式各樣的學習，因此幼稚園的平均每班學生人數的數字已不再適用。

小學及中學的數字包括本地普通日校，即不包括特殊學校及國際學校。

- (2) Average class size for kindergarten level is no longer applicable upon harmonisation of pre-primary services in September 2005. This is because in some kindergarten-cum-child care centres, kindergarten pupils are not grouped by classrooms. Instead, pupils participate in various learning activities by groups in the school premises.

Figures for primary and secondary levels include local ordinary day schools, i.e. excluding special schools and international schools.

- (3) 新高中學制自 2009/10 學年起漸進推行，並已於 2011/12 學年全面實施。2001 年及 2006 年的數字涵蓋舊學制的中一至中七年級，而 2011 年的數字則涵蓋新學制的中一至中六年級及舊學制的中七年級（最後一屆）。

- (3) The New Senior Secondary academic structure commenced progressively since the 2009/10 academic year, with full implementation in 2011/12 academic year. Figures for 2001 and 2006 cover Secondary 1 to 7 of the old academic structure; while figures for 2011 cover Secondary 1 to 6 of new academic structure and Secondary 7 (the last cohort) of the old academic structure.

資料來源：教育局

Source: Education Bureau

表 5.7 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按性別、年齡組別及是否在學劃分的 15 歲及以上曾受專上教育的人口⁽¹⁾

Table 5.7 Population aged 15 and over with post-secondary education⁽¹⁾ by sex, age group and whether studying, 2001, 2006 and 2011

年份、性別及 年齡組別 Year, sex and age group	是否在學 Whether studying								該年齡組別中曾受 專上教育 的人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of population with post-secondary education in respective age group (%)
	正在就讀 Studying				已完成課程／退學 Had completed study/withdrew		總計 Total		
	全日制 Full-time		部分時間制 及遙距課程 Part-time and distance learning course						
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	
2001									
男性 Male									
15 – 19	9 023	88.3	941	9.2	251	2.5	10 215	100.0	4.4
20 – 24	39 480	54.8	8 243	11.4	24 326	33.8	72 049	100.0	32.0
25 – 34	6 319	4.1	25 985	17.0	120 196	78.8	152 500	100.0	30.5
35 – 44	1 345	1.0	18 498	14.0	111 986	84.9	131 829	100.0	20.3
45 – 54	-	-	3 959	6.6	56 288	93.4	60 247	100.0	12.3
55+	-	-	310	0.6	54 709	99.4	55 019	100.0	9.0
小計 Sub-total	56 167	11.7	57 936	12.0	367 756	76.3	481 859	100.0	17.8
女性 Female									
15 – 19	10 359	88.9	894	7.7	397	3.4	11 650	100.0	5.3
20 – 24	41 740	50.1	9 424	11.3	32 165	38.6	83 329	100.0	34.0
25 – 34	5 184	3.0	31 634	18.1	137 692	78.9	174 510	100.0	28.7
35 – 44	1 665	1.6	16 711	15.9	86 783	82.5	105 159	100.0	14.8
45 – 54	-	-	3 775	10.5	32 203	89.5	35 978	100.0	7.6
55+	-	-	256	1.0	25 759	99.0	26 015	100.0	4.1
小計 Sub-total	58 948	13.5	62 694	14.4	314 999	72.1	436 641	100.0	15.1
合計 Both sexes									
15 – 19	19 382	88.6	1 835	8.4	648	3.0	21 865	100.0	4.9
20 – 24	81 220	52.3	17 667	11.4	56 491	36.4	155 378	100.0	33.1
25 – 34	11 503	3.5	57 619	17.6	257 888	78.9	327 010	100.0	29.5
35 – 44	3 010	1.3	35 209	14.9	198 769	83.9	236 988	100.0	17.4
45 – 54	-	-	7 734	8.0	88 491	92.0	96 225	100.0	10.0
55+	-	-	566	0.7	80 468	99.3	81 034	100.0	6.5
總計 Total	115 115	12.5	120 630	13.1	682 755	74.3	918 500	100.0	16.4
年齡中位數 Median age									
男性 Male	21.7		32.4		38.0		35.4		
女性 Female	21.4		31.1		33.9		31.8		
合計 Both sexes	21.6		31.7		36.1		33.4		

表 5.7 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按性別、年齡組別及是否在學劃分的 15 歲及以上曾受專上教育的人口⁽¹⁾ (續)

Table 5.7 Population aged 15 and over with post-secondary education⁽¹⁾ by sex, age group and whether studying, 2001, 2006 and 2011 (cont'd)

年份、性別及 年齡組別 Year, sex and age group	是否在學 Whether studying								該年齡組別中曾受 專上教育 的人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of population with post-secondary education in respective age group (%)	
	正在就讀 Studying				已完成課程／退學 Had completed study/withdrew		總計 Total			
	全日制 Full-time		部分時間制 及遙距課程 Part-time and distance learning course							
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %		
2006										
男性 Male										
15 – 19	21 372	89.4	1 268	5.3	1 266	5.3	23 906	100.0	10.7	
20 – 24	64 992	59.9	10 744	9.9	32 680	30.1	108 416	100.0	48.2	
25 – 34	9 015	4.5	33 433	16.8	156 534	78.7	198 982	100.0	43.0	
35 – 44	1 347	0.8	19 601	11.5	149 362	87.7	170 310	100.0	30.8	
45 – 54	250	0.2	8 013	7.4	99 756	92.4	108 019	100.0	18.4	
55+	-	-	1 522	1.9	80 668	98.1	82 190	100.0	11.2	
小計 Sub-total	96 976	14.0	74 581	10.8	520 266	75.2	691 823	100.0	24.8	
女性 Female										
15 – 19	22 392	89.4	1 227	4.9	1 418	5.7	25 037	100.0	11.6	
20 – 24	64 339	53.3	12 431	10.3	43 948	36.4	120 718	100.0	49.3	
25 – 34	8 084	3.4	43 507	18.4	184 383	78.1	235 974	100.0	40.0	
35 – 44	1 416	0.8	24 689	14.4	145 081	84.8	171 186	100.0	24.6	
45 – 54	276	0.4	8 107	11.3	63 141	88.3	71 524	100.0	11.8	
55+	-	-	900	2.0	44 311	98.0	45 211	100.0	5.8	
小計 Sub-total	96 507	14.4	90 861	13.6	482 282	72.0	669 650	100.0	21.4	
合計 Both sexes										
15 – 19	43 764	89.4	2 495	5.1	2 684	5.5	48 943	100.0	11.1	
20 – 24	129 331	56.4	23 175	10.1	76 628	33.4	229 134	100.0	48.8	
25 – 34	17 099	3.9	76 940	17.7	340 917	78.4	434 956	100.0	41.3	
35 – 44	2 763	0.8	44 290	13.0	294 443	86.2	341 496	100.0	27.3	
45 – 54	526	0.3	16 120	9.0	162 897	90.7	179 543	100.0	15.0	
55+	-	-	2 422	1.9	124 979	98.1	127 401	100.0	8.4	
總計 Total	193 483	14.2	165 442	12.2	1 002 548	73.6	1 361 473	100.0	23.0	
年齡中位數 Median age										
男性 Male	21.6		32.3		39.7		35.8			
女性 Female	21.4		32.0		35.6		32.9			
合計 Both sexes	21.5		32.1		37.5		34.2			

表 5.7 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按性別、年齡組別及是否在學劃分的 15 歲及以上曾受專上教育的人口⁽¹⁾ (續)

Table 5.7 Population aged 15 and over with post-secondary education⁽¹⁾ by sex, age group and whether studying, 2001, 2006 and 2011 (cont'd)

年份、性別及 年齡組別 Year, sex and age group	是否在學 Whether studying								該年齡組別中曾受 專上教育 的人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of population with post-secondary education in respective age group (%)	
	正在就讀 Studying				已完成課程／退學 Had completed study/withdrew		總計 Total			
	全日制 Full-time		部分時間制 及遙距課程 Part-time and distance learning course							
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %		
2011										
男性 Male										
15 – 19	27 763	87.0	2 602	8.1	1 563	4.9	31 928	100.0	14.7	
20 – 24	76 605	58.9	10 915	8.4	42 432	32.7	129 952	100.0	58.6	
25 – 34	11 007	4.6	31 441	13.3	194 370	82.1	236 818	100.0	52.0	
35 – 44	1 460	0.8	13 534	7.4	168 125	91.8	183 119	100.0	38.4	
45 – 54	677	0.5	8 315	5.6	138 304	93.9	147 296	100.0	24.2	
55+	-	-	2 307	2.0	113 622	98.0	115 929	100.0	12.9	
小計 Sub-total	117 512	13.9	69 114	8.2	658 416	77.9	845 042	100.0	29.4	
女性 Female										
15 – 19	29 432	88.4	2 402	7.2	1 457	4.4	33 291	100.0	16.1	
20 – 24	79 055	54.5	13 041	9.0	53 002	36.5	145 098	100.0	63.1	
25 – 34	10 484	3.6	36 922	12.8	240 804	83.6	288 210	100.0	45.8	
35 – 44	2 525	1.2	18 090	8.7	186 534	90.0	207 149	100.0	31.5	
45 – 54	1 521	1.3	9 321	8.0	105 741	90.7	116 583	100.0	17.1	
55+	-	-	2 185	3.2	65 473	96.8	67 658	100.0	7.0	
小計 Sub-total	123 017	14.3	81 961	9.6	653 011	76.1	857 989	100.0	25.5	
合計 Both sexes										
15 – 19	57 195	87.7	5 004	7.7	3 020	4.6	65 219	100.0	15.4	
20 – 24	155 660	56.6	23 956	8.7	95 434	34.7	275 050	100.0	60.9	
25 – 34	21 491	4.1	68 363	13.0	435 174	82.9	525 028	100.0	48.4	
35 – 44	3 985	1.0	31 624	8.1	354 659	90.9	390 268	100.0	34.4	
45 – 54	2 198	0.8	17 636	6.7	244 045	92.5	263 879	100.0	20.5	
55+	-	-	4 492	2.4	179 095	97.6	183 587	100.0	9.8	
總計 Total	240 529	14.1	151 075	8.9	1 311 427	77.0	1 703 031	100.0	27.3	
年齡中位數 Median age										
男性 Male	21.5		31.1		40.1		36.2			
女性 Female	21.4		31.1		36.5		33.6			
合計 Both sexes	21.4		31.1		38.1		34.7			

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”.

表 5.8 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按專上教育類別及性別劃分的 15 歲及以上曾受專上教育的人口
Table 5.8 Population aged 15 and over with post-secondary education by type of post-secondary education and sex, 2001, 2006 and 2011

年份 Year	專上教育類別 Type of post-secondary education	男性 Male 數目 Number	百分比 %	女性 Female 數目 Number	百分比 %	合計 Both sexes 數目 Number	百分比 %
2001	非學位課程 ⁽¹⁾ Non-degree courses ⁽¹⁾	104 156	21.6	105 722	24.2	209 878	22.9
	學位課程 Degree courses						
	學士學位課程 First degree courses	300 687	62.4	285 033	65.3	585 720	63.8
	深造課程 Postgraduate courses	77 016	16.0	45 886	10.5	122 902	13.4
	總計 Total	481 859	100.0	436 641	100.0	918 500	100.0
2006	非學位課程 Non-degree courses						
	文憑／證書課程 Diploma/certificate courses	100 004	14.5	112 710	16.8	212 714	15.6
	高級證書／高級文憑課程／院士銜或同等課程 Higher certificate/higher diploma/ associateship or equivalent courses	105 175	15.2	87 174	13.0	192 349	14.1
	其他課程 Other courses	13 659	2.0	28 167	4.2	41 826	3.1
	學位課程 Degree courses						
	學士學位課程 First degree courses	357 471	51.7	358 139	53.5	715 610	52.6
	深造課程 Postgraduate courses	115 514	16.7	83 460	12.5	198 974	14.6
	總計 Total	691 823	100.0	669 650	100.0	1 361 473	100.0
2011	非學位課程 Non-degree courses						
	文憑／證書課程 Diploma/certificate courses	139 693	16.5	170 860	19.9	310 553	18.2
	高級證書／高級文憑課程／院士銜或同等課程 Higher certificate/higher diploma/ associateship or equivalent courses	114 629	13.6	101 460	11.8	216 089	12.7
	其他課程 Other courses	21 540	2.5	33 066	3.9	54 606	3.2
	學位課程 Degree courses						
	學士學位課程 First degree courses	408 166	48.3	424 337	49.5	832 503	48.9
	深造課程 Postgraduate courses	161 014	19.1	128 266	14.9	289 280	17.0
	總計 Total	845 042	100.0	857 989	100.0	1 703 031	100.0

註釋：(1) 在 2001 年人口普查時，這些數字包括所有最高就讀教育程度為各類證書／文憑／副學士／院士銜或同等課程的人士（「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」的人士除外），故此沒有它們的獨立統計數字。

Note: (1) The figures include all persons with the educational attainment (highest level attended) at different types of diploma/certificate courses, associateship courses or equivalent courses in the 2001 Population Census (except those courses in the equivalent educational attainment (highest level attended) of "diploma/certificate courses in Institute of Vocational Education/former Polytechnics/commercial schools/industrial training centres of Vocational Training Council"), and no separate figures were available.

表 5.9 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按修讀科目及性別劃分的 15 歲及以上曾受專上教育的人口⁽¹⁾
Table 5.9 Population aged 15 and over with post-secondary education⁽¹⁾ by field of education and sex, 2001, 2006 and 2011

年份 Year	修讀科目 Field of education	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2001	商科課程 Business and commercial studies	116 661	24.2	147 122	33.7	263 783	28.7
	文學及社會科學 Arts and social science	70 032	14.5	102 243	23.4	172 275	18.8
	機械、電機、電子及輪機工程 Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering	73 742	15.3	8 177	1.9	81 919	8.9
	建築及營造工程 Architecture and construction engineering	54 262	11.3	12 014	2.8	66 276	7.2
	電腦課程 Computer studies	56 314	11.7	20 301	4.6	76 615	8.3
	醫療衛生課程 Medical and health related studies	21 025	4.4	38 067	8.7	59 092	6.4
	純科學 Pure science	39 835	8.3	24 392	5.6	64 227	7.0
	教育 Education	11 978	2.5	36 990	8.5	48 968	5.3
	紡織、設計及其他工業技術 Textile, design and other industrial technology	6 936	1.4	5 821	1.3	12 757	1.4
	其他科目 Other fields	31 074	6.4	41 514	9.5	72 588	7.9
	總計 Total	481 859	100.0	436 641	100.0	918 500	100.0
2006	商科課程 Business and commercial studies	182 740	26.4	256 345	38.3	439 085	32.3
	文學及社會科學 Arts and social science	93 105	13.5	146 701	21.9	239 806	17.6
	機械、電機、電子及輪機工程 Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering	110 692	16.0	12 397	1.9	123 089	9.0
	建築及營造工程 Architecture and construction engineering	79 547	11.5	22 170	3.3	101 717	7.5
	電腦課程 Computer studies	79 761	11.5	26 907	4.0	106 668	7.8
	醫療衛生課程 Medical and health related studies	30 059	4.3	56 166	8.4	86 225	6.3
	純科學 Pure science	46 893	6.8	31 157	4.7	78 050	5.7
	教育 Education	11 827	1.7	34 225	5.1	46 052	3.4
	紡織、設計及其他工業技術 Textile, design and other industrial technology	12 244	1.8	14 931	2.2	27 175	2.0
	其他科目 Other fields	44 955	6.5	68 651	10.3	113 606	8.3
	總計 Total	691 823	100.0	669 650	100.0	1 361 473	100.0

表 5.9 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按修讀科目及性別劃分的 15 歲及以上曾受專上教育的人口⁽¹⁾ (續)
Table 5.9 Population aged 15 and over with post-secondary education⁽¹⁾ by field of education and sex, 2001, 2006 and 2011 (cont'd)

年份 Year	修讀科目 Field of education	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2011	商科課程 Business and commercial studies	243 064	28.8	317 223	37.0	560 287	32.9
	文學及社會科學 Arts and social science	111 355	13.2	172 945	20.2	284 300	16.7
	機械、電機、電子及輪機工程 Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering	121 675	14.4	23 831	2.8	145 506	8.5
	建築及營造工程 Architecture and construction engineering	94 103	11.1	36 326	4.2	130 429	7.7
	電腦課程 Computer studies	92 651	11.0	35 444	4.1	128 095	7.5
	醫療衛生課程 Medical and health related studies	34 711	4.1	67 911	7.9	102 622	6.0
	純科學 Pure science	52 758	6.2	37 529	4.4	90 287	5.3
	教育 Education	21 958	2.6	60 304	7.0	82 262	4.8
	紡織、設計及其他工業技術 Textile, design and other industrial technology	14 938	1.8	19 116	2.2	34 054	2.0
	其他科目 Other fields	57 829	6.8	87 360	10.2	145 189	8.5
	總計 Total	845 042	100.0	857 989	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”.

表 5.10 2011 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及是否在同一區內上課及居住劃分的於香港院校就讀全日制課程的人口

Table 5.10 Persons studying full-time courses in educational institutions in Hong Kong by educational attainment (highest level attended) and whether studying and living in the same district, 2011

教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (highest level attended)	上課地點 Place of study						總計 Total
	在同一區上課 及居住 ⁽¹⁾ Studying and living in the same district ⁽¹⁾	非在同一區上課及居住 Not studying and living in the same district					
		香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他地 區及水上 ⁽²⁾ Other areas in the New Territories and marine ⁽²⁾	小計 Sub-total	
				數目（百分比 ⁽³⁾ ） Number (percentage ⁽³⁾)			
學前教育 Pre-primary	117 098 (70.5)	10 454 (6.3)	21 302 (12.8)	16 148 (9.7)	1 096 (0.7)	49 000 (29.5)	166 098 (100.0)
小學 Primary	231 513 (71.0)	20 436 (6.3)	41 362 (12.7)	30 583 (9.4)	2 381 (0.7)	94 762 (29.0)	326 275 (100.0)
初中 Lower secondary	142 971 (62.7)	18 066 (7.9)	29 905 (13.1)	34 361 (15.1)	2 851 (1.2)	85 183 (37.3)	228 154 (100.0)
高中／預科 Upper secondary/sixth form	148 761 (59.1)	20 613 (8.2)	38 596 (15.3)	40 401 (16.1)	3 168 (1.3)	102 778 (40.9)	251 539 (100.0)
專上教育 Post-secondary	19 338 (10.0)	36 767 (19.0)	80 831 (41.9)	49 103 (25.4)	7 063 (3.7)	173 764 (90.0)	193 102 (100.0)
總計 Total	659 681 (56.6)	106 336 (9.1)	211 996 (18.2)	170 596 (14.6)	16 559 (1.4)	505 487.1 (43.4)	165 168 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 這是指上課地點與居住地點是(a)在香港島或九龍同一區議會分區內，或(b)在同一新市鎮內，或(c)在新界同一區議會分區非新市鎮的地區內。

(2) 這些數字包括 118 名住在船艇上的學生。

(3) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) It refers to persons whose place of study and place of residence are both (a) in the same District Council district on Hong Kong Island or in Kowloon; or (b) in the same new town; or (c) in areas other than new town areas of the same District Council district in the New Territories.

(2) The figures include 118 students living on board vessels.

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

表 5.11 2011 年按上課地點及是否在居住的同一區內上課劃分的於香港院校就讀全日制課程的人口
Table 5.11 Persons studying full-time courses in educational institutions in Hong Kong by place of study and whether living in the same district, 2011

上課地點 Place of study	居住地區 Area of residence						總計 Total
	居住在 同一區 ⁽¹⁾ Living in the same district ⁽¹⁾	非居住在同一區 Not living in the same district				小計 Sub-total	
		香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他 地區及水上 ⁽²⁾ Other areas in the New Territories and marine ⁽²⁾		
數目（百分比 ⁽³⁾ ） Number (percentage ⁽³⁾)							
區議會分區 District Council district							
中西區 Central and Western	21 186 (3.2)	13 775 (17.0)	7 262 (4.9)	9 893 (4.2)	1 836 (4.2)	32 766 (6.5)	53 952 (4.6)
灣仔 Wan Chai	9 649 (1.5)	24 119 (29.7)	5 571 (3.8)	6 040 (2.6)	1 158 (2.6)	36 888 (7.3)	46 537 (4.0)
東區 Eastern	51 055 (7.7)	7 130 (8.8)	6 632 (4.5)	8 784 (3.8)	976 (2.2)	23 522 (4.7)	74 577 (6.4)
南區 Southern	22 615 (3.4)	9 410 (11.6)	1 596 (1.1)	1 364 (0.6)	790 (1.8)	13 160 (2.6)	35 775 (3.1)
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	23 240 (3.5)	5 328 (6.6)	20 332 (13.9)	23 224 (9.9)	1 456 (3.3)	50 340 (10.0)	73 580 (6.3)
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	36 637 (5.6)	4 716 (5.8)	18 093 (12.3)	26 563 (11.4)	1 846 (4.2)	51 218 (10.1)	87 855 (7.5)
九龍城 Kowloon City	38 325 (5.8)	3 863 (4.8)	35 854 (24.4)	28 616 (12.2)	3 557 (8.1)	71 890 (14.2)	110 215 (9.5)
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	35 262 (5.3)	335 (0.4)	8 291 (5.7)	4 807 (2.1)	804 (1.8)	14 237 (2.8)	49 499 (4.2)
觀塘 Kwun Tong	60 968 (9.2)	2 198 (2.7)	8 477 (5.8)	12 517 (5.4)	1 119 (2.6)	24 311 (4.8)	85 279 (7.3)

表 5.11 2011 年按上課地點及是否在居住的同一區內上課劃分的於香港院校就讀全日制課程的人口 (續)

Table 5.11 Persons studying full-time courses in educational institutions in Hong Kong by place of study and whether living in the same district, 2011 (cont'd)

上課地點 Place of study	居住地區 Area of residence						總計 Total
	居住在 同一區 ⁽¹⁾ Living in the same district ⁽¹⁾	非居住在同一區 Not living in the same district				小計 Sub-total	
		香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他地 區及水上 ⁽²⁾ Other areas in the New Territories and marine ⁽²⁾		
			數目（百分比 ^{(3)） Number (percentage⁽³⁾)}				
新市鎮 New town							
西貢（將軍澳） Sai Kung (Tseung Kwan O)	36 305 (5.5)	1 945 (2.4)	8 377 (5.7)	4 637 (2.0)	1 893 (4.3)	16 852 (3.3)	53 157 (4.6)
荃灣（新市鎮） Tsuen Wan (New town)	25 824 (3.9)	294 (0.4)	1 154 (0.8)	6 732 (2.9)	722 (1.6)	8 902 (1.8)	34 726 (3.0)
屯門（新市鎮） Tuen Mun (New town)	60 410 (9.2)	604 (0.7)	1 304 (0.9)	9 737 (4.2)	1 783 (4.1)	13 428 (2.7)	73 838 (6.3)
元朗（新市鎮） Yuen Long (New town)	13 674 (2.1)	52 (0.1)	94 (0.1)	10 214 (4.4)	8 023 (18.3)	18 383 (3.6)	32 057 (2.8)
元朗（天水圍） Yuen Long (Tin Shui Wai)	37 605 (5.7)	71 (0.1)	65 (0.0)	4 261 (1.8)	3 554 (8.1)	7 951 (1.6)	45 556 (3.9)
北區（粉嶺／上水） North (Fanling/Sheung Shui)	32 919 (5.0)	832 (1.0)	1 527 (1.0)	2 483 (1.1)	5 877 (13.4)	10 719 (2.1)	43 638 (3.7)
大埔（新市鎮） Tai Po (New town)	28 668 (4.3)	644 (0.8)	1 939 (1.3)	7 605 (3.3)	2 802 (6.4)	12 990 (2.6)	41 658 (3.6)
沙田（新市鎮） Sha Tin (New town)	43 738 (6.6)	3 212 (4.0)	10 403 (7.1)	26 244 (11.2)	2 510 (5.7)	42 369 (8.4)	86 107 (7.4)
沙田（馬鞍山） Sha Tin (Ma On Shan)	13 429 (2.0)	196 (0.2)	1 683 (1.1)	5 151 (2.2)	870 (2.0)	7 900 (1.6)	21 329 (1.8)
葵青（葵涌） Kwai Tsing (Kwai Chung)	32 464 (4.9)	150 (0.2)	2 820 (1.9)	14 625 (6.3)	486 (1.1)	18 081 (3.6)	50 545 (4.3)
葵青（青衣） Kwai Tsing (Tsing Yi)	12 802 (1.9)	479 (0.6)	2 280 (1.6)	7 950 (3.4)	625 (1.4)	11 334 (2.2)	24 136 (2.1)
離島（北大嶼山） Islands (North Lantau)	12 050 (1.8)	86 (0.1)	225 (0.2)	544 (0.2)	832 (1.9)	1 687 (0.3)	13 737 (1.2)
新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	10 856 (1.6)	1 739 (2.1)	2 733 (1.9)	11 762 (5.0)	325 (0.7)	16 559 (3.3)	27 415 (2.4)
總計 Total	659 681 (100.0)	81 178 (100.0)	146 712 (100.0)	233 753 (100.0)	43 844 (100.0)	505 487 (100.0)	1 165 168 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 這是指上課地點與居住地點是(a)在香港島或九龍同一區議會分區內，或(b)在同一新市鎮內，或(c)在新界同一區議會分區非新市鎮的地區內。

(2) 這些數字包括 118 名住在船艇上的學生。

(3) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) It refers to persons whose place of study and place of residence are both (a) in the same District Council district on Hong Kong Island or in Kowloon; or (b) in the same new town; or (c) in areas other than new town areas of the same District Council district in the New Territories.

(2) The figures include 118 students living on board vessels.

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

表 5.12 2011 年按前赴上課地點的交通方式劃分的於香港院校就讀全日制課程的人口
Table 5.12 Persons studying full-time courses in educational institutions in Hong Kong by mode of transport to place of study, 2011

交通方式 Mode of transport	前赴上課地點的交通方式 Mode of transport to place of study			
	作為主要方式 As main mode		作為輔助方式 As supplementary mode	
	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % ⁽¹⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % ⁽¹⁾
步行 On foot only	339 489	29.1	..	..
巴士 ⁽²⁾ Bus ⁽²⁾	223 128	19.1	85 128	7.3
校車 ⁽³⁾ School bus ⁽³⁾	169 503	14.5	11 745	1.0
香港鐵路（本地線） ⁽⁴⁾ Mass Transit Railway (Local line) ⁽⁴⁾	152 406	13.1	57 868	5.0
香港鐵路（東鐵線、馬鐵線及西鐵線） Mass Transit Railway (East Rail, Ma On Shan Rail and West Rail lines)	90 130	7.7	42 369	3.6
公共小巴 ⁽⁵⁾ Public light bus ⁽⁵⁾	85 646	7.4	95 248	8.2
私家車／客貨車 Private car/passenger van	40 541	3.5	11 650	1.0
香港鐵路（輕鐵） Mass Transit Railway (Light Rail)	38 908	3.3	15 951	1.4
的士 Taxi	7 002	0.6	29 387	2.5
屋邨巴士 Residential coach service	6 797	0.6	6 029	0.5
其他 Others	11 618	1.0	6 374	0.5
總計 Total	1 165 168	100.0		

註釋：(1) 於香港院校就讀全日制課程的總人數中所佔的百分比。

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

(3) 校車包括學校私家小巴。

(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。

(5) 公共小巴包括綠色專線小巴及紅色小巴。

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

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

(3) School buses include school private light buses.

(4) Mass Transit Railway (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) Public light buses include green and red minibuses.

表 5.13 2011 年按居住地區及前赴上課地點的交通方式數目劃分的於香港院校就讀全日制課程的人口
Table 5.13 Persons studying full-time courses in educational institutions in Hong Kong by area of residence and number of mode of transport to place of study, 2011

居住地區 Area of residence	前赴上課地點的交通方式的數目 Number of mode of transport to place of study				前赴上課地點的交通方式的平均數目 Average number of mode of transport to place of study
	1	2	3+	總計 Total	
	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (percentage ⁽¹⁾)				
香港島 Hong Kong Island	143 134 (77.1)	27 476 (14.8)	15 073 (8.1)	185 683 (100.0)	1.31
九龍 Kowloon	268 033 (78.6)	51 010 (15.0)	22 101 (6.5)	341 144 (100.0)	1.28
新市鎮 New towns	444 366 (76.1)	93 510 (16.0)	45 765 (7.8)	583 641 (100.0)	1.32
新界其他地區及水上 ⁽²⁾ Other areas in the New Territories and marine ⁽²⁾	36 212 (66.2)	13 101 (24.0)	5 387 (9.8)	54 700 (100.0)	1.44
總計 Total	891 745 (76.5)	185 097 (15.9)	88 326 (7.6)	1 165 168 (100.0)	1.31

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在有關居住地區總人數中所佔的百分比。

(2) 這些數字包括 118 名住在船艇上的學生。

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

(2) The figures include 118 students living on board vessels.

表 5.14 2011 年按前赴上課地點的主要交通方式及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的於香港院校就讀全日制課程的人口
Table 5.14 Persons studying full-time courses in educational institutions in Hong Kong by main mode of transport to place of study and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2011

前赴上課地點的主要交通方式 Main mode of transport to place of study	教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (highest level attended)					總計 Total
	學前教育 Pre-primary	小學 Primary	初中 Lower secondary	高中／預科 Upper secondary/ sixth form	專上教育 Post-secondary	
	數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (percentage ⁽¹⁾)					
步行 On foot only	74 038 (44.6)	132 844 (40.7)	60 910 (26.7)	65 424 (26.0)	6 273 (3.2)	339 489 (29.1)
巴士 ⁽²⁾ Bus ⁽²⁾	15 763 (9.5)	33 170 (10.2)	58 845 (25.8)	64 884 (25.8)	50 466 (26.1)	223 128 (19.1)
校車 ⁽³⁾ School bus ⁽³⁾	43 114 (26.0)	101 646 (31.2)	13 922 (6.1)	8 405 (3.3)	2 416 (1.3)	169 503 (14.5)
香港鐵路（本地線） ⁽⁴⁾ Mass Transit Railway (Local line) ⁽⁴⁾	7 010 (4.2)	12 839 (3.9)	26 907 (11.8)	37 948 (15.1)	67 702 (35.1)	152 406 (13.1)
香港鐵路（東鐵線、馬鐵線及西鐵線） Mass Transit Railway (East Rail, Ma On Shan Rail and West Rail lines)	2 930 (1.8)	5 693 (1.7)	14 112 (6.2)	19 195 (7.6)	48 200 (25.0)	90 130 (7.7)
公共小巴 ⁽⁵⁾ Public light bus ⁽⁵⁾	8 718 (5.2)	11 985 (3.7)	26 020 (11.4)	27 509 (10.9)	11 414 (5.9)	85 646 (7.4)
私家車／客貨車 Private car/passenger van	8 022 (4.8)	16 120 (4.9)	8 151 (3.6)	6 156 (2.4)	2 092 (1.1)	40 541 (3.5)
香港鐵路（輕鐵） Mass Transit Railway (Light Rail)	2 939 (1.8)	6 295 (1.9)	12 733 (5.6)	15 280 (6.1)	1 661 (0.9)	38 908 (3.3)
的士 Taxi	1 246 (0.8)	1 887 (0.6)	1 404 (0.6)	1 851 (0.7)	614 (0.3)	7 002 (0.6)
屋邨巴士 Residential coach service	1 092 (0.7)	1 328 (0.4)	1 965 (0.9)	1 760 (0.7)	652 (0.3)	6 797 (0.6)
其他 Others	1 226 (0.7)	2 468 (0.8)	3 185 (1.4)	3 127 (1.2)	1 612 (0.8)	11 618 (1.0)
總計 Total	166 098 (100.0)	326 275 (100.0)	228 154 (100.0)	251 539 (100.0)	193 102 (100.0)	1 165 168 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在有關教育程度的總計中所佔的百分比。

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

(3) 校車包括學校私家小巴。

(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。

(5) 公共小巴包括綠色專線小巴及紅色小巴。

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

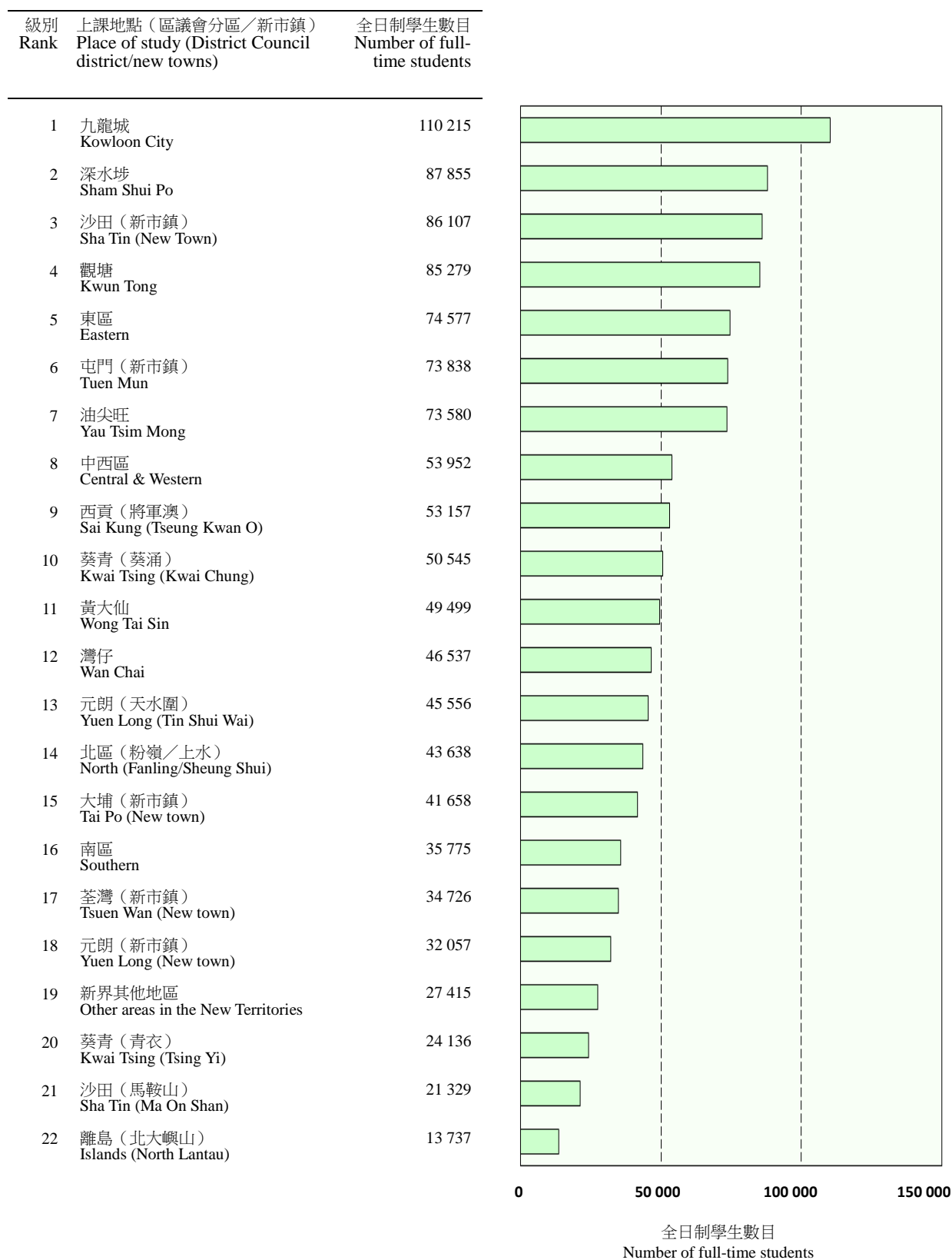
(2) Buses include Kowloon Motor Bus, New World First Bus, Citybus, Long Win Bus, New Lantau Bus and Mass Transit Railway Feeder Buses.

(3) School buses include school private light buses.

(4) Mass Transit Railway (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) Public light buses include green and red minibuses.

圖 5.1 2011 年按上課地點劃分的於香港院校就讀全日制課程的人口
Chart 5.1 Persons studying full-time courses in educational institutions in Hong Kong by place of study, 2011



6. 經濟特徵

6. Economic Characteristics

勞動人口架構

Labour force framework

6.1 根據國際勞工組織建議的概念架構，人口中的個別人士可按其經濟活動身分劃分為從事經濟活動人口（即勞動人口）及非從事經濟活動人口兩大類。

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

6.2 從事經濟活動人口包括就業人口（即工作人口）及失業人口。工作人口包括在人口普查前 7 天內有從事工作以賺取薪酬或利潤，或有一份正式工作的 15 歲及以上人士。失業人口基本上指 15 歲及以上人士，他們（i）在人口普查前 7 天內並無職位且並無為賺取薪酬或利潤而工作；（ii）在人口普查前 7 天內隨時可工作；及（iii）在人口普查前 30 天內有找尋工作。

6.2 The economically active population includes the employed (i.e. the working population) and the unemployed. The working population consists of those persons aged 15 and over who have been at work for pay or profit during the 7 days before the Census or who have formal job attachment. The unemployed population comprises all those persons aged 15 and over who (i) have not had a job and have not performed any work for pay or profit during the 7 days before the Census; (ii) have been available for work during the 7 days before the Census; and (iii) have sought work during the 30 days before the Census.

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

6.3 The economically inactive population is made up of persons who have not had a job and have not been at work during the 7 days before the Census, excluding persons who have been on leave/holiday during the 7-day period and persons who are unemployed. Persons such as home-makers, retired persons and all those aged below 15 are thus included.

職業及行業分類

Occupation and industry classifications

6.4 2011 年人口普查分別採用了一套新的職業分類方法及一套新的行業分類方法，前者是以「國際標準職業分類 2008 年版」為藍本，而後者是以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」為藍本。這兩套新的分類方法與以前的人口查普／中期人口統計所採用的有所不同。

6.4 A new occupation classification scheme modeled on the 'International Standard Classification Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08)' and a new industry classification scheme modeled on the 'Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0' were adopted in the 2011 Population Census. These two new classification schemes were different from those

6.5 為方便作出比較，2001 年人口普查及 2006 年中期人口統計的數據已作適當的後向估計，以新的分類方法重新編製按職業及行業的工作人口分布。重新編製的統計數字列載於表 6.9 及表 6.10。不過，由於數據上的局限，相關數字的比較只可在較高層次上進行。本報告內的其他統計表，有關 2001 年人口普查及 2006 年中期人口統計較詳細的職業及行業分類的統計數字仍是以舊的分類方法編製。在比較這些統計表的數字時，必須要特別留意。

勞動人口

勞動人口的增長

6.6 勞動人口的數目，由 2001 年的 344 萬人增至 2011 年的 373 萬人，增幅達 8.4%。勞動人口的前 5 年內平均每年增長率則為 0.9%，較 15 歲及以上人口的 1.1% 為低。（圖 6.1 及表 6.1）

6.7 按性別進一步分析勞動人口的增長顯示，不論以實際數字或相對情況而言，女性的增幅均遠較男性為大。在 2011 年，男性勞動人口較 2001 年減少 21 338 人（即 1.1%），而女性勞動人口則增加 310 753 人（即 20.9%）。然而，女性勞動人口增長的一個主要原因，是外籍家庭傭工有所增加，而大部分外籍家庭傭工（超過 99%）均為女性。過去 10 年，女性外籍家庭傭工增加了 72 802 人，佔女性勞動人口升幅的 23.4%。不計外籍家庭傭工，女性勞動人口的數目只增加了 237 951 人（即 18.2%），由 2001 年的 131 萬人增至 2011 年的 155 萬人。（表 6.1）

adopted in past population censuses/by-censuses.

6.5 To facilitate comparison, a backcasting exercise was done to re-compile a set of figures on the distribution of working population by occupation and industry for the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census based on the new classification schemes. The figures so re-compiled are given in Table 6.9 and Table 6.10. However, owing to data limitations, the comparison can only be made at a broad level. For other tables in this report, the detailed industry and occupation breakdowns for the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census were compiled based on the old classification schemes. Caution should be exercised when comparing the figures in these tables.

Labour force

Growth of the labour force

6.6 The labour force increased by 8.4% from 3.44 million in 2001 to 3.73 million in 2011, with an average annual growth rate over the past 5 years of 0.9%. This average annual growth rate over the past 5 years was lower than that of 1.1% for all persons aged 15 and over. (Chart 6.1 and Table 6.1)

6.7 Further analysing the increase in labour force by sex indicated that the increase, in both absolute and relative terms, was much larger for females than males. The number of males in the labour force decreased by 21 338 (or 1.1%) from 2001 to 2011, while the corresponding increase in the number of females was 310 753 (or 20.9%). However, a significant proportion of the growth in the female labour force was attributable to the increase in foreign domestic helpers, and nearly all of the foreign domestic helpers (over 99%) were females. The increase in the number of female foreign domestic helpers during the past 10 years was 72 802, which accounted for 23.4% of the increase in the female labour force. With foreign domestic helpers excluded, the number of females in the labour force increased by 237 951 (or 18.2%), from 1.31 million in

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

6.9 由於各年齡及性別組別的勞動人口參與率不同，所以整體勞動人口參與率及勞動人口數目受人口的年齡及性別結構變化影響。為評估這影響，可經由標準化程序處理，把 2001 年的實際勞動人口數目，以及 2001 年按年齡及性別劃分的勞動人口參與率乘以 2011 年 15 歲及以上人口數目（其人數、年齡及性別結構與 2001 年的數字不同）所得到的標準化數字，互相比較。實際數字與標準化數字的差別反映出勞動人口數目的轉變是由於 15 歲及以上人口數目，及其年齡及性別結構於過去 10 年出現轉變所引致。

6.10 經標準化後作出比較，可見純粹基於人口增長因素，勞動人口的增加應為 18 萬人。人口增長因素是指 15 歲及以上人口的增長及 35 至 54 歲工作年齡組別人口比例的增長。再者，勞動人口的增長部分是由於一些年齡和性別組別的勞動人口參與率上升，令勞動人口的實質增長升至 29 萬人。（表 6.2）

勞動人口的年齡與性別

6.11 過去 10 年，在勞動人口當中，25 至 54 歲人士的比例由 2001 年的 79.2% 下降至 2011 年的 76.3%。屬於較年輕組別人士的比例下降的同時，年長組

2001 to 1.55 million in 2011. (Table 6.1)

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

6.9 As different age-sex groups have different labour force participation rates, the overall labour force participation rate and size of the labour force are affected by changes in the age-sex structure of the population. To assess this effect, we can apply a standardised procedure by comparing the actual number of persons in the labour force, say in 2001, with a standardised figure obtained by applying the 2001 age-sex specific labour force participation rates to the population aged 15 and over in 2011, with its size and age-sex structure different from that of the 2001 population. The difference between the actual and the standardised figures reflects the change in the size of the labour force owing to the differences in size of the population aged 15 and over and its changes in the age and sex composition over the past 10 years.

6.10 Under such a comparison, the labour force would have increased by 0.18 million, if increase had been solely attributable to the demographic factors, which refer to the growth of the population aged 15 and over and the increasing proportion of persons in the working ages 35 - 54. Moreover, part of the increase in the labour force was due to the increase in the labour force participation rate in some age-sex groups, thus raising the actual increase of the labour force to 0.29 million. (Table 6.2)

Age-sex structure of the labour force

6.11 Over the past 10 years, the proportion of persons aged 25 - 54 in the labour force increased from 79.2% in 2001 to 76.3% in 2011. While the proportion of the younger age group dropped, that for

別人士的比例則有所上升。由於整體人口老化及年輕人有更多接受專上教育的機會而較遲加入勞動人口行列，勞動人口的年齡中位數由 2001 年的 38.0 歲升至 2011 年的 41.0 歲。由於女性勞動人口的增幅較大，導致從事經濟活動人口的性別比例由 2001 年每千名女性中有 1 309 名男性，降至 2011 年的 1 071 名男性。不包括外籍家庭傭工計算的相應數字分別為 1 486 及 1 244。（表 6.3）

勞動人口參與率

6.12 整體勞動人口參與率(即從事經濟活動人口佔 15 歲及以上人口的比例)由 2001 年的 61.4% 逐漸下降至 2011 年的 59.7%。按性別分析，男性勞動人口參與率由 2001 年的 71.9% 持續下跌至 2011 年的 67.0%；同期間，女性勞動人口參與率則由 51.6% 上升至 53.4%。若不把外籍家庭傭工計算在內，則女性勞動人口參與率在過去 10 年由 48.4% 升至 49.6%。（表 6.4）

6.13 一般而言，男性勞動人口參與率由 15 至 19 歲的低水平急升至 25 至 34 歲的高水平，並在 35 至 54 歲維持在高水平，到 65 歲及以上才跌至極低水平。女性方面，勞動人口參與率亦由 15 至 19 歲的低水平升至 25 至 29 歲的高峰，其後便隨着年齡增長而逐漸下降。（圖 6.2）

6.14 整體勞動人口參與率除受人口的年齡和性別結構影響外，亦受每個年齡和性別組別的勞動人口參與率的轉變所影響。前者的影響可以 2011 年人口的性別及年齡結構作為標準年人口計算所得的標準化整體勞動人口參與率所消除。2001 年和 2006 年男性及女性的標準化整體勞動人口參與率均較原本的比率為低。扣除外籍家庭傭工後，2001 年

older age groups increased. The median age of the labour force increased from 38.0 in 2001 to 41.0 in 2011 due to ageing of the overall population and delayed entry into the labour force as a result of increased post-secondary educational opportunities. For the sex ratio of the economically active population, it decreased from 1 309 males per 1 000 females in 2001 to 1 071 in 2011 because of the larger increase in female labour force. The corresponding figures with foreign domestic helpers excluded were 1 486 and 1 244 respectively. (Table 6.3)

Labour force participation rate

6.12 The overall labour force participation rate (i.e. the proportion of economically active population in the total population aged 15 and over) dropped gradually from 61.4% in 2001 to 59.7% in 2011. Analysed by sex, the labour force participation rate for males decreased from 71.9% in 2001 to 67.0% in 2011, whereas that for females increased from 51.6% to 53.4% in the same period. When foreign domestic helpers are excluded, it could be seen that the labour force participation rate for females increased from 48.4% to 49.6%. (Table 6.4)

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

6.14 The overall labour force participation rate is affected by the changes in both the age-sex structure of the population and the age-sex specific labour force participation rates. The effect of the former factor can be eliminated by computing a standardised overall labour force participation rate based on the sex and age structure of the population in 2011 as the standard population. For both males and females, the standardised rates for 2001 and 2006 were smaller

和 2006 年的標準化勞動人口參與率亦較原本的比率為低。這些標準化比率顯示過去 10 年男性的勞動人口參與情況下降，但女性的情況則有所上升。（表 6.4）

6.15 在過去 10 年，在不同年齡及性別的組別中，勞動人口參與率的變化亦各有不同。由於接受教育的機會增加，男性及女性青年（即 15 至 24 歲的人士）的勞動人口參與率降至低水平。在 55 至 64 歲的人士，在過去 10 年，其比率有顯著的上升；55 至 64 歲的比率由 2001 年的 43.5% 上升至 2011 年的 49.5%。在 25 至 54 歲的工作年齡人士中，男性的比率保持高水平，但在過去 10 年，其數字也輕微下降。相對而言，25 至 54 歲女性的比率則顯著上升；25 至 34 歲的比率由 2001 年的 80.0% 上升至 2011 年的 84.0%，35 至 44 歲的由 63.9% 上升至 73.2%，而 45 至 54 歲的則由 54.9% 上升至 63.2%。在過去 10 年女性勞動人口的增長，在一定程度上是由於外籍家庭傭工數目的增加所致。扣除這些外籍家庭傭工後，25 至 34 歲的勞動人口參與率由 2001 年的 76.9% 上升至 2011 年的 79.9%，35 至 44 歲的由 61.1% 上升至 69.7%，而 45 至 54 歲的則由 53.7% 上升至 61.8%，有關增長幅度仍相當高，這與較多女性擁有更高教育程度及較傾向留在勞動市場有關。（表 6.5）

6.16 與 2001 年比較，在勞動人口當中，已婚女性的參與率有所上升，反映更多已婚女性投入勞動市場。在所有年齡組別中（15 至 24 歲除外），已婚女性的參與率仍低於從未結婚的女性。男性的情況恰恰相反，已婚男性的參與率較從未結婚者為高。（表 6.6）

than the original rates. After excluding the foreign domestic helpers, the standardised rates for 2001 and 2006 were also smaller than the original rates. These standardised rates indicate that while the labour force participation for males had decreased in the last 10 years, that for the females was on the rise. (Table 6.4)

6.15 Changes in the labour force participation rate over the past 10 years differed among different age-sex groups. The labour force participation rates for both male and female youths (i.e. persons aged 15 - 24) dropped to a low level as a result of the increased educational opportunities. In the working ages 55 - 64, the rate increased significantly during the past 10 years; the rate rose from 43.5% in 2001 to 49.5% for those aged 55 - 64. In the working ages 25 - 54, the rates for males remained high, though with a small decrease over the period. On the contrary, the rates for females aged 25 - 54 increased significantly; the rate rose from 80.0% in 2001 to 84.0% in 2011 for those aged 25 - 34, from 63.9% to 73.2% for those aged 35 - 44, and from 54.9% to 63.2% for those aged 45 - 54. Part of the increase was attributable to the increase in foreign domestic helpers during the past 10 years. After excluding the foreign domestic helpers, the labour force participation rates rose from 76.9% in 2001 to 79.9% in 2011 for females aged 25 - 34, from 61.1% to 69.7% for those aged 35 - 44 and from 53.7% to 61.8% for those aged 45 - 54. The rate of increase was still high because more females were better educated and had strong tendency to remain in the labour force. (Table 6.5)

6.16 Compared with 2001, the labour force participation rates of married females had risen, reflecting more married females entering the labour market. The rates for married females remained lower than those for never married females for all age groups except for those aged 15 - 24. However, the opposite was observed on that for the males, with a higher rate for married males than never married males. (Table 6.6)

工作人口

經濟活動身分

6.17 在工作人口中，僱員所佔的比例由 2001 年的 88.6% 輕微增加至 2011 年的 88.8%。僱主所佔的比例由 6.6% 減少至 4.8%，無酬家庭從業員則由 0.7% 減少至 0.4%。另一方面，自營作業者的比例則由 4.1% 上升至 6.0%。（表 6.7）

教育程度

6.18 過去 10 年，工作人口的教育程度持續提高。未受教育或只具學前教育程度的工作人口比例，由 2001 年的 2.0% 降至 2011 年的 0.9%；只曾受小學教育的工作人口比例，亦由 2001 年的 15.2% 降至 2011 年的 10.6%；另一方面，同期間曾受專上教育的人口比例則由 21.7% 大幅增至 35.4%。（表 6.8）

6.19 按經濟活動身分進一步研究工作人口的教育程度，可見到在 2011 年，有較大比例的僱主及僱員曾接受專上教育，而自營作業者及無酬家庭從業員則相對較小，有關比例為僱主 37.1%，僱員 36.2%，自營作業者 24.0% 及無酬家庭從業員 19.8%。（表 6.8）

職業

6.20 按職業類別分析，在工作人口當中，專業人員及輔助專業人員的比例，由 2001 年的 5.6% 及 15.4%，分別增至 2011 年的 6.5% 及 19.6%。另一方面，工藝及有關人員，以及機台及機器操作員及裝配員的比例，則持續下降，由 2001 年的 10.0% 及 7.1%，分別降至 2011

Working population

Economic activity status

6.17 The proportion of employees in the working population grew slightly from 88.6% in 2001 to 88.8% in 2011, while that of the employers decreased from 6.6% to 4.8% and from 0.7% to 0.4% for unpaid family workers. On the other hand, the proportions of self-employed increased from 4.1% to 6.0%. (Table 6.7)

Educational attainment

6.18 Educational attainment of the working population continued to improve over the past 10 years. The proportion of the working population who had pre-primary education or no schooling decreased from 2.0% in 2001 to 0.9% in 2011, and that of those having only primary education, decreased from 15.2% in 2001 to 10.6% in 2011. On the other hand, the proportion of those having post-secondary education increased significantly from 21.7% to 35.4% in the same period. (Table 6.8)

6.19 Further examining the educational attainment of the working population by economic activity status, it is noted that somewhat higher proportions of employers and employees in 2011 had attended post-secondary education when compared with those self-employed persons and unpaid family workers, being 37.1% for employers, 36.2% for employees, 24.0% for self-employed persons and 19.8% for unpaid family workers. (Table 6.8)

Occupation

6.20 Analysed by occupation category, the proportion of professionals and associate professionals in the working population increased respectively from 5.6% and 15.4% in 2001 to 6.5% and 19.6% in 2011. On the contrary, there was a continuous decline in the proportion of craft and related workers, as well as plant and machine

年的 7.4% 及 5.0%。（表 6.9）

6.21 男性及女性的職業分布各有不同。女性以文書支援人員和非技術工人作為職業的比例顯著較男性為高；相反，較多男性以經理及行政級人員、工藝及有關人員、以及機台及機器操作員及裝配員等作為職業。（表 6.9）

行業

6.22 在 2011 年，「進出口、批發及零售業」仍是最多人從事的行業，人數佔工作人口的比例由 2001 年的 18.2% 上升至 2011 年的 22.7%。「公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動」則為第二大行業，人數佔工作人口的比例由 12.3% 上升至 14.5%。同期間，從事「地產、專業及商用服務業」及「金融及保險業」的人數比例，亦由 11.0% 及 5.5% 分別增至 13.0% 及 6.2%。隨着這些行業的工作人口增加，從事「製造業」的人士所佔的比例顯著下降，由 2001 年的 10.9% 降至 2011 年的 4.0%。（表 6.10）

6.23 按性別分析，女性從事「雜項社會及個人服務」的比例顯著較男性高，而其差別在過去 10 年逐漸擴大。在過去 10 年，男性從事「建造業」及「運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業」的比例仍然顯著高於女性的比例。（表 6.10）

operators and assemblers in the working population, respectively from 10.0% and 7.1% in 2001 to 7.4% and 5.0% in 2011. (Table 6.9)

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

Industry

6.22 “Import/export, wholesale and retail trades” remained the largest sector, with its share in total employment increasing from 18.2% in 2001 to 22.7% in 2011. “Public administration, education, human health and social work activities” was the second largest sector, with its share increasing from 12.3% to 14.5%. The proportion of the working population in the “real estate, professional and business services” and “financing and insurance” sectors also increased, from 11.0% and 5.5% to 13.0% and 6.2% respectively. Yet the increase in working population in these sectors were accompanied by a significant decline of workers in the “manufacturing” sector, with its share decreasing from 10.9% in 2001 to 4.0% in 2011. (Table 6.10)

6.23 Analysed by sex, a significantly higher proportion of females were found working in the “miscellaneous social and personal services” sector than males, and the difference was widening over the past 10 years. For the “construction” and “transportation, storage, postal and courier services” sectors, the proportions of males remained significantly higher than those of females over the past 10 years. (Table 6.10)

每月主要職業收入

6.24 工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數，由 2001 年的 10,000 元增至 2011 年的 11,000 元，升幅為 10.0%。同期間，按綜合消費物價指數計算的整體消費物價上升了 12%。（表 6.11）

6.25 在 2011 年，男性的每月主要職業收入中位數為 13,000 元，較女性的 9,500 元高出 36.8%。按年齡分析，介乎 25 至 54 歲的男性及 25 至 44 歲的女性，其每月主要職業收入中位數相對較高。（表 6.11）

6.26 在各職業中，每月主要職業收入中位數的差異很大，該數字的幅度由經理及行政級人員的 36,250 元、專業人員的 32,160 元至非技術工人的 5,000 元。（表 6.12）

6.27 無論男女，教育程度較高的工作人口其每月主要職業收入都會較高。以 2011 年來說，未受教育或只有學前教育程度的工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數為 6,900 元，而曾受專上教育（學位課程）的工作人口，其月入中位數則高達 25,000 元。（表 6.13）

工作地點

6.28 就工作地點分析（不包括於家中工作的人口），九龍是最多工作人口的工作地區，有 28.9% 的工作人口在那裏工作；其次有 25.5% 工作人口在香港島，23.0% 工作人口在新市鎮及有 4.2% 工作人口在新界其他地區工作。如將工作地點和居住地區比較，居住在新界其他地區及新市鎮的工作人口中，分別有 13.5% 及 35.4% 在同一地區工作；而居住在

Monthly income from main employment

6.24 The median monthly income from main employment of the working population increased by 10.0% from \$10,000 in 2001 to \$11,000 in 2011. Over the same period, overall consumer prices as measured by the Composite Consumer Price Index increased by 12%. (Table 6.11)

6.25 The median monthly income from main employment of males was \$13,000 in 2011, 36.8% higher than that of their female counterparts at \$9,500. When analysed by age, males in the age group 25-54 and females in the age group 25-44 had relatively higher median monthly income from main employment. (Table 6.11)

6.26 The median monthly income from main employment varied greatly among occupations. It ranged from \$36,250 for managers and administrators and \$32,160 for professionals, down to \$5,000 for workers in the elementary occupations. (Table 6.12)

6.27 The median monthly income from main employment increased with higher level of education. This is true for both males and females. In 2011, the median monthly income from main employment of the working population with no schooling or only pre-primary education was \$6,900 and the amount increased to \$25,000 for those who had attended post-secondary education in degree courses. (Table 6.13)

Place of work

6.28 When analysed by place of work (excluding the working population worked at home), most of the working population worked in Kowloon (28.9%), followed by the Hong Kong Island (25.5%), new towns (23.0%) and other areas in the New Territories (4.2%). If the place of work is compared with the area of residence, the working population living in the other areas in the New Territories and new towns also worked there were 13.5% and 35.4%

香港島及九龍的工作人口中，則有較高在同一地區工作，分別為 56.3% 及 44.6%。這顯示在新界其他地區及新市鎮居住的工作人口較多需要前往別區工作。（表 6.14）

6.29 以分區而言，在居住地區同區工作的人口有 62 萬人（或在港有固定工作地點的工作人口的 21.4%），其中以東區所佔的比重最高，為 11.4%。而非在同一分區居住及工作的工作人口中，較高比例在同一主要分區（即香港島、九龍、新市鎮及新界其他地區）的其他分區工作。居於香港島但並非在其居住的分區內工作的人口中有 57.5% 於同一主要分區（即香港島）內其他分區工作。而居於九龍、新市鎮及新界其他地區的工作人口的相應數字為 41.5%、37.5% 及 42.0%。（表 6.15）

6.30 工作地點頗受所從事的職業影響。在中西區上班的經理及行政級人員、專業人員及輔助專業人員的百分比最高，分別是 20.8%、18.8% 及 13.1%，而從事文書支援人員（12.8%）及服務工作及商店銷售人員（16.9%）的較多在油尖旺區工作。工藝及有關人員、機台及機器操作員及裝配員及非技術工人的工作地點的分布相對較平均。（表 6.16）

前赴工作地點的交通方式

6.31 巴士是前赴工作地點最普遍的主要交通方式。32.4% 在港有固定工作地點的工作人口乘搭巴士上班，另有 24.1% 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、

respectively. The corresponding proportions for the working population living on Hong Kong Island and in Kowloon were higher, at 56.3% and 44.6% respectively. This indicates that a larger proportion of the working population living in the other areas in the New Territories and new towns had to work in other areas. (Table 6.14)

6.29 In terms of district, 0.62 million persons (or 21.4% of the working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong) worked in the same district as their residence, with Eastern District having the largest share (11.4%). For those persons with place of work and place of residence in different districts, it is noted that there were higher proportions of them worked in other districts in the same broad area (i.e. Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, New towns and other areas in the New Territories). There were 57.5% of the working population living on Hong Kong Island but not working in the same districts as their residence who worked in other districts in the same broad area, i.e. Hong Kong Island; the corresponding figures for those living in Kowloon, New towns and other areas in the New Territories were 41.5%, 37.5% and 42.0% respectively. (Table 6.15)

6.30 The place of work varied with different occupations. The highest percentage of managers and administrators (20.8%), professionals (18.8%) and associate professionals (13.1%) worked in the Central and Western District, while more clerical support workers (12.8%) and service and shop sales workers (16.9%) worked in Yau Tsim Mong District. The distribution is comparatively more even for craft and related workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers, and workers in elementary occupations. (Table 6.16)

Mode of transport to place of work

6.31 Bus was the most popular main mode of transport and used by 32.4% of the working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong to travel to work. Another 24.1% of the working population travelled by the Mass Transit Railway

馬鐵線及西鐵線) 上班的人士則佔 10.3%。(表 6.17)

6.32 約 32% 在港有固定工作地點的工作人口採用多於一種交通方式前赴工作地點。香港鐵路(本地線)、公共小巴及巴士是最多人採用的輔助交通方式，分別有 9.0%、8.9% 及 8.7% 在港有固定工作地點的工作人口採用其作輔助交通方式。(表 6.17 及表 6.18)

6.33 過半數採用多於一種交通方式上班的工作人口居於新市鎮。居於新市鎮的工作人口平均採用 1.45 種交通方式前赴工作地點，較香港島的 1.38 種及九龍的 1.36 種稍高。(表 6.18)

6.34 按每月主要職業收入分析，乘搭的士及私家車上班的人士收入較高，每月的主要職業收入中位數分別為 31,250 元及 30,000 元。步行或乘搭香港鐵路(輕鐵)上班的人士收入最低，每月的主要職業收入中位數只是 8,500 元。(表 6.19)

失業人口

失業情況的界定

6.35 量度失業殊不簡單。例如，在界定失業時，必須考慮某人是否可隨時工作，以及是否正積極找尋工作。人口普查聘用大量的臨時外勤工作人員進行點算的工作，較難要求他們能全面掌握勞動人口架構以及提問特別是有關找尋工作的問題所需的技巧。在這情況下，所得的失業人士估計數字的準確度較低。

(Local line) and 10.3% travelled by the Mass Transit Railway (East Rail, Ma On Shan Rail and West Rail lines). (Table 6.17)

6.32 About 32% of the working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong used more than one mode of transport to travel to work. The Mass Transit Railway (Local line), public light bus and bus were the most popular supplementary modes of transport normally used by 9.0%, 8.9% and 8.7% of the working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong respectively as supplementary modes of transport. (Table 6.17 and Table 6.18)

6.33 Over 50% of the working population using more than one mode of transport to work lived in the new towns. On average, persons lived in the new towns had to take 1.45 different modes of transport to go to the work place, slightly higher than that of person lived on the Hong Kong Island (1.38) and in Kowloon (1.36). (Table 6.18)

6.34 Analysed by monthly income from main employment, persons travelling to work by taxi and private car had higher monthly income from employment, with the median at \$31,250 and \$30,000 respectively. The median monthly income from main employment for those walked to work or travelled by the Mass Transit Railway (Light Rail) were only \$8,500. (Table 6.19)

Unemployed population

Measurement of unemployment

6.35 The measurement of unemployment is not simple. For instance, in identifying an unemployed person, account has to be taken of a person's availability for work and whether he or she is actively seeking work. Given that temporary field workers were employed to undertake the enumeration work in the population census and they could not be expected to have a full understanding and appreciation of the labour force framework and the required skills in asking screening questions, particularly in the activity

6.36 在研究失業問題時，特別是失業的趨勢，基本上應以「綜合住戶統計調查」的數據為依據。2011 人口普查中用作界定失業人士的有關問題主要是用於點算勞動人口的總數。這是由於勞動人口是由工作人口及失業人口組成，而勞動人口加上非從事經濟活動人口（請參閱以下第 6.37–6.38 段）便成為整體人口。

非從事經濟活動人口

年齡與性別

6.37 在 2011 年，非從事經濟活動的人口有 334 萬，2001 年的相對數字為 327 萬。按年齡分析，過去 10 年間 65 歲及以上非從事經濟活動的人口上升 26.3%。由於青年人口的在學年期延長的關係，非從事經濟活動的 15 至 24 歲青年人口亦增加 7.6%。（表 6.20）

6.38 至於非從事經濟活動人口的年齡分布，男女情況各有不同。就兩性而言，非從事經濟活動人士中的年輕及老年人口比例均高企。在非從事經濟活動人口中，女性於主要工作年齡（25 至 54 歲）所佔的比例較男性的相應數字為高，主因是在這年齡組別內的女性大多數為料理家務者。（表 6.20）

related to work seeking, estimates of the unemployed are likely to have a lower degree of accuracy.

6.36 Studies on unemployment, especially those on the trend of unemployment, should therefore primarily be based on the General Household Survey data. Inclusion of the questions for identifying unemployed persons in the 2011 Population Census mainly serves to complete the enumeration of the entire labour force. This is because the labour force is composed of the working population and the unemployed population; and when labour force is taken together with the economically inactive population (see paragraphs 6.37 – 6.38 below), the whole population is formed.

Economically inactive population

Age and sex

6.37 There were 3.34 million persons who were economically inactive in 2011 as compared to the figure of 3.27 million in 2001. When analysed by age, it is noted that the economically inactive population aged 65 and over has grown by 26.3% in the past 10 years. Also, prolonged stay at school has increased the size of economically inactive youth population aged 15-24 by 7.6%. (Table 6.20)

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

經濟活動身分

6.39 儘管學生佔非從事經濟活動人口的比例，由 2001 年的 43.2% 減至 2011 年的 34.8%，他們仍然為數最多。隨着人口老化，同期間退休人士的比例由 22.5% 大幅增至 31.3%。按性別分析，在非從事經濟活動人口中，女性以退休人士的比例最高，而男性則以學生佔的百分比最大。（表 6.21）

Economic activity status

6.39 Students remained the largest single group of economically inactive population, although its proportion decreased from 43.2% in 2001 to 34.8% in 2011. With the ageing of the population, the proportion of retired persons increased significantly from 22.5% to 31.3% during the period. Analysed by sex, the largest proportion of economically inactive population among the females was retired persons while that among the males was students. (Table 6.21)

表 6.1 1961 年至 2011 年按性別及經濟活動身分劃分的 15 歲及以上的人口及平均每年增長率
Table 6.1 Population aged 15 and over and average annual growth rate by sex and economic activity status, 1961 – 2011

		前 5 年內平均每年增長率（百分率） Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)					
性別 Sex	年份 Year	從事經濟 活動人口 ⁽¹⁾ Economically active ⁽¹⁾ persons	非從事經濟 活動人口 ⁽²⁾ Economically inactive ⁽²⁾ persons	15 歲及 以上人口 Persons aged 15 and over	從事經濟 活動人口 Economically active persons	非從事經濟 活動人口 ⁽²⁾ Economically inactive ⁽²⁾ persons	15 歲及 以上人口 Persons aged 15 and over
男性 Male							
	1961	852 850	90 914	943 764	..	..	..
	1971	1 084 355	196 127	1 280 482	2.4 ⁽³⁾	8.0 ⁽³⁾	3.1 ⁽³⁾
	1981	1 618 389	343 414	1 961 803	4.1 ⁽³⁾	5.8 ⁽³⁾	4.4 ⁽³⁾
	1986	1 716 411 (1 715 935)	406 415	2 122 826	1.2	3.4	1.6
	1991	1 742 271 (1 741 111)	470 676	2 212 947	0.3	3.0	0.8
	1996	1 925 095 (1 922 446)	586 759	2 511 854	2.0	4.5	2.6
	2001	1 948 976 (1 946 666)	762 011	2 710 987	0.2	5.4	1.5
	2006	1 930 331 (1 928 762)	858 074	2 788 405	-0.2	2.3	0.5
	2011	1 927 638 (1 925 161)	949 129	2 876 767	0.0	2.0	0.6
女性 Female							
	1961	334 708	574 141	908 849	..	..	..
	1971	534 627	713 617	1 248 244	4.8 ⁽³⁾	2.2 ⁽³⁾	3.2 ⁽³⁾
	1981	885 415	901 835	1 787 250	5.2 ⁽³⁾	2.4 ⁽³⁾	3.7 ⁽³⁾
	1986	1 037 437 (1 012 447)	988 787	2 026 224	3.2	1.9	2.5
	1991	1 068 731 (1 014 879)	1 088 687	2 157 418	0.6	1.9	1.3
	1996	1 257 402 (1 141 878)	1 297 262	2 554 664	3.3	3.6	3.4
	2001	1 489 016 (1 310 011)	1 398 969	2 887 985	3.4	1.5	2.5
	2006	1 642 053 (1 456 473)	1 494 213	3 136 266	1.9	1.2	1.6
	2011	1 799 769 (1 547 962)	1 571 480	3 371 249	1.9	1.0	1.5
合計 Both sexes							
	1961	1 187 558	665 055	1 852 613	..	..	..
	1971	1 618 982	909 744	2 528 726	3.1 ⁽³⁾	3.2 ⁽³⁾	3.2 ⁽³⁾
	1981	2 503 804	1 245 249	3 749 053	4.5 ⁽³⁾	3.2 ⁽³⁾	4.0 ⁽³⁾
	1986	2 753 848 (2 728 382)	1 395 202	4 149 050	1.9	2.3	2.0
	1991	2 811 002 (2 755 990)	1 559 363	4 370 365	0.4	2.2	1.0
	1996	3 182 497 (3 064 324)	1 884 021	5 066 518	2.5	3.9	3.0
	2001	3 437 992 (3 256 677)	2 160 980	5 598 972	1.6	2.8	2.0
	2006	3 572 384 (3 385 235)	2 352 287	5 924 671	0.7	1.6	1.1
	2011	3 727 407 (3 473 123)	2 520 609	6 248 016	0.9	1.4	1.1

註釋：(1) 括號內的從事經濟活動人口數字並不包括外籍家庭傭工。

(2) 數字不包括 15 歲以下人口。

(3) 這些數字是指前 10 年內平均每年增長率。

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

(2) The figures exclude persons aged under 15.

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

表 6.2 2001 年及 2011 年按因素分析勞動人口增長
Table 6.2 Growth of labour force analysed by factors, 2001 and 2011

	2001	2011	
	實際數字 Actual (i)	假定數字 ⁽¹⁾ Hypothetical ⁽¹⁾ (ii)	實際數字 Actual (iii)
勞動人口 Labour force	3 437 992	3 613 024	3 727 407
勞動人口實際增長 Actual increase in labour force			+ 289 415 [(iii) - (i)]
– 因人口因素轉變 due to change in demographic factors			+ 175 032 [(ii) - (i)]
– 因勞動人口參與水平轉變 due to change in the level of participation in the labour force			+ 114 383 [(iii) - (ii)]

註釋：(1) 數字經運用 2001 年按年齡、性別劃分的勞動人口參與率於 2011 年按年齡及性別劃分的人口分布後估算得來。2011 年勞動人口的預期數目，是假設勞動人口參與程度與 2001 年的數字相同，只是人口的年齡、性別結構轉變。

Note: (1) Derived by applying the 2001 age-sex-specific labour force participation rates to the 2011 age-sex distribution of population. This represents the expected size of the labour force in 2011 if the level of participation in the labour force remained the same as that in 2001 while the age-sex structure of the population had changed.

表 6.3 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的勞動人口
Table 6.3 Labour force by age group and sex, 2001, 2006 and 2011

年份 Year	年齡組別 Age group	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both sexes		性別比率 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Sex ratio ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	
2001								
	15 – 24	220 011	11.3	224 233	15.1	444 244	12.9	
	25 – 34	466 242	23.9	487 483	32.7	953 725	27.7	
	35 – 44	612 471	31.4	453 549	30.5	1 066 020	31.0	
	45 – 54	443 099	22.7	258 452	17.4	701 551	20.4	
	55 – 64	163 546	8.4	54 916	3.7	218 462	6.4	
	65+	43 607	2.2	10 383	0.7	53 990	1.6	
	總計 Total	1 948 976	100.0	1 489 016	100.0	3 437 992	100.0	1 309 (1 486)
2006								
	15 – 24	208 441	10.8	225 305	13.7	433 746	12.1	
	25 – 34	430 145	22.3	482 206	29.4	912 351	25.5	
	35 – 44	517 271	26.8	481 917	29.3	999 188	28.0	
	45 – 54	525 599	27.2	352 794	21.5	878 393	24.6	
	55 – 64	203 277	10.5	85 683	5.2	288 960	8.1	
	65+	45 598	2.4	14 148	0.9	59 746	1.7	
	總計 Total	1 930 331	100.0	1 642 053	100.0	3 572 384	100.0	1 176 (1 324)
2011								
	15 – 24	177 371	9.2	185 271	10.3	362 642	9.7	
	25 – 34	419 467	21.8	528 367	29.4	947 834	25.4	
	35 – 44	439 649	22.8	482 003	26.8	921 652	24.7	
	45 – 54	542 369	28.1	430 762	23.9	973 131	26.1	
	55 – 64	298 168	15.5	158 092	8.8	456 260	12.2	
	65+	50 614	2.6	15 274	0.8	65 888	1.8	
	總計 Total	1 927 638	100.0	1 799 769	100.0	3 727 407	100.0	1 071 (1 244)
年齡中位數 ⁽²⁾ Median age ⁽²⁾								
2001		39.8 (39.9)		35.7 (36.4)		38.0 (38.4)		
2006		41.8 (41.8)		37.4 (38.3)		39.7 (40.3)		
2011		43.4 (43.4)		38.8 (40.2)		41.0 (41.8)		

註釋：(1) 男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。

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

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

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

表 6.4 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按性別劃分的標準化整體勞動人口參與率
Table 6.4 Standardised overall labour force participation rates by sex, 2001, 2006 and 2011

年份 Year	勞動人口參與率 (百分比) Labour force participation rate (%)			標準化勞動人口參與率 ⁽¹⁾ (百分比) Standardised labour force participation rate ⁽¹⁾ (%)		
	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes
包括外籍家庭傭工 Including foreign domestic helpers						
2001	71.9	51.6	61.4	68.8	48.5	57.8
2006	69.2	52.4	60.3	67.1	50.7	58.2
2011	67.0	53.4	59.7	67.0	53.4	59.7
不包括外籍家庭傭工 Excluding foreign domestic helpers						
2001	71.9	48.4	60.1	68.7	45.0	56.4
2006	69.2	49.4	59.0	67.1	47.3	56.8
2011	67.0	49.6	57.9	67.0	49.6	57.9

註釋：(1) 請參閱「詞彙釋義」。這顯示 2001 及 2006 年男性及女性的預期整體勞動人口參與率；若各年齡組別的勞動人口參與程度在該年維持不變，只是年齡分布已轉為 2011 年的數字。

Note: (1) Please see "Definition of Terms". This represents the expected overall labour force participation rates for males and females in 2001 and 2006 if the level of labour force participation in each age group remained the same in that year while the age distribution had changed to that of 2011.

表 6.5 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的勞動人口參與率
Table 6.5 Labour force participation rates by age group and sex, 2001, 2006 and 2011

年齡組別 Age group	2001			2006			2011		
	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes
	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %
包括外籍家庭傭工 Including foreign domestic helpers									
15 – 24	48.2	48.3	48.3	46.5	48.9	47.7	40.4	42.5	41.4
25 – 34	93.3	80.0	86.0	93.0	81.8	86.7	92.1	84.0	87.4
35 – 44	94.2	63.9	78.4	93.6	69.2	80.0	92.1	73.2	81.2
45 – 54	90.4	54.9	73.0	89.3	58.3	73.6	89.2	63.2	75.5
55 – 64	60.7	23.6	43.5	59.3	26.4	43.3	65.0	34.1	49.5
65+	12.6	2.6	7.2	11.6	3.1	7.0	11.5	3.0	7.0
合計 Overall	71.9	51.6	61.4	69.2	52.4	60.3	67.0	53.4	59.7
不包括外籍家庭傭工 Excluding foreign domestic helpers									
15 – 24	48.2	44.4	46.3	46.5	45.5	46.0	40.4	40.4	40.4
25 – 34	93.3	76.9	84.9	93.0	78.7	85.5	92.1	79.9	85.7
35 – 44	94.2	61.1	77.5	93.6	66.8	79.2	92.1	69.7	79.8
45 – 54	90.4	53.7	72.7	89.3	57.1	73.2	89.2	61.8	75.0
55 – 64	60.7	23.2	43.4	59.3	25.9	43.1	64.9	33.4	49.2
65+	12.6	2.6	7.2	11.6	3.0	7.0	11.5	3.0	7.0
合計 Overall	71.9	48.4	60.1	69.2	49.4	59.0	67.0	49.6	57.9

表 6.6 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按年齡組別、性別及婚姻狀況劃分的勞動人口參與率
Table 6.6 Labour force participation rates by age group, sex and marital status, 2001, 2006 and 2011

年份 Year	年齡組別 Age group	男性 Male			合計 Overall	女性 Female			合計 Overall
		從未結婚 Never married	已婚 Married	喪偶／ 離婚／ 分居 Widowed/ divorced/ separated		從未結婚 Never married	已婚 Married	喪偶／ 離婚／ 分居 Widowed/ divorced/ separated	
		百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %
2001									
	15 – 24	47.1	90.7	81.4	48.2	47.3	64.7	71.9	48.3
	25 – 34	91.8	95.9	88.4	93.3	93.6	69.0	72.5	80.0
	35 – 44	87.5	95.9	86.0	94.2	90.1	58.0	71.1	63.9
	45 – 54	73.9	92.2	81.1	90.4	81.5	51.1	67.6	54.9
	55 – 64	42.0	62.6	46.7	60.7	49.6	22.7	24.3	23.6
	65+	10.8	14.0	6.7	12.6	6.8	3.3	1.8	2.6
	合計 Overall	66.7	76.8	42.1	71.9	67.9	48.9	24.9	51.6
2006									
	15 – 24	45.8	88.1	90.7	46.5	48.2	63.8	68.9	48.9
	25 – 34	91.8	95.3	90.6	93.0	92.0	71.3	74.2	81.8
	35 – 44	88.9	95.4	87.4	93.6	86.3	64.6	70.5	69.2
	45 – 54	77.4	91.0	81.7	89.3	77.3	54.1	68.0	58.3
	55 – 64	46.0	60.6	49.8	59.3	47.1	24.8	27.4	26.4
	65+	9.0	12.5	7.6	11.6	6.9	3.8	2.2	3.1
	合計 Overall	67.0	72.4	45.4	69.2	68.3	49.6	28.4	52.4
2011									
	15 – 24	39.8	80.9	59.8	40.4	41.8	62.6	73.8	42.5
	25 – 34	91.1	94.5	84.4	92.1	93.2	73.4	77.0	84.0
	35 – 44	87.6	94.0	87.4	92.1	89.8	68.8	72.8	73.2
	45 – 54	77.0	91.4	80.8	89.2	81.2	59.1	70.1	63.2
	55 – 64	52.5	66.4	56.3	65.0	55.2	31.6	37.3	34.1
	65+	8.0	12.6	6.6	11.5	7.2	4.2	1.8	3.0
	合計 Overall	64.1	70.4	45.7	67.0	68.1	51.7	30.4	53.4

表 6.7 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按經濟活動身分劃分的工作人口
Table 6.7 Working population by economic activity status, 2001, 2006 and 2011

經濟活動身分 Economic activity 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.

表 6.8 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及經濟活動身分劃分的工作人口
Table 6.8 Working population by educational attainment (highest level attended) and economic activity status, 2001, 2006 and 2011

年份及教育程度（最高就讀程度） Year and educational attainment (highest level attended)	自營業者 Self-employed		僱主 Employers		僱員 ⁽¹⁾ Employees ⁽¹⁾		無酬家庭從業員 Unpaid family workers		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2001										
小學及以下 Primary and below										
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/pre-primary	4 745	3.5	3 635	1.7	55 242	1.9	2 245	9.5	65 867	2.0
小學 Primary	30 919	23.0	31 947	15.0	426 735	14.8	5 946	25.2	495 547	15.2
小計 Sub-total	35 664	26.5	35 582	16.7	481 977	16.7	8 191	34.7	561 414	17.3
中學／預科 Secondary/sixth form										
初中 Lower secondary	35 004	26.0	45 411	21.3	559 666	19.4	5 311	22.5	645 392	19.8
高中／預科 ⁽²⁾ Upper secondary/sixth form ⁽²⁾	44 870	33.3	85 662	40.2	1 201 396	41.7	7 910	33.5	1 339 838	41.2
小計 Sub-total	79 874	59.4	131 073	61.4	1 761 062	61.1	13 221	56.0	1 985 230	61.0
專上教育 Post-secondary										
文憑／證書課程 ⁽³⁾ Diploma/certificate ⁽³⁾	4 247	3.2	9 025	4.2	147 015	5.1	595	2.5	160 882	4.9
副學位課程 ⁽³⁾ Sub-degree course ⁽³⁾										
學位課程 Degree course	14 790	11.0	37 629	17.6	491 169	17.0	1 592	6.7	545 180	16.8
小計 Sub-total	19 037	14.1	46 654	21.9	638 184	22.1	2 187	9.3	706 062	21.7
總計 Total	134 575	100.0	213 309	100.0	2 881 223	100.0	23 599	100.0	3 252 706	100.0
2006										
小學及以下 Primary and below										
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/pre-primary	3 446	2.6	3 618	1.7	45 367	1.5	1 118	5.4	53 549	1.6
小學 Primary	24 554	18.3	26 816	13.0	355 972	11.9	3 759	18.1	411 101	12.2
小計 Sub-total	28 000	20.8	30 434	14.7	401 339	13.4	4 877	23.5	464 650	13.8
中學／預科 Secondary/sixth form										
初中 Lower secondary	34 357	25.6	38 846	18.8	560 693	18.7	4 087	19.7	637 983	19.0
高中／預科 Upper secondary/sixth form	43 957	32.7	76 767	37.1	1 122 690	37.4	7 700	37.1	1 251 114	37.2
小計 Sub-total	78 314	58.3	115 613	55.9	1 683 383	56.0	11 787	56.8	1 889 097	56.1
專上教育 Post-secondary										
文憑／證書課程 Diploma/certificate	4 618	3.4	7 980	3.9	139 336	4.6	764	3.7	152 698	4.5
副學位課程 Sub-degree course	4 536	3.4	7 672	3.7	151 215	5.0	713	3.4	164 136	4.9
學位課程 Degree course	18 831	14.0	45 240	21.9	628 475	20.9	2 609	12.6	695 155	20.7
小計 Sub-total	27 985	20.8	60 892	29.4	919 026	30.6	4 086	19.7	1 011 989	30.1
總計 Total	134 299	100.0	206 939	100.0	3 003 748	100.0	20 750	100.0	3 365 736	100.0

表 6.8 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及經濟活動身分劃分的工作人口（續）

Table 6.8 Working population by educational attainment (highest level attended) and economic activity status, 2001, 2006 and 2011 (cont'd)

年份及教育程度（最高就讀程度） Year and educational attainment (highest level attended)	自營業者 Self-employed		僱主 Employers		僱員 ⁽¹⁾ Employees ⁽¹⁾		無酬家庭從業員 Unpaid family workers		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2011										
小學及以下 Primary and below										
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/pre-primary	3 778	1.8	1 686	1.0	27 063	0.9	664	4.4	33 191	0.9
小學 Primary	35 182	16.4	16 692	9.9	320 295	10.2	2 744	18.4	374 913	10.6
小計 Sub-total	38 960	18.2	18 378	10.9	347 358	11.0	3 408	22.8	408 104	11.5
中學／預科 Secondary/sixth form										
初中 Lower secondary	53 752	25.1	27 851	16.5	543 477	17.3	3 009	20.2	628 089	17.7
高中／預科 Upper secondary/sixth form	70 006	32.7	60 193	35.6	1 118 750	35.5	5 563	37.3	1 254 512	35.4
小計 Sub-total	123 758	57.8	88 044	52.0	1 662 227	52.8	8 572	57.4	1 882 601	53.1
專上教育 Post-secondary										
文憑／證書課程 Diploma/certificate	9 590	4.5	10 246	6.1	195 839	6.2	658	4.4	216 333	6.1
副學位課程 Sub-degree course	8 281	3.9	7 304	4.3	167 152	5.3	521	3.5	183 258	5.2
學位課程 Degree course	33 576	15.7	45 301	26.8	776 835	24.7	1 773	11.9	857 485	24.2
小計 Sub-total	51 447	24.0	62 851	37.1	1 139 826	36.2	2 952	19.8	1 257 076	35.4
總計 Total	214 165	100.0	169 273	100.0	3 149 411	100.0	14 932	100.0	3 547 781	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字包括外發工。

Notes : (1) The figures include outworkers.

(2) 在 2001 年人口普查時，這些數字包括「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) The figures include the equivalent educational attainment (highest level attended) of “diploma/certificate courses in Institute of Vocational Education/former polytechnics/commercial schools/industrial training centres of Vocational Training Council” in the 2001 Population Census.

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

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

表 6.9 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按職業及性別劃分的工作人口
Table 6.9 Working population by occupation and sex, 2001, 2006 and 2011

年份 Year	職業 Occupation	數目 Number	男性 Male 百分比 %	女性 Female 數目 Number	女性 Female 百分比 %	合計 Both sexes 數目 Number	合計 Both sexes 百分比 %
2001 ⁽¹⁾							
	經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	257 023	14.1	92 614	6.5	349 637	10.7
	專業人員 Professionals	116 153	6.4	66 697	4.7	182 850	5.6
	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	266 232	14.6	233 253	16.3	499 485	15.4
	文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	143 681	7.9	352 393	24.6	496 074	15.3
	服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	262 878	14.4	247 355	17.3	510 233	15.7
	工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	296 892	16.3	27 311	1.9	324 203	10.0
	機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	201 929	11.1	29 695	2.1	231 624	7.1
	非技術工人 Elementary occupations	266 890	14.7	381 149	26.6	648 039	19.9
	漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	7 725	0.4	2 836	0.2	10 561	0.3
	總計 Total	1 819 403	100.0	1 433 303	100.0	3 252 706	100.0
2006 ⁽¹⁾							
	經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	253 331	14.1	108 560	6.9	361 891	10.8
	專業人員 Professionals	127 489	7.1	80 691	5.2	208 180	6.2
	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	278 986	15.5	262 363	16.8	541 349	16.1
	文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	164 039	9.1	373 072	23.8	537 111	16.0
	服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	277 354	15.4	290 003	18.5	567 357	16.9
	工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	262 092	14.5	26 076	1.7	288 168	8.6
	機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	186 082	10.3	18 381	1.2	204 463	6.1
	非技術工人 Elementary occupations	245 381	13.6	402 197	25.7	647 578	19.2
	漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	6 705	0.4	2 934	0.2	9 639	0.3
	總計 Total	1 801 459	100.0	1 564 277	100.0	3 365 736	100.0

表 6.9 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按職業及性別劃分的工作人口（續）
Table 6.9 Working population by occupation and sex, 2001, 2006 and 2011 (cont'd)

年份 Year	職業 Occupation	數目 Number	男性	女性	合計		
			百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2011							
	經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	233 371	12.8	126 346	7.3	359 717	10.1
	專業人員 Professionals	133 790	7.3	97 581	5.7	231 371	6.5
	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	37 251	20.4	322 092	18.7	694 603	19.6
	文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	180 027	9.9	372 172	21.6	552 199	15.6
	服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	269 104	14.7	306 288	17.8	575 392	16.2
	工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	240 414	13.2	20 730	1.2	261 144	7.4
	機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	169 375	9.3	9 689	0.6	179 064	5.0
	非技術工人 Elementary occupations	225 052	12.3	465 856	27.1	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	2 431	0.1	952	0.1	3 383	0.1
	總計 Total	1 826 075	100.0	1 721 706	100.0	3 547 781	100.0

註釋：(1) 2001 年及 2006 年的數字已根據 2011 年人口普查所採用的職業分類重新編製。

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

表 6.10 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按行業及性別劃分的工作人口
Table 6.10 Working population by industry and sex, 2001, 2006 and 2011

年份 Year	行業 Industry	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2001 ⁽¹⁾							
	製造業 Manufacturing	218 260	12.0	137 508	9.6	355 768	10.9
	建造業 Construction	227 594	12.5	20 289	1.4	247 883	7.6
	進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	292 508	16.1	298 805	20.8	591 313	18.2
	運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	253 055	13.9	61 116	4.3	314 171	9.7
	住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	138 119	7.6	128 991	9.0	267 110	8.2
	資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	82 201	4.5	41 792	2.9	123 993	3.8
	金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	81 618	4.5	98 366	6.9	179 984	5.5
	地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	214 494	11.8	144 798	10.1	359 292	11.0
	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	170 983	9.4	229 249	16.0	400 232	12.3
	雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	108 909	6.0	262 527	18.3	371 436	11.4
	其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	31 662	1.7	9 862	0.7	41 524	1.3
	總計 Total	1 819 403	100.0	1 433 303	100.0	3 252 706	100.0
2006 ⁽¹⁾							
	製造業 Manufacturing	173 976	9.7	120 617	7.7	294 593	8.8
	建造業 Construction	209 248	11.6	20 979	1.3	230 227	6.8
	進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	312 771	17.4	339 529	21.7	652 300	19.4
	運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	265 486	14.7	76 938	4.9	342 424	10.2
	住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	137 136	7.6	135 058	8.6	272 194	8.1
	資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	75 618	4.2	34 278	2.2	109 896	3.3
	金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	87 265	4.8	103 288	6.6	190 553	5.7
	地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	235 031	13.0	187 071	12.0	422 102	12.5
	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	177 272	9.8	255 569	16.3	432 841	12.9
	雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	102 768	5.7	282 487	18.1	385 255	11.4
	其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	24 888	1.4	8 463	0.5	33 351	1.0
	總計 Total	1 801 459	100.0	1 564 277	100.0	3 365 736	100.0

表 6.10 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按行業及性別劃分的工作人口（續）
Table 6.10 Working population by industry and sex, 2001, 2006 and 2011 (cont'd)

年份 Year	行業 Industry	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2011							
	製造業 Manufacturing	88 966	4.9	54 007	3.1	142 973	4.0
	建造業 Construction	244 387	13.4	31 130	1.8	275 517	7.8
	進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	377 965	20.7	427 304	24.8	805 269	22.7
	運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	248 228	13.6	68 369	4.0	316 597	8.9
	住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	140 531	7.7	138 408	8.0	278 939	7.9
	資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	79 410	4.3	37 347	2.2	116 757	3.3
	金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	106 472	5.8	113 092	6.6	219 564	6.2
	地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	243 745	13.3	218 330	12.7	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	212 597	11.6	300 727	17.5	513 324	14.5
	雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	62 615	3.4	326 960	19.0	389 575	11.0
	其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	21 159	1.2	6 032	0.4	27 191	0.8
	總計 Total	1 826 075	100.0	1 721 706	100.0	3 547 781	100.0

註釋：(1) 2001 年及 2006 年的數字已根據 2011 年人口普查所採用的行業分類重新編製。

(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) Figures for the 2001 and 2006 have been re-compiled based on the classification of industry adopted in the 2011 Population Census.

(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.

表 6.11 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的工作人口⁽¹⁾ 每月主要職業收入中位數
Table 6.11 Median monthly income from main employment of working population⁽¹⁾ by sex and age group, 2001, 2006 and 2011

		每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)		
性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	2001	2006	2011
男性 Male				
	15 – 24	8,000	7,000	8,000
	25 – 34	13,000	11,500	13,000
	35 – 44	15,000	14,500	16,000
	45 – 54	12,000	12,000	15,000
	55 – 64	9,000	9,500	11,000
	65+	6,500	7,000	9,000
	合計 Overall	12,000	11,000	13,000
女性 Female				
	15 – 24	7,000	6,500	7,800
	25 – 34	10,500	10,000	10,000
	35 – 44	10,000	10,000	11,000
	45 – 54	7,000	7,500	9,500
	55 – 64	6,000	6,000	7,500
	65+	4,200	5,500	6,940
	合計 Overall	8,900	8,500	9,500
合計 Both sexes				
	15 – 24	7,500	6,500	8,000
	25 – 34	12,000	10,500	12,000
	35 – 44	12,500	12,500	14,500
	45 – 54	10,000	10,000	12,380
	55 – 64	8,000	8,500	10,000
	65+	6,000	6,500	8,500
	合計 Overall	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.

表 6.12 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按職業及性別劃分的工作人口⁽¹⁾ 每月主要職業收入中位數
Table 6.12 Median monthly income from main employment of working population⁽¹⁾ by occupation and sex, 2001, 2006 and 2011

年份 Year	職業 Occupation	每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)		
		男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes
2001 ⁽²⁾	經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	26,380	24,000	26,000
	專業人員 Professionals	30,000	26,250	30,000
	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	16,500	16,000	16,000
	文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	10,000	10,000	10,000
	服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	11,000	7,300	9,110
	工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	10,000	7,000	10,000
	機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	10,000	6,000	10,000
	非技術工人 Elementary occupations	7,500	3,860	5,300
	漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	8,000	4,500	7,000
	合計 Overall	12,000	8,900	10,000
2006 ⁽²⁾	經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	26,250	25,000	26,000
	專業人員 Professionals	26,000	23,750	25,000
	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	15,500	15,000	15,000
	文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	9,500	9,500	9,500
	服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	10,000	7,000	8,500
	工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	10,000	7,000	10,000
	機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	10,000	6,000	9,500
	非技術工人 Elementary occupations	6,700	3,500	4,900
	漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	7,000	6,500	6,500
	合計 Overall	11,000	8,500	10,000

表 6.12 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按職業及性別劃分的工作人口⁽¹⁾ 每月主要職業收入中位數 (續)
Table 6.12 Median monthly income from main employment of working population⁽¹⁾ by occupation and sex, 2001, 2006 and 2011 (cont'd)

年份 Year	職業 Occupation	每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)		
		男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes
2011 ⁽³⁾	經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	40,000	34,000	36,250
	專業人員 Professionals	35,000	30,000	32,160
	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	18,000	17,500	18,000
	文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	10,000	10,000	10,000
	服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	11,000	8,000	9,000
	工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	11,000	8,000	10,500
	機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	10,000	8,000	10,000
	非技術工人 Elementary occupations	8,000	3,740	5,000
	漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	8,000	7,000	7,200
	合計 Overall	13,000	9,500	11,000

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

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

(2) 2001 年及 2006 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) 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).

(3) 2011 年的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 2008 年版」與「國際標準職業分類 1988 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 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年的統計數字大致可作比較。

(3) 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.

表 6.13 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及性別劃分的工作人口⁽¹⁾每月主要職業收入中位數

Table 6.13 Median monthly income from main employment of working population⁽¹⁾ by educational attainment (highest level attended) and sex, 2001, 2006 and 2011

每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)				
年份 Year	教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (highest level attended)	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes
2001				
	未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/pre-primary	8,000	4,600	5,600
	小學 Primary	9,500	5,500	7,600
	初中 Lower secondary	10,000	6,500	9,000
	高中／預科 ⁽²⁾ Upper secondary/sixth form ⁽²⁾	12,000	9,500	10,000
	專上教育： Post-secondary：	} 20,000	} 15,300	} 18,000
	文憑／證書課程 ⁽³⁾ Diploma/certificate ⁽³⁾			
	副學位課程 ⁽³⁾ Sub-degree course ⁽³⁾			
	學位課程 Degree course	26,250	18,000	21,250
	總計 Total	12,000	8,900	10,000
2006				
	未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/pre-primary	7,330	4,800	5,500
	小學 Primary	8,800	5,300	7,000
	初中 Lower secondary	9,500	6,000	8,000
	高中／預科 Upper secondary/sixth form	10,500	8,500	10,000
	專上教育： Post-secondary：	12,500	10,500	11,500
	文憑／證書課程 Diploma/certificate			
	副學位課程 Sub-degree course	13,500	10,500	12,000
	學位課程 Degree course	21,250	16,880	19,500
	總計 Total	11,000	8,500	10,000

表 6.13 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及性別劃分的工作人口⁽¹⁾每月主要職業收入中位數（續）

Table 6.13 Median monthly income from main employment of working population⁽¹⁾ by educational attainment (highest level attended) and sex, 2001, 2006 and 2011 (cont'd)

年份 Year	教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (highest level attended)	每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)		
		男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes
2011				
	未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/pre-primary	8,120	6,000	6,900
	小學 Primary	10,000	6,440	8,000
	初中 Lower secondary	10,000	6,500	8,500
	高中／預科 Upper secondary/sixth form	12,000	9,000	10,000
	專上教育：文憑／證書課程 Post-secondary : Diploma/certificate	15,000	12,000	13,500
	副學位課程 Sub-degree course	15,000	11,000	12,360
	學位課程 Degree course	28,750	21,000	25,000
	總計 Total	13,000	9,500	11,000

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

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

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

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

(2) The figures include the equivalent educational attainment (highest level attended) of “diploma/certificate courses in Institute of Vocational Education/former polytechnics/commercial schools/industrial training centres of Vocational Training Council” in the 2001 Population Census.

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

表 6.14 2011 年按工作地點及居住地區劃分的工作人口
Table 6.14 Working population by place of work and area of residence, 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 (percentage ⁽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工作人口中所佔的百分比。

(2) 這是指工作地點與居住地點是(a)在香港島或九龍同一區議會分區內，或(b)在同一新市鎮內，或(c)在新界同一區議會分區非新市鎮的地區內。於家中工作的人士及水上人口並不包括在內。

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

(2) It refers to persons whose place of work and place of residence are both (a) in the same District Council district on Hong Kong Island or in Kowloon; or (b) in the same new town; or (c) in areas other than new town areas of the same District Council district in the New Territories. Persons who work at home and marine population are excluded.

表 6.15 2011 年按工作地點及是否在居住的同一地區內工作劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口
Table 6.15 Working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong by place of work and whether living in the same district, 2011

工作地點 Place of work	居住地區 Area of residence					總計 Total	
	居住在 同一區 ⁽¹⁾ Living in the same district ⁽¹⁾	非居住在同一區 Not living in the same district					
		香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他 地區及水上 ⁽²⁾ Other areas in the New Territories and marine ⁽²⁾		
							小計 Sub-total
香港島 Hong Kong Island							
中西區 Central and Western	49 606 (8.0)	89 984 (25.0)	80 797 (12.5)	110 200 (9.6)	14 720 (12.1)	295 701 (13.0)	345 307 (11.9)
灣仔 Wan Chai	18 993 (3.1)	72 113 (20.0)	68 870 (10.7)	87 557 (7.6)	9 807 (8.1)	238 347 (10.5)	257 340 (8.9)
東區 Eastern	70 485 (11.4)	27 172 (7.5)	54 010 (8.4)	67 131 (5.8)	6 638 (5.5)	154 951 (6.8)	225 436 (7.8)
南區 Southern	28 545 (4.6)	17 808 (4.9)	11 968 (1.9)	16 658 (1.5)	1 809 (1.5)	48 243 (2.1)	76 788 (2.7)
小計 Sub-total	167 629 (27.0)	207 077 (57.5)	215 645 (33.4)	281 546 (24.5)	32 974 (27.2)	737 242 (32.4)	904 871 (31.3)
九龍 Kowloon							
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	40 677 (6.6)	39 370 (10.9)	109 853 (17.0)	156 681 (13.6)	13 863 (11.4)	319 767 (14.1)	360 444 (12.5)
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	28 880 (4.7)	13 223 (3.7)	39 281 (6.1)	81 493 (7.1)	6 299 (5.2)	140 296 (6.2)	169 176 (5.8)
九龍城 Kowloon City	26 854 (4.3)	13 078 (3.6)	39 891 (6.2)	51 351 (4.5)	4 489 (3.7)	108 809 (4.8)	135 663 (4.7)
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	20 193 (3.3)	3 787 (1.1)	18 059 (2.8)	26 149 (2.3)	2 352 (1.9)	50 347 (2.2)	70 540 (2.4)
觀塘 Kwun Tong	65 199 (10.5)	32 246 (9.0)	60 671 (9.4)	120 499 (10.5)	10 478 (8.6)	223 894 (9.8)	289 093 (10.0)
小計 Sub-total	181 803 (29.3)	101 704 (28.3)	267 755 (41.5)	436 173 (38.0)	37 481 (30.9)	843 113 (37.1)	1 024 916 (35.4)

表 6.15 2011 年按工作地點及是否在居住的同一地區內工作劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口 (續)

Table 6.15 Working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong by place of work and whether living in the same district, 2011 (cont'd)

工作地點 Place of work	居住地區 Area of residence					小計 Sub-total	總計 Total
	居住在同一區 ⁽¹⁾ Living in the same district ⁽¹⁾	非居住在同一區 Not living in the same district					
		香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他地區及水上 ⁽²⁾ Other areas in the New Territories and marine ⁽²⁾		
數目 (百分比) ⁽³⁾ Number (percentage ⁽³⁾)							
新界 New Territories							
西貢 (將軍澳) Sai Kung (Tseung Kwan O)	18 863 (3.0)	3 840 (1.1)	14 829 (2.3)	9 048 (0.8)	2 078 (1.7)	29 795 (1.3)	48 658 (1.7)
荃灣 (新市鎮) Tsuen Wan (New Town)	23 390 (3.8)	5 022 (1.4)	19 392 (3.0)	61 750 (5.4)	5 001 (4.1)	91 165 (4.0)	114 555 (4.0)
屯門 (新市鎮) Tuen Mun (New Town)	55 308 (8.9)	3 336 (0.9)	9 634 (1.5)	30 024 (2.6)	5 083 (4.2)	48 077 (2.1)	103 385 (3.6)
元朗 (新市鎮) Yuen Long (New Town)	11 541 (1.9)	1 278 (0.4)	3 534 (0.5)	25 266 (2.2)	7 583 (6.2)	37 661 (1.7)	49 202 (1.7)
元朗 (天水圍) Yuen Long (Tin Shui Wai)	11 154 (1.8)	369 (0.1)	1 353 (0.2)	8 242 (0.7)	1 946 (1.6)	11 910 (0.5)	23 064 (0.8)
北區 (粉嶺／上水) North (Fanling/Sheung Shui)	21 671 (3.5)	1 526 (0.4)	4 574 (0.7)	17 686 (1.5)	5 798 (4.8)	29 584 (1.3)	51 255 (1.8)
大埔 (新市鎮) Tai Po (New Town)	22 857 (3.7)	3 212 (0.9)	9 557 (1.5)	24 300 (2.1)	3 882 (3.2)	40 951 (1.8)	63 808 (2.2)
沙田 (新市鎮) Sha Tin (New Town)	38 274 (6.2)	8 502 (2.4)	27 921 (4.3)	62 896 (5.5)	5 844 (4.8)	105 163 (4.6)	143 437 (5.0)
沙田 (馬鞍山) Sha Tin (Ma On Shan)	7 583 (1.2)	494 (0.1)	2 328 (0.4)	6 378 (0.6)	697 (0.6)	9 897 (0.4)	17 480 (0.6)
葵青 (葵涌) Kwai Tsing (Kwai Chung)	29 008 (4.7)	9 796 (2.7)	34 629 (5.4)	82 604 (7.2)	6 029 (5.0)	133 058 (5.8)	162 066 (5.6)
葵青 (青衣) Kwai Tsing (Tsing Yi)	8 264 (1.3)	1 405 (0.4)	4 745 (0.7)	12 603 (1.1)	637 (0.5)	19 390 (0.9)	27 654 (1.0)
離島 (北大嶼山) Islands (North Lantau)	3 649 (0.6)	607 (0.2)	1 620 (0.3)	4 444 (0.4)	538 (0.4)	7 209 (0.3)	10 858 (0.4)
新界其他地區 Other area in the New Territories	19 353 (3.1)	11 744 (3.3)	27 788 (4.3)	85 125 (7.4)	5 874 (4.8)	130 531 (5.7)	149 884 (5.2)
小計 Sub-total	270 915 (43.7)	51 131 (14.2)	161 904 (25.1)	430 366 (37.5)	50 990 (42.0)	694 391 (30.5)	965 306 (33.3)
總計 ⁽³⁾ Total ⁽³⁾	620 347 (100.0)	359 912 (100.0)	645 304 (100.0)	1 148 085 (100.0)	121 445 (100.0)	2 274 746 (100.0)	2 895 093 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 這是指工作地點與居住地點是(a)在香港島或九龍同一區議會分區內，或(b)在同一新市鎮內，或(c)在新界同一區議會分區非新市鎮的地區內。於家中工作的人士及水上人口並不包括在內。

(2) 這些數字包括居於船艇上人士。

(3) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

(4) 這些數字不包括於家中工作的人士。

Notes : (1) It refers to persons whose place of work and place of residence are both (a) in the same District Council district on Hong Kong Island or in Kowloon; or (b) in the same new town; or (c) in areas other than new town areas of the same District Council district in the New Territories. Persons who work at home and marine population are excluded.

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

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

(4) The figures exclude persons who work at home.

表 6.16 2011 年按工作地點及職業劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口
Table 6.16 Working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong by place of work and occupation, 2011

工作地點 (區議會分區/新市鎮) Place of work (District Council district/ new town)		職業 Occupation									
		經理及行政級人員		專業人員		輔助專業人員		文書支援人員		服務工作及銷售人員	
		Managers and administrators		Professionals		Associate professionals		Clerical support workers		Service and sales workers	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
中西區	Central and Western	64 387	20.8	39 991	18.8	80 865	13.1	63 812	12.1	42 952	8.2
灣仔	Wan Chai	37 312	12.1	23 479	11.0	61 950	10.0	47 144	8.9	48 184	9.2
東區	Eastern	30 145	9.8	22 849	10.7	53 644	8.7	37 207	7.1	31 830	6.1
南區	Southern	5 629	1.8	6 225	2.9	16 040	2.6	10 829	2.1	14 152	2.7
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	40 460	13.1	20 950	9.8	77 698	12.5	67 451	12.8	87 953	16.9
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	16 129	5.2	11 321	5.3	37 354	6.0	32 632	6.2	28 607	5.5
九龍城	Kowloon City	11 120	3.6	11 478	5.4	31 897	5.2	23 039	4.4	24 416	4.7
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	4 678	1.5	3 849	1.8	15 240	2.5	13 480	2.6	13 777	2.6
觀塘	Kwun Tong	34 553	11.2	18 056	8.5	68 302	11.0	63 160	12.0	37 981	7.3
西貢(將軍澳)	Sai Kung (Tseung Kwan O)	1 910	0.6	4 290	2.0	9 908	1.6	5 505	1.0	12 224	2.3
荃灣(新市鎮)	Tsuen Wan (New town)	9 761	3.2	4 258	2.0	21 623	3.5	23 825	4.5	22 842	4.4
屯門(新市鎮)	Tuen Mun (New town)	4 085	1.3	5 607	2.6	18 021	2.9	15 063	2.9	22 353	4.3
元朗(新市鎮)	Yuen Long (New town)	2 754	0.9	1 742	0.8	8 476	1.4	7 627	1.4	11 967	2.3
元朗(天水圍)	Yuen Long (Tin Shui Wai)	575	0.2	1 730	0.8	3 597	0.6	3 593	0.7	5 868	1.1
北區(粉嶺/上水)	North (Fanling/Sheung Shui)	2 744	0.9	2 739	1.3	8 652	1.4	8 278	1.6	11 873	2.3
大埔(新市鎮)	Tai Po (New town)	5 259	1.7	6 023	2.8	12 122	2.0	8 341	1.6	12 844	2.5
沙田(新市鎮)	Sha Tin (New town)	11 295	3.7	11 450	5.4	30 097	4.9	28 033	5.3	23 529	4.5
沙田(馬鞍山)	Sha Tin (Ma On Shan)	584	0.2	1 058	0.5	2 952	0.5	1 819	0.3	4 551	0.9
葵青(葵涌)	Kwai Tsing (Kwai Chung)	15 848	5.1	6 744	3.2	30 922	5.0	42 014	8.0	19 779	3.8
葵青(青衣)	Kwai Tsing (Tsing Yi)	1 308	0.4	1 430	0.7	4 521	0.7	4 182	0.8	5 615	1.1
離島(北大嶼山)	Islands (North Lantau)	626	0.2	516	0.2	1 931	0.3	1 271	0.2	3 108	0.6
新界其他地區	Other areas in the New Territories	8 006	2.6	7 496	3.5	23 466	3.8	19 061	3.6	34 849	6.7
總計	Total	309 168	100.0	213 281	100.0	619 278	100.0	527 366	100.0	521 254	100.0

表 6.16 2011 年按工作地點及職業劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口（續）
Table 6.16 Working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong by place of work and occupation, 2011 (cont'd)

職業 Occupation										工作地點 (區議會分區／新市鎮) Place of work (District Council district/ new town)	
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers		機台及機器操作員及 裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers		非技術工人 Elementary occupations		漁農業熟練工人及 不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable		總計 Total			
數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %		
13 670	7.4	8 976	6.6	30 605	8.0	49	2.8	345 307	11.9	中西區	Central and Western
9 993	5.4	5 538	4.1	23 722	6.2	18	1.0	257 340	8.9	灣仔	Wan Chai
13 839	7.5	9 266	6.8	26 558	6.9	98	5.5	225 436	7.8	東區	Eastern
5 603	3.1	4 731	3.5	13 473	3.5	106	6.0	76 788	2.7	南區	Southern
17 081	9.3	9 130	6.7	39 553	10.3	168	9.5	360 444	12.5	油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong
11 653	6.3	8 416	6.2	23 037	6.0	27	1.5	169 176	5.8	深水埗	Sham Shui Po
9 751	5.3	4 949	3.6	19 005	5.0	8	0.5	135 663	4.7	九龍城	Kowloon City
4 539	2.5	3 253	2.4	11 681	3.0	43	2.4	70 540	2.4	黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin
19 715	10.7	14 315	10.5	32 935	8.6	76	4.3	289 093	10.0	觀塘	Kwun Tong
4 159	2.3	2 061	1.5	8 518	2.2	83	4.7	48 658	1.7	西貢（將軍澳）	Sai Kung (Tseung Kwan O)
8 218	4.5	6 971	5.1	17 037	4.4	20	1.1	114 555	4.0	荃灣（新市鎮）	Tsuen Wan (New town)
9 423	5.1	7 777	5.7	21 002	5.5	54	3.1	103 385	3.6	屯門（新市鎮）	Tuen Mun (New town)
4 372	2.4	4 219	3.1	8 002	2.1	43	2.4	49 202	1.7	元朗（新市鎮）	Yuen Long (New town)
1 415	0.8	1 139	0.8	5 147	1.3	-	-	23 064	0.8	元朗（天水圍）	Yuen Long (Tin Shui Wai)
3 649	2.0	3 664	2.7	9 569	2.5	87	4.9	51 255	1.8	北區（粉嶺／ 上水）	North (Fanling/ Sheung Shui)
5 119	2.8	3 725	2.7	10 262	2.7	113	6.4	63 808	2.2	大埔（新市鎮）	Tai Po (New town)
9 992	5.4	7 562	5.6	21 353	5.6	126	7.1	143 437	5.0	沙田（新市鎮）	Sha Tin (New town)
1 103	0.6	1 356	1.0	4 032	1.1	25	1.4	17 480	0.6	沙田（馬鞍山）	Sha Tin (Ma On Shan)
10 277	5.6	14 382	10.6	22 090	5.8	10	0.6	162 066	5.6	葵青（葵涌）	Kwai Tsing (Kwai Chung)
2 539	1.4	2 273	1.7	5 786	1.5	-	-	27 654	1.0	葵青（青衣）	Kwai Tsing (Tsing Yi)
743	0.4	434	0.3	2 229	0.6	-	-	10 858	0.4	離島（北大嶼山）	Islands (North Lantau)
16 795	9.1	12 054	8.9	27 542	7.2	615	34.8	149 884	5.2	新界其他地區	Other areas in the New Territories
183 648	100.0	136 191	100.0	383 138	100.0	1 769	100.0	2 895 093	100.0	總計	Total

表 6.17 2011 年按前赴工作地點的交通方式劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口
Table 6.17 Working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong by mode of transport to place of work, 2011

交通方式 Mode of transport	前赴工作地點的交通方式 Mode of transport to place of work			
	作為 主要方式 As main mode		作為 輔助方式 As supplementary mode	
	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % ⁽¹⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % ⁽¹⁾
巴士 ⁽²⁾ Bus ⁽²⁾	938 467	32.4	251 730	8.7
香港鐵路（本地線） ⁽³⁾ Mass Transit Railway (Local line) ⁽³⁾	697 475	24.1	260 634	9.0
香港鐵路（東鐵線、馬鐵線及西鐵線） Mass Transit Railway (East Rail, Ma On Shan Rail and West Rail lines)	297 416	10.3	140 823	4.9
步行 On foot only	266 574	9.2	..	..
公共小巴 ⁽⁴⁾ Public light bus ⁽⁴⁾	217 219	7.5	258 783	8.9
私家車／客貨車 Private car/passenger van	191 892	6.6	30 008	1.0
公司巴士／小巴 Company bus/van	99 576	3.4	63 663	2.2
香港鐵路（輕鐵） Mass Transit Railway (Light Rail)	43 030	1.5	39 826	1.4
的士 Taxi	41 724	1.4	105 261	3.6
屋邨巴士 Residential coach service	33 211	1.1	28 330	1.0
其他 Others	68 509	2.4	35 599	1.2
總計 Total	2 895 093	100.0		

註釋：(1) 在港有固定工作地點的工作人口總數中所佔的百分比。

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

(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。

(4) 公共小巴包括綠色專線小巴及紅色小巴。

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

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

(3) Mass Transit Railway (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) Public light buses include green and red minibuses.

表 6.18 2011 年按居住地區及前赴工作地點的交通方式數目劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口
Table 6.18 Working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong by area of residence and number of mode of transport to place of work, 2011

居住地區 Area of residence	前赴工作地點的交通方式的數目 Number of mode of transport to place of work			總計 Total	前赴工作地點的交通方式的平均數目 Average number of mode of transport to place of work
	1	2	3+		
	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (percentage ⁽¹⁾)				
香港島 Hong Kong Island	376 326 (71.3)	101 645 (19.3)	49 570 (9.4)	527 541 (100.0)	1.38
九龍 Kowloon	597 291 (72.2)	159 350 (19.3)	70 466 (8.5)	827 107 (100.0)	1.36
新市鎮 New towns	906 534 (64.8)	355 917 (25.4)	137 196 (9.8)	1 399 647 (100.0)	1.45
新界其他地區及水上 ⁽²⁾ Other areas in the New Territories and marine ⁽²⁾	75 438 (53.6)	47 439 (33.7)	17 921 (12.7)	140 798 (100.0)	1.59
總計 Total	1 955 589 (67.5)	664 351 (22.9)	275 153 (9.5)	2 895 093 (100.0)	1.42

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

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

(2) 這些數字包括 118 名住在船艇上的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口。

(2) The figures include 118 working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong living on board vessels.

表 6.19 2011 年按前赴工作地點的主要交通方式及每月主要職業收入劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口⁽¹⁾

Table 6.19 Working population⁽¹⁾ with fixed place of work in Hong Kong by main mode of transport to place of work and monthly income from main employment, 2011

主要交通方式 Main mode of transport	每月主要職業收入（港元） Monthly income from main employment (HK\$)					
	< 4,000	4,000 – <6,000	6,000 – <8,000	8,000 – <10,000	10,000 – <15,000	15,000 – <20,000
	數目（百分比 ⁽²⁾ ） Number (percentage ⁽²⁾)					
巴士 ⁽³⁾ Bus ⁽³⁾	40 938 (1.4)	42 299 (1.5)	110 533 (3.8)	148 413 (5.1)	246 956 (8.6)	126 251 (4.4)
香港鐵路（本地線） ⁽⁴⁾ Mass Transit Railway (Local line) ⁽⁴⁾	30 456 (1.1)	26 133 (0.9)	60 711 (2.1)	88 295 (3.1)	159 524 (5.5)	93 609 (3.2)
香港鐵路（東鐵線、馬鐵線 及西鐵線） Mass Transit Railway (East Rail, Ma On Shan Rail and West Rail lines)	14 553 (0.5)	11 934 (0.4)	29 509 (1.0)	44 352 (1.5)	75 507 (2.6)	43 553 (1.5)
步行 On foot only	29 099 (1.0)	26 520 (0.9)	54 465 (1.9)	44 478 (1.5)	46 389 (1.6)	19 744 (0.7)
公共小巴 ⁽⁵⁾ Public light bus ⁽⁵⁾	12 423 (0.4)	10 934 (0.4)	29 291 (1.0)	34 155 (1.2)	50 945 (1.8)	24 594 (0.9)
私家車／客貨車 Private car/passenger van	4 209 (0.1)	3 477 (0.1)	5 653 (0.2)	8 249 (0.3)	21 941 (0.8)	17 948 (0.6)
公司巴士／小巴 Company bus/van	3 120 (0.1)	3 937 (0.1)	10 020 (0.3)	13 439 (0.5)	25 195 (0.9)	15 713 (0.5)
香港鐵路（輕鐵） Mass Transit Railway (Light Rail)	4 116 (0.1)	3 858 (0.1)	9 595 (0.3)	9 127 (0.3)	8 744 (0.3)	3 254 (0.1)
的士 Taxi	667 (0.0)	777 (0.0)	1 263 (0.0)	1 860 (0.1)	4 489 (0.2)	3 370 (0.1)
屋邨巴士 Residential coach service	722 (0.0)	595 (0.0)	1 882 (0.1)	3 101 (0.1)	6 710 (0.2)	5 362 (0.2)
其他 Others	3 354 (0.1)	3 208 (0.1)	8 141 (0.3)	9 860 (0.3)	16 116 (0.6)	7 943 (0.3)
總計 Total	143 657 (5.0)	133 672 (4.6)	321 063 (11.1)	405 329 (14.1)	662 516 (23.0)	361 341 (12.5)

表 6.19 2011 年按前赴工作地點的主要交通方式及每月主要職業收入劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口⁽¹⁾ (續)

Table 6.19 Working population⁽¹⁾ with fixed place of work in Hong Kong by main mode of transport to place of work and monthly income from main employment, 2011 (cont'd)

每月主要職業收入 (港元) Monthly income from main employment (HK\$)			總計 Total	每月主要職業收入 中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	主要交通方式 Main mode of transport
20,000 – <25,000	25,000 – <40,000	≥ 40,000			
數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (percentage ⁽²⁾)					
77 576 (2.7)	87 592 (3.0)	55 808 (1.9)	936 366 (32.5)	11,500	巴士 ⁽³⁾ Bus ⁽³⁾
68 226 (2.4)	92 274 (3.2)	76 780 (2.7)	696 008 (24.1)	14,000	香港鐵路 (本地線) ⁽⁴⁾ Mass Transit Railway (Local line) ⁽⁴⁾
26 763 (0.9)	31 383 (1.1)	19 427 (0.7)	296 981 (10.3)	12,000	香港鐵路 (東鐵線、馬鐵線 及西鐵線) Mass Transit Railway (East Rail, Ma On Shan Rail and West Rail lines)
13 311 (0.5)	15 315 (0.5)	13 806 (0.5)	263 127 (9.1)	8,500	步行 On foot only
17 376 (0.6)	20 966 (0.7)	15 661 (0.5)	216 345 (7.5)	11,000	公共小巴 ⁽⁵⁾ Public light bus ⁽⁵⁾
21 699 (0.8)	37 149 (1.3)	70 504 (2.4)	190 829 (6.6)	30,000	私家車／客貨車 Private car/passenger van
9 873 (0.3)	11 835 (0.4)	6 191 (0.2)	99 323 (3.4)	13,000	公司巴士／小巴 Company bus/van
1 659 (0.1)	1 869 (0.1)	704 (0.0)	42 926 (1.5)	8,500	香港鐵路 (輕鐵) Mass Transit Railway (Light Rail)
3 566 (0.1)	7 257 (0.3)	18 315 (0.6)	41 564 (1.4)	31,250	的士 Taxi
3 815 (0.1)	5 253 (0.2)	5 717 (0.2)	33 157 (1.1)	17,000	屋邨巴士 Residential coach service
5 517 (0.2)	7 512 (0.3)	6 622 (0.2)	68 273 (2.4)	12,000	其他 Others
249 381 (8.6)	318 405 (11.0)	289 535 (10.0)	2 884 899 (100.0)	12,000	總計 Total

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

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

(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。

(5) 公共小巴包括綠色專線小巴及紅色小巴。

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

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

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

(4) Mass Transit Railway (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) Public light buses include green and red minibuses.

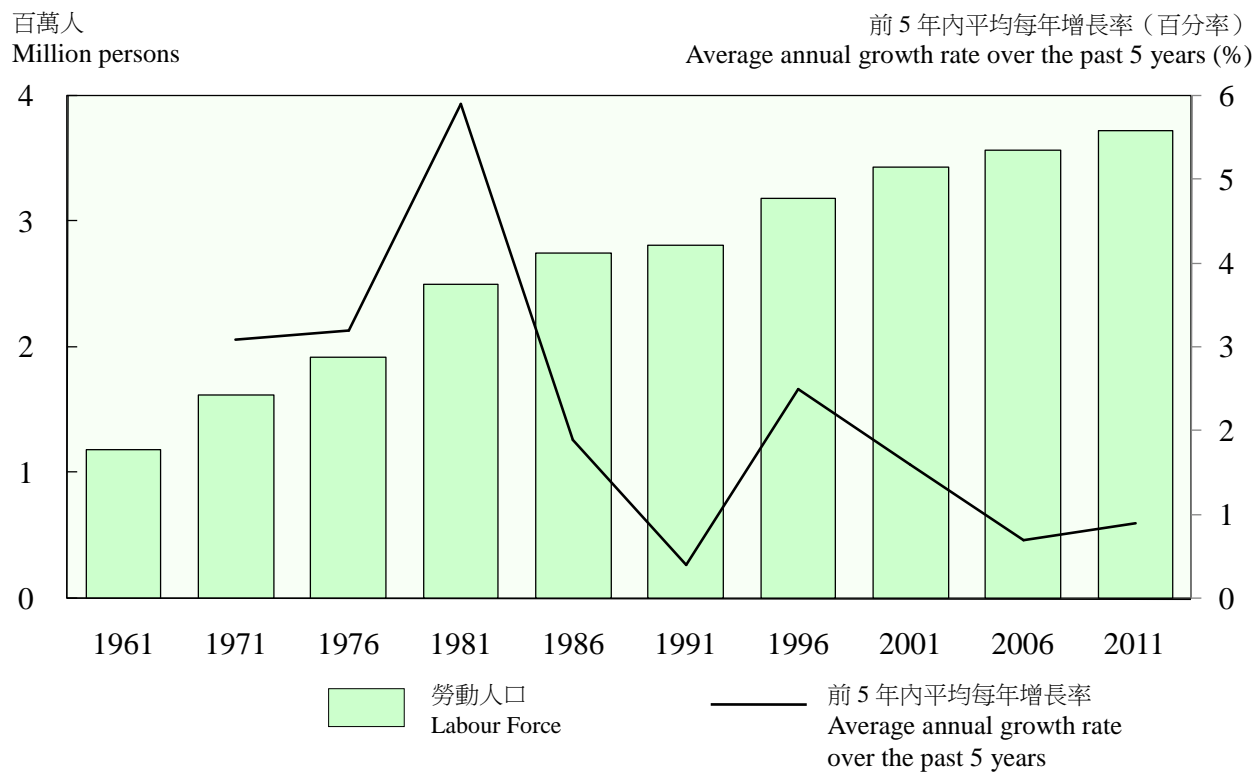
表 6.20 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的非從事經濟活動人口
Table 6.20 Economically inactive population by age group and sex, 2001, 2006 and 2011

年份 Year	年齡組別 Age group	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2001							
	0 – 14	574 357	43.0	535 060	27.7	1 109 417	33.9
	15 – 24	236 628	17.7	239 573	12.4	476 201	14.6
	25 – 34	33 250	2.5	121 554	6.3	154 804	4.7
	35 – 44	37 984	2.8	256 483	13.3	294 467	9.0
	45 – 54	46 792	3.5	212 074	11.0	258 866	7.9
	55 – 64	105 780	7.9	177 800	9.2	283 580	8.7
	65 +	301 577	22.6	391 485	20.2	693 062	21.2
	總計 Total	1 336 368	100.0	1 934 029	100.0	3 270 397	100.0
2006							
	0 – 14	484 551	36.1	455 124	23.3	939 675	28.5
	15 – 24	239 762	17.9	235 497	12.1	475 259	14.4
	25 – 34	32 580	2.4	107 195	5.5	139 775	4.2
	35 – 44	35 573	2.6	214 094	11.0	249 667	7.6
	45 – 54	62 651	4.7	252 744	13.0	315 395	9.6
	55 – 64	139 694	10.4	239 447	12.3	379 141	11.5
	65 +	347 814	25.9	445 236	22.8	793 050	24.1
	總計 Total	1 342 625	100.0	1 949 337	100.0	3 291 962	100.0
2011							
	0 – 14	426 248	31.0	397 312	20.2	823 560	24.6
	15 – 24	261 604	19.0	250 988	12.7	512 592	15.3
	25 – 34	35 791	2.6	100 495	5.1	136 286	4.1
	35 – 44	37 491	2.7	176 142	8.9	213 633	6.4
	45 – 54	65 712	4.8	250 587	12.7	316 299	9.5
	55 – 64	160 888	11.7	305 487	15.5	466 375	13.9
	65 +	387 643	28.2	487 781	24.8	875 424	26.2
	總計 Total	1 375 377	100.0	1 968 792	100.0	3 344 169	100.0

表 6.21 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按經濟活動身分及性別劃分的非從事經濟活動人口
Table 6.21 Economically inactive population by economic activity status and sex, 2001, 2006 and 2011

年份 Year	經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2001							
	料理家務者 Home-makers	12 253	0.9	714 329	36.9	726 582	22.2
	學生 Students	725 119	54.3	686 506	35.5	1 411 625	43.2
	退休人士 Retired persons	363 687	27.2	373 623	19.3	737 310	22.5
	其他 Others	235 309	17.6	159 571	8.3	394 880	12.1
	總計 Total	1 336 368	100.0	1 934 029	100.0	3 270 397	100.0
2006							
	料理家務者 Home-makers	20 855	1.6	633 275	32.5	654 130	19.9
	學生 Students	653 172	48.6	620 236	31.8	1 273 408	38.7
	退休人士 Retired persons	434 922	32.4	515 592	26.4	950 514	28.9
	其他 Others	233 676	17.4	180 234	9.2	413 910	12.6
	總計 Total	1 342 625	100.0	1 949 337	100.0	3 291 962	100.0
2011							
	料理家務者 Home-makers	32 191	2.3	526 138	26.7	558 329	16.7
	學生 Students	596 960	43.4	567 078	28.8	1 164 038	34.8
	退休人士 Retired persons	477 981	34.8	568 467	28.9	1 046 448	31.3
	其他 Others	268 245	19.5	307 109	15.6	575 354	17.2
	總計 Total	1 375 377	100.0	1 968 792	100.0	3 344 169	100.0

圖 6.1 1961 年至 2011 年的勞動人口及平均每年增長率
Chart 6.1 Labour force and average annual growth rate, 1961 – 2011

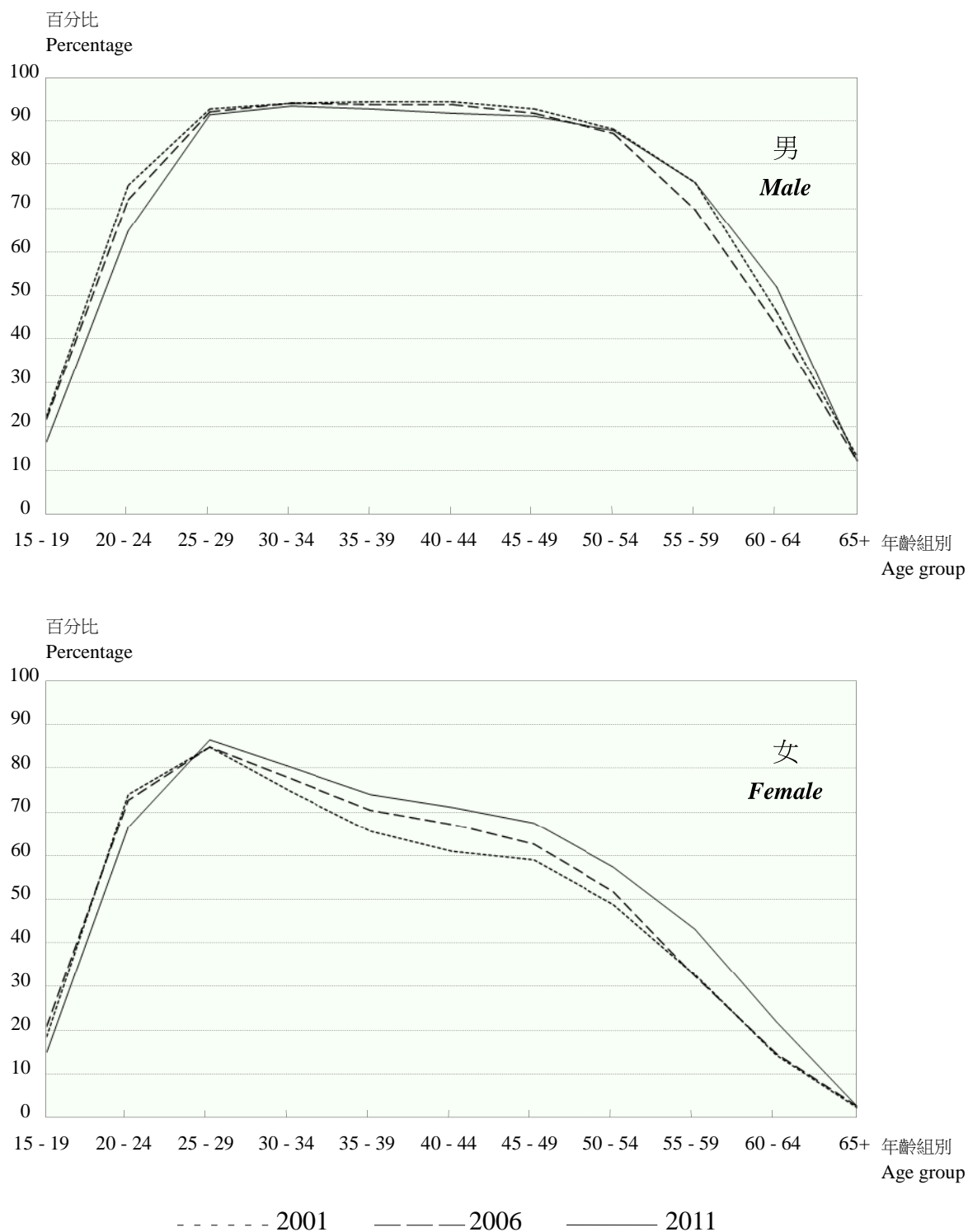


年 Year	勞動力 Labour force	前 5 年內平均每年增長率（百分率） Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)
1961	1 187 558	
1971	1 618 982	3.1 ⁽¹⁾
1976	1 922 500	3.2
1981	2 503 804	5.9
1986	2 753 848	1.9
1991	2 811 002	0.4
1996	3 182 497	2.5
2001	3 437 992	1.6
2006	3 572 384	0.7
2011	3 727 407	0.9

註釋：(1) 這數字是指前 10 年內平均每年增長率。

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

圖 6.2 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的勞動人口參與率
Chart 6.2 Labour force participation rates by sex and age group, 2001, 2006 and 2011



7. 房屋特徵

7. Housing Characteristics

概念與範圍

7.1 從人口普查／中期人口統計搜集的房屋資料，有助評估房屋發展，以及確定和估算人口對房屋的需求。在2011年人口普查所搜集有關住戶及人口的房屋資料包括房屋的住用情況、居所租住權、租金、按揭供款及借貸還款、尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期及居所內的廳房數目等。另外，為人口普查／中期人口統計及其他住戶統計調查而設立的「屋宇單位檔案庫」及「小區檔案庫」為人口普查提供了屋宇單位類型的資料，因此，這些資料主要並非經由點算得來。

7.2 一般來說，屋宇單位是按建築材料類型、興建用途及負責建築的機構類別來分類。屋宇單位首先按建築材料分成兩類：永久性屋宇單位和臨時屋宇單位，前者進而再分成公營租住房屋單位、資助出售單位、私人住宅單位、別墅／平房／新型村屋、簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋、員工宿舍、非住宅用屋宇單位。為方便分析，在展示家庭住戶的統計數字時，私人住宅單位會按居所類型再分為整個單位／洋房及房間／閣仔／床位等。為提供一個較宏觀的狀況，屋宇單位亦可結合成5個主要的房屋類型。有關上述詞彙的詳細說明，請參閱「詞彙釋義」中「屋宇單位類型」及「房屋類型」的描述。

7.3 按類型劃分有人居住的屋宇單位的分布變化，可反映房屋素質或人口居住條件的變化。一般人均認為永久性房屋較臨時屋宇單位為佳。此外，屋宇

Concept and coverage

7.1 Data on housing characteristics from a population census/by-census are useful for assessing housing development and identifying and quantifying the housing demand of the population. In the 2011 Population Census, information related to housing characteristics of the households and population obtained includes occupancy of quarters, tenure of accommodation, rent, mortgage payment and loan repayment, outstanding mortgage or loan period and number of rooms in the residence. Also, there is information on the type of quarters mainly not obtained from the enumeration but derived from the “Register of Quarters” and “Register of Segments”, which have been maintained for the census/by-census operations and other household surveys.

7.2 In general, quarters are classified by the type of construction materials, the purpose for which they were built and the organisation responsible for their construction. Quarters are first dichotomized into permanent quarters and temporary quarters, according to the construction materials. The former is then further classified into public rental housing units, subsidized sale flats, private residential flats, villas/bungalows/modern village houses, simple stone structures/traditional village houses, staff quarters, non-domestic quarters. To facilitate analysis, private residential flats are separated into two accommodation types namely whole house/flat and room/cockloft/bedspace etc. in the presentation of statistics on domestic households. To provide a broader perspective, quarters can also be aggregated into 5 major types of housing. Detailed descriptions of the above terms are given under “Type of Quarters” and “Type of Housing” in “Definition of Terms”.

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

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

有人居住的屋宇單位

有人居住屋宇單位的數目及增長

7.4 根據人口普查結果，有人居住的屋宇單位總數由 2001 年的 202 萬個增至 2011 年的 238 萬個，增幅達 18.2%。然而，不同的屋宇單位類型，其增幅亦各異。公營租住房屋單位、資助出售單位、私人住宅單位及別墅／平房／新型村屋有人居住的屋宇單位數目在過去 10 年皆有所增加。同期，那些缺乏足夠房屋設備類型的屋宇單位數目則減少。因此，有人居住的臨時屋宇單位的數目有所減少。雖然有人居住的非住宅用屋宇單位的數目在 2006 年至 2011 年期間錄得可觀的升幅，但部分的升幅是由於有人居住的酒店及旅舍的單位數目有所增長，其數目由 2006 年的 1 932 個增至 2011 年的 4 714 個。（表 7.1）

7.5 在過去 10 年，各類型有人居住的屋宇單位的分布情況有顯著變化。於 2011 年，在有人居住的屋宇單位中，公營租住房屋單位、資助出售單位、私人住宅單位及別墅／平房／新型村屋，共佔 96.8%。2001 年的有關數字是 95.7%。（表 7.1）

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

Occupied quarters

Number and growth of occupied quarters

7.4 Based on the population census results, the total number of occupied quarters increased by 18.2% from 2.02 million in 2001 to 2.38 million in 2011. However, the percentage increase varied among different types of quarters. The number of occupied quarters in public rental housing units, subsidized sale flats, private residential flats and villas/bungalows/modern village houses increased in the past 10 years. Those types of occupied quarters with less adequate housing conditions all decreased in number in the same period. Thus, the number of temporary quarters occupied dropped. Although there was a marked increase in the number of non-domestic quarters occupied between 2006 and 2011, it was noted that such an increase was partly due to the growth in the number of occupied quarters in hotels and hostels from 1 932 in 2006 to 4 714 in 2011. (Table 7.1)

7.5 The distribution of occupied quarters by type changed significantly over the past 10 years. In 2011, altogether 96.8% of the occupied quarters were public rental housing units, subsidized sale flats, private residential flats and villas/bungalows/modern village houses. The corresponding figure was 95.7% in 2001. (Table 7.1)

屋宇單位的地區分布情況

7.6 在過去 10 年，隨著新市鎮的發展及舊區重建，本港各地區不同類型的房屋分布亦有所改變。在 2001 年，20.3% 的有人居住的屋宇單位在香港島，30.4% 在九龍，而 49.3% 在新界。2001 年至 2011 年間，由於新界持續發展，有人居住屋宇單位的數目由 992 121 增至 1 224 580，增幅達 23.4%。因此，在 2011 年，有人居住的屋宇單位中，新界佔 51.4%。至於香港島及九龍方面，則分別為 17.9% 及 30.6%。（表 7.2）

7.7 在過去 10 年，除臨時房屋及非住宅用房屋外，各類型房屋的單位數目均有增加。在 2011 年，有人居住的私人永久性房屋單位共 1 246 957 個，資助自置居所房屋及公營租住房屋分別有 379 002 個及 722 161 個有人居住的屋宇單位。較 2001 年分別增加 21.1%、18.4% 及 15.7%。（表 7.2）

7.8 在 18 個區議會分區中，觀塘區有人居住的屋宇單位數目最多，有 215 033 個，其次是沙田區（208 813）及東區（194 791）。而以離島區的數目最少，只有 48 123 個。（圖 7.1）

按屋宇單位類型劃分的家庭住戶

7.9 在過去 10 年，由於素質較佳的房屋的供應不斷增加，舊型屋邨相繼清拆和重建，以及人口向新市鎮遷移，各類型屋宇單位的住戶比例有所轉變。一般來說，住戶是遷往素質較佳的房屋居住。

Geographical distribution of occupied quarters

7.6 The expansion of the new towns and the redevelopment of the old districts in the past 10 years changed the distribution of different types of housing in different areas of the territory. In 2001, 20.3% of the occupied quarters were on Hong Kong Island, 30.4% in Kowloon, and 49.3% in the New Territories. Between 2001 and 2011, the number of occupied quarters in the New Territories increased by 23.4%, from 992 121 to 1 224 580, due to continuous development there. Consequently, 51.4% of all occupied quarters were in the New Territories by 2011. The proportions for Hong Kong Island and Kowloon were 17.9% and 30.6% respectively. (Table 7.2)

7.7 In the last 10 years, the number of occupied quarters in all types of housing increased, except those for temporary housing and non-domestic housing. In 2011, there were 1 246 957 occupied quarters of private permanent housing, 379 002 of subsidized home ownership housing and 722 161 of public rental housing, representing an increase of 21.1%, 18.4% and 15.7% respectively over 2001. (Table 7.2)

7.8 Among the 18 District Council districts, Kwun Tong had the largest number of occupied quarters (215 033). The District Council districts with the second and the third largest number of occupied quarters were Sha Tin (208 813) and Eastern (194 791) respectively. Islands had the smallest number of occupied quarters (48 123). (Chart 7.1)

Domestic households by type of quarters

7.9 Owing to the increasing supply of better quality housing, the demolition and redevelopment of old housing estates and the internal migration of the population to the new towns in the past 10 years, there were shifts in the proportions of households in different types of quarters. Generally speaking, the shift was towards better quality housing.

7.10 在過去 10 年，私人住宅單位（整個單位／洋房）、資助出售單位及公營租住房屋單位分別增加 24.3%、18.2% 及 14.8%，分別佔 2011 年所有家庭住戶的 44.9%、15.9% 及 30.4%。相反，私人住宅單位（房間／閣仔／床位等）及臨時屋宇單位的比例和數目均在同期有明顯減幅，反映家庭住戶的居住條件不斷改善。（表 7.3）

7.10 In the past 10 years, the number of domestic households residing in private residential flats (whole house/flat), subsidized sale flats and public rental housing units increased by 24.3%, 18.2% and 14.8% respectively. The corresponding proportions to all domestic households in 2011 stood at 44.9%, 15.9% and 30.4% respectively. In contrast, the proportion and number of households living in private residential flats (room/cockloft/bedspace, etc) and temporary quarters recorded a notable reduction during the same period, reflecting the continuous improvement in the housing conditions of domestic households. (Table 7.3)

住屋情況

Housing condition

共住程度

Degree of sharing

7.11 共住程度是以每千個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目計算，是顯示居住條件的另一有效指標。在過去 10 年，共住程度由 2001 年的 1 021 降至 2011 年的 1 004。（表 7.4）

7.11 The degree of sharing, as measured by the average number of domestic households per 1 000 units of quarters, is another useful indicator of conditions of living. It has been constantly improving in the past 10 years; dropping from 1 021 in 2001 to 1 004 in 2011. (Table 7.4)

7.12 在過去 10 年，整體共住程度一直下降，主要原因是私人樓宇的共住程度大幅下降，尤以私人住宅單位為甚。（表 7.4）

7.12 The drop in the overall degree of sharing in the past 10 years was mainly due to a substantial reduction in the degree of sharing in the private housing sector, particularly in private residential flats. (Table 7.4)

每千個屋宇單位的平均住客數目

Average number of occupants per 1 000 units of quarters

7.13 在過去 10 年，隨著屋宇單位內家庭住戶數目普遍下降，每千個屋宇單位的平均住客數目，由 2001 年的 3 329 人降至 2011 年的 2 970 人。這是由於共住程度下降和平均家庭住戶人數減少所致。（表 7.5）

7.13 Concurrent with the general decrease in the number of domestic households in a unit of quarters, the average number of occupants per 1 000 units of quarters also dropped in the past 10 years, from 3 329 in 2001 to 2 970 in 2011. The drop was due to the decrease in degree of sharing and the decrease in the average household size of domestic households. (Table 7.5)

7.14 雖然非住宅用屋宇單位（1 037），臨時屋宇單位（1 023）及簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋（1 016）的共住程度稍高，但臨時屋宇單位及簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋的每千個屋宇單位平均住客數目分別只有 2 568 名及 2 754 名，仍較全港的平均數 2 970 低。至於非住宅用屋宇單位，由於當中有不少非家庭住戶（這些住戶通常有大量成員），每千個屋宇單位平均住客數目高達 5 936 人。（表 7.4 及表 7.5）

7.14 Sharing of quarters by households in non-domestic quarters (1 037) and temporary quarters (1 023) and simple stone structures/traditional village houses (1 016) was relatively higher. However, the average number of occupants per 1 000 units of temporary quarters and simple stone structures/traditional village houses were only 2 568 and 2 754 respectively, still lower than the territory's average of 2 970. For non-domestic quarters, the average number of occupants per 1 000 units of quarters was high at 5 936 because there were quite a number of non-domestic households, which normally consisted of large number of members, living therein. (Table 7.4 and Table 7.5)

廳房數目

Number of rooms

7.15 廳房數目的資料對研究每人的居住空間非常有用。每戶及每人的平均廳房數目是量度居住環境素質的有用指標。在 2011 年，每戶及每人的平均廳房數目分別為 3.3 及 1.1。廳房數目甚受房屋類型影響，居於私人永久性房屋的住戶其居所的平均廳房數目為 3.7，而每人的平均廳房數目則為 1.3。居於公營租住房屋的相對數目只分別為 2.4 及 0.8。上述廳房數目包括客／飯廳、睡房及其他房間，但不包括廚房及浴室／廁所。（表 7.6）

7.15 Information on the number of rooms is useful for studies on space at home occupied in one's own. The average numbers of rooms in the quarters occupied by a household and by a person are useful measures on the quality of living environment. On average, there were 3.3 rooms for each household and 1.1 rooms for each person in 2011. The numbers of rooms occupied by a household and a person varied for different type of housing. For those living in private permanent housing, there were 3.7 rooms per household and 1.3 rooms per person. However, the corresponding figures for those residing in public rental housing were only 2.4 and 0.8 respectively. It should be noted that the number of rooms here includes living/dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms, but not kitchens and bathrooms/toilets. (Table 7.6)

7.16 一般而言，較多成員的住戶所居住的廳房數目較多。一人住戶的每戶平均廳房數目是 2.5 個，而 6 人及以上住戶則是 4.6 個。大多數住戶（61.6%）居住於有 3 至 4 個自用廳房的屋宇單位。（表 7.7）

7.16 Households with more members generally occupied more rooms. The average number of rooms occupied by a one-person household was 2.5 while that for households with six members and over was 4.6. The majority of households (61.6%) resided in quarters with 3 - 4 exclusively used rooms. (Table 7.7)

居所租住權

7.17 在過去 10 年，家庭住戶居所租住權的分布變化，亦顯示本港人口的居住條件有改善。自置居所的住戶比例，由 2001 年的 50.8% 增至 2011 年的 52.1%。同期間，全租房客的比例由 41.6% 升至 43.9%。分租及合租變得不普遍，合租／二房東／三房客的比例由 2001 年的 3.6% 減至 2011 年的 0.5%。（表 7.8）

7.18 居所租住權與戶主年齡有直接關係。只分析單戶主住戶，年輕戶主（年齡在 20 歲以下）的自置居所比例最低。該比例由 20 至 24 歲的 35.0% 上升至於 45 至 49 歲的最高點 51.3%，然後逐步下跌至 65 歲及以上的 43.5%。進一步按是否有按揭供款及借貸還款分析自置居所單戶主住戶的戶主年齡分布，可見到以 30 至 39 歲（即主要工作年齡）的戶主，居於有按揭供款或借貸還款居所的比率最高，這可能由於他／她們的還款能力較高。另一方面，居於自置居所而沒有按揭供款及借貸還款的戶主以 55 歲及以上的比例最高（55.6%），顯示他／她們已清還居所的按揭供款及借貸還款。（表 7.9）

7.19 大部分（78.4%）多戶主住戶居於自置居所，而只有 19.5% 此類住戶居於租住單位。（表 7.9）

Tenure of accommodation

7.17 In the past 10 years, the changing distribution of the tenure of accommodation of domestic households also suggests an improvement in the housing conditions of the population. The proportion of domestic households owned the quarters they occupied were 52.1% in 2011, up from 50.8% in 2001. The proportion of sole tenants rose from 41.6% to 43.9% over the same period. Both sub-letting and co-letting became less common, as reflected by a reduction in the proportion of co-tenant/main tenant/sub-tenant from 3.6% in 2001 to 0.5% in 2011. (Table 7.8)

7.18 Tenure of accommodation was related to the age of the household head. Analysing only households with single household head, younger household heads (aged below 20) had the lowest proportion of owner-occupiers. This proportion increased gradually from 35.0% for those aged 20-24 to a peak of 51.3% for those aged 45-49, then decreased to 43.5% for the elderly household heads aged 65 and over. Further analysing the age distribution of the owner-occupier household heads in single-head households by whether they had a mortgage or loan on their accommodation, it is interesting to note that the highest proportion of household heads who owned their accommodation with mortgage payment and loan repayment were in age group 30-39 (i.e. the prime working ages). This may be due to their higher affordability to pay for the housing. On the other hand, the owner-occupier household heads without mortgage payment and loan repayment were mostly in the elderly age groups of 55 and over (55.6%), indicating that they had already paid off their mortgage payment and loan repayment on their accommodation. (Table 7.9)

7.19 Majority (78.4%) of households with more than one household head owned the quarters they occupied. Only 19.5% of such households rented their accommodations. (Table 7.9)

住房支出

7.20 租金中位數是住戶租金的一個簡要統計。按屋宇單位類型分析，過去10年家庭住戶所付的租金的走勢各異。在這期間，租住私人住宅單位（整個單位／洋房）的家庭住戶付出的租金中位數是除了非住宅用屋宇單位（主要是酒店／旅館的單位）外，各類型房屋中最高的。在2011年，這些住戶的租金中位數達7,710元，較2001年的6,500元上升了18.6%。另一方面，公營租住房屋單位的租金中位數則由2001年的1,300元下降了6.9%至2011年的1,210元。（表7.10）。

7.21 住在自置居所的家庭住戶，39.9%有按揭或貸款，而60.1%沒有按揭及貸款。有按揭供款或貸款的住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數，屬私人永久性住宅單位者為8,000元，而屬資助出售單位者為5,000元。整體而言，住在自置居所而有按揭或貸款的住戶的按揭供款及借貸還款中位數（7,000元）遠較租住居所的租金中位數（1,600元）為高，顯示前者的住戶支出較高。但在作出比較時應注意兩者入息的差異及居所環境的分別。要更清楚知道住戶的負擔居所能力，需運用租金與收入比率中位數及按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數等加入入息考慮的量數進一步分析。（表7.8、表7.10及表7.11）

7.22 在2011年，租住私人住宅單位（整個單位／洋房）家庭住戶的租金與收入比率中位數為25.7%，而公營租住房屋的相對數字為10.6%。同時，居於自置

Housing cost

7.20 The median rent is a summary statistic of the household rent. When analysed by type of quarters, there was difference in the trend in rent paid by domestic households in the past 10 years. During this period, the median rent of domestic households living in rented private residential flats (whole house/flat) was the highest among all types of quarters except the non-domestic quarters (mainly quarters in hotels/hostels) in this period. The median rent of those households rose from \$6,500 in 2001 to \$7,710 in 2011. This represented an increase of 18.6% in the past 10 years. On the other hand, the median rent for domestic households in public rental housing units recorded a decrease of 6.9% from \$1,300 in 2001 to \$1,210 in 2011. (Table 7.10)

7.21 For domestic households living in owner-occupier accommodation, 39.9% were with mortgage or loan and 60.1% were without mortgage and loan. For those with mortgage payment or loan repayment, the median mortgage payment and loan repayment was \$8,000 for private permanent housing and \$5,000 for subsidized home ownership housing. On the whole, the median mortgage payment and loan repayment of \$7,000 for owner-occupier households with mortgage or loan was much higher than that of the median rent of \$1,600 for households renting their accommodation; thus suggesting a higher housing cost for the former group of households. However, in making this comparison, it is important to bear in mind the difference in income of these households and the living condition between the owner-occupier and renter accommodation. To get a clearer picture, the affordability of housing for households should be analysed in conjunction with their income, using measures like rent to income ratio and mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio. (Table 7.8, Table 7.10 and Table 7.11)

7.22 In 2011, domestic households in private residential flats (whole house/flat) had a median rent to income ratio of 25.7%, and the corresponding figure for public rental flats was 10.6%. Meanwhile,

私人永久性房屋的家庭住戶有按揭或貸款者，則支付其家庭每月收入的 20.0% 於按揭供款及借貸還款。資助出售單位的相對數字為 17.6%。與租金中位數及按揭供款及借貸還款中位數的情況相同，整體的租金與收入比率中位數（13.9%）較整體的按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數（19.6%）低 5.7 個百分點。（表 7.10 及表 7.11）

7.23 隨著家庭住戶收入的上升，用於住房支出的比例相對下降。最低收入的 10% 住戶需支付每月收入的 32.0% 於租金或 42.8% 於按揭供款及借貸還款。跟最高收入的 10% 住戶比較，他們只需支付每月收入的 16.3% 於租金或 14.8% 於按揭供款及借貸還款。（表 7.12）

owner-occupier households in private permanent housing with mortgage or loan paid 20.0% of their monthly household income for mortgage payment and loan repayment, and the corresponding figure for subsidized home ownership housing was 17.6%. Similar to the observation on median rent and median mortgage payment and loan repayment, the overall median rent to income ratio (13.9%) was lower than the overall median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio (19.6%) by 5.7 percentage points. (Table 7.10 and Table 7.11)

7.23 The proportion of income spent on housing fell as household income increases. For the 10% of households with the lowest income, they spent 32.0% of their household income for rental payment and 42.8% for mortgage payment and loan repayment. This compares with 16.3% for rent and 14.8% for mortgage payment and loan repayment for the 10% households with the highest income. (Table 7.12)

表 7.1 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按屋宇單位類型劃分的有人居住的屋宇單位數目
Table 7.1 Occupied quarters by type of quarters, 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 %
永久性房屋 Permanent housing						
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
別墅／平房／新型村屋 Villas/bungalows/modern village houses	98 590	4.9	111 802	5.0	125 669	5.3
簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋 Simple stone structures/traditional village houses	22 793	1.1	19 165	0.9	22 472	0.9
員工宿舍 Staff quarters	22 683	1.1	21 450	1.0	21 693	0.9
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.

表 7.2 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按房屋類型及主要地區劃分的有人居住的屋宇單位⁽¹⁾數目
Table 7.2 Occupied quarters⁽¹⁾ by type of housing and broad area, 2001, 2006 and 2011

年份及房屋類型 Year and type of housing	香港島 Hong Kong Island		九龍 Kowloon		新界 New Territories		陸上總計 Land 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								
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	71 818	11.5	230 700	37.0	321 831	51.5	624 349	100.0
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidized home ownership housing	36 918	11.5	71 635	22.4	211 486	66.1	320 039	100.0
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	293 347	28.5	302 111	29.3	434 640	42.2	1 030 098	100.0
非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	4 898	33.6	3 053	20.9	6 639	45.5	14 590	100.0
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	1 906	7.8	4 950	20.3	17 525	71.9	24 381	100.0
總計 Total	408 887	20.3	612 449	30.4	992 121	49.3	2 013 457	100.0
2006								
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	68 368	9.9	246 929	35.7	376 191	54.4	691 488	100.0
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidized home ownership housing	42 331	11.7	85 378	23.5	235 201	64.8	362 910	100.0
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	300 039	26.2	335 206	29.3	507 991	44.4	1 143 236	100.0
非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	3 493	32.6	3 949	36.8	3 281	30.6	10 723	100.0
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	1 066	6.4	1 372	8.2	14 308	85.4	16 746	100.0
總計 Total	415 297	18.7	672 834	30.2	1 136 972	51.1	2 225 103	100.0

表 7.2 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按房屋類型及主要地區劃分的有人居住的屋宇單位⁽¹⁾數目 (續)
Table 7.2 Occupied quarters⁽¹⁾ by type of housing and broad area, 2001, 2006 and 2011 (cont'd)

年份及房屋類型 Year and type of housing	香港島 Hong Kong Island		九龍 Kowloon		新界 New Territories		陸上總計 Land 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 %
2011								
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	69 771	9.7	263 125	36.4	389 265	53.9	722 161	100.0
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidized home ownership housing	43 939	11.6	89 774	23.7	245 289	64.7	379 002	100.0
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	308 995	24.8	367 554	29.5	570 408	45.7	1 246 957	100.0
非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	3 627	25.1	6 392	44.3	4 406	30.5	14 425	100.0
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	851	4.7	2 078	11.5	15 212	83.9	18 141	100.0
總計 Total	427 183	17.9	728 923	30.6	1 224 580	51.4	2 380 686	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括有人居住的船艇。

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

表 7.3 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按屋宇單位類型劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 7.3 Domestic households by type of quarters, 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 %
永久性房屋 Permanent housing						
公營租住房屋單位 Public rental housing units	628 167	30.6	690 788	31.0	720 892	30.4
資助出售單位 Subsidized sale flats	319 473	15.6	362 439	16.3	377 615	15.9
私人住宅單位 Private residential flats						
整個單位／洋房 Whole house/flat	856 149	41.7	976 764	43.9	1 064 125	44.9
房間／閣仔／床位等 Room/cockloft/bedspace, etc	70 501	3.4	21 699	1.0	9 663	0.4
別墅／平房／新型村屋 Villas/bungalows/modern village houses	97 257	4.7	111 190	5.0	124 975	5.3
簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋 Simple stone structures/traditional village houses	24 882	1.2	19 281	0.9	22 681	1.0
員工宿舍 Staff quarters	22 664	1.1	21 018	0.9	21 538	0.9
非住宅用屋宇單位 Non-domestic quarters	7 161	0.3	5 281	0.2	8 396	0.4
臨時屋宇單位 ⁽¹⁾ Temporary quarters ⁽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.

表 7.4 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按屋宇單位類型劃分的每千個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目
Table 7.4 Average number of domestic households per 1 000 units of quarters by type of quarters, 2001, 2006 and 2011

屋宇單位類型 Type of quarters	每千個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目（共住程度） Average number of domestic households per 1 000 units of quarters (degree of sharing)		
	2001	2006	2011
永久性房屋 Permanent housing			
公營租住房屋單位 Public rental housing units	1 005	1 002	1 001
房屋委員會資助出售單位 Housing Authority subsidized sale flats	1 001	1 000	1 000
房屋協會資助出售單位 Housing Society subsidized sale flats	1 000	1 000	1 000
私人住宅單位 Private residential flats	1 040	1 014	1 006
別墅／平房／新型村屋 Villas/bungalows/modern village houses	1 007	1 002	1 004
簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋 Simple stone structures/traditional village houses	1 020	1 013	1 016
員工宿舍 Staff quarters	1 020	1 001	1 003
非住宅用屋宇單位 Non-domestic quarters	1 057	1 053	1 037
臨時屋宇單位 ⁽¹⁾ Temporary quarters ⁽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.

表 7.5 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按屋宇單位類型劃分的每千個屋宇單位的平均住客數目
Table 7.5 Average number of occupants per 1 000 units of quarters by type of quarters, 2001, 2006 and 2011

屋宇單位類型 Type of quarters	每千個屋宇單位的平均住客數目 Average number of occupants per 1 000 units of quarters		
	2001	2006	2011
永久性房屋 Permanent housing			
公營租住房屋單位 Public rental housing units	3 421	3 079	2 898
房屋委員會資助出售單位 Housing Authority subsidized sale flats	3 552	3 371	3 182
房屋協會資助出售單位 Housing Society subsidized sale flats	3 234	3 236	3 136
私人住宅單位 Private residential flats	3 169	2 929	2 881
別墅／平房／新型村屋 Villas/bungalows/modern village houses	3 386	3 194	3 196
簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋 Simple stone structures/traditional village houses	3 071	2 862	2 754
員工宿舍 Staff quarters	3 194	3 276	3 393
非住宅用屋宇單位 Non-domestic quarters	5 424	7 592	5 936
臨時屋宇單位 ⁽¹⁾ Temporary quarters ⁽¹⁾	2 979	2 741	2 568
合計 Overall	3 329	3 084	2 970

註釋：(1) 這些數字包括住在船艇上的住戶。

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

表 7.6 2011 年按廳房數目⁽¹⁾及房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶⁽²⁾數目
Table 7.6 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 (percentage ⁽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，而不包括廚房及浴室／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.

表 7.7 2011 年按廳房數目⁽¹⁾及住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶⁽²⁾數目
Table 7.7 Domestic households⁽²⁾ by number of rooms⁽¹⁾ and household size, 2011

廳房數目 Number of rooms	住戶人數 Household size						總計 Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
數目（百分比 ⁽³⁾ ） Number (% ⁽³⁾)							
自用 ⁽⁴⁾ 廳房 Exclusively used ⁽⁴⁾ rooms							
1	97 787 (4.1)	68 058 (2.9)	30 442 (1.3)	13 684 (0.6)	3 511 (0.1)	757 (0.0)	214 239 (9.0)
2	108 105 (4.6)	112 174 (4.7)	63 656 (2.7)	36 422 (1.5)	9 362 (0.4)	2 372 (0.1)	332 091 (14.0)
3	128 532 (5.4)	243 915 (10.3)	272 385 (11.5)	209 251 (8.8)	63 825 (2.7)	15 927 (0.7)	933 835 (39.4)
4	47 964 (2.0)	113 728 (4.8)	129 530 (5.5)	142 053 (6.0)	67 652 (2.9)	25 022 (1.1)	525 949 (22.2)
5	15 375 (0.6)	44 835 (1.9)	58 698 (2.5)	71 224 (3.0)	41 385 (1.7)	15 969 (0.7)	247 486 (10.4)
6+	4 399 (0.2)	14 342 (0.6)	20 479 (0.9)	29 068 (1.2)	26 719 (1.1)	17 249 (0.7)	112 256 (4.7)
小計 Sub-total	402 162 (17.0)	597 052 (25.2)	575 190 (24.3)	501 702 (21.2)	212 454 (9.0)	77 296 (3.3)	2 365 856 (99.9)
沒有自用 ⁽⁴⁾ 廳房 Without exclusively used ⁽⁴⁾ rooms							
	1 832 (0.1)	500 (0.0)	51 (0.0)	94 (0.0)	14 (0.0)	15 (0.0)	2 506 (0.1)
總計 Total	403 994 (17.1)	597 552 (25.2)	575 241 (24.3)	501 796 (21.2)	212 468 (9.0)	77 311 (3.3)	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							
	2.5	3.0	3.3	3.6	4.1	4.6	3.3
每人的平均廳房數目 Average number of rooms per person							
	2.5	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.1

註釋：(1) 廳房數目包括客／飯廳、睡房及其他房間，而不包括廚房及浴室／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.

表 7.8 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按居所租住權劃分的家庭住戶⁽¹⁾數目
Table 7.8 Domestic households⁽¹⁾ by tenure of accommodation, 2001, 2006 and 2011

居所租住權 Tenure of accommodation	2001		2006		2011	
	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.

表 7.9 2011 年按家庭住戶戶主年齡組別及居所租住權劃分的家庭住戶⁽¹⁾數目
Table 7.9 Domestic households⁽¹⁾ by age of domestic household head and tenure of accommodation, 2011

家庭住戶戶主 年齡組別 Age group	居所租住權 Tenure of accommodation									
	自置 – 有按揭供款 或借貸還款 Owner-occupier – with mortgage payment or loan repayment		自置 – 沒有按揭供 款及借貸還款 Owner-occupier – without mortgage payment and loan repayment		租住 ⁽²⁾ Tenant ⁽²⁾		其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
單戶主住戶 Households with single household head										
< 20	469	12.6	762	20.4	2 223	59.5	279	7.5	3 733	100.0
20 – 24	2 409	13.5	3 836	21.5	10 539	59.0	1 080	6.0	17 864	100.0
25 – 29	17 776	26.1	11 926	17.5	34 114	50.1	4 210	6.2	68 026	100.0
30 – 34	40 458	32.4	18 083	14.5	59 129	47.3	7 382	5.9	125 052	100.0
35 – 39	55 858	31.5	28 347	16.0	82 525	46.5	10 822	6.1	177 552	100.0
40 – 44	61 119	28.6	41 865	19.6	99 734	46.7	10 976	5.1	213 694	100.0
45 – 49	70 259	25.4	71 531	25.9	121 575	44.0	13 237	4.8	276 602	100.0
50 – 54	56 322	19.2	93 490	31.9	132 752	45.3	10 189	3.5	292 753	100.0
55 – 59	34 110	14.3	87 630	36.7	111 447	46.6	5 909	2.5	239 096	100.0
60 – 64	18 335	9.5	79 017	41.0	91 227	47.4	3 927	2.0	192 506	100.0
65+	23 891	5.3	171 719	38.2	244 697	54.4	9 299	2.1	449 606	100.0
小計 Sub-total	381 006	18.5	608 206	29.6	989 962	48.1	77 310	3.8	2 056 484	100.0
多戶主住戶 Households with more than one household head										
所有住戶 All households	492 261	20.8	741 334	31.3	1 050 871	44.4	83 896	3.5	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) 「租住」包括「全租」、「合租」、「二房東」及「三房客」等居所租住權。

(2) Tenant includes such tenure of accommodation as “sole tenant”, “co-tenant”, “main tenant” and “sub-tenant”.

(3) 「其他」包括「免交租金」及「由僱主提供」等居所租住權。

(3) Others include such tenure of accommodation as “rent free” and “provided by employer”.

表 7.10 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按屋宇單位類型劃分的家庭住戶每月租金中位數⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾及租金與收入比率中位數⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

Table 7.10 Median monthly domestic household rent⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ and median rent to income ratios⁽¹⁾⁽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
永久性房屋 Permanent housing						
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 ⁽³⁾ Private residential flats ⁽³⁾						
整個單位／洋房 Whole house/flat	6,500	5,500	7,710	28.6	25.2	25.7
房間／閣仔／床位等 Room/cockloft/bedspace, etc	1,900	1,610	2,000	24.0	25.0	25.3
別墅／平房／新型村屋 Villas/bungalows/modern village houses	4,880	4,100	5,200	25.3	23.3	21.5
簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋 Simple stone structures/traditional village houses	1,500	1,600	2,200	16.7	17.6	20.9
員工宿舍 Staff quarters	1,050	1,660	2,000	3.7	4.9	4.7
非住宅用屋宇單位 Non-domestic quarters	4,600	4,620	12,500	21.1	26.9	22.9
臨時屋宇單位 Temporary quarters	1,200	1,200	1,500	13.6	12.5	19.4
總計 Overall	1,500	1,680	1,600	13.9	16.0	13.9

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

(2) 這些數字是根據居於租住居所的家庭住戶編製。

(3) 已解除轉讓限制的房屋委員會資助出售單位及房屋協會資助出售單位均包括在「私人住宅單位」內。

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

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

(3) Housing Authority subsidized sale flats and Housing Society subsidized sale flats free of alienation restrictions were classified under "private residential flats".

表 7.11 2011 年按家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款及房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾數目
Table 7.11 Domestic households⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ by monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment and type of housing, 2011

家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款 (港元) Monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment (HK\$)	房屋類型 Type of housing					
	資助出售單位 Subsidized home ownership housing		私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 2,000	17 763	16.9	8 266	2.5	26 029	5.9
2,000 – < 4,000	19 697	18.8	28 914	8.7	48 611	11.1
4,000 – < 6,000	28 304	27.0	61 712	18.5	90 016	20.5
6,000 – < 8,000	21 937	20.9	62 078	18.6	84 015	19.2
8,000 – < 10,000	10 337	9.9	42 447	12.7	52 784	12.0
10,000 – < 15,000	5 946	5.7	64 728	19.4	70 674	16.1
15,000 – < 20,000	714	0.7	27 552	8.3	28 266	6.4
20,000 – < 25,000	140	0.1	14 748	4.4	14 888	3.4
25,000 – < 30,000	-	-	7 843	2.3	7 843	1.8
30,000 – < 40,000	-	-	7 783	2.3	7 783	1.8
≥ 40,000	-	-	7 754	2.3	7 754	1.8
總計 Total	104 838	100.0	333 825	100.0	438 663	100.0

家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數 (港元) Median monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment (HK\$)		
5,000	8,000	7,000

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 (%)		
17.6	20.0	19.6

尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期中位數 (年) Median outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment (Years)		
8	14	12

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) 這些數字只包括居於自置屋宇單位及有按揭供款或借貸還款的家庭住戶。請參閱表 7.9：其中列明自置居所住戶中沒有按揭供款或借貸還款住戶的數目 (741 334 戶)。另外，有 53 601 個家庭住戶其按揭供款及借貸還款是由非住戶成員支付，這些住戶並不包括在本統計表內。

(2) The figures only include domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage payment or loan repayment. Please refer to Table 7.9 : in which there is a figure showing the number of owner-occupier households without mortgage payment or loan repayment (741 334 households). Also, there are 53 601 domestic households with mortgage payment and loan repayment paid by non-household members and these are not included in this table.

表 7.12 2011 年按十等分組別家庭住戶⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾劃分的家庭住戶每月租金中位數，租金與收入比率中位數，家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數及按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數

Table 7.12 Median monthly domestic household rent, median rent to income ratio, median monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment and median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio by decile group of domestic households⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾, 2011

十等分組別 Decile group	家庭住戶每月 租金中位數 (港元) Median monthly domestic household rent (HK\$)	租金與收入 比率中位數 (百分比) Median rent to income ratio (%)	家庭住戶每月 按揭供款及 借貸還款中位數 (港元) Median monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment (HK\$)	按揭供款及 借貸還款與 收入比率中位數 (百分比) Median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio (%)
第 1 (最低) 1st (lowest)	900	32.0	1,300	42.8
第 2 2nd	1,140	18.0	2,790	39.7
第 3 3rd	1,400	14.1	4,000	38.9
第 4 4th	1,530	11.1	4,910	33.3
第 5 5th	1,630	9.0	5,000	27.8
第 6 6th	1,800	7.8	5,500	23.5
第 7 7th	2,100	7.2	6,000	20.7
第 8 8th	3,010	8.1	7,000	18.0
第 9 9th	8,150	15.1	8,800	16.4
第 10 (最高) 10th (highest)	17,000	16.3	15,000	14.8
合計 Overall	1,600	13.9	7,000	19.6

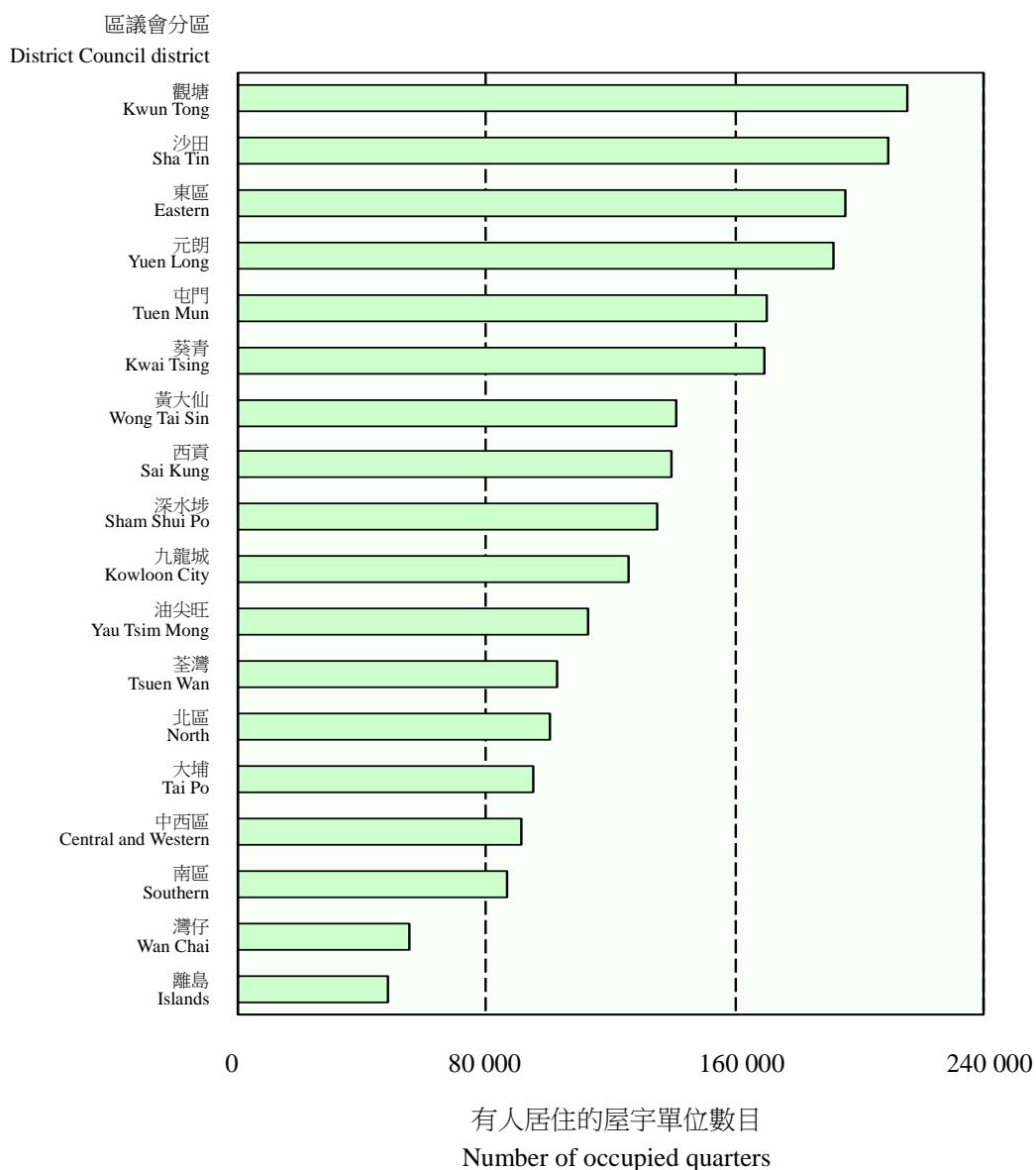
註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

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

(2) 每個十等分組別包含相同數目的家庭住戶（以收入的多少排列）。第 1 個十等分組別包括在第 1 個十等位數之下的住戶，第 2 個十等分組別則包括在第 1 及第 2 個十等位數之間的住戶，如此類推。

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

圖 7.1 2011 年按區議會分區劃分的有人居住的屋宇單位數目
Chart 7.1 Number of occupied quarters by District Council district, 2011



級別 Rank	區議會 分區	District Council district	有人居住的 屋宇單位數目 Number of occupied quarters	級別 Rank	區議會 分區	District Council district	有人居住的 屋宇單位數目 Number of occupied quarters	級別 Rank	區議會 分區	District Council district	有人居住的 屋宇單位數目 Number of occupied quarters
1	觀塘	Kwun Tong	215 033	7	黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	140 742	13	北區	North	100 380
2	沙田	Sha Tin	208 813	8	西貢	Sai Kung	139 506	14	大埔	Tai Po	94 904
3	東區	Eastern	194 791	9	深水埗	Sham Shui Po	134 942	15	中西區	Central and Western	90 752
4	元朗	Yuen Long	191 066	10	九龍城	Kowloon City	125 450	16	南區	Southern	86 599
5	屯門	Tuen Mun	169 925	11	油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	112 756	17	灣仔	Wan Chai	55 041
6	葵青	Kwai Tsing	169 204	12	荃灣	Tsuen Wan	102 659	18	離島	Islands	48 123

8. 內部遷移及遷居特徵

8. Internal Migration and Home Moving Characteristics

概念與範圍

Concept and coverage

8.1 2001 年至 2011 年間，本港人口分布持續變動。隨着個別新市鎮的最新發展，有不少人在過去 10 年遷往這些新市鎮居住。

8.1 Between 2001 and 2011, the trend in redistribution of the population continued. There were people moving to selected new towns because of the latest development there.

8.2 2011 年人口普查亦就人口內部遷移加以探討，並包括一些問題，以便深入了解內部遷移的模式及其對人口分布的影響。

8.2 The 2011 Population Census gave some emphasis to the topic of internal migration and has included some questions which help to provide useful insights into the patterns of internal migration and their impact on the geographical distribution of the population.

8.3 在分析內部遷移時所採用的地區劃分方法，會影響有關遷移的統計數字。2011 年人口普查所採用的分區法是將全港分成 30 個「次分區」，當中包括香港島和九龍共 9 個區議會分區；12 個在新界的新市鎮；及 9 個在新界的「其他地區」——即每個新界區議會分區內新市鎮以外的地方。

8.3 The exact demarcation of geographical areas adopted would greatly affect statistics on internal migration. In the 2011 Population Census, the system adopted delineates the whole territory into 30 geographical sub-divisions (GSDs), comprising 9 District Council districts on Hong Kong Island and in Kowloon; 12 new towns; and 9 “other areas” in the New Territories, each of which covers the remaining areas not included in a new town in their respective District Council district in the New Territories.

8.4 曾作內部遷移的人士是指該人士的現住「次分區」與其 5 年前的原住「次分區」不同。居住地區的轉變是指 (i) 一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移；或 (ii) 在新界同一區議會分區內，一新市鎮與另一新市鎮之間的遷移，或一新市鎮與該區其他地區之間的遷移。

8.4 Persons having internally migrated were those whose GSD of current residence was different from the GSD of original residence 5 years ago. In defining internal migration, a change in area of residence refers to a move (i) from a District Council district to another District Council district; or (ii) within a District Council district in the New Territories, from a new town to another new town, or from a new town to other areas in the district or vice versa.

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

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

8.6 本港共有 88 萬名 5 歲及以上人士被列為在過去 5 年內曾作內部遷移。數字不包括 5 歲以下兒童，原因是他們在人口普查前的 5 年仍未出生。此外，數字亦不包括現居於船艇上的人士，因在人口普查時他們並沒有被問及有關內部遷移的問題。但應注意，5 年前住在船艇上，而於人口普查時已搬往陸上居住的人士，會被包括在現居的「次分區」內。由於這些人士數目很少，他們的 5 年前居住地區被當為在「新界其他地區」內。（表 8.1）

8.7 為方便分析及辨別人口內部遷移的主要方向，在展示有關統計數字時會把 30 個「次分區」結合起來。值得注意的是，即使在分析及列表時是以已結合的分區進行，但內部遷移仍依據原初的定義分辨及記錄。

8.8 結合「次分區」時有兩個層次。首先，把 30 個「次分區」結成 22 個「分區」，當中包括香港島和九龍共 9 個區議會分區、12 個新市鎮、及 1 個「新界其他地區」（即由 9 個在新界的「其他地區」組成）。這 22 個「分區」進而結成 4 個區域，即香港島、九龍、新市鎮及「新界其他地區」。以下圖表顯示有關地理層次。

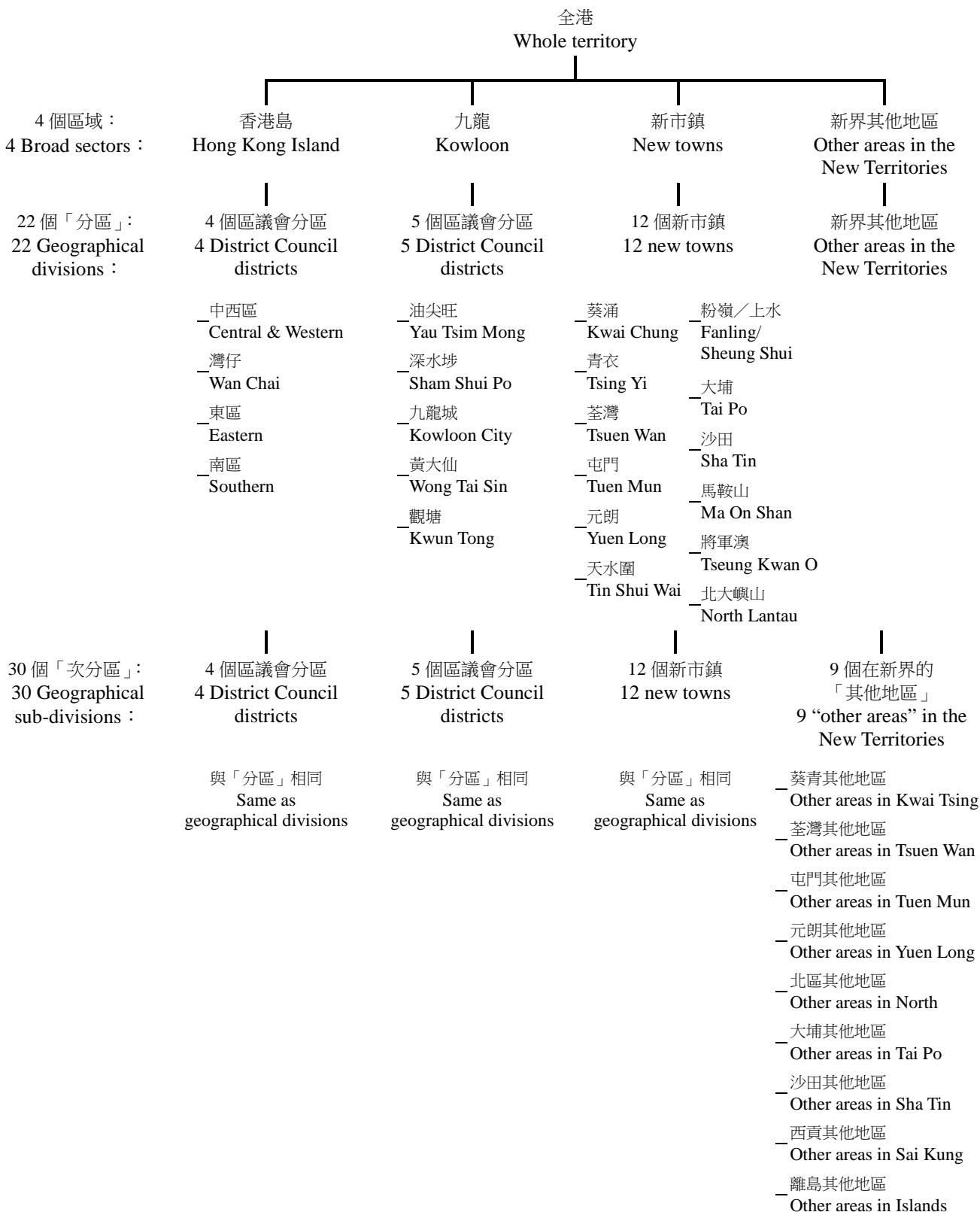
8.6 Altogether 0.88 million persons aged 5 and over were identified as having internally migrated within the past 5 years. Children under age 5 were excluded as they were not born 5 years before the Census. Besides, persons currently living on board vessels were also excluded because they were not asked questions on internal migration in the Census. It should be noted that persons who lived on board vessels 5 years ago but had moved to live on land at the time of the Census were included in their respective GSDs of current residence. Given the very small number of these persons, their areas of residence 5 years ago were put under the sector “other areas in the New Territories”. (Table 8.1)

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

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

地理層次分布圖表

Schematic diagram on the geographical aggregation



8.9 值得注意的是，「次分區」和「分區」的唯一分別在於後者把 9 個「次分區」（包括 9 個在新界的「其他地區」）組成一個名為「新界其他地區」的「分區」。至於其餘 21 個「分區」，則與原來的 21 個「次分區」相同。

遷居

8.10 在 2011 年，本港共有 682 萬名 5 歲及以上居民（住在船艇上的人士除外），其中有 156 萬（22.9%）人曾於 2006 年至 2011 年期間遷居，包括 88 萬（12.8%）名曾作內部遷移而跨越「次分區」的人士及 69 萬（10.1%）名曾在同一「次分區」同區遷居的人士。其餘的 486 萬（71.3%）名人士仍居於與 5 年前相同的地址，而另外 39 萬（5.8%）名人士則在 5 年前居於香港以外地方。下面的分析將集中討論人口內部遷移的模式及有關人士的特徵。（表 8.1）

8.11 在過去 10 年，曾作內部遷移的 5 歲及以上人口比例由 2001 年的 18.4%，下降至 2006 年的 15.1%，再進一步下降至 2011 年的 12.8%。與此同時，曾在同區遷居的人口比例由 2001 年的 14.0%，下降至 2006 年的 10.8%，再進一步下降至 2011 年的 10.1%。（表 8.1）

8.12 按區域分析，在 88 萬名 5 歲及以上於 2006 年至 2011 年期間曾作內部遷移的人士中，40 萬人（45.3%）遷往新市鎮的「次分區」；27 萬人（31.0%）遷往九龍的「次分區」。在那些遷往新市鎮的人口中，有 46.8% 是來自其他新市鎮，另有 28.8% 是來自九龍的「次分區」。至於遷往九龍「次分區」的 27 萬人中，12 萬人（42.8%）是來自同一區域的其他「次分區」。特別的是，有頗多人口（95 234 人）從新市鎮遷往九龍的「次分區」。上述均為人口內部遷移的主要流向。（圖 8.1）

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

Home moving

8.10 Of the 6.82 million persons aged 5 and over in 2011 (excluding those living on board vessels), 1.56 million (22.9%) had changed their residence between 2006 and 2011: 0.88 million (12.8%) had internally migrated across GSD and 0.69 million (10.1%) had moved home within the same GSD. The remaining 4.86 million (71.3%) persons remained in the same residence as 5 years ago and another 0.39 million (5.8%) lived in places outside Hong Kong 5 years ago. The analyses which follow focus on the pattern of internal migration and those persons who had internally migrated. (Table 8.1)

8.11 Over the past 10 years, the proportion of population aged 5 and over having internally migrated dropped from 18.4% in 2001, to 15.1% in 2006 and further to 12.8% in 2011. During the same time, the proportion of persons having moved home within the same area of residence dropped from 14.0% in 2001 to 10.8% in 2006, and then further to 10.1% in 2011. (Table 8.1)

8.12 Of the 0.88 million persons aged 5 and over who had internally migrated between 2006 and 2011, 0.40 million persons (45.3%) moved to GSDs in the new towns and 0.27 million (31.0%) to GSDs in Kowloon. Among those who moved into the new towns, 46.8% were from other new towns and another 28.8% from GSDs in Kowloon. For the 0.27 million persons moving into GSDs in Kowloon, 0.12 million (42.8%) originated from GSDs in the same broad sector. However, it is noted that quite a large number of persons (95 234) had been attracted to GSDs in Kowloon from the new towns. These were the major streams of internal migration of population. (Chart 8.1)

8.13 內部遷移往香港島的「次分區」的人士只有 13 萬人，數目相對較少。比較有趣的是 49.2% 內部遷移往香港島的「次分區」的人士是來自香港島內的「次分區」，而來自九龍及新市鎮的比例分別為 21.1% 及 25.3%。（圖 8.1）

8.14 表 8.2 把遷出、遷入的情況以「分區」來顯示。香港島 4 個分區的人口均因內部遷移而減少。九龍的情況亦大致相同，除觀塘區的人口增加 33 757 人外，其餘 4 個分區的人口亦減少了。新界方面，包括葵涌、荃灣、元朗、天水圍、粉嶺／上水、沙田、馬鞍山、將軍澳及北大嶼山的 9 個新市鎮，遷入人口均較遷出人口多，其中以天水圍及將軍澳的增長最為顯著。相反，青衣、屯門及大埔是 3 個人口錄得跌幅的新市鎮。（表 8.2）

8.15 每年淨內部遷移率將淨內部遷移和假設沒有這些內部遷移下的人口比較，以量度內部遷移對人口重新分布的影響。（有關每年淨內部遷移率的計算方法，請參閱「技術註釋」。）香港島方面，中西區及灣仔區的人口下降幅度較高，平均每年 1.5% - 2.1%，至於東區及南區，其人口下降的幅度稍低，平均每年少於 1.0%。除觀塘區的人口錄得前 5 年內平均每年增長率為 1.2% 外，九龍其餘 4 區的人口均減少，平均每年為 0.1% - 0.7%。在 12 個新市鎮中，北大嶼山、天水圍及馬鞍山的人口增幅較顯著，各自均錄得高於 1.0% 的平均每年增長率。（表 8.2）

8.13 The number of persons who had internally migrated to GSDs on Hong Kong Island were 0.13 million, relatively smaller in number. It is interesting to note that 49.2% of them originated from GSDs on Hong Kong Island, whilst both the proportions from Kowloon and new towns were 21.1% and 25.3% respectively. (Chart 8.1)

8.14 Table 8.2 shows the in- and out- internal migration aggregated to the GD level. All 4 GDs on Hong Kong Island lost population due to internal migration. For the GDs in Kowloon, the observation was similar. Except for the Kwun Tong District with a gain of 33 757 persons, the remaining 4 GDs all recorded a population loss. In the New Territories, 9 new towns, viz. Kwai Chung, Tsuen Wan, Yuen Long, Tin Shui Wai, Fanling/Sheung Shui, Sha Tin, Ma On Shan, Tseung Kwan O and North Lantau, received more population than they lost. The gain was particularly significant for Tin Shui Wai and Tseung Kwan O. On the contrary, Tsing Yi, Tuen Mun and Tai Po were the three new towns recorded with a population loss. (Table 8.2)

8.15 A net annual internal migration rate that relates net internal migrations to the population that would have arisen in the absence of such internal migration is derived as a way of measuring the impact of internal migration on population redistribution. (A description of the computation of net annual internal migration rate is given in "Technical Note".) On Hong Kong Island, Central and Western District and Wan Chai District had relatively larger population decline at average annual rates over the past 5 years of 1.5% - 2.1%. For Eastern District and Southern District, the population decline was smaller at an average annual rate of less than 1.0%. Except for Kwun Tong District with a gain in population at average annual rate of 1.2%, the remaining 4 districts in Kowloon lost population at average annual rates of 0.1% - 0.7%. Among the 12 new towns, North Lantau, Tin Shui Wai and Ma On Shan had a faster pace of population gain and recorded an average annual rate of more than 1.0% each. (Table 8.2)

曾作內部遷移人士的特徵

年齡及性別結構

8.16 從曾作內部遷移人士的年齡結構來看，介乎年齡 25 至 44 歲的人士較多作內部遷移。這可能與他／她們有較大機會結婚、生育及組織自己的家庭有關。曾作內部遷移人士中，年齡介乎 25 至 34 歲的佔 23.7%，而 35 至 44 歲的則佔 24.0%。未曾作內部遷移人士的相應比例分別為 14.7% 及 15.6%。另一方面，15 至 24 歲和 45 歲及以上人士則較少傾向作內部遷移。（表 8.3）

8.17 曾作內部遷移人士的性別比率（男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率）為 847，稍低於全港 5 歲及以上人口的 870。而並無作內部遷移人士的性別比率為 873。（表 8.4）

8.18 大部分（56.5%）的曾作內部遷移人士為已婚人士。而並無作內部遷移人士中的相應比例為 52.3%。離婚及分居人士曾作內部遷移的比例亦較高。相反地，喪偶和從未結婚人士則較少作內部遷移。（表 8.5）

教育程度

8.19 曾作內部遷移人士的教育程度一般較未曾作內部遷移人士為高。兩者的分別於最高教育程度中最大。曾作內部遷移人士中，24.8% 具專上教育的學位程度，但未曾作內部遷移人士中則只有 15.2%。至於在最低教育程度中，未曾作內部遷移人士中有 7.0% 只達至學前教育程度或未受教育；曾作內部遷移人士中的百分率則為 5.5%。（表 8.6）

Characteristics of persons who had internally migrated

Age and sex structure

8.16 The age structure of persons who had internally migrated suggests that persons aged 25-44 were among those more likely to internally migrate. This may be related to their higher probability of marriage, child birth and forming their own families. Among persons who had internally migrated, 23.7% were aged 25-34 and 24.0% were aged 35-44. The corresponding figures for those not internally migrated were 14.7% and 15.6% respectively. On the other hand, persons aged 15-24 and those aged 45 and over were less prone to internal migration. (Table 8.3)

8.17 The sex ratio (i.e. number of males per 1 000 females) of persons who had internally migrated was 847, slightly lower than that of 870 for population aged 5 and over. For persons who had not internally migrated, the sex ratio was 873. (Table 8.4)

8.18 Of those persons who had internally migrated, majority (56.5%) was married persons. This compares with the corresponding proportion of 52.3% among those who had not internally migrated. There were also higher proportions of both the divorced and separated persons having internally migrated. In contrast, the widowed and the never married persons were less likely to migrate internally. (Table 8.5)

Educational attainment

8.19 Persons who had internally migrated in general had higher educational attainment than those not. The relative differential is the greatest at the highest level where degrees in post-secondary education were attained by 24.8% of persons who had internally migrated as compared with only 15.2% of those not. At the lowest level, among those who had not internally migrated, 7.0% had not gone beyond pre-primary education as compared with 5.5% for

8.20 那些內部遷移往香港島的人士（包括原居於香港島內作遷移的人士），教育程度明顯較其他曾作內部遷移人士為高。那些內部遷移往九龍及新市鎮的人士，則教育程度相對較低。在內部遷移往香港島的人士中，有 71.3% 已達至高中或以上教育程度；但內部遷移往九龍及新市鎮的人士的有關比例則僅為 59.9% 及 62.6%。（表 8.6）

勞動人口參與率

8.21 曾作內部遷移人士的勞動人口參與率，無論是男性或女性，均較未曾者為高。不過，這些整體的數字是相當受這兩個人口分組不同的年齡結構所影響。如將勞動人口參與率按年齡標準化，曾作內部遷移人士的標準化勞動人口參與率不論男女實際上相對是較低。這個現象是由於長者在未曾作內部遷移人士中所佔的比例較高，而長者一般較傾向留在原區居住。（表 8.7）

職業分布

8.22 曾作內部遷移人士的地區分布正好說明他們的職業分布情況。較高教育程度的人士多在香港島內作內部遷移或遷移往香港島。這些人士從事較高級或專業的工作。內部遷移往香港島的工作人士中，超過一半是經理及行政級人員、專業或輔助專業人士。至於內部遷移往新市鎮的工作人士中，該百分率為 48.3%；而遷移往九龍的工作人士的有關比例較低，為 45.0%。未曾作內部遷移人士中，比例只有 34.2%。（表 8.8）

those who had internally migrated. (Table 8.6)

8.20 Those having internally migrated to Hong Kong Island (including those who originated from Hong Kong Island) had distinctly higher educational attainment than persons in other sectors of residence who had internally migrated. Educational attainment was relatively lower among persons who had internally migrated to Kowloon and new towns. For persons who had internally migrated to Hong Kong Island, 71.3% had attained upper secondary education or higher, while the corresponding figures for those internally migrated to the Kowloon and new towns were 59.9% and 62.6% respectively. (Table 8.6)

Labour force participation rate

8.21 For both males and females, the labour force participation rates were higher among persons who had internally migrated than those who had not. However, these overall figures were greatly influenced by the different age structures between the two population sub-groups. After standardisation of the rates by age, the standardised labour force participation rates for persons who had internally migrated were indeed lower for both males and females. This phenomenon could be explained by the fact that a higher proportion of persons who had not internally migrated were older persons who tended to remain in the same area of residence. (Table 8.7)

Occupational distribution

8.22 Spatial patterns are well-exemplified by the occupational distribution of persons who had internally migrated. Many of the best educated, as already noted, internally migrated within or to Hong Kong Island. These persons were engaged in the more senior or professional jobs. Among the working population who had internally migrated to Hong Kong Island, more than half worked as managers and administrators or in the professionals or associate professionals groups. For the working population internally migrated to new towns, the

corresponding percentage was 48.3% and for Kowloon, still lower at 45.0%; for those who had not internally migrated, the figure was 34.2%. (Table 8.8)

住戶特徵

8.23 就曾作內部遷移人士的住戶特徵而言，我們可觀察到一些有趣的特點。曾作內部遷移的家庭住戶（即住戶內所有戶主均曾作內部遷移）¹，其住戶結構一般較為簡單，而成員數目亦較少。在曾作內部遷移住戶中，一人住戶及非親屬關係共佔 27.6%，而全港有關的百分率則為 19.2%。此外，由夫婦所組成的核心家庭住戶在曾作內部遷移的家庭住戶所佔的比例較未曾者為高。（表 4.3 及表 8.9）

8.24 曾作內部遷移住戶中，53.4% 是由 2 名或以下成員組成，未曾作內部遷移的住戶的相應百分比為 40.5%。住戶成員數目亦與內部遷移的目的地有關。遷往香港島及新界其他地區的住戶人數相對較多。在遷往香港島及新界其他地區的住戶中，有 4 名或以上成員的住戶分別佔 30.6% 及 29.6%，往新市鎮的住戶有 25.7%，而往九龍的住戶則有 24.5%。（表 8.10）

Household characteristics

8.23 Some interesting points are observed about the household characteristics of persons who had internally migrated. For domestic households having internally migrated (i.e. in which all of the household head(s) had internally migrated)¹, household composition was usually less complex and household size tended to be smaller. Of all households that had internally migrated, one-person households and non-relative households accounted for 27.6%, as compared with the corresponding figure of 19.2% for the whole territory. In addition, the proportion of nuclear family households composed of couple was higher among persons who had internally migrated than those who had not. (Table 4.3 and Table 8.9)

8.24 53.4% of households that had internally migrated comprised 2 or fewer persons, as compared with 40.5% for those who had not. Size of household was also related to destination of internal migration. The size of households was relatively larger for those destined for Hong Kong Island and other areas in the New Territories. The proportions of households with 4 persons or more which had internally migrated to Hong Kong Island and other areas in the New Territories were 30.6% and 29.6% respectively, as compared with 25.7% for the new towns and 24.5% for Kowloon. (Table 8.10)

¹ 住戶可申報超過一位戶主。

¹ A household might report more than one household head.

房屋特徵

8.25 若以屋宇單位類型劃分曾作內部遷移的住戶，不同區域之間的分別則更大。遷往新界其他地區及香港島這個區域的住戶中，分別有 93.9% 及 84.2% 是居住在私人永久性房屋的。遷往新市鎮及九龍區的住戶的相應比例則相對地較低，分別有 62.9% 及 59.4% 是入住私人永久性房屋。（表 8.11）

8.26 與其他區域比較，公營房屋的比重在九龍及新市鎮較為明顯。遷往九龍及新市鎮的 255 782 住戶中，有 76 061 戶（29.7%）是居住在公營租住房屋，另有 19 177 戶（7.5%）則入住資助出售自置居所房屋。（表 8.11）

8.27 就居住房屋類型而言，遷往新界其他地區的住戶與遷往其他區域的不同。相對較多（4.0%）是居住在設備欠佳的屋宇單位，如非住宅用房屋及臨時房屋。（表 8.11）

住戶收入

8.28 就住戶月入中位數而言，曾作內部遷移的住戶較未曾者為高。這現象在 4 個區域內均出現，大致是由於高收入住戶有較高的負擔能力作內部遷移。（表 8.12）

8.29 內部遷移往香港島的住戶比遷往其他區域的住戶有較高的住戶收入。遷往香港島的住戶的每月收入中位數為 42,000 元，比所有曾作內部遷移住戶的月

Housing characteristics

8.25 Contrasts between the broad sectors of destination were wider when households that had internally migrated were considered by type of quarters. A high proportion of households which had internally migrated to others areas in the New Territories (93.9%) and Hong Kong Island (84.2%) respectively resided in private permanent housing. The corresponding proportion for the new towns and Kowloon were relatively lower, 62.9% and 59.4% of the households that had internally migrated there lived in private permanent housing respectively. (Table 8.11)

8.26 The importance of public housing in Kowloon and the new towns compared with other sectors is clearly shown. Of the 255 782 households having internally migrated into Kowloon and the new towns, 76 061 (29.7%) were residing in public rental housing and another 19 177 (7.5%) in subsidized home ownership housing. (Table 8.11)

8.27 The housing pattern for households which had internally migrated into other areas in the New Territories differed from those which internally migrated into the other broad sectors. A relatively large proportion of households (4.0%) which had internally migrated to this sector lived in less adequate quarters such as non-domestic housing and temporary housing. (Table 8.11)

Household income

8.28 Households which had internally migrated had a higher median monthly household income than those which had not. This phenomenon was common to all the 4 broad sectors, which could be explained by the greater affordability of higher income households to migrate internally. (Table 8.12)

8.29 Among the households which had internally migrated, those which internally migrated to Hong Kong Island had much higher household income than those which internally migrated to other

入中位數值（即 25,000 元）為高。然而須注意的是，就那些沒有作內部遷移的住戶而言，香港島住戶的每月收入中位數也較其他區域的住戶為高。（表 8.12）

sectors. The median monthly household income for households that internally migrated to Hong Kong Island was \$42,000, much higher than the \$25,000 of all households which had internally migrated. It has nevertheless to be noted that for those households which had not internally migrated, the median monthly household income for those on Hong Kong Island was also higher than households elsewhere. (Table 8.12)

表 8.1 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按曾否作內部遷移劃分的 5 歲及以上人口⁽¹⁾
Table 8.1 Population⁽¹⁾ aged 5 and over by whether internally migrated, 2001, 2006 and 2011

	2001		2006		2011	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
曾作內部遷移 ⁽²⁾ Internally migrated ⁽²⁾	1 183 874	18.4	1 005 256	15.1	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	897 083	14.0	716 707	10.8	689 562	10.1
仍居舊址 ⁽³⁾ Remained in same address ⁽³⁾	3 817 394	59.4	4 496 581	67.6	4 861 934	71.3
5 年前居於香港以外地方 Place of residence outside Hong Kong 5 years ago	525 240	8.2	430 334	6.5	394 479	5.8
小計 Sub-total	5 239 717	81.6	5 643 622	84.9	5 945 975	87.2
總計 Total	6 423 591	100.0	6 648 878	100.0	6 821 185	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括現居於船艇上的人士。

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

(2) 曾作內部遷移的人士指那些現住地區與其 5 年前的居住地區不同的人士。在分析內部遷移時，居住地區的轉變是指(a)一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移，或(b)在新界同一區議會分區內，一新市鎮與另一新市鎮之間的遷移，或一新市鎮與該區其他地區之間的遷移。

(2) Persons having internally migrated were those whose area of current residence was different from the area of residence 5 years ago. In defining internal migration, a change in the area of residence refers to a move (a) from a District Council district to another District Council district; or (b) within a District Council district in the New Territories, from a new town to another new town, or from a new town to other areas in the district or vice versa.

(3) 這些數字包括現住於 5 年前住址，但在 5 年期間曾遷往其他地區，並稍後遷回的人士。

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

表 8.2 2011 年按曾否作內部遷移及居住地區劃分的 5 歲及以上人口⁽¹⁾
Table 8.2 Population⁽¹⁾ aged 5 and over by whether internally migrated and area of residence, 2011

居住地區 Area of residence		並無作內部遷移 Not internally migrated							
		曾在同區遷居 Moved home within same area of residence		仍居舊址 ⁽³⁾ Remained in same address ⁽³⁾		5 年前居於香港以外地方 Place of residence outside Hong Kong 5 years ago		小計 Sub-total	
區議會分區 ／新市鎮 ⁽²⁾	District Council district/new town ⁽²⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽⁴⁾ % ⁽⁴⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽⁴⁾ % ⁽⁴⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽⁴⁾ % ⁽⁴⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽⁴⁾ % ⁽⁴⁾
香港島	Hong Kong Island								
中西區	Central and Western	38 173	0.6	148 007	2.5	28 494	0.5	214 674	3.6
灣仔	Wan Chai	16 990	0.3	86 956	1.5	18 402	0.3	122 348	2.1
東區	Eastern	77 089	1.3	404 769	6.8	32 469	0.5	514 327	8.7
南區	Southern	37 432	0.6	188 265	3.2	16 096	0.3	241 793	4.1
小計	Sub-total	169 684	2.9	827 997	13.9	95 461	1.6	1 093 142	18.4
九龍	Kowloon								
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	30 612	0.5	184 990	3.1	31 399	0.5	247 001	4.2
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	45 152	0.8	249 824	4.2	24 978	0.4	319 954	5.4
九龍城	Kowloon City	43 404	0.7	245 159	4.1	26 618	0.4	315 181	5.3
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	23 943	0.4	330 156	5.6	15 430	0.3	369 529	6.2
觀塘	Kwun Tong	56 461	0.9	426 812	7.2	27 009	0.5	510 282	8.6
小計	Sub-total	199 572	3.4	1 436 941	24.2	125 434	2.1	1 761 947	29.6
新市鎮	New towns								
葵涌	Kwai Chung	17 850	0.3	246 906	4.2	10 757	0.2	275 513	4.6
青衣	Tsing Yi	10 655	0.2	152 184	2.6	6 890	0.1	169 729	2.9
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	35 197	0.6	185 854	3.1	16 232	0.3	237 283	4.0
屯門	Tuen Mun	51 836	0.9	358 742	6.0	18 507	0.3	429 085	7.2
元朗	Yuen Long	14 974	0.3	95 902	1.6	7 345	0.1	118 221	2.0
天水圍	Tin Shui Wai	18 788	0.3	213 733	3.6	9 762	0.2	242 283	4.1
粉嶺／ 上水	Fanling/ Sheung Shui	24 930	0.4	177 677	3.0	13 691	0.2	216 298	3.6
大埔	Tai Po	23 494	0.4	198 708	3.3	12 401	0.2	234 603	3.9
沙田	Sha Tin	39 188	0.7	306 433	5.2	19 816	0.3	365 437	6.1
馬鞍山	Ma On Shan	15 901	0.3	140 310	2.4	8 051	0.1	164 262	2.8
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	33 437	0.6	257 948	4.3	14 341	0.2	305 726	5.1
北大嶼山	North Lantau	4 820	0.1	50 958	0.9	5 342	0.1	61 120	1.0
小計	Sub-total	291 070	4.9	2 385 355	40.1	143 135	2.4	2 819 560	47.4
新界其他 地區	Other areas in the New Territories	29 236	0.5	211 641	3.6	30 449	0.5	271 326	4.6
水上	Marine	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
全港	The whole territory	689 562	11.6	4 861 934	81.8	394 479	6.6	5 945 975	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括現居於船艇上的人士。

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

(2) 這是指在第 8 章「概念與範圍」中所述的 22 個「分區」，並加上「水上」一區作為計算從水上遷往陸上的遷出人士的數字。但從陸上遷往「水上」的數字很小，統計時亦沒有此項目的記錄。

(2) These refer to the 22 Geographical Divisions (GD) mentioned in the 'Concept and Coverage' of Chapter 8 plus 'marine' as a source of out-movers for movements from marine to land. The opposite movements from land to marine, which were negligible, were not recorded.

表 8.2 2011 年按曾否作內部遷移及居住地區劃分的 5 歲及以上人口⁽¹⁾ (續)
Table 8.2 Population⁽¹⁾ aged 5 and over by whether internally migrated and area of residence, 2011 (cont'd)

居住地區 Area of residence		曾作內部遷移 Internally migrated				淨內部遷移 Net internally migrated	每年淨內部遷移率 Net annual internal migration rate
		遷入人士 In-movers		遷出人士 Out-movers			
區議會分區 ／新市鎮 ⁽²⁾	District Council district/new town ⁽²⁾	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
香港島	Hong Kong Island						
中西區	Central and Western	26 247	3.0	49 915	5.7	- 23 668	-2.1
灣仔	Wan Chai	24 370	2.8	34 331	3.9	- 9 961	-1.5
東區	Eastern	53 969	6.2	66 653	7.6	- 12 684	-0.5
南區	Southern	28 221	3.2	31 693	3.6	- 3 472	-0.3
小計	Sub-total	132 807	15.2	182 592	20.9	- 49 785	-0.9
九龍	Kowloon						
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	46 471	5.3	56 090	6.4	- 9 619	-0.7
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	47 060	5.4	59 760	6.8	- 12 700	-0.7
九龍城	Kowloon City	48 332	5.5	59 072	6.7	- 10 740	-0.6
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	39 061	4.5	40 499	4.6	- 1 438	-0.1
觀塘	Kwun Tong	90 607	10.4	56 850	6.5	33 757	+1.2
小計	Sub-total	271 531	31.0	272 271	31.1	- 740	-0.0
新市鎮	New Towns						
葵涌	Kwai Chung	34 254	3.9	28 060	3.2	6 194	+0.4
青衣	Tsing Yi	15 894	1.8	23 278	2.7	- 7 384	-0.8
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	41 190	4.7	38 447	4.4	2 743	+0.2
屯門	Tuen Mun	40 121	4.6	52 032	5.9	- 11 911	-0.5
元朗	Yuen Long	23 995	2.7	22 596	2.6	1 399	+0.2
天水圍	Tin Shui Wai	36 569	4.2	21 526	2.5	15 043	+1.2
粉嶺／ 上水	Fanling/ Sheung Shui	30 323	3.5	25 390	2.9	4 933	+0.4
大埔	Tai Po	22 417	2.6	31 755	3.6	- 9 338	-0.7
沙田	Sha Tin	54 745	6.3	47 530	5.4	7 215	+0.4
馬鞍山	Ma On Shan	31 230	3.6	22 124	2.5	9 106	+1.0
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	51 349	5.9	35 821	4.1	15 528	+0.9
北大嶼山	North Lantau	14 515	1.7	9 013	1.0	5 502	+1.6
小計	Sub-total	396 602	45.3	357 572	40.9	39 030	+0.3
新界其他 地區	Other areas in the New Territories	74 270	8.5	62 595	7.2	11 675	+0.8
水上	Marine	N.A.	N.A.	180	0.0	N.A.	N.A.
全港	The whole territory	875 210	100.0	875 210	100.0	-	-

註釋：(3) 這些數字包括現住於 5 年前住址，但在 5 年期間曾遷往其他地區，並稍後遷回的人士。

(4) 數字指在並無作內部遷移的總人數中所佔的百分比。

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

(4) Figures refer to the percentages in respect of the total number of persons who had not internally migrated.

表 8.3 2011 年按年齡組別、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的 5 歲及以上人口⁽¹⁾
Table 8.3 Population⁽¹⁾ aged 5 and over by age group, whether internally migrated and area of current residence, 2011

年齡組別 Age group	曾作內部遷移 Internally migrated					並無作 內部遷移 Not internally migrated	5 歲及 以上總人口 Whole population aged 5 and over
	現住地區 Area of current residence						
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界 其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	總計 Total		
	數目（百分比 ⁽²⁾ ） Number (percentage ⁽²⁾)						
5 – 14	11 126 (8.4)	26 148 (9.6)	38 938 (9.8)	5 473 (7.4)	81 685 (9.3)	492 549 (8.3)	574 234 (8.4)
15 – 24	10 660 (8.0)	25 827 (9.5)	37 899 (9.6)	7 763 (10.5)	82 149 (9.4)	793 005 (13.3)	875 154 (12.8)
25 – 34	32 534 (24.5)	59 561 (21.9)	97 658 (24.6)	17 685 (23.8)	207 438 (23.7)	876 564 (14.7)	1 084 002 (15.9)
35 – 44	34 673 (26.1)	64 455 (23.7)	92 805 (23.4)	18 471 (24.9)	210 404 (24.0)	924 688 (15.6)	1 135 092 (16.6)
45 – 54	21 418 (16.1)	43 002 (15.8)	62 679 (15.8)	13 039 (17.6)	140 138 (16.0)	1 148 964 (19.3)	1 289 102 (18.9)
55 – 64	12 156 (9.2)	25 548 (9.4)	37 480 (9.5)	7 088 (9.5)	82 272 (9.4)	840 124 (14.1)	922 396 (13.5)
65 +	10 240 (7.7)	26 990 (9.9)	29 143 (7.3)	4 751 (6.4)	71 124 (8.1)	870 081 (14.6)	941 205 (13.8)
總計 Total	132 807 (100.0)	271 531 (100.0)	396 602 (100.0)	74 270 (100.0)	875 210 (100.0)	5 945 975 (100.0)	6 821 185 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括現居於船艇上的人士。

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

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在相應現住地區的總計中所佔的百分比。

(2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total of the respective area of current residence.

表 8.4 2011 年按性別、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的 5 歲及以上人口⁽¹⁾
Table 8.4 Population⁽¹⁾ aged 5 and over by sex, whether internally migrated and area of current residence, 2011

性別 Sex	曾作內部遷移 Internally migrated					並無作 內部遷移 Not internally migrated	5 歲及以上 總人口 Whole population aged 5 and over
	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 in the New Territories			
數目（百分比 ⁽²⁾ ） Number (percentage ⁽²⁾)							
男 Male	57 620 (43.4)	124 824 (46.0)	184 499 (46.5)	34 381 (46.3)	401 324 (45.9)	2 771 479 (46.6)	3 172 803 (46.5)
女 Female	75 187 (56.6)	146 707 (54.0)	212 103 (53.5)	39 889 (53.7)	473 886 (54.1)	3 174 496 (53.4)	3 648 382 (53.5)
合計 Both sexes	132 807 (100.0)	271 531 (100.0)	396 602 (100.0)	74 270 (100.0)	875 210 (100.0)	5 945 975 (100.0)	6 821 185 (100.0)
性別比率 ⁽³⁾ Sex ratio ⁽³⁾							
	766	851	870	862	847	873	870

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括現居於船艇上的人士。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在相應現住地區的總計中所佔的百分比。

(3) 男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。

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

(2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total of the respective area of current residence.

(3) The number of males per 1 000 females.

表 8.5 2011 年按婚姻狀況、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的 5 歲及以上人口⁽¹⁾
Table 8.5 Population⁽¹⁾ aged 5 and over by marital status, whether internally migrated and area of current residence, 2011

婚姻狀況 Marital status	曾作內部遷移 Internally migrated					並無作 內部遷移 Not internally migrated
	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 Other areas in the New Territories		
	數目（百分比 ⁽²⁾ ） Number (percentage ⁽²⁾)					
從未結婚 Never married	46 616 (35.1)	91 628 (33.7)	131 701 (33.2)	26 159 (35.2)	296 104 (33.8)	2 251 484 (37.9)
已婚 Now married	75 175 (56.6)	150 687 (55.5)	227 659 (57.4)	41 279 (55.6)	494 800 (56.5)	3 112 483 (52.3)
喪偶 Widowed	4 574 (3.4)	11 241 (4.1)	13 605 (3.4)	2 430 (3.3)	31 850 (3.6)	356 474 (6.0)
離婚 Divorced	5 339 (4.0)	15 613 (5.7)	20 898 (5.3)	3 713 (5.0)	45 563 (5.2)	198 331 (3.3)
分居 Separated	1 103 (0.8)	2 362 (0.9)	2 739 (0.7)	689 (0.9)	6 893 (0.8)	27 203 (0.5)
總計 Total	132 807 (100.0)	271 531 (100.0)	396 602 (100.0)	74 270 (100.0)	875 210 (100.0)	5 945 975 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括現居於船艇上的人士。

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

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在相應現住地區的總計中所佔的百分比。

(2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total of the respective area of current residence.

表 8.6 2011 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的 5 歲及以上人口⁽¹⁾
Table 8.6 Population⁽¹⁾ aged 5 and over by educational attainment (highest level attended), whether internally migrated and area of current residence, 2011

教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (highest level attended)	曾作內部遷移 Internally migrated				總計 Total	並無作 內部遷移 Not internally migrated
	現住地區 Area of current residence					
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界 其他地區 in the New Territories		
	數目（百分比 ⁽²⁾ ） Number (percentage ⁽²⁾)					
小學及以下 Primary and below						
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/pre-primary	6 971 (5.2)	16 106 (5.9)	21 170 (5.3)	3 454 (4.7)	47 701 (5.5)	417 325 (7.0)
小學 Primary	15 219 (11.5)	44 260 (16.3)	59 226 (14.9)	8 447 (11.4)	127 152 (14.5)	1 230 778 (20.7)
小計 Sub-total	22 190 (16.7)	60 366 (22.2)	80 396 (20.3)	11 901 (16.0)	174 853 (20.0)	1 648 103 (27.7)
中學／預科 Secondary/sixth form						
初中 Lower secondary	15 967 (12.0)	48 400 (17.8)	67 786 (17.1)	12 532 (16.9)	144 685 (16.5)	1 143 635 (19.2)
高中／預科 Upper secondary/ sixth form	33 866 (25.5)	78 611 (29.0)	118 383 (29.8)	25 081 (33.8)	255 941 (29.2)	1 751 346 (29.5)
小計 Sub-total	49 833 (37.5)	127 011 (46.8)	186 169 (46.9)	37 613 (50.6)	400 626 (45.8)	2 894 981 (48.7)
專上教育 Post-secondary						
文憑／證書課程 Diploma/certificate	7 296 (5.5)	12 167 (4.5)	20 476 (5.2)	4 259 (5.7)	44 198 (5.0)	266 264 (4.5)
副學位課程 Sub-degree course	5 491 (4.1)	10 383 (3.8)	18 961 (4.8)	3 439 (4.6)	38 274 (4.4)	232 336 (3.9)
學位課程 Degree course	47 997 (36.1)	61 604 (22.7)	90 600 (22.8)	17 058 (23.0)	217 259 (24.8)	904 291 (15.2)
小計 Sub-total	60 784 (45.8)	84 154 (31.0)	130 037 (32.8)	24 756 (33.3)	299 731 (34.2)	1 402 891 (23.6)
總計 Total	132 807 (100.0)	271 531 (100.0)	396 602 (100.0)	74 270 (100.0)	875 210 (100.0)	5 945 975 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括現居於船艇上的人士。

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

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在相應現住地區的總計中所佔的百分比。

(2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total of the respective area of current residence.

表 8.7 2011 年按年齡組別、性別及曾否作內部遷移劃分的勞動人口參與率⁽¹⁾
Table 8.7 Labour force participation rates⁽¹⁾ by age group, sex and whether internally migrated, 2011

年齡組別 Age group	勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour force participation rate (%)			
	男性 Male		女性 Female	
	曾作內部遷移 Internally migrated	並無作內部遷移 Not internally migrated	曾作內部遷移 Internally migrated	並無作內部遷移 Not internally migrated
15 – 24	34.3	41.0	39.3	42.8
25 – 34	89.7	92.7	81.0	84.8
35 – 44	91.1	92.4	74.2	73.0
45 – 54	86.1	89.6	66.6	62.8
55 +	36.6	39.1	19.3	17.8
合計 Overall	71.8	66.3	61.9	52.1
標準化勞動人口參與率 ⁽²⁾ （百分比） Standardised labour force participation rate ⁽²⁾ (%)				
	63.6	67.4	52.9	53.5

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括現居於船艇上的人士。

(2) 以 2011 年男性及女性人口的年齡分布分別作為計算男性及女性整體標準化勞動人口參與率的標準人口。

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

(2) Using the 2011 age distribution of the male and female population as the standard population in the derivation of the standardised overall labour force participation rates for males and females respectively.

表 8.8 2011 年按職業、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的工作人口⁽¹⁾
Table 8.8 Working population⁽¹⁾ by occupation, whether internally migrated and area of current residence, 2011

職業 Occupation	曾作內部遷移 Internally migrated					並無作 內部遷移 Not internally migrated
	現住地區 Area of current residence					
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界 其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	總計 Total	
	數目（百分比 ⁽²⁾ ） Number (percentage ⁽²⁾)					
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	17 249 (21.1)	21 710 (14.2)	30 748 (13.4)	6 905 (16.1)	76 612 (15.2)	282 942 (9.3)
專業人員 Professionals	10 804 (13.2)	15 049 (9.9)	21 676 (9.5)	3 742 (8.7)	51 271 (10.1)	180 062 (5.9)
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	17 262 (21.1)	31 826 (20.9)	58 066 (25.4)	10 962 (25.6)	118 116 (23.4)	576 369 (18.9)
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	7 765 (9.5)	20 247 (13.3)	33 176 (14.5)	5 962 (13.9)	67 150 (13.3)	485 049 (15.9)
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	7 220 (8.8)	25 130 (16.5)	31 986 (14.0)	5 231 (12.2)	69 567 (13.8)	505 796 (16.6)
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	1 516 (1.9)	7 618 (5.0)	12 872 (5.6)	2 092 (4.9)	24 098 (4.8)	237 035 (7.8)
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1 174 (1.4)	4 923 (3.2)	8 577 (3.8)	1 691 (4.0)	16 365 (3.2)	162 690 (5.3)
其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	18 708 (22.9)	25 848 (17.0)	31 555 (13.8)	6 192 (14.5)	82 303 (16.3)	611 607 (20.1)
總計 Total	81 698 (100.0)	152 351 (100.0)	228 656 (100.0)	42 777 (100.0)	505 482 (100.0)	3 041 550 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括現居於船艇上的人士。

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

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在相應現住地區的總計中所佔的百分比。

(2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total of the respective area of current residence.

(3) 其他包括「非技術工人」、「漁農業熟練工人」及不能分類的職業。

(3) Others include “elementary occupations”, “skilled agricultural and fishery workers” and occupations not classifiable.

表 8.9 2011 年按住戶結構、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的家庭住戶⁽¹⁾數目
Table 8.9 Domestic households⁽¹⁾ by household composition, whether internally migrated and area of current residence, 2011

住戶結構 Household composition	曾作內部遷移 ⁽²⁾ Internally migrated ⁽²⁾				總計 Total	並無作 內部遷移 ⁽³⁾ Not internally migrated ⁽³⁾
	現住地區 Area of current residence					
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界 其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories		
	數目（百分比 ⁽⁴⁾ ） Number (percentage ⁽⁴⁾)					
核心家庭住戶 Nuclear family households						
由夫婦所組成 Composed of couple	7 832 (17.5)	18 139 (17.1)	29 848 (19.9)	5 459 (20.9)	61 278 (18.8)	293 071 (14.4)
由夫婦及未婚子女所組成 Composed of couple and unmarried children	15 768 (35.2)	33 451 (31.6)	52 943 (35.3)	8 053 (30.8)	110 215 (33.7)	823 900 (40.4)
由父或母親及未婚子女所組成 Composed of lone parent and unmarried children	3 383 (7.6)	11 678 (11.0)	15 586 (10.4)	1 970 (7.5)	32 617 (10.0)	250 004 (12.2)
小計 Sub-total	26 983 (60.3)	63 268 (59.8)	98 377 (65.6)	15 482 (59.3)	204 110 (62.5)	1 366 975 (67.0)
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	349 (0.8)	653 (0.6)	1 633 (1.1)	339 (1.3)	2 974 (0.9)	24 059 (1.2)
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	1 276 (2.8)	3 376 (3.2)	3 861 (2.6)	632 (2.4)	9 145 (2.8)	79 333 (3.9)
由其他親屬關係組合所組成 Composed of other relationship combinations	2 460 (5.5)	7 258 (6.9)	8 468 (5.6)	2 141 (8.2)	20 327 (6.2)	206 742 (10.1)
小計 Sub-total	4 085 (9.1)	11 287 (10.7)	13 962 (9.3)	3 112 (11.9)	32 446 (9.9)	310 134 (15.2)

表 8.9 2011 年按住戶結構、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的家庭住戶⁽¹⁾數目 (續)
Table 8.9 Domestic households⁽¹⁾ by household composition, whether internally migrated and area of current residence, 2011 (cont'd)

住戶結構 Household composition	曾作內部遷移 ⁽²⁾ Internally migrated ⁽²⁾					總計 Total	並無作 內部遷移 ⁽³⁾ Not internally migrated ⁽³⁾
	現住地區 Area of current residence						
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界 其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories			
	數目（百分比 ⁽⁴⁾ ） Number (percentage ⁽⁴⁾)						
其他住戶 Other households							
單人住戶 One-person households	11 313 (25.3)	27 588 (26.1)	33 219 (22.1)	5 710 (21.9)	77 830 (23.8)	325 909 (16.0)	
非親屬關係住戶 Non-relative households	2 398 (5.4)	3 658 (3.5)	4 423 (2.9)	1 806 (6.9)	12 285 (3.8)	38 389 (1.9)	
小計 Sub-total	13 711 (30.6)	31 246 (29.5)	37 642 (25.1)	7 516 (28.8)	90 115 (27.6)	364 298 (17.8)	
總計 Total	44 779 (100.0)	105 801 (100.0)	149 981 (100.0)	26 110 (100.0)	326 671 (100.0)	2 041 407 (100.0)	

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括現居於船艇上的家庭住戶。

(2) 這些數字指家庭住戶內所有 5 歲及以上的戶主均曾作內部遷移。

(3) 這些數字指家庭住戶內其中至少一位 5 歲及以上的戶主並無作內部遷移。

(4) 括號內的數字顯示在相應現住地區的總計中所佔的百分比。

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

(2) The figures refer to domestic households in which all of the household head(s) aged 5 and over had internally migrated.

(3) The figures refer to domestic households in which any one of the household head(s) aged 5 and over had not internally migrated.

(4) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total of the respective area of current residence.

表 8.10 2011 年按住戶人數、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的家庭住戶⁽¹⁾數目
Table 8.10 Domestic households⁽¹⁾ by household size, whether internally migrated and area of current residence, 2011

住戶人數 Household size	曾作內部遷移 ⁽²⁾ Internally migrated ⁽²⁾				總計 Total	並無作 內部遷移 ⁽³⁾ Not internally migrated ⁽³⁾
	現住地區 Area of current residence					
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界 其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories		
	數目（百分比 ⁽⁴⁾ ） Number (percentage ⁽⁴⁾)					
1	11 313 (25.3)	27 588 (26.1)	33 219 (22.1)	5 710 (21.9)	77 830 (23.8)	325 909 (16.0)
2	12 077 (27.0)	31 054 (29.4)	45 202 (30.1)	8 193 (31.4)	96 526 (29.5)	500 997 (24.5)
3	7 696 (17.2)	21 249 (20.1)	33 005 (22.0)	4 474 (17.1)	66 424 (20.3)	508 817 (24.9)
4	7 382 (16.5)	16 110 (15.2)	25 547 (17.0)	4 199 (16.1)	53 238 (16.3)	448 558 (22.0)
5	4 385 (9.8)	7 383 (7.0)	9 754 (6.5)	2 255 (8.6)	23 777 (7.3)	188 691 (9.2)
6+	1 926 (4.3)	2 417 (2.3)	3 254 (2.2)	1 279 (4.9)	8 876 (2.7)	68 435 (3.4)
總計 Total	44 779 (100.0)	105 801 (100.0)	149 981 (100.0)	26 110 (100.0)	326 671 (100.0)	2 041 407 (100.0)
平均住戶人數 Average household size						
	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.6	3.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括現居於船艇上的家庭住戶。

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

(2) 這些數字指家庭住戶內所有 5 歲及以上的戶主均曾作內部遷移。

(2) The figures refer to domestic households in which all of the household head(s) aged 5 and over had internally migrated.

(3) 這些數字指家庭住戶內其中至少一位 5 歲及以上的戶主並無作內部遷移。

(3) The figures refer to domestic households in which any one of the household head(s) aged 5 and over had not internally migrated.

(4) 括號內的數字顯示在相應現住地區的總計中所佔的百分比。

(4) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total of the respective area of current residence.

表 8.11 2011 年按房屋類型、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的家庭住戶⁽¹⁾數目
Table 8.11 Domestic households⁽¹⁾ by type of housing, whether internally migrated and area of current residence, 2011

房屋類型 Type of housing	曾作內部遷移 ⁽²⁾ Internally migrated ⁽²⁾				總計 Total	並無作 內部遷移 ⁽³⁾ Not internally migrated ⁽³⁾
	現住地區 Area of current residence					
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界 其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories		
	數目（百分比 ⁽⁴⁾ ） Number (percentage ⁽⁴⁾)					
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	4 753 (10.6)	34 313 (32.4)	41 748 (27.8)	517 (2.0)	81 331 (24.9)	639 551 (31.3)
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidized home ownership housing	1 632 (3.6)	6 561 (6.2)	12 616 (8.4)	40 (0.2)	20 849 (6.4)	356 749 (17.5)
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	37 722 (84.2)	62 816 (59.4)	94 283 (62.9)	24 516 (93.9)	219 337 (67.1)	1 023 425 (50.1)
非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	559 (1.2)	1 698 (1.6)	709 (0.5)	52 (0.2)	3 018 (0.9)	5 378 (0.3)
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	113 (0.3)	413 (0.4)	625 (0.4)	985 (3.8)	2 136 (0.7)	16 304 (0.8)
總計 Total	44 779 (100.0)	105 801 (100.0)	149 981 (100.0)	26 110 (100.0)	326 671 (100.0)	2 041 407 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括現居於船艇上的家庭住戶。

(2) 這些數字指家庭住戶內所有 5 歲及以上的戶主均曾作內部遷移。

(3) 這些數字指家庭住戶內其中至少一位 5 歲及以上的戶主並無作內部遷移。

(4) 括號內的數字顯示在相應現住地區的總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes : (1) The figures exclude domestic households currently living on board vessels.
 (2) The figures refer to domestic households in which all of the household head(s) aged 5 and over had internally migrated.
 (3) The figures refer to domestic households in which any one of the household head(s) aged 5 and over had not internally migrated.
 (4) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total of the respective area of current residence.

表 8.12 2011 年按現住地區及曾否作內部遷移劃分的家庭住戶⁽¹⁾每月收入中位數
Table 8.12 Median monthly household income of domestic households⁽¹⁾ by area of current residence and whether internally migrated, 2011

現住地區 Area of current residence	住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median monthly household income (HK\$)		合計 Overall
	曾作內部遷移 ⁽²⁾ Internally migrated ⁽²⁾	並無作內部遷移 ⁽³⁾ Not internally migrated ⁽³⁾	
香港島 Hong Kong Island	42,000	27,000	28,060
九龍 Kowloon	20,000	18,000	18,020
新市鎮 New towns	23,630	20,000	20,000
新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	28,700	21,000	22,070
合計 Overall	25,000	20,000	20,500

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括現居於船艇上的家庭住戶。

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

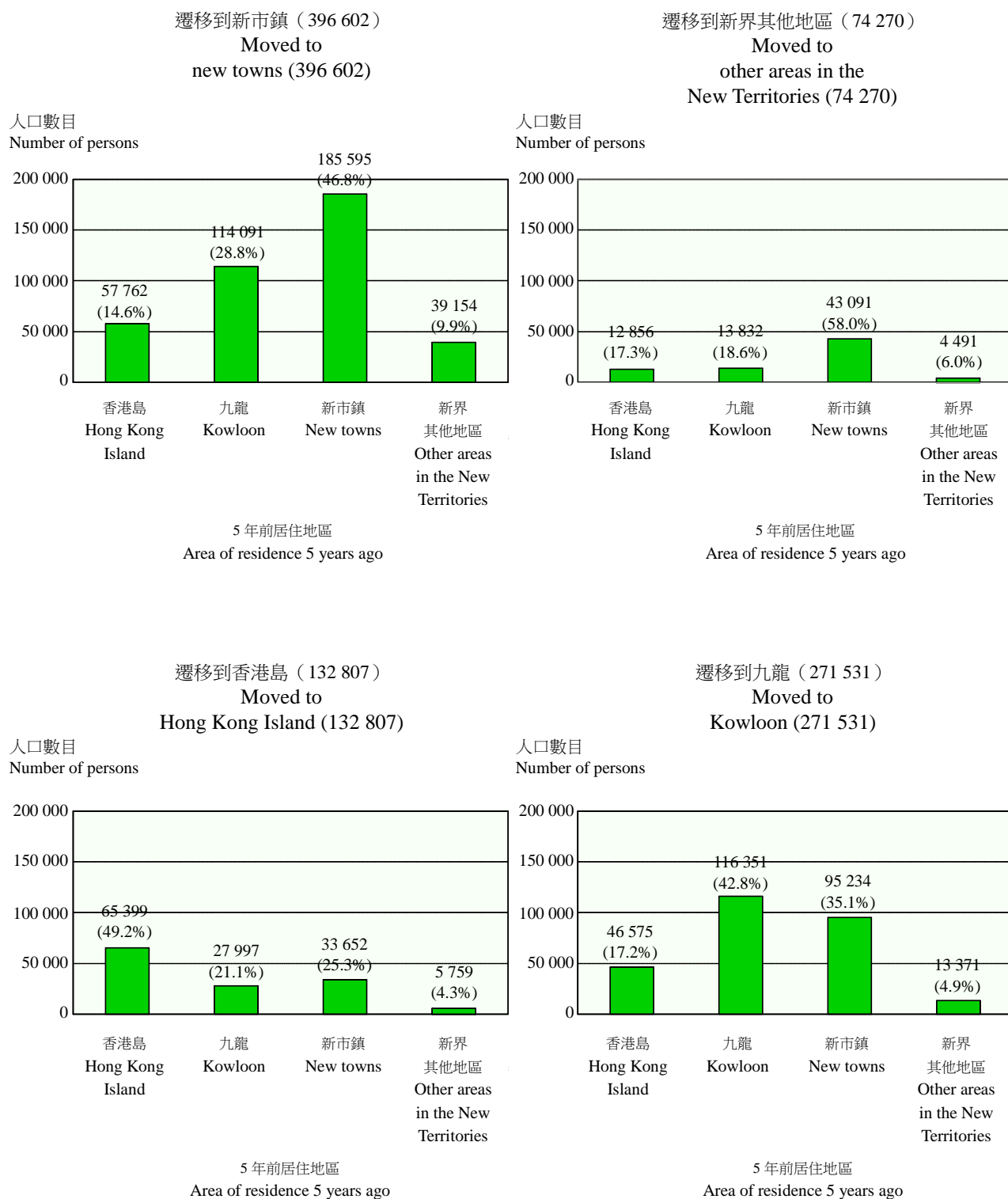
(2) 這些數字指家庭住戶內所有 5 歲及以上的戶主均曾作內部遷移。

(2) The figures refer to domestic households in which all of the household head(s) aged 5 and over had internally migrated.

(3) 這些數字指家庭住戶內其中至少一位 5 歲及以上的戶主並無作內部遷移。

(3) The figures refer to domestic households in which any one of the household head(s) aged 5 and over had not internally migrated.

圖 8.1 2011 年按 5 年前居住地區及現住地區劃分的曾作內部遷移的 5 歲及以上人口
Chart 8.1 Population aged 5 and over having internally migrated by area of residence 5 years ago and area of current residence, 2011



9. 新市鎮特徵

9. New Town Characteristics

引言

9.1 為了紓緩市區擠迫情況，香港於 1973 年成立新界拓展署，制訂全面計劃，開始有系統及有組織地推行新市鎮發展。此後，新市鎮發展計劃全面進行，使新市鎮在過去 40 年迅速發展。

9.2 2011 年人口普查時，香港共有 12 個新市鎮：屯門、沙田、葵涌、大埔、荃灣、粉嶺／上水、青衣、將軍澳、馬鞍山、元朗、天水圍及北大嶼山。

9.3 所有新市鎮都是位於新界。由於新界持續發展，尤其是新市鎮，新市鎮人口在過去 40 年顯著增長。不過，由於大部分的新市鎮經已完善發展，人口從市區遷移至新市鎮的幅度於近年變得不太明顯。事實上，上一個的新市鎮（即北大嶼山新市鎮）的規劃亦已經超過了 20 年，而人口已於 1997 年首期工程完成後陸續遷入。

9.4 以下分析著重顯示新市鎮的主要特色。新市鎮人口的有趣特徵亦與市區（即香港島和九龍）及新界其他地方（不包括新市鎮，但包括水上停泊地方）的人口一併比較。

Concepts and Coverage

9.1 To reduce urban congestion, comprehensive plans for the systematic and co-ordinated development of new towns began with the establishment of the New Territories Development Department in 1973. Since then, the New Town Development Programme has been carried out extensively leading to the rapid development of new towns in the past 40 years.

9.2 At the time of the 2011 Population Census, there were 12 new towns in Hong Kong, namely Tuen Mun, Sha Tin, Kwai Chung, Tai Po, Tsuen Wan, Fanling/Sheung Shui, Tsing Yi, Tseung Kwan O, Ma On Shan, Yuen Long, Tin Shui Wai and North Lantau.

9.3 All the new towns are situated in the New Territories. With continuous development of the New Territories particularly the new towns, the population in the new towns grew notably over the past 40 years. However, the extent of redistribution from the urban areas to the new towns was less apparent in the recent years since most of the new towns have been highly developed. In fact, the last new town, namely North Lantau, was planned for more than 20 years with population moving in gradually after the completion of its phase one development in 1997.

9.4 The analysis that follows highlights the major features of the new towns. Interesting characteristics of the population in the new towns are also identified for comparison with their counterparts in the urban areas (defined here as Hong Kong Island and Kowloon) and in the other areas in the New Territories which exclude the new towns but include marine anchorages throughout Hong Kong.

人口數目及人口密度

9.5 在 2011 年，新市鎮人口共 333 萬人，佔全港人口的 47.1%。較 2001 年的 299 萬人口，上升 11.3%。以人口數目而言，屯門是最大的新市鎮，有約近 49 萬人居；最少人口的是北大嶼山，只有 78 443 人。但在過去 10 年，北大嶼山的增長最迅速，升幅為 290%。（表 9.1 及表 9.2）

9.6 整體來說，與市區平均每平方公里淨土地面積 26 661 人的人口密度相比，新市鎮的人口密度較低。新市鎮的人口密度，各有不同，最低的是大埔，每平方公里有 8 467 人；而最高的是天水圍，每平方公里有 66 995 人。在所有新市鎮中，元朗的人口密度與市區相若。（表 9.3）

年齡及性別結構

9.7 與市區相比，新市鎮的人口較為年輕。新市鎮人口的年齡中位數是 40.5 歲；而市區人口的數字則是 43.0 歲。新市鎮的人口中，11.9% 是 15 歲以下。至於市區，相對的比例是 11.2%。另一方面，新市鎮的人口中，只有 10.9% 是 65 歲及以上，比市區（15.8%）及新界其他地方（11.8%）的數字為低。因此，新市鎮的少年兒童撫養比率較市區稍高。另一方面，新市鎮的老人撫養比率則較香港其他地方低。（表 9.4 及表 9.5）

Population size and density

9.5 In 2011, the new town population was 3.33 million, constituting 47.1% of the total population in Hong Kong. This represents an increase of 11.3% over the corresponding figure of 2.99 million in 2001. In terms of population size, Tuen Mun was the largest new town with nearly 0.49 million persons while North Lantau was the smallest with only 78 443 persons. However, over the past 10 years, North Lantau recorded the largest population growth of 290%. (Table 9.1 and Table 9.2)

9.6 On the whole, the new towns were less densely populated than the urban areas which had an average population density of 26 661 persons per km² of net land area in 2011. The population density of the new towns ranged from 8 467 persons per km² in Tai Po to 66 995 persons per km² in Tin Shui Wai. Among the new towns, Yuen Long had population density closely resembled that of the urban areas. (Table 9.3)

Age and sex structure

9.7 The population in the new towns was younger than that in the urban areas. The median age of the new town population was 40.5, as compared with 43.0 for the urban areas. 11.9% of the new town population were aged below 15, while the corresponding proportion for the urban areas was 11.2%. On the other hand, only 10.9% of the new town population were aged 65 and over, lower than the proportions in the urban areas (15.8%) and the other areas in the New Territories (11.8%). As a result, the new towns had a slightly higher child dependency ratio than urban areas. On the other hand, the new towns had a lower elderly dependency ratio as compared with the rest of the territory. (Table 9.4 and Table 9.5)

9.8 各個新市鎮中，以沙田、葵涌、荃灣及大埔的人口年齡結構與市區的情況較為相似。由於這四個是較早發展的新市鎮，加上有較長的發展歷史，所以上述情況是可以理解的。（表 9.4 及表 9.5）

9.9 新市鎮人口的性別比率（每千名女性中有 888 名男性）與市區(866)和新界其他地區(865)相比，數字則略高。按年齡組別分析，新市鎮人口的性別比率均稍高於市區。（表 9.6）

教育程度

9.10 與市區相比，新市鎮的 15 歲及以上人口的教育程度稍低。在新市鎮的 15 歲及以上人口中，具高中／預科或以下教育程度的比例略高，而具專上教育程度的比例則略低。（表 9.7）

9.11 一般來說，新市鎮的 3 至 16 歲人口的就學比率，大致與市區的數字相同。但以 17 至 24 歲的人口而言，就學比率則稍低。但與新界其他地方比較，新市鎮的 3 至 24 歲人口的就學比率一般較高。（表 9.8）

9.8 Among the new towns, the age structures of the population in Sha Tin, Kwai Chung, Tsuen Wan and Tai Po were similar to that of the urban areas. This is understandable because they were the older new towns and had a very much longer history of development. (Table 9.4 and Table 9.5)

9.9 The sex ratio for the new town population (888 males per 1 000 females) was higher than those for the urban areas (866) and other area in the New Territories (865). When analysed by age group, it is observed that the sex ratios for all age groups in the new towns were slightly higher than those for the urban areas. (Table 9.6)

Educational attainment

9.10 Educational attainment of the population aged 15 and over in the new towns was slightly lower than that of its counterpart in the urban areas. There were slightly higher proportions of population aged 15 and over having education at or below upper secondary level/sixth form but lower proportions of such population having post-secondary education in the new towns than in the urban areas. (Table 9.7)

9.11 In general, the school attendance rates for the population aged 3-16 in the new towns were at about the same level as those for the urban areas. However, the school attendance rates for the population aged 17-24 were slightly lower in the new towns than that for the urban areas. Compared with the other areas in the New Territories, school attendance rates for all ages 3-24 were generally higher in the new towns. (Table 9.8)

勞動人口特徵

勞動人口參與率

9.12 以 15 至 34 歲男性的勞動人口參與率而言，新市鎮的數字高於市區及新界其他地方。至於 65 歲及以上男性的情況，新市鎮的數字低於香港其他地方。（表 9.9）

9.13 女性方面，新市鎮各年齡組別（15 至 34 歲除外）的勞動人口參與率，均較市區為低。尤以 45 至 64 歲人口的數字，兩者差距更大。（表 9.9）

行業模式

9.14 新市鎮的工作人口中，23.2%從事「進出口、批發及零售業」，是最多人從事的行業。這比例稍高於市區及新界其他地方。「公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動」和「地產、專業及商用服務業」是另外兩個最多人從事的行業，分別各佔新市鎮工作人口的 14.9% 及 12.2%。市區的相對數字則相近，分別是 14.0% 及 14.1%。（表 9.10）

Labour force characteristics

Labour force participation rate

9.12 Males aged 15 - 34 in the new towns had a higher labour force participation rate than their counterparts in the urban areas and other areas in the New Territories. For males aged 65 and over, the labour force participation rate was lower in the new towns than elsewhere in the rest of the territory. (Table 9.9)

9.13 Except for females aged 15 - 34, the labour force participation rate for each age group was lower in the new towns than in the urban areas. The difference was particularly significant at ages 45 - 64. (Table 9.9)

Industry pattern

9.14 23.2% of the working population in the new towns were engaged in the “import/export, wholesale and retail trades”, making it the largest sector. It was slightly higher than the corresponding proportions in the urban areas and other areas in the New Territories. “Public administration, education, human health and social work activities” and “real estate, professional and business services” were the next two largest sectors, with 14.9% and 12.2% of the working population in the new towns respectively. The corresponding proportions for the urban areas were similar, at 14.0% and 14.1% respectively. (Table 9.10)

職業結構

9.15 在新市鎮的工作人口中，19.9%是輔助專業人員，16.9%是服務工作及銷售人員和16.6%文書支援人員，市區的相應比例是19.2%、15.8%及14.7%。另一方面，經理、行政級人員和專業人員的比例為13.8%，明顯較市區的19.3%為低。（表9.11）

主要職業收入

9.16 就每月主要職業收入的分布情況而言，新市鎮工作人口的情形大致與市區的相近，但60,000元及以上收入的人口比例則以新市鎮的比例較低。新市鎮工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數是11,000元，與全港的數字相同。（表9.12）

住戶特徵

住戶結構

9.17 在2011年，全港237萬個家庭住戶中，居於新市鎮的佔110萬戶，即總數的46.4%。大部分（70.2%）新市鎮住戶是「核心家庭住戶」。其中，新市鎮有較多「由夫婦及未婚子女所組成」的「核心家庭住戶」，這類住戶佔新市鎮住戶的比例（43.0%）顯著較相應的市區（36.5%）及新界其他地方（34.5%）的比例為高。另一方面，「單人住戶」佔新市鎮住戶的比例則相對較低。（表9.13）

Occupational structure

9.15 There were 19.9% of the working population in the new towns working as associate professionals, 16.9% as service and sales workers and 16.6% as clerical support workers, as compared with the corresponding figures of 19.2%, 15.8% and 14.7% for the urban areas. On the other hand, the proportion of managers, administrators and professionals was markedly lower in the new towns (13.8%) than in the urban areas (19.3%). (Table 9.11)

Income from main employment

9.16 The distribution of monthly income from main employment for the working population in the new towns was broadly similar to that for the working population in the urban areas, except that the proportion earning \$60,000 and over was somewhat lower in the new towns. The median monthly income from main employment of the working population in the new towns was \$11,000, same as that for the whole territory. (Table 9.12)

Household characteristics

Household composition

9.17 In 2011, there were some 1.10 million domestic households in the new towns, accounting for 46.4% of the 2.37 million domestic households in the whole territory. The majority (70.2%) of households in the new towns were nuclear family households. In particular, there were relatively more nuclear family households composed of couple and unmarried children in the new towns and its proportion among new town households (43.0%) was markedly higher than the corresponding proportions of the urban areas (36.5%) and of the other areas in the New Territories (34.5%). On the other hand, the proportion of one-person households among the new town households was relatively lower. (Table 9.13)

住戶人數

9.18 在 2011 年，新市鎮家庭住戶平均人數是 3.0 人，較市區及新界其他地方的 2.9 人略高。新市鎮的住戶人數稍多與較多 15 歲及以上人口在新市鎮居住有關。平均來說，每個新市鎮住戶有 2.6 名 15 歲以上人口；而市區和新界其他地方的相對數字是 2.5。另一方面，每個新市鎮住戶平均有 0.4 名 15 歲以下兒童；而市區和新界其他地方的相應數字分別為 0.3 及 0.4。（表 9.14）

住戶收入

9.19 在 2011 年，新市鎮家庭住戶的每月收入中位數是 20,000 元，較市區和新界其他地方的中位數低約 5 至 10%。然而，新市鎮家庭住戶的收入分布，與其他兩個地區的相若。至於 10,000 元至少於 20,000 元的收入組別，則佔一個重要的比例，有 25.2% 的新市鎮家庭住戶在這個組別內。（表 9.15）

房屋特徵

房屋類型

9.20 居於新市鎮的 333 萬人口中，34.1% 是居於公營租住房屋，另有 23.6% 是居於資助自置居所房屋，比例遠較其他地方為高。相反，只有 40.9% 新市鎮人口是居於私人永久性房屋；而市區的相應比例是 58.0%；新界其他地方則是 87.6%。這些觀察結果是意料之內，因為政府是新市鎮發展計劃的建築師，並透過興建公共房屋，全力支持計劃。在這

Household size

9.18 The average size of domestic households in the new towns was 3.0 in 2011. This was higher than the corresponding averages of 2.9 for both the urban areas and the other areas in the New Territories. The slightly larger household size found in the new towns was related to the presence of more persons aged 15 and over. On average, there was 2.6 persons aged 15 and over per household in the new towns, while the corresponding figures for the urban areas and the other areas in the New Territories were both 2.5. On the other hand, there was 0.4 child aged under 15 per household in the new town, and the corresponding figures for the urban areas and the other areas in the New Territories were 0.3 and 0.4 respectively. (Table 9.14)

Household income

9.19 The median monthly income of domestic households in the new towns was \$20,000 in 2011. This was about 5 - 10% lower than the medians for the urban areas and the other areas in the New Territories. However, the income distribution of domestic households in the new towns was similar to those of the other two broad areas. The income bracket \$10,000 - <\$20,000 stood out as the modal class with 25.2% of the domestic households in the new towns falling into it. (Table 9.15)

Housing characteristics

Type of housing

9.20 34.1% of the 3.33 million new town population were living in public rental housing and another 23.6% in subsidized home ownership housing. These proportions were much higher than those for the rest of the territory. On the contrary, there were only 40.9% of the new town population living in private permanent housing, while the corresponding proportions were 58.0% for the urban areas and 87.6% for the other areas in the New Territories. These

項計劃下，人口重新分布，由人口擠迫及較舊的市區遷往地方較大的新市鎮，因而把全港的居住環境及房屋條件改善過來。（表 9.16）

9.21 部分新市鎮中（包括：屯門、沙田、葵涌、天水圍、青衣及北大嶼山），居於公營租住房屋的人口比例較全港比例（29.6%）為高。葵涌錄得的比例最高（67.7%），其次是天水圍（61.1%）及北大嶼山（57.4%）。另一方面，元朗及荃灣有較多的私人永久性房屋，居於這些樓宇的人口比例亦相對較高，分別是 76.0%及 74.8%，而其他新市鎮的相對數字則大多介乎 20%至 40%。居於資助自置居所房屋的人口比例，在各新市鎮亦有很大分別；比例最大的是馬鞍山（46.6%），其次是將軍澳（38.3%）及粉嶺／上水（34.7%）。這三個新市鎮的共通點是：這三個均是 90 年代後期迅速發展的新市鎮。（表 9.16）

9.22 共有 110 萬個家庭住戶居於新市鎮內。當中 35.0%的家庭住戶居於公營租住房屋；42.1%居於私人永久性房屋。市區的相應比例分別是 28.9%及 58.7%。（表 9.17）

9.23 居於新界其他地方的住戶其住所的廳房平均數目為 4.0，較市區的 3.2 及新市鎮的 3.2 為高。（表 9.18）

observations are expected as the government is the architect of the New Town Development Programme and has been fully supportive of the programme through public housing construction there. Under the programme, population was redistributed from the crowded urban areas to the more spacious new towns, thus improving the living environment and housing conditions of the whole territory. (Table 9.16)

9.21 Most of the new towns (including Tuen Mun, Sha Tin, Kwai Chung, Tin Shui Wai, Tsing Yi, and North Lantau) had a higher proportion than the whole territory proportion (29.6%) of population living in public rental housing. Kwai Chung recorded the highest proportion (67.7%), followed by Tin Shui Wai (61.1%) and North Lantau (57.4%). On the other hand, Yuen Long and Tsuen Wan had a larger sector of private permanent housing providing accommodation for 76.0% and 74.8% of their population respectively. These proportions were much higher than those in the other new towns, which mostly fell in the range of 20% - 40%. The proportions for subsidized home ownership housing also varied significantly among the new towns. The highest proportion was in Ma On Shan (46.6%), followed by Tseung Kwan O (38.3%) and Fanling/Sheung Shui (34.7%). It is observed that there is a common feature of these 3 new towns: they are new towns with rapid development in the late 1990s. (Table 9.16)

9.22 There were 1.10 million domestic households in the new towns. 35.0% of these households living in public rental housing and 42.1% in private permanent housing. The corresponding figures for the urban areas were 28.9% and 58.7% respectively. (Table 9.17)

9.23 The number of rooms in the accommodation occupied by households in the other areas of the New Territories averaged 4.0, higher than the 3.2 of the urban areas and 3.2 of the new towns. (Table 9.18)

住房支出

9.24 整體來看，新市鎮家庭住戶的每月租金中位數較市區及新界其他地方家庭住戶的數字為低。但是，比較結果會因不同的屋宇單位類型而有分別。新市鎮的公營租住房屋單位的每月租金中位數是 1,140 元，與香港其他地方的公營房屋租住單位住戶所支付的數目相若。至於私人住宅單位的每月租金中位數，新市鎮則比市區略低。而其他房屋類型的永久性屋宇單位的月租中位數，在新市鎮是 4,000 元，而在市區則高達 10,630 元。（表 9.19）

9.25 根據租金與收入比率中位數，在新市鎮租住私人住宅單位的住戶（即非自置物業住戶），平均支付差不多收入的四分之一作為租金，這比率仍較市區住戶的 26.2% 為低。居於新市鎮公營租住房屋單位的住戶，其租金與收入比率中位數為 9.7%，亦低於市區同類型住戶的 11.8%。（表 9.19）

9.26 擁有自置單位而需要支付按揭供款或借貸還款的家庭住戶，居於新市鎮的私人住宅單位的每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數為 7,200 元，而居於資助出售單位的則為 4,500 元，較市區的對應數字 9,500 元及 5,700 元為低。而居於新市鎮的資助出售單位的家庭住戶的按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數為 17.0%，較市區的 18.8% 及新界其他地方的 22.2% 為低。（表 9.20）

Housing cost

9.24 Overall speaking, the median monthly household rent for domestic households in the new towns was lower than those for domestic households in the urban areas and in other areas in the New Territories. However, the comparison varied among different types of quarters. For households in public rental housing units in the new towns, they paid a median monthly household rent of \$1,140, which was more or less the same as that paid by households in public rental housing units elsewhere in the territory. As for private residential flats, the median monthly rent in the new towns was somewhat lower than that in the urban areas; and for permanent quarters in other types of housing, the median monthly household rent in the new towns was only \$4,000, whereas the corresponding figure for the urban areas was high at \$10,630. (Table 9.19)

9.25 According to the median rent to income ratio, renter households (i.e. non-owner occupiers) in private residential flats in new towns on average paid nearly one quarter of their income on housing, which was still lower than the corresponding ratio (26.2%) for households in the urban areas. For households in public rental housing units, the median rent to income ratio was 9.7% in the new towns, which was also lower than that of 11.8% in the urban areas. (Table 9.19)

9.26 For domestic households living in owner-occupier accommodation with mortgage payment or loan repayment in the new towns, they paid a median monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment of \$7,200 (for those in private residential flats) and \$4,500 (for those in subsidized sale flats), lower than the corresponding figures of \$9,500 and \$5,700 in the urban areas. The median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio was lower for domestic households in subsidized sale flats in new towns (17.0%) than in the urban areas (18.8%) and in other areas in the New Territories (22.2%). (Table 9.20)

表 9.1 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按地區劃分的人口
Table 9.1 Population by broad area, 2001, 2006 and 2011

地區 Broad area	2001		2006		2011	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	3 359 448	50.1	3 287 645 (-71 803)	47.9 (-2.2)	3 379 295 (+91 650)	47.8 (-0.1)
新市鎮 New towns	2 991 831	44.6	3 239 907 (+248 076)	47.2 (+2.6)	3 328 511 (+88 604)	47.1 (-0.1)
新界其他地方及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and marine	357 110	5.3	336 794 (-20 316)	4.9 (-0.4)	363 770 (+26 976)	5.1 (+0.2)
全港 The whole territory	6 708 389	100.0	6 864 346 (+155 957)	100.0	7 071 576 (+207 230)	100.0

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字是指跟上次人口普查／中期人口統計比較的變化。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets represent change when compared with last population census/by-census.

表 9.2 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年新市鎮劃分的人口
Table 9.2 Population by new town, 2001, 2006 and 2011

		人口 Population						變動百分率 Percentage change		
		2001		2006		2011		2006 年與 2001 年 比較	2011 年與 2006 年 比較	2011 年與 2001 年 比較
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	Comparison between 2006 and 2001	Comparison between 2011 and 2006	Comparison between 2011 and 2001
新市鎮	All new towns	2 991 831	44.6	3 239 907	47.2	3 328 511	47.1	+8.3	+2.7	+11.3
屯門	Tuen Mun	465 069	6.9	500 803	7.3	485 898	6.9	+7.7	-3.0	+4.5
沙田	Sha Tin	443 687	6.6	424 658	6.2	433 415	6.1	-4.3	+2.1	-2.3
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	266 033	4.0	344 872	5.0	371 590	5.3	+29.6	+7.7	+39.7
葵涌	Kwai Chung	283 638	4.2	323 948	4.7	319 428	4.5	+14.2	-1.4	+12.6
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	273 958	4.1	277 639	4.0	290 035	4.1	+1.3	+4.5	+5.9
天水圍	Tin Shui Wai	177 813	2.7	268 922	3.9	287 901	4.1	+51.2	+7.1	+61.9
大埔	Tai Po	289 417	4.3	265 982	3.9	264 580	3.7	-8.1	-0.5	-8.6
粉嶺／上水	Fanling/Sheung Shui	253 770	3.8	235 202	3.4	255 306	3.6	-7.3	+8.5	+0.6
馬鞍山	Ma On Shan	184 540	2.8	187 625	2.7	202 431	2.9	+1.7	+7.9	+9.7
青衣	Tsing Yi	193 432	2.9	199 362	2.9	191 739	2.7	+3.1	-3.8	-0.9
元朗	Yuen Long	140 359	2.1	138 711	2.0	147 745	2.1	-1.2	+6.5	+5.3
北大嶼山	North Lantau	20 115	0.3	72 183	1.1	78 443	1.1	+258.9	+8.7	+290.0
香港島及九龍	Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	3 359 448	50.1	3 287 645	47.9	3 379 295	47.8	-2.1	+2.8	+0.6
新界其他地方	Other areas in the New Territories	351 215	5.2	333 728	4.9	362 582	5.1	-5.0	+8.6	+3.2
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
水上	Marine	5 895	0.1	3 066	0.0	1 188	0.0	-48.0	-61.3	-79.8
全港	The whole territory	6 708 389	100.0	6 864 346	100.0	7 071 576	100.0	+2.3	+3.0	+5.4

表 9.3 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按新市鎮劃分的人口密度
Table 9.3 Population density by new town, 2001, 2006 and 2011

		人口密度（每平方公里淨土地面積 ⁽¹⁾ 內人口數目） Population density (number of persons per km ² of net land area ⁽¹⁾)		
		2001	2006	2011
新市鎮	All new towns	18 029	17 603	18 988
屯門	Tuen Mun	21 265 ⁽²⁾	15 459	15 014
沙田	Sha Tin	15 767	15 314	15 618
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	15 816	19 965	21 708
葵涌	Kwai Chung	25 950	24 721	25 092
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	22 964	22 586	24 387
天水圍	Tin Shui Wai	41 740	62 579	66 995
大埔	Tai Po	9 403	8 402	8 467
粉嶺／上水	Fanling/Sheung Shui	33 043	30 597	33 212
馬鞍山	Ma On Shan	22 783	23 063	24 918
青衣	Tsing Yi	20 426	18 629	17 929
元朗	Yuen Long	25 427	24 638	26 243
北大嶼山	North Lantau	1 925	5 491	13 617 ⁽³⁾
香港島及九龍	Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	26 565	25 967	26 661
新界其他地方	Other areas in the New Territories	449	434	466
陸上總計	Land total	6 237	6 352	6 544

註釋：(1) 淨土地面積不包括水塘表面的面積。

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

(2) 2001 年屯門新市鎮的人口密度較 2006 年的數字顯著為高。這是由於屯門新市鎮的範圍在期間曾作修訂，面積由 2001 年的 21.9 平方公里上升至 2006 年的 32.4 平方公里。

(2) The population density of Tuen Mun New Town in 2001 was significantly higher than that in 2006 because the boundary of Tuen Mun New Town had been revised during the period, with a net land area of 21.9 km² in 2001 having increased to 32.4 km² in 2006.

(3) 2011 年北大嶼山新市鎮的人口密度較 2006 年的數字顯著為高。這是由於北大嶼山新市鎮的範圍在期間曾作修訂，面積由 2006 年的 13.1 平方公里下降至 2011 年的 5.8 平方公里。

(3) The population density of North Lantau New Town in 2011 was significantly higher than that in 2006 because the boundary of North Lantau New Town had been revised during the period, with a net land area of 13.1 km² in 2006 having decreased to 5.8 km² in 2011.

表 9.4 2011 年按新市鎮及年齡組別劃分的人口
Table 9.4 Population by new town and age group, 2011

	年齡組別 Age group							總計 Total	年齡中位數 Median age
	< 15	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65+		
	數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (percentage ⁽¹⁾)								
新市鎮 All new towns	397 096 (11.9)	454 961 (13.7)	523 370 (15.7)	527 132 (15.8)	628 927 (18.9)	433 643 (13.0)	363 382 (10.9)	3 328 511 (100.0)	40.5
屯門 Tuen Mun	53 978 (11.1)	65 187 (13.4)	83 209 (17.1)	72 490 (14.9)	93 123 (19.2)	70 882 (14.6)	47 029 (9.7)	485 898 (100.0)	40.4
沙田 Sha Tin	46 416 (10.7)	53 698 (12.4)	71 228 (16.4)	64 815 (15.0)	78 005 (18.0)	65 177 (15.0)	54 076 (12.5)	433 415 (100.0)	41.9
將軍澳 Tseung Kwan O	47 615 (12.8)	50 462 (13.6)	56 644 (15.2)	70 396 (18.9)	70 814 (19.1)	41 917 (11.3)	33 742 (9.1)	371 590 (100.0)	39.4
葵涌 Kwai Chung	38 312 (12.0)	40 392 (12.6)	41 597 (13.0)	54 629 (17.1)	52 284 (16.4)	39 382 (12.3)	52 832 (16.5)	319 428 (100.0)	42.3
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	37 269 (12.8)	32 296 (11.1)	42 982 (14.8)	49 796 (17.2)	54 485 (18.8)	35 027 (12.1)	38 180 (13.2)	290 035 (100.0)	41.5
天水圍 Tin Shui Wai	41 694 (14.5)	52 093 (18.1)	39 296 (13.6)	44 819 (15.6)	57 263 (19.9)	31 018 (10.8)	21 718 (7.5)	287 901 (100.0)	37.7
大埔 Tai Po	25 980 (9.8)	38 933 (14.7)	44 599 (16.9)	33 759 (12.8)	54 465 (20.6)	37 790 (14.3)	29 054 (11.0)	264 580 (100.0)	41.8
粉嶺／上水 Fanling/Sheung Shui	31 686 (12.4)	39 234 (15.4)	39 716 (15.6)	37 072 (14.5)	51 483 (20.2)	31 453 (12.3)	24 662 (9.7)	255 306 (100.0)	40.0
馬鞍山 Ma On Shan	23 595 (11.7)	26 352 (13.0)	33 461 (16.5)	31 278 (15.5)	41 273 (20.4)	27 721 (13.7)	18 751 (9.3)	202 431 (100.0)	40.9
青衣 Tsing Yi	19 522 (10.2)	26 160 (13.6)	32 164 (16.8)	28 094 (14.7)	35 776 (18.7)	27 928 (14.6)	22 095 (11.5)	191 739 (100.0)	41.2
元朗 Yuen Long	18 593 (12.6)	17 986 (12.2)	27 124 (18.4)	26 247 (17.8)	25 848 (17.5)	16 124 (10.9)	15 823 (10.7)	147 745 (100.0)	38.6
北大嶼山 North Lantau	12 436 (15.9)	12 168 (15.5)	11 350 (14.5)	13 737 (17.5)	14 108 (18.0)	9 224 (11.8)	5 420 (6.9)	78 443 (100.0)	37.6
香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	378 651 (11.2)	382 717 (11.3)	499 835 (14.8)	538 068 (15.9)	594 695 (17.6)	450 265 (13.3)	535 064 (15.8)	3 379 295 (100.0)	43.0
新界其他地方及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and marine	47 813 (13.1)	37 556 (10.3)	60 915 (16.7)	70 085 (19.3)	65 808 (18.1)	38 727 (10.6)	42 866 (11.8)	363 770 (100.0)	40.0
全港 The whole territory	823 560 (11.6)	875 234 (12.4)	1 084 120 (15.3)	1 135 285 (16.1)	1 289 430 (18.2)	922 635 (13.0)	941 312 (13.3)	7 071 576 (100.0)	41.7

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

表 9.5 2011 年按新市鎮劃分的撫養比率
Table 9.5 Dependency ratios by new town, 2011

	少年兒童撫養比率 ⁽¹⁾ Child dependency ratio ⁽¹⁾	老年撫養比率 ⁽²⁾ Elderly dependency ratio ⁽²⁾	總撫養比率 ⁽³⁾ Overall dependency ratio ⁽³⁾
新市鎮 All new towns	155	142	296
屯門 Tuen Mun	140	122	262
沙田 Sha Tin	139	162	302
將軍澳 Tseung Kwan O	164	116	280
葵涌 Kwai Chung	168	231	399
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	174	178	352
天水圍 Tin Shui Wai	186	97	282
大埔 Tai Po	124	139	263
粉嶺／上水 Fanling/Sheung Shui	159	124	283
馬鞍山 Ma On Shan	147	117	265
青衣 Tsing Yi	130	147	277
元朗 Yuen Long	164	140	304
北大嶼山 North Lantau	205	89	295
香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	154	217	371
新界其他地方及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and marine	175	157	332
全港 The whole territory	155	177	333

註釋：(1) 15 歲以下人口數目與每千名 15 至 64 歲人口的比例。

(2) 65 歲及以上人口數目與每千名 15 至 64 歲人口的比例。

(3) 15 歲以下和 65 歲及以上人口數目與每千名 15 至 64 歲人口的比例。

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

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

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

表 9.6 2011 年按年齡組別及地區劃分的性別比率
Table 9.6 Sex ratios by age group and broad area, 2011

年齡組別 Age group	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	性別比率 ⁽¹⁾ Sex ratio ⁽¹⁾	
			新界其他地方 及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and marine	全港 The whole territory
< 15	1 071	1 074	1 080	1 073
15 – 24	1 003	1 011	984	1 006
25 – 34	714	746	627	724
35 – 44	719	723	786	725
45 – 54	884	895	949	892
55 – 64	972	1 009	994	990
65+	856	898	841	871
合計 Overall	866	888	865	876

註釋：(1) 在各年齡組別中，男性人口數目與每千名女性人口相對的比率。

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

表 9.7 2011 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及地區劃分的 15 歲及以上人口
Table 9.7 Population aged 15 and over by educational attainment (highest level attended) and broad area, 2011

	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New towns		新界其他地方 及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and marine		全港 The whole territory	
教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (highest level attended)	數目 Number	百分比 %	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	204 304	6.8	163 566	5.6	23 861	7.6	391 731	6.3
小學 Primary	479 994	16.0	503 440	17.2	44 814	14.2	1 028 248	16.5
小計 Sub-total	684 298	22.8	667 006	22.8	68 675	21.7	1 419 979	22.7
中學／預科 Secondary/sixth form								
初中 Lower secondary	504 668	16.8	560 949	19.1	54 016	17.1	1 119 633	17.9
高中／預科 Upper secondary/sixth form	936 854	31.2	961 744	32.8	106 775	33.8	2 005 373	32.1
小計 Sub-total	1 441 522	48.0	1 522 693	51.9	160 791	50.9	3 125 006	50.0
專上教育 Post-secondary								
文憑／證書課程 Diploma/certificate	150 378	5.0	144 624	4.9	15 551	4.9	310 553	5.0
副學位課程 Sub-degree course	122 248	4.1	135 671	4.6	12 776	4.0	270 695	4.3
學位課程 Degree course	602 198	20.1	461 421	15.7	58 164	18.4	1 121 783	18.0
小計 Sub-total	874 824	29.2	741 716	25.3	86 491	27.4	1 703 031	27.3
總計 Total	3 000 644	100.0	2 931 415	100.0	315 957	100.0	6 248 016	100.0

表 9.8 2011 年按性別、年齡組別及地區劃分的 3 至 24 歲人口就學比率
Table 9.8 School attendance rates of population aged 3 - 24 by sex, age group and broad area, 2011

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	就學比率（百分比） ⁽¹⁾ School attendance rate (%) ⁽¹⁾	
				新界其他地方 及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and marine	全港 The whole territory
男性 Male	3 – 5	92	91	86	91
	6 – 11	100	100	100	100
	12 – 16	98	98	97	98
	17 – 18	86	84	75	84
	19 – 24	47	42	37	44
女性 Female	3 – 5	93	90	90	92
	6 – 11	100	100	100	100
	12 – 16	99	99	99	99
	17 – 18	89	87	82	88
	19 – 24	47	42	34	44
合計 Both sexes	3 – 5	92	91	88	91
	6 – 11	100	100	100	100
	12 – 16	99	99	98	99
	17 – 18	87	85	78	86
	19 – 24	47	42	36	44

註釋：(1) 在各年齡組別中，於教育機構就讀全日制課程的人數佔該組總人數的百分比。

Note: (1) The percentage of population studying full-time course in educational institutions in the respective age group.

表 9.9 2011 年按性別、年齡組別及地區劃分的勞動人口參與率
Table 9.9 Labour force participation rates by sex, age group and broad area, 2011

勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour force participation rate (%)					
性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他地方 及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and marine	全港 The whole territory
男性 Male					
	15 – 24	38.3	42.4	37.6	40.4
	25 – 34	91.8	92.9	88.1	92.1
	35 – 44	92.3	92.2	90.3	92.1
	45 – 54	88.9	89.6	88.1	89.2
	55 – 64	64.6	65.5	63.4	65.0
	65+	12.5	10.0	12.8	11.5
	合計 Overall	65.2	68.7	68.5	67.0
女性 Female					
	15 – 24	40.7	43.7	45.5	42.5
	25 – 34	84.3	84.3	79.8	84.0
	35 – 44	74.9	71.5	73.7	73.2
	45 – 54	66.1	60.3	64.8	63.2
	55 – 64	37.0	31.2	33.1	34.1
	65+	3.3	2.6	3.8	3.0
	合計 Overall	52.8	53.6	56.2	53.4
合計 Both sexes					
	15 – 24	39.5	43.0	41.6	41.4
	25 – 34	87.4	88.0	83.0	87.4
	35 – 44	82.2	80.2	81.0	81.2
	45 – 54	76.8	74.2	76.1	75.5
	55 – 64	50.6	48.4	48.2	49.5
	65+	7.5	6.1	7.9	7.0
	合計 Overall	58.5	60.6	61.8	59.7

表 9.10 2011 年按行業及地區劃分的工作人口
Table 9.10 Working population by industry and broad area, 2011

行業 Industry	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New towns		新界其他地方及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and marine		全港 The whole territory	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
製造業 Manufacturing	59 443	3.6	76 608	4.5	6 922	3.7	142 973	4.0
建造業 Construction	110 381	6.6	149 832	8.9	15 304	8.2	275 517	7.8
進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	372 928	22.3	390 965	23.2	41 376	22.2	805 269	22.7
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	122 513	7.3	176 562	10.5	17 522	9.4	316 597	8.9
住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	134 658	8.0	133 426	7.9	10 855	5.8	278 939	7.9
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	57 205	3.4	54 205	3.2	5 347	2.9	116 757	3.3
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	128 968	7.7	81 555	4.8	9 041	4.8	219 564	6.2
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	235 683	14.1	205 919	12.2	20 473	11.0	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	235 119	14.0	251 707	14.9	26 498	14.2	513 324	14.5
雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	206 840	12.4	152 048	9.0	30 687	16.4	389 575	11.0
其他 ⁽¹⁾ Others ⁽¹⁾	9 953	0.6	14 536	0.9	2 702	1.4	27 191	0.8
總計 Total	1 673 691	100.0	1 687 363	100.0	186 727	100.0	3 547 781	100.0

註釋：(1) 「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。

Note: (1) "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.

表 9.11 2011 年按職業及地區劃分的工作人口
Table 9.11 Working population by occupation and broad area, 2011

職業 Occupation	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New towns		新界其他地方及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and marine		全港 The whole territory	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	201 306	12.0	136 307	8.1	22 104	11.8	359 717	10.1
專業人員 Professionals	122 111	7.3	96 666	5.7	12 594	6.7	231 371	6.5
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	321 412	19.2	335 277	19.9	37 914	20.3	694 603	19.6
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	246 599	14.7	280 524	16.6	25 076	13.4	552 199	15.6
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	263 830	15.8	285 681	16.9	25 881	13.9	575 392	16.2
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	103 181	6.2	144 364	8.6	13 599	7.3	261 144	7.4
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	71 320	4.3	97 519	5.8	10 225	5.5	179 064	5.0
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	343 022	20.5	309 626	18.3	38 260	20.5	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	910	0.1	1 399	0.1	1 074	0.6	3 383	0.1
總計 Total	1 673 691	100.0	1 687 363	100.0	186 727	100.0	3 547 781	100.0

表 9.12 2011 年按每月主要職業收入及地區劃分的工作人口⁽¹⁾
Table 9.12 Working population⁽¹⁾ by monthly income from main employment and broad area, 2011

	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New towns		新界其他地方及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and marine		全港 The whole territory	
每月主要職業收入（港元） Monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 2,000	28 373	1.7	31 063	1.8	3 244	1.8	62 680	1.8
2,000 – < 4,000	175 930	10.6	137 884	8.2	22 344	12.1	336 158	9.5
4,000 – < 6,000	88 253	5.3	85 896	5.1	11 169	6.0	185 318	5.2
6,000 – < 8,000	162 556	9.7	187 322	11.1	14 747	8.0	364 625	10.3
8,000 – < 10,000	203 144	12.2	232 838	13.9	18 750	10.1	454 732	12.9
10,000 – < 15,000	330 397	19.8	386 953	23.0	37 157	20.1	754 507	21.4
15,000 – < 20,000	178 431	10.7	212 492	12.6	20 611	11.1	411 534	11.6
20,000 – < 25,000	132 683	8.0	135 609	8.1	16 226	8.8	284 518	8.1
25,000 – < 30,000	70 494	4.2	63 725	3.8	7 413	4.0	141 632	4.0
30,000 – < 40,000	105 407	6.3	98 193	5.8	12 643	6.8	216 243	6.1
40,000 – < 60,000	92 467	5.5	69 673	4.1	10 863	5.9	173 003	4.9
≥ 60,000	99 138	5.9	38 795	2.3	9 966	5.4	147 899	4.2
總計 Total	1 667 273	100.0	1 680 443	100.0	185 133	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\$)								
	11,700		11,000		12,000		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.

表 9.13 2011 年按住戶結構及地區劃分的家庭住戶數目

Table 9.13 Domestic households by household composition and broad area, 2011

	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New towns		新界其他地方 及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and marine		全港 The whole territory	
住戶結構 Household composition	數目 Number	百分比 %	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	171 429	14.9	161 518	14.7	21 545	18.1	354 492	15.0
由夫婦及未婚子女所組成 Composed of couple and unmarried children	420 183	36.5	472 833	43.0	41 199	34.5	934 215	39.4
由父或母親及未婚子女所組成 Composed of lone parent and unmarried children	136 700	11.9	136 536	12.4	9 393	7.9	282 629	11.9
小計 Sub-total	728 312	63.3	770 887	70.2	72 137	60.5	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	14 323	1.2	11 369	1.0	1 345	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	46 524	4.0	37 614	3.4	4 340	3.6	88 478	3.7
由其他親屬關係組合所組成 Composed of other relationship combinations	117 406	10.2	97 252	8.9	12 478	10.5	227 136	9.6
小計 Sub-total	178 253	15.5	146 235	13.3	18 163	15.2	342 651	14.5
其他住戶 Other households								
單人住戶 One-person households	215 694	18.7	164 381	15.0	24 013	20.1	404 088	17.1
非親屬關係住戶 Non-relative households	28 857	2.5	16 854	1.5	5 010	4.2	50 721	2.1
小計 Sub-total	244 551	21.2	181 235	16.5	29 023	24.3	454 809	19.2
總計 Total	1 151 116	100.0	1 098 357	100.0	119 323	100.0	2 368 796	100.0

表 9.14 2011 年按住戶人數及地區劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 9.14 Domestic households by household size and broad area, 2011

住戶人數 Household size	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New towns		新界其他地方 及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and marine		全港 The whole territory	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
1	215 694	18.7	164 381	15.0	24 013	20.1	404 088	17.1
2	296 117	25.7	269 971	24.6	31 609	26.5	597 697	25.2
3	271 897	23.6	280 168	25.5	23 251	19.5	575 316	24.3
4	227 185	19.7	252 966	23.0	21 694	18.2	501 845	21.2
5	101 591	8.8	98 800	9.0	12 136	10.2	212 527	9.0
6+	38 632	3.4	32 071	2.9	6 620	5.5	77 323	3.3
總計 Total	1 151 116	100.0	1 098 357	100.0	119 323	100.0	2 368 796	100.0
平均每戶 15 歲及以上人口數目 Average number of persons aged 15 and over per household								
	2.5		2.6		2.5		2.6	
平均每戶 15 歲以下兒童數目 Average number of children aged under 15 per household								
	0.3		0.4		0.4		0.3	
平均住戶人數 Average household size								
	2.9		3.0		2.9		2.9	

表 9.15 2011 年按家庭住戶每月收入及地區劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 9.15 Domestic households by monthly domestic household income and broad area, 2011

	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New towns		新界其他地方 及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and marine		全港 The whole territory	
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 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 2,000	45 253	3.9	33 579	3.1	6 562	5.5	85 394	3.6
2,000 – < 4,000	67 233	5.8	56 420	5.1	5 679	4.8	129 332	5.5
4,000 – < 6,000	46 155	4.0	43 926	4.0	4 813	4.0	94 894	4.0
6,000 – < 8,000	59 543	5.2	56 678	5.2	4 952	4.2	121 173	5.1
8,000 – < 10,000	64 491	5.6	63 386	5.8	5 245	4.4	133 122	5.6
10,000 – < 15,000	140 319	12.2	143 743	13.1	13 768	11.5	297 830	12.6
15,000 – < 20,000	119 968	10.4	133 068	12.1	12 188	10.2	265 224	11.2
20,000 – < 25,000	104 573	9.1	120 240	10.9	10 882	9.1	235 695	9.9
25,000 – < 30,000	81 832	7.1	91 283	8.3	8 198	6.9	181 313	7.7
30,000 – < 40,000	122 048	10.6	134 697	12.3	12 538	10.5	269 283	11.4
40,000 – < 60,000	128 212	11.1	124 279	11.3	15 462	13.0	267 953	11.3
60,000 – < 80,000	60 447	5.3	49 307	4.5	7 506	6.3	117 260	5.0
80,000 – < 100,000	33 345	2.9	21 568	2.0	3 982	3.3	58 895	2.5
≥ 100,000	77 697	6.7	26 183	2.4	7 548	6.3	111 428	4.7
總計 Total	1 151 116	100.0	1 098 357	100.0	119 323	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\$)								
	21,000		20,000		22,080		20,500	

表 9.16 2011 年按新市鎮及房屋類型劃分的人口⁽¹⁾
Table 9.16 Population⁽¹⁾ by new town and type of housing, 2011

	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 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
新市鎮 All new towns	1 133 941	34.1	784 977	23.6	1 361 041	40.9	48 552	1.5	3 328 511	100.0
屯門 Tuen Mun	150 413	31.0	120 307	24.8	204 539	42.1	10 639	2.2	485 898	100.0
沙田 Sha Tin	146 732	33.9	89 845	20.7	190 391	43.9	6 447	1.5	433 415	100.0
將軍澳 Tseung Kwan O	87 807	23.6	142 489	38.3	139 022	37.4	2 272	0.6	371 590	100.0
葵涌 Kwai Chung	216 167	67.7	28 121	8.8	67 915	21.3	7 225	2.3	319 428	100.0
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	65 012	22.4	3 119	1.1	216 922	74.8	4 982	1.7	290 035	100.0
天水圍 Tin Shui Wai	175 868	61.1	59 931	20.8	51 191	17.8	911	0.3	287 901	100.0
大埔 Tai Po	53 823	20.3	83 638	31.6	122 186	46.2	4 933	1.9	264 580	100.0
粉嶺／上水 Fanling/Sheung Shui	67 253	26.3	88 477	34.7	94 631	37.1	4 945	1.9	255 306	100.0
馬鞍山 Ma On Shan	29 212	14.4	94 372	46.6	76 858	38.0	1 989	1.0	202 431	100.0
青衣 Tsing Yi	77 014	40.2	55 535	29.0	58 456	30.5	734	0.4	191 739	100.0
元朗 Yuen Long	19 639	13.3	12 883	8.7	112 309	76.0	2 914	2.0	147 745	100.0
北大嶼山 North Lantau	45 001	57.4	6 260	8.0	26 621	33.9	561	0.7	78 443	100.0
香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	947 792	28.0	418 085	12.4	1 961 497	58.0	51 921	1.5	3 379 295	100.0
新界其他地方 Other areas in the New Territories	10 905	3.0	2 329	0.6	317 668	87.6	31 680	8.7	362 582	100.0
總計 Total	2 092 638	29.6	1 205 391	17.0	3 640 206	51.5	132 153	1.9	7 070 388	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括住在船艇上的人士。

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

表 9.17 2011 年按房屋類型及地區劃分的家庭住戶⁽¹⁾數目
Table 9.17 Domestic households⁽¹⁾ by type of housing and broad area, 2011

	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New towns		新界其他地方 Other areas in the New Territories		陸上總計 Land total	
房屋類型 Type of housing	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	332 417	28.9	384 947	35.0	3 528	3.0	720 892	30.4
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidized home ownership housing	133 350	11.6	243 441	22.2	824	0.7	377 615	15.9
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	675 682	58.7	462 230	42.1	105 070	88.4	1 242 982	52.5
非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	6 618	0.6	1 562	0.1	216	0.2	8 396	0.4
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	3 049	0.3	6 177	0.6	9 251	7.8	18 477	0.8
總計 Total	1 151 116	100.0	1 098 357	100.0	118 889	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。

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

表 9.18 2011 年按廳房數目⁽¹⁾及地區劃分的家庭住戶⁽²⁾數目
Table 9.18 Domestic households⁽²⁾ by number of rooms⁽¹⁾ and broad area, 2011

	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New towns		新界其他地方 Other areas in the New Territories		陸上總計 Land total	
廳房數目 Number of rooms	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
自用⁽³⁾廳房 With exclusively used⁽³⁾ rooms								
1	105 429	9.2	105 166	9.6	3 644	3.1	214 239	9.0
2	180 601	15.7	136 698	12.4	14 792	12.4	332 091	14.0
3	447 619	38.9	455 714	41.5	30 502	25.7	933 835	39.4
4	240 104	20.9	250 758	22.8	35 087	29.5	525 949	22.2
5	116 106	10.1	114 734	10.4	16 646	14.0	247 486	10.4
6+	59 182	5.1	34 938	3.2	18 136	15.3	112 256	4.7
小計 Sub-total	1 149 041	99.8	1 098 008	100.0	118 807	99.9	2 365 856	99.9
沒有自用⁽³⁾廳房 Without exclusively used⁽³⁾ rooms								
	2 075	0.2	349	0.0	82	0.1	2 506	0.1
總計 Total	1 151 116	100.0	1 098 357	100.0	118 889	100.0	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								
	3.2		3.2		4.0		3.3	
每人的平均廳房數目 Average number of rooms per person								
	1.1		1.1		1.4		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) 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) 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.

表 9.19 2011 年按屋宇單位類型及地區劃分的家庭住戶⁽³⁾每月租金中位數⁽¹⁾及租金與收入比率中位數⁽²⁾
Table 9.19 Median monthly domestic household rent⁽¹⁾ and median rent to income ratio⁽²⁾ of domestic households⁽³⁾ by type of quarters and broad area, 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 (%)			
	香港島 及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他 地方 Other areas in the New Territories	陸上總計 Land total	香港島 及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他 地方 Other areas in the New Territories	陸上總計 Land total
永久性屋宇單位 Permanent quarters								
公營租住房屋單位 Public rental housing units	1,300	1,140	910	1,210	11.8	9.7	7.0	10.6
私人住宅單位 Private residential flats	7,800	7,200	8,000	7,500	26.2	24.4	23.3	25.7
私人永久性房屋的其他屋宇 單位 Other quarters in private permanent housing	2,000	4,000	4,500	3,800	5.1	17.5	20.6	15.8
其他房屋類型的永久性屋宇 單位 ⁽⁴⁾ Permanent quarters in other types of housing ⁽⁴⁾	10,630	4,000	6,500	6,000	24.2	16.8	22.4	20.6
臨時屋宇單位 Temporary quarters	2,150	1,500	1,500	1,500	23.0	17.9	18.2	19.4
總計 Overall	1,840	1,300	4,000	1,600	16.1	11.6	19.6	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。

(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) 這些數字不包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

(4) 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。

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

(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 exclude domestic households living on board vessels.

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

表 9.20 2011 年按屋宇單位類型及地區劃分的家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數及按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數⁽¹⁾

Table 9.20 Median monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment and median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio⁽¹⁾ by type of quarters and broad area, 2011

屋宇單位類型 Type of quarters	家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數 (港元) Median monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment (HK\$)				按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數 (百分比) Median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio (%)			
	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他地方 Other areas in the New Territories	陸上總計 Land total	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他地方 Other areas in the New Territories	陸上總計 Land total
資助出售單位 Subsidized sale flats	5,700	4,500	6,800	5,000	18.8	17.0	22.2	17.6
私人住宅單位 Private residential flats	9,500	7,200	8,610	8,000	21.0	19.6	18.3	20.0
別墅／平房／新型村屋 Villas/bungalows/modern village houses	35,000	7,000	7,920	7,800	20.1	18.8	19.0	19.0
簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋 Simple stone structures/traditional village houses	10,600	15,000	10,600	10,600	27.4	26.8	26.8	26.8

註釋：(1) 這些數字只包括居於自置屋宇單位及有按揭供款或借貸還款的家庭住戶。請參閱表 7.9，其中列明自置居所住戶中沒有按揭供款或借貸還款住戶的數目（741 334 戶）。另外，有 53 598 個家庭住戶其按揭供款及借貸還款是由非住戶成員支付，這些住戶並不包括在本統計表內。

Note: (1) The figures only include domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage payment or loan repayment. Please refer to Table 7.9, in which there is a figure showing the number of owner-occupier households without mortgage payment or loan repayment (741 334 households). Also, there are 53 598 domestic households with mortgage payment and loan repayment paid by non-household members and these are not included in this table.

10. 流動居民特徵

10. Mobile Residents Characteristics

概念與範圍

10.1 編製人口估計的「居住人口」方法已於 2000 年 8 月起採用。「居住人口」的概念在國際統計標準中是清晰的，但由於各地因充份考慮其獨特的人口居住及流動形態，因而應用的具體定義並不一致。國際統計機構特別指出由於工商業及社會發展，一些國家／地區的居民「流動性」相當高，處理這些國家／地區的人口統計時，有關當局要深入考慮這類情況。

10.2 以香港而言，研究結果顯示香港的「居住人口」（我們稱為「居港人口」）定義應該包括「常住居民」及「流動居民」。（請參閱第 1 章 1.7 至 1.10 段有關「常住居民」及「流動居民」的定義。）與人口估計的編製方法一致，2011 年人口普查亦採用「居住人口」方法以涵蓋「居港人口」。

10.3 流動居民在港的時間雖然不及常住居民長，但他們仍然與香港保持緊密的聯繫，並很可能在香港有常住的居所以及使用香港不少的設施和服務，故亦應該視為香港人口的一部分。

Concept and coverage

10.1 The “resident population” approach was introduced in August 2000 to compile the population estimates of Hong Kong. “Resident population” is a clear-cut concept in international statistical standard but the practical definitions adopted vary from place to place, as the residency and mobility patterns unique to each place need to be given adequate consideration. International statistical organisations have pointed out in particular that, owing to business and social development, the “mobility” of residents of certain countries/territories is rather high. In handling the population statistics of these countries/territories, the appropriate authorities should consider the situation in depth.

10.2 In the case of Hong Kong, studies have shown that the “resident population” of Hong Kong (which we refer to as the “Hong Kong Resident Population”) should be defined to include “Usual Residents” and “Mobile Residents”. (Please refer to paragraphs 1.7 - 1.10 in Chapter 1 on the definition of “Usual Residents” and “Mobile Residents”.) In line with the population estimation methodology, the 2011 Population Census also covers the Hong Kong Resident Population under the “resident population” approach.

10.3 The amount of time staying in Hong Kong for mobile residents is less than that for usual residents. Nevertheless, mobile residents have a close link with Hong Kong and most probably they have a regular residence in Hong Kong and utilise many of Hong Kong’s facilities and services. In this regard, they should be considered as part of the Hong Kong population.

10.4 鑑於流動居民大部分時間在香港以外地方，可能有些流動居民在 34 天的人口普查期間（即 2011 年 6 月 30 日至 8 月 2 日）均不在港。但是大部分的流動居民皆可在住戶中點算並搜集得到其詳細資料，那些不屬於任何住戶，而在人口普查期內又不在香港的流動居民，他／她們的資料可透過已點算的流動居民的資料引申得到。

10.4 Given that mobile residents spent majority of their time outside Hong Kong, some of them might not be in Hong Kong during the entire 34-day census period (i.e. 30 June to 2 August 2011). However, majority of the mobile residents could still be found in households with detailed characteristics collected during the census. For some mobile residents who did not belong to households and were not in Hong Kong throughout the census period, their information could be inferred using data collected from those mobile residents enumerated.

流動居民的年齡性別概況

Demographic characteristics of mobile residents

10.5 常住居民的年齡分布與全港人口相若，而流動居民則以成年及中年人居多。年齡介乎 20 至 69 歲的流動居民佔流動居民總數的 76.6%，稍高於常住居民的 72.2%。相應地，流動居民的年齡中位數為 46.8 歲，亦高於常住居民的 41.5 歲有 5 年之多。（表 10.1）

10.5 The age distribution of usual residents was close to that of the whole population, whilst more mobile residents were in the adult and middle age groups. The share of mobile residents aged 20 - 69 to the total number of mobile residents was 76.6%, somewhat higher than that of 72.2% for usual residents. Accordingly, the median age of mobile residents at 46.8 was higher than that of 41.5 for usual residents by 5 years. (Table 10.1)

10.6 較為有趣的是流動居民中，男性較女性為多，其性別比率為每千名女性相對 1 442 名男性，而常住居民的性別比率則為 863。流動居民的較高性別比率可透過分析他／她們留在香港以外地方的原因理解得到。（表 10.1 及表 10.4）

10.6 It is interesting to note that there were more men than women among the mobile residents, with a sex ratio of 1 442 men per 1 000 women. This compares with the sex ratio of 863 for usual residents. The relatively higher sex ratio could be explained by exploring the purpose of mobile residents staying outside Hong Kong. (Table 10.1 and Table 10.4)

10.7 流動居民的婚姻狀況與常住居民相若。按性別進一步分析，可留意到從未結婚的女性流動居民在比例上（39.6%）較男性（31.8%）為多。另一方面，已婚男性流動居民的比例為 63.7%，遠高於女性的 48.6%。（表 10.2）

10.7 The marital distribution of mobile residents was similar to that of the usual residents. Further analysed by sex, it is noted that there were proportionately more never married female mobile residents (39.6%) than the males (31.8%). On the other hand, the proportion of now married male mobile residents at 63.7% was much higher than their female counterpart (48.6%). (Table 10.2)

10.8 15 歲及以上的流動居民中，曾就讀中學及以上課程者有 83.7%，而曾就讀專上教育學位課程的更高達 34.8%。較諸全港 15 歲及以上人口的相應數字 77.3% 及 18.0%，流動居民一般擁有較高的教育程度。（表 10.3）

10.9 在 212 235 名流動居民中，相當高比例是因為工作原因在香港以外地方逗留，佔 41.1%。另外 21.1% 的流動居民正在就讀全日制課程及 19.6% 因退休而居於香港以外地方。兩性在香港以外地方逗留的主要原因上有明顯差異，54.2% 的男性因工作原因而需要留在香港以外地方，而相對地較高比例的女性則因退休（25.3%）及讀書（24.7%）而留在香港以外地方。（表 10.4）

10.8 The proportion of mobile residents aged 15 and over having attended secondary and higher education was 83.7%. In particular, there was a high proportion with post-secondary education at degree level (34.8%). When compared with that for the whole population aged 15 and over (being 77.3% and 18.0% correspondingly), mobile residents were generally better educated. (Table 10.3)

10.9 Among the 212 235 mobile residents, a high proportion of them were staying outside Hong Kong for the purpose of working, constituting 41.1% of all mobile residents. Another 21.1% of the mobile residents were for the purpose of full-time studies and 19.6% were staying in places outside Hong Kong for retirement purpose. There was apparent sex differential in the main purpose for staying outside Hong Kong. While 54.2% of the males were for working purpose, a relatively higher proportion of females stayed outside Hong Kong for retirement (25.3%) or studying (24.7%). (Table 10.4)

工作人口中的流動居民

10.10 2011 年人口普查的結果顯示工作人口中的流動居民有 87 152 人，其中 55 856 人的工作地點在中國內地，4 462 人在澳門，9 311 人在海外國家／地區及 17 523 人在香港，分別佔所有流動居民的 64.1%，5.1%，10.7% 及 20.1%。大部分在中國內地工作的流動居民其工作地點是在鄰近香港的地方，包括東莞／惠州／江門／番禺／順德／中山／珠海（21.4%）、深圳（17.0%）及廣州（7.5%）。（表 10.5）

10.11 工作人口中的流動居民的職業分布與整體工作人口的並不相同。屬工作人口的流動居民中，有 32.3% 為經理及行政級人員，較全港工作人口的 10.1% 顯著為高。另外 29.1% 為輔助專業人員，而全港工作人口的相應數字為 19.6%。（表 10.5）

10.12 由於在比例上較多屬工作人口的流動居民為經理及行政級人員，因此他／她們每月主要職業收入在 15,000 元及以上的比例為 69.7%，較全港工作人口的 38.9% 顯著為高。而在工作人口中的流動居民的每月主要職業收入中位數達 20,000 元，較全港工作人口的 11,000 元高出 81.8%。（圖 10.1）

Working mobile residents

10.10 The results of the 2011 Population Census showed that there were 87 152 working mobile residents. Among them, 55 856 had their place of work in the mainland of China, 4 462 in Macao, 9 311 in overseas countries/territories and 17 523 in Hong Kong; representing 64.1%, 5.1%, 10.7% and 20.1% of all mobile residents respectively. It is observed that most of the mobile residents working in the Mainland had their place of work in close proximity to Hong Kong, with 21.4% in Dongguan/Huizhou/Jiangmen/Panyu/Shunde/Zhongshan/Zhuhai, 17.0% in Shenzhen and 7.5% in Guangzhou. (Table 10.5)

10.11 The occupational distribution of the working mobile residents differed from that of the whole working population. The proportion of working mobile residents being managers and administrators (32.3%) was substantially higher than that of 10.1% for the whole working population. There was another 29.1% working as associate professionals; this compared with the 19.6% of the working population. (Table 10.5)

10.12 As there were proportionally more managers and administrators among working population, the proportion with monthly income from main employment at \$15,000 and above was 69.7%, significantly higher than that of 38.9% for the whole working population. Their median monthly income from main employment at \$20,000 was 81.8% higher than that of \$11,000 for the whole working population. (Chart 10.1)

就讀全日制課程的流動居民

10.13 就讀全日制課程的流動居民所修讀的課程與在港就讀的全日制學生所修課程有明顯分別。前者包括 44 844 名流動居民，而他／她們主要為專上（包括學位、副學位及文憑／證書課程）學生，佔 61.6%，另外 24.0% 為高中／預科學生；而後者的相應數字分別為 16.6% 及 21.6%。（圖 10.2）

10.14 按就讀專上課程的流動居民的修讀科目分析，可留意到修讀「商科課程」的佔 33.3%，跟著是「文學及社會科學」（19.8%）。這些科目亦是本港全日制專上學生普遍修讀的科目。（表 10.6）

有流動居民的家庭住戶

10.15 分析住戶特徵時一般只包括家庭住戶（請參閱第 4 章有關家庭住戶的詳情）。同樣地，以下的分析亦只圍繞於家庭住戶內的常住居民及流動居民。不過，成員只有流動居民的住戶並不包括在家庭住戶內。在 2011 年人口普查中，有流動居民及常住居民同住的家庭住戶共有 109 019 戶，佔全港家庭住戶的 4.6%。（表 10.7）

10.16 與全港家庭住戶平均住戶人數 2.9 比較，有常住居民及流動居民同住的家庭住戶平均住戶人數較高，為 3.7 人。（表 10.7）

Mobile residents who were studying full-time courses

10.13 The courses pursued by mobile residents who were studying full-time were very much different from those by students studying full-time in Hong Kong. For the former which comprised 44 844 mobile residents, majority (61.6%) of them were post-secondary (including degree, sub-degree and diploma/certificate courses) students and another 24.0% were upper secondary/sixth form students; whilst for the latter, the corresponding figures were 16.6% and 21.6% respectively. (Chart 10.2)

10.14 Analysing the field of education of those mobile residents studying post-secondary courses, it is noted that 33.3% of them were in “business and commercial studies” field, followed by 19.8% in “arts and social science”. These fields were also popular among full-time post-secondary students in Hong Kong. (Table 10.6)

Households with mobile residents

10.15 Analysis on household characteristics generally covers domestic households (see Chapter 4 for more details on domestic households) only. By the same token, the ensuing analysis confines to usual residents and mobile residents in domestic households. However, it should be noted that households comprising mobile residents only were not included as domestic households. In the 2011 Population Census, there were 109 019 domestic households with mobile residents as well as usual residents, accounting for 4.6% of all domestic households. (Table 10.7)

10.16 Compared to the average household size of 2.9 for all households, that of domestic households with both usual residents and mobile residents was much higher at 3.7. (Table 10.7)

10.17 有常住居民及流動居民同住的家庭住戶的住戶收入分布與只有常住居民的家庭住戶有所不同。前者中有較高比例的住戶（56.6%）月入在 30,000 元及以上，而後者則只為 33.8%。相同地，有常住居民及流動居民同住的住戶每月收入中位數為 33,860 元，較只有常住居民住戶的 20,000 元，高出 69.3%。（表 10.8）

10.17 The monthly household income distribution of domestic households with both usual residents and mobile residents was somewhat different from domestic households comprising members who were all usual residents. There was a higher proportion of the former group of households with monthly household income at \$30,000 and above (56.6%), as compared to the 33.8% for the latter group of households. Concomitantly, the median monthly household income of households with both usual residents and mobile residents was \$33,860, 69.3% higher than the \$20,000 for households with usual residents only. (Table 10.8)

表 10.1 2011 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的常住居民及流動居民
Table 10.1 Usual residents and mobile residents by sex and age group, 2011

		常住居民 Usual residents		流動居民 Mobile residents		總計 Total	
性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男性 Male	<10	252 201	7.9	3 139	2.5	255 340	7.7
	10 – 19	376 050	11.8	12 120	9.7	388 170	11.8
	20 – 29	431 739	13.6	19 472	15.5	451 211	13.7
	30 – 39	446 951	14.1	13 298	10.6	460 249	13.9
	40 – 49	515 328	16.2	22 629	18.1	537 957	16.3
	50 – 59	539 974	17.0	26 711	21.3	566 685	17.2
	60 – 69	309 947	9.8	16 720	13.3	326 667	9.9
	70+	305 500	9.6	11 236	9.0	316 736	9.6
	小計 Sub-total	3 177 690	100.0	125 325	100.0	3 303 015	100.0
女性 Female	<10	234 270	6.4	2 834	3.3	237 104	6.3
	10 – 19	355 696	9.7	10 943	12.6	366 639	9.7
	20 – 29	518 366	14.1	16 079	18.5	534 445	14.2
	30 – 39	644 647	17.5	7 715	8.9	652 362	17.3
	40 – 49	675 449	18.3	11 008	12.7	686 457	18.2
	50 – 59	568 146	15.4	15 933	18.3	584 079	15.5
	60 – 69	304 254	8.3	12 945	14.9	317 199	8.4
	70+	380 823	10.3	9 453	10.9	390 276	10.4
	小計 Sub-total	3 681 651	100.0	86 910	100.0	3 768 561	100.0
合計 Both sexes	<10	486 471	7.1	5 973	2.8	492 444	7.0
	10 – 19	731 746	10.7	23 063	10.9	754 809	10.7
	20 – 29	950 105	13.9	35 551	16.8	985 656	13.9
	30 – 39	1 091 598	15.9	21 013	9.9	1 112 611	15.7
	40 – 49	1 190 777	17.4	33 637	15.8	1 224 414	17.3
	50 – 59	1 108 120	16.2	42 644	20.1	1 150 764	16.3
	60 – 69	614 201	9.0	29 665	14.0	643 866	9.1
	70+	686 323	10.0	20 689	9.7	707 012	10.0
	總計 Total	6 859 341	100.0	212 235	100.0	7 071 576	100.0
				年齡中位數 Median age			
男性 Male	41.8		47.2		42.0		
女性 Female	41.3		46.0		41.4		
合計 Both sexes	41.5		46.8		41.7		
				性別比率 ⁽¹⁾ Sex ratio ⁽¹⁾			
		863		1 442		876	

註釋：(1) 男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。

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

表 10.2 2011 年按性別及婚姻狀況劃分的 15 歲及以上的常住居民及流動居民
Table 10.2 Usual residents and mobile residents aged 15 and over by sex and marital status, 2011

性別 Sex	婚姻狀況 Marital status	常住居民 Usual residents		流動居民 Mobile residents		總計 Total	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男性 Male	從未結婚 Never married	926 433	33.6	38 306	31.8	964 739	33.5
	已婚 Now married	1 683 902	61.1	76 622	63.7	1 760 524	61.2
	喪偶 Widowed	58 132	2.1	2 317	1.9	60 449	2.1
	離婚 Divorced	75 594	2.7	2 566	2.1	78 160	2.7
	分居 Separated	12 356	0.4	539	0.4	12 895	0.4
	小計 Sub-total	2 756 417	100.0	120 350	100.0	2 876 767	100.0
女性 Female	從未結婚 Never married	976 135	29.7	32 676	39.6	1 008 811	29.9
	已婚 Now married	1 807 391	55.0	40 163	48.6	1 847 554	54.8
	喪偶 Widowed	321 283	9.8	6 599	8.0	327 882	9.7
	離婚 Divorced	162 770	4.9	3 016	3.7	165 786	4.9
	分居 Separated	21 113	0.6	103	0.1	21 216	0.6
	小計 Sub-total	3 288 692	100.0	82 557	100.0	3 371 249	100.0
合計 Both sexes	從未結婚 Never married	1 902 568	31.5	70 982	35.0	1 973 550	31.6
	已婚 Now married	3 491 293	57.8	116 785	57.6	3 608 078	57.7
	喪偶 Widowed	379 415	6.3	8 916	4.4	388 331	6.2
	離婚 Divorced	238 364	3.9	5 582	2.8	243 946	3.9
	分居 Separated	33 469	0.6	642	0.3	34 111	0.5
	總計 Total	6 045 109	100.0	202 907	100.0	6 248 016	100.0

表 10.3 2011 年按性別及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上的常住居民及流動居民
Table 10.3 Usual residents and mobile residents aged 15 and over by sex and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2011

性別 Sex	教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (highest level attended)	常住居民 Usual residents		流動居民 Mobile residents		總計 Total	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男性 Male	小學及以下 Primary and below						
	未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/pre-primary	104 599	3.8	3 279	2.7	107 878	3.7
	小學 Primary	431 525	15.7	13 659	11.3	445 184	15.5
	小計 Sub-total	536 124	19.5	16 938	14.1	553 062	19.2
	中學／預科 Secondary/sixth form						
	初中 Lower secondary	544 037	19.7	18 252	15.2	562 289	19.5
	高中／預科 Upper secondary/sixth form	883 918	32.1	32 456	27.0	916 374	31.9
	小計 Sub-total	1 427 955	51.8	50 708	42.1	1 478 663	51.4
	專上教育 Post-secondary						
	文憑／證書課程 Diploma/certificate	133 656	4.8	6 037	5.0	139 693	4.9
	副學位課程 Sub-degree course	131 122	4.8	5 047	4.2	136 169	4.7
	學位課程 Degree course	527 560	19.1	41 620	34.6	569 180	19.8
	小計 Sub-total	792 338	28.7	52 704	43.8	845 042	29.4
	小計 Sub-total	2 756 417	100.0	120 350	100.0	2 876 767	100.0
女性 Female	小學及以下 Primary and below						
	未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/pre-primary	277 495	8.4	6 358	7.7	283 853	8.4
	小學 Primary	573 358	17.4	9 706	11.8	583 064	17.3
	小計 Sub-total	850 853	25.9	16 064	19.5	866 917	25.7
	中學／預科 Secondary/sixth form						
	初中 Lower secondary	548 167	16.7	9 177	11.1	557 344	16.5
	高中／預科 Upper secondary/sixth form	1 067 237	32.5	21 762	26.4	1 088 999	32.3
	小計 Sub-total	1 615 404	49.1	30 939	37.5	1 646 343	48.8
	專上教育 Post-secondary						
	文憑／證書課程 Diploma/certificate	166 824	5.1	4 036	4.9	170 860	5.1
	副學位課程 Sub-degree course	131 969	4.0	2 557	3.1	134 526	4.0
	學位課程 Degree course	523 642	15.9	28 961	35.1	552 603	16.4
	小計 Sub-total	822 435	25.0	35 554	43.1	857 989	25.5
	小計 Sub-total	3 288 692	100.0	82 557	100.0	3 371 249	100.0

表 10.3 2011 年按性別及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上的常住居民及流動居民（續）
Table 10.3 Usual residents and mobile residents aged 15 and over by sex and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2011 (cont'd)

性別 Sex	教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (highest level attended)	常住居民 Usual residents		流動居民 Mobile residents		總計 Total	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
合計 Both sexes	小學及以下 Primary and below						
	未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/pre-primary	382 094	6.3	9 637	4.7	391 731	6.3
	小學 Primary	1 004 883	16.6	23 365	11.5	1 028 248	16.5
	小計 Sub-total	1 386 977	22.9	33 002	16.3	1 419 979	22.7
	中學／預科 Secondary/sixth form						
	初中 Lower secondary	1 092 204	18.1	27 429	13.5	1 119 633	17.9
	高中／預科 Upper secondary/sixth form	1 951 155	32.3	54 218	26.7	2 005 373	32.1
	小計 Sub-total	3 043 359	50.3	81 647	40.2	3 125 006	50.0
	專上教育 Post-secondary						
	文憑／證書課程 Diploma/certificate	300 480	5.0	10 073	5.0	310 553	5.0
	副學位課程 Sub-degree course	263 091	4.4	7 604	3.7	270 695	4.3
	學位課程 Degree course	1 051 202	17.4	70 581	34.8	1 121 783	18.0
	小計 Sub-total	1 614 773	26.7	88 258	43.5	1 703 031	27.3
	總計 Total	6 045 109	100.0	202 907	100.0	6 248 016	100.0

表 10.4 2011 年按在港以外地方逗留的主要目的及性別劃分的流動居民
Table 10.4 Mobile residents by main purpose of staying outside Hong Kong and sex, 2011

	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes
在港以外地方逗留的主要目的 Main purpose of staying outside Hong Kong	數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (percentage ⁽¹⁾)		
工作 Working	67 987 (54.2)	19 165 (22.1)	87 152 (41.1)
讀書 Studying	23 359 (18.6)	21 485 (24.7)	44 844 (21.1)
退休 Retirement	19 528 (15.6)	21 968 (25.3)	41 496 (19.6)
照顧家庭成員／料理家庭事務 Looking after family members/ engaged in household duty	1 599 (1.3)	10 109 (11.6)	11 708 (5.5)
其他 Others	12 852 (10.3)	14 183 (16.3)	27 035 (12.7)
總計 Total	125 325 (100.0)	86 910 (100.0)	212 235 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

表 10.5 2011 年按職業及工作地點劃分的在工作人口中的流動居民⁽¹⁾
Table 10.5 Working mobile residents⁽¹⁾ by occupation and place of work, 2011

職業 Occupation	工作地點 Place of work					
	中國內地 The mainland of China					
	深圳 Shenzhen	東莞／惠州／江 門／番禺／順德 ／中山／珠海 Dongguan/ Huizhou/ Jiangmen/ Panyu/Shunde/ Zhongshan/ Zhuhai	廣州 Guangzhou	廣東省 其他地區 Other areas in Guangdong province	其他省份 ⁽²⁾ Other provinces ⁽²⁾	小計 Sub-total
	數目（百分比 ⁽³⁾ ） Number (percentage ⁽³⁾)					
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	5 137 (5.9)	6 454 (7.4)	2 121 (2.4)	1 093 (1.3)	4 838 (5.6)	19 643 (22.5)
專業人員 Professionals	920 (1.1)	715 (0.8)	482 (0.6)	175 (0.2)	1 171 (1.3)	3 463 (4.0)
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	4 742 (5.4)	6 752 (7.7)	1 522 (1.7)	1 475 (1.7)	3 477 (4.0)	17 968 (20.6)
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	996 (1.1)	1 184 (1.4)	492 (0.6)	334 (0.4)	536 (0.6)	3 542 (4.1)
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	814 (0.9)	1 047 (1.2)	592 (0.7)	287 (0.3)	1 188 (1.4)	3 928 (4.5)
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	1 161 (1.3)	1 444 (1.7)	777 (0.9)	402 (0.5)	302 (0.3)	4 086 (4.7)
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	571 (0.7)	581 (0.7)	277 (0.3)	221 (0.3)	139 (0.2)	1 789 (2.1)
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	379 (0.4)	504 (0.6)	194 (0.2)	70 (0.1)	54 (0.1)	1 201 (1.4)
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類 的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	92 (0.1)	7 (0.0)	107 (0.1)	- (-)	30 (0.0)	236 (0.3)
總計 Total	14 812 (17.0)	18 688 (21.4)	6 564 (7.5)	4 057 (4.7)	11 735 (13.5)	55 856 (64.1)

註釋：(1) 這些數字只包括在港以外地方逗留的主要目的為工作的流動居民工作人口。
 (2) 這些數字包括在台灣工作的人士。

Notes: (1) The figures only include working mobile residents whose main purpose of staying outside Hong Kong was working.
 (2) The figures include persons working in Taiwan.

表 10.5 2011 年按職業及工作地點劃分的在工作人口中的流動居民⁽¹⁾ (續)
Table 10.5 Working mobile residents⁽¹⁾ by occupation and place of work, 2011 (cont'd)

工作地點 Place of work					職業 Occupation
香港 Hong Kong	澳門 Macao	海外國家／ 地區 Overseas countries/ territories	總計 Total	全港 工作人口 Whole working population	
數目 (百分比 ⁽³⁾) Number (percentage ⁽³⁾)					
5 526 (6.3)	1 698 (1.9)	1 251 (1.4)	28 118 (32.3)	359 717 (10.1)	經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators
1 124 (1.3)	757 (0.9)	1 518 (1.7)	6 862 (7.9)	231 371 (6.5)	專業人員 Professionals
3 782 (4.3)	836 (1.0)	2 748 (3.2)	25 334 (29.1)	694 603 (19.6)	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals
1 111 (1.3)	229 (0.3)	700 (0.8)	5 582 (6.4)	552 199 (15.6)	文書支援人員 Clerical support workers
2 484 (2.9)	436 (0.5)	2 407 (2.8)	9 255 (10.6)	575 392 (16.2)	服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers
1 217 (1.4)	300 (0.3)	256 (0.3)	5 859 (6.7)	261 144 (7.4)	工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers
1 223 (1.4)	15 (0.0)	211 (0.2)	3 238 (3.7)	179 064 (5.0)	機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers
959 (1.1)	191 (0.2)	134 (0.2)	2 485 (2.9)	690 908 (19.5)	非技術工人 Elementary occupations
97 (0.1)	- (-)	86 (0.1)	419 (0.5)	3 383 (0.1)	漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable
17 523 (20.1)	4 462 (5.1)	9 311 (10.7)	87 152 (100.0)	3 547 781 (100.0)	總計 Total

(3) 括號內的數字顯示在工作人口中的流動居民的總人數／全港工作人口中所佔的百分比。

(3) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total working mobile residents/total working population in Hong Kong.

表 10.6 2011 年按修讀科目劃分的就讀全日制專上課程的流動居民⁽¹⁾
Table 10.6 Mobile residents studying full-time post-secondary courses⁽¹⁾ by field of education, 2011

修讀科目 Field of education	就讀全日制專上課程 的流動居民 Mobile residents studying full-time post-secondary courses		本港專上學生 Full-time post-secondary students in Hong Kong	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
商科課程 Business and commercial studies	9 196	33.3	52 594	27.2
文學及社會科學 Arts and social science	5 474	19.8	36 360	18.8
機械、電機、電子及輪機工程 Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering	1 069	3.9	14 011	7.3
建築及營造工程 Architecture and construction engineering	1 729	6.3	15 062	7.8
電腦課程 Computer studies	1 280	4.6	14 942	7.7
醫療衛生課程 Medical and health related studies	2 689	9.7	12 878	6.7
純科學 Pure science	2 641	9.6	10 554	5.5
教育 Education	135	0.5	6 925	3.6
紡織、設計及其他工業技術 Textile, design and other industrial technology	243	0.9	3 556	1.8
其他科目 Other fields	3 149	11.4	26 220	13.6
總計 Total	27 605	100.0	193 102	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字指正在香港以外地方就讀全日制專上課程的流動居民。

Note : (1) The figures refer to mobile residents studying full-time post-secondary courses in places outside Hong Kong.

表 10.7 2011 年按住戶人數及常住居民／流動居民結構劃分的家庭住戶⁽¹⁾數目
Table 10.7 Domestic households⁽¹⁾ by household size and composition of usual residents/mobile residents, 2011

常住居民／流動居民結構 Composition of usual residents/mobile residents						
住戶人數 Household size	住戶中 只有常住居民 Households with usual residents only		住戶中有常住居民及 流動居民同住 Households with usual residents and mobile residents		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
1	404 088	17.9	-	-	404 088	17.1
2	580 002	25.7	17 695	16.2	597 697	25.2
3	543 948	24.1	31 368	28.8	575 316	24.3
4	467 209	20.7	34 636	31.8	501 845	21.2
5	195 318	8.6	17 209	15.8	212 527	9.0
6+	69 212	3.1	8 111	7.4	77 323	3.3
總計 Total	2 259 777	100.0	109 019	100.0	2 368 796	100.0
平均住戶人數 Average household size						
	2.9		3.7		2.9	

註釋：(1) 在 2011 年人口普查，成員只有流動居民的住戶不包括在家庭住戶內。

Note : (1) In the 2011 Population Census, households comprising mobile residents only are not included as domestic households.

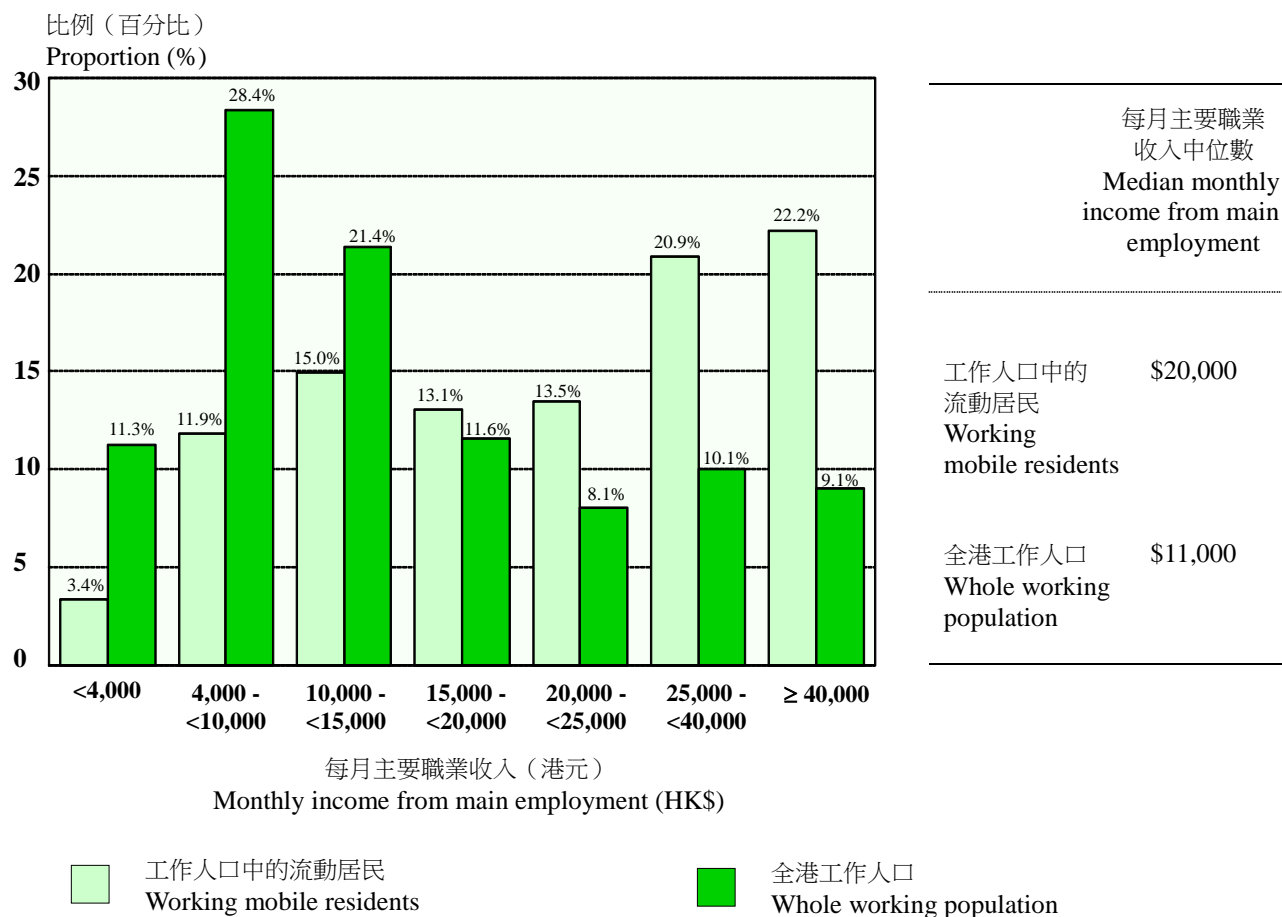
表 10.8 2011 年按家庭住戶每月收入及常住居民／流動居民結構劃分的家庭住戶⁽¹⁾數目
Table 10.8 Domestic households⁽¹⁾ by monthly domestic household income and composition of usual residents/mobile residents, 2011

家庭住戶每月收入（港元） Monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	常住居民／流動居民結構 Composition of usual residents/mobile residents					
	住戶中 只有常住居民 Households with usual residents only		住戶中有常住居民及 流動居民同住 Households with usual residents and mobile residents		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 2,000	83 264	3.7	2 130	2.0	85 394	3.6
2,000 – < 4,000	127 909	5.7	1 423	1.3	129 332	5.5
4,000 – < 6,000	92 784	4.1	2 110	1.9	94 894	4.0
6,000 – < 8,000	118 710	5.3	2 463	2.3	121 173	5.1
8,000 – < 10,000	129 905	5.7	3 217	3.0	133 122	5.6
10,000 – < 15,000	288 631	12.8	9 199	8.4	297 830	12.6
15,000 – < 20,000	255 307	11.3	9 917	9.1	265 224	11.2
20,000 – < 25,000	226 387	10.0	9 308	8.5	235 695	9.9
25,000 – < 30,000	173 736	7.7	7 577	7.0	181 313	7.7
30,000 – < 40,000	253 429	11.2	15 854	14.5	269 283	11.4
40,000 – < 60,000	249 644	11.0	18 309	16.8	267 953	11.3
60,000 – < 80,000	107 601	4.8	9 659	8.9	117 260	5.0
80,000 – < 100,000	53 640	2.4	5 255	4.8	58 895	2.5
≥ 100,000	98 830	4.4	12 598	11.6	111 428	4.7
總計 Total	2 259 777	100.0	109 019	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\$)						
	20,000		33,860		20,500	

註釋：(1) 在 2011 年人口普查，成員只有流動居民的住戶不包括在家庭住戶內。

Note: (1) In the 2011 Population Census, households comprising mobile residents only are not included as domestic households.

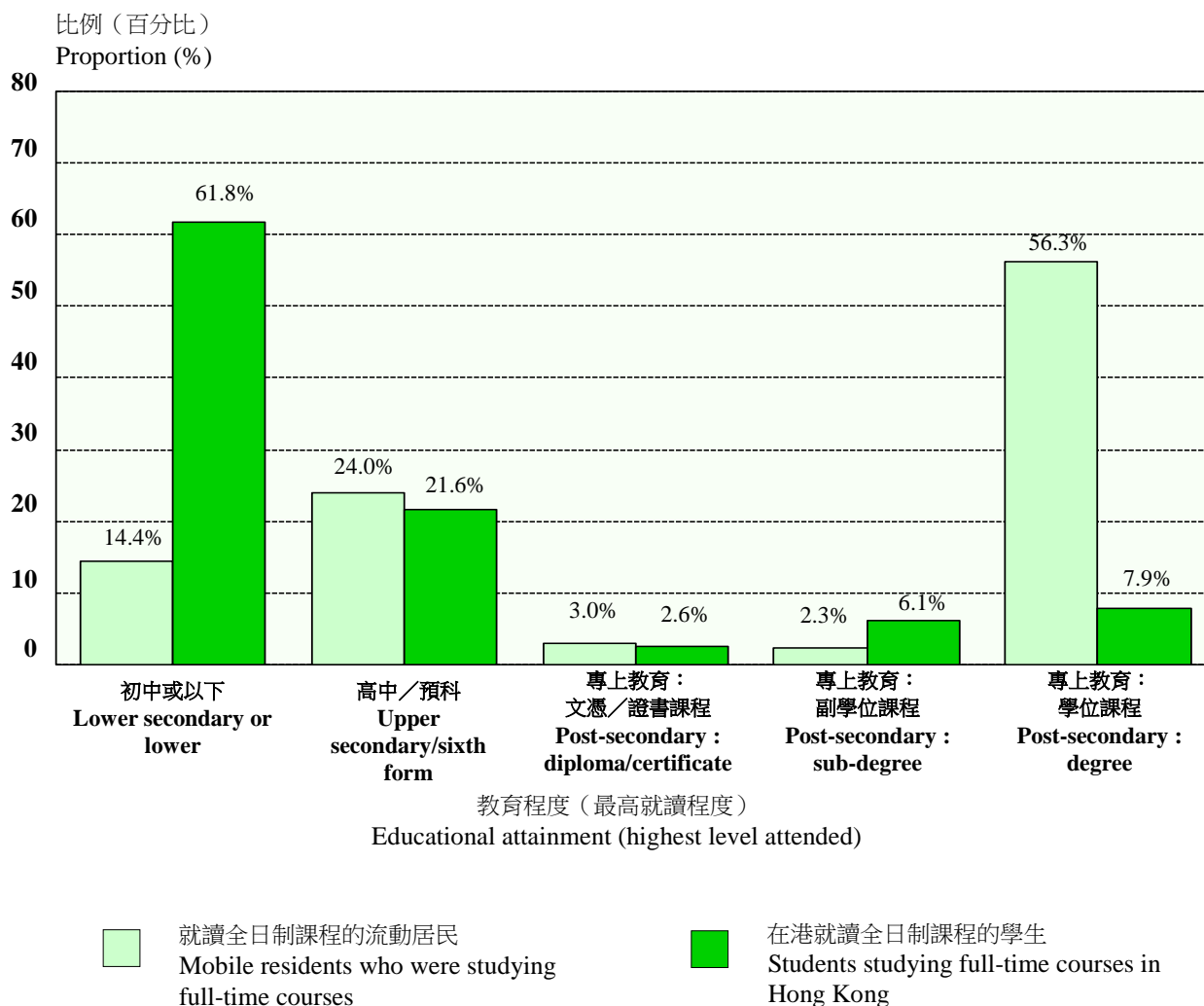
圖 10.1 2011 年按每月主要職業收入劃分的工作人口中的流動居民⁽¹⁾
 Chart 10.1 Working mobile residents⁽¹⁾ by monthly income from main employment, 2011



註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括無酬家庭從業員及只包括在港以外地方逗留的主要目的為工作的流動居民工作人口。

Note: (1) The figures exclude unpaid family workers and only include working mobile residents whose main purpose of staying outside Hong Kong was working.

圖 10.2 2011 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的就讀全日制課程的流動居民⁽¹⁾
Chart 10.2 Mobile residents who were studying full-time courses⁽¹⁾ by educational attainment (highest level attended), 2011



註釋：(1) 這些數字指正在香港以外地方就讀全日制課程的流動居民。

Note: (1) The figures refer to mobile residents studying full-time in places outside Hong Kong.

中文詞彙釋義

Definition of Terms in Chinese

中文詞彙釋義（按筆畫數目排列）

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

方括號內的數字為英文詞彙釋義內的相對編號

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

- (1) 人口 (**Population**)：請參看第 (39) 項「居港人口」。 [80]
- (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。 [81]
- (3) 十等分組別 (**Decile group**)：十等分組別是指經過順序排列後，分為 10 個相等組別的數據集（例如住戶收入）的一個比例，當中每一組佔整體的 10%。收入十等分組別是把整體按收入的多少排列後分為 10 組，每組所佔的單元數目相同。 [17]
- (4) 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。 [78]
- (5) 工作人口 (**Working population**)：請參看第 (85) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [94]
- (6) 工作地點 (**Place of work**)：指受訪者在人口普查前 7 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 7 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 7 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。 [79]
- (7) 工作成員數目（家庭住戶）(**Number of working members (in domestic household)**)：指在家庭住戶中，屬於工作人口的成員數目。請參看第 (85) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [68]
- (8) 5 年前居住地區 (**Area of residence 5 years ago**)：指某人在人口普查的 5 年前所居住的地區。如該地方位於香港以外，則記錄所住的國家。 [6]
- (9) 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 5 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。 [35]
- (10) 少年兒童撫養比率 (**Child dependency ratio**)：15 歲以下人口數目與每千名 15 - 64 歲人口相對的比率。 [16]
- (11) 戶主率 (**Headship rate**)：家庭住戶人口中戶主的比例（住戶可申報多於 1 位成員為戶主）。 [29]
- (12) 出生地點 (**Place of birth**)：指一個人的出生所在地的國家／地區。 [77]
- (13) 平均工作成員數目 (**Average number of working members**)：把家庭住戶的工作人口總數除以家庭住戶總數。有關「工作人口」定義，請參看第 (85) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [14]
- (14) 平均每班學生人數 (**Average class size**)：學生總人數與班別總數的比例。 [8]
- (15) 在港居住年期 (**Duration of residence in Hong Kong**)：計算受訪者在港居住的總年數（以整年計），離港超過 6 個月或以上的期間不計算在內。 [21]

- (16) **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]
- (17) **年齡中位數 (Median age)**：顯示人口平均年齡的一種指標，人口總數百分之五十在這年齡之上，而其餘的百分之五十在這年齡之下。 [41]
- (18) **年齡組別戶主率 (Age-specific headship rate)**：在某年齡組別內的戶主數目與相應年齡組別內的家庭住戶人口總數的比例。 [3]
- (19) **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 (50) 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。 [71]
- (20) **死亡率 (Mortality rate)**：死亡總數與每千名人口的比例。 [56]
- (21) **老年撫養比率 (Elderly dependency ratio)**：65 歲及以上人口數目與每千名 15 - 64 歲人口相對的比率。 [26]
- (22) **行業 (Industry)**：在普查參考時刻前的 7 天內，受訪者的工作機構主要生產的貨品或提供的服務類別。行業簡介及包括的範圍如下： [33]

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。

(23) **住戶人數 (Household size) :** 指家庭住戶中的人口數目。 [32]

- (24) **住戶內 15 歲以下兒童數目 (Number of children aged under 15 in household)**：指住戶內 15 歲以下成員數目。 [63]
- (25) **住戶內 65 歲或以上長者數目 (Number of elderly persons (aged 65 and over) in household)**：指住戶內 65 歲或以上成員數目。 [64]
- (26) **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： [31]

核心家庭住戶 (Nuclear family households)

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

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

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

親屬關係住戶 (Relative households)

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

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

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

其他住戶 (Other households)

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

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

- (27) **每人的平均廳房數目 (Average number of rooms per person)**：按每人計算的平均客／飯廳、睡房及其他房間數目，不包括廚房及浴室／廁所。計算方法是把所有家庭住戶自用的客／飯廳、睡房及其他房間總數除以在家庭住戶內的人口總數。 [13]
- (28) **每月主要職業收入 (Monthly income from main employment)**：對於僱主或自營作業者來說，這是指扣除營運開支後從主要業務所賺得的收入。對於僱員來說，則是指從主要工作所賺取的全部收入，包括薪金或工資、花紅、佣金、逾時工作補薪、房屋津貼、小賬及其他現金津貼，但不包括年終花紅及雙糧。所記金額以 2011 年 6 月的收入計算。 [55]
- (29) **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 (28) 項「每月主要職業收入」。 [45]

- (30) **每千個屋宇單位平均住客數目 (Average number of occupants per 1 000 units of quarters)**：計算法是把有人居住的屋宇單位內的居民人口總數除以有人居住的屋宇單位總數然後乘以一千。 [11]
- (31) **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。 [10]
- (32) **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。計算法是把家庭住戶自用的客／飯廳、睡房及其他房間總數除以家庭住戶總數。 [12]
- (33) **使用選定語言／方言的能力 (Ability to speak a selected language/dialect)**：若一名五歲及以上人士（失去語言能力的人士除外）在日常生活中（如讀書、工作或回答問路者），能夠使用某種語言／方言與人進行簡單交談，則他／她可算具備使用該種語言／方言的能力。如一名人士除慣用語言外，尚能說其他語言／方言，則他／她可算具備使用該種語言作為其他語言／方言的能力。除慣用語言外，只記錄每名人士說得最流利的三種其他語言／方言。請參看第 (86) 項「慣用語言」。 [1]
- (34) **其他現金收入 (Other cash income)**：指來自租金收入、利息、股息、定期的退休金、社會保障津貼、綜合社會保障援助的收入。來自獎券／賭博的彩金、借貸、賠償金、出售資產的收益的收入不計算在內。所記金額分別以 2001 年 2 月、2006 年 6 月及 2011 年 6 月的收入計算。 [73]
- (35) **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。 [75]
- (36) **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 (35) 項「尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期」。 [47]
- (37) **居住者 (Occupant)**：通常在該屋宇單位內居住的人。 [69]
- (38) **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： [88]
- 自置，有按揭供款或借貸還款 (Owner-occupier, with mortgage payment or loan repayment)*：住戶擁有居住單位的業權，並須就該單位支付按揭供款或借貸還款。
- 自置，沒有按揭供款及借貸還款 (Owner-occupier, without mortgage payment and loan repayment)*：住戶擁有居住單位的業權，但無須就該單位支付按揭供款或借貸還款。
- 全租 (Sole tenant)*：住戶向居於別處的人士租用整個單位自住，沒有分租，單位內也沒有其他的住戶。
- 合租 (Co-tenant)*：兩個或以上的住戶分別向居於別處的人士租用部分單位居住。
- 二房東 (Main tenant)*：住戶向居於別處的人士租用整個單位，並把部分單位分租予其他住戶。
- 三房客 (Sub-tenant)*：住戶向居於同一單位內的人士租用單位的一部分居住。
- 免交租金 (Rent free)*：住戶免費在單位內居住（不論是否獲得業主同意），但不包括獲

僱主提供居所的住戶。

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

- (39) **居港人口 (Hong Kong Resident Population)**：居港人口包括「常住居民」和「流動居民」。「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：(一) 在普查參考時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在普查參考時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在普查參考時刻他們是否身在香港；及(二) 於普查參考時刻在香港非永久性居民。至於「流動居民」，則指在普查參考時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，或在普查參考時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在普查參考時刻他們是否身在香港。 [30]

- (40) **性別比率 (Sex ratio)**：男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。 [86]

- (41) **房屋類型 (Type of housing)**：指作居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： [89]

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

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

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

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

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

- (42) **非工作成員(家庭住戶) (Non-working members (in domestic household))**：指在家庭住戶中，失業或非從事經濟活動的成員。請參看第 (85) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [62]

- (43) **前 5 年內平均每年增長率 (Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years)**：在計算前 5 年的人口增長時，每年平均增長率是採用以下公式計算：

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = (1 + r)^5$$

P_1 = 5 年前的人口
 P_2 = 該年的人口
 r = 平均每年增長率

家庭住戶及勞動人口的平均每年增長率也是採用相若公式計算。 [7]

- (44) **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主要的交通方式。如所使用的交通方式超過一種，則以乘搭最長路程的一項為主要交通方式。經常徒步上學而無須乘搭任何交通工具者，則視為「步行」。 [38]

- (45) **前赴上課地點的交通方式 (Mode of transport to place of study)**：指在港修讀全日制課程者前赴上課地點常用的交通方式。如所使用的交通方式超過一種，則最多記錄三種交通方式。經常徒步上學而無須乘搭任何交通工具者，則視為「步行」。 [50]

- (46) **前赴上課地點的交通方式數目 (Number of mode of transport to place of study)**：指在港修讀全日制課程者前赴上課地點常用的交通方式數目。 [65]

- (47) **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主要的交通工具。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」。 [39]

- (48) **前赴工作地點的交通方式 (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方式。如所使用的交通方式超過一種，則最多記錄三種交通方式。經常步行上班而無須乘搭任何交通工具者，則視為「步行」。 [51]
- (49) **前赴工作地點的交通方式數目 (Number of mode of transport to place of work)**：指在本港境內有固定工作地點的受訪者前赴工作地點常用的交通方式數目。 [66]
- (50) **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。 [90]

永久性屋宇單位 (Permanent quarters)：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 (Public rental housing units)：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 (Subsidized sale flats)：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 (Private residential flats)：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）。

家庭住戶在屋宇單位內佔用的範圍包括以下類別：

整個單位／洋房 (Whole house/flat)：住戶居住全層樓宇或整間洋房。

廳房 (Rooms/cubicles)：屋宇單位除被訪住戶外還有其他住戶居住，包括同時佔用住所內一間或以上房間及其他閣仔及／或床位的住戶；或房屋委員會管理之長者住屋單位及房屋協會管理之年長者單位。

閣仔 (Cocklofts)：指商店或屋宇內架起的平台或小樓台，通常是用來存放物品，但有時亦用來居住，包括同時佔用一個或以上閣仔及其他床位的住戶。

床位 (Bedspaces)：住戶佔用供住宿的任何樓面空間、床、框架式床鋪或其他類型的睡用設施（例如住在籠屋的人士）。

私人永久性房屋的其他屋宇單位 (Other quarters in private permanent housing)：

包括以下三類屋宇單位：

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

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

員工宿舍 (Staff quarters)：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 (Non-domestic quarters)：

包括以下兩類屋宇單位：

非住宅樓宇內的屋宇單位 (Quarters in non-residential buildings)：包括所有非住宅建築物（例如商業大廈及工廠大廈）內作居用途的單位。

供集體住宿的屋宇單位 (Collective living quarters)：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 (Temporary quarters)：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。

- (51) **按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率 (Mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio)**：居於自置有按揭或貸款屋宇單位的家庭住戶每月支付的按揭供款及借貸還款與住戶每月收入的比率。收入金額和／或住戶成員的按揭供款及借貸還款為零（即只由非家庭住戶成員支付的按揭供款及借貸還款）的住戶都不包括在計算之內。 [57]
- (52) **按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數 (Median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio)**：家庭住戶每月支付的按揭供款及借貸還款與住戶每月收入的比率的一種平均值。百分之五十居於自置有按揭或貸款屋宇單位的家庭住戶的按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率高於這數字，而其餘百分之五十，他們的按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率低於這數字。收入金額和／或住戶成員的按揭供款及借貸還款為零（即只由非家庭住戶成員支付的按揭供款及借貸還款）的住戶都不包括在計算之內。 [46]
- (53) **是否在學 (Whether studying)**：這是指某人在 2011 年上半年接受教育的情況。可分兩個主要類別：正在就讀及已完成課程／退學。

正在就讀 (Studying)：

全日制 (Studying full-time (Full-time student))：在幼稚園、小學、中學、專上學院、香港專業教育學院、香港教育學院、護士學校或大學攻讀全日制課程（不包括晚間課程／日間部分時間給假調訓課程）的人士，兼職學生亦包括在內。

部分時間制 (Studying part-time (Part-time student))：攻讀夜校、專上學院（如香港專業教育學院、香港教育學院）及各所大學的校外進修部舉辦的日間部分時間給假調訓課程或晚間課程的人士，這些課程均符合正規課程的條件。

遙距課程 (Studying distance learning course)：攻讀學士學位或更高學位的函授或遙距課程的人士，其他函授課程則不包括在內。

已完成課程／退學 (Had completed study/withdrew)：某人已取得有關課程考試合格成績，則當作完成該課程。某人在未完成課程前停學則視為退學。 [93]

- (54) **流動居民 (Mobile Residents)**：指在普查參考時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，或在普查參考時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在普查參考時刻他們是否身在香港。 [49]
- (55) **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。 [28]
- 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。

- (56) **原住地區 (Area of original residence)**：某人在人口普查的 5 年前所居住的地區。 [5]
- (57) **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。） [19]
- (58) **家庭住戶平均人數 (Average domestic household size)**：每個家庭住戶的平均人數。計算方法是把家庭住戶內的人口總數除以家庭住戶總數。 [9]
- (59) **家庭住戶每月收入 (Monthly domestic household income)**：指住戶成員於 2011 年 6 月份的總收入（包括他們由所有工作獲得的現金收入及其他現金收入）。 [52]
- (60) **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 (59) 項「家庭住戶每月收入」。 [42]
- (61) **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 2011 年 6 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。 [53]
- (62) **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 (61)

項「家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款」。^[43]

- (63) **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 2011 年 6 月份的租金金額，包括該月的差餉、地租及管理費，但不包括水費及電費。二房東的租金，為減去分租給三房客所獲租金後的淨額。租金金額是零的住戶包括居住在親友家中無論是否得到許可而沒有繳付租金的住戶、向三房客收取的租金總值超過或相等於大租的二房東住戶及由僱主免費提供住所的住戶。^[54]
- (64) **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 (63) 項「家庭住戶每月租金」。^[44]
- (65) **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。^[84]
- (66) **租金與收入比率中位數 (Median rent to income ratio)**：家庭住戶每月支付的租金金額與每月收入的比率的一種平均值。百分之五十居於租住居所的家庭住戶的租金與收入比率高於這數字，而其餘百分之五十，他們的租金與收入比率低於這數字。收入金額和／或租金金額是零的住戶並不包括在計算之內。^[48]
- (67) **區議會分區 (District Council district)**：根據區議會條例（第 547 章），全港共有 18 個地方行政區：港島 4 個，九龍 5 個及新界 9 個。每個地方行政區均設有一個區議會。2011 年人口普查時所採用的是按 2011 年 11 月 6 日區議會選舉時所用的區議會選區分界，而該分界是根據《2011 年選區（區議會）宣布令》（2011 年第 44 號法律公告），由行政長官會同行政會議根據《區議會條例》（第 547 章）第 6 條而作出的。^[18]
- (68) **國籍 (Nationality)**：國籍與個人的居住地、種族或出生地有關。國籍不一定與該人的旅行證件有關。^[58]
- (69) **婚姻狀況 (Marital status)**：受訪者在人口普查訪問時所報稱的婚姻狀況，而有關的婚姻或離婚事件是否有經過合法登記或儀式，並未有查核。^[40]
- (70) **專上教育 (Post-secondary education)**：請參看第 (74) 項「教育程度」。^[82]
- (71) **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 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在普查參考時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在普查參考時刻他們是否身在香港；及（二）於普查參考時刻在港的香港非永久性居民。^[92]
- (72) **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 (85) 項「經濟活動身分」。^[24]
- (73) **從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 (Economically active household)**：指住戶內除外籍家庭傭工外至少有 1 名其他成員從事經濟活動。^[23]
- (74) **教育程度 (Educational attainment)**：包括最高就讀程度及最高完成程度。^[25]
- (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。

- (75) **淨內部遷移 (Net internal migration)**：某區議會分區、新市鎮或新界其他地方的遷入與遷出人口的差額。 [59]
- (76) **淨遷移 (Net migration)**：在某段期間人口遷入與遷出香港的差額。 [60]
- (77) **現住地區 (Area of current residence)**：在人口普查時某人所居住的地區。 [4]
- (78) **勞動人口 (Labour force)**：請參看第 (85) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [37]
- (79) **勞動人口參與率 (Labour force participation rate)**：從事經濟活動人口（即勞動人口）佔 15 歲及以上人口的比例。 [36]
- (80) **單人住戶 (One-person household)**：請參看第 (26) 項「住戶結構」釋義。 [72]
- (81) **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 2011 年人口普查而言，是指在 2011 年上半年的情況）。 [85]
- (82) **普查參考時刻 (Census reference moment)**：2011 年 6 月 30 日凌晨 3 時為 2011 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。 [15]
- (83) **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內所有戶主曾作內部遷移。遷移的定義為：在過去 5 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。 [20]

- (84) **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。 [61]

- (85) **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。 [22]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

料理家務者 (Home-maker)：照顧家庭而無收取報酬的人。

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

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

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

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

- (86) **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 5 歲以下兒童或失去語言能力的人士。 [91]

- (87) **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。 [27]

- (88) **標準化率 (Standardised rate)**：在比較數據時透過標準化技術計算的標準化率，有消除性別和年齡差異的作用。這技術涉及以按性別和年齡組別劃分的標準人口分布作權數，計算性別和年齡組別比率的加權平均值。標準化戶主率及勞動人口參與率就是按照此方法計算的。 [87]
- (89) **遷入人士 (In-mover (of internal migration))**：在 2011 年人口普查前 5 年間從另一個區議會分區、新界新市鎮或新界其他地方（包括水上）搬到現時居住的區議會分區、新界新市鎮或新界其他地方的人口。 [34]
- (90) **遷出人士 (Out-mover (of internal migration))**：曾在 2006 年 6 月在某區議會分區、新市鎮或新界其他地方居住（包括水上），但在 2011 年人口普查時已遷往另一個區議會分區、新界新市鎮或新界其他地方的人口。 [74]
- (91) **學生與教師比率 (Pupil-teacher ratio)**：學生總數與教師總數的比例。 [83]
- (92) **總撫養比率 (Overall dependency ratio)**：15 歲以下和 65 歲及以上人口數目與每千名 15-64 歲人口相對的比率。 [76]
- (93) **職業 (Occupation)**：在普查參考時刻前的 7 天內受訪者所從事的工作類別。 [70]

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)：包括鑽井工人及鏗床操作員；礦熔爐操作員；磚及瓷磚燒窯工人；鋸木廠鋸工；造紙工人；化學處理機台操作員；發電廠及鍋爐操作員；石棉水泥產品製造工人；金屬整理工人及電鍍工人；牛奶製品及其他食品處理機器操作員；印刷機操作員；生產紡織、橡膠及塑膠製

品的機器操作員；裝配員；司機；海員及其他工廠及機器操作員。

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

- (94) **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 4 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 2 米的牆壁所圍繞。廳房的總數包括睡房、飯廳、客廳、士多房、書房、多用途房、工人房及其他可用作住家用途而符合上述廳房定義的空間。如廳房由固定或非固定凡間隔所分隔或基於用途上的需要而分隔（例如沒有間隔的客飯廳）便需作個別計算。至於單位內的通道、露台及走廊則計算在內。 [67]

英文詞彙釋義

Definition of Terms in English

英文詞彙釋義（按字母順序排列）

Definition of Terms in English (in alphabetical order)

方括號內的數字為中文詞彙釋義內的相對編號

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

- (1) **Ability to speak a selected language/dialect**（使用選定語言／方言的能力）： If a person aged 5 and over (excluding mute persons) 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/she is deemed to have the ability to speak the language/dialect. A person who is capable of speaking a language/dialect other than the usual language possesses the ability to speak that language/dialect as another language/dialect. Apart from the usual language, a maximum of three other most fluent languages/dialects were recorded for each person. Please see **Usual language** in (91). [33]
- (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. [16]
- (3) **Age-specific headship rate (年齡組別戶主率)**： The percentage of household heads among the total number of persons of a specific age group living in domestic households. [18]
- (4) **Area of current residence (現住地區)**： Area in which a person was living at the time of the Census. [77]
- (5) **Area of original residence (原住地區)**： The broad geographical area in which a person lived 5 years before the Census. [56]
- (6) **Area of residence 5 years ago (5年前居住地區)**： The broad geographical area in which a person lived 5 years before the Census. If the place is outside Hong Kong, the country of residence is recorded. [8]
- (7) **Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (前 5 年內平均每年增長率)**： When population increased over a 5-year period, the average annual growth rate is computed using the following formula:

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = (1 + r)^5$$

where P_1 = population at the beginning of the 5-year period
 P_2 = population at the end of the 5-year period
 r = average annual growth rate of the 5-year period

The average annual growth rates of domestic households and labour force are calculated using the similar formula. [43]

- (8) **Average class size (平均每班學生人數)**： The ratio of the total number of pupils/students enrolled to the total number of classes. [14]
- (9) **Average domestic household size (家庭住戶平均人數)**： The average number of persons per domestic household. It is calculated by dividing the total number of persons who were living in domestic households by the total number of domestic households. [58]
- (10) **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. [31]

- (11) **Average number of occupants per 1 000 units of quarters** (每千個屋宇單位平均住客數目) : This is calculated by dividing the total number of residents living in occupied quarters by the total number of occupied quarters and then multiplying by a factor of 1 000. [30]
- (12) **Average number of rooms per domestic household** (每個家庭住戶的平均廳房數目) : The average number of living/dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms, excluding kitchens and bathrooms/toilets, used by each domestic household. It is calculated by dividing the total number of living/dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms exclusively used by domestic households by the total number of domestic households. [32]
- (13) **Average number of rooms per person** (每人的平均廳房數目) : The average number of living/dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms, excluding kitchens and bathrooms/toilets, used by each person. It is calculated by dividing the total number of living/dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms exclusively used by domestic households by the total number of persons in all domestic households. [27]
- (14) **Average number of working members** (平均工作成員數目) : The total number of persons in domestic households who are working divided by the total number of domestic households. For the definition of 'working', please see **Economic activity status** in (22). [13]
- (15) **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. [82]
- (16) **Child dependency ratio** (少年兒童撫養比率) : The number of persons aged under 15 per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64. [10]
- (17) **Decile group** (十等分組別) : A decile group is a proportion of a set of data (e.g. household income) that has been ranked and divided into ten equal groups, with each group comprising 10% of the estimated population. An income decile group is the division of the population ranked by income into ten groups, with each comprising the same number of units. [3]
- (18) **District Council district** (區議會分區) : There are 18 Districts in Hong Kong as declared under the District Councils Ordinance (Cap. 547): 4 on Hong Kong Island, 5 in Kowloon and 9 in the New Territories. The set of Constituency Area boundaries adopted in the 2011 Population Census is based on those declared in the Declaration of Constituencies (District Councils) Order 2011 (L.N. 44 of 2011) made by the Chief Executive in Council under section 6 of the District Councils Ordinance (Cap. 547) for the District Council Election held on 6 November 2011. [67]
- (19) **Domestic household** (家庭住戶) : A domestic household consists of a group of persons who live together and make common provision for essentials for living. These persons need not be related. If a person makes provision for essentials for living without sharing with other persons, he is also regarded as a household. In this case the household is a one-person household. (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.) [57]
- (20) **Domestic household having internally migrated** (曾作內部遷移的家庭住戶) : A household in which all of the household head(s) had internally migrated. 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. [83]

- (21) **Duration of residence in Hong Kong (在港居住年期)**: Duration of residence in Hong Kong measures the total number of complete years for which a person has lived in Hong Kong. Any period of temporary absence from Hong Kong for 6 months or more was not counted in reckoning the duration. [15]
- (22) **Economic activity status (經濟活動身分)**: The population can be divided into two main groups, economically active population (i.e. the labour force) and economically inactive population as follows: [85]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Economically inactive population (非從事經濟活動人口): This comprises persons who have not had a job and have not been at work during the 7 days before the Census, excluding persons who have been on leave/holiday during the 7-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 7 days before the Census are also included in this category. Student workers are classified as economically active persons and are not included in this group.

Retired person (退休人士): A person who has worked previously but is not

currently working because of old age.

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

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

- (23) **Economically active household** (從事經濟活動的家庭住戶): Economically active household refers to a domestic household with at least 1 member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active. [73]
- (24) **Economically active population** (從事經濟活動人口): This comprises the employed (that is the working population) and the unemployed. Please see **Economic activity status** in (22). [72]
- (25) **Educational attainment** (教育程度): This comprises the highest level attended and the highest level completed. [74]
- (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 1 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 1 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.

- (26) **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. [21]
- (27) **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. [87]
- (28) **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. [55]

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.

- (29) **Headship rate (戶主率)**: The proportion of household heads among the enumerated population living in domestic households (A household might report more than one member as household head). [11]
- (30) **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 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 3 months during the 6 months after the census reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the census reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the census reference moment. As for “Mobile Residents”, they are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months after the census reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the census reference moment. [39]
- (31) **Household composition (住戶結構)**: Household composition is derived from the information on relationship to the head of household of each person and the identification of spouse and parent-child relationships among members of the household. The different categories of household

composition are as follows: [26]

Nuclear family households (核心家庭住戶)

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

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

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

Relative households (親屬關係住戶)

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

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

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

Other households (其他住戶)

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

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

(32) **Household size** (住戶人數): Household size refers to the number of persons living in the domestic household. [23]

(33) **Industry** (行業): The main kind of goods or services produced by the establishment in which a person worked during the 7 days before the census reference moment. The brief descriptions and coverage of the industrial sectors are given as follows: [22]

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.

- (34) **In-mover (of internal migration)** (遷入人士) : The number of persons, who moved into the present District Council district, new towns or other areas in the New Territories during the past 5 years from another District Council district; new town or other areas in the New Territories (including marine). [89]
- (35) **Internal migration** (內部遷移) : Persons internally migrated were those whose area of current residence was different from the area of original residence 5 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. [9]
- (36) **Labour force participation rate** (勞動人口參與率) : The proportion of labour force in the total population aged 15 and over. [79]
- (37) **Labour force** (勞動人口) : Please see **Economic activity status** in (22). [78]
- (38) **Main mode of transport to place of study** (前赴上課地點的主要交通方式) : Mode of transport to place of study refers to the type(s) of transport a full-time student studying in Hong Kong usually used to travel to his/her place of study. For a person who uses more than one type of transport to go to 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. [44]
- (39) **Main mode of transport to place of work** (前赴工作地點的主要交通方式) : Mode of transport to place of work refers to the type(s) of transport a person with a fixed place of work in Hong Kong usually used to travel to his/her place of work. For a person who uses more than one type of transport to go to work, the main mode of transport refers to the one used for travelling the longest distance. "On-foot only" is recorded if the person usually walks to work and does not use any other mode of transport. [47]
- (40) **Marital status** (婚姻狀況) : The marital status of a person is recorded according to the status reported by respondents in the Census. There is no check on whether the marriage or divorce had undergone any legal registration or ceremony. [69]
- (41) **Median age** (年齡中位數) : The average age so calculated that 50% of the total number of persons were above that age and the other 50% were below it. [17]
- (42) **Median monthly domestic household income** (家庭住戶每月收入中位數) : The average monthly domestic household income so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households had incomes above that figure and the other 50% had incomes below it. Zero income households are included in the calculation. Please see **Monthly domestic household income** in (52). [60]
- (43) **Median monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment** (家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數) : The average monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage or loan paid more than that amount and the other 50% paid less than that. Households with zero mortgage payment and loan repayment by household members (i.e. with mortgage payment and loan repayment by non-household members only) are excluded in the calculation. Please see **Monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment** in (53). [62]

- (44) **Median monthly domestic household rent (家庭住戶每月租金中位數)** : The average monthly rent so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households renting the accommodation they occupy paid more than that amount and the other 50% paid less than that. Households with zero rent are excluded in the calculation. Please see **Monthly domestic household rent** in (54). [64]
- (45) **Median monthly income from main employment (每月主要職業收入中位數)** : The average income from main employment so calculated that 50% of the working population, excluding unpaid family worker, had income above that figure and the other 50% had income below it. Please see **Monthly income from main employment** in (55). [29]
- (46) **Median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio (按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數)** : The average percentage of monthly household income paid on monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment so calculated that 50% of domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage or loan paid more than that percentage and the other 50% paid less than that. Households with zero income and/or zero mortgage payment and loan repayment by household members (i.e. with mortgage payment and loan repayment by non-household members only) are excluded in the calculation. [52]
- (47) **Median outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment (尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期中位數)** : The average outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage or loan had their outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment above that figure and the other 50% had their outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment below it. Households with zero mortgage payment and loan repayment by household members (i.e. with mortgage payment and loan repayment by non-household members only) are excluded in the calculation. Please see **Outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment** in (75). [36]
- (48) **Median rent to income ratio (租金與收入比率中位數)** : The average percentage of monthly household income paid on monthly household rent so calculated that 50% of domestic households renting the accommodation they occupy paid more than that percentage and the other 50% paid less than that. Households with zero income and/or zero rent are excluded in the calculation. [66]
- (49) **Mobile residents (流動居民)** : They are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months after the census reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the census reference moment. [54]
- (50) **Mode of transport to place of study (前赴上課地點的交通方式)** : Mode of transport to place of study refers to the type(s) of transport a full-time student studying in Hong Kong usually used to travel to his/her place of study. For a person who uses more than one type of transport to go to school, the three modes of transport travelled for the longest distance are reported. "On-foot only" is recorded if the person usually walks to work and does not use any other mode of transport. [45]
- (51) **Mode of transport to place of work (前赴工作地點的交通方式)** : 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 three modes of transport travelled for the longest distance are reported. "On-foot only" is recorded if the person usually walks to work and does not use any other mode of transport. [48]

- (52) **Monthly domestic household income** (家庭住戶每月收入) : The total income (including earnings in cash from all employments and other cash incomes) for June 2011 of members of households. [59]
- (53) **Monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment** (家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款) : This is the amount paid by a domestic household owning the quarters it occupies with mortgage or loan on mortgage payment and loan repayment on its accommodation in 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. [61]
- (54) **Monthly domestic household rent** (家庭住戶每月租金) : This is the amount paid by a domestic household renting the accommodation it occupies on its accommodation in 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. [63]
- (55) **Monthly income from main employment** (每月主要職業收入) : For employers or self-employed persons, this is the amount earned excluding expenses incurred in running their main business. For employees, this is the total amount earned from their main employment including salary or wage, bonus, commission, overtime, housing allowance, tips and other cash allowances. New Year bonus and double pay are excluded. The amount recorded refers to the income for June 2011. [28]
- (56) **Mortality rate** (死亡率) : The total number of deaths occurring among 1 000 persons in a given year. [20]
- (57) **Mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio** (按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率) : The percentage of monthly household income paid on monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment of a domestic household owning the quarters it occupies with mortgage or loan. Households with zero income and/or zero mortgage payment and loan repayment by household members (i.e. with mortgage payment and loan repayment by non-household members only) are excluded in the calculation. [51]
- (58) **Nationality** (國籍) : Nationality may be related to a person's place of residence, ethnicity or place of birth. It may not necessarily be related to a person's travel document. [68]
- (59) **Net internal migration** (淨內部遷移) : The balance of in-movement and out-movement of population in a District Council district or new town, or in other areas of the New Territories. [75]
- (60) **Net migration** (淨遷移) : The balance of movements into and out of Hong Kong in a specified period of time. [76]
- (61) **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. [84]

- (62) **Non-working members (in domestic household)** (非工作成員(家庭住戶)) : Members in a domestic household, who were either unemployed or economically inactive. Please see **Economic activity status** in (22). [42]
- (63) **Number of children aged under 15 in household** (住戶內 15 歲以下兒童數目) : This refers to the number of members aged under 15 in a household. [24]
- (64) **Number of elderly persons (aged 65 and over) in household** (住戶內 65 歲或以上長者數目) : This refers to the number of members aged 65 and over in a household. [25]
- (65) **Number of mode of transport to place of study** (前赴上課地點的交通方式數目) : This refers to the number of modes of transport a full-time student studying in Hong Kong usually used to travel to his/her place of study. [46]
- (66) **Number of mode of transport to place of work** (前赴工作地點的交通方式數目) : This refers to the number of modes of transport a person with a fixed place of work in Hong Kong usually used to travel to his/her place of work. [49]
- (67) **Number of rooms (excluding kitchens and bathrooms/toilets)** (廳房數目(不包括廚房及浴室/廁所)) : A room is a space in the quarters enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering, or at least to a height of 2 metres, of a size large enough to hold a bed for an adult, that is at least 4 square metres. The total number of rooms includes bedrooms, dining rooms, living rooms, store rooms, study rooms utility rooms, servants' rooms and other separate spaces used or intended for domestic purposes, so long as they meet the criteria of walls and floor space. Rooms partially divided because of fixed or movable partitions or because of their use (e.g. Living-and-Dining rooms without fixed partitions) are counted as separate rooms. Kitchens and bathrooms/toilet rooms are counted separately. Passageways, verandahs and lobbies, are not counted, even if they meet the criteria. [94]
- (68) **Number of working members (in domestic household)** (工作成員數目(家庭住戶)) : The number of members in a domestic household, who were in working population. Please see **Economic activity status** in (22). [7]
- (69) **Occupant** (居住者) : A person usually residing in a quarters. [37]
- (70) **Occupation** (職業) : This refers to the kind of work a person performed during the 7 days before the census reference moment. [93]

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.

- (71) **Occupied quarters (有人居住的屋宇單位)**: Quarters refer to such unit of accommodation as flats, houses and structures which could be used for the purpose of accommodation. Please see **Type of quarters** in (90). Occupied Quarters refer to those quarters which were occupied by those people under the Hong Kong Resident Population at the census reference moment. [19]
- (72) **One-person household (單人住戶)**: Please see **Household composition** in (31). [80]
- (73) **Other cash income (其他現金收入)**: This refers to income generated from rent income, interest, dividend, regular pensions, social security allowance and comprehensive social security assistance. Income from lottery/gambling winnings, loan obtained, compensation and proceeds from sale of assets are excluded. The amount recorded for 2001, 2006 and 2011 refers to the income for February 2001, June 2006 and June 2011 respectively. [34]
- (74) **Out-mover (of internal migration) (遷出人士)**: The number of persons living in a District Council district, new town or other areas of the New Territories (including marine) in June 2006, who had moved to live in a different District Council district, new town or other areas in the

New Territories at the time of the 2011 Population Census. [90]

- (75) **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 which a domestic household occupies and 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. [35]
- (76) **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. [92]
- (77) **Place of birth** (出生地點) : This is the country/territory in which the person was born. [12]
- (78) **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. [4]
- (79) **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 7 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. [6]
- (80) **Population** (人口) : Please see **Hong Kong Resident Population** in (30). [1]
- (81) **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]
- (82) **Post-secondary education** (專上教育) : Please see **Educational attainment** in (25). [70]
- (83) **Pupil-teacher ratio** (學生與教師比率) : The ratio of the total number of pupils/students enrolled to the total number of teachers. [91]
- (84) **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. [65]
- (85) **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). [81]
- (86) **Sex ratio** (性別比率) : The ratio of the number of males per 1 000 females. [40]
- (87) **Standardised rate** (標準化率) : The rate derived by the standardisation technique which has the effect of eliminating the sex and age differences from the data for comparison purposes. The technique involves calculating a weighted average of the sex-age-specific rates with respective weights taken from the distribution of the standard population by sex and age. Standardised headship rate and labour force participation rate were derived according to this method for analysis. [88]

- (88) **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: [38]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (89) **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: [41]

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

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

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

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

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

- (90) **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. [50]

Permanent quarters (永久性屋宇單位): 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 (公營租住房屋單位): 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 (資助出售單位): 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 (私人住宅單位): 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).

The part of quarters occupied by a domestic household includes the following categories:

Whole house/flat (整個單位/洋房): Household occupies whole flat or house.

Rooms/cubicles (廳房): Household shares the quarters with other household(s), including household occupying one or more rooms/cubicles together with other cockloft(s) and/or bedspace(s) in the quarters; or housing for Senior Citizen managed by Housing Authority and Elderly Flats managed by Housing Society.

Cocklofts (閣仔): A cockloft is a raised platform or a kind of gallery inside a shop or house usually built for storage purpose but may sometimes be used for residence, including household occupying one or more cockloft(s) together with other bedspace(s).

Bedspace (床位): Household occupies any floor space, bed, bunk or sleeping facility used or intended to be used as sleeping places (for example, persons living in cage houses).

Other quarters in private permanent housing (私人永久性房屋的其他屋宇單位):

Including the following three categories:

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

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

Staff quarters (員工宿舍): 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 (非住宅用屋宇單位):

Including the following two categories:

Quarters in non-residential buildings (非住宅樓宇內的屋宇單位): These include all units of accommodation in non-residential buildings (such as

commercial buildings and industrial buildings).

Collective living quarters (供集體住宿的屋宇單位): 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 (臨時屋宇單位): 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.

- (91) **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. [86]
- (92) **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 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 3 months during the 6 months after the census reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the census reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the census reference moment. [71]
- (93) **Whether studying** (是否在學): The status of a person in acquiring education in the first half of 2011. It can be divided into two main groups, studying and had completed study/withdrew as follows:

Studying (正在就讀):

Studying full-time (*Full-time student*) (全日制): Persons studying full-time (that is excluding evening/part-time day release courses) at a kindergarten, a primary or secondary school, a post-secondary college, the Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education, the Hong Kong Institute of Education, school of nursing, or at a university. Full-time students include student workers.

Studying part-time (*Part-time student*) (部分時間制): This refers to the part-time day release course or the evening course offered by evening schools and post-secondary institution (such as the Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education, the Hong Kong Institute of Education) and the extra-mural departments of the universities which fulfill the criteria of a formal course.

Studying distance learning course (遙距課程): Persons taking correspondence course or distance learning course leading to a degree are also regarded as studying part-time course. All other correspondence courses are excluded from this category.

Had completed study/withdrew (已完成課程/退學): A person is regarded as having completed a course of education if he has passed the related examination. Those who stop studying before completion of the course are considered as withdrawal from study. [53]

- (94) **Working population** (工作人口): Please see **Economic activity status** in (22). [5]

每年淨內部遷移率的計算技術註釋

內部遷移是指在香港境內陸上曾經跨區搬遷的 5 歲及以上人士。曾作內部遷移的人士指該人士的現住地區與其 5 年前的原住地區不同，即他們曾作（甲）一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移；或（乙）在新界同一區議會分區內，一新市鎮與另一新市鎮之間的遷移，或一新市鎮與該區其他地區之間的遷移。按此方法，全港被分為 30 個「次分區」，詳情請參閱第 8 章的概念與範圍。若搬遷是在（甲）市區同一區議會分區內、（乙）新界同一新市鎮內或（丙）新界同一區議會分區的其他地區內進行，則不算曾作內部遷移。淨內部遷移是指某「次分區」在過去 5 年人口遷入和遷出的差額。

為方便分析及辨別人口內部遷移的主要方向，在展示有關統計數字時會把 30 個「次分區」結合成 22 個「分區」。有關「次分區」結合成「分區」的方法，請參閱第 8 章的概念與範圍內的第 8.7–8.9 段。

Technical Note on Computation of Net Annual Internal Migration Rate

Internal migration refers only to persons aged 5 and over living on land who had internally migrated. Persons having internally migrated were those whose district of current residence was different from the district of original residence 5 years ago. In defining internal migration, a change in 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. On this basis, 30 geographic sub-divisions (GSDs) are defined. Please refer to the “Concept and coverage” of Chapter 8. Those who moved home within (a) a District Council district; (b) a new town; or (c) other areas in the same District Council district in the New Territories, were not regarded as having internally migrated. Net internal migration is the balance of in-movement and out-movement of population over the past 5 years for a district.

In order to facilitate analysis and discern the major streams of population movements, the 30 GSDs are aggregated into the 22 geographical divisions (GDs). Regarding the details of aggregation, please refer to paragraphs 8.7 - 8.9 of the ‘Concept and coverage’ of Chapter 8.

某地區（即「分區」）每年淨內部遷移率的定義為該地區因內部遷移的平均每年人口轉變（即可增可減）率，是按以下公式計算：

The net annual internal migration rate of a district (i.e. a GD in this case) is defined as the average annual rate of change of the population due to internal migration in the district. It is computed using the following formula:

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

P_1 = 2006 年人口，即那些在 2011 年人口普查在某區被點算而自 2006 年起已在該區居住的人（並無作內部遷移人士），加上那些在 2011 年人口普查中在其他地區被點算但在 2006 年住在該區的人（遷出人士）

population at 2006, that is those who were enumerated in the district in the 2011 Population Census and were living in the district since 2006 (i.e. not internally migrated) plus those who were enumerated in other districts in the 2011 Population Census but were living in the district in 2006 (i.e. out-movers)

P_2 = 2011 年人口，即那些在 2011 年人口普查在某區被點算而自 2006 年起已在該區居住的人（並無作內部遷移人士），加上那些在 2011 年人口普查中在該區被點算但在 2006 年住在其他地區的人（遷入人士）

population at 2011, that is those who were enumerated in the district in the 2011 Population Census and were living in the district since 2006 (i.e. not internally migrated) plus those who were enumerated in the district in the 2011 Population Census but were living in other districts in 2006 (i.e. in-movers)

r = 每年淨內部遷移率
net annual internal migration rate

n = 5 年，從 2006 年到 2011 年
5 years, from 2006 to 2011

香港 2011 年人口普查刊物

Publications of the Hong Kong 2011 Population Census

刊物名稱 ⁽¹⁾	Title of publication ⁽¹⁾	語文	Language
已出版	<u>Published</u>		
簡要報告	Summary Results	中英文	Bilingual
主題性報告：香港的住戶收入分布	Thematic Report : Household Income Distribution in Hong Kong	中英文	Bilingual
統計圖解	Graphic Guide	中英文	Bilingual
主要報告：第一冊	Main Report : Volume I	中英文	Bilingual
主要報告：第二冊	Main Report : Volume II	中英文	Bilingual
將出版	<u>To be published</u>		
主題性報告：內地來港定居未足七年人士	Thematic Report : Persons from the Mainland Having Resided in Hong Kong for Less Than 7 Years	中英文	Bilingual
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