

2016

中期人口統計

Population By-census

簡要報告

Summary Results



香港特別行政區 政府統計處
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簡要報告 Summary Results

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序言

人口普查／中期人口統計提供一個全面的人口統計資料庫，有關數據對香港的發展非常重要，可以協助政府和社會各界進行研究、討論、計劃和決策。

政府統計處於 2016 年 6 月至 8 月期間進行了一次中期人口統計。本報告以摘要方式概述這次中期人口統計的主要結果，並載列 56 個統計表，涵蓋 2016 年中期人口統計多項數據項目的統計數字。在可能範圍內，這些統計數字會與 2006 年中期人口統計及 2011 年人口普查的結果作比較。

本報告的發表，標示著 2016 年中期人口統計數據發布進入第一階段。本報告內的統計圖表是以 2016 年中期人口統計的常用數據項目的主要統計數字編製而成。這些資料描述本港人口的主要特徵及變化。2016 年中期人口統計的較詳細統計結果和分析，會於未來 12 個月透過一系列多元化的統計產品及服務陸續發表。

此外，就 2016 年中期人口統計的設計、數據搜集方法和執执行程序及技術，本處會另行編製報告書並於 2017 年年底前發表。

政府統計處處長
鄧偉江

2017 年 2 月

Foreword

Population censuses/ by-censuses provide a comprehensive database on population statistics, which is essential to the development of Hong Kong. The data can facilitate research, discussion, planning and decision-making within the government and in the community.

A population by-census was conducted by the Census and Statistics Department in June to August 2016. This report presents the main results of the 2016 Population By-census (16BC) in summary form. It contains 56 summary tables covering statistics of a wide range of data topics in the 16BC. Comparisons are made with the results of the 2006 Population By-census and the 2011 Population Census where possible.

The publication of this report marks the first phase of data dissemination of the 16BC. Statistical tables and charts presented in this report constitute the key statistics of the most commonly used data topics in the 16BC. They depict salient features of the population and broad demographic changes in Hong Kong. More detailed results and analyses of the 16BC will be released in stages through a diversified range of statistical products and services in the coming 12 months.

In addition, a report which describes the design, data collection method, operation procedures and techniques of the 16BC will be released by end-2017.

Leslie TANG
Commissioner for Census and Statistics

February 2017

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背景

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 2016 年 6 月至 8 月期間進行了 2016 年中期人口統計。本報告以簡要方式概述這次中期人口統計的結果。

2016 年中期人口統計已於 2016 年 6 月 30 日至 8 月 2 日的 34 天期間進行。這次中期人口統計乃一抽樣統計調查，用以搜集有關人口的廣泛社會及經濟特徵資料。全港約十分之一的屋宇單位被選中，而單位內所有住戶均為訪問對象。

2016 年中期人口統計提供香港人口的社會和經濟特徵，以及按地區分布的最新基準統計數字。這些數字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、青年、單親人士、少數族裔人士、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。

Background

It is an established practice from 1961 for Hong Kong to conduct a population census once every 10 years and a by-census in the middle of the intercensal period. The 2016 Population By-census was conducted in June to August 2016. This report presents summary findings based on the results of the 2016 Population By-census.

The 2016 Population By-census was conducted in the 34 day period from 30 June to 2 August 2016. It was a sample enquiry on a broad range of demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population. About one-tenth of all quarters in Hong Kong were sampled and all households therein were included in the enquiry.

The 2016 Population By-census provides up-to-date benchmark statistics on the socio-economic characteristics of the population of Hong Kong and on its geographical distribution. Such statistics 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, youths, single parents, ethnic minorities and persons from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years, facilitates the planning of welfare policy and social service programmes. Most important of all, results of the censuses/ by-censuses form the benchmark data for the compilation of population estimates in the Population Statistics System.

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

統計範圍

2016 年中期人口統計採用「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。

2016 年中期人口統計的點算時刻（即 2016 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）在點算時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在點算時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港；及（二）於點算時刻在香港非永久性居民。

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

Coverage

The 2016 Population By-census covers the Hong Kong Resident Population under the “resident population” approach. The “resident population” approach has been adopted to compile the population estimates of Hong Kong since August 2000. Such change is effected in view of the greater relevance of the “resident population” concept from a statistical theory standpoint in measuring the population size of a place. It is considered particularly appropriate to do so to take account of the current residency and mobility patterns of the Hong Kong population.

The Hong Kong Resident Population at the reference moment of the 2016 Population By-census (i.e. 3:00 a.m. on 30 June 2016) 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 reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the reference moment.

至於「流動居民」，則指在點算時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，或在點算時刻後的 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，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港。

本報告列出的 2006 年中期人口統計、2011 年人口普查及 2016 年中期人口統計的結果，皆指根據「居住人口」方法點算所得的居港人口。不過，它們的點算時刻卻並不相同。2006 年中期人口統計的點算時刻是 7 月中，而 2011 年人口普查和 2016 年中期人口統計則同樣在 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，2006 年中期人口統計、2011 年人口普查及 2016 年中期人口統計的結果仍可作概括性比較。

代號

本刊物內各代號的含意如下：

-	零
..	不適用
N.A.	沒有數字
0.0	少於 0.05%

數字的捨入

由於進位原因，統計表內個別項目的數字總和可能與總數略有出入。

與收入、租金及按揭供款及借貸還款相關的中位數統計數字以最近的十位港元顯示。

As for “Mobile Residents”, they are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 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 reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment.

The results of the 2006 Population By-census, the 2011 Population Census and the 2016 Population By-census presented in this report all refer to the Hong Kong Resident Population enumerated under the “resident population” approach. However, their reference moments are different, with the 2006 Population By-census in mid-July, while the 2011 Population Census and the 2016 Population By-census both in end-June. 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 2006 Population By-census, the 2011 Population Census and the 2016 Population By-census are broadly comparable.

Symbols

The following symbols are used throughout the publication :

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

Rounding of Figures

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

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

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結果概要

Summary Findings

人口數目及結構

人口數目

1. 2016 年中期人口統計結果顯示，2016 年年中的居港人口數目為 7 336 585 人，其中 7 116 829 人為常住居民、219 756 人為流動居民。（表 1）

2. 在點算時刻（即 2016 年 6 月 30 日凌晨 3 時），在港總人數為 7 269 503 人，其中 6 863 253 人為常住居民、69 144 人為流動居民、6 106 人為短暫留港的香港永久性居民和 331 000 人為旅客。（表 1）

3. 在 2011 至 2016 年間，人口增長持續緩慢，每年的平均增長率為 0.7%，與在 2006 至 2011 年間的 0.6% 相若。（圖 1）

年齡及性別結構

4. 在過去 10 年，人口持續老化，步伐近年開始加快，主要原因是戰後嬰兒潮出生的人士陸續踏入老年。65 歲及以上的人口佔整體人口的比例，由 2006 年的約 12% 上升至 2016 年的約 16%。這 10 年間的升幅與再之前 20 年的升幅相近（由 1986 年的約 8% 上升至 2006 年的約 12%）。此外，由於出生率持續處於低水平，15 歲以下兒童的比例下降。而年齡中位數由 2006 年的 39.6 歲升至 2011 年的 41.7 歲，並進一步上升至 2016 年的 43.4 歲。上述有關年齡結構的轉變，可從期間人口金字塔的形狀變化看出。（表 2、2A 及圖 2）

Population Size and Structure

Population size

1. The 2016 Population By-census shows that the Hong Kong Resident Population in mid-2016 was 7 336 585. Among them, 7 116 829 were Usual Residents and 219 756 were Mobile Residents. (Table 1)

2. The total number of persons present in Hong Kong at the reference moment (i.e. 3:00 a.m. on 30 June 2016) was 7 269 503, including 6 863 253 Usual Residents, 69 144 Mobile Residents, 6 106 Short-stay Hong Kong Permanent Residents and 331 000 transients. (Table 1)

3. During 2011-2016, population growth remained slow with an average annual growth rate of 0.7%, as compared with 0.6% during 2006-2011. (Chart 1)

Age and sex structure

4. During the past 10 years, the ageing trend in the population continued. The pace of ageing became faster in the recent years, mainly attributable to the post-war baby boomers entering old age. The proportion of elderly persons aged 65 and above in the total population rose from about 12% in 2006 to about 16% in 2016. The increase in this 10-year period was similar in magnitude to that in the preceding 20-year period (the proportion increased from about 8% in 1986 to about 12% in 2006). This apart, the continuously low level of fertility rate led to a reduction in the proportion of children aged under 15. As regards the median age of the population, it rose from 39.6 in 2006 to 41.7 in 2011 and further to 43.4 in 2016. The above changes relating to age structure are discernible by comparing the shape of the population pyramids over time. (Tables 2, 2A and Chart 2)

5. 總撫養比率，即 15 歲以下和 65 歲及以上人口數目與每千名 15 至 64 歲人口相對的比率，由 2006 年的 353 下降至 2011 年的 333，隨後又上升至 2016 年的 373。在 2011 至 2016 年間，總撫養比率上升是因為老年撫養比率急劇上升，而少年兒童撫養比率維持不變。撇除外籍家庭傭工後，總撫養比率有所提高，分別為 2006 年的 367、2011 年的 349 及 2016 年的 397。（表 3 及 3A）

6. 性別比率（即男性人口數目與每千名女性人口相對的比率）維持在一千以下水平，由 2006 年的 911 下降至 2016 年的 852。撇除外籍家庭傭工後，性別比率有所提高，分別為 2006 年的 961 及 2016 年的 925。（表 4 及 4A）

其他人口特徵

婚姻狀況

7. 在撇除外籍家庭傭工的人口，2016 年 15 歲及以上的已婚人士佔男性人口的 61.7%，與 2006 年及 2011 年比較輕微上升。不過，已婚女性的比例則由 2006 年的 55.8% 輕微下降至 2016 年的 55.3%。另外，在過去 10 年間，男性人口中離婚或分居人士的比例由 2006 年的 2.8% 增加至 2016 年的 3.7%，而女性的比例更由 4.8% 增加至 6.1%。（表 5、5A 及圖 3）

8. 在分析人口的婚姻狀況時，必須將年齡結構的影響抽離。正確的辦法是研究按年齡組別劃分的未婚人口比例。20 至 49 歲人口中從未結婚的比例在過去 10 年間有所上升。以下的分析集中在 30 至 49 歲的人士，不包括外籍家庭傭工。在 30 至 39 歲的人士中，男性從未結婚的比例維持平穩，在 2006 年及 2016 年均為 39.2%；而女性的相應比例則見上升，由 2006 年的 27.5% 上升至

5. The overall dependency ratio, which is the ratio of the number of persons aged under 15 and those aged 65 and over to 1 000 persons in the 15-64 age group, declined from 353 in 2006 to 333 in 2011 but then rose to 373 in 2016. The increase in the overall dependency ratio during 2011-2016 was due to a rapid surge in elderly dependency while child dependency remained unchanged. After excluding foreign domestic helpers, the overall dependency ratios became higher, at 367 in 2006, 349 in 2011 and 397 in 2016 respectively. (Tables 3 and 3A)

6. Sex ratio (i.e. number of males per 1 000 females) of the population remained below parity. From 911 in 2006, the ratio dropped to 852 in 2016. After excluding foreign domestic helpers, the sex ratios became higher, at 961 in 2006 and 925 in 2016 respectively. (Tables 4 and 4A)

Other Demographic Characteristics

Marital status

7. Among the population excluding foreign domestic helpers, 61.7% of the male population aged 15 and over were married in 2016, which increased marginally when compared to 2006 and 2011. However, the proportion of married female population decreased slightly from 55.8% in 2006 to 55.3% in 2016. On the other hand, over the past 10 years, the proportion of male population who were divorced or separated increased from 2.8% in 2006 to 3.7% in 2016, and for females, from 4.8% to 6.1%. (Tables 5, 5A and Chart 3)

8. The effect of age structure has to be isolated in analysing nuptiality. Studying the proportion of the never married by age group best serves the purpose. There has been an increase in the proportion of never married population in the ages of 20-49 over the past 10 years. The following analysis focuses on the population aged 30-49, excluding foreign domestic helpers. Amongst those aged 30-39, the proportion of males who were never married remained stable at 39.2% in both 2006 and

2016 年的 29.9%。另一方面，在 40 至 49 歲的人士中，男性從未結婚的比例由 2006 年的 13.9% 顯著上升至 2016 年的 18.2%；而女性相應的升幅則較小，由 13.5% 上升至 15.9%。

（表 6 及 6A）

出生地點

9. 過去 10 年，在香港出生的人口均維持在 60% 左右，而中國內地／澳門／台灣出生的人口則由 2006 年的 33.5% 下降至 2016 年的 31.0%。

（表 7）

國籍

10. 在 2016 年，有 90.6% 的人口為中國籍，而永久居留地是香港。另外，有 1.7% 人口為中國籍，而永久居留地不是香港。（表 8）

種族

11. 在本港人口中，約 92% 為華人。至於居港的非華人中，則以菲律賓及印尼人居多，分別佔總人口的 2.5% 及 2.1%。（表 9）

在港居住年期

12. 居港滿 10 年或以上的人口比例由 2006 年的 83.1% 輕微下降至 2016 年的 81.9%。（表 10）

語言／方言

13. 廣州話是家中最常用的語言。在 2016 年，88.9% 的 5 歲及以上人口在家裏用廣州話交談，另外有 5.7% 的人口報稱能說這種語言。換言之，94.6% 的 5 歲及以上人口能說廣州話，較 2006 年及 2011 年的水平輕微下降。

（表 11 及 12）

2016, whereas an increase was seen in their female counterparts, from 27.5% in 2006 to 29.9% in 2016. On the other hand, amongst those aged 40-49, the proportion of males who were never married increased notably, from 13.9% in 2006 to 18.2% in 2016, whereas their female counterparts saw a smaller increase, from 13.5% to 15.9%. (Tables 6 and 6A)

Place of birth

9. The proportion of population born in Hong Kong remained stable at about 60% over the last 10 years. The proportion of population born in the mainland of China/Macao/Taiwan decreased from 33.5% in 2006 to 31.0% in 2016. (Table 7)

Nationality

10. In 2016, 90.6% of the population were of Chinese nationality with place of domicile being Hong Kong. Besides, 1.7% of the population were of Chinese nationality but with place of domicile other than Hong Kong. (Table 8)

Ethnicity

11. About 92% of the population were of Chinese ethnicity. The largest non-Chinese ethnic groups in Hong Kong were Filipinos and Indonesians, constituting 2.5% and 2.1% of the population respectively. (Table 9)

Duration of residence in Hong Kong

12. The proportion of population having resided in Hong Kong for 10 years or more decreased slightly from 83.1% in 2006 to 81.9% in 2016. (Table 10)

Language/ Dialect

13. Cantonese was the most commonly used language at home. 88.9% of the population aged 5 and over spoke Cantonese at home in 2016. Another 5.7% claimed that they could speak Cantonese as another language. In other words, 94.6% of the population aged 5 and over could speak Cantonese, slightly decreased when compared with 2006 and

14. 能說英語的人口比例，由 2006 年的 44.7%，持續增至 2016 年的 53.2%。能說普通話的人口比例，亦由 2006 年的 40.2% 增至 2016 年的 48.6%。（表 11 及 12）

教育

教育程度

15. 本港人口的教育程度持續提高。曾就讀中學或以上程度課程的 15 歲及以上人口比例，由 2006 年的 74.6% 增加至 2016 年的 80.0%。已完成初中或以上程度課程的 15 歲及以上人口則由 2006 年的 67.2% 上升至 2016 年的 74.3%。（表 13、13A、14、14A、圖 4 及 5）

16. 隨着香港專上教育的迅速發展，曾修讀學位課程的人口比例，已由 2006 年的 15.4% 大幅增加至 2016 年的 22.2%。2016 年已完成學位課程的人口比例，亦高達 20.7%。（表 13、13A、14、14A、圖 4 及 5）

就學狀況

17. 在 2016 年，適齡兒童就學比率較 2006 年為高。6 至 17 歲的兒童在 2016 年幾乎全部就學。（表 15）

修讀科目

18. 「商科課程」在 2016 年繼續成為最多曾修讀專上教育課程人士修讀的科目。在曾接受專上教育的人士中，修讀此科目的比率由 2006 年的 32.3% 輕微

2011. (Tables 11 and 12)

14. The proportion of the population who could speak English continued to increase, from 44.7% in 2006 to 53.2% in 2016. The proportion of the population who could speak Putonghua increased as well, from 40.2% in 2006 to 48.6% in 2016. (Tables 11 and 12)

Education

Educational attainment

15. There was continuous improvement in the educational attainment of the population. The proportion of the population aged 15 and over having attended secondary or higher education increased from 74.6% in 2006 to 80.0% in 2016. Correspondingly, the proportion of the population aged 15 and over having completed lower secondary or above education increased from 67.2% in 2006 to 74.3% in 2016. (Tables 13, 13A, 14, 14A, Charts 4 and 5)

16. With the rapid expansion of post-secondary education in Hong Kong, the proportion of the population who had attended education in degree courses increased significantly from 15.4% in 2006 to 22.2% in 2016. In 2016, the proportion who had completed degree courses was also high at 20.7%. (Tables 13, 13A, 14, 14A, Charts 4 and 5)

School attendance

17. Proportionately, more children of school ages were attending school in 2016 than in 2006. Among children aged 6-17, school attendance was almost universal in 2016. (Table 15)

Field of education

18. “Business and commercial studies” remained as the most popular field of education reported by those with post-secondary education. The proportion of the population with post-secondary

增至 2016 年的 32.7%。「文學及社會科學」和「機械、電機、電子及輪機工程」則為其次兩個較普遍的修讀科目。（表 16）

education in this field increased slightly from 32.3% in 2006 to 32.7% in 2016. “Arts and social science” and “Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering” were the next two more popular fields of education. (Table 16)

勞動人口

Labour Force

勞動人口數目及結構

Labour force size and structure

19. 隨着 15 歲及以上人口的增長，勞動人口數目由 2006 年的 3 572 384 人增至 2016 年的 3 954 798 人。整體勞動人口參與率亦由 2006 年的 60.3% 輕微上升至 2016 年的 60.8%。勞動人口年齡中位數由 2006 年的 39.7 歲上升至 2016 年的 42.3 歲。

19. The labour force increased from 3 572 384 in 2006 to 3 954 798 in 2016, along with the growth of the population aged 15 and over. The overall labour force participation rate also increased slightly from 60.3% in 2006 to 60.8% in 2016. The median age of the labour force increased from 39.7 in 2006 to 42.3 in 2016. (Tables 17, 17A, 18 and 18A)

（表 17、17A、18 及 18A）

勞動人口參與率

Labour force participation rate

20. 與 2006 年比較，2016 年的男性勞動人口參與率在大部分年齡組別均大致相同。相反地，同期間的女性勞動人口參與率在大部分年齡組別均有顯著上升。（圖 6）

20. Comparing with 2006, the male labour force participation rates for the majority of age groups in 2016 remained roughly the same. On the contrary, female participation rates increased significantly for most of the age groups over the same period.

（Chart 6）

就業身分

Employment status

21. 在工作人口中，2016 年僱員所佔的比例為 88.7%，較 2006 年的 89.2% 輕微下跌。僱主所佔的比例由 2006 年的 6.1% 顯著下跌至 2016 年的 3.6%，而自營作業者的比例則由 2006 年的 4.0% 大幅上升至 2016 年的 7.3%。（表 19）

21. The proportion of employees in the working population decreased slightly to 88.7% in 2016, from 89.2% in 2006. The proportion of employers decreased notably from 6.1% in 2006 to 3.6% in 2016, whereas the proportion of self-employed persons increased significantly from 4.0% in 2006 to 7.3% in 2016. (Table 19)

職業

Occupation

22. 任職專業人員、輔助專業人員、經理及行政級人員在工作人口中所佔的比例，由 2006 年的 33.0%，增至 2011 年的 36.2% 及 2016 年的 37.7%。其中以輔助專業人員的升幅最為明顯，由

22. The proportion of professionals, associate professionals, managers and administrators in the working population increased from 33.0% in 2006 to 36.2% in 2011 and 37.7% in 2016. The rise in the proportion of associate professionals was the most

2006 年的 16.1% 增加至 2011 年的 19.6%，並進一步增加至 2016 年的 20.5%。另一方面，從事工藝及有關人員的比例，則持續下降，由 2006 年的 8.6%，減至 2011 年的 7.4% 及 2016 年的 5.6%。（表 20 及圖 7）

行業

23. 在 2016 年，「進出口、批發及零售業」是本港最大的經濟行業，從業員人數佔工作人口的 18.9%。排第二及第三位的分別是「公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動」及「地產、專業及商用服務業」，從業員人數各佔工作人口的 15.1% 及 14.3%。經濟行業頭三位的排位與 2006 年及 2011 年相同。（表 21）

主要職業收入

25. 在 2016 年，工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數為 15,000 元，較 2006 年及 2011 年分別增加 50.0% 及 36.4%。扣除通脹後，每月主要職業收入中位數在過去 10 年及 5 年分別錄得約 10% 及 16% 的實質增長，反映工作人口的收入升幅一般能追上通脹，亦即購買力有所提升。（表 22 及 22A）

住戶

家庭住戶數目

26. 在過去 10 年間，家庭住戶數目由 2 226 546 個增加至 2 509 734 個，增幅為 12.7%。隨着住戶結構的改變，平均每戶人數在同期由 3.0 人下降至 2.8 人，以致家庭住戶數目的增長比人口增長快。（圖 8）

significant, with an increase from 16.1% in 2006 to 19.6% in 2011 and further to 20.5% in 2016. On the other hand, there was a continuous decrease in the proportion of the working population engaged as craft and related workers, from 8.6% in 2006 to 7.4% in 2011 and 5.6% in 2016. (Table 20 and Chart 7)

Industry

23. “Import/ export, wholesale and retail trades” was the largest economic sector, employing 18.9% of the working population in 2016. This was followed by “Public administration, education, human health and social work activities” and “Real estate, professional and business services”, which employed 15.1% and 14.3% of the working population respectively. The ranking of the three largest economic sectors was the same as in 2006 and 2011. (Table 21)

Income from main employment

25. The median monthly income from main employment of the working population was \$15,000 in 2016. This represents an increase of 50.0% and 36.4% respectively over that in 2006 and 2011. After discounting the effect of inflation, the median monthly income from main employment recorded increases of about 10% over the past 10 years and 16% over the past 5 years in real terms respectively. This reflects that the increase in income of the working population could generally cope with inflation, resulting in improvement in purchasing power. (Tables 22 and 22A)

Households

Number of domestic households

26. Over the last decade, the number of domestic households increased by 12.7%, from 2 226 546 households to 2 509 734 households. Along with the change in the composition of domestic households, the average household size dropped from 3.0 to 2.8, leading to a faster growth of the number of

住戶人數

27. 家庭住戶人數減少的趨勢在過去 10 年仍持續。平均每戶人數由 2006 年的 3.0 人，減至 2011 年的 2.9 人及 2016 年的 2.8 人。特別是有一至兩名成員的住戶比例，由 2006 年的 40.6% 上升至 2016 年的 44.8%。相反地，六名成員及以上的住戶比例，由 2006 年的 3.9% 下降至 2016 年的 3.3%。

(表 23 及圖 9)

住戶結構

28. 過去 10 年，由夫婦及未婚子女所組成的住戶比例明顯下跌，由 2006 年的 41.3% 下跌至 2016 年的 36.7%。而隨着人口老化和獨身趨勢更為普遍，單人住戶的比例由 2006 年的 16.5% 上升至 2016 年的 18.3%。另外，由於生育率偏低，只由夫婦組成的二人住戶比例，亦由 2006 年的 14.1% 上升至 2016 年的 15.5%。(表 24)

住戶收入

29. 在 2016 年，家庭住戶每月收入中位數為 25,000 元，較 2006 年增加了 44.9%，較 2011 年則增加了 22.0%。扣除通脹後，家庭住戶每月收入中位數在過去 10 年及 5 年分別錄得約 6% 及 3% 的實質增長。(表 25、25A 及圖 10)

房屋

有人居住的屋宇單位數目

30. 在 2016 年所有有人居住的屋宇單位中，私人住宅單位的比例由 10 年前的 44.5% 上升至 46.0%。公營租住房屋

domestic households than the population. (Chart 8)

Household size

27. The trend towards smaller households continued in the past 10 years. The average household size decreased from 3.0 in 2006 to 2.9 in 2011 and 2.8 in 2016. In particular, the proportion of households with one to two persons increased from 40.6% in 2006 to 44.8% in 2016. On the contrary, the proportion of households with six persons and over dropped from 3.9% in 2006 to 3.3% in 2016.

(Table 23 and Chart 9)

Household composition

28. During the past 10 years, there was a significant decline in the proportion of domestic households which comprised a couple with unmarried children, from 41.3% in 2006 to 36.7% in 2016. On the other hand, the proportion of one-person households rose from 16.5% in 2006 to 18.3% in 2016, attributable to population ageing and more people staying single. Moreover, owing to a relatively low birth rate, the proportion of two-person households which comprised a couple only increased from 14.1% in 2006 to 15.5% in 2016. (Table 24)

Household income

29. The median monthly domestic household income in 2016 was \$25,000. This represents an increase of 44.9% over that in 2006, and an increase of 22.0% when compared with 2011. After discounting the effect of inflation, median monthly domestic household income recorded increases of about 6% over the past 10 years and 3% over the past 5 years respectively. (Tables 25, 25A and Chart 10)

Housing

Number of occupied quarters

30. Private residential flats constituted 46.0% of all occupied quarters in 2016, up from 44.5% 10 years ago, while the share of public rental housing

單位的比例則由 2006 年的 31.1% 下跌至 2016 年的 30.2%。其他屋宇單位類型的比例則大致維持穩定。（表 26）

按房屋類型劃分的人口

31. 在 2016 年，居住在私人永久性房屋的人口佔總人口的 53.2%，較 2006 年及 2011 年分別增加約 4 及 2 個百分點。而居住在公營租住房屋及資助自置居所房屋的人口佔 29.1% 及 15.8%，兩者均較 10 年前下跌約 2 個百分點。（表 27 及圖 11）

按房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶數目

32. 在 2016 年，有 53.0% 的家庭住戶居住在私人永久性房屋，而居住在公營租住房屋的亦有 30.4%。居住在資助自置居所房屋的家庭住戶則佔另外的 15.3%。（表 28）

共住程度

33. 共住程度是以每千個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目計算。該數字由 2006 年的 1 008 戶下降至 2016 年的 1 002 戶。（表 29）

居所租住權

34. 在 2016 年，48.5% 的家庭住戶居住在自置物業內，較 2006 年的比例（52.8%）低。同期間，居住在全租單位內的家庭住戶比例由 43.0% 增至 46.8%。在過去 10 年，分租和合租的情況已較為少有，相應的比例由 2006 年的 1.0% 大幅下降至 2016 年的 0.2%。（表 30 及圖 12）

居所內的廳房數目

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

units dropped from 31.1% in 2006 to 30.2% in 2016. The proportions of other types of quarters remained broadly stable. (Table 26)

Population by type of housing

31. In 2016, 53.2% of the population lived in private permanent housing, which showed an increase of some 4 and 2 percentage points over that in 2006 and 2011 respectively. The proportion of the population living in public rental housing and subsidised home ownership housing were 29.1% and 15.8% respectively, each representing a decrease of about 2 percentage points when compared to 10 years ago. (Table 27 and Chart 11)

Domestic households by type of housing

32. In 2016, 53.0% of domestic households were living in private permanent housing and 30.4% were in public rental housing. Another 15.3% of domestic households were living in subsidised home ownership housing. (Table 28)

Degree of sharing

33. The degree of sharing, which is measured by the average number of domestic households in 1 000 units of quarters, decreased from 1 008 in 2006 to 1 002 in 2016. (Table 29)

Tenure of accommodation

34. 48.5% of domestic households owned the quarters they occupied in 2016, down from 52.8% in 2006. The proportion of sole tenants rose from 43.0% to 46.8% over the same period. Both sub-letting and co-letting became less common in the last decade, as reflected by a significant reduction in the corresponding proportion from 1.0% in 2006 to 0.2% in 2016. (Table 30 and Chart 12)

Number of rooms in the residence

35. The average number of rooms in the quarters occupied by households in private permanent housing was 3.7, while the corresponding number for households in public rental housing was 2.4. It

括廚房及廁所。（表 31）

住房支出

36. 公營租住房屋單位的家庭住戶，所付月租的中位數在 2016 年為 1,500 元，而私人住宅單位則為 10,000 元。住在自置居所的家庭住戶，34.3% 有按揭或貸款。有按揭或貸款的住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款的中位數，居於私人永久性房屋者為 10,500 元，而居於資助自置居所房屋者為 5,480 元。（表 30、32 及 33）

37. 在 2016 年，租住私人住宅單位的家庭住戶的租金與收入比率中位數為 30.7%，而公營租住房屋單位的相應數字為 9.3%。同時，居於自置私人永久性房屋的家庭住戶而有按揭或貸款者，其按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數為 19.0%。資助自置居所房屋的相應數字則為 15.5%。（表 32、33 及圖 13）

地區特徵

人口分布

38. 在過去 10 年，人口分布持續變動。新界仍是人口最多的地區，所佔全港人口的比例由 2006 年的 52.1% 上升至 2016 年的 52.3%。香港島佔全港人口的比例由 2006 年的 18.5% 下降至 2016 年的 17.1%。同期間，九龍佔全港人口的比例由 2006 年的 29.4% 上升至 2016 年的 30.6%。（表 34）

39. 大部分新界的地區人口在過去 10 年均有增長。隨着新界西新市鎮的發展，元朗區成為人口增長率最高的新界

should be noted that the number of rooms here includes living/ dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms, but not kitchens and toilets. (Table 31)

Housing cost

36. The median monthly domestic household rent for public rental housing units was \$1,500 in 2016, while that for private residential flats was \$10,000. For domestic households living in owner-occupier accommodation, 34.3% were with mortgage or loan. For those with mortgage or loan, the median monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment was \$10,500 for private permanent housing and \$5,480 for subsidised home ownership housing. (Tables 30, 32 and 33)

37. In 2016, domestic households in private residential flats had a median rent to income ratio of 30.7% and the corresponding figure for public rental housing units was 9.3%. Meanwhile, for households in owner-occupied private permanent housing with mortgage or loan payment, the median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio was 19.0%. The corresponding figure for subsidised home ownership housing was 15.5%. (Tables 32, 33 and Chart 13)

Characteristics of the Districts

Population distribution

38. Redistribution of the population continued during the past 10 years. The New Territories still had the largest share of the population, with its share increasing from 52.1% in 2006 to 52.3% in 2016. The share of the population on Hong Kong Island decreased from 18.5% in 2006 to 17.1% in 2016. During the same period, the share of the population in Kowloon increased from 29.4% in 2006 to 30.6% in 2016. (Table 34)

39. Most districts in the New Territories recorded population growth in the past 10 years. Owing to the development of new towns in the West

地區（15.0%），其次是離島區（14.4%）。九龍的各區的人口均持續上升。整個港島區的人口均有所減少。（表 34）

人口密度

40. 人口密度是按每平方公里土地的平均人數計算。本港的人口密度，由 2006 年的 6 352 人增至 2016 年的 6 777 人。人口密度最高的地區是觀塘區，在 2016 年，該區每平方公里平均有 57 530 人。新界各區的人口密度普遍較港九各區為低。（表 35）

年齡結構

41. 在所有區議會分區中，15 歲以下人士在人口中所佔比例在 2016 年以北區的 12.8% 為最大，而中西區及灣仔區的 9.7% 為最少。而在各區的人口中，65 歲及以上人士所佔的比例以黃大仙區及觀塘區為最大，各有 17.2%，荃灣區的 14.6% 則為最少。人口年齡中位數最低的區議會分區是元朗區，只有 42.1 歲，而最高的則為灣仔區的 44.9 歲。（表 36）

教育

42. 在 2016 年，24.7% 在黃大仙區及葵青區的 15 歲及以上人口只具小學及以下教育程度，其比例在所有區議會分區中為最大。另一方面，15 歲及以上人口具專上教育程度比例最大的區議會分區為中西區，2016 年的數字為 49.5%。（表 37）

New Territories, the Yuen Long district had the highest growth rate among all districts in the New Territories (15.0%), followed by the Islands district (14.4%). In Kowloon, the population increased in all districts. For the whole Hong Kong Island, the population decreased. (Table 34)

Population density

40. Population density, as measured by the number of persons per square kilometre of land area, increased from 6 352 in 2006 to 6 777 in 2016 for the territory as a whole. The most densely populated district was the Kwun Tong district, with a density of 57 530 persons per square kilometre in 2016. The population densities in districts in the New Territories were generally lower than those in districts on Hong Kong Island and in Kowloon. (Table 35)

Age Structure

41. Among the District Council districts, the North district had the largest proportion of persons aged below 15 in 2016, which recorded a figure of 12.8%, whereas the Central and Western district and the Wan Chai district had the smallest proportion of 9.7%. The proportion of persons aged 65 and over was the largest in the Wong Tai Sin district and the Kwun Tong district with a figure of 17.2% each, whereas the smallest proportion of 14.6% was recorded in the Tsuen Wan district. The youngest median age of 42.1 was recorded in the Yuen Long district, while the oldest of 44.9 was recorded in the Wan Chai district. (Table 36)

Education

42. 24.7% of the population aged 15 and over in the Wong Tai Sin district and the Kwai Tsing district had education level at primary and below in 2016, being the largest proportion among all District Council districts. On the other hand, the largest proportion of the population aged 15 and over having attained post-secondary education was observed in the Central and Western district with a figure of 49.5% in 2016. (Table 37)

勞動人口

43. 在 2016 年，沙田區的勞動人口數目在所有區議會分區中為最多，有 352 791 人。灣仔區的勞動人口參與率最高，有 67.4%，其次為中西區的 65.5%。居住在香港島的工作人口每月賺取的主要職業收入較九龍及新界為多。其中以中西區的 17,000 元為最高的中位數。（表 38）

住戶

44. 在 2016 年，居於觀塘區的家庭住戶是所有區議會分區中最多，有 226 487 個。油尖旺區的家庭住戶數目增幅最為顯著，由 2006 年的 100 589 個增至 2016 年的 126 540 個，達 25.8%。在 2016 年，油尖旺區及深水埗區的家庭住戶平均人數只有 2.6 人，低於全港平均數的 2.8 人。（表 39）

房屋

45. 灣仔區的家庭住戶月入中位數為 37,750 元，是全港最高，其次是中西區的 36,000 元及西貢區的 32,470 元。港島區的家庭住戶月入中位數較九龍及新界顯著為高。（表 40）

46. 以家庭住戶每月租金中位數及家庭住戶按揭供款及借貸還款中位數而言，香港島的住房支出較多。中西區及灣仔區的家庭住戶每月繳付的租金中位數最高，均為 14,000 元。灣仔區的家庭住戶的按揭供款及借貸還款中位數亦是最高，數字為 18,240 元。另一方面，屯門區的家庭住戶每月繳付的租金和按揭供款及借貸還款中位數最低，分別是 1,110 元及 6,500 元。（表 40）

Labour force

43. The size of the labour force in the Sha Tin district was the largest among all District Council districts in 2016, at 352 791. The Wan Chai district had the highest labour force participation rate of 67.4%, while the Central and Western district came next with 65.5%. The working population living on Hong Kong Island earned more from their main employment than those in Kowloon and the New Territories. The median monthly income from main employment was the highest in the Central and Western district, at \$17,000. (Table 38)

Households

44. There were 226 487 domestic households residing in the Kwun Tong district in 2016, which was the highest among all districts. The number of domestic households in the Yau Tsim Mong district increased most significantly by 25.8% from 100 589 in 2006 to 126 540 in 2016. In 2016, the average household size was only 2.6 in the Yau Tsim Mong district and the Sham Shui Po district, lower than the territory's average of 2.8. (Table 39)

Housing

45. Domestic households in the Wan Chai district reported the highest median monthly household income of \$37,750, followed by \$36,000 in the Central and Western district and \$32,470 in the Sai Kung district. The median monthly household income of domestic households on Hong Kong Island was substantially higher than those in Kowloon and the New Territories. (Table 40)

46. Housing cost was higher on Hong Kong Island both in terms of median monthly domestic household rent and median monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment. Domestic households in both the Central and Western district and the Wan Chai district paid the highest amount of median monthly rent of \$14,000. Domestic households in the Wan Chai district also paid the higher median monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment of \$18,240. On the other hand,

內部遷移

47. 在過去 5 年，有 745 369 人曾作內部遷移，佔 5 歲及以上陸上人口的 10.6%。他們在 2016 年中期人口統計時所居住的地區（即「現住地區」），與其 5 年前所居住在香港的地區不同。（表 41）

48. 在 5 歲及以上的陸上人口中，4.4% 由 5 年前所居住的地區搬遷往新界的新市鎮居住。最大規模的內部遷移出現於新界區內的新市鎮與新市鎮之間，佔有關人口的 2.1%。另外 1.3% 的人士由九龍搬往新市鎮。（表 41）

49. 並無作內部遷移的人士佔 5 歲及以上的陸上人口的 89.4%。他們包括 (a) 仍居舊址、(b) 曾在同區遷居及 (c) 5 年前居於香港以外地方的人士。74.9% 的 5 歲及以上的陸上人口仍居於 5 年前的住址，8.0% 的人士曾在同區遷居。（表 41）

工作地點

50. 17.4% 的工作人口是在他們居住的地區內工作，而另外 9.6% 的工作人口是在家中工作。跨區工作的人口，最大部分是在新界的新市鎮居住並在九龍區工作，這些人佔全部工作人口的 10.8%。另外，有 3.0% 的工作人口是在香港以外地方工作。（表 42）

domestic households in the Tuen Mun district paid the lowest amount of median monthly rent of \$1,110 and the lowest median monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment of \$6,500. (Table 40)

Internal migration

47. Altogether 745 369 persons, representing 10.6% of the land population aged 5 and over, had migrated internally in the past 5 years, i.e. they lived in an area in Hong Kong 5 years ago that was different from the one in which they were enumerated in the 2016 Population By-census (i.e. area of current residence). (Table 41)

48. There were 4.4% of the land population aged 5 and over having migrated from their area of residence 5 years ago to the new towns in the New Territories. The largest proportion of internal migration was between new towns in the New Territories, accounting for 2.1% of the population concerned. Another 1.3% migrated from Kowloon to the new towns. (Table 41)

49. There were 89.4% of the land population aged 5 and over not internally migrated. They consisted of persons who (a) remained in the same address, (b) moved home within the same area of residence, and (c) lived outside Hong Kong 5 years ago. 74.9% of the land population aged 5 and over remained in the same address as 5 years ago. 8.0% had moved home within the same area of residence. (Table 41)

Place of work

50. 17.4% of the population worked in the same area as that of their residence and another 9.6% worked at home. Of persons not working in the area of their residence, those who had their place of residence in the new towns of the New Territories and their place of work in Kowloon constituted the largest proportion, accounting for 10.8% of the total working population. Besides, 3.0% of the working population working outside Hong Kong. (Table 42)

前赴工作地點的主要交通方式

51. 乘搭香港鐵路（本地線）是前赴工作地點最普遍的主要交通方式。40.7% 在港有固定工作地點的工作人口乘搭香港鐵路（本地線）上班，另有 27.4% 的工作人口乘搭巴士上班，而步行上班的人士則佔 10.0%。（表 43）

上課地點

52. 於香港院校（包括學前教育、小學、中學及專上教育院校）就讀全日制課程的人士中，有 54.6% 在他們居住的地區內上課。那些並非在居住地區內上課的人，大都是在新界的新市鎮居住並在另一新市鎮或在九龍區上課，這些人分別佔在香港院校就讀全日制課程人口的 8.0% 及 8.6%。（表 44）

前赴上課地點的主要交通方式

53. 27.5% 於香港院校就讀全日制課程的學生是步行上學的。另外 25.0% 及 17.2% 的學生分別乘搭香港鐵路（本地線）及巴士上學。（表 45）

主要統計數字

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

Main mode of transport to place of work

51. Mass Transit Railway (Local line) was the most popular main mode of transport and used by 40.7% of the working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong to travel to work. Another 27.4% of the working population travelled by bus and 10.0% on foot only. (Table 43)

Place of study

52. Among persons studying full-time courses in educational institutions (including pre-primary, primary, secondary and post-secondary educational institutions) in Hong Kong, 54.6% attended classes in the same area as that of their residence. Of those not attending classes in the area of their residence, the majority of them had their place of residence in the new towns of the New Territories and their place of study in another new town or in Kowloon, accounting for 8.0% and 8.6% of the persons studying full-time courses in Hong Kong respectively. (Table 44)

Main mode of transport to place of study

53. 27.5% of the students studying full-time courses in educational institutions in Hong Kong walked to their place of study. Another 25.0% and 17.2% travelled by Mass Transit Railway (Local line) and bus to their place of study respectively. (Table 45)

Key Statistics

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

主要統計數字 Key Statistics

	2006	2011	2016
人口 Population			
人口 Population	6 864 346	7 071 576	7 336 585
前 5 年內的平均每年增長率（百分率） Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)	0.4	0.6	0.7
年齡中位數 Median age	39.6	41.7	43.4
性別比率（每千名女性的男性人數） Sex ratio (males per 1 000 females)	911	876	852
勞動人口 Labour Force			
勞動人口 Labour force			
男 Male	1 930 331	1 927 638	2 016 873
女 Female	1 642 053	1 799 769	1 937 925
勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour force participation rate (%)			
男 Male	69.2	67.0	68.4
女 Female	52.4	53.4	54.5
家庭住戶 Domestic Households			
家庭住戶數目 Number of domestic households	2 226 546	2 368 796	2 509 734
家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size	3.0	2.9	2.8
家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	17,250	20,500	25,000
房屋 Housing			
有人居住的屋宇單位數目 Number of occupied quarters	2 226 074	2 381 125	2 526 026
每千個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目 Average number of domestic households per 1 000 units of quarters	1 008	1 004	1 002
自置居所住戶在家庭住戶總數目中所佔的比例（百分比） Proportion of domestic households owning the quarters they occupy (%)	52.8	52.1	48.5
居於租住居所的家庭住戶租金與收入比率中位數（百分比） Median rent to income ratio of domestic households renting the accommodation they occupy (%)	16.0	13.9	13.6
居於自置有按揭或貸款屋宇單位的家庭住戶按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數（百分比） Median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio of domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage or loan (%)	26.6	19.6	18.4
人口分布 Population Distribution			
按地區劃分的人口數目（佔全港人口的百分比） Population by area (% of total population)			
香港島 Hong Kong Island	1 268 112 (18.5)	1 270 876 (18.0)	1 253 417 (17.1)
九龍 Kowloon	2 019 533 (29.4)	2 108 419 (29.8)	2 241 347 (30.6)
新界 New Territories	3 573 635 (52.1)	3 691 093 (52.2)	3 840 620 (52.3)
水上 Marine	3 066 (0.0)	1 188 (0.0)	1 201 (0.0)

2016 年區議會分區選定特徵

Selected characteristics of District Council districts, 2016

	最高 ⁽¹⁾ Highest ⁽¹⁾	第二最高 ⁽¹⁾ Second highest ⁽¹⁾	第二最低 ⁽¹⁾ Second lowest ⁽¹⁾	最低 ⁽¹⁾ Lowest ⁽¹⁾
人口 Population	沙田區 Sha Tin district 659 794	觀塘區 Kwun Tong district 648 541	灣仔區 Wan Chai district 180 123	離島區 Islands district 156 801
人口密度（每平方公里內的人口數目） Population density (number of persons per km ²)	觀塘區 Kwun Tong district 57 530	油尖旺區 Yau Tsim Mong district 49 046	大埔區 Tai Po district 2 233	離島區 Islands district 886
人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population (%)				
15 歲以下 Aged under 15	北區 North district 12.8	元朗區 Yuen Long district 12.0	中西區 Central and Western district 9.7	灣仔區 Wan Chai district 9.7
65 歲及以上 Aged 65 and over	黃大仙區 Wong Tai Sin district 17.2	觀塘區 Kwun Tong district 17.2	西貢區 Sai Kung district 14.7	荃灣區 Tsuen Wan district 14.6
年齡中位數 Median age	灣仔區 Wan Chai district 44.9	黃大仙區 Wong Tai Sin district 44.6	離島區 Islands district 42.4	元朗區 Yuen Long district 42.1
勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour force participation rate (%)				
男 Male	灣仔區 Wan Chai district 71.6	油尖旺區 Yau Tsim Mong district 70.4	離島區 Islands district 66.8	南區 Southern district 66.6
女 Female	灣仔區 Wan Chai district 64.2	中西區 Central and Western district 62.1	觀塘區 Kwun Tong district 51.3	北區 North district 49.4
家庭住戶數目 Number of domestic households	觀塘區 Kwun Tong district 226 487	沙田區 Sha Tin district 221 821	灣仔區 Wan Chai district 65 196	離島區 Islands district 55 035
家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size	南區 Southern district 3.0	西貢區 Sai Kung district 3.0	深水埗區 Sham Shui Po district 2.6	油尖旺區 Yau Tsim Mong district 2.6
家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household Income (HK\$)	灣仔區 Wan Chai district 37,750	中西區 Central and Western district 36,000	觀塘區 Kwun Tong district 20,160	深水埗區 Sham Shui Po district 20,000

註釋：(1) 區議會分區的數字是以未經進位的數字作比較。

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

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人口數目及結構

Population Size and Structure

人口數目

Population size

表 1 2016 年居港人口及點算時刻在港人數

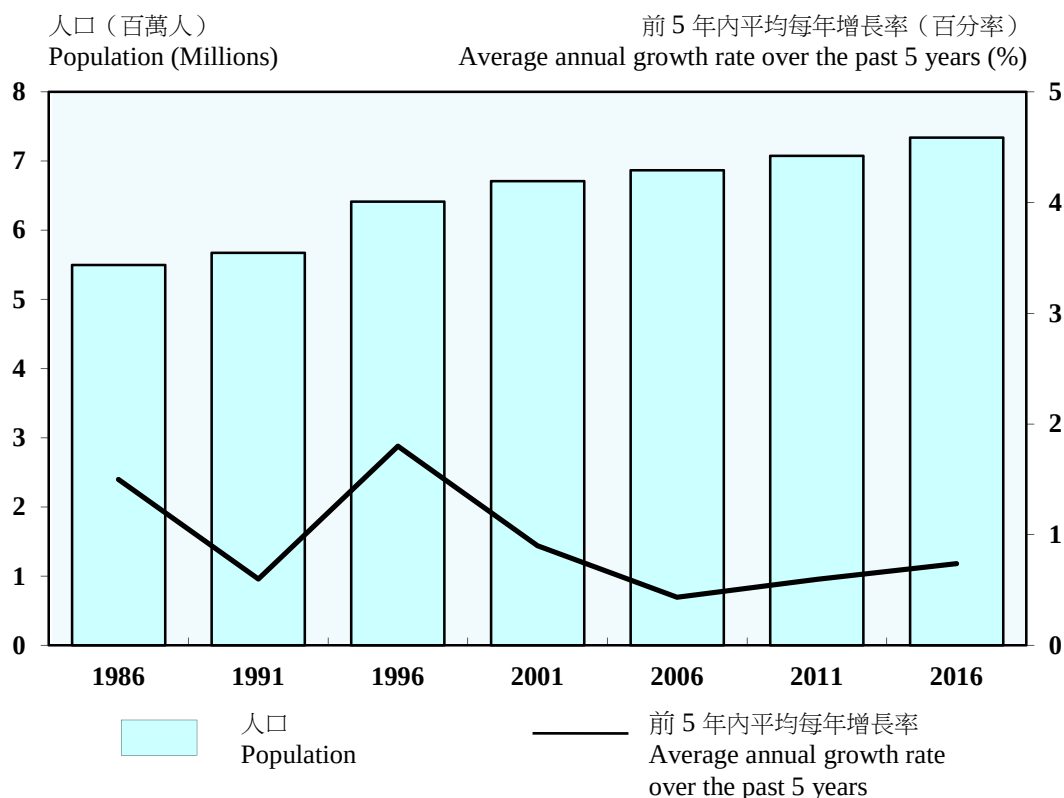
Table 1 The Hong Kong Resident Population and persons present in Hong Kong at the reference moment, 2016

類別 Category	居港人口 Hong Kong Resident Population	點算時刻在港人數 Persons present in Hong Kong at the reference moment
常住居民 Usual Residents		
點算時刻在港 Present in Hong Kong at the reference moment	6 863 253	6 863 253
點算時刻不在港 Absent from Hong Kong at the reference moment	253 576	..
小計 Sub-total	7 116 829	6 863 253
流動居民 Mobile Residents		
點算時刻在港 Present in Hong Kong at the reference moment	69 144	69 144
點算時刻不在港 Absent from Hong Kong at the reference moment	150 612	..
小計 Sub-total	219 756	69 144
短暫留港的香港永久性居民 ⁽¹⁾ Short-stay Hong Kong Permanent Residents ⁽¹⁾	..	6 106
旅客 Transients	..	331 000
總計 Total	7 336 585	7 269 503

註釋：(1) 「短暫留港的香港永久性居民」是指在點算時刻之前及之後的 6 個月內，在港逗留少於 1 個月的香港永久性居民。這個組別的人士並不屬於居港人口。

Note: (1) "Short-stay Hong Kong Permanent Residents" refer to those who have stayed in Hong Kong for less than 1 month in the 6 months both before and after the reference moment. It should be noted that this group of people is not counted as part of Hong Kong Resident Population.

圖 1 1986 年至 2016 年的人口及平均每年增長率
Chart 1 Population and average annual growth rates, 1986 - 2016



	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
人口 Population	5 495 488 ⁽¹⁾	5 674 114 ⁽²⁾	6 412 937 ⁽³⁾	6 708 389 ⁽³⁾	6 864 346 ⁽³⁾	7 071 576 ⁽³⁾	7 336 585 ⁽³⁾
淨增長 Net increase	385 676	178 626	543 442 ⁽⁴⁾	295 452 ⁽³⁾	155 957 ⁽³⁾	207 230 ⁽³⁾	265 009 ⁽³⁾
前 5 年內平均每年 增長率 (百分率) Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)	1.5	0.6	1.8 ⁽⁴⁾	0.9 ⁽³⁾	0.4 ⁽³⁾	0.6 ⁽³⁾	0.7 ⁽³⁾

註釋：(1) 該數字包括在 1986 年 3 月進行的中期人口統計時暫時不在港的 99 491 名居民。

(2) 該數字包括在 1991 年 3 月進行的人口普查時暫時不在港的 151 833 名居民。

(3) 數字是根據「居住人口」的方法所編製。

(4) 數字是以人口普查／中期人口統計時刻的香港居民（包括暫時不在港的居民）的數目編製。以這基礎計算的 1996 年中期人口統計時的人口數字為 6 217 556 人。

Notes: (1) The figure includes 99 491 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1986 Population By-census conducted in March 1986.

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

(3) Figures are compiled based on the “resident population” approach.

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

年齡及性別結構

Age and sex structure

表 2 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的人口

Table 2 Population by sex and age group, 2006, 2011 and 2016

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	2006		2011		2016	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男 Male							
	0 - 14	484 551	14.8	426 248	12.9	428 289	12.7
	0 - 4	110 433	3.4	129 497	3.9	144 823	4.3
	5 - 9	161 536	4.9	125 843	3.8	151 175	4.5
	10 - 14	212 582	6.5	170 908	5.2	132 291	3.9
	15 - 24	448 203	13.7	438 975	13.3	396 770	11.8
	15 - 19	223 369	6.8	217 262	6.6	176 507	5.2
	20 - 24	224 834	6.9	221 713	6.7	220 263	6.5
	25 - 44	1 015 569	31.0	932 398	28.2	923 312	27.4
	25 - 29	223 704	6.8	229 498	6.9	227 755	6.7
	30 - 34	239 021	7.3	225 760	6.8	232 987	6.9
	35 - 39	247 397	7.6	234 489	7.1	227 983	6.8
	40 - 44	305 447	9.3	242 651	7.3	234 587	6.9
	45 - 64	931 221	28.5	1 067 137	32.3	1 083 965	32.1
	45 - 49	323 497	9.9	295 306	8.9	240 287	7.1
	50 - 54	264 753	8.1	312 775	9.5	292 733	8.7
	55 - 59	214 652	6.6	253 910	7.7	306 819	9.1
	60 - 64	128 319	3.9	205 146	6.2	244 126	7.2
	65 +	393 412	12.0	438 257	13.3	543 026	16.1
	65 - 69	124 833	3.8	121 521	3.7	196 503	5.8
	70 - 74	112 372	3.4	116 735	3.5	112 184	3.3
	75 - 79	82 650	2.5	96 971	2.9	101 223	3.0
	80 - 84	44 756	1.4	62 329	1.9	74 103	2.2
	85 - 89	20 783	0.6	27 948	0.8	40 350	1.2
	90 - 94	6 442	0.2	10 013	0.3	13 845	0.4
	95 - 99	1 218	0.0	2 221	0.1	4 284	0.1
	100+	358	0.0	519	0.0	534	0.0
	小計 Sub-total	3 272 956	100.0	3 303 015	100.0	3 375 362	100.0

表 2 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的人口 (續)
Table 2 Population by sex and age group, 2006, 2011 and 2016 (cont'd.)

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	2006		2011		2016	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
女 Female							
	0 - 14	455 124	12.7	397 312	10.5	402 166	10.2
	0 - 4	102 172	2.8	119 738	3.2	134 647	3.4
	5 - 9	151 679	4.2	117 366	3.1	140 592	3.5
	10 - 14	201 273	5.6	160 208	4.3	126 927	3.2
	15 - 24	460 802	12.8	436 259	11.6	389 211	9.8
	15 - 19	215 868	6.0	206 431	5.5	164 400	4.2
	20 - 24	244 934	6.8	229 828	6.1	224 811	5.7
	25 - 44	1 285 412	35.8	1 287 007	34.2	1 305 254	33.0
	25 - 29	278 583	7.8	304 617	8.1	282 481	7.1
	30 - 34	310 818	8.7	324 245	8.6	344 245	8.7
	35 - 39	329 963	9.2	328 117	8.7	343 310	8.7
	40 - 44	366 048	10.2	330 028	8.8	335 218	8.5
	45 - 64	930 668	25.9	1 144 928	30.4	1 244 465	31.4
	45 - 49	336 158	9.4	356 429	9.5	326 750	8.2
	50 - 54	269 380	7.5	324 920	8.6	350 332	8.8
	55 - 59	207 650	5.8	259 159	6.9	316 230	8.0
	60 - 64	117 480	3.3	204 420	5.4	251 153	6.3
	65+	459 384	12.8	503 055	13.3	620 127	15.7
	65 - 69	115 989	3.2	112 779	3.0	199 200	5.0
	70 - 74	116 681	3.2	113 705	3.0	108 643	2.7
	75 - 79	96 123	2.7	108 180	2.9	105 151	2.7
	80 - 84	68 030	1.9	83 753	2.2	92 865	2.3
	85 - 89	38 847	1.1	51 054	1.4	64 807	1.6
	90 - 94	17 683	0.5	24 347	0.6	33 277	0.8
	95 - 99	4 879	0.1	7 866	0.2	13 073	0.3
	100+	1 152	0.0	1 371	0.0	3 111	0.1
	小計 Sub-total	3 591 390	100.0	3 768 561	100.0	3 961 223	100.0

表2 2006年、2011年及2016年按性別及年齡組別劃分的人口(續)
Table 2 Population by sex and age group, 2006, 2011 and 2016 (cont'd.)

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	2006		2011		2016	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
合計 Both sexes							
	0 - 14	939 675	13.7	823 560	11.6	830 455	11.3
	0 - 4	212 605	3.1	249 235	3.5	279 470	3.8
	5 - 9	313 215	4.6	243 209	3.4	291 767	4.0
	10 - 14	413 855	6.0	331 116	4.7	259 218	3.5
	15 - 24	909 005	13.2	875 234	12.4	785 981	10.7
	15 - 19	439 237	6.4	423 693	6.0	340 907	4.6
	20 - 24	469 768	6.8	451 541	6.4	445 074	6.1
	25 - 44	2 300 981	33.5	2 219 405	31.4	2 228 566	30.4
	25 - 29	502 287	7.3	534 115	7.6	510 236	7.0
	30 - 34	549 839	8.0	550 005	7.8	577 232	7.9
	35 - 39	577 360	8.4	562 606	8.0	571 293	7.8
	40 - 44	671 495	9.8	572 679	8.1	569 805	7.8
	45 - 64	1 861 889	27.1	2 212 065	31.3	2 328 430	31.7
	45 - 49	659 655	9.6	651 735	9.2	567 037	7.7
	50 - 54	534 133	7.8	637 695	9.0	643 065	8.8
	55 - 59	422 302	6.2	513 069	7.3	623 049	8.5
	60 - 64	245 799	3.6	409 566	5.8	495 279	6.8
	65+	852 796	12.4	941 312	13.3	1 163 153	15.9
	65 - 69	240 822	3.5	234 300	3.3	395 703	5.4
	70 - 74	229 053	3.3	230 440	3.3	220 827	3.0
	75 - 79	178 773	2.6	205 151	2.9	206 374	2.8
	80 - 84	112 786	1.6	146 082	2.1	166 968	2.3
	85 - 89	59 630	0.9	79 002	1.1	105 157	1.4
	90 - 94	24 125	0.4	34 360	0.5	47 122	0.6
	95 - 99	6 097	0.1	10 087	0.1	17 357	0.2
	100+	1 510	0.0	1 890	0.0	3 645	0.0
	總計 Total	6 864 346	100.0	7 071 576	100.0	7 336 585	100.0
				年齡中位數 Median age			
男 Male			39.9		42.0		43.7
女 Female			39.4		41.4		43.2
合計 Both sexes			39.6		41.7		43.4

表 2A 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）
Table 2A Population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex and age group, 2006, 2011 and 2016

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	2006		2011		2016	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男 Male							
	0 - 14	484 551	14.8	426 248	12.9	428 289	12.7
	0 - 4	110 433	3.4	129 497	3.9	144 823	4.3
	5 - 9	161 536	4.9	125 843	3.8	151 175	4.5
	10 - 14	212 582	6.5	170 908	5.2	132 291	3.9
	15 - 24	448 128	13.7	438 907	13.3	396 629	11.8
	15 - 19	223 369	6.8	217 262	6.6	176 507	5.2
	20 - 24	224 759	6.9	221 645	6.7	220 122	6.5
	25 - 44	1 014 540	31.0	930 776	28.2	920 931	27.3
	25 - 29	223 491	6.8	229 161	6.9	226 992	6.7
	30 - 34	238 671	7.3	225 482	6.8	232 664	6.9
	35 - 39	247 112	7.6	234 040	7.1	227 333	6.7
	40 - 44	305 266	9.3	242 093	7.3	233 942	6.9
	45 - 64	930 766	28.5	1 066 350	32.3	1 082 709	32.1
	45 - 49	323 340	9.9	294 910	8.9	240 072	7.1
	50 - 54	264 572	8.1	312 528	9.5	291 891	8.7
	55 - 59	214 563	6.6	253 790	7.7	306 795	9.1
	60 - 64	128 291	3.9	205 122	6.2	243 951	7.2
	65+	393 402	12.0	438 257	13.3	542 918	16.1
	65 - 69	124 823	3.8	121 521	3.7	196 395	5.8
	70 - 74	112 372	3.4	116 735	3.5	112 184	3.3
	75 - 79	82 650	2.5	96 971	2.9	101 223	3.0
	80 - 84	44 756	1.4	62 329	1.9	74 103	2.2
	85 - 89	20 783	0.6	27 948	0.8	40 350	1.2
	90 - 94	6 442	0.2	10 013	0.3	13 845	0.4
	95 - 99	1 218	0.0	2 221	0.1	4 284	0.1
	100+	358	0.0	519	0.0	534	0.0
	小計 Sub-total	3 271 387	100.0	3 300 538	100.0	3 371 476	100.0

表 2A 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）（續）
Table 2A Population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex and age group, 2006, 2011 and 2016 (cont'd.)

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	2006		2011		2016	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
女	Female						
	0 - 14	455 124	13.4	397 312	11.3	402 166	11.0
	0 - 4	102 172	3.0	119 738	3.4	134 647	3.7
	5 - 9	151 679	4.5	117 366	3.3	140 592	3.9
	10 - 14	201 273	5.9	160 208	4.6	126 927	3.5
	15 - 24	432 047	12.7	421 095	12.0	380 080	10.4
	15 - 19	215 228	6.3	206 310	5.9	164 246	4.5
	20 - 24	216 819	6.4	214 785	6.1	215 834	5.9
	25 - 44	1 147 575	33.7	1 080 630	30.7	1 048 905	28.8
	25 - 29	231 551	6.8	237 336	6.7	235 048	6.5
	30 - 34	270 848	8.0	261 624	7.4	264 012	7.2
	35 - 39	299 659	8.8	281 346	8.0	262 495	7.2
	40 - 44	345 517	10.1	300 324	8.5	287 350	7.9
	45 - 64	911 872	26.8	1 114 874	31.7	1 192 614	32.7
	45 - 49	324 648	9.5	339 593	9.7	298 831	8.2
	50 - 54	264 156	7.8	316 705	9.0	333 714	9.2
	55 - 59	205 894	6.0	255 521	7.3	310 673	8.5
	60 - 64	117 174	3.4	203 055	5.8	249 396	6.8
	65+	459 192	13.5	502 843	14.3	619 549	17.0
	65 - 69	115 850	3.4	112 605	3.2	198 687	5.5
	70 - 74	116 663	3.4	113 675	3.2	108 578	3.0
	75 - 79	96 088	2.8	108 173	3.1	105 151	2.9
	80 - 84	68 030	2.0	83 752	2.4	92 865	2.5
	85 - 89	38 847	1.1	51 054	1.5	64 807	1.8
	90 - 94	17 683	0.5	24 347	0.7	33 277	0.9
	95 - 99	4 879	0.1	7 866	0.2	13 073	0.4
	100+	1 152	0.0	1 371	0.0	3 111	0.1
	小計 Sub-total	3 405 810	100.0	3 516 754	100.0	3 643 314	100.0

表 2A 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）（續）
Table 2A Population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex and age group, 2006, 2011 and 2016 (cont'd.)

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	2006		2011		2016	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
合計	Both sexes						
	0 - 14	939 675	14.1	823 560	12.1	830 455	11.8
	0 - 4	212 605	3.2	249 235	3.7	279 470	4.0
	5 - 9	313 215	4.7	243 209	3.6	291 767	4.2
	10 - 14	413 855	6.2	331 116	4.9	259 218	3.7
	15 - 24	880 175	13.2	860 002	12.6	776 709	11.1
	15 - 19	438 597	6.6	423 572	6.2	340 753	4.9
	20 - 24	441 578	6.6	436 430	6.4	435 956	6.2
	25 - 44	2 162 115	32.4	2 011 406	29.5	1 969 836	28.1
	25 - 29	455 042	6.8	466 497	6.8	462 040	6.6
	30 - 34	509 519	7.6	487 106	7.1	496 676	7.1
	35 - 39	546 771	8.2	515 386	7.6	489 828	7.0
	40 - 44	650 783	9.7	542 417	8.0	521 292	7.4
	45 - 64	1 842 638	27.6	2 181 224	32.0	2 275 323	32.4
	45 - 49	647 988	9.7	634 503	9.3	538 903	7.7
	50 - 54	528 728	7.9	629 233	9.2	625 605	8.9
	55 - 59	420 457	6.3	509 311	7.5	617 468	8.8
	60 - 64	245 465	3.7	408 177	6.0	493 347	7.0
	65+	852 594	12.8	941 100	13.8	1 162 467	16.6
	65 - 69	240 673	3.6	234 126	3.4	395 082	5.6
	70 - 74	229 035	3.4	230 410	3.4	220 762	3.1
	75 - 79	178 738	2.7	205 144	3.0	206 374	2.9
	80 - 84	112 786	1.7	146 081	2.1	166 968	2.4
	85 - 89	59 630	0.9	79 002	1.2	105 157	1.5
	90 - 94	24 125	0.4	34 360	0.5	47 122	0.7
	95 - 99	6 097	0.1	10 087	0.1	17 357	0.2
	100+	1 510	0.0	1 890	0.0	3 645	0.1
	總計 Total	6 677 197	100.0	6 817 292	100.0	7 014 790	100.0
				年齡中位數 Median age			
男	Male		39.9		42.0		43.7
女	Female		40.2		42.6		44.8
合計	Both sexes		40.1		42.4		44.3

圖 2 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年的人口金字塔
 Chart 2 Population pyramids, 2006, 2011 and 2016

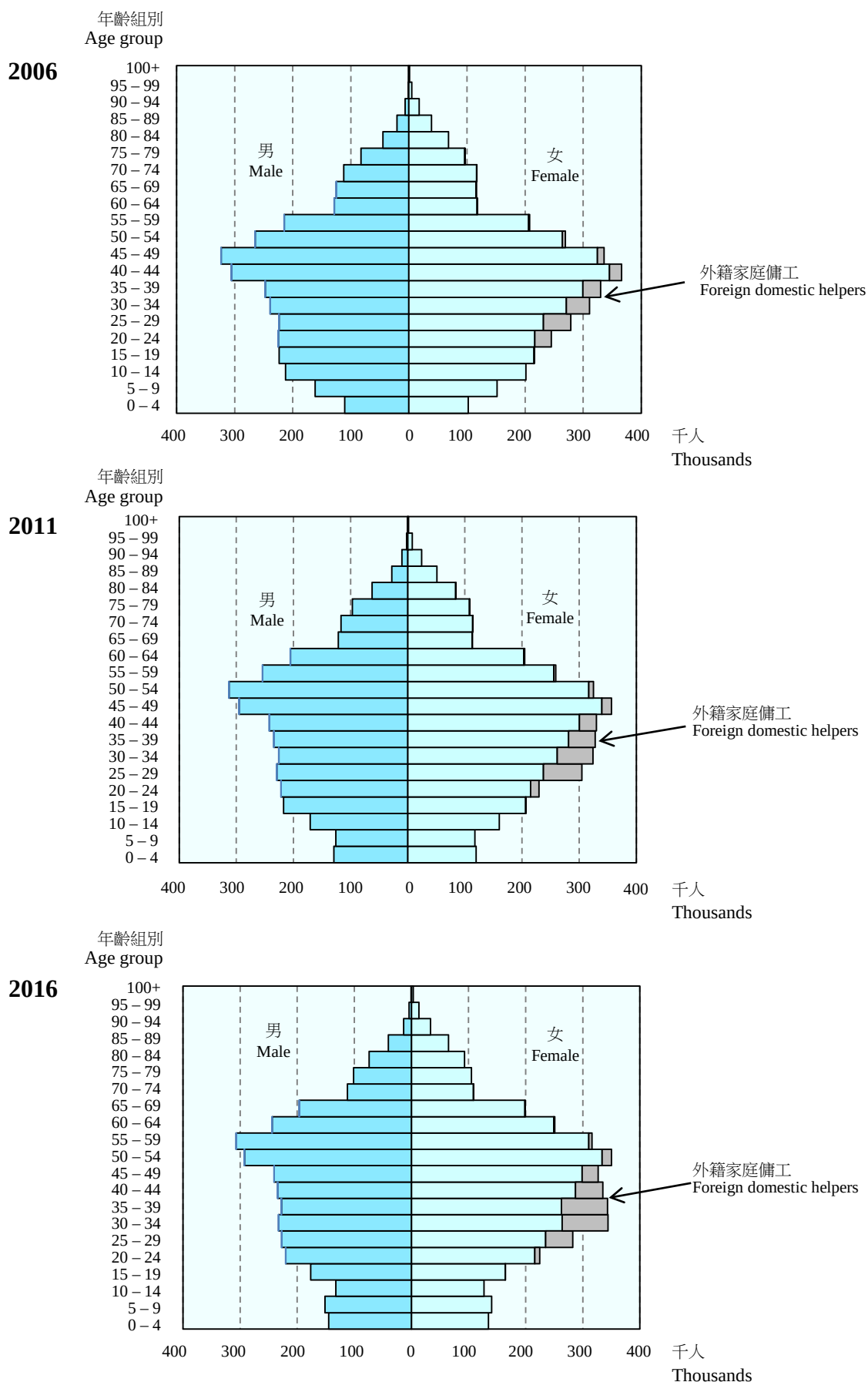


表 3 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年的撫養比率
Table 3 Dependency ratios, 2006, 2011 and 2016

撫養比率 Dependency ratio	2006	2011	2016
少年兒童撫養比率 ⁽¹⁾ Child dependency ratio ⁽¹⁾	185	155	155
老年撫養比率 ⁽²⁾ Elderly dependency ratio ⁽²⁾	168	177	218
總撫養比率 ⁽³⁾ Overall dependency ratio ⁽³⁾	353	333	373

註釋：(1) 15 歲以下人口數目與每千名 15-64 歲人口相對的比率。

(2) 65 歲及以上人口數目與每千名 15-64 歲人口相對的比率。

(3) 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。

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

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

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

表 3A 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年的撫養比率（不包括外籍家庭傭工）

Table 3A Dependency ratios (excluding foreign domestic helpers), 2006, 2011 and 2016

撫養比率 Dependency ratio	2006	2011	2016
少年兒童撫養比率 ⁽¹⁾ Child dependency ratio ⁽¹⁾	192	163	165
老年撫養比率 ⁽²⁾ Elderly dependency ratio ⁽²⁾	175	186	231
總撫養比率 ⁽³⁾ Overall dependency ratio ⁽³⁾	367	349	397

註釋：(1) 15 歲以下人口數目與每千名 15-64 歲人口相對的比率。

(2) 65 歲及以上人口數目與每千名 15-64 歲人口相對的比率。

(3) 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。

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

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

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

表 4 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按年齡組別劃分的性別比率
Table 4 Sex ratios by age group, 2006, 2011 and 2016

年齡組別 Age group	性別比率 ⁽¹⁾ Sex ratio ⁽¹⁾		
	2006	2011	2016
0 - 14	1 065	1 073	1 065
15 - 24	973	1 006	1 019
25 - 34	785	724	735
35 - 44	794	725	682
45 - 54	971	892	787
55 - 64	1 055	990	971
65+	856	871	876
合計 Overall	911	876	852

註釋：(1) 在各年齡組別中，男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。

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

表 4A 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按年齡組別劃分的性別比率（不包括外籍家庭傭工）
Table 4A Sex ratios (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by age group, 2006, 2011 and 2016

年齡組別 Age group	性別比率 ⁽¹⁾ Sex ratio ⁽¹⁾		
	2006	2011	2016
0 - 14	1 065	1 073	1 065
15 - 24	1 037	1 042	1 044
25 - 34	920	911	921
35 - 44	856	819	839
45 - 54	998	926	841
55 - 64	1 061	1 001	983
65+	857	872	876
合計 Overall	961	939	925

註釋：(1) 在各年齡組別中，男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。

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

其他人口特徵

Other Demographic Characteristics

婚姻狀況

Marital status

表 5 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及婚姻狀況劃分的 15 歲及以上人口
Table 5 Population aged 15 and over by sex and marital status, 2006, 2011 and 2016

性別及婚姻狀況 Sex and marital status	2006		2011		2016	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男						
Male						
從未結婚 Never married	956 281	34.3	964 739	33.5	953 761	32.4
已婚 Married	1 694 583	60.8	1 760 524	61.2	1 818 215	61.7
喪偶 Widowed	60 378	2.2	60 449	2.1	65 712	2.2
離婚 Divorced	63 877	2.3	78 160	2.7	96 891	3.3
分居 Separated	13 286	0.5	12 895	0.4	12 494	0.4
總計 Total	2 788 405	100.0	2 876 767	100.0	2 947 073	100.0
女						
Female						
從未結婚 Never married	964 241	30.7	1 008 811	29.9	1 003 523	28.2
已婚 Married	1 729 412	55.1	1 847 554	54.8	1 979 206	55.6
喪偶 Widowed	295 491	9.4	327 882	9.7	351 354	9.9
離婚 Divorced	125 686	4.0	165 786	4.9	204 594	5.7
分居 Separated	21 436	0.7	21 216	0.6	20 380	0.6
總計 Total	3 136 266	100.0	3 371 249	100.0	3 559 057	100.0

**表 5A 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及婚姻狀況劃分的 15 歲及以上人口
(不包括外籍家庭傭工)**

Table 5A Population aged 15 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex and marital status, 2006, 2011 and 2016

	2006		2011		2016	
性別及婚姻狀況 Sex and marital status	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男 Male						
從未結婚 Never married	955 822	34.3	964 223	33.5	953 058	32.4
已婚 Married	1 693 516	60.8	1 758 672	61.2	1 815 134	61.7
喪偶 Widowed	60 369	2.2	60 449	2.1	65 679	2.2
離婚 Divorced	63 851	2.3	78 108	2.7	96 836	3.3
分居 Separated	13 278	0.5	12 838	0.4	12 480	0.4
總計 Total	2 786 836	100.0	2 874 290	100.0	2 943 187	100.0
女 Female						
從未結婚 Never married	872 203	29.6	910 084	29.2	908 612	28.0
已婚 Married	1 645 069	55.8	1 715 254	55.0	1 791 917	55.3
喪偶 Widowed	292 416	9.9	321 769	10.3	342 996	10.6
離婚 Divorced	120 796	4.1	153 914	4.9	180 245	5.6
分居 Separated	20 202	0.7	18 421	0.6	17 378	0.5
總計 Total	2 950 686	100.0	3 119 442	100.0	3 241 148	100.0

圖 3 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及婚姻狀況劃分的 15 歲及以上人口分布
 Chart 3 Distribution of population aged 15 and over by sex and marital status, 2006, 2011 and 2016

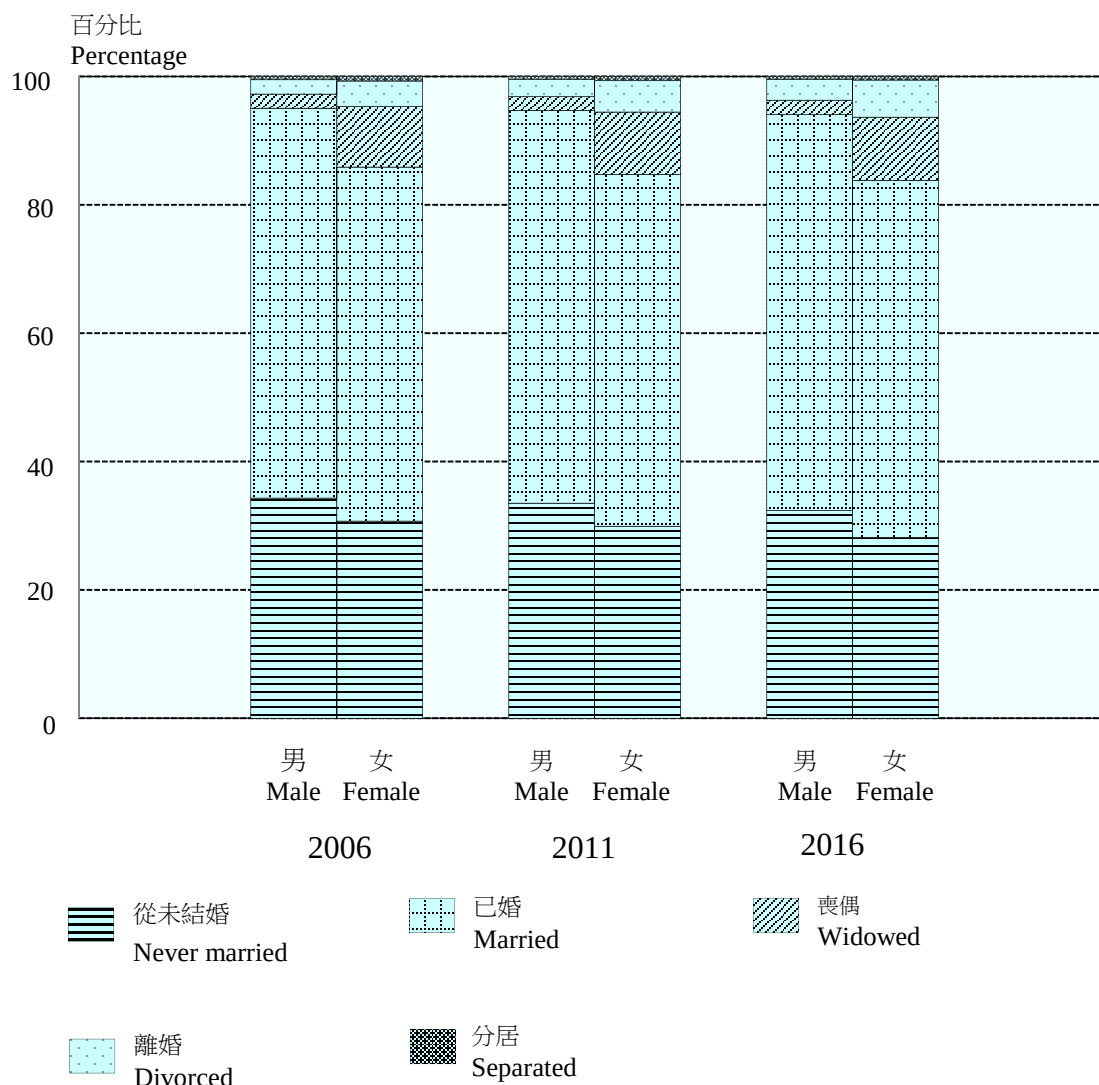


表 6 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的 15 歲及以上從未結婚的人口比例
Table 6 Proportion of never married population aged 15 and over by sex and age group, 2006, 2011 and 2016

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	從未結婚的人口比例（百分比） Proportion of never married population (%)		
		2006	2011	2016
男 Male	15 - 19	99.7	99.8	99.6
	20 - 24	97.2	97.0	97.4
	25 - 29	81.4	82.6	83.1
	30 - 34	49.5	50.0	49.4
	35 - 39	29.2	28.8	28.7
	40 - 44	18.2	20.9	20.3
	45 - 49	9.9	14.2	16.0
	50+	5.5	5.8	7.7
女 Female	15 - 19	99.6	99.7	99.5
	20 - 24	92.4	94.0	94.0
	25 - 29	67.7	69.3	70.9
	30 - 34	35.0	37.7	36.8
	35 - 39	22.6	22.0	22.0
	40 - 44	16.5	17.1	16.3
	45 - 49	11.9	14.0	15.5
	50+	4.8	5.8	7.8

**表 6A 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的 15 歲及以上從未結婚的人口比例
(不包括外籍家庭傭工)**

Table 6A Proportion of never married population aged 15 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex and age group, 2006, 2011 and 2016

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	從未結婚的人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of never married population (%)		
		2006	2011	2016
男 Male	15 - 19	99.7	99.8	99.6
	20 - 24	97.2	97.0	97.4
	25 - 29	81.4	82.6	83.2
	30 - 34	49.6	50.0	49.4
	35 - 39	29.2	28.8	28.7
	40 - 44	18.2	20.9	20.4
	45 - 49	9.9	14.2	16.0
	50+	5.5	5.8	7.7
女 Female	15 - 19	99.6	99.7	99.5
	20 - 24	93.4	95.2	95.3
	25 - 29	68.7	71.4	74.0
	30 - 34	34.3	38.4	37.4
	35 - 39	21.2	22.3	22.3
	40 - 44	15.6	16.5	16.6
	45 - 49	11.3	13.6	15.2
	50+	4.7	5.6	7.6

出生地點 Place of birth

表 7 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按出生地點劃分的人口

Table 7 Population by place of birth, 2006, 2011 and 2016

出生地點 Place of birth	2006		2011		2016	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
香港 Hong Kong	4 138 844	60.3	4 278 126	60.5	4 451 493	60.7
中國內地／澳門／台灣 The mainland of China/ Macao/ Taiwan	2 298 956	33.5	2 267 917	32.1	2 272 293	31.0
其他地方 Elsewhere	426 546	6.2	525 533	7.4	612 799	8.4
總計 Total	6 864 346	100.0	7 071 576	100.0	7 336 585	100.0

國籍 Nationality

表 8 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按國籍劃分的人口
Table 8 Population by nationality, 2006, 2011 and 2016

國籍 Nationality	2006		2011		2016	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
中國 Chinese						
永久居留地是香港 Place of domicile - Hong Kong	6 374 211	92.9	6 489 492	91.8	6 646 415	90.6
永久居留地不是香港 Place of domicile - other than Hong Kong	86 062	1.3	97 084	1.4	121 775	1.7
菲律賓 Filipino	115 349	1.7	135 081	1.9	186 869	2.5
印尼 Indonesian	110 576	1.6	137 403	1.9	159 901	2.2
英國 British	24 990	0.4	33 733	0.5	35 069	0.5
印度 Indian	17 782	0.3	26 650	0.4	28 777	0.4
尼泊爾 Nepalese	15 845	0.2	15 943	0.2	22 679	0.3
巴基斯坦 Pakistani	10 256	0.1	17 253	0.2	15 234	0.2
美國 American	13 608	0.2	16 742	0.2	14 749	0.2
澳洲 Australian	10 190	0.1	15 949	0.2	14 669	0.2
泰國 Thai	16 151	0.2	14 211	0.2	11 493	0.2
日本 Japanese	13 887	0.2	13 858	0.2	10 678	0.1
其他 Others	55 439	0.8	58 177	0.8	68 277	0.9
總計 Total	6 864 346	100.0	7 071 576	100.0	7 336 585	100.0

種族 Ethnicity

表 9 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按種族劃分的人口

Table 9 Population by ethnicity, 2006, 2011 and 2016

種族 Ethnicity	2006		2011		2016	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
華人 Chinese	6 522 148	95.0	6 620 393	93.6	6 752 202	92.0
菲律賓人 Filipino	112 453	1.6	133 018	1.9	184 081	2.5
印尼人 Indonesian	87 840	1.3	133 377	1.9	153 299	2.1
白人 White	36 384	0.5	55 236	0.8	58 209	0.8
印度人 Indian	20 444	0.3	28 616	0.4	36 462	0.5
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	15 950	0.2	16 518	0.2	25 472	0.3
巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	11 111	0.2	18 042	0.3	18 094	0.2
泰國人 Thai	11 900	0.2	11 213	0.2	10 215	0.1
日本人 Japanese	13 189	0.2	12 580	0.2	9 976	0.1
其他亞洲人 Other Asian	12 663	0.2	12 247	0.2	19 589	0.3
其他 ⁽¹⁾ Others ⁽¹⁾	20 264	0.3	30 336	0.4	68 986	0.9
總計 Total	6 864 346	100.0	7 071 576	100.0	7 336 585	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字包括報稱有多過一個種族的人士。

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

在港居住年期 Duration of residence in Hong Kong

表 10 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按在港居住年期及出生地點劃分的人口

Table 10 Population by duration of residence in Hong Kong and place of birth, 2006, 2011 and 2016

居住年期 (年) Duration of residence (Years)	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 %
2006								
< 1	47 494	0.7	40 314	0.6	43 123	0.6	130 931	1.9
1 - 3	121 903	1.8	101 535	1.5	87 590	1.3	311 028	4.5
4 - 6	146 525	2.1	138 873	2.0	62 698	0.9	348 096	5.1
7 - 9	175 183	2.6	152 856	2.2	44 649	0.7	372 688	5.4
10+	3 647 739	53.1	1 865 378	27.2	188 486	2.7	5 701 603	83.1
總計 Total	4 138 844	60.3	2 298 956	33.5	426 546	6.2	6 864 346	100.0
2011								
< 1	66 220	0.9	24 262	0.3	64 019	0.9	154 501	2.2
1 - 3	155 483	2.2	92 676	1.3	125 369	1.8	373 528	5.3
4 - 6	140 187	2.0	123 387	1.7	71 150	1.0	334 724	4.7
7 - 9	139 333	2.0	141 647	2.0	49 151	0.7	330 131	4.7
10+	3 776 903	53.4	1 885 945	26.7	215 844	3.1	5 878 692	83.1
總計 Total	4 278 126	60.5	2 267 917	32.1	525 533	7.4	7 071 576	100.0
2016								
< 1	60 012	0.8	36 990	0.5	86 403	1.2	183 405	2.5
1 - 3	169 566	2.3	97 156	1.3	129 440	1.8	396 162	5.4
4 - 6	175 977	2.4	116 215	1.6	96 970	1.3	389 162	5.3
7 - 9	154 015	2.1	140 290	1.9	63 736	0.9	358 041	4.9
10+	3 891 923	53.0	1 881 642	25.6	236 250	3.2	6 009 815	81.9
總計 Total	4 451 493	60.7	2 272 293	31.0	612 799	8.4	7 336 585	100.0

語言／方言 Language/ Dialect

表 11 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按慣用語言劃分的 5 歲及以上人口⁽¹⁾
Table 11 Population⁽¹⁾ aged 5 and over by usual language, 2006, 2011 and 2016

慣用語言 Usual language	2006		2011		2016	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
廣州話 Cantonese	6 030 960	90.8	6 095 213	89.5	6 264 700	88.9
普通話 Putonghua	60 859	0.9	94 399	1.4	131 406	1.9
其他中國方言 Other Chinese dialects	289 027	4.4	273 745	4.0	221 247	3.1
英語 English	187 281	2.8	238 288	3.5	300 417	4.3
其他 Others	72 217	1.1	106 788	1.6	131 199	1.9
總計 Total	6 640 344	100.0	6 808 433	100.0	7 048 969	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字不包括失去語言能力的人士。

Note: (1) Figures exclude mute persons.

表 12 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年 5 歲及以上人口能說選定語言／方言的比例
Table 12 Proportion of population aged 5 and over able to speak selected languages/ dialects, 2006, 2011 and 2016

語言／方言 Language/ Dialect	5 歲及以上人口 ⁽¹⁾ 的比例（百分比） Proportion of population ⁽¹⁾ aged 5 and over (%)								
	作為慣用語言 As the usual language			作為其他語言／方言 As another language/ dialect			總計 Total		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
廣州話 Cantonese	90.8	89.5	88.9	5.7	6.3	5.7	96.5	95.8	94.6
英語 English	2.8	3.5	4.3	41.9	42.6	48.9	44.7	46.1	53.2
普通話 Putonghua	0.9	1.4	1.9	39.2	46.5	46.7	40.2	47.8	48.6
客家話 Hakka	1.1	0.9	0.6	3.6	3.8	3.5	4.7	4.7	4.2
福建話 Fukien	1.2	1.1	1.0	2.1	2.3	2.6	3.4	3.5	3.6
潮州話 Chiu Chau	0.8	0.7	0.5	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.9	3.8	3.4
印尼語 Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia)	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.5	2.2	2.4	1.7	2.4	2.7
菲律賓語 Filipino (Tagalog)	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.3	1.4	2.3	1.4	1.7	2.7
日本語 Japanese	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.8
上海話 Shanghainese	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.1

註釋：(1) 數字不包括失去語言能力的人士。

Note : (1) Figures exclude mute persons.

教育 Education

教育程度

Educational attainment

表 13 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上人口
Table 13 Population aged 15 and over by educational attainment (highest level attended), 2006, 2011 and 2016

	2006		2011		2016	
教育程度 Educational attainment	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
小學及以下 Primary and below						
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/ Pre-primary	423 310	7.1	391 731	6.3	352 848	5.4
小學 Primary	1 084 112	18.3	1 028 248	16.5	947 072	14.6
小計 Sub-total	1 507 422	25.4	1 419 979	22.7	1 299 920	20.0
中學 Secondary						
初中 Lower secondary	1 124 583	19.0	1 119 633	17.9	1 114 161	17.1
高中 Upper secondary	1 931 193	32.6	2 005 373	32.1	1 961 942	30.2
小計 Sub-total	3 055 776	51.6	3 125 006	50.0	3 076 103	47.3
專上教育 Post-secondary						
文憑／證書 Diploma/ Certificate	212 714	3.6	310 553	5.0	376 942	5.8
副學位課程 Sub-degree course	234 175	4.0	270 695	4.3	307 448	4.7
學位課程 Degree course	914 584	15.4	1 121 783	18.0	1 445 717	22.2
小計 Sub-total	1 361 473	23.0	1 703 031	27.3	2 130 107	32.7
總計 Total	5 924 671	100.0	6 248 016	100.0	6 506 130	100.0

表 13A 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）

Table 13A Population aged 15 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by educational attainment (highest level attended), 2006, 2011 and 2016

	2006		2011		2016	
教育程度 Educational attainment	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
小學及以下 Primary and below						
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/ Pre-primary	419 913	7.3	390 923	6.5	350 953	5.7
小學 Primary	1 062 424	18.5	1 001 655	16.7	921 327	14.9
小計 Sub-total	1 482 337	25.8	1 392 578	23.2	1 272 280	20.6
中學 Secondary						
初中 Lower secondary	1 085 570	18.9	1 056 479	17.6	1 043 270	16.9
高中 Upper secondary	1 843 323	32.1	1 882 275	31.4	1 815 089	29.3
小計 Sub-total	2 928 893	51.0	2 938 754	49.0	2 858 359	46.2
專上教育 Post-secondary						
文憑／證書 Diploma/ Certificate	208 236	3.6	297 464	5.0	354 617	5.7
副學位課程 Sub-degree course	229 535	4.0	261 965	4.4	293 841	4.8
學位課程 Degree course	888 521	15.5	1 102 971	18.4	1 405 238	22.7
小計 Sub-total	1 326 292	23.1	1 662 400	27.7	2 053 696	33.2
總計 Total	5 737 522	100.0	5 993 732	100.0	6 184 335	100.0

圖 4 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上人口分布
Chart 4 Distribution of population aged 15 and over by educational attainment (highest level attended), 2006, 2011 and 2016

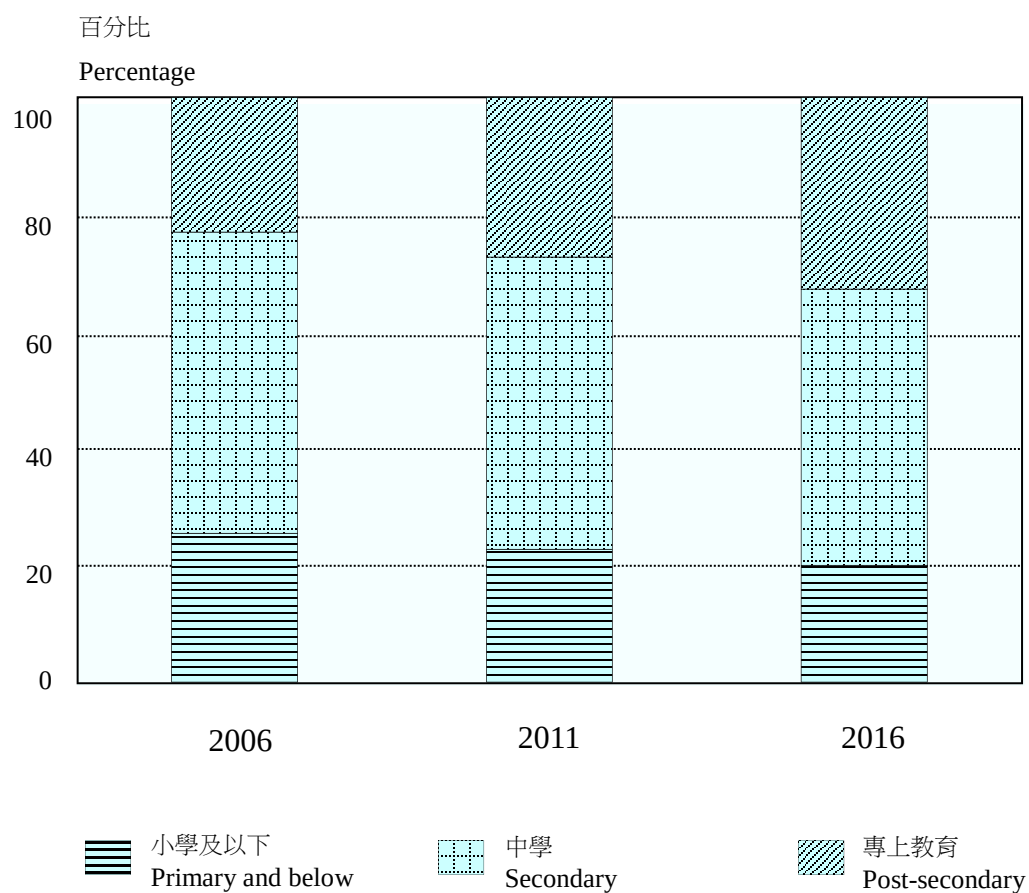


表 14 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按教育程度（最高完成程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上人口
Table 14 Population aged 15 and over by educational attainment (highest level completed), 2006, 2011 and 2016

教育程度 Educational attainment	2006		2011		2016	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
小學及以下 Primary and below						
未受教育／學前教育 ⁽¹⁾ No schooling/ Pre-primary ⁽¹⁾	928 648	15.7	855 636	13.7	781 177	12.0
小學 ⁽²⁾ Primary ⁽²⁾	1 017 576	17.2	982 916	15.7	892 254	13.7
小計 Sub-total	1 946 224	32.8	1 838 552	29.4	1 673 431	25.7
中學 Secondary						
初中 ⁽³⁾ Lower secondary ⁽³⁾	1 023 044	17.3	1 147 380	18.4	1 143 477	17.6
高中 ⁽⁴⁾ Upper secondary ⁽⁴⁾	1 836 801	31.0	1 775 188	28.4	1 698 033	26.1
小計 Sub-total	2 859 845	48.3	2 922 568	46.8	2 841 510	43.7
專上教育 Post-secondary						
文憑／證書 Diploma/ Certificate	170 524	2.9	303 551	4.9	386 967	5.9
副學位課程 Sub-degree course	180 822	3.1	197 440	3.2	256 998	4.0
學位課程 Degree course	767 256	13.0	985 905	15.8	1 347 224	20.7
小計 Sub-total	1 118 602	18.9	1 486 896	23.8	1 991 189	30.6
總計 Total	5 924 671	100.0	6 248 016	100.0	6 506 130	100.0

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

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

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

(4) 數字包括所有在舊學制下已完成中五至中七課程但(a)並未完成或(b)沒有接受專上教育的人士及所有在新學制下已完成中六課程但(c)並未完成或(d)沒有接受專上教育的人士，亦包括已完成工藝程度教育的人士。

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

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

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

(4) Figures include all persons who have completed Secondary 5 to Secondary 7 education but (a) have not completed or (b) have not attended post-secondary education under the old academic structure and all persons who have completed Secondary 6 education but (c) have not completed or (d) have not attended post-secondary education under the new academic structure. Persons who have completed craft level education are also included.

**表 14A 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按教育程度（最高完成程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上人口
（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**

Table 14A Population aged 15 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by educational attainment (highest level completed), 2006, 2011 and 2016

教育程度 Educational attainment	2006		2011		2016	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
小學及以下 Primary and below						
未受教育／學前教育 ⁽¹⁾ No schooling/ Pre-primary ⁽¹⁾	920 140	16.0	848 914	14.2	774 039	12.5
小學 ⁽²⁾ Primary ⁽²⁾	995 043	17.3	952 462	15.9	860 334	13.9
小計 Sub-total	1 915 183	33.4	1 801 376	30.1	1 634 373	26.4
中學 Secondary						
初中 ⁽³⁾ Lower secondary ⁽³⁾	981 021	17.1	1 073 770	17.9	1 058 560	17.1
高中 ⁽⁴⁾ Upper secondary ⁽⁴⁾	1 753 104	30.6	1 667 562	27.8	1 570 685	25.4
小計 Sub-total	2 734 125	47.7	2 741 332	45.7	2 629 245	42.5
專上教育 Post-secondary						
文憑／證書 Diploma/ Certificate	166 505	2.9	291 970	4.9	366 444	5.9
副學位課程 Sub-degree course	176 758	3.1	189 493	3.2	243 728	3.9
學位課程 Degree course	744 951	13.0	969 561	16.2	1 310 545	21.2
小計 Sub-total	1 088 214	19.0	1 451 024	24.2	1 920 717	31.1
總計 Total	5 737 522	100.0	5 993 732	100.0	6 184 335	100.0

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

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

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

(4) 數字包括所有在舊學制下已完成中五至中七課程但(a)並未完成或(b)沒有接受專上教育的人士及所有在新學制下已完成中六課程但(c)並未完成或(d)沒有接受專上教育的人士，亦包括已完成工藝程度教育的人士。

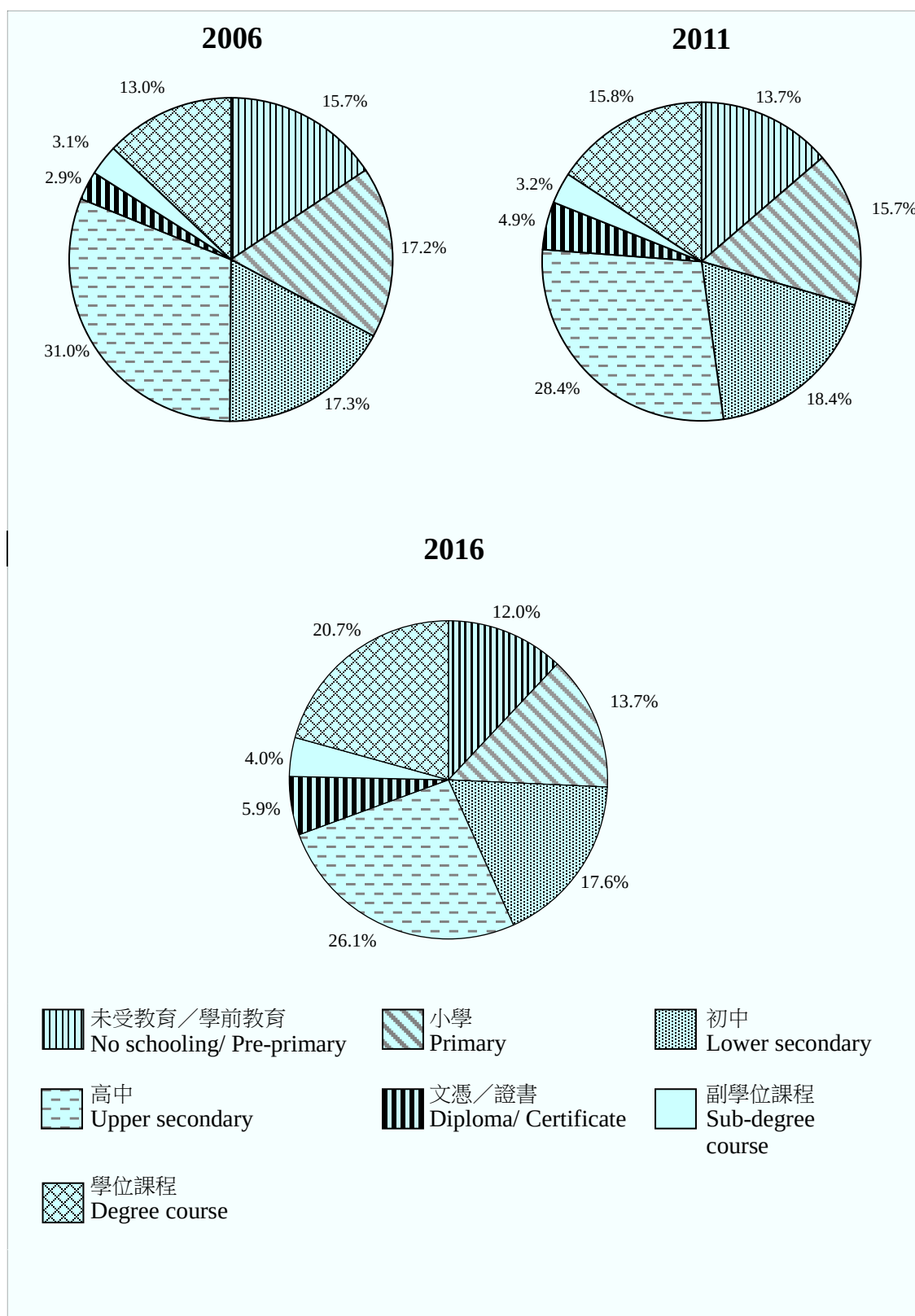
Notes: (1) Figures include all persons with no schooling or who have completed pre-primary, Primary 1 to Primary 5 education but (a) have not completed or (b) have not attended Primary 6 education.

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

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

(4) Figures include all persons who have completed Secondary 5 to Secondary 7 education but (a) have not completed or (b) have not attended post-secondary education under the old academic structure and all persons who have completed Secondary 6 education but (c) have not completed or (d) have not attended post-secondary education under the new academic structure. Persons who have completed craft level education are also included.

圖 5 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按教育程度（最高完成程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上人口分布
Chart 5 Distribution of population aged 15 and over by educational attainment (highest level completed), 2006, 2011 and 2016



就學狀況

School attendance

表 15 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按年齡組別劃分的 3 至 17 歲人口就學比率
Table 15 School attendance rates of population aged 3 - 17 by age group, 2006, 2011 and 2016

年齡組別 Age group	就學比率 ⁽¹⁾ (百分比) School attendance rate ⁽¹⁾ (%)		
	2006	2011	2016
3 - 5	89.1 ⁽²⁾	91.3 ⁽²⁾	92.5 ⁽²⁾
6 - 11	99.9	100.0	100.0
12 - 17	96.9	97.1	97.8

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

(2) 有關教育特徵的數據是根據當年上半年的情況作訪問。故此，剛滿 3 歲的兒童可能因學期初（通常是早 1 年的 9 月份）還未達入學年齡的最低要求而在當年上半年仍未入讀學前教育。

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

(2) Data related to educational characteristics were enquired with reference to the first half of the year. Hence, children just reaching age 3 might not be attending pre-primary education in the first half of the year as they had not yet reached the minimum age for entrance at the beginning of the school term (usually in September of the previous year).

修讀科目

Field of education

表 16 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按修讀科目劃分的曾受專上教育人口⁽¹⁾
Table 16 Population with post-secondary education⁽¹⁾ by field of education, 2006, 2011 and 2016

修讀科目 Field of education	2006		2011		2016	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
商科課程 Business and commercial studies	439 085	32.3	560 287	32.9	695 489	32.7
文學及社會科學 Arts and social science	239 806	17.6	284 300	16.7	366 529	17.2
機械、電機、電子及輪機工程 Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering	123 089	9.0	145 506	8.5	177 695	8.3
建築及營造工程 Architecture and construction engineering	101 717	7.5	130 429	7.7	170 196	8.0
電腦課程 Computer studies	106 668	7.8	128 095	7.5	156 674	7.4
純科學 Pure science	78 050	5.7	90 287	5.3	133 749	6.3
醫療衛生課程 Medical and health related studies	86 225	6.3	102 622	6.0	120 528	5.7
教育 Education	46 052	3.4	82 262	4.8	104 410	4.9
紡織、設計及其他工業技術 Textile, design and other industrial technology	27 175	2.0	34 054	2.0	31 221	1.5
其他科目 Other fields	113 606	8.3	145 189	8.5	173 616	8.2
總計 Total	1 361 473	100.0	1 703 031	100.0	2 130 107	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字指教育程度（最高就讀程度）為「專上教育」的人士。

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

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勞動人口 Labour Force

勞動人口數目及結構 Labour force size and structure

表 17 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別劃分的勞動人口及勞動人口參與率
Table 17 Labour force and labour force participation rates by sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016

性別 Sex	2006	2011	2016
15 歲及以上的人口 Population aged 15 and over			
男 Male	2 788 405	2 876 767	2 947 073
女 Female	3 136 266	3 371 249	3 559 057
合計 Both sexes	5 924 671	6 248 016	6 506 130
勞動人口 Labour force			
男 Male	1 930 331	1 927 638	2 016 873
女 Female	1 642 053	1 799 769	1 937 925
合計 Both sexes	3 572 384	3 727 407	3 954 798
勞動人口參與率 ⁽¹⁾ (百分比) Labour force participation rate ⁽¹⁾ (%)			
男 Male	69.2	67.0	68.4
女 Female	52.4	53.4	54.5
合計 Both sexes	60.3	59.7	60.8

註釋：(1) 勞動人口佔所有 15 歲及以上人口的百分比。

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

表 17A 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別劃分的勞動人口及勞動人口參與率
(不包括外籍家庭傭工)

Table 17A Labour force and labour force participation rates (excluding foreign domestic helpers)
by sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016

性別 Sex	2006	2011	2016
15 歲及以上的人口 Population aged 15 and over			
男 Male	2 786 836	2 874 290	2 943 187
女 Female	2 950 686	3 119 442	3 241 148
合計 Both sexes	5 737 522	5 993 732	6 184 335
勞動人口 Labour force			
男 Male	1 928 762	1 925 161	2 012 987
女 Female	1 456 473	1 547 962	1 620 016
合計 Both sexes	3 385 235	3 473 123	3 633 003
勞動人口參與率 ⁽¹⁾ (百分比) Labour force participation rate ⁽¹⁾ (%)			
男 Male	69.2	67.0	68.4
女 Female	49.4	49.6	50.0
合計 Both sexes	59.0	57.9	58.7

註釋：(1) 勞動人口佔所有 15 歲及以上人口的百分比。

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

表 18 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的勞動人口

Table 18 Labour force by sex and age group, 2006, 2011 and 2016

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	2006		2011		2016	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男 Male	15 - 24	208 441	10.8	177 371	9.2	173 992	8.6
	25 - 34	430 145	22.3	419 467	21.8	426 211	21.1
	35 - 44	517 271	26.8	439 649	22.8	432 332	21.4
	45 - 54	525 599	27.2	542 369	28.1	480 619	23.8
	55 - 64	203 277	10.5	298 168	15.5	404 488	20.1
	65+	45 598	2.4	50 614	2.6	99 231	4.9
	小計 Sub-total	1 930 331	100.0	1 927 638	100.0	2 016 873	100.0
女 Female	15 - 24	225 305	13.7	185 271	10.3	170 138	8.8
	25 - 34	482 206	29.4	528 367	29.4	517 007	26.7
	35 - 44	481 917	29.3	482 003	26.8	511 666	26.4
	45 - 54	352 794	21.5	430 762	23.9	464 598	24.0
	55 - 64	85 683	5.2	158 092	8.8	243 145	12.5
	65+	14 148	0.9	15 274	0.8	31 371	1.6
	小計 Sub-total	1 642 053	100.0	1 799 769	100.0	1 937 925	100.0
合計 Both sexes	15 - 24	433 746	12.1	362 642	9.7	344 130	8.7
	25 - 34	912 351	25.5	947 834	25.4	943 218	23.8
	35 - 44	999 188	28.0	921 652	24.7	943 998	23.9
	45 - 54	878 393	24.6	973 131	26.1	945 217	23.9
	55 - 64	288 960	8.1	456 260	12.2	647 633	16.4
	65+	59 746	1.7	65 888	1.8	130 602	3.3
	總計 Total	3 572 384	100.0	3 727 407	100.0	3 954 798	100.0
年齡中位數 Median age							
男 Male		41.8		43.4		44.4	
女 Female		37.4		38.8		40.4	
合計 Both sexes		39.7		41.0		42.3	

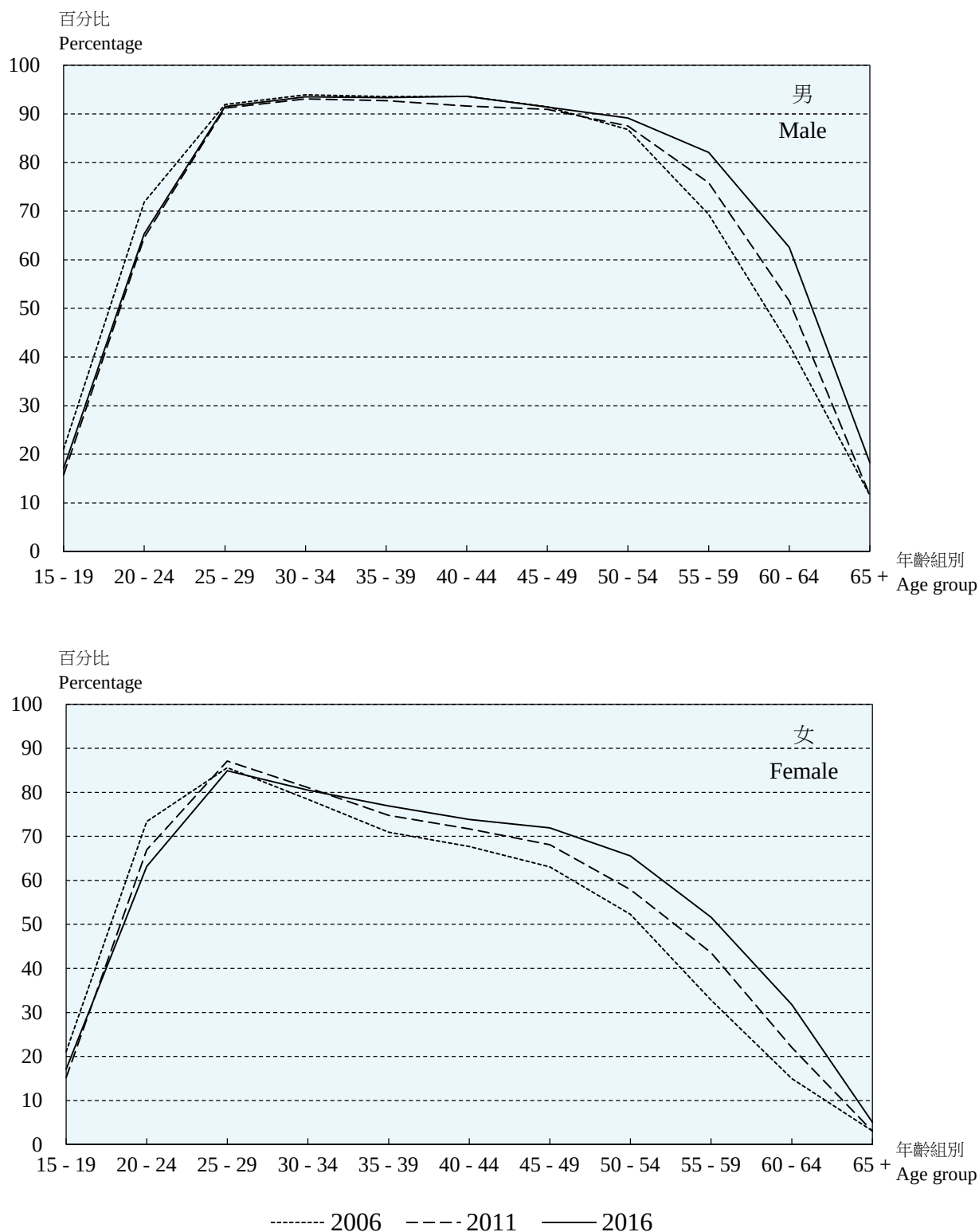
表 18A 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的勞動人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）

Table 18A Labour force (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex and age group, 2006, 2011 and 2016

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	2006		2011		2016	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男 Male							
	15 - 24	208 366	10.8	177 303	9.2	173 851	8.6
	25 - 34	429 582	22.3	418 852	21.8	425 125	21.1
	35 - 44	516 805	26.8	438 642	22.8	431 037	21.4
	45 - 54	525 261	27.2	541 726	28.1	479 562	23.8
	55 - 64	203 160	10.5	298 024	15.5	404 289	20.1
	65+	45 588	2.4	50 614	2.6	99 123	4.9
	小計 Sub-total	1 928 762	100.0	1 925 161	100.0	2 012 987	100.0
女 Female							
	15 - 24	196 550	13.5	170 107	11.0	161 007	9.9
	25 - 34	395 204	27.1	398 465	25.7	389 341	24.0
	35 - 44	431 082	29.6	405 528	26.2	382 983	23.6
	45 - 54	336 060	23.1	405 711	26.2	420 061	25.9
	55 - 64	83 621	5.7	153 089	9.9	235 831	14.6
	65+	13 956	1.0	15 062	1.0	30 793	1.9
	小計 Sub-total	1 456 473	100.0	1 547 962	100.0	1 620 016	100.0
合計 Both sexes							
	15 - 24	404 916	12.0	347 410	10.0	334 858	9.2
	25 - 34	824 786	24.4	817 317	23.5	814 466	22.4
	35 - 44	947 887	28.0	844 170	24.3	814 020	22.4
	45 - 54	861 321	25.4	947 437	27.3	899 623	24.8
	55 - 64	286 781	8.5	451 113	13.0	640 120	17.6
	65+	59 544	1.8	65 676	1.9	129 916	3.6
	總計 Total	3 385 235	100.0	3 473 123	100.0	3 633 003	100.0
年齡中位數 Median age							
男 Male		41.8		43.4		44.5	
女 Female		38.3		40.2		42.0	
合計 Both sexes		40.3		41.8		43.3	

勞動人口參與率 Labour force participation rate

圖 6 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的勞動人口參與率
Chart 6 Labour force participation rates by sex and age group, 2006, 2011 and 2016



就業身分 Employment status

表 19 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按就業身分劃分的工作人口
Table 19 Working population by employment status, 2006, 2011 and 2016

就業身分 Employment status	2006		2011		2016	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
僱員 ⁽¹⁾ Employees ⁽¹⁾	3 003 748	89.2	3 149 411	88.8	3 332 683	88.7
僱主 Employers	206 939	6.1	169 273	4.8	135 511	3.6
自營作業者 Self-employed	134 299	4.0	214 165	6.0	272 708	7.3
無酬家庭從業員 Unpaid family workers	20 750	0.6	14 932	0.4	15 710	0.4
總計 Total	3 365 736	100.0	3 547 781	100.0	3 756 612	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字包括外發工。

Note : (1) Figures include outworkers.

職業 Occupation

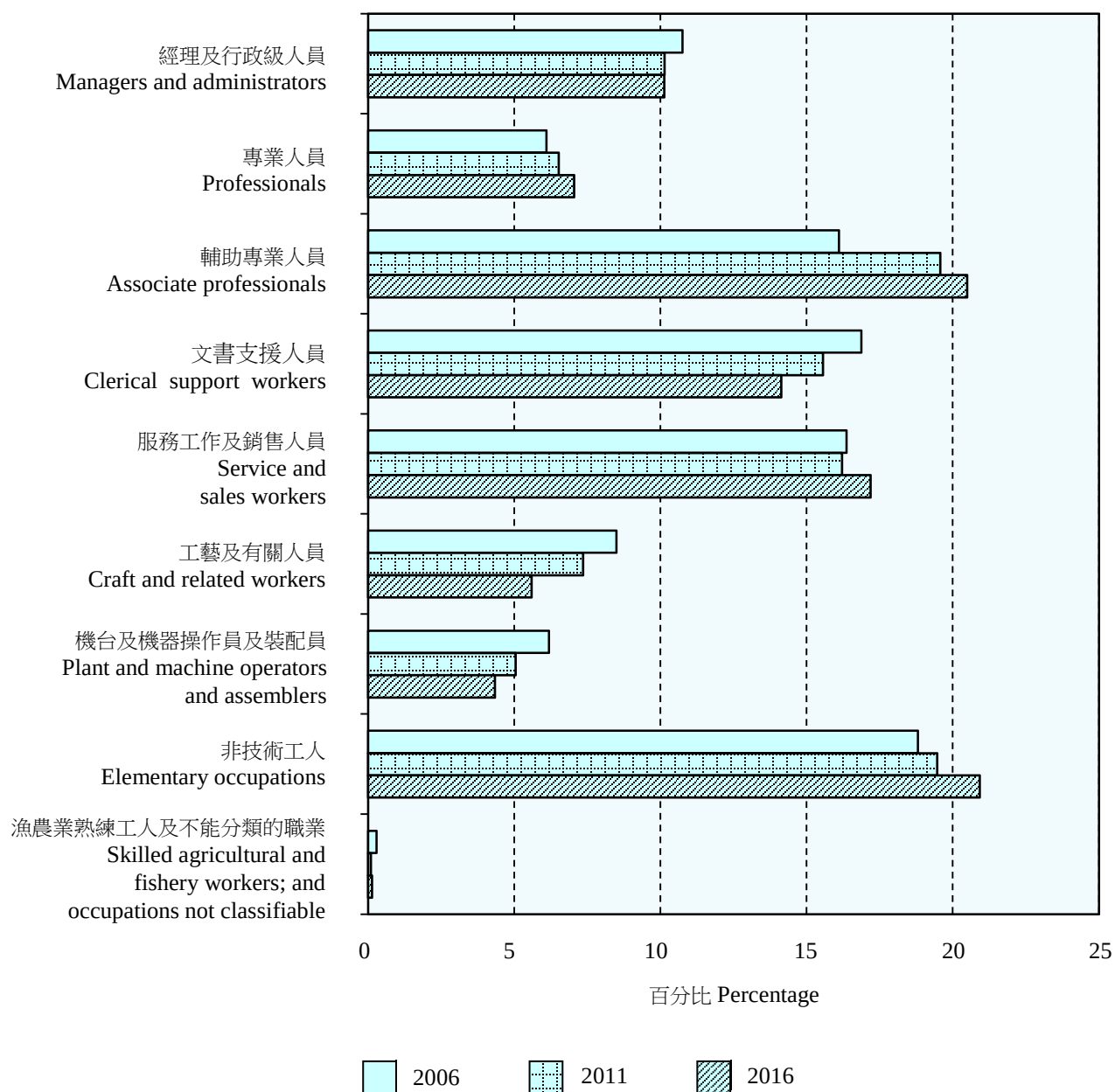
表 20 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按職業⁽¹⁾劃分的工作人口
Table 20 Working population by occupation⁽¹⁾, 2006, 2011 and 2016

職業 Occupation	2006		2011		2016	
	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	361 891	10.8	359 717	10.1	380 620	10.1
專業人員 Professionals	208 180	6.2	231 371	6.5	264 765	7.0
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	541 349	16.1	694 603	19.6	769 763	20.5
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	537 111	16.0	552 199	15.6	531 175	14.1
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	567 357	16.9	575 392	16.2	645 640	17.2
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	288 168	8.6	261 144	7.4	210 341	5.6
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	204 463	6.1	179 064	5.0	163 228	4.3
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	647 578	19.2	690 908	19.5	785 952	20.9
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	9 639	0.3	3 383	0.1	5 128	0.1
總計 Total	3 365 736	100.0	3 547 781	100.0	3 756 612	100.0

註釋：(1) 統計表內的數字是根據 2011 年人口普查所採用的職業分類編製。該職業分類大致上是以「國際標準職業分類法 2008 年版」為藍本而編定。

Note: (1) Figures in this table are compiled based on the occupation classification adopted in the 2011 Population Census, which is broadly modeled on the International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO-08).

圖 7 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按職業劃分的工作人口分布
Chart 7 Distribution of working population by occupation, 2006, 2011 and 2016



行業 Industry

表 21 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按行業⁽¹⁾劃分的工作人口
Table 21 Working population by industry⁽¹⁾, 2006, 2011 and 2016

行業 Industry	2006		2011		2016	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
製造業 Manufacturing	294 593	8.8	142 973	4.0	142 445	3.8
建造業 Construction	230 227	6.8	275 517	7.8	319 877	8.5
進出口、批發及零售業 Import/ export, wholesale and retail trades	652 300	19.4	805 269	22.7	710 628	18.9
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	342 424	10.2	316 597	8.9	331 088	8.8
住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	272 194	8.1	278 939	7.9	306 998	8.2
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	109 896	3.3	116 757	3.3	136 003	3.6
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	190 553	5.7	219 564	6.2	245 141	6.5
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	422 102	12.5	462 075	13.0	536 661	14.3
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	432 841	12.9	513 324	14.5	567 097	15.1
雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	385 255	11.4	389 575	11.0	438 933	11.7
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	33 351	1.0	27 191	0.8	21 741	0.6
總計 Total	3 365 736	100.0	3 547 781	100.0	3 756 612	100.0

註釋：(1) 統計表內的數字是按以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」為藍本的行業分類而編製。

(2) 「其他」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服務業」等行業，及報稱的行業不能辨別或描述不足。

Notes : (1) Figures in this table are compiled based on the industry classification modeled on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0.

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

主要職業收入 Income from main employment

表 22 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按每月主要職業收入劃分的工作人口⁽¹⁾

Table 22 Working population⁽¹⁾ by monthly income from main employment, 2006, 2011 and 2016

每月主要職業收入（港元） Monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	2006		2011		2016	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 2,000	66 128	2.0	62 680	1.8	43 583	1.2
2,000 - 3,999	324 434	9.7	336 158	9.5	78 813	2.1
4,000 - 5,999	329 103	9.8	185 318	5.2	411 905	11.0
6,000 - 7,999	460 953	13.8	364 625	10.3	137 341	3.7
8,000 - 9,999	418 416	12.5	454 732	12.9	285 425	7.6
10,000 - 14,999	693 526	20.7	754 507	21.4	891 542	23.8
15,000 - 19,999	354 073	10.6	411 534	11.6	572 777	15.3
20,000 - 24,999	222 694	6.7	284 518	8.1	372 665	10.0
25,000 - 29,999	114 064	3.4	141 632	4.0	190 703	5.1
30,000 - 39,999	150 717	4.5	216 243	6.1	277 029	7.4
40,000 - 59,999	115 948	3.5	173 003	4.9	247 662	6.6
≥ 60,000	94 930	2.8	147 899	4.2	231 457	6.2
總計 Total	3 344 986	100.0	3 532 849	100.0	3 740 902	100.0

每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)			
10,000		11,000	
		15,000	

註釋：(1) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Note: (1) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

表 22A 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按每月主要職業收入劃分的工作人口⁽¹⁾（不包括外籍家庭傭工）
Table 22A Working population⁽¹⁾ (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by monthly income from main employment, 2006, 2011 and 2016

每月主要職業收入（港元） Monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	2006		2011		2016	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 2,000	65 534	2.1	61 935	1.9	43 583	1.3
2,000 - 3,999	149 921	4.7	110 714	3.4	78 813	2.3
4,000 - 5,999	318 839	10.1	159 539	4.9	99 300	2.9
6,000 - 7,999	459 650	14.6	362 962	11.1	130 754	3.8
8,000 - 9,999	417 967	13.2	454 218	13.9	283 102	8.3
10,000 - 14,999	693 500	22.0	754 368	23.0	891 262	26.1
15,000 - 19,999	354 073	11.2	411 534	12.6	572 777	16.8
20,000 - 24,999	222 694	7.1	284 518	8.7	372 665	10.9
25,000 - 29,999	114 064	3.6	141 632	4.3	190 703	5.6
30,000 - 39,999	150 717	4.8	216 243	6.6	277 029	8.1
40,000 - 59,999	115 948	3.7	173 003	5.3	247 662	7.2
≥ 60,000	94 930	3.0	147 899	4.5	231 457	6.8
總計 Total	3 157 837	100.0	3 278 565	100.0	3 419 107	100.0

每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)			
10,000		12,000	
		15,500	

註釋：(1) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Note : (1) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

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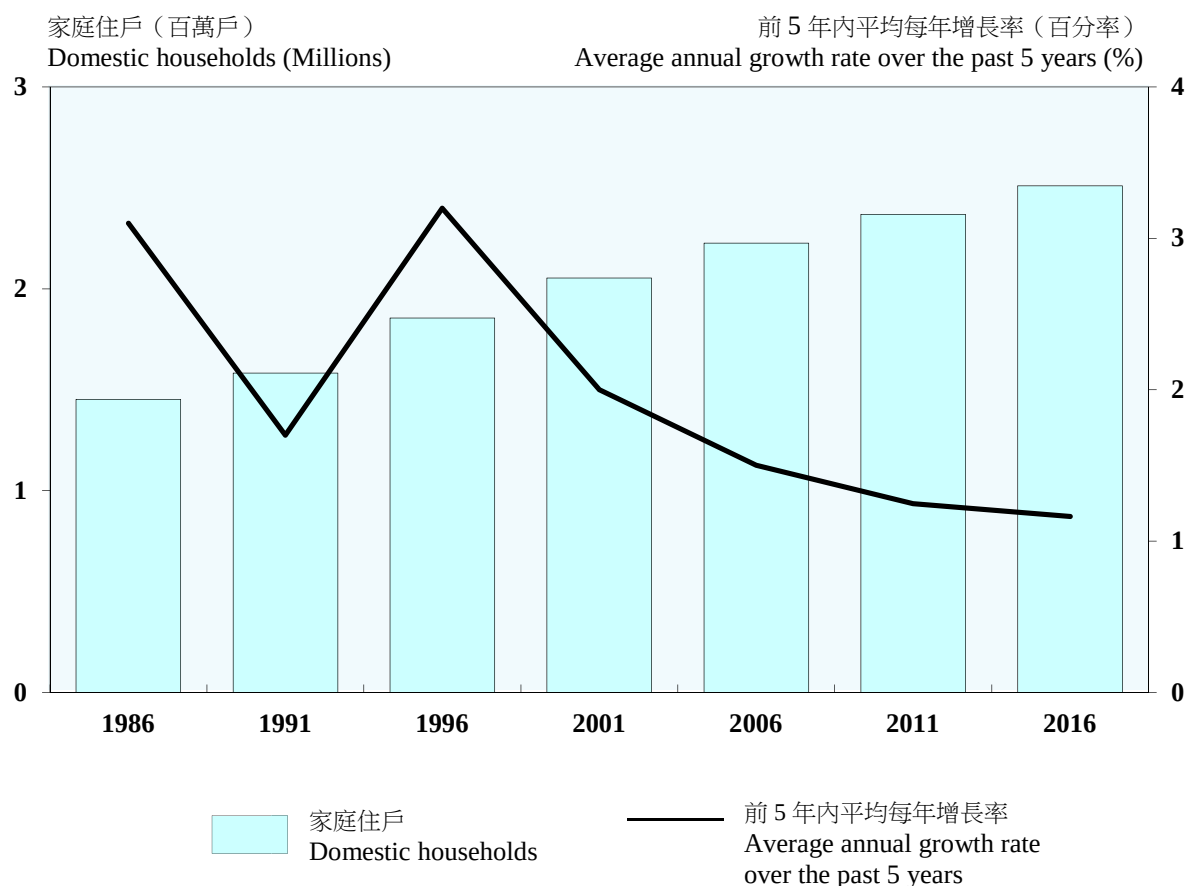
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住戶 Households

家庭住戶數目

Number of domestic households

圖 8 1986 年至 2016 年家庭住戶數目
Chart 8 Domestic households, 1986 - 2016



	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
家庭住戶數目 Number of domestic households	1 452 576	1 582 215	1 855 553	2 053 412	2 226 546	2 368 796	2 509 734
人口 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Population ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	5 495 488	5 674 114	6 412 937	6 708 389	6 864 346	7 071 576	7 336 585
前 5 年內平均每年增長率（百分率） Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)							
家庭住戶數目 Number of domestic households	3.1	1.7	3.2	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.2
人口 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Population ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	1.5	0.6	1.8	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.7

註釋：(1) 請參考第 23 頁圖 1 的註釋。

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

(2) 數字包括非居住於家庭住戶的人士，例如居住於院舍的人士。

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

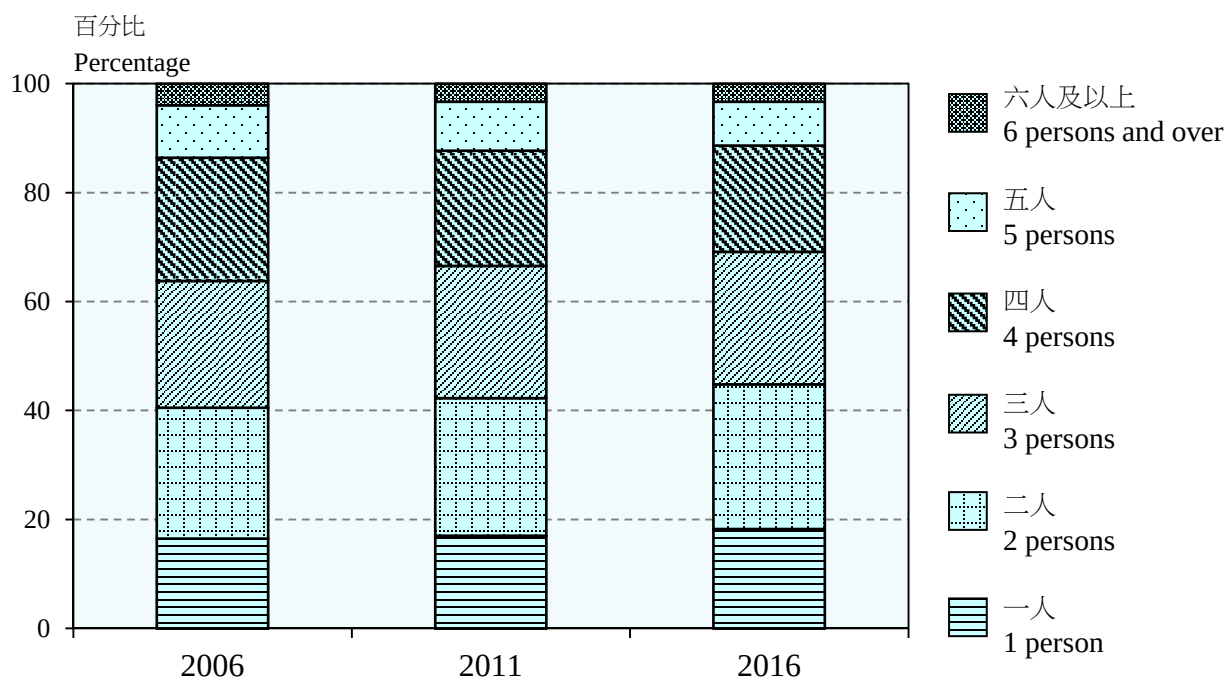
住戶人數

Household size

表 23 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 23 Domestic households by household size, 2006, 2011 and 2016

住戶人數 Household size	2006		2011		2016	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
1	367 653	16.5	404 088	17.1	459 015	18.3
2	535 846	24.1	597 697	25.2	665 840	26.5
3	517 108	23.2	575 316	24.3	611 489	24.4
4	504 895	22.7	501 845	21.2	489 833	19.5
5	213 896	9.6	212 527	9.0	201 577	8.0
6+	87 148	3.9	77 323	3.3	81 980	3.3
總計 Total	2 226 546	100.0	2 368 796	100.0	2 509 734	100.0
家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size						
	3.0		2.9		2.8	

圖 9 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶數目分布
Chart 9 Distribution of domestic households by household size, 2006, 2011 and 2016



住戶結構

Household composition

表 24 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按住戶結構劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 24 Domestic households by household composition, 2006, 2011 and 2016

住戶結構 Household composition	2006		2011		2016	
	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	314 973	14.1	354 492	15.0	387 907	15.5
由夫婦及未婚子女所組成 Composed of couple and unmarried children	919 350	41.3	934 215	39.4	920 008	36.7
由父或母親及未婚子女所組成 Composed of lone parent and unmarried children	256 228	11.5	282 629	11.9	297 731	11.9
小計 Sub-total	1 490 551	66.9	1 571 336	66.3	1 605 646	64.0
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	24 639	1.1	27 037	1.1	29 816	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	88 524	4.0	88 478	3.7	89 102	3.6
由其他親屬關係組合所組成 Composed of other relationship combinations	206 251	9.3	227 136	9.6	265 898	10.6
小計 Sub-total	319 414	14.3	342 651	14.5	384 816	15.3
其他住戶 Other households						
單人住戶 One-person households	367 653	16.5	404 088	17.1	459 015	18.3
非親屬關係住戶 Non-relative households	48 928	2.2	50 721	2.1	60 257	2.4
小計 Sub-total	416 581	18.7	454 809	19.2	519 272	20.7
總計 Total	2 226 546	100.0	2 368 796	100.0	2 509 734	100.0

住戶收入

Household income

表 25 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按家庭住戶每月收入劃分的家庭住戶數目

Table 25 Domestic households by monthly domestic household income, 2006, 2011 and 2016

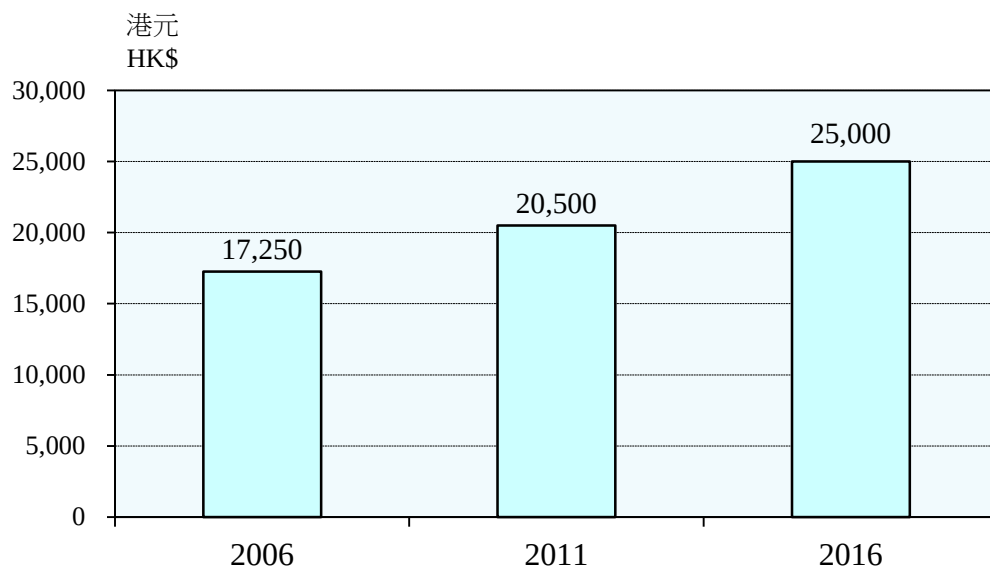
家庭住戶每月收入（港元） Monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	2006		2011		2016	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 2,000	86 736	3.9	85 394	3.6	100 629	4.0
2,000 - 3,999	118 779	5.3	129 332	5.5	38 632	1.5
4,000 - 5,999	121 605	5.5	94 894	4.0	119 616	4.8
6,000 - 7,999	146 010	6.6	121 173	5.1	119 574	4.8
8,000 - 9,999	147 081	6.6	133 122	5.6	101 666	4.1
10,000 - 14,999	339 469	15.2	297 830	12.6	295 912	11.8
15,000 - 19,999	279 217	12.5	265 224	11.2	251 872	10.0
20,000 - 24,999	225 292	10.1	235 695	9.9	220 935	8.8
25,000 - 29,999	162 783	7.3	181 313	7.7	176 659	7.0
30,000 - 39,999	221 101	9.9	269 283	11.4	301 856	12.0
40,000 - 59,999	194 723	8.7	267 953	11.3	360 529	14.4
60,000 - 79,999	77 347	3.5	117 260	5.0	168 441	6.7
80,000 - 99,999	38 534	1.7	58 895	2.5	89 413	3.6
≥ 100,000	67 869	3.0	111 428	4.7	164 000	6.5
總計 Total	2 226 546	100.0	2 368 796	100.0	2 509 734	100.0
家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)						
	17,250		20,500		25,000	

**表 25A 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按家庭住戶每月收入劃分的家庭住戶數目
(不包括外籍家庭傭工)**

Table 25A Domestic households by monthly domestic household income (excluding foreign domestic helpers), 2006, 2011 and 2016

家庭住戶每月收入 (港元) Monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	2006		2011		2016	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 2,000	92 466	4.2	96 218	4.1	111 614	4.5
2,000 - 3,999	117 980	5.3	129 827	5.5	45 987	1.8
4,000 - 5,999	120 640	5.4	88 725	3.7	119 763	4.8
6,000 - 7,999	145 670	6.5	120 182	5.1	118 692	4.7
8,000 - 9,999	146 541	6.6	132 578	5.6	94 440	3.8
10,000 - 14,999	340 141	15.3	297 930	12.6	293 581	11.7
15,000 - 19,999	280 423	12.6	265 819	11.2	250 710	10.0
20,000 - 24,999	226 104	10.2	237 111	10.0	221 950	8.8
25,000 - 29,999	163 488	7.3	181 800	7.7	176 120	7.0
30,000 - 39,999	220 079	9.9	269 051	11.4	302 487	12.1
40,000 - 59,999	191 870	8.6	265 835	11.2	359 128	14.3
60,000 - 79,999	75 675	3.4	115 116	4.9	166 319	6.6
80,000 - 99,999	37 703	1.7	57 670	2.4	87 195	3.5
≥ 100,000	66 661	3.0	109 340	4.6	160 036	6.4
總計 Total	2 225 441	100.0	2 367 202	100.0	2 508 022	100.0
家庭住戶每月收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)						
	17,100		20,200		24,890	

圖 10 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年家庭住戶每月收入中位數
Chart 10 Median monthly domestic household income, 2006, 2011 and 2016



房屋 Housing

有人居住的屋宇單位數目

Number of occupied quarters

表 26 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按屋宇單位類型劃分的有人居住的屋宇單位數目
Table 26 Occupied quarters by type of quarters, 2006, 2011 and 2016

屋宇單位類型 Type of quarters	2006		2011		2016	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
永久性屋宇單位 Permanent quarters						
公營租住房屋單位 Public rental housing units	691 488	31.1	722 161	30.3	763 884	30.2
資助出售單位 Subsidised sale flats	362 910	16.3	379 002	15.9	384 849	15.2
私人住宅單位 Private residential flats	990 819	44.5	1 077 123	45.2	1 160 775	46.0
私人永久性房屋的其他屋宇單位 Other quarters in private permanent housing	152 417	6.8	169 834	7.1	176 098	7.0
非住宅用屋宇單位 Non-domestic quarters	10 723	0.5	14 425	0.6	19 234	0.8
臨時屋宇單位 ⁽¹⁾ Temporary quarters ⁽¹⁾	17 717	0.8	18 580	0.8	21 186	0.8
總計 Total	2 226 074	100.0	2 381 125	100.0	2 526 026	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字包括有人居住的船艇。

Note : (1) Figures include occupied board vessels.

按房屋類型劃分的人口

Population by type of housing

表 27 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按房屋類型劃分的人口⁽¹⁾
Table 27 Population⁽¹⁾ by type of housing, 2006, 2011 and 2016

房屋類型 Type of housing	2006		2011		2016	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	2 129 252	31.0	2 092 638	29.6	2 131 553	29.1
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	1 221 221	17.8	1 205 391	17.0	1 161 166	15.8
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	3 383 890	49.3	3 640 206	51.5	3 901 743	53.2
非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	81 413	1.2	85 632	1.2	87 526	1.2
臨時房屋 ⁽²⁾ Temporary housing ⁽²⁾	48 570	0.7	47 709	0.7	54 597	0.7
總計 Total	6 864 346	100.0	7 071 576	100.0	7 336 585	100.0

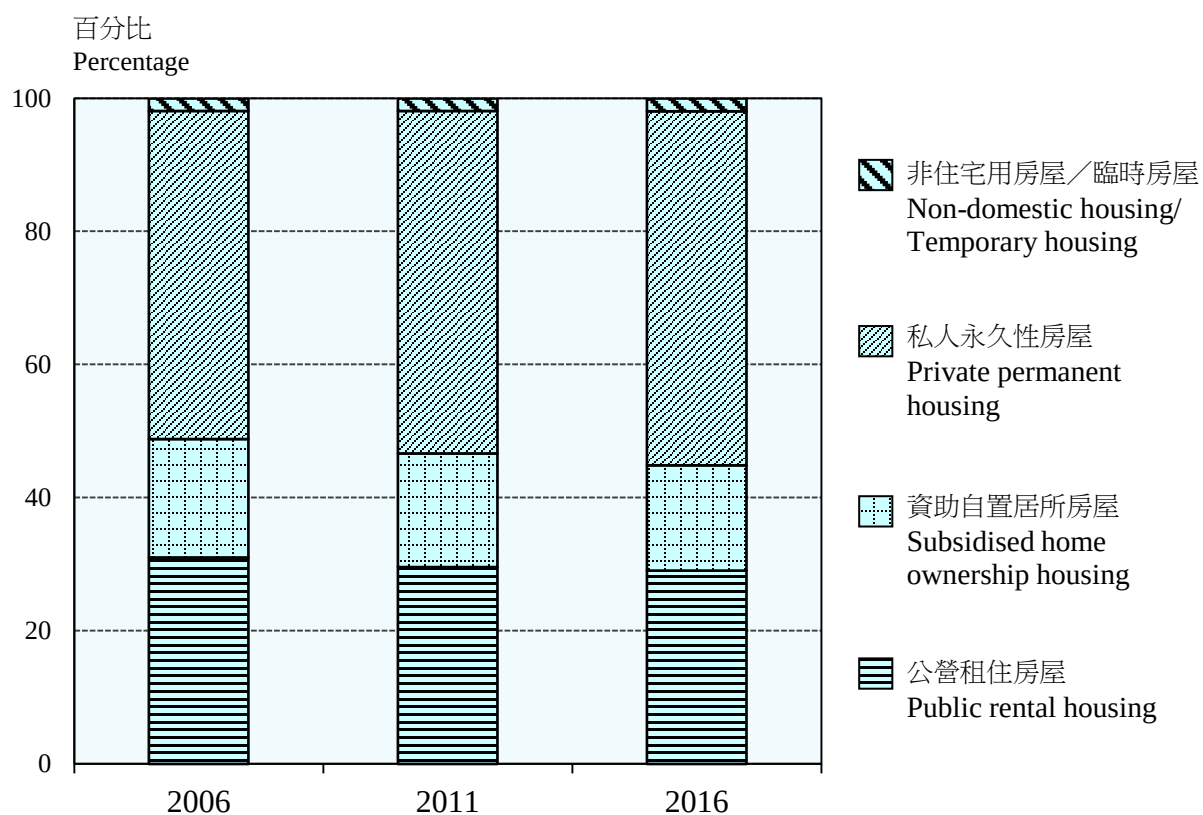
註釋：(1) 數字包括非居住於家庭住戶的人士，例如居住於院舍的人士。當中，大部分是居住在非住宅用房屋內。

(2) 數字包括住在船艇上的人士。

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

(2) Figures include persons living on board vessels.

圖 11 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按房屋類型劃分的人口分布
Chart 11 Distribution of population by type of housing, 2006, 2011 and 2016



按房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶數目

Domestic households by type of housing

表 28 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 28 Domestic households by type of housing, 2006, 2011 and 2016

房屋類型 Type of housing	2006		2011		2016	
	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	690 788	31.0	720 892	30.4	761 905	30.4
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	362 439	16.3	377 615	15.9	384 006	15.3
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	1 149 952	51.6	1 242 982	52.5	1 329 922	53.0
非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	5 281	0.2	8 396	0.4	12 651	0.5
臨時房屋 ⁽¹⁾ Temporary housing ⁽¹⁾	18 086	0.8	18 911	0.8	21 250	0.8
總計 Total	2 226 546	100.0	2 368 796	100.0	2 509 734	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

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

共住程度

Degree of sharing

表 29 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按房屋類型劃分的每千個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目
Table 29 Average number of domestic households per 1 000 units of quarters by type of housing, 2006, 2011 and 2016

房屋類型 Type of housing	每千個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目 Average Number of domestic households per 1 000 units of quarters		
	2006	2011	2016
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	1 002	1 001	1 000
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	1 000	1 000	1 000
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	1 013	1 006	1 003
非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	1 053	1 037	1 026
臨時房屋 ⁽¹⁾ Temporary housing ⁽¹⁾	1 028	1 023	1 005
合計 Overall	1 008	1 004	1 002

註釋：(1) 數字包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

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

居所租住權

Tenure of accommodation

表 30 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按居所租住權劃分的家庭住戶⁽¹⁾數目
Table 30 Domestic households⁽¹⁾ by tenure of accommodation, 2006, 2011 and 2016

	2006		2011		2016	
居所租住權 Tenure of accommodation	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
自置 Owner-occupier						
有按揭供款或借貸還款 With mortgage or loan	561 112	(47.8) ⁽²⁾	492 261	(39.9) ⁽²⁾	417 974	(34.3) ⁽²⁾
沒有按揭供款及借貸還款 Without mortgage and loan	613 020	(52.2) ⁽²⁾	741 334	(60.1) ⁽²⁾	799 029	(65.7) ⁽²⁾
小計 Sub-total	1 174 132	52.8	1 233 595	52.1	1 217 003	48.5
全租 Sole tenant	957 350	43.0	1 039 380	43.9	1 173 289	46.8
合租／二房東／三房客 Co-tenant/ Main tenant/ Sub-tenant	22 109	1.0	11 491	0.5	5 710	0.2
其他 Others						
免交租金 Rent free	30 405	1.4	46 781	2.0	74 482	3.0
由僱主提供 Provided by employer	41 650	1.9	37 115	1.6	38 853	1.5
小計 Sub-total	72 055	3.2	83 896	3.5	113 335	4.5
總計 Total	2 225 646	100.0	2 368 362	100.0	2 509 337	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字不包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

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

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在自置居所的住戶中所佔的百分比。

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

圖 12 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按居所租住權劃分的家庭住戶數目分布
 Chart 12 Distribution of domestic households by tenure of accommodation, 2006, 2011 and 2016



居所內的廳房數目

Number of rooms in the residence

表 31 2016 年按廳房數目⁽¹⁾及房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶⁽²⁾數目
Table 31 Domestic households⁽²⁾ by number of rooms⁽¹⁾ and type of housing, 2016

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 Subsidised home ownership housing	私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	其他 Others	
	數目（百分比 ⁽³⁾ ） Number (% ⁽³⁾)				
自用 ⁽⁴⁾ 廳房 With exclusively used ⁽⁴⁾ rooms					
1	186 002 (7.4)	7 635 (0.3)	54 870 (2.2)	4 874 (0.2)	253 381 (10.1)
2	189 193 (7.5)	28 138 (1.1)	144 133 (5.7)	8 198 (0.3)	369 662 (14.7)
3	291 036 (11.6)	177 767 (7.1)	468 379 (18.7)	7 997 (0.3)	945 179 (37.7)
4	83 403 (3.3)	121 680 (4.8)	356 872 (14.2)	6 608 (0.3)	568 563 (22.7)
5	10 669 (0.4)	45 744 (1.8)	197 758 (7.9)	2 402 (0.1)	256 573 (10.2)
6+	1 602 (0.1)	3 020 (0.1)	107 691 (4.3)	2 218 (0.1)	114 531 (4.6)
小計 Sub-total	761 905 (30.4)	383 984 (15.3)	1 329 703 (53.0)	32 297 (1.3)	2 507 889 (99.9)
沒有自用 ⁽⁴⁾ 廳房 Without exclusively used ⁽⁴⁾ rooms	- (-)	22 (0.0)	219 (0.0)	1 207 (0.0)	1 448 (0.1)
總計 Total	761 905 (30.4)	384 006 (15.3)	1 329 922 (53.0)	33 504 (1.3)	2 509 337 (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	3.0	3.2
每人的平均廳房數目 Average number of rooms per person					
	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	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) 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) Figures exclude domestic households living on board vessels.

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

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

住房支出

Housing cost

表 32 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按屋宇單位類型劃分的家庭住戶每月租金中位數⁽¹⁾及租金與收入比率中位數⁽²⁾

Table 32 Median monthly domestic household rent⁽¹⁾ and median rent to income ratios⁽²⁾ by type of quarters, 2006, 2011 and 2016

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 (%)		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
永久性屋宇單位 Permanent quarters						
公營租住房屋單位 Public rental housing units	1,390	1,210	1,500	13.5	10.6	9.3
私人住宅單位 Private residential flats	5,100	7,500	10,000	25.2	25.7	30.7
私人永久性房屋的其他屋宇單位 Other quarters in private permanent housing	3,000	3,800	6,000	15.7	15.8	20.6
其他房屋類型的永久性屋宇單位 ⁽³⁾ Permanent quarters in other types of housing ⁽³⁾	3,000	6,000	7,500	16.7	20.6	31.1
臨時屋宇單位 ⁽⁴⁾ Temporary quarters ⁽⁴⁾	1,200	1,500	3,500	12.5	19.4	23.4
合計 Overall	1,680	1,600	2,180	16.0	13.9	13.6

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

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

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

(4) 數字不包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

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

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

(3) Figures include domestic households renting units of permanent quarters in subsidised home ownership housing and non-domestic housing.

(4) Figures exclude domestic households living on board vessels.

表 33 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數⁽¹⁾、按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數⁽²⁾及尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期中位數⁽¹⁾
Table 33 Median monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment⁽¹⁾, median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratios⁽²⁾ and median outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment⁽¹⁾ by type of housing, 2006, 2011 and 2016

房屋類型 Type of housing	家庭住戶每月按揭供款 及借貸還款中位數 (港元)			按揭供款及借貸還款 與收入比率中位數 (百分比)			尚餘按揭供款或借貸 還款年期中位數 (年)		
	Median monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment (HK\$)			Median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio (%)			Median outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment (Years)		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	5,200	5,000	5,480	21.7	17.6	15.5	10	8	9
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	9,500	8,000	10,500	28.6	20.0	19.0	12	14	17
合計 Overall	7,800	7,000	9,500	26.6	19.6	18.4	10	12	15

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

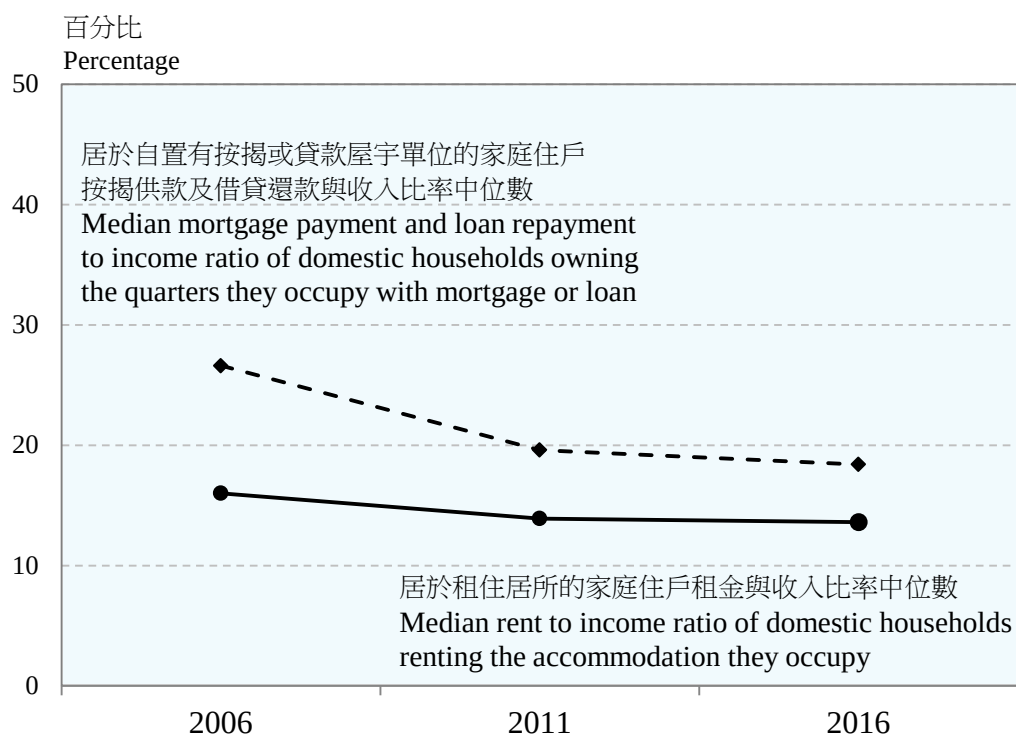
(2) 計算按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數的涵蓋範圍與計算家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數及尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期中位數的涵蓋範圍略有不同，詳情請參閱中文詞彙釋義。

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

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

圖 13 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年家庭住戶按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數及租金與收入比率中位數

Chart 13 Median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratios and median rent to income ratios, 2006, 2011 and 2016



地區特徵

Characteristics of the Districts

人口分布

Population distribution

表 34 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按區議會分區劃分的人口

Table 34 Population by District Council district, 2006, 2011 and 2016

區議會分區	District Council district	2006		人口 Population		2011		2016		變動百分率 Percentage change		
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	2011 年與 2006 年 比較	2016 年與 2011 年 比較	2016 年與 2006 年 比較
										Comparison between 2011 and 2006	Comparison between 2016 and 2011	Comparison between 2016 and 2006
香港島	Hong Kong Island											
中西區	Central and Western	250 064	3.6	251 519	3.6	243 266	3.3			+0.6	-3.3	-2.7
灣仔 ⁽¹⁾	Wan Chai ⁽¹⁾	155 196	2.3	152 608	2.2	180 123	2.5			-1.7	-1.2 ⁽²⁾	-2.8 ⁽²⁾
東區 ⁽¹⁾	Eastern ⁽¹⁾	587 690	8.6	588 094	8.3	555 034	7.6			+0.1	-0.6 ⁽²⁾	-0.6 ⁽²⁾
南區	Southern	275 162	4.0	278 655	3.9	274 994	3.7			+1.3	-1.3	-0.1
小計	Sub-total	1 268 112	18.5	1 270 876	18.0	1 253 417	17.1			+0.2	-1.4	-1.2
九龍	Kowloon											
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	280 548	4.1	307 878	4.4	342 970	4.7			+9.7	+11.4	+22.3
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	365 540	5.3	380 855	5.4	405 869	5.5			+4.2	+6.6	+11.0
九龍城	Kowloon City	362 501	5.3	377 351	5.3	418 732	5.7			+4.1	+11.0	+15.5
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	423 521	6.2	420 183	5.9	425 235	5.8			-0.8	+1.2	+0.4
觀塘	Kwun Tong	587 423	8.6	622 152	8.8	648 541	8.8			+5.9	+4.2	+10.4
小計	Sub-total	2 019 533	29.4	2 108 419	29.8	2 241 347	30.6			+4.4	+6.3	+11.0
新界	New Territories											
葵青	Kwai Tsing	523 300	7.6	511 167	7.2	520 572	7.1			-2.3	+1.8	-0.5
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	288 728	4.2	304 637	4.3	318 916	4.3			+5.5	+4.7	+10.5
屯門	Tuen Mun	502 035	7.3	487 546	6.9	489 299	6.7			-2.9	+0.4	-2.5
元朗	Yuen Long	534 192	7.8	578 529	8.2	614 178	8.4			+8.3	+6.2	+15.0
北區	North	280 730	4.1	304 134	4.3	315 270	4.3			+8.3	+3.7	+12.3
大埔	Tai Po	293 542	4.3	296 853	4.2	303 926	4.1			+1.1	+2.4	+3.5
沙田	Sha Tin	607 544	8.9	630 273	8.9	659 794	9.0			+3.7	+4.7	+8.6
西貢	Sai Kung	406 442	5.9	436 627	6.2	461 864	6.3			+7.4	+5.8	+13.6
離島	Islands	137 122	2.0	141 327	2.0	156 801	2.1			+3.1	+10.9	+14.4
小計	Sub-total	3 573 635	52.1	3 691 093	52.2	3 840 620	52.3			+3.3	+4.1	+7.5
陸上總計	Land total	6 861 280	100.0	7 070 388	100.0	7 335 384	100.0			+3.0	+3.7	+6.9
加: 水上人口	plus: Marine	3 066	0.0	1 188	0.0	1 201	0.0			-61.3	+1.1	-60.8
全港	Whole territory	6 864 346	100.0	7 071 576	100.0	7 336 585	100.0			+3.0	+3.7	+6.9

註釋：(1) 2016 年中期人口統計所採用的灣仔區議會及東區區議會分界，不同於 2006 年中期人口統計／2011 年人口普查所採用分界，因此本統計表內的 2016 年灣仔區議會及東區區議會的統計數字不可與 2006 年及 2011 年作直接比較。

(2) 為作不同年份的比較，用以計算變動百分率的 2016 年統計數字，已根據 2006 年中期人口統計／2011 年人口普查所採用的區議會分界重新編製。

Notes : (1) The boundaries of the Wan Chai district and Eastern district adopted in the 2016 Population By-census are not comparable with those adopted in the 2006 Population By-census/ 2011 Population Census. Therefore, figures of the Wan Chai and Eastern districts for 2016 are not strictly comparable with those for 2006 and 2011 in this table.

(2) For comparison between different years, the 2016 figures used in calculating the percentage changes have been re-compiled based on the boundary of District Council district adopted in 2006 Population By-census/ 2011 Population Census.

人口密度

Population density

表 35 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按區議會分區劃分的人口密度
Table 35 Population density by District Council district, 2006, 2011 and 2016

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)		
		2006	2011	2016
香港島	Hong Kong Island			
中西區	Central and Western	20 102	20 057	19 391
灣仔 ⁽¹⁾	Wan Chai ⁽¹⁾	15 788	15 477	17 137
東區 ⁽¹⁾	Eastern ⁽¹⁾	31 664	31 686	30 861
南區	Southern	7 083	7 173	7 080
小計	Sub-total	15 915	15 924	15 691
九龍	Kowloon			
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	40 136	44 045	49 046
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	39 095	40 690	43 381
九龍城	Kowloon City	36 178	37 660	41 802
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	45 540	45 181	45 711
觀塘	Kwun Tong	52 123	55 204	57 530
小計	Sub-total	43 033	44 917	47 748
新界	New Territories			
葵青	Kwai Tsing	22 421	21 901	22 307
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	4 679	4 918	5 149
屯門	Tuen Mun	6 057	5 882	5 894
元朗	Yuen Long	3 858	4 178	4 435
北區	North	2 055	2 228	2 310
大埔	Tai Po	2 156	2 181	2 233
沙田	Sha Tin	8 842	9 173	9 602
西貢	Sai Kung	3 135	3 368	3 563
離島	Islands	783	807	886
小計	Sub-total	3 748	3 870	4 019
陸上總計	Land total	6 352	6 544	6 777

註釋：(1) 2016 年中期人口統計所採用的灣仔區議會及東區區議會分界，不同於 2006 年中期人口統計／2011 年人口普查所採用分界，因此本統計表內的 2016 年灣仔區議會及東區區議會的統計數字不可與 2006 年及 2011 年作直接比較。

Note: (1) The boundaries of the Wan Chai district and Eastern district adopted in the 2016 Population By-census are not comparable with those adopted in the 2006 Population By-census/ 2011 Population Census. Therefore, figures of the Wan Chai and Eastern districts for 2016 are not strictly comparable with those for 2006 and 2011 in this table.

年齡結構

Age structure

表 36 2016 年按區議會分區及年齡組別劃分的人口比例
Table 36 Proportion of population by District Council district and age group, 2016

區議會分區	District Council district	人口比例 ⁽¹⁾ （百分比） Proportion of population ⁽¹⁾ (%)					年齡中位數 Median age
		年齡組別 Age group					
		0 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65+	
香港島	Hong Kong Island						
中西區	Central and Western	9.7	11.0	31.0	32.3	16.0	43.8
灣仔	Wan Chai	9.7	8.5	31.9	33.3	16.5	44.9
東區	Eastern	11.0	10.1	30.7	31.6	16.6	43.8
南區	Southern	11.4	9.7	30.7	31.7	16.6	43.9
小計	Sub-total	10.6	9.9	30.9	32.0	16.5	44.0
九龍	Kowloon						
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	10.8	11.1	30.8	32.2	15.1	43.2
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	11.7	10.6	31.0	30.8	15.9	42.9
九龍城	Kowloon City	11.6	10.7	30.6	31.8	15.3	43.1
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	10.8	11.2	28.5	32.2	17.2	44.6
觀塘	Kwun Tong	11.5	10.7	29.6	31.0	17.2	43.8
小計	Sub-total	11.3	10.8	30.0	31.5	16.3	43.6
新界	New Territories						
葵青	Kwai Tsing	11.2	10.9	30.2	31.0	16.7	43.5
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	11.0	11.0	30.9	32.4	14.6	43.2
屯門	Tuen Mun	11.1	11.1	29.8	33.2	14.8	43.7
元朗	Yuen Long	12.0	11.5	31.1	30.3	15.1	42.1
北區	North	12.8	10.5	30.2	30.9	15.6	42.7
大埔	Tai Po	11.6	10.3	30.3	32.5	15.2	43.6
沙田	Sha Tin	11.3	11.0	29.1	32.7	15.9	44.2
西貢	Sai Kung	11.4	10.7	31.4	31.8	14.7	42.8
離島	Islands	11.6	10.2	32.2	30.4	15.6	42.4
小計	Sub-total	11.5	10.9	30.4	31.8	15.4	43.2
陸上總計	Land total	11.3	10.7	30.4	31.7	15.9	43.4

註釋：(1) 數字指在該區議會分區人口中所佔的百分比。

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

教育 Education

表 37 2016 年按區議會分區及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上人口比例
Table 37 Proportion of population aged 15 and over by District Council district and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2016

區議會分區 District Council district		人口比例 ⁽¹⁾ （百分比） Proportion of population ⁽¹⁾ (%)					
		教育程度 Educational attainment					
		小學及以下 Primary and below	初中 Lower secondary	高中 Upper secondary	專上教育 Post-secondary		
					文憑／證書 Diploma/ Certificate	副學位課程 Sub-degree course	學位課程 Degree course
香港島	Hong Kong Island						
中西區	Central and Western	12.9	10.6	27.1	6.1	4.4	38.9
灣仔	Wan Chai	11.9	10.8	27.9	6.2	4.5	38.8
東區	Eastern	17.0	14.9	29.7	6.2	4.8	27.4
南區	Southern	21.2	13.6	29.6	6.0	4.4	25.2
小計	Sub-total	16.3	13.2	28.9	6.1	4.6	30.8
九龍	Kowloon						
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	16.2	16.2	31.0	5.4	4.4	26.8
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	20.8	18.9	29.6	5.5	4.5	20.6
九龍城	Kowloon City	16.0	16.1	29.6	5.7	4.6	27.9
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	24.7	19.2	30.0	5.7	4.9	15.5
觀塘	Kwun Tong	23.8	19.7	30.2	5.3	4.7	16.3
小計	Sub-total	20.8	18.3	30.1	5.5	4.6	20.7
新界	New Territories						
葵青	Kwai Tsing	24.7	20.2	29.8	5.1	4.3	15.9
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	17.5	16.0	30.7	6.3	5.2	24.2
屯門	Tuen Mun	22.5	19.5	31.2	5.6	4.8	16.5
元朗	Yuen Long	21.2	18.9	32.6	5.4	4.6	17.3
北區	North	22.6	19.9	30.8	5.8	4.8	16.2
大埔	Tai Po	21.0	17.3	30.2	6.0	4.5	21.0
沙田	Sha Tin	18.9	16.3	29.8	5.9	5.1	24.0
西貢	Sai Kung	17.5	15.4	29.9	6.4	5.2	25.6
離島	Islands	18.6	13.5	29.8	7.2	5.5	25.3
小計	Sub-total	20.7	17.8	30.6	5.8	4.8	20.3
陸上總計	Land total	20.0	17.1	30.2	5.8	4.7	22.2

註釋：(1) 數字指在該區議會分區的 15 歲及以上人口中所佔的百分比。

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

勞動人口

Labour force

表 38 2016 年按區議會分區劃分的勞動人口、勞動人口參與率及每月主要職業收入中位數
Table 38 Labour force, labour force participation rate and median monthly income from main employment by District Council district, 2016

區議會分區	District Council district	勞動人口	勞動人口參與率 ⁽¹⁾ （百分比）			每月主要職業收入
		Labour force	Labour force participation rate ⁽¹⁾ (%)			中位數（港元）
			男性	女性	合計	Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)
			Male	Female	Both Sexes	
香港島	Hong Kong Island					
中西區	Central and Western	143 838	69.8	62.1	65.5	17,000
灣仔	Wan Chai	109 578	71.6	64.2	67.4	15,000
東區	Eastern	309 155	68.6	57.8	62.6	15,000
南區	Southern	149 258	66.6	57.0	61.2	14,500
小計	Sub-total	711 829	68.8	59.4	63.5	15,000
九龍	Kowloon					
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	192 011	70.4	56.5	62.8	14,500
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	217 691	68.3	54.5	60.8	13,500
九龍城	Kowloon City	227 518	69.1	55.4	61.5	15,000
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	222 910	67.5	51.5	58.8	14,000
觀塘	Kwun Tong	335 528	66.9	51.3	58.5	13,500
小計	Sub-total	1 195 658	68.2	53.5	60.2	14,000
新界	New Territories					
葵青	Kwai Tsing	274 719	68.0	52.1	59.4	13,500
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	177 676	69.8	56.7	62.6	15,380
屯門	Tuen Mun	259 036	69.1	51.4	59.6	15,000
元朗	Yuen Long	320 445	68.3	51.7	59.3	14,500
北區	North	159 651	68.2	49.4	58.1	14,900
大埔	Tai Po	161 338	68.3	53.2	60.0	15,000
沙田	Sha Tin	352 791	68.3	53.8	60.3	15,500
西貢	Sai Kung	256 902	68.7	57.9	62.8	16,000
離島	Islands	84 009	66.8	55.2	60.6	15,000
小計	Sub-total	2 046 567	68.5	53.3	60.2	15,000
陸上總計	Land total	3 954 054	68.4	54.4	60.8	15,000

註釋：(1) 勞動人口佔所有 15 歲及以上人口的百分比。

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

住戶

Households

表 39 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按區議會分區劃分的家庭住戶數目及家庭住戶平均人數
Table 39 Number of domestic households and average domestic household size by District Council district, 2006, 2011 and 2016

區議會分區	District Council district	家庭住戶數目 Number of domestic households			家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size		
		2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
香港島	Hong Kong Island						
中西區	Central and Western	88 088	89 529	87 057	2.7	2.7	2.7
灣仔 ⁽¹⁾	Wan Chai ⁽¹⁾	55 234	54 887	65 196	2.7	2.7	2.7
東區 ⁽¹⁾	Eastern ⁽¹⁾	190 148	194 249	187 134	3.0	3.0	2.9
南區	Southern	82 575	85 837	85 505	3.2	3.1	3.0
小計	Sub-total	416 045	424 502	424 892	2.9	2.9	2.8
九龍	Kowloon						
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	100 589	112 986	126 540	2.7	2.7	2.6
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	126 103	134 795	148 304	2.8	2.7	2.6
九龍城	Kowloon City	118 271	124 218	142 409	2.9	2.9	2.8
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	136 408	140 315	145 489	3.0	2.9	2.9
觀塘	Kwun Tong	194 178	214 300	226 487	2.9	2.8	2.8
小計	Sub-total	675 549	726 614	789 229	2.9	2.8	2.8
新界	New Territories						
葵青	Kwai Tsing	165 078	168 553	174 800	3.0	3.0	2.9
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	94 912	102 570	109 079	2.9	2.9	2.8
屯門	Tuen Mun	162 492	168 990	173 378	2.9	2.8	2.7
元朗	Yuen Long	169 782	190 285	207 336	3.1	3.0	2.9
北區	North	87 656	99 453	106 483	3.1	3.0	2.9
大埔	Tai Po	90 581	94 481	99 339	3.1	3.1	3.0
沙田	Sha Tin	191 182	207 094	221 821	3.1	3.0	2.9
西貢	Sai Kung	127 255	138 209	147 945	3.1	3.1	3.0
離島	Islands	45 114	47 611	55 035	2.9	2.9	2.7
小計	Sub-total	1 134 052	1 217 246	1 295 216	3.0	3.0	2.9
陸上總計	Land total	2 225 646	2 368 362	2 509 337	3.0	2.9	2.8

註釋：(1) 2016 年中期人口統計所採用的灣仔區議會及東區區議會分界，不同於 2006 年中期人口統計／2011 年人口普查所採用分界，因此本統計表內的 2016 年灣仔區議會及東區區議會的統計數字不可與 2006 年及 2011 年作直接比較。

Note: (1) The boundaries of the Wan Chai district and Eastern district adopted in the 2016 Population By-census are not comparable with those adopted in the 2006 Population By-census/ 2011 Population Census. Therefore, figures of the Wan Chai and Eastern districts for 2016 are not strictly comparable with those for 2006 and 2011 in this table.

房屋

Housing

表 40 2016 年按區議會分區劃分的家庭住戶每月收入、租金、按揭供款及借貸還款中位數；租金與收入比率中位數；按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數

Table 40 Median monthly domestic household income/ rent/ mortgage payment and loan repayment, median rent to income ratio and mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio by District Council district, 2016

區議會分區	District Council district	家庭住戶每月 收入中位數 (港元)	家庭住戶每月 租金中位數 ⁽¹⁾ (港元)	家庭住戶每月 按揭供款及借貸 還款中位數 ⁽²⁾ (港元)	租金與收入 比率中位數 ⁽¹⁾ (百分比)	按揭供款及借 貸還款與收入 比率中位數 ⁽²⁾ (百分比)
		Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	Median monthly domestic household rent ⁽¹⁾ (HK\$)	Median monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment ⁽²⁾ (HK\$)	Median rent to income ratio ⁽¹⁾ (%)	Median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio ⁽²⁾ (%)
香港島	Hong Kong Island					
中西區	Central and Western	36,000	14,000	14,680	30.6	18.8
灣仔	Wan Chai	37,750	14,000	18,240	31.5	21.6
東區	Eastern	29,830	3,000	11,500	18.5	19.0
南區	Southern	30,000	2,110	10,000	11.9	17.6
小計	Sub-total	31,250	5,500	12,000	21.0	18.9
九龍	Kowloon					
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	23,500	6,000	12,000	30.6	21.2
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	20,000	2,500	11,000	17.1	18.6
九龍城	Kowloon City	25,550	2,750	12,120	18.5	19.9
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	22,000	1,750	7,000	10.2	17.5
觀塘	Kwun Tong	20,160	1,870	8,080	11.4	17.6
小計	Sub-total	21,790	2,250	10,000	14.4	18.9
新界	New Territories					
葵青	Kwai Tsing	21,600	1,750	8,330	10.0	17.5
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	28,800	2,960	10,000	18.3	18.6
屯門	Tuen Mun	22,000	1,110	6,500	8.6	16.8
元朗	Yuen Long	23,000	1,750	7,500	11.3	18.2
北區	North	21,500	1,900	7,000	13.1	18.1
大埔	Tai Po	27,000	2,450	9,000	15.8	17.7
沙田	Sha Tin	27,180	1,750	10,000	11.6	18.7
西貢	Sai Kung	32,470	2,260	10,000	14.0	17.8
離島	Islands	27,700	2,600	12,100	13.8	20.3
小計	Sub-total	25,000	1,750	8,500	11.7	18.1
陸上總計	Land total	25,000	2,180	9,500	13.6	18.4

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

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

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

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

內部遷移

Internal migration

表 41 2016 年按曾否作內部遷移、5 年前居住地區及現住地區劃分的 5 歲及以上人口⁽¹⁾
Table 41 Population⁽¹⁾ aged 5 and over by whether internally migrated, area of residence 5 years ago and area of current residence, 2016

曾否作內部遷移 Whether internally migrated	現住地區 Area of current residence				
5 年前居住地區 Area of residence 5 years ago	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	陸上總計 Land total
數目（百分比 ⁽²⁾ ） Number (% ⁽²⁾)					
曾作內部遷移 ⁽³⁾ Internally migrated ⁽³⁾					
香港島 Hong Kong Island	51 092 (0.7)	41 132 (0.6)	43 997 (0.6)	9 692 (0.1)	145 913 (2.1)
九龍 Kowloon	23 586 (0.3)	109 412 (1.6)	90 868 (1.3)	13 325 (0.2)	237 191 (3.4)
新市鎮 New towns	30 480 (0.4)	92 724 (1.3)	149 612 (2.1)	42 276 (0.6)	315 092 (4.5)
新界其他地區／水上 Other areas in the New Territories/ Marine	5 042 (0.1)	11 724 (0.2)	26 127 (0.4)	4 280 (0.1)	47 173 (0.7)
小計 Sub-total	110 200 (1.6)	254 992 (3.6)	310 604 (4.4)	69 573 (1.0)	745 369 (10.6)
並無作內部遷移 Not internally migrated					
曾在同區遷居 Moved home within same area of residence	121 241 (1.7)	174 159 (2.5)	241 370 (3.4)	26 919 (0.4)	563 689 (8.0)
仍居舊址 ⁽⁴⁾ Remained in same address ⁽⁴⁾	872 642 (12.4)	1 576 837 (22.3)	2 587 825 (36.7)	249 737 (3.5)	5 287 041 (74.9)
5 年前居於香港以外地方 Place of residence outside Hong Kong 5 years ago	103 925 (1.5)	148 823 (2.1)	171 082 (2.4)	35 988 (0.5)	459 818 (6.5)
小計 Sub-total	1 097 808 (15.6)	1 899 819 (26.9)	3 000 277 (42.5)	312 644 (4.4)	6 310 548 (89.4)
總計 Total	1 208 008 (17.1)	2 154 811 (30.5)	3 310 881 (46.9)	382 217 (5.4)	7 055 917 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 數字不包括現居於船艇上的人士。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

(3) 曾作內部遷移的人士指該人士的現住地區與其 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 (a) 一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移，或 (b) 在新界同一區議會分區內，一新市鎮與另一新市鎮之間的遷移，或一新市鎮與該區其他地方之間的遷移。

(4) 數字包括現住於 5 年前住址，但在 5 年期間曾遷往其他地方，並稍後遷回的人士。

Notes: (1) Figures exclude persons currently living on board vessels.

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

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

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

工作地點

Place of work

表 42 2016 年按工作地點及居住地區劃分的工作人口
Table 42 Working population by place of work and area of residence, 2016

工作地點 Place of work	現住地區 Area of current residence				總計 Total
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他地區 及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and Marine	
	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (% ⁽¹⁾)				
香港 Hong Kong					
同區工作 ⁽²⁾ Work in the same district ⁽²⁾	165 193 (4.4)	205 632 (5.5)	264 805 (7.0)	19 057 (0.5)	654 687 (17.4)
跨區工作 Work in another district					
香港島 Hong Kong Island	194 465 (5.2)	227 511 (6.1)	261 210 (7.0)	31 432 (0.8)	714 618 (19.0)
九龍 Kowloon	98 266 (2.6)	279 183 (7.4)	405 221 (10.8)	35 598 (0.9)	818 268 (21.8)
新市鎮 New towns	37 021 (1.0)	129 694 (3.5)	320 629 (8.5)	43 085 (1.1)	530 429 (14.1)
新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	10 548 (0.3)	30 391 (0.8)	93 490 (2.5)	5 914 (0.2)	140 343 (3.7)
無固定地點／水上 No fixed places/ Marine	57 091 (1.5)	135 994 (3.6)	210 985 (5.6)	23 489 (0.6)	427 559 (11.4)
於家中工作 Work at home	103 652 (2.8)	91 863 (2.4)	129 601 (3.4)	34 211 (0.9)	359 327 (9.6)
小計 Sub-total	666 236 (17.7)	1 100 268 (29.3)	1 685 941 (44.9)	192 786 (5.1)	3 645 231 (97.0)
香港以外地方 Places outside Hong Kong					
中國內地／澳門／台灣 The mainland of China/ Macao/ Taiwan	14 726 (0.4)	25 214 (0.7)	46 472 (1.2)	6 313 (0.2)	92 725 (2.5)
其他 Others	4 285 (0.1)	5 245 (0.1)	7 530 (0.2)	1 596 (0.0)	18 656 (0.5)
小計 Sub-total	19 011 (0.5)	30 459 (0.8)	54 002 (1.4)	7 909 (0.2)	111 381 (3.0)
總計 Total	685 247 (18.2)	1 130 727 (30.1)	1 739 943 (46.3)	200 695 (5.3)	3 756 612 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

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

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

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

前赴工作地點的主要交通方式

Main mode of transport to place of work

表 43 2016 年按前赴工作地點的主要交通方式及居住地區劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口
Table 43 Working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong by main mode of transport to place of work and area of residence, 2016

交通方式 Mode of transport	居住地區 Area of residence				總計 Total
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他地區 及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and Marine	
	數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (% ⁽¹⁾)				
香港鐵路（本地線 ⁽²⁾ ） Mass Transit Railway (Local line ⁽²⁾)	183 462 (6.4)	396 945 (13.9)	547 112 (19.1)	36 638 (1.3)	1 164 157 (40.7)
巴士 ⁽³⁾ Bus ⁽³⁾	148 163 (5.2)	220 391 (7.7)	389 874 (13.6)	23 734 (0.8)	782 162 (27.4)
步行 On foot only	58 745 (2.1)	99 581 (3.5)	119 541 (4.2)	8 648 (0.3)	286 515 (10.0)
公共小巴 ⁽⁴⁾ Public light bus ⁽⁴⁾	29 587 (1.0)	73 044 (2.6)	76 781 (2.7)	12 437 (0.4)	191 849 (6.7)
私家車／客貨車 Private car/ Passenger van	38 582 (1.3)	39 033 (1.4)	82 130 (2.9)	26 225 (0.9)	185 970 (6.5)
公司巴士／小巴 Company bus/ van	10 544 (0.4)	19 092 (0.7)	36 773 (1.3)	1 877 (0.1)	68 286 (2.4)
香港鐵路（輕鐵） Mass Transit Railway (Light Rail)	- (-)	- (-)	49 277 (1.7)	3 245 (0.1)	52 522 (1.8)
的士 Taxi	12 999 (0.5)	11 788 (0.4)	9 170 (0.3)	1 052 (0.0)	35 009 (1.2)
屋邨／大廈巴士 Residential coach service	3 914 (0.1)	3 492 (0.1)	17 691 (0.6)	3 023 (0.1)	28 120 (1.0)
小輪／船艇 Ferry/ Vessel	2 894 (0.1)	3 573 (0.1)	1 659 (0.1)	14 803 (0.5)	22 929 (0.8)
其他 Others	16 603 (0.6)	5 472 (0.2)	15 347 (0.5)	3 404 (0.1)	40 826 (1.4)
總計 Total	505 493 (17.7)	872 411 (30.5)	1 345 355 (47.1)	135 086 (4.7)	2 858 345 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

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

(2) 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、東鐵線、馬鐵線、西鐵線、迪士尼線及機場快線。

(2) Mass Transit Railway (Local line) includes Kwun Tong Line, Tsuen Wan Line, Island Line, Tung Chung Line, Tseung Kwan O Line, East Rail Line, Ma On Shan Rail Line, West Rail Line, Disneyland Resort Line and Airport Express Line.

(3) 巴士包括九龍巴士、新世界第一巴士、城巴、新大嶼山巴士、龍運巴士、香港鐵路接駁巴士及來往商業區至港鐵站的接駁巴士。

(3) Buses include Kowloon Motor Bus, New World First Bus, Citybus, New Lantau Bus, Long Win Bus, Mass Transit Railway Feeder Buses and shuttle buses running between commercial/ office developments and railway stations.

(4) 公共小巴包括綠色專線小巴及紅色小巴。

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

上課地點

Place of study

表 44 2016 年按上課地點及居住地區劃分於香港院校就讀全日制課程的人口⁽¹⁾
Table 44 Persons attending full-time courses in educational institutions⁽¹⁾ in Hong Kong by place of study and area of residence, 2016

上課地點 Place of study	居住地區 Area of residence				總計 Total
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他地區 及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and Marine	
	數目 (百分比) ⁽²⁾ Number (%)				
同區就讀 ⁽³⁾ Study in the same district ⁽³⁾	93 181 (8.5)	183 797 (16.8)	309 345 (28.3)	11 360 (1.0)	597 683 (54.6)
跨區就讀 Study in another district					
香港島 Hong Kong Island	49 715 (4.5)	22 833 (2.1)	25 481 (2.3)	3 669 (0.3)	101 698 (9.3)
九龍 Kowloon	20 093 (1.8)	88 386 (8.1)	94 387 (8.6)	7 960 (0.7)	210 826 (19.3)
新市鎮 New towns	10 221 (0.9)	36 565 (3.3)	87 667 (8.0)	32 965 (3.0)	167 418 (15.3)
新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	1 705 (0.2)	3 647 (0.3)	10 784 (1.0)	422 (0.0)	16 558 (1.5)
總計 Total	174 915 (16.0)	335 228 (30.6)	527 664 (48.2)	56 376 (5.2)	1 094 183 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 數字指在學前教育、小學、中學及專上教育院校就讀全日制課程的人士。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

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

Notes : (1) Figures refer to persons attending full-time courses in pre-primary, primary, secondary and post-secondary educational institutions.

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

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

前赴上課地點的主要交通方式

Main mode of transport to place of study

表 45 2016 年按前赴上課地點的主要交通方式及居住地區劃分於香港院校就讀全日制課程的人口⁽¹⁾
 Table 45 Persons attending full-time courses in educational institutions⁽¹⁾ in Hong Kong by main mode of transport to place of study and area of residence, 2016

交通方式 Mode of transport	居住地區 Area of residence				總計 Total
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他地區 及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and Marine	
	數目（百分比 ⁽²⁾ ） Number (%)				
步行 On foot only	34 918 (3.2)	100 734 (9.2)	158 822 (14.5)	6 722 (0.6)	301 196 (27.5)
香港鐵路（本地線 ⁽³⁾ ） Mass Transit Railway (Local line ⁽³⁾)	38 858 (3.6)	90 565 (8.3)	136 692 (12.5)	7 859 (0.7)	273 974 (25.0)
巴士 ⁽⁴⁾ Bus ⁽⁴⁾	39 440 (3.6)	59 531 (5.4)	81 082 (7.4)	8 482 (0.8)	188 535 (17.2)
校車 ⁽⁵⁾ School bus ⁽⁵⁾	37 315 (3.4)	41 122 (3.8)	61 567 (5.6)	8 046 (0.7)	148 050 (13.5)
公共小巴 ⁽⁶⁾ Public light bus ⁽⁶⁾	9 129 (0.8)	28 806 (2.6)	27 327 (2.5)	7 057 (0.6)	72 319 (6.6)
私家車／客貨車 Private car/ Passenger van	9 564 (0.9)	10 369 (0.9)	20 065 (1.8)	9 297 (0.8)	49 295 (4.5)
香港鐵路（輕鐵） Mass Transit Railway (Light Rail)	- (-)	- (-)	33 136 (3.0)	3 552 (0.3)	36 688 (3.4)
屋邨巴士 Residential coach service	927 (0.1)	1 038 (0.1)	4 049 (0.4)	1 030 (0.1)	7 044 (0.6)
的士 Taxi	1 155 (0.1)	2 184 (0.2)	2 107 (0.2)	225 (0.0)	5 671 (0.5)
小輪／船艇 Ferry/ Vessel	142 (0.0)	370 (0.0)	196 (0.0)	2 808 (0.3)	3 516 (0.3)
其他 Others	3 467 (0.3)	509 (0.0)	2 621 (0.2)	1 298 (0.1)	7 895 (0.7)
總計 Total	174 915 (16.0)	335 228 (30.6)	527 664 (48.2)	56 376 (5.2)	1 094 183 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 數字指在學前教育、小學、中學及專上教育院校就讀全日制課程的人士。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

(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、東鐵線、馬鐵線、西鐵線、迪士尼線及機場快線。

(4) 巴士包括九龍巴士、新世界第一巴士、城巴、新大嶼山巴士、龍運巴士、香港鐵路接駁巴士及來往商業區至港鐵站的接駁巴士。

(5) 校車包括學校私家小巴。

(6) 公共小巴包括綠色專線小巴及紅色小巴。

Notes: (1) Figures refer to persons attending full-time courses in pre-primary, primary, secondary and post-secondary educational institutions.

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

(3) Mass Transit Railway (Local line) includes Kwun Tong Line, Tsuen Wan Line, Island Line, Tung Chung Line, Tseung Kwan O Line, East Rail Line, Ma On Shan Rail Line, West Rail Line, Disneyland Resort Line and Airport Express Line.

(4) Buses include Kowloon Motor Bus, New World First Bus, Citybus, New Lantao Bus, Long Win Bus, Mass Transit Railway Feeder Buses and shuttle buses running between commercial/ office developments and railway stations.

(5) School buses include school private light buses.

(6) Public light buses include green and red minibuses.

2016 年中期人口統計包括的數據項目⁽¹⁾
Data Topics⁽¹⁾ Included in the 2016 Population By-census

人口及社會特徵

1. 出生年份和月份
2. 性別
3. 出生地點
4. 種族
5. 國籍
6. 婚姻狀況
7. 慣用語言
8. 使用其他語言／方言的能力
9. 閱讀／書寫語言的能力

Demographic and social characteristics

1. Year and month of birth
2. Sex
3. Place of birth
4. Ethnicity
5. Nationality
6. Marital status
7. Usual language
8. Ability to speak other languages/ dialects
9. Ability to read/ write languages

教育特徵

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

Educational characteristics

10. School attendance
11. Educational attainment (highest level attended)
12. Educational attainment (highest level completed)
13. Field of education
14. Place of study
15. Mode of transport to place of study

內部遷移特徵

16. 點算時刻身在何處
17. 在港居住年期
18. 5 年前居住的地方

Internal migration characteristics

16. Whereabouts at reference moment
17. Duration of residence in Hong Kong
18. Place of residence 5 years ago

經濟特徵

19. 經濟活動身分
20. 行業
21. 職業
22. 是否有兼職
23. 工作時數
24. 主要職業收入
25. 兼職收入
26. 其他現金收入（包括以現金形式收取的租金）
27. 工作地點
28. 前赴工作地點的交通方式

Economic characteristics

19. Economic activity status
20. Industry
21. Occupation
22. Whether having secondary employment
23. Hours of work
24. Earnings from main employment
25. Earnings from secondary employment
26. Other cash income (including cash income from rent)
27. Place of work
28. Mode of transport to place of work

房屋特徵

29. 屋宇單位類型
30. 是否分間樓宇單位
31. 是否通常或偶然有人居住
32. 居所類型
33. 居所內廳房數目（包括客／飯廳、睡房、其他房間、廚房、浴室／廁所）
34. 居所樓面面積
35. 單位住戶數目（引申得出）
36. 單位居住人數（引申得出）
37. 居所租住權
38. 租金（包括差餉、地租及管理費）
39. 按揭供款或借貸還款

住戶特徵

40. 住戶類型
41. 是否住戶成員
42. 與住戶其他成員的關係
43. 住戶人數（引申得出）
44. 住戶結構（引申得出）
45. 住戶收入（引申得出）

註釋：(1) 此表不包括有關人口範圍的數據題目（如「過去 6 個月有多少時間在香港」、「未來 6 個月會有多少時間在香港」、「現時在香港通常的居所」，以及「部分時間不在香港的原因」）。

Housing characteristics

29. Type of quarters
30. Whether subdivided unit
31. Whether usual or occasional residence
32. Type of accommodation
33. Number of rooms in the residence (including living/ dining rooms, bedrooms, other rooms, kitchens, bathrooms/ toilets)
34. Floor area of accommodation
35. Number of households in quarters (derived)
36. Number of occupants in quarters (derived)
37. Tenure of accommodation
38. Rent (including rates, government rent and management fees)
39. Mortgage payment or loan payment

Household characteristics

40. Type of household
41. Whether a member of the household
42. Relationship to other members of the household
43. Household size (derived)
44. Household composition (derived)
45. Household income (derived)

Note: (1) Data topics on population coverage (e.g. “Total time stayed in Hong Kong in the past 6 months”, “Total time to be stayed in Hong Kong in the coming 6 months”, “Usual accommodation in Hong Kong at present”, and “Usual reason for not staying in Hong Kong for some period”) are not included in this table.

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) **5 年前居住地區 (Area of residence 5 years ago)**：指某人在中期人口統計的 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。 [4]
- (2) **人口 (Population)**：請參看第 (27) 項「居港人口」。 [55]
- (3) **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。土地面積是由地政總署提供的當年 6 月底的數字。 [56]
- (4) **上課地點 (Place of study)**：指在本港修讀全日制課程者所讀院校（包括學前教育、小學、中學及專上教育院校）的地點。 [53]
- (5) **工作人口 (Working population)**：請參看第 (61) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [67]
- (6) **工作地點 (Place of work)**：指受訪者在中期人口統計前 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中國內地工作的中港跨境貨運司機來說，則是指中國內地。 [54]
- (7) **內部遷移 (Internal migration)**：曾作內部遷移的人士指該人的現住地區與其 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。 [25]
- (8) **少年兒童撫養比率 (Child dependency ratio)**：15 歲以下人口數目與每千名 15 至 64 歲人口相對的比率。 [10]
- (9) **出生地點 (Place of birth)**：指一個人的出生所在地的國家／地區。 [52]
- (10) **在港居住年期 (Duration of residence in Hong Kong)**：計算受訪者在港居住的總年數（以整年計），離港超過 6 個月或以上的期間不計算在內。 [14]
- (11) **年齡 (Age)**：指一個人出生後所度過完整年數。答案由出生年月推算得出。 [2]
- (12) **年齡中位數 (Median age)**：顯示人口平均年齡的一種指標，人口總數 50%在這年齡之上，而其餘的 50%在這年齡之下。 [31]
- (13) **有人居住的屋宇單位 (Occupied quarters)**：屋宇單位指可供住用的單位、房屋及建築物。請參看第 (33) 項的「屋宇單位類型」。有人居住的屋宇單位是指有點算時刻有符合居港人口定義的人居住的屋宇單位。 [49]
- (14) **老年撫養比率 (Elderly dependency ratio)**：65 歲及以上人口數目與每千名 15 至 64 歲人口相對的比率。 [18]

- (15) **行業 (Industry)**：在中期人口統計前的 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。本刊物內有關行業的統計數字，其行業分類是以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」為藍本而編定，與 2011 年人口普查所採用的行業分類相同。該行業分類的行業簡介及包括的範圍如下： [24]

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）要求嚴格的专业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服務業」等行業，及報稱的行業不能辨別或描述不足。

(16) **住戶人數 (Household size)**：指家庭住戶中的人口數目。 [23]

(17) **住戶結構 (Household composition)**：住戶結構是根據住戶內各人與戶主的關係，以及他們之間的配偶、父母、子女關係的資料而得出的。各類住戶結構如下： [22]

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。

(18) **每人的平均廳房數目 (Average number of rooms per person)**：按每人計算的平均客／飯廳、睡房及其他房間數目，不包括廚房及浴室／廁所。計算方法是把所有家庭住戶自用的客／飯廳、睡房及其他房間總數除以在家庭住戶內的人口總數。 [9]

(19) **每月主要職業收入 (Monthly income from main employment)**：對於僱主或自營作業者來說，這是指扣除營運開支後從主要業務所賺得的收入。對於僱員來說，則是指從主要工作所賺取的全部收入，包括薪金或工資、花紅、佣金、加班津貼、房屋津貼、小費及其他現金津貼，但不包括年終花紅及雙糧。所記金額以 2016 年 6 月的收入計算。 [43]

(20) **每月主要職業收入中位數 (Median monthly income from main employment)**：每月主要職業收入的一種平均值，50%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 50%，他們的主要職業收入低於這數字。請參看第 (19) 項「每月主要職業收入」。 [35]

(21) **每千個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目（或共住程度） (Average number of domestic households per 1 000 units of quarters (or degree of sharing))**：計算方法是把家庭住戶總數除以有家庭住戶

居住的屋宇單位總數然後乘以 1 000。 [7]

(22) **每個家庭住戶的平均廳房數目 (Average number of rooms per domestic household)**：按家庭住戶計算的平均客／飯廳、睡房及其他房間數目，不包括廚房及浴室／廁所。計算方法是把家庭住戶自用的客／飯廳、睡房及其他房間總數除以家庭住戶總數。 [8]

(23) **使用選定語言／方言的能力 (Ability to speak a selected language/ dialect)**：若一名 5 歲及以上人士（失去語言能力的人士除外）在日常生活中（如讀書或工作），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。如一名人士除慣用交談語言外，尚能說其他語言／方言，則他／她可算具備使用該種語言／方言作為其他交談語言／方言的能力。請參看第 (62) 項「慣用語言」。 [1]

(24) **尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期 (Outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment)**：指居於自置有按揭或貸款屋宇單位的家庭住戶，其居所的按揭供款或借貸還款的尚餘年數。如其居所涉及多項按揭或貸款條款，則只統計其中尚餘供款或還款年數最長者。 [50]

(25) **尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期中位數 (Median outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment)**：尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期的一種平均值，50%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 50%則低於這數字。由家庭住戶成員為其居所支付的按揭供款及借貸還款是 0（即只由非家庭住戶成員支付的按揭供款及借貸還款）的住戶並不包括在計算之內。請參看第 (24) 項「尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期」。 [37]

(26) **居所租住權 (Tenure of accommodation)**：指住戶現居單位所屬情況。各有關定義如下： [62]

自置，有按揭供款或借貸還款 (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及借貸還款。

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

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

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

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

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

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

(27) **居港人口 (Hong Kong Resident Population)**：居港人口包括「常住居民」和「流動居民」。「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：（一）在點算時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在點算時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港；及（二）於點算時刻在港的香港非永久性居民。至於「流動居民」，則指在點算時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，或在點算時刻後的 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，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港。 [21]

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

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

公營租住房屋 (Public rental housing)：包括所有公營租住房屋單位。公營租住房屋單位包括香港房屋委員會（房委會）的公屋單位和中轉房屋單位；以及香港房屋協會（房協）的出租單位和長者安居樂計劃的出租單位。

資助自置居所房屋 (Subsidised home ownership housing)：包括所有資助出售單位。資助出售單位包括房委會租置計劃的單位；房委會居屋、私人參建居屋、中等入息家庭房屋計劃、可租可買計劃和重建置業計劃的單位；房協住宅發售計劃、夾心階層住屋計劃和資助出售房屋項目的單位；以及市建局資助出售房屋計劃的單位。可在公開市場買賣之居屋／中等入息家庭房屋計劃／私人參建居屋／可租可買計劃／重建置業計劃／租置計劃／住宅發售計劃／夾心階層住屋計劃的單位（即居屋第三期乙之前出售的單位或已繳交補價的單位）歸類為私人住宅單位，並不包括在資助出售單位內。

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。私人住宅單位包括由私人市場興建主要作住宅用途的多層樓宇或房屋的單位及前資助出售房屋單位（即可在公開市場買賣的單位）。

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。

(30) **前 5 年內平均每年增長率 (Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years)**：在計算過去 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

家庭住戶的平均每年增長率也是採用相若公式計算。 [5]

(31) **前赴上課地點的主要交通方式 (Main mode of transport to place of study)**：指在港修讀全日制課程者前赴上課地點主要的交通方式。（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」。 [28]

(32) **前赴工作地點的主要交通方式 (Main mode of transport to place of work)**：指在本港境內有固定工作地點的受訪者前赴工作地點主要的交通方式。（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。）經常步行上班而無須乘搭任何交通工具者，則視為「步行」。 [29]

(33) **屋宇單位類型 (Type of quarters)**：屋宇單位按所屬建築物的類型分類，而建築物則按其建築材料種類、興建用途及負責建築的機構分類。 [64]

永久性屋宇單位 (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)：包括香港房屋委員會（房委會）的公屋單位和中轉房屋單位；以及香港房屋協會（房協）的出租單位和長者安居樂計劃的出租單位。

資助出售單位 (Subsidised sale flats)：包括房委會租置計劃的單位；房委會居屋、私人

參建居屋、中等入息家庭房屋計劃、可租可買計劃和重建置業計劃的單位；房協住宅發售計劃、夾心階層住屋計劃和資助出售房屋項目的單位；以及市建局資助出售房屋計劃的單位。可在公開市場買賣之居屋／中等入息家庭房屋計劃／私人參建居屋／可租可買計劃／重建置業計劃／租置計劃／住宅發售計劃／夾心階層住屋計劃的單位（即居屋第三期乙之前出售的單位或已繳交補價的單位）歸類為私人住宅單位，並不包括在資助出售單位內。

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（即可在公開市場買賣的單位）。

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、安老院、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。

(34) **按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率 (Mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio)：**居於自置有按揭或貸款屋宇單位的家庭住戶每月為其居所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 0（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。 [44]

(35) **按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數 (Median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio)：**家庭住戶每月為其居所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。50%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 50%，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 0（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。 [36]

(36) **流動居民 (Mobile Residents)：**指在點算時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，或在點算時刻後的 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，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港。 [39]

(37) **修讀科目 (Field of education)：**指受訪者就讀／完成的最高教育程度所修讀的課程科目。 [20]

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／毅進文憑)。

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)：包括前香港教育學院及前香港工商師範學院的課程；教育證書／文憑課程以及教育學位課程。

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

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

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

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

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

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

其他職業課程 (Other vocational studies)：包括法律及法理學、新聞學、電台及電視廣播、公共關係、圖書館學、社會工作、農業程序、中藥、旅遊業、酒店管理、實驗室技術、民間保安、軍務、職業輔導及其他服務行業。

- (38) **家庭住戶 (Domestic household)**：一群住在一起及分享生活所需的人士，他們之間不一定有親戚關係。自己單獨安排生活所需的個別人士亦當為一戶，即「單人住戶」。(註：家庭住戶需至少有一名成員為常住居民，只有流動居民的住戶不會被界定為家庭住戶。) [12]
- (39) **家庭住戶平均人數 (Average domestic household size)**：每個家庭住戶的平均人數。計算方法是把家庭住戶內的人口總數除以家庭住戶總數。 [6]
- (40) **家庭住戶每月收入 (Monthly domestic household income)**：指住戶成員於 2016 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）。 [40]
- (41) **家庭住戶每月收入中位數 (Median monthly domestic household income)**：住戶每月收入的一種平均值。50%的住戶，他們的收入高於這數字，而其餘 50%，他們收入低於這數字。收入金額是 0 的住戶亦包括在計算之內。請參看第 (40) 項「家庭住戶每月收入」。 [32]
- (42) **家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款 (Monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment)**：居於自置有按揭或貸款屋宇單位的家庭住戶於 2016 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。 [41]

(43) **家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數 (Median monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment)**：家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款的一種平均值。50%居於自置有按揭或貸款屋宇單位的家庭住戶為其居所支付的按揭供款及借貸還款高於這數字，而其餘 50%，他們為其居所支付的按揭供款及借貸還款低於這數字。由家庭住戶成員為其居所支付的按揭供款及借貸還款是 0（即只由非家庭住戶成員支付的按揭供款及借貸還款）的住戶不包括在計算之內。請參看第 (42) 項「家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款」。 [33]

(44) **家庭住戶每月租金 (Monthly domestic household rent)**：居於租住居所的家庭住戶於 2016 年 6 月份為其居所支付的租金金額，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 0 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。 [42]

(45) **家庭住戶每月租金中位數 (Median monthly domestic household rent)**：家庭住戶每月租金金額的一種平均值。50%居於租住居所的家庭住戶每月為其居所支付的租金高於這數字，而其餘 50%，他們為其居所支付的租金低於這數字。租金金額是 0 的住戶並不包括在計算之內。請參看第 (44) 項「家庭住戶每月租金」。 [34]

(46) **租金與收入比率 (Rent to income ratio)**：居於租住居所的家庭住戶每月為其居所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 0 的住戶並不包括在計算之內。 [59]

(47) **租金與收入比率中位數 (Median rent to income ratio)**：家庭住戶每月為其居所支付的租金金額與每月收入的比率的一種平均值。50%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 50%，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 0 的住戶並不包括在計算之內。 [38]

(48) **區議會分區及選區 (District Council district and Constituency Area)**：根據區議會條例（第 547 章），全港共有 18 個地方行政區：港島 4 個，九龍 5 個及新界 9 個。每個地方行政區均設有一個區議會，而每個區議會的選區分界則是由選舉管理委員會向行政長官建議。2016 年中期人口統計時所採用的是按 2015 年 11 月 22 日區議會選舉時所用的區議會選區分界，而該分界是根據《2014 年選區（區議會）宣布令》（2014 年第 147 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。

（註：2016 年中期人口統計所採用的灣仔區議會及東區區議會分界，不同於 2011 年人口普查所採用的分界。在本刊物中，當比較 2011 年及 2016 年的統計數字時，會將 2016 年有關該兩個區議會分區的數字按 2011 年的分界重新編製，以作合適的比較。） [11]

(49) **國籍 (Nationality)**：國籍與個人的居住地、種族或出生地有關。國籍不一定與該人的旅行證件有關。 [45]

(50) **婚姻狀況 (Marital status)**：受訪者在人口普查／中期人口統計訪問時所報稱的婚姻狀況，不論有關的婚姻或離婚事件是否有經過合法登記或儀式。 [30]

(51) **專上教育 (Post-secondary education)**：請參看第 (54) 項「教育程度」。 [57]

(52) **常住居民 (Usual Residents)**：「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：（一）在點算時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在點算時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港；及（二）於點算時刻在港的香港非永久性居民。 [66]

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

士。請參看第 (61) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [16]

(54) **教育程度 (Educational attainment)**：包括最高就讀程度及最高完成程度。 [17]

- (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七年級及新學制的四至六年級或同等程度、毅進計劃／毅進文憑以及工藝程度教育。

專上教育（文憑／證書） (*Post-secondary (diploma/certificate)*)：包括所有職業訓練局／製衣業訓練局／建造業訓練局／公開大學／大學專業進修學院／前理工學院／其他法定或認可的專上學院／其他專上學院／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 course)*)：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、香港教育大學（前香港教育學院）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 course)*)：包括本地及非本地院校的學士學位課程、修課形式研究院程度課程及研究形式研究院程度課程。

(55) **現住地區 (Area of current residence)**：在中期人口統計時某人所居住的地區。 [3]

(56) **勞動人口 (Labour force)**：請參看第 (61) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [26]

(57) **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。 [27]

(58) **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 2016 年中期人口統計而言，是指在 2016 年上半年的情況）。 [60]

(59) **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。 [13]

(60) **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 12 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。 [46]

(61) **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。 [15]

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）在中期人口統計前的 7 天內有從事工作以賺取薪酬或利潤；或（乙）在中期人口統計前的 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）在中期人口統計前的 7 天內並無職位，且並無為賺取薪酬或利潤而工作；（乙）在中期人口統計前的 7 天內隨時可工作；及（丙）在中期人口統計前的 30 天內有找尋工作。

（註：人口普查／中期人口統計所得的失業人士估計數字的準確度較低。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／中期人口統計聘用大量的臨時外勤人員進行點算工作，較難要求他們全面掌握勞動人口架構以及提問技巧，特別是有關找尋工作的問題。在研究失業問題時，基本上應以由政府統計處進行的「綜合住戶統計調查」的數據為依據。人口普查／中期人口統計用作界定失業人口的有關問題主要是用於點算「從事經濟活動人口」（即勞動人口），該數字由工作人口及失業人口組成。）

非從事經濟活動人口 (Economically inactive population)：指在中期人口統計前的 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 2016 年中期人口統計而言，學生是指在 2016 年上半年就讀全日制課程的人，並將會於中期人口統計（即 2016 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，並在中期人口統計前的 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。

- (62) **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。 [65]
- (63) **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，大部分為華人，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。 [19]
- (64) **點算時刻 (Reference moment)**：2016 年 6 月 30 日凌晨 3 時為 2016 年中期人口統計的點算時刻。在記錄某人在點算時刻身在何處時，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。 [58]
- (65) **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 至 64 歲人口相對的比率。 [51]
- (66) **職業 (Occupation)**：在中期人口統計前的 7 天內受訪者所從事的工作類別。本刊物內有關職業的統計數字，其分類方法大致上是以前「國際標準職業分類法 2008 年版」為藍本而編定，與 2011 年人口普查所採用的職業分類相同。該職業分類的主要組別簡介及包括的範圍如下：[48]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

非技術工人 (Elementary occupations)：包括小販；家務助理及清潔工人；信差；私人

護衛員；看更；貨運工人；電梯操作員；建造業雜工；包裝工人；廚師助手；漁農業雜工。

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

- (67) **廳房數目（不包括廚房及浴室／廁所） (Number of rooms (excluding kitchens and bathrooms/ toilets))**：廳房的定義是指在屋宇單位內有最少 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、露台及走廊則不計算在內。 [47]

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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 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 spoken language possesses the ability to speak that language/ dialect as another spoken language/ dialect. Please see **Usual language** in (65). [23]
- (2) **Age (年齡)**： Age is the number of complete years a person has passed since birth. It is derived from month and year of birth. [11]
- (3) **Area of current residence (現住地區)**： Area in which a person was living at the time of the By-census. [55]
- (4) **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 By-census. If the place is outside Hong Kong, the country of residence is recorded. [1]
- (5) **Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (前 5 年內平均每年增長率)**： When population increased over the past 5 years, the average annual growth rate is computed using the following formula: [30]

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = (1 + r)^5$$

Where P_1 = population at the beginning of the 5-year period
 P_2 = population at the end of the 5-year period
 r = average annual growth rate of the 5-year period

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

- (6) **Average domestic household size (家庭住戶平均人數)**： The average number of persons per domestic household. It is calculated by dividing the total number of persons who were living in domestic households by the total number of domestic households. [39]
- (7) **Average number of domestic households per 1 000 units of quarters (or degree of sharing) (每千個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目 (或共住程度))**： This is calculated by dividing the total number of domestic households by the total number of quarters occupied by domestic households and then multiplying by a factor of 1 000. [21]
- (8) **Average number of rooms per domestic household (每個家庭住戶的平均廳房數目)**： The average number of living/ dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms, excluding kitchens and bathrooms/ toilets, used by each domestic household. It is calculated by dividing the total number of living/ dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms exclusively used by domestic households by the total number of domestic households. [22]

- (9) **Average number of rooms per person** (每人的平均廳房數目) : The average number of living/ dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms, excluding kitchens and bathrooms/ toilets, used by each person. It is calculated by dividing the total number of living/ dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms exclusively used by domestic households by the total number of persons in all domestic households. [18]
- (10) **Child dependency ratio** (少年兒童撫養比率) : The number of persons aged under 15 per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64. [8]
- (11) **District Council district and Constituency Area** (區議會分區及選區) : There are 18 districts in Hong Kong as declared under the District Councils Ordinance (Cap. 547): 4 on Hong Kong Island, 5 in Kowloon and 9 in the New Territories. A District Council is established in each district. The boundary of Constituency Area for each District Council is recommended by the Electoral Affairs Commission to the Chief Executive. The set of Constituency Area boundaries adopted in the 2016 Population By-census is based on those declared in the Declaration of Constituencies (District Councils) Order 2014 (L.N. 147 of 2014) made by the Chief Executive in Council under section 6 of the District Councils Ordinance (Cap. 547) for the District Council Election held on 22 November 2015.
- (Note: The boundaries of the Wan Chai district and Eastern district adopted in the 2016 Population By-census are not comparable with those adopted in the 2011 Population Census. In this report, whenever comparison of statistics on districts between 2011 and 2016 is made, the statistics pertaining to the Wan Chai and Eastern districts for 2016 are re-compiled based on the boundaries adopted in the 2011 Population Census, so that appropriate year on year comparison can be made.) [48]
- (12) **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/ she is also regarded as a household. In this case the household is a one-person household. (Note: A domestic household must have at least one member who is a Usual Resident. Households comprising Mobile Residents only are not classified as domestic households.) [38]
- (13) **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. [59]
- (14) **Duration of residence in Hong Kong** (在港居住年期) : Duration of residence in Hong Kong measures the total number of complete years for which a person has lived in Hong Kong. Any period of temporary absence from Hong Kong for 6 months or more was not counted in reckoning the duration. [10]
- (15) **Economic activity status** (經濟活動身分) : The population can be divided into two main groups, economically active population (i.e. the labour force) and economically inactive population as follows: [61]

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 By-census; or (b) have formal job attachment during the 7 days before the By-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 By-census ; (b) have been available for work during the 7 days before the By-census ; and (c) have sought work during the 30 days before the By-census.

(Note: Estimates of the unemployed based on population censuses/ by-censuses are likely to have a lower degree of accuracy. This is because 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. A large quantity of temporary field workers were employed to undertake the enumeration work in the population censuses/ by-censuses, and they could not be expected to have a full understanding of the labour force framework and the required skills in asking screening questions, particularly those on the activity related to work seeking. Studies on unemployment should therefore be primarily based on the data of the General Household Survey conducted by the Census and Statistics Department. Inclusion of the questions for identifying unemployed persons in the population censuses/ by-censuses mainly serves to complete the enumeration of the entire economically active population (i.e. the labour force). This is because the economically active population is composed of the working population and the unemployed population.)

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 By-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 2016 Population By-census, students refers to those who had been studying in the first half of 2016 and would continue to study full-time in the academic year after the By-census [i.e. June 2016]). 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 By-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.

- (16) **Economically active population (從事經濟活動人口)**: This comprises the employed (that is the working population) and the unemployed. Please see **Economic activity status** in (15). [53]
- (17) **Educational attainment (教育程度)**: This comprises the highest level attended and the highest level completed. [54]

(a) **Highest level attended (最高就讀程度)**: Highest level attended is the highest level of education **ever attained** by a person in an educational institution, regardless of whether he/ she 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/ postgraduate 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 an 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/ postgraduate courses offered by the Open University of Hong Kong) and includes examinations or specific academic assessment procedures.

Educational attainment is classified as follows:

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

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 – 7 of old academic structure, Secondary 4 – 6 of new academic structure or equivalent in all educational institutions, Project Yi Jin/ Yi Jin Diploma and craft level.

Post-secondary (diploma/ certificate) (專上教育 (文憑/證書)): Including diploma/ certificate courses in Vocational Training Council/ Clothing Industry Training Authority/ Construction Industry Council/ 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 the Education University of Hong Kong (former 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.

- (18) **Elderly dependency ratio (老年撫養比率)**: The number of persons aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64. [14]
- (19) **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. [63]
- (20) **Field of education (修讀科目)**: Field of education refers to the subject of the courses to which a person's education attainment (highest level attended or highest level completed) was related. [37]

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

- (21) **Hong Kong Resident Population (居港人口)**: The Hong Kong Resident Population at the 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 reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the 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 reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment. [27]
- (22) **Household composition (住戶結構)**: Household composition is derived from the information on relationship to the head of household of each person and the identification of spouse and parent-child relationships among members of the household. The different categories of household composition are as follows: [17]

Nuclear family households (核心家庭住戶)

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

Composed of couple and unmarried children (由夫婦及未婚子女所組成): A household comprising a couple and their unmarried child(ren) without any other

related persons. It may or may not include other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).

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

Relative households (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).

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

- (24) **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 By-census. The industry classification adopted for presenting statistics on industry in this report is modeled on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0. It is the same as that adopted in the 2011 Population Census. The brief descriptions and coverage of the industrial sectors of this industry classification are given as follows: [15]

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 unidentifiable or inadequately described.

- (25) **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. [7]
- (26) **Labour force (勞動人口)**: Please see **Economic activity status** in (15). [56]
- (27) **Labour force participation rate (勞動人口參與率)**: The proportion of labour force in the total population aged 15 and over. [57]
- (28) **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 used 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” was recorded if the person usually walked to his/ her place of study and did not use any other mode of transport. [31]
- (29) **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 used 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” was recorded if the person usually walked to work and did not use any other mode of transport. [32]
- (30) **Marital status (婚姻狀況)**: The marital status of a person is recorded according to the status reported by respondents at the time of enumeration in the population censuses/ by-censuses, regardless of whether the marriage or divorce had undergone any legal registration or ceremony. [50]
- (31) **Median age (年齡中位數)**: The average age so calculated that 50% of the total number of persons were above that age and the other 50% were below it. [12]
- (32) **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 (40). [41]
- (33) **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 (41). [43]
- (34) **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 (42). [45]
- (35) **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 workers, had income above that figure and the other 50% had income below it. Please see **Monthly income from main employment** in (43). [20]
- (36) **Median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio (按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數)**: The average percentage of monthly household income paid on monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment so calculated that 50% of domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage or loan paid more than that percentage and the other 50% paid less than that. Households with zero income and/or zero mortgage payment and loan repayment by household members (i.e. with mortgage payment and loan repayment by non-household members only) are excluded in the calculation. [35]
- (37) **Median outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment (尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期中位數)**: The average outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage or loan had their outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment above that figure and the other 50% had their outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment below it. Households with zero mortgage payment and loan repayment by household members (i.e. with mortgage payment and loan repayment by non-household members only) are excluded in the calculation. Please see **Outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment** in (50). [25]
- (38) **Median rent to income ratio (租金與收入比率中位數)**: The average percentage of monthly household income paid on monthly household rent so calculated that 50% of domestic households renting the accommodation they occupy paid more than that percentage and the other 50% paid less than that. Households with zero income and/or zero rent are excluded in the calculation. [47]
- (39) **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 reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment. [36]
- (40) **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 2016 of members of households. [40]
- (41) **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 2016. It includes payments for first mortgage, second mortgage, home equity loan or some other

special payment schemes in order to redeem the quarters occupied but excludes payments for rates, government rent, water, electricity, gas, telephone and management fees. Mortgage payment and loan repayment paid by non-household members are also excluded. [42]

- (42) **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 2016. It includes rates, government rent and management fee for that month but excludes payments for water and electricity. For a main tenant, rent is the net amount he paid after deducting the rent he received from his sub-tenant(s) for subletting part of the quarters. Zero rent households include households living in accommodation of friends or relatives without paying any rent with or without permission, main tenant households with total rental receipts from sub-tenant(s) greater than or equal to rent paid, and those households whose quarters were provided free by employers. [44]
- (43) **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 allowance, housing allowance, tips and other cash allowances. New Year bonus and double pay are excluded. The amount recorded refers to the income for June 2016. [19]
- (44) **Mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio (按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率)** : The percentage of monthly household income paid on monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment of a domestic household owning the quarters it occupies with mortgage or loan. Households with zero income and/ or zero mortgage payment and loan repayment by household members (i.e. with mortgage payment and loan repayment by non-household members only) are excluded in the calculation. [34]
- (45) **Nationality (國籍)** : Nationality may be related to a person's place of residence, ethnicity or place of birth. It may not necessarily be related to a person's travel document. [49]
- (46) **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 12 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. [60]
- (47) **Number of rooms (excluding kitchens and bathrooms/ toilets) (廳房數目 (不包括廚房及浴室/廁所))** : A room is a space in the quarters enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering, or at least to a height of 2 metres, of a size large enough to hold a bed for an adult, that is at least 4 square metres. The total number of rooms includes bedrooms, dining rooms, living rooms, store rooms, study rooms, utility rooms, servants' rooms and other separate spaces used or intended for domestic purposes, so long as they meet the criteria of walls and floor space. Rooms partially divided because of fixed or movable partitions or because of their use (e.g. living-and-dining rooms without fixed partitions) are counted as separate rooms. Kitchens and bathrooms/ toilet rooms are counted separately. Passageways, verandahs and lobbies, are not counted, even if they meet the criteria. [67]
- (48) **Occupation (職業)** : This refers to the kind of work a person performed during the 7 days before the By-census. The occupation classification adopted for presenting statistics on occupation in this report is broadly modeled on the International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08). It is the same as that adopted in the 2011 Population Census. The brief descriptions and coverage of the major groups of this occupation classification are given as follows: [66]

Managers and administrators (經理及行政級人員) : Including administrators,

commissioners and directors in government service; consuls; councillors; directors, chief executive officers, presidents, general managers, functional managers, branch managers and small business managers in industry, commerce, import and export trade, wholesale and retail trade, catering and lodging services, transport, electricity, gas, water and other services and agricultural and fishery sectors.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(49) **Occupied quarters (有人居住的屋宇單位)**: Quarters refer to such unit of accommodation as

- flats, houses and structures which could be used for the purpose of accommodation. Please see **Type of quarters** in (96). Occupied quarters refer to those quarters which were occupied by those people under the Hong Kong Resident Population at the reference moment. [13]
- (50) **Outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment** (尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期) : This is the number of outstanding years of the mortgage or loan period on the quarters occupied by a domestic household it owns with mortgage or loan. If more than one mortgage or loan term is involved, only the one involving the longest outstanding mortgage or loan period is required. [24]
- (51) **Overall dependency ratio** (總撫養比率) : The number of persons aged under 15 and 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64. [65]
- (52) **Place of birth** (出生地點) : This is the country/ territory in which the person was born. [9]
- (53) **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 (including pre-primary, primary, secondary and post-secondary educational institutions) is located and where the person concerned had to go to attend full-time course. [4]
- (54) **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 By-census for business matters. For a person who had more than one job during the reference period, the place of work refers to that of his/ her main employment. For a person who changed his/ her work place day to day (e.g. construction site worker) or had 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 had 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 drove between Hong Kong and the mainland of China and spends most of the working hours in the mainland of China, then the mainland of China is the place of work. [6]
- (55) **Population** (人口) : Please see **Hong Kong Resident Population** in (21). [2]
- (56) **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. The land area refers to that provided by the Lands Department for the position as at end-June of respective years. [3]
- (57) **Post-secondary education** (專上教育) : Please see **Educational attainment** in (17). [51]
- (58) **Reference moment** (點算時刻) : This refers to the reference moment of the 2016 Population By-census which was fixed at 3:00 a.m. on 30 June 2016. In recording the whereabouts of a person at the 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. [64]
- (59) **Rent to income ratio** (租金與收入比率) : The percentage of monthly household income paid on monthly household rent of a domestic household renting the accommodation it occupies. All zero income households and/ or zero rent households are excluded in the calculation. [46]
- (60) **School attendance rate** (就學比率) : The percentage of population attending full-time course in educational institutions (in the first half of 2016 for the 2016 Population By-census). [58]
- (61) **Sex ratio** (性別比率) : The ratio of the number of males per 1 000 females. [28]
- (62) **Tenure of accommodation** (居所租住權) : The terms and conditions under which

accommodation is held by a domestic household. The different terms are defined as follows: [26]

Owner-occupier, with mortgage payment or loan repayment (自置, 有按揭供款或借貸還款): 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 and 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/ her employer for renting accommodation, the tenure is not considered as provided by employer.

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

Public rental housing (公營租住房屋): Public rental housing units include public rental housing flats and interim housing flats of the Hong Kong Housing Authority (HA); and rental flats and flats under the Senior Citizen Residences Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society (HS).

Subsidised home ownership housing (資助自置居所房屋): Including all subsidised sale flats. Subsidised sale flats include flats under the Tenants Purchase Scheme (TPS) of the HA; flats under the Home Ownership Scheme (HOS), Private Sector Participation Scheme (PSPS), Middle Income Housing Scheme (MIHS), Buy or Rent Option Scheme (BRO) and Mortgage Subsidy Scheme (MSS) of the HA; flats under the Flat-For-Sale Scheme (FFSS), Sandwich Class Housing Scheme (SCHS) and Subsidised Sale Flats Projects (SSFP) of the HS; and flats under the subsidised sale flat scheme of the Urban Renewal Authority. HOS/ PSPS/ MIHS/ BRO/ MSS/ TPS/ FFSS/ SCHS flats that can be traded in the open market (i.e. flats sold prior to HOS Phase 3B or flats with premium paid) are classified as private permanent housing and are excluded from subsidised 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. Private residential flats include all flats

and apartments in multi-storey blocks or houses built by the private sector mainly for residential purpose and all former subsidised sale flats (i.e. those flats that can be traded in the open market).

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.

- (64) **Type of quarters (屋宇單位類型)**: Quarters are classified according to the type of buildings in which they are located. The buildings are classified by the type of construction materials; the purpose for which they are built; and the sector responsible for their construction. [33]

Permanent quarters (永久性屋宇單位): This comprises public rental housing units; subsidised 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 public rental housing flats and interim housing flats of the Hong Kong Housing Authority (HA); and rental flats and flats under the Senior Citizen Residences Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society (HS).

Subsidised sale flats (資助出售單位): Including flats under the Tenants Purchase Scheme (TPS) of the HA; flats under the Home Ownership Scheme (HOS), Private Sector Participation Scheme (PSPS), Middle Income Housing Scheme (MIHS), Buy or Rent Option Scheme (BRO) and Mortgage Subsidy Scheme (MSS) of the HA; flats under the Flat-For-Sale Scheme (FFSS), Sandwich Class Housing Scheme (SCHS) and Subsidised Sale Flats Projects (SSFP) of the HS; and flats under the subsidised sale flat scheme of the Urban Renewal Authority. HOS/ PSPS/ MIHS/ BRO/ MSS/ TPS/ FFSS/ SCHS flats that can be traded in the open market (i.e. flats sold prior to HOS Phase 3B or flats with premium paid) are classified as private permanent housing and are excluded from subsidised sale flats.

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 subsidised sale flats (i.e. those flats that can be traded in the open market).

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 known to be used for residential purpose 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.

- (65) **Usual language** (慣用語言) : The usual language is the language/ dialect a person used in daily communication at home. This is not applicable to persons aged under 5 or mute persons. [62]
- (66) **Usual Residents** (常住居民) : Usual Residents refer to two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 3 months during the 6 months after the reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the reference moment. [52]
- (67) **Working population** (工作人口) : Please see **Economic activity status** in (15). [5]

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