

# 2016

## 中期人口統計

### Population By-census

# 主題性報告：青年

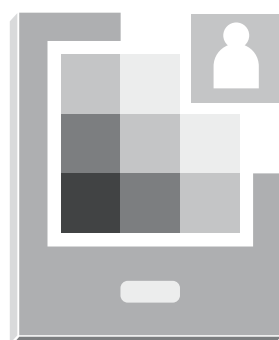
## Thematic Report : Youths



香港特別行政區 政府統計處  
Census and Statistics Department  
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region







# 2016

## 中期人口統計

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# 主題性報告：青年

## Thematic Report : Youths

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# 1. 緒言

## 背景

1.1 根據慣例，自 1961 年起，香港每 10 年進行一次人口普查，並在兩次人口普查中間，進行一次中期人口統計。香港於 2016 年 6 月至 8 月期間進行了 2016 年中期人口統計。

1.2 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。

## 概念與範圍

### 全港人口

1.3 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。

1.4 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）於點算時刻在港的香港非永久性居民。

# 1. Introduction

## Background

1.1 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.

1.2 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.

## Concept and coverage

### Whole population

1.3 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.

1.4 The Hong Kong Resident Population at the census reference moment of the 2016 Population By-census (i.e. 3 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-

1.5 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。

1.6 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 年中期人口統計的點算時刻都是 6 月底。因此，即使點算方法相同，在作出比較時，亦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，本報告內的人口普查／中期人口統計的結果仍可作概括性比較。

## 青年

1.7 在一般有關青年的研究中，可能因應不同的實際需要而採納不同的年齡組別來界定青年。例如：就著不同的目標，15 至 24 歲或 12 至 24 歲的人士均可被定義作青年。

1.8 在香港，在策劃青年服務時，一般以 15 至 24 歲的人士作為目標人口。而聯合國亦採納這定義。本報告所指的青年，是 15 至 24 歲不論男女的人口。

## 報告結構

1.9 本報告共分 8 章。第 2 章簡介有關青年的重要特徵。第 3 章首先追溯青年

permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the reference moment.

1.5 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.

1.6 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, and in end-June for both the 2011 Population Census and the 2016 Population By-census. Therefore, even with the same enumeration approach, 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 population censuses/ by-censuses presented in this report are broadly comparable.

## Youths

1.7 In studies on youths, different classifications adopting different age groups for youths may exist, depending on the subject matter concerned. For instance, persons aged 15 to 24 or 12 to 24 may be respectively defined as youths for different objectives.

1.8 In Hong Kong, persons aged 15 to 24 have generally been taken as the target population in planning services for youths. This is also adopted by the United Nations. In this report, youths refer to population aged 15 to 24 for both sexes.

## Report structure

1.9 This report consists of 8 chapters. A highlight of the characteristics of youths is provided in

人口數目在 1986 年至 2016 年之間的轉變，跟著再探討過去 10 年青年的年齡性別分布。

1.10 第 4 章就青年的人口特徵作詳細研究。有關青年的婚姻狀況、在港居住年期及慣用語言的統計數字及詮釋均載列於本章內。

1.11 現今青年因普遍接受較高教育而延長了在學的時間。第 5 章分析現今情況，並探討青年的教育程度的轉變。

1.12 第 6 章探討青年的就業狀況，以及青年男性與青年女性的分別。有關結果亦會與整體工作人口作出比較。

1.13 第 7 章描述青年人口在家庭及住戶中的狀況，並討論居住情況的改變、不同性別及就業情況對居住情況的影響。

1.14 有關香港青年的地理特徵詳列於第 8 章。分析主要圍繞青年的地區分布及內部遷移情況。

1.15 本報告所有統計表所列有關青年的數字，均是在 2006 年中期人口統計、2011 年人口普查及 2016 年中期人口統計經由抽樣統計調查估算所得。

1.16 雖然外籍家庭傭工是居港人口的一部分，為了具體分析本地青年人口的特徵，本報告內所有有關青年的分析（包括與全港人口的比較），皆不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Chapter 2. Chapter 3 begins by tracing the changes in the size of the youth population from 1986 to 2016. It also looks at the age-sex profile of youths over the past decade.

1.10 The demographic characteristics of youths are examined in detail in Chapter 4. Statistics on the marital situation, duration of residence in Hong Kong, and usual language spoken by youths are presented with interpretations.

1.11 Prolonged stay at school for higher educational attainment is common among youths. Chapter 5 analyses the current situation and examines changes of the educational attainment of youths over time.

1.12 Chapter 6 explores patterns of employment among youths and differences between male youths and female youths. Comparisons are also made with the working population as a whole.

1.13 Chapter 7 describes the youth population in the context of families and households. Changes in living arrangements over time, differences between the sexes and the impact of employment made in living situations are discussed.

1.14 The geographical characteristics of youths in Hong Kong are contained in Chapter 8. The geographical distribution and internal migration pattern of youths are studied in detail.

1.15 The data relating to youth contained in all the tables in this report are estimates derived from the sample enquiry of the 2006 Population By-census, the 2011 Population Census and the 2016 Population By-census.

1.16 Although foreign domestic helpers are generally part of the Hong Kong Resident Population, they are excluded from all analyses related to youths (including comparisons against the whole population) presented in this report to facilitate more concrete analyses of the characteristics of the local youth population.

## 代號

1.17 本刊物內各代號的含意如下：

-	零
..	不適用
N.A.	沒有數字
0.0	少於 0.05%

## 零的數字及數值小的數字

1.18 本報告內以「-」代表零的數字。不過，由於當中根據抽樣調查所作的估算有抽樣誤差，所以零的數字可能是指一個數值小的數字而非零。同樣地，數值小的數字亦存有較大的抽樣誤差，故須小心闡釋。

## 數字的捨入

1.19 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。與金額相關的統計數字以最近的十位港元顯示。

## Symbols

1.17 The following symbols are used throughout the publication :

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

## Nil figures and figures of small magnitude

1.18 Nil figures are indicated by “-” throughout this report. However, it should be noted that since estimates based on sample enquiry are subject to sampling error, a nil figure may mean a figure of a small magnitude but not zero. Similarly, figures of small magnitude are also subject to relatively large sampling error and should be interpreted with care.

## Rounding of figures

1.19 Owing to rounding, there may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the tables. All dollar values presented in this report are rounded to the nearest ten of Hong Kong dollar.

## 2. 摘要

2.1 本報告的第 3 至第 8 章就青年人口作出詳盡的分析。第 2.2 至 2.27 段概述重要結果。為方便參考，青年的主要統計數字載列於第 11 至第 13 頁。本報告內所有分析，包括與全港人口的比較，並不包括外籍家庭傭工。

### 數目及結構

2.2 青年人口的數目在過去 30 年，即 1986 至 2016 年期間，下跌了 232 510 人，平均每年下跌 0.9%。在 2016 年香港青年的數目有 776 709 人。

2.3 以青年佔總人口的比例而言，其百分比在過去的 30 年間，由 1986 年的 18.4%，持續下跌至 2016 年的 11.1%。

2.4 青年人口的性別比率（即每千名女性相對的男性數目）在 2016 年為 1 044，而整體人口的性別比率則為 925。

### 人口特徵

2.5 從未結婚的青年的比例近 10 年持續處於高水平，在 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年分別是 97.5%、97.9% 及 97.8%。另一方面，已婚青年的比例分別是 2.4%、2.0% 及 2.1%。

2.6 隨着在過去 10 年持續有青年人從中國內地（內地）持單程證來港，青年人口中在內地／澳門／台灣出生的人士，其所佔的百分比由 2006 年的 20.4% 輕微上升至 2016 年的 21.2%。

## 2. Summary

2.1 Chapters 3-8 of this report provide a detailed analysis on the youth population. Salient findings are highlighted in paragraphs 2.2 - 2.27. For ease of reference, key statistics of youths are listed on pages 11-13. All analyses in this report, including the comparisons against the whole population, do not include foreign domestic helpers.

### Size and structure

2.2 The youth population decreased by 232 510 or at an average annual decline rate of 0.9% over the past 30 years (i.e. from 1986 to 2016). There were 776 709 youths in Hong Kong in 2016.

2.3 In terms of the proportion of youths to the total population, its percentage dropped continuously from 18.4% in 1986 over the past 30 years to 11.1% in 2016.

2.4 The sex ratio (i.e. number of males per 1 000 females) of the youth population in 2016 was 1 044, as compared with the overall sex ratio of 925.

### Demographic characteristics

2.5 The proportion of youths who had never married remained high in the recent 10 years. The proportions in 2006, 2011 and 2016 were 97.5%, 97.9% and 97.8% respectively. On the other hand, the proportion of youths who were married were 2.4%, 2.0% and 2.1% respectively.

2.6 As a result of the continuous inflow of young One-way Permit holders from the mainland of China (the Mainland) over the past 10 years, the percentage of youths who were born in the Mainland/ Macao/ Taiwan rose slightly from 20.4% in 2006 to 21.2% in 2016.

2.7 在 2016 年，青年人口的種族結構與全港人口的相若。在 2016 年，青年人口中 96.4% 為華人，這百分比較 2006 年的 98.5% 稍低。雖然整體青年人口在過去 10 年間下跌，但非華裔青年人數則由 2006 年的 13 117 人（1.5%）上升至 2016 年的 27 651 人（3.6%），升幅超逾一倍。

2.8 能說普通話及英語的青年人口比例，在過去 10 年均有所增加。2006 年的青年當中只有 54.5% 及 67.9% 分別報稱能說普通話及英語，有關比例在 2016 年已分別上升至 67.8% 及 84.7%。

2.9 在 2016 年，有 98.0% 的青年表示能閱讀中文，其次是英文（96.4%）、日本語（4.4%）、韓國語（2.2%）及法語（1.3%）。書寫能力與閱讀能力有密切關係，因此能書寫以上語言的青年人口比例分布與能閱讀的相似。

2.10 此外，62.2% 青年報稱擁有「兩文三語」能力（即能同時閱讀及書寫中文和英文，並能說廣州話、普通話和英語），明顯高於整體 5 歲及以上人口的比例（35.5%）。

## 教育特徵

2.11 隨着教育機會有所增加，在 2016 年青年的整體就學比率為 62.9%，高於 2006 年的相應數字（59.7%）。當中，17 至 18 歲年齡組別的就學比率，由 2006 年的 82.9% 增至 2016 年的 89.3%；而 19 至 24 歲的年齡組別的就學比率，則由 39.3% 增至 47.9%。

2.7 The ethnic composition of the youth population was similar to that of the whole population in 2016. 96.4% of youths were Chinese in 2016, which was slightly lower than the corresponding percentage of 98.5% in 2006. Although the overall youth population decreased in the past 10 years, the population of non-Chinese youths increased by more than one-fold from 13 117 (1.5%) in 2006 to 27 651 (3.6%) in 2016.

2.8 The ability to speak Putonghua and English among the youth population has increased over the past 10 years. The proportions of youths who could speak Putonghua and English were 67.8% and 84.7% respectively in 2016, up from 54.5% and 67.9% in 2006.

2.9 In 2016, 98.0% of the youth population reported that they were able to read Chinese, followed by English (96.4%), Japanese (4.4%), Korean (2.2%) and French (1.3%). The ability to write is closely related to the ability to read. This explains why the distributions of proportion of the youth population being able to read and write the above languages were similar to each other.

2.10 In addition, 62.2% of the youth population reported as being “biliterate and trilingual” (having the ability to read and write both Chinese and English, as well as speak Cantonese, Putonghua and English), significantly higher than that of the whole population aged 5 and over (35.5%).

## Educational characteristics

2.11 Along with the increase in educational opportunities, the overall school attendance rate of youths was 62.9% in 2016, higher than that in 2006 (59.7%). In particular, the school attendance rate for the age group 17-18 increased from 82.9% in 2006 to 89.3% in 2016, and that for the age group 19-24 increased from 39.3% to 47.9% over the same period.



2.12 由於專上教育的機會在過去 10 年增加，曾受專上教育的青年人口，不論在數目或比例上，升幅尤其可觀。在 2006 年，275 328 名青年（佔青年人口的 31.3%）曾受專上教育，至 2016 年，該數字已達 395 079 人（佔青年人口的 50.9%）。

## 經濟特徵

2.13 過去 10 年間，在勞動人口中的青年減少 70 058 人（或 17.3%），由 2006 年的 404 916 人減至 2016 年的 334 858 人。按性別分析，2016 年男性青年勞動人口較 2006 年減少 34 515 人（或 16.6%）；同樣地，女性青年勞動人口在同期也減少 35 543 人（或 18.1%）。

2.14 在過去 10 年，青年的勞動人口參與率由 2006 年的 46.0% 逐漸下降至 2016 年的 43.1%。這是由於青年接受教育的機會增加因而較遲才投身勞動市場。

2.15 在 2016 年的青年工作人口中，青年僱員佔 95.9%（全港工作人口中僱員佔 87.7%），與 2006 年及 2011 年的情況相若。

2.16 青年工作人口的教育程度持續上升。於 2006 年至 2016 年期間，中學程度及以下的青年工作人口的比例由 2006 年的 62.1% 下跌至 2016 年的 38.6%。同期間，曾就讀專上教育程度課程的比例由 2006 年的 37.9% 大幅上升至 2016 年的 61.4%，其中曾修讀學位課程的比例由 2006 年的 19.2% 上升至 2016 年的 34.4%。

2.12 In particular, owing to the increased post-secondary education opportunities in the past 10 years, the youth population with post-secondary education increased considerably both in number and in their share of the population. In 2006, 275 328 youths (or 31.3% of the youth population) had attended post-secondary education, whereas by 2016 the number reached 395 079 (or 50.9% of the youth population).

## Economic characteristics

2.13 During the past 10 years, youths in the labour force decreased by 70 058 (17.3%) from 404 916 in 2006 to 334 858 in 2016. Analysed by sex, the number of male youths in the labour force in 2016 was 34 515 (or 16.6%) less than that in 2006. Similarly, there was a decrease of 35 543 (or 18.1%) in the number of female youths in the labour force over the period.

2.14 Over the past 10 years, the labour force participation rate of youths declined gradually from 46.0% in 2006 to 43.1% in 2016. This is attributed to the later entry of youths into the labour market as a result of the increasing educational opportunities for the young people.

2.15 Among the working youths in 2016, 95.9% of them were employees (as compared with 87.7% of employees in the whole working population). Similar observations were noted in 2006 and 2011.

2.16 The level of educational attainment of working youth improved continuously. The proportion of working youths with secondary education level or below dropped from 62.1% in 2006 to 38.6% in 2016. Meanwhile, the proportion of working youths having attended post-secondary education increased substantially from 37.9% to 61.4%. In particular, the proportion of working youths who had attended degree courses increased from 19.2% in 2006 to 34.4% in 2016.

2.17 在 2016 年，相當大比例的青年工作人口為「服務工作及銷售人員」（35.6%）及「文書支援人員」（22.9%）。青年在這些職業中的比例遠較全港的工作人口為高。隨着教育程度上升，青年工作人口中從事三類較高技術職業（即經理及行政級人員、專業人員以及輔助專業人員）的比例亦由 2011 年的 23.0% 上升至 2016 年的 28.4%。

2.18 在 2016 年的青年工作人口中，從事「進出口、批發及零售業」的佔 22.4%，其次是「公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動」（18.4%）和「住宿及膳食服務業」（16.1%）。青年工作人口從事「住宿及膳食服務業」的比例較全港工作人口為高，兩者的數字分別為 16.1% 及 8.9%。

2.19 青年工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數的 10,750 元，是全港工作人口每月主要職業收入中位數（15,500 元）的 69.4%。青年的月入中位數較全港工作人口為低可能是與他們從事的職業及行業、教育程度、有限工作經驗及較少工作時數有關。

2.20 在 2016 年，青年工作人口的每周通常工作時數的中位數為 40 小時，低於全港工作人口的 44 小時。13.6% 的青年工作人口每周通常工作時數少於 18 小時，明顯高於全港工作人口的相應比例（6.7%）。

2.17 In 2016, a large proportion of the working youths were engaged as “Service and sales workers” (35.6%) and “Clerical support workers” (22.9%). Youths were highly represented in these occupations compared to the total working population. In line with the improvement in their level of educational attainment, the proportion of working youths engaged in the three higher-skilled occupational groups, viz. “managers and administrators”, “professionals” and “associate professionals” increased from 23.0% in 2011 to 28.4% in 2016.

2.18 In 2016, the “Import/export, wholesale and retail trades” sector employed 22.4% of the working youths, followed by the “Public administration, education, human health and social work activities” (18.4%) and “Accommodation and food services” (16.1%) sectors. There was a higher proportion of working youths in the “Accommodation and food services” sector (16.1%), as compared with that for the whole working population (8.9%).

2.19 The median monthly income from main employment of the working youths, at \$10,750, was 69.4% of the median (\$15,500) of the whole working population. The comparatively lower median income of youths compared to the whole working population may be related to the occupations and industries they were engaged in, their educational attainment, their limited working experience and fewer working hours.

2.20 In 2016, the median weekly usual hours of work of working youths was 40, which was lower than that of the whole working population (44 hours). 13.6% of the working youths usually worked less than 18 hours weekly, much higher than the corresponding proportion of the whole working population (6.7%).

## 住戶及房屋特徵

2.21 有青年居住的家庭住戶的住戶人數分布與全港家庭住戶有頗大差異，有青年居住的住戶人數一般較多，2016 年的平均住戶人數為 3.7 人，較全港家庭住戶的 2.8 人高出 32.1%。

2.22 青年的居住情況在過去 10 年有輕微改變。青年仍普遍只與父母同住，其比例由 2006 年至 2016 年間保持在 93%至 95% 之間。另一方面，與配偶及／或子女同住（但並不與父母同住）的情況則有所減少，由 2006 年的 1.6% 下調至 2016 年的 1.2%。

2.23 青年的居住情況與年齡有莫大關係。只與父母同住的青年比例由 15 歲的 97.1% 顯著下降至 24 歲的 86.9%。這個比例下跌的同時，與配偶及／或子女同住（不論是否與父母同住）的比例則有所增加，由 17 歲的 0.5% 上升至 24 歲的 4.2%。

2.24 有青年居住的家庭住戶的居所樓面面積中位數為 42.0 平方米，稍高於全港家庭住戶的 40.0 平方米。

## 地區特徵

2.25 在 2016 年，53.0% 的青年居於新界，而居於九龍及香港島的分別佔 30.9% 及 15.8%。在整體人口中，居於新界、九龍及香港島的相應比例為 52.7%、30.8% 及 16.5%。

## Household and housing characteristics

2.21 The distribution of domestic households with youths by household size was quite different from that of all domestic households in Hong Kong. The household size of those domestic households with youths was relatively larger. In 2016, the average household size was 3.7, which was higher than that of 2.8 for all domestic households in Hong Kong by 32.1%.

2.22 There have been slight changes in the living arrangements of youths in the past 10 years. The largest proportion of youths were those living with their parent(s) only, and the proportion remained stable at 93% to 95% during 2006 to 2016. On the other hand, the proportion of those living with spouse and/ or child(ren) (but not with parent(s)) dropped from 1.6% in 2006 to 1.2% in 2016.

2.23 There was a strong relationship between age and living arrangements of youths. The proportion of youths living with their parent(s) only declined from 97.1% at age 15 to 86.9% at age 24. The fall in the proportion of youths living with parent(s) only was accompanied by an increase in the proportion living with spouse and/ or children (no matter with parent(s) or not) from 0.5% at age 17 to 4.2% at age 24.

2.24 The median floor area of accommodation of domestic households with youths was 42.0 square metres, slightly higher than that of all domestic households at 40.0 square metres.

## Geographical characteristics

2.25 In 2016, 53.0% of youths resided in the New Territories, while 30.9% and 15.8% in Kowloon and on Hong Kong Island respectively. The corresponding proportions of the whole population living in the New Territories, in Kowloon and on Hong Kong Island were 52.7%, 30.8% and 16.5% respectively.

2.26 在 18 個區議會分區當中，沙田區的青年數目最多（9.2%），其次是元朗區（9.0%）及觀塘區（8.8%）。另一方面，灣仔區的青年數目則最少（1.9%）。

2.27 青年人口較少作內部遷移。曾作內部遷移的青年只佔所有青年的 7.7%，而整體 5 歲及以上人口的比例則為 10.3%。在曾作內部遷移的青年中，最大比例（18.7%）是從新界的新市鎮移居其他新市鎮。亦有 18.6% 是在九龍區內由一個區議會分區移居到另一分區。

2.26 Among the 18 District Council districts, Sha Tin had the largest proportion of youths (9.2%), followed by Yuen Long (9.0%) and Kwun Tong (8.8%). On the other hand, Wan Chai had the smallest number of youths (1.9%).

2.27 The youth population was less prone to internal migration. The proportion of youths who had internally migrated was 7.7%, as compared to 10.3% of the whole population aged 5 and over. Of those youths who had internally migrated, the largest proportion (18.7%) moved between new towns in the New Territories. Another 18.6% moved between District Council districts within Kowloon.

## 青年人口的主要統計數字 Key statistics of the youth population

	2006		2011		2016	
	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population
<b>人口特徵 Demographic characteristics</b>						
人口 Population	880 175	6 677 197	860 002	6 817 292	776 709	7 014 790
前5年內平均每年增長率(百分比) Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)	-0.2	0.4	-0.5	0.4	-2.0	0.6
性別比率(每千名女性的男性人數) Sex ratio (males per 1 000 females)	1 037	961	1 042	939	1 044	925
已婚人口比例(百分比) <sup>(1)</sup> Proportion of married population (%) <sup>(1)</sup>	2.4	58.2	2.0	58.0	2.1	58.3
<b>教育特徵 Educational characteristics</b>						
就學比率(百分比) School attendance rate (%)	59.7	..	63.1	..	62.9	..
具專上教育程度的人口比例(百分比) <sup>(2)</sup> Proportion of population with post-secondary <sup>(2)</sup> education (%)	31.3	23.1	39.3	27.7	50.9	33.2
<b>經濟特徵 Economic characteristics</b>						
勞動人口 Labour force						
男 Male	208 366	1 928 762	177 303	1 925 161	173 851	2 012 987
女 Female	196 550	1 456 473	170 107	1 547 962	161 007	1 620 016
合計 Both sexes	404 916	3 385 235	347 410	3 473 123	334 858	3 633 003
勞動人口參與率(百分比) Labour force participation rate (%)						
男 Male	46.5	69.2	40.4	67.0	43.8	68.4
女 Female	45.5	49.4	40.4	49.6	42.4	50.0
合計 Both sexes	46.0	59.0	40.4	57.9	43.1	58.7
每月主要職業收入中位數(港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	7,000	10,000	8,000	12,000	10,750	15,500
按職業劃分的工作人口比例(百分比) Proportion of working population by occupation (%)						
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	..	..	1.2	10.9	1.5	11.1
專業人員 Professionals	..	..	3.4	7.0	6.0	7.7
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	..	..	18.3	21.1	20.9	22.4
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	..	..	29.0	16.8	22.9	15.5
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	..	..	34.0	17.5	35.6	18.8
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	..	..	5.4	7.9	4.7	6.1
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	..	..	0.9	5.4	0.7	4.7
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	..	..	7.6	13.3	7.6	13.5
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1

## 青年人口的主要統計數字（續）

### Key statistics of the youth population (cont'd)

	2006		2011		2016	
	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population
<b>經濟特徵（續） Economic characteristics (cont'd)</b>						
按行業劃分的工作人口比例（百分比） Proportion of working population by industry (%)						
製造業 Manufacturing	..	..	2.2	4.3	2.2	4.1
建造業 Construction	..	..	4.8	8.4	6.8	9.3
進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	..	..	26.3	24.5	22.4	20.7
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	..	..	7.1	9.6	6.7	9.6
住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	..	..	15.7	8.5	16.1	8.9
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	..	..	3.9	3.5	4.3	4.0
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	..	..	5.3	6.7	6.0	7.1
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	..	..	11.6	14.0	12.4	15.6
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	..	..	16.2	15.6	18.4	16.5
雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	..	..	6.6	4.1	4.3	3.4
其他 <sup>(3)</sup> Others <sup>(3)</sup>	..	..	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.6
所有工作的每週通常工作時數中位數（小時） Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment (hours)	..	..	..	..	40	44
<b>住戶及房屋特徵 Household and housing characteristics</b>						
按居住情況劃分的人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population by living arrangements (%)						
獨居 Living alone	1.2	5.7	0.9	6.1	1.2	6.7
只與父母同住 Living with parent(s) only	93.4	37.0	94.6	35.6	94.0	34.4
與配偶及／或子女同住 <sup>(4)</sup> Living with spouse and/or child(ren) <sup>(4)</sup>	1.9	53.2	1.4	54.6	1.5	55.0
其他 <sup>(5)</sup> Others <sup>(5)</sup>	3.6	4.1	3.1	3.8	3.3	3.9
居所樓面面積中位數（平方米） <sup>(6)</sup> Median floor area of accommodation (square metres) <sup>(6)</sup>	..	..	..	..	42.0	40.0
<b>地區特徵 Geographical characteristics</b>						
按主要地區劃分的人口的百分比分布 Percentage distribution of population (%) by broad area						
香港島 Hong Kong Island	15.5	18.0	15.6	17.5	15.8	16.5
九龍 Kowloon	26.9	29.5	28.0	30.0	30.9	30.8
新界 New Territories	57.6	52.4	56.4	52.5	53.3	52.7

註釋：本報告內所有數字是指扣除外籍家庭傭工後編製的數字。

- (1) 數字指已婚人口佔 15 歲及以上的人口比例。
- (2) 數字指具專上教育程度人口佔 15 歲及以上的人口比例。
- (3) 「其他」包括「農業、林業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力和燃氣供應」、「自來水供應；污水處理、廢棄物管理及污染防治活動」等行業，及報稱的行業不能辨別或描述不足。
- (4) 數字包括所有與配偶及／或子女同住而不論是否與父母同住的青年數目。
- (5) 數字包括所有與父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住的人數。
- (6) 數字為有青年居住的家庭住戶的居所樓面面積中位數。與其他住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。

Notes: Foreign domestic helpers are excluded from the compilation of all the figures in this report.

- (1) Figures refer to the proportion of married population to the population aged 15 and over.
- (2) Figures refer to the proportion of population with post-secondary education to the population aged 15 and over.
- (3) "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.
- (4) Figures include youths living with spouse and/or child(ren), no matter living with parent(s) or not.
- (5) Figures include youths living with person(s) other than parent(s), spouse and child(ren).
- (6) Figures refer to the median floor area of accommodation of domestic households with youths. Floor area of common area shared among households is excluded.

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### 3. 數目及結構

### 3. Size and Structure

#### 數目

3.1 青年人口的數目在過去 30 年，即 1986 年至 2016 年期間，下跌了 232 510 人，平均每年下跌 0.9%，而同期的全港人口則平均每年增長 0.8%。青年人口從 1986 年的 1 009 219 人下降至 1991 年的 832 443 人，然後逐漸回升至 2001 年的 887 432 人，但其後再度回落至 2016 年的 776 709 人。（表 3.1）

#### Size

3.1 The youth population decreased by 232 510 or at an average annual decline rate of 0.9% over the past 30 years (i.e. from 1986 to 2016), while the average annual growth rate of the whole population was 0.8% during the same period. The youth population declined from 1 009 219 in 1986 to 832 443 in 1991. It then increased gradually to 887 432 in 2001. However, the youth population declined again to 776 709 in 2016. (Table 3.1)

**表 3.1 1986 年至 2016 年的青年數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）及平均每年增長率**  
**Table 3.1 Number of youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) and average annual growth rate, 1986 to 2016**

人口普查／ 中期人口統計 <sup>(1)</sup> Population Census / By-census <sup>(1)</sup>	青年 Youths			全港人口 Whole population		
	數目 Number	與 5 年前 比較的轉變 Change over the past 5 years	前 5 年內平均 每年增長率 (百分率) Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)	數目 Number	與 5 年前 比較的轉變 Change over the past 5 years	前 5 年內平均 每年增長率 (百分率) Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)
1986	1 009 219	..	..	5 470 022 <sup>(2)</sup>	..	..
1991	832 443	-176 776	-3.8	5 619 102 <sup>(3)</sup>	149 080	0.5
1996	853 482	21 039	0.5	6 294 764	480 281 <sup>(4)</sup>	1.7 <sup>(4)</sup>
2001	887 432	33 950	0.8	6 527 074	232 310	0.7
2006	880 175	-7 257	-0.2	6 677 197	150 123	0.4
2011	860 002	-20 173	-0.5	6 817 292	140 095	0.4
2016	776 709	-83 293	-2.0	7 014 790	197 498	0.6
1986 - 2016	..	-232 510 <sup>(5)</sup>	-0.9 <sup>(5)</sup>	..	1 544 768 <sup>(5)</sup>	0.8 <sup>(5)</sup>

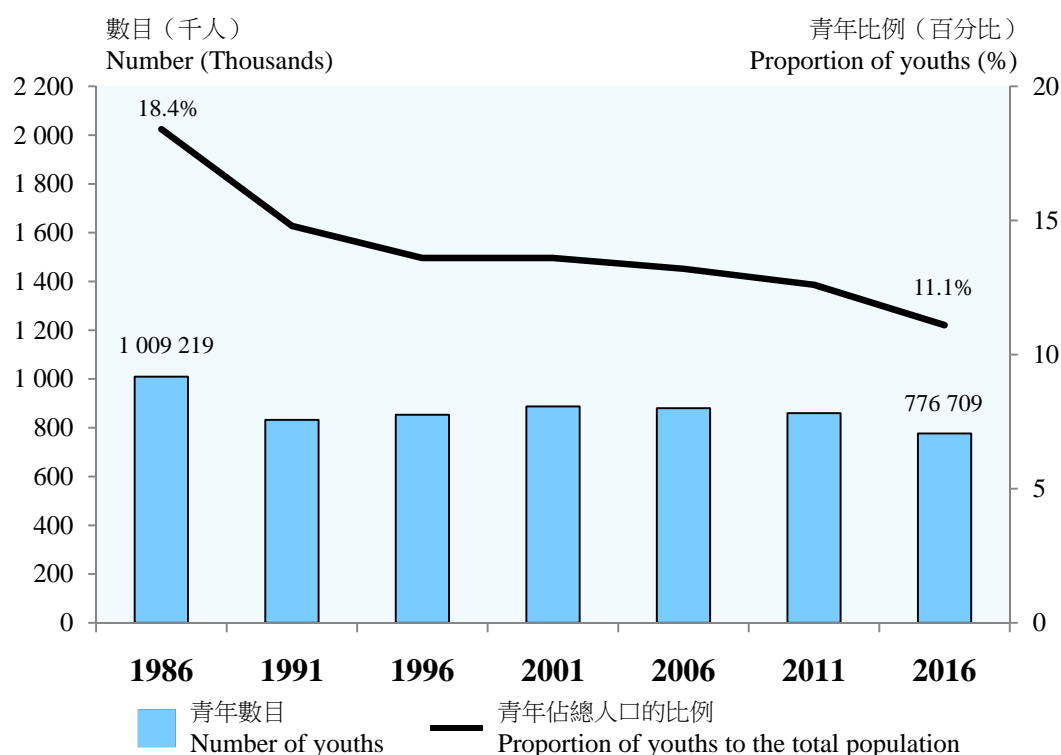
註釋：(1) 1986 年及 1991 年的數字是根據在人口普查／中期人口統計時刻在香港的居民（包括暫時不在港的居民）的數目編製。而 1996 年及以後的數字則是根據「居住人口」的方法所編製。  
 (2) 數字包括在 1986 年 3 月進行的中期人口統計時暫時不在港的 99 491 名居民。  
 (3) 數字包括在 1991 年 3 月進行的人口普查時暫時不在港的 151 833 名居民。  
 (4) 轉變／每年增長率是根據在人口普查／中期人口統計時刻在香港的居民（包括暫時不在港的居民）的數目編製。以這基礎計算的 1996 年中期人口統計時的人口數字為 6 099 383 人。  
 (5) 1986 年至 2016 年間的轉變／每年增長率。

Notes: (1) Figures for 1986 and 1991 are compiled based on residents present in Hong Kong at the census / by-census moment, including those who were temporarily away from Hong Kong. Figures for 1996 and after are compiled based on the “resident population” approach.  
 (2) Figure includes 99 491 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1986 By-census conducted in March 1986.  
 (3) Figure includes 151 833 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1991 Census conducted in March 1991.  
 (4) The change / average annual growth rate is derived based on residents present in Hong Kong at the census / by-census moment, including those who were temporarily away from Hong Kong. The population figure compiled on this basis at the 1996 Population By-census was 6 099 383.  
 (5) Change / average annual growth rate during 1986 to 2016.

3.2 以青年佔總人口的比例而言，其百分比在過去的 30 年間，由 1986 年的 18.4%，持續下跌至 2016 年的 11.1%，這主要是由於自 1960 年代起，本港的出生人數整體上呈下降趨勢。部分跌幅被持單程證從中國內地來港的人士所抵銷，因為這些人士很多較為年輕。（圖 3.1）

3.2 In terms of the proportion of youths to the total population, its percentage dropped continuously from 18.4% in 1986 over the past 30 years to 11.1% in 2016, mainly because of the generally decreasing trend of births in Hong Kong since the 1960s. The decline was partly offset by the inflow of One-way Permit holders from the mainland of China, many of whom were in the younger age group. (Chart 3.1)

**圖 3.1 1986 年至 2016 年的青年數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）及比例**  
**Chart 3.1 Number and proportion of youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers), 1986-2016**



## 年齡及性別結構

3.3 在 2016 年的青年當中，15 歲至 19 歲的人士佔 43.9%，而 20 歲至 24 歲的則佔 56.1%。2006 年的相應比例為 49.8% 及 50.2%；2011 年則為 49.3% 及 50.7%。

(表 3.2)

3.4 青年人口的性別結構可按性別比率顯示，性別比率是指相對每一千名女性的男性人數。無論是 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年，青年人口的性別比率均超越 1 000，表示青年男性較青年女性為多。

(表 3.2)

3.5 青年人口的性別比率在 2016 年為 1 044，而整體人口的性別比率則為 925。男性在 15 歲至 19 歲及 20 歲至 24 歲這兩個年齡組別的數目均較女性的數目為多。相對而言，15 歲至 19 歲的青年的性別比率 (1 075) 高於 20 歲至 24 歲的青年 (1 020)。(表 3.2)

## Age and sex structure

3.3 In 2016, 43.9% of youths were aged 15-19 and the remaining 56.1% aged 20-24. The corresponding proportions were 49.8% and 50.2% in 2006; and 49.3% and 50.7% in 2011. (Table 3.2)

3.4 The sex composition of the youth population can be measured by the sex ratio, which is defined as the number of males per 1 000 females. The sex ratios of the youth population in 2006, 2011 and 2016 were all higher than 1 000, meaning that male youths outnumbered female youths. (Table 3.2)

3.5 The sex ratio of the youth population in 2016 was 1 044, as compared with the overall sex ratio of 925. The respective numbers of males in both the age groups 15-19 and 20-24 were greater than those of females. Relatively speaking, the sex ratio in the age group 15-19 (1 075) was higher than that in the age group 20-24 (1 020). (Table 3.2)

**表 3.2 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的青年數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**  
**Table 3.2 Youths (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 %
青年 Youths							
男 Male	15 - 19	223 369	49.8	217 262	49.5	176 507	44.5
	20 - 24	224 759	50.2	221 645	50.5	220 122	55.5
	小計 Sub-total	448 128	100.0	438 907	100.0	396 629	100.0
女 Female	15 - 19	215 228	49.8	206 310	49.0	164 246	43.2
	20 - 24	216 819	50.2	214 785	51.0	215 834	56.8
	小計 Sub-total	432 047	100.0	421 095	100.0	380 080	100.0
合計 Both sexes	15 - 19	438 597	49.8	423 572	49.3	340 753	43.9
	20 - 24	441 578	50.2	436 430	50.7	435 956	56.1
	總計 Total	880 175	100.0	860 002	100.0	776 709	100.0
全港人口 Whole population							
男 Male		3 271 387	49.0	3 300 538	48.4	3 371 476	48.1
女 Female		3 405 810	51.0	3 516 754	51.6	3 643 314	51.9
合計 Both sexes		6 677 197	100.0	6 817 292	100.0	7 014 790	100.0

性別比率<sup>(1)</sup>  
Sex ratio<sup>(1)</sup>

青年 Youths				
	15 - 19	1 038	1 053	1 075
	20 - 24	1 037	1 032	1 020
	合計 Overall	1 037	1 042	1 044
全港人口 Whole population				
		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.

## 4. 人口特徵

### 婚姻狀況

4.1 從未結婚的青年的比例近 10 年持續處於高水平，在 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年分別是 97.5%、97.9% 及 97.8%。另一方面，已婚青年的比例分別是 2.4%、2.0% 及 2.1%。（表 4.1）

4.2 在 2016 年的青年人口中，從未結婚人士佔 97.8%，而其餘已婚人士（2.1%）、喪偶（少於 0.05%）、離婚（0.1%）及分居人士（少於 0.05%）只佔很低比例。與 15 歲及以上全港人口比較，其婚姻狀況的比例分布有顯著差異。這是由於大部分人士在較大年紀才結婚。事實上，於 2016 年，男性及女性的初婚年齡中位數分別為 31.4 歲及 29.4 歲，這兩個數字都已超出青年的年齡範圍。（表 4.1）

4.3 按性別分析，可留意到青年女性結婚的傾向較青年男性為高。在 2016 年，已婚青年女性的比例是 2.7%，而青年男性則是 1.5%。（圖 4.1）

## 4. Demographic Characteristics

### Marital status

4.1 The proportion of youths who had never married remained high in the recent 10 years. The proportions in 2006, 2011 and 2016 were 97.5%, 97.9% and 97.8% respectively. On the other hand, the proportion of youths who were married were 2.4%, 2.0% and 2.1% respectively. (Table 4.1)

4.2 Among the youth population in 2016, 97.8% were never married while the remaining proportions of married (2.1%), widowed (less than 0.05%), divorced (0.1%) and separated (less than 0.05%) were very low. Compared with the whole population aged 15 and over, there were marked differences in the distribution in respect of marital status. It was due to the fact that most people got married at older ages. In fact, the median ages at first marriage for men and women in 2016 were 31.4 and 29.4 respectively which were outside the age range of youths. (Table 4.1)

4.3 When analysed by sex, it is noted that female youths had a higher tendency to get married than their male counterparts. In 2016, the proportion of married female youths was 2.7%, while that for male youths was 1.5%. (Chart 4.1)

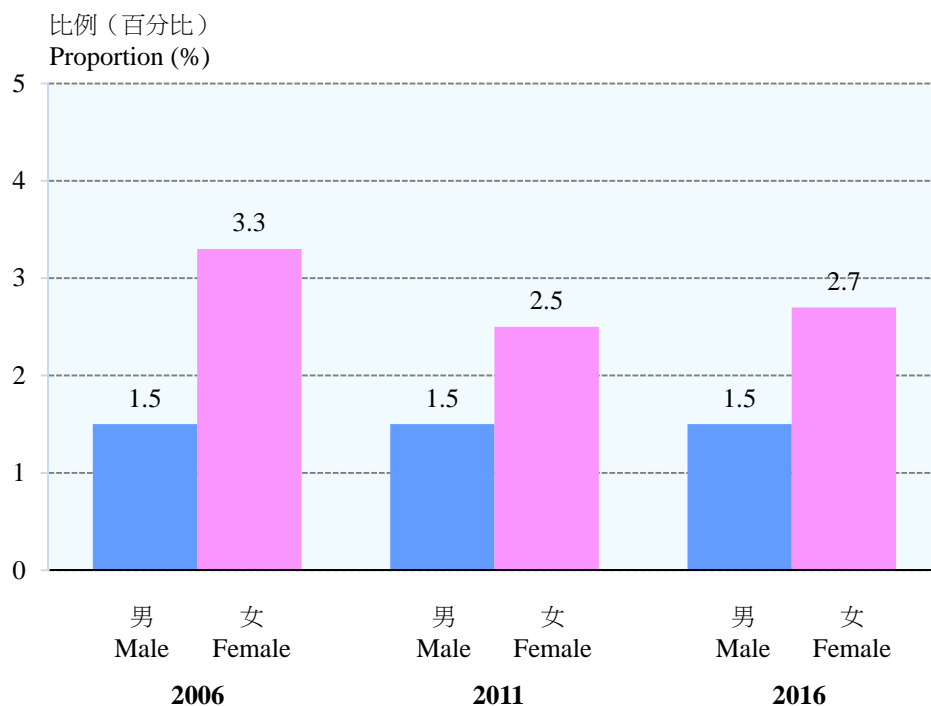
**表 4.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按婚姻狀況劃分的青年數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**  
**Table 4.1 Youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by marital status, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

婚姻狀況 Marital status	2006		2011		2016	
	青年 Youths	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over	青年 Youths	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over	青年 Youths	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over
數目（百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ） Number (Percentage <sup>(1)</sup> )						
從未結婚 Never married	858 094 (97.5)	1 828 025 (31.9)	841 963 (97.9)	1 874 307 (31.3)	759 500 (97.8)	1 861 670 (30.1)
已婚 Married	21 198 (2.4)	3 338 585 (58.2)	17 229 (2.0)	3 473 926 (58.0)	16 153 (2.1)	3 607 051 (58.3)
喪偶 Widowed	151 (0.0)	352 785 (6.1)	155 (0.0)	382 218 (6.4)	126 (0.0)	408 675 (6.6)
離婚 Divorced	517 (0.1)	184 647 (3.2)	442 (0.1)	232 022 (3.9)	695 (0.1)	277 081 (4.5)
分居 Separated	215 (0.0)	33 480 (0.6)	213 (0.0)	31 259 (0.5)	235 (0.0)	29 858 (0.5)
總計 Total	880 175 (100.0)	5 737 522 (100.0)	860 002 (100.0)	5 993 732 (100.0)	776 709 (100.0)	6 184 335 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

**圖 4.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別劃分的已婚青年比例（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**  
**Chart 4.1 Proportion of married youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016**



## 出生地點及在港居住年期

4.4 隨着在過去 10 年持續有青年人從中國內地（內地）持單程證來港，青年人口中在內地／澳門／台灣出生的人士，其所佔的百分比由 2006 年的 20.4% 輕微上升至 2016 年的 21.2%。同一期間，在其他香港以外地方出生的青年的比例亦由 2006 年的 2.0% 上升至 2016 年的 3.7%。（表 4.2）

4.5 在 2016 年，93.6% 的青年人口在港居住 7 年或以上。2006 年及 2011 年的百分比分別為 94.7% 及 93.4%。（表 4.2）

4.6 在 2016 年的青年人口中，75.1% 在本港出生，在內地／澳門／台灣、加拿大及美國出生的分別佔 21.2%、0.9% 及 0.4%。約 25% 在香港以外地方出生的青年在港居住年期是少於 7 年，其中包括 5.2% 是少於 1 年。（圖 4.2）

## Place of birth and duration of residence in Hong Kong

4.4 As a result of the continuous inflow of young One-way Permit holders from the mainland of China (the Mainland) over the past 10 years, the percentage of youths who were born in the Mainland/ Macao/ Taiwan rose slightly from 20.4% in 2006 to 21.2% in 2016. Over the same period, the proportion of those born elsewhere other than Hong Kong also increased from 2.0% to 3.7%. (Table 4.2)

4.5 In 2016, 93.6% of the youth population had resided in Hong Kong for 7 years or more. The percentages for 2006 and 2011 were 94.7% and 93.4% respectively. (Table 4.2)

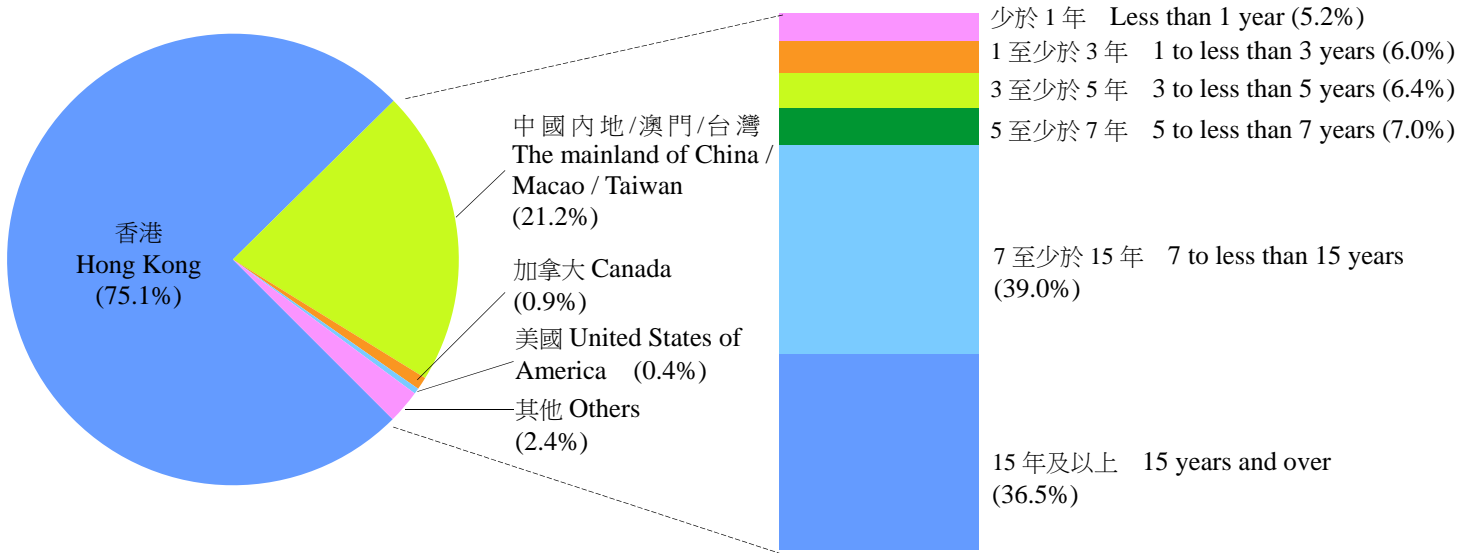
4.6 Of the youth population in 2016, 75.1% of them were born in Hong Kong, 21.2% in the Mainland / Macao / Taiwan, 0.9% in Canada and 0.4% in the United States of America. About 25% of the youths born outside Hong Kong had resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years, including 5.2% with duration of residence in Hong Kong less than 1 year. (Chart 4.2)

**表 4.2 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按在港居住年期及出生地點劃分的青年數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**  
**Table 4.2 Youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by duration of residence in Hong Kong and place of birth, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

在港居住年期 (年) Duration of residence in Hong Kong (Year)	青年 Youths								全港人口 Whole population	
	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 %	數目 Number	百分比 %			
<b>2006</b>										
< 1	256	0.0	6 849	3.8	1 617	9.1	8 722	1.0	101 206	1.5
1 – <3	440	0.1	6 402	3.6	1 544	8.6	8 386	1.0	156 839	2.3
3 – <5	621	0.1	8 904	5.0	1 028	5.8	10 553	1.2	179 639	2.7
5 – <7	1 721	0.3	16 612	9.3	963	5.4	19 296	2.2	219 323	3.3
7 – <15	21 503	3.1	101 208	56.4	5 784	32.4	128 495	14.6	949 112	14.2
15+	658 300	96.4	39 502	22.0	6 921	38.8	704 723	80.1	5 071 078	75.9
總計 Total	682 841	100.0	179 477	100.0	17 857	100.0	880 175	100.0	6 677 197	100.0
<b>2011</b>										
< 1	827	0.1	4 235	2.2	2 314	7.8	7 376	0.9	109 994	1.6
1 – <3	578	0.1	9 725	5.2	2 534	8.5	12 837	1.5	189 409	2.8
3 – <5	983	0.2	13 432	7.1	1 843	6.2	16 258	1.9	187 819	2.8
5 – <7	2 062	0.3	16 736	8.9	1 596	5.4	20 394	2.4	193 211	2.8
7 – <15	33 839	5.3	93 686	49.7	9 566	32.1	137 091	15.9	888 054	13.0
15+	603 381	94.0	50 704	26.9	11 961	40.1	666 046	77.4	5 248 805	77.0
總計 Total	641 670	100.0	188 518	100.0	29 814	100.0	860 002	100.0	6 817 292	100.0
<b>2016</b>										
< 1	235	0.0	7 520	4.6	2 568	8.8	10 323	1.3	119 945	1.7
1 – <3	439	0.1	9 569	5.8	2 044	7.0	12 052	1.6	200 452	2.9
3 – <5	541	0.1	10 314	6.3	2 029	7.0	12 884	1.7	207 114	3.0
5 – <7	605	0.1	11 676	7.1	1 792	6.2	14 073	1.8	213 116	3.0
7 – <15	12 889	2.2	68 079	41.4	7 361	25.4	88 329	11.4	777 589	11.1
15+	568 470	97.5	57 340	34.9	13 238	45.6	639 048	82.3	5 496 574	78.4
總計 Total	583 179	100.0	164 498	100.0	29 032	100.0	776 709	100.0	7 014 790	100.0



**圖 4.2 2016 年按出生地點及在港居住年期劃分的青年百分比分布（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**  
**Chart 4.2 Percentage distribution of youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by place of birth and duration of residence in Hong Kong, 2016**



4.7 內地來港定居未足 7 年的青年可透過人口普查／中期人口統計中有關「出生地點」、「國籍」及「在港居住年期」的資料得以界定。在此，他們被界定為(i)其出生地點為內地，(ii)中國籍而其永久居留地是香港，(iii)居港少於 7 年，及(iv)年齡介乎 15 歲至 24 歲間的人士。根據 2016 年中期人口統計的結果，介乎 15 歲至 19 歲的內地來港定居未足 7 年的青年有 13 278 人，佔 15 歲至 19 歲青年人口的 3.9%。而 20 歲至 24 歲的內地來港定居未足 7 年的青年則有 10 730 人，佔同年齡組別青年人口的 2.5%。（表 4.3）

4.7 Youths from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years can be identified through information on “Place of birth”, “Nationality” and “Duration of residence in Hong Kong” collected in the censuses / by-censuses. Here, they are defined as persons (i) born in the Mainland; (ii) with Chinese nationality and place of domicile in Hong Kong; (iii) had stayed in Hong Kong for less than 7 years; and (iv) aged 15-24. Based on the results of the 2016 Population By-census, there were 13 278 persons aged 15-19 from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years, constituting 3.9% of youths aged 15-19. For youths aged 20-24, 10 730 were persons from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years, constituting 2.5% of youths in the same age group. (Table 4.3)

**表 4.3 2016 年按性別、年齡組別及在港居住年期劃分內地來港定居未足 7 年的青年數目 (不包括外籍家庭傭工)**  
**Table 4.3 Youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years by sex, age group and duration of residence in Hong Kong, 2016**

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	內地來港定居未足 7 年的青年 Youths from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years 在港居住年期 (年) Duration of residence in Hong Kong (Year)				總計 Total	青年人口 Youth population	內地來港定居未 足 7 年的青年佔 青年人口的比例 (百分比) Proportion of youths from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years (%)
		<1	1 – <3	3 – <5	5 – <7			
		數目 (百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ) Number (Percentage <sup>(1)</sup> )						
男 Male	15 – 19	849 (3.5)	1 810 (7.5)	1 666 (6.9)	2 509 (10.5)	6 834 (28.5)	176 507 (22.7)	3.9
	20 – 24	317 (1.3)	877 (3.7)	1 625 (6.8)	2 380 (9.9)	5 199 (21.7)	220 122 (28.3)	2.4
	小計 Sub-total	1 166 (4.9)	2 687 (11.2)	3 291 (13.7)	4 889 (20.4)	12 033 (50.1)	396 629 (51.1)	3.0
女 Female	15 – 19	1 128 (4.7)	1 313 (5.5)	2 010 (8.4)	1 993 (8.3)	6 444 (26.8)	164 246 (21.1)	3.9
	20 – 24	1 177 (4.9)	1 148 (4.8)	963 (4.0)	2 243 (9.3)	5 531 (23.0)	215 834 (27.8)	2.6
	小計 Sub-total	2 305 (9.6)	2 461 (10.3)	2 973 (12.4)	4 236 (17.6)	11 975 (49.9)	380 080 (48.9)	3.2
合計 Both Sexes	15 – 19	1 977 (8.2)	3 123 (13.0)	3 676 (15.3)	4 502 (18.8)	13 278 (55.3)	340 753 (43.9)	3.9
	20 – 24	1 494 (6.2)	2 025 (8.4)	2 588 (10.8)	4 623 (19.3)	10 730 (44.7)	435 956 (56.1)	2.5
	總計 Total	3 471 (14.5)	5 148 (21.4)	6 264 (26.1)	9 125 (38.0)	24 008 (100.0)	776 709 (100.0)	3.1

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在所有內地來港定居未足 7 年的青年中所佔的百分比。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total number of youths from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years.

## 國籍

4.8 在 2016 年，有 94.2% 的青年其國籍為中國，而永久居留地是香港。另外，有 2.3% 青年其國籍為中國，而永久居留地不是香港。（表 4.4）

## Nationality

4.8 In 2016, 94.2% of the youths were of Chinese nationality with place of domicile being Hong Kong. Besides, 2.3% of the youths were of Chinese nationality but with place of domicile other than Hong Kong. (Table 4.4)

4.9 值得注意的是，在過去 10 年間非中國籍青年人數由 2006 年的 18 651 (2.1%) 上升至 2016 年的 27 335 (3.5%)，儘管同期間青年人口下跌。與此同時，國籍為中國的青年比率由 2006 年的 97.9% 下跌至 2016 年的 96.5%。(表 4.4)

4.9 It was worth noting that over the past 10 years, the number of youths of non-Chinese nationality increased from 18 651 (2.1%) in 2006 to 27 335 (3.5%) in 2016, despite the decrease in the youth population in the same period. At the same time, the proportion of youths of Chinese nationality dropped from 97.9% in 2006 to 96.5% in 2016. (Table 4.4)

**表 4.4 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按國籍劃分的青年數目 (不包括外籍家庭傭工)**  
**Table 4.4 Youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by nationality, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

國籍 Nationality	2006		2011		2016	
	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population
數目 (百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ) Number (Percentage <sup>(1)</sup> )						
中國 Chinese						
永久居留地是香港 Place of domicile - Hong Kong	850 776 (96.7)	6 374 211 (95.5)	817 358 (95.0)	6 489 492 (95.2)	731 615 (94.2)	6 646 415 (94.7)
永久居留地不是香港 Place of domicile - other than Hong Kong	10 748 (1.2)	86 062 (1.3)	15 385 (1.8)	97 084 (1.4)	17 759 (2.3)	121 775 (1.7)
英國 British	2 345 (0.3)	24 990 (0.4)	4 194 (0.5)	33 695 (0.5)	3 804 (0.5)	35 061 (0.5)
尼泊爾 Nepalese	1 720 (0.2)	15 020 (0.2)	2 360 (0.3)	15 659 (0.2)	3 521 (0.5)	22 261 (0.3)
加拿大 Canadian	2 535 (0.3)	11 976 (0.2)	4 160 (0.5)	12 800 (0.2)	3 352 (0.4)	10 697 (0.2)
巴基斯坦 Pakistani	1 222 (0.1)	10 246 (0.2)	2 085 (0.2)	17 212 (0.3)	2 707 (0.3)	15 234 (0.2)
印度 Indian	1 597 (0.2)	16 574 (0.2)	2 337 (0.3)	23 351 (0.3)	2 667 (0.3)	25 910 (0.4)
美國 American	2 581 (0.3)	13 608 (0.2)	3 590 (0.4)	16 725 (0.2)	2 335 (0.3)	14 749 (0.2)
菲律賓 Filipino	1 203 (0.1)	17 653 (0.3)	1 889 (0.2)	17 558 (0.3)	2 054 (0.3)	20 345 (0.3)
澳洲 Australian	905 (0.1)	10 190 (0.2)	1 983 (0.2)	15 949 (0.2)	1 879 (0.2)	14 669 (0.2)
法國 French	241 (0.0)	2 539 (0.0)	228 (0.0)	4 789 (0.1)	628 (0.1)	8 038 (0.1)
南韓 South Korean	433 (0.0)	4 911 (0.1)	281 (0.0)	4 961 (0.1)	544 (0.1)	5 687 (0.1)
其他 Others	3 869 (0.4)	89 217 (1.3)	4 152 (0.5)	68 017 (1.0)	3 844 (0.5)	73 949 (1.1)
總計 Total	880 175 (100.0)	6 677 197 (100.0)	860 002 (100.0)	6 817 292 (100.0)	776 709 (100.0)	7 014 790 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

## 種族

4.10 在 2016 年，青年人口的種族結構與全港人口的相若。在 2016 年，青年人口中 96.4% 為華人，這百分比比較 2006 年的 98.5% 稍低。雖然整體青年人口在過去 10 年間下跌，但非華裔青年人數則由 2006 年的 13 117 人（1.5%）上升至 2016 年的 27 651 人（3.6%），升幅超逾一倍。非華裔青年中以南亞裔人士（包括印度人、巴基斯坦人、尼泊爾人、孟加拉人及斯里蘭卡人）居多，2016 年有 11 231 人，佔整體青年人口的 1.4%。（表 4.5）

## 慣用交談語言

4.11 廣州話是青年人口在家中最常用的語言，在 2016 年，92.5% 的青年報稱使用廣州話。這比例略高於 5 歲及以上整體人口的比例（91.4%）。（表 4.6）

4.12 能說普通話及英語的青年人口比例，在過去 10 年均有所增加。2006 年的青年當中只有 54.5% 及 67.9% 分別報稱能說普通話及英語，有關比例在 2016 年已分別上升至 67.8% 及 84.7%。而能說普通話及英語的青年比例亦較 5 歲及以上全港人口為高（其比例分別為 50.6% 及 51.9%）。（表 4.6）

## Ethnicity

4.10 The ethnic composition of the youth population was similar to that of the whole population in 2016. 96.4% of youths were Chinese in 2016, which was slightly lower than the corresponding percentage of 98.5% in 2006. Although the overall youth population decreased in the past 10 years, the population of non-Chinese youths increased by more than one-fold from 13 117 (1.5%) in 2006 to 27 651 (3.6%) in 2016. The largest non-Chinese ethnic group was South Asian (including Indian, Pakistani, Nepalese, Bangladeshi and Sri Lankan), with a population of 11 231 in 2016, constituting 1.4% of the overall youth population. (Table 4.5)

## Usual spoken language

4.11 Among the youth population, Cantonese was the dialect most commonly spoken at home, with 92.5% of the youths reporting as such in 2016. This proportion was slightly higher than that for the whole population aged 5 and over (91.4%). (Table 4.6)

4.12 The ability to speak Putonghua and English among the youth population had increased over the past 10 years. The proportions of youths who could speak Putonghua and English were 67.8% and 84.7% respectively in 2016, up from 54.5% and 67.9% in 2006. There were also higher proportions of youths who could speak Putonghua and English than the whole population aged 5 and over (the proportions being 50.6% and 51.9% respectively). (Table 4.6)

**表 4.5 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按種族劃分的青年數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**  
**Table 4.5 Youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by ethnicity, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

種族 Ethnicity	2006		2011		2016	
	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population
數目（百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ） Number (Percentage <sup>(1)</sup> )						
華人 Chinese	867 058 (98.5)	6 522 050 (97.7)	840 466 (97.7)	6 620 270 (97.1)	749 058 (96.4)	6 751 197 (96.2)
南亞裔人士 <sup>(2)</sup> South Asian <sup>(2)</sup>	4 999 (0.6)	47 163 (0.7)	7 483 (0.9)	62 389 (0.9)	11 231 (1.4)	79 976 (1.1)
其中： Of which:						
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	1 712 (0.2)	15 145 (0.2)	2 503 (0.3)	16 198 (0.2)	3 949 (0.5)	25 044 (0.4)
印度人 Indian	1 788 (0.2)	19 246 (0.3)	2 690 (0.3)	26 408 (0.4)	3 569 (0.5)	32 935 (0.5)
巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	1 378 (0.2)	11 101 (0.2)	2 112 (0.2)	17 983 (0.3)	3 483 (0.4)	18 094 (0.3)
其他南亞裔人士 <sup>(3)</sup> Other South Asian <sup>(3)</sup>	121 (0.0)	1 671 (0.0)	178 (0.0)	1 800 (0.0)	230 (0.0)	3 903 (0.1)
白人 White	2 185 (0.2)	36 384 (0.5)	4 031 (0.5)	55 226 (0.8)	3 776 (0.5)	58 209 (0.8)
菲律賓人 Filipino	887 (0.1)	14 808 (0.2)	1 469 (0.2)	15 489 (0.2)	2 117 (0.3)	20 527 (0.3)
韓國人 Korean	424 (0.0)	4 812 (0.1)	290 (0.0)	5 191 (0.1)	551 (0.1)	6 296 (0.1)
日本人 Japanese	466 (0.1)	13 189 (0.2)	377 (0.0)	12 580 (0.2)	408 (0.1)	9 976 (0.1)
其他亞洲人 Other Asian	1 063 (0.1)	18 820 (0.3)	825 (0.1)	16 456 (0.2)	897 (0.1)	24 072 (0.3)
其他 <sup>(4)</sup> Others <sup>(4)</sup>	3 093 (0.4)	19 971 (0.3)	5 061 (0.6)	29 691 (0.4)	8 671 (1.1)	64 537 (0.9)
總計 Total	880 175 (100.0)	6 677 197 (100.0)	860 002 (100.0)	6 817 292 (100.0)	776 709 (100.0)	7 014 790 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

(2) 根據聯合國秘書處統計司的地區分類，南亞經濟體包括印度、巴基斯坦、尼泊爾、孟加拉、斯里蘭卡、阿富汗、不丹、伊朗和馬爾代夫。由於數據的局限，本報告內「南亞裔人士」的數字只涵蓋前五個種族群。

(3) 「其他南亞裔人士」包括「孟加拉人」及「斯里蘭卡人」。

(4) 數字包括報稱有多過一個種族的人士。

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

(2) According to the classification of territories prepared by the Statistics Division of the United Nations Secretariat, South Asian economies include India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Bhutan, Iran and Maldives. Owing to limitations of data, figures related to "South Asians" in this report only include the first five ethnic groups.

(3) "Other South Asian" include "Bangladeshi" and "Sri-Lankan".

(4) Figures include persons who reported more than one ethnicity.

**表 4.6 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年能說選定語言／方言的青年比例（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**  
**Table 4.6 Proportion of youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) able to speak selected languages / dialects, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

語言／方言 Language / Dialect	青年 <sup>(1)</sup> Youths <sup>(1)</sup>			5 歲及以上全港人口 <sup>(1)</sup> Whole population aged 5 and over <sup>(1)</sup>		
	作為慣用交談 語言 As the usual spoken language	作為其他交談 語言／方言 As another spoken language / dialect	總計 Total	作為慣用交談 語言 As the usual spoken language	作為其他交談 語言／方言 As another spoken language / dialect	總計 Total
2006						
廣州話 Cantonese	94.5	4.2	98.7	92.3	5.4	97.7
普通話 Putonghua	0.6	53.9	54.5	0.9	40.3	41.2
其他中國方言 <sup>(2)</sup> Other Chinese dialects <sup>(2)</sup>	3.3	8.2	11.5	4.5	12.5	16.9
英語 English	0.9	67.1	67.9	1.3	42.5	43.9
其他 <sup>(2)</sup> Others <sup>(2)</sup>	0.7	3.8	4.4	1.0	3.1	4.0
2011						
廣州話 Cantonese	93.8	4.7	98.5	91.5	5.9	97.4
普通話 Putonghua	1.0	67.6	68.7	1.4	48.1	49.5
其他中國方言 <sup>(2)</sup> Other Chinese dialects <sup>(2)</sup>	2.9	8.9	11.8	4.2	13.4	17.5
英語 English	1.3	70.1	71.4	1.8	43.4	45.1
其他 <sup>(2)</sup> Others <sup>(2)</sup>	1.0	5.6	6.4	1.2	4.2	5.3
2016						
廣州話 Cantonese	92.5	4.9	97.4	91.4	5.3	96.7
普通話 Putonghua	1.7	66.1	67.8	1.9	48.8	50.6
其他中國方言 <sup>(2)</sup> Other Chinese dialects <sup>(2)</sup>	2.3	8.7	10.9	3.3	13.3	16.5
英語 English	1.8	82.9	84.7	2.0	49.8	51.9
其他 <sup>(2)</sup> Others <sup>(2)</sup>	1.6	9.0	10.2	1.4	5.1	6.2

註釋：(1) 數字不包括失去語言能力的人士。

(2) 數字指能說表內沒有列出的語言／方言（作為慣用交談語言或其他交談語言）的人士比例。一名人士能說除慣用交談語言外的語言／方言指該名人士說得最流利的三種（2006 年及 2011 年）或四種（2016 年）除慣用交談語言外的語言／方言。

Notes : (1) Figures exclude mute persons.

(2) Figures refer to the proportion of persons who were able to speak a language/ dialect (either as the usual or another spoken language/ dialect) not listed in the table. Language(s)/ dialect(s) other than the usual spoken language that a person could speak refers to the three (in 2006 and 2011) or four (in 2016) languages/ dialects that the person was the most fluent in speaking in addition to his/ her usual spoken language.

## 閱讀／書寫語言的能力

4.13 閱讀／書寫語言的能力是 2016 年中期人口統計增設的數據項目。若一名人士在日常生活中能夠閱讀以某種語言表達的簡單句子，則可算具備閱讀該種語言的能力。同樣地，若一名人士在日常生活中能夠以某種語言書寫簡單句子，則可算具備書寫該種語言的能力。

4.14 在 2016 年，有 98.0% 的青年表示能閱讀中文，其次是英文（96.4%）、日本語（4.4%）、韓國語（2.2%）及法語（1.3%）。書寫能力與閱讀能力有密切關係，因此能書寫以上語言的青年人口比例分布與能閱讀的相似。（表 4.7）

4.15 相較在 5 歲及以上的人口中，只有少於 70% 人士能閱讀／書寫英文，能閱讀／書寫英文的青年比例（分別超過 90%）顯著較高。（表 4.7）

4.16 此外，62.2% 青年報稱擁有「兩文三語」能力（即能同時閱讀及書寫中文和英文，並能說廣州話、普通話和英語），明顯高於整體 5 歲及以上人口的比例（35.5%）。

## Ability to read / write languages

4.13 The ability to read / write languages is a data topic newly included in the 2016 Population By-census. A person who can read a short and simple statement expressed in a certain language in everyday life was considered as being able to read that language. Similarly, a person who can write a short and simple statement in a certain language in everyday life was considered as being able to write that language.

4.14 In 2016, 98.0% of the youth population reported that they were able to read Chinese, followed by English (96.4%), Japanese (4.4%), Korean (2.2%) and French (1.3%). The ability to write is closely related to the ability to read. This explains why the distributions of proportion of the youth population being able to read and write the above languages were similar to each other. (Table 4.7)

4.15 Compared to less than 70% of the whole population aged 5 and over who were able to read / write English, the ability of the youth population in reading / writing English (with respective proportions of over 90%) was much higher. (Table 4.7)

4.16 In addition, 62.2% of the youth population reported as being “biliterate and trilingual” (having the ability to read and write both Chinese and English, as well as speak Cantonese, Putonghua and English), significantly higher than that of the whole population aged 5 and over (35.5%).

**表 4.7 2016 年能閱讀及書寫語言的青年比例（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**  
**Table 4.7 Proportion of youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) able to read / write languages, 2016**

語言 Language	青年 Youths		5 歲及以上全港人口 Whole population aged 5 and over	
	能閱讀語言 Ability to read language	能書寫語言 Ability to write language	能閱讀語言 Ability to read language	能書寫語言 Ability to write language
中文 Chinese	98.0	97.1	93.5	91.2
英文 English	96.4	94.9	67.5	65.3
日文 Japanese	4.4	3.5	2.0	1.7
韓文 Korean	2.2	1.8	0.6	0.5
法文 French	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.7
其他 Others	3.5	3.1	3.0	2.7



## 5. 教育特徵

## 5. Educational Characteristics

### 就學狀況

5.1 青年人口的就學情況愈趨普遍，這反映由於專上學院提供更多教育機會，讓更多青年人繼續進修而沒有投入勞工市場尋找工作。在 2016 年青年的整體就學比率為 62.9%，高於 2006 年的相應數字（59.7%）。當中，17 歲至 18 歲年齡組別的就學比率，由 2006 年的 82.9% 增至 2016 年的 89.3%；而 19 歲至 24 歲的年齡組別的就學比率，則由 39.3% 增至 47.9%。（表 5.1）

5.2 按年齡及性別作進一步分析，在過去 10 年，青年女性在各年齡組別的就學比率，一般較同年齡組別的男性為高。（表 5.1）

### School attendance

5.1 School attendance was common among the youth population, reflecting the fact that instead of seeking employment in the labour market, more young people continued their higher education as a result of the greater educational opportunities available in post-secondary institutions. The overall school attendance rate of youths was 62.9% in 2016, higher than that in 2006 (59.7%). In particular, the school attendance rate for the age group 17-18 increased from 82.9% in 2006 to 89.3% in 2016, and that for the age group 19-24 increased from 39.3% to 47.9% over the same period. (Table 5.1)

5.2 Further analysed by age and sex, the school attendance rates for female youths in all age groups were in general higher than those for their male counterparts over the last 10 years. (Table 5.1)

表 5.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的青年就學比率（不包括外籍家庭傭工）<sup>(1)</sup>

Table 5.1 School attendance rate<sup>(1)</sup> of youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by age group and sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016

年齡組別 Age group	青年就學比率（百分比） <sup>(1)</sup> School attendance rate of youths (%) <sup>(1)</sup>								
	2006			2011			2016		
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes
15 - 16	97.0	98.0	97.5	95.9	97.7	96.7	97.4	97.9	97.6
17 - 18	81.1	84.8	82.9	84.5	87.7	86.0	88.3	90.3	89.3
19 - 24	38.4	40.3	39.3	43.8	46.4	45.1	46.0	49.8	47.9
合計 Overall	58.8	60.6	59.7	62.0	64.3	63.1	61.7	64.2	62.9

註釋：(1) 在有關年齡組別中，於學校或教育機構就讀全日制課程的人數佔該年齡組別總人數的百分比。

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

## 教育程度

5.3 隨着青年人口的教育機會增加，他們的教育程度亦大有改善。於 2006 年至 2016 年期間，小學程度或以下的青年所佔的比例只有少於 1%，而只曾就讀中學程度課程的比例則由 2006 年的 67.9% 下跌至 2016 年的 48.9%。同期間，曾就讀專上教育程度課程的比例由 2006 年的 31.3% 上升至 2016 年的 50.9%。（表 5.2）

## 專上教育

5.4 由於專上教育的機會在過去 10 年有所增加，曾受專上教育的青年人口，不論在數目或比例上，皆大幅上升。在 2006 年，275 328 名青年（佔青年人口的 31.3%）曾受專上教育，至 2016 年，該數字已達 395 079 人（佔青年人口的 50.9%）。（表 5.2）

5.5 在 2016 年，共有 241 230 名青年曾修讀學位課程，其佔青年人口的比例由 2006 年的 16.8% 大幅上升至 2016 年的 31.1%。此外曾修讀文憑／證書課程及副學位課程的青年的數目及佔青年人口的比例亦有所上升。（表 5.2）

## Educational attainment

5.3 The greater opportunities for education available to the youth population improved markedly their level of educational attainment. The proportion of youths with primary education level or below was less than 1% throughout 2006 to 2016 and the proportion of those having attended secondary education dropped from 67.9% in 2006 to 48.9% in 2016. Meanwhile, the proportion of youths having attended post-secondary education increased from 31.3% to 50.9%. (Table 5.2)

## Post-secondary education

5.4 Owing to the increased post-secondary education opportunities in the past 10 years, the youth population with post-secondary education increased considerably both in number and in their share of the population. In 2006, 275 328 youths (or 31.3% of the youth population) had attended post-secondary education, whereas by 2016 the number reached 395 079 (or 50.9% of the youth population). (Table 5.2)

5.5 In 2016, there were 241 230 youths who had attended education in degree course. The proportion to the youth population increased substantially from 16.8% in 2006 to 31.1% in 2016. There were also increases in both the number and proportion of youths who had attended education in diploma / certificate course and sub-degree course. (Table 5.2)

**表 5.2 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的青年數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**

**Table 5.2 Youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by educational attainment (highest level attended), 2006, 2011 and 2016**

教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (Highest level attended)	2006		2011		2016	
	青年 Youths	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over	青年 Youths	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over	青年 Youths	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over
			數目（百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ） Number (Percentage <sup>(1)</sup> )			
小學及以下 Primary and below						
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / Pre-primary	1 296 (0.1)	419 913 (7.3)	312 (0.0)	390 923 (6.5)	} 1 698 (0.2)	350 953 (5.7)
小學 Primary	5 812 (0.7)	1 062 424 (18.5)	3 603 (0.4)	1 001 655 (16.7)		921 327 (14.9)
小計 Sub-total	7 108 (0.8)	1 482 337 (25.8)	3 915 (0.5)	1 392 578 (23.2)		1 698 (0.2)
中學 Secondary						
初中 Lower secondary	135 515 (15.4)	1 085 570 (18.9)	100 353 (11.7)	1 056 479 (17.6)	69 957 (9.0)	1 043 270 (16.9)
高中 Upper secondary	462 224 (52.5)	1 843 323 (32.1)	417 433 (48.5)	1 882 275 (31.4)	309 975 (39.9)	1 815 089 (29.3)
小計 Sub-total	597 739 (67.9)	2 928 893 (51.0)	517 786 (60.2)	2 938 754 (49.0)	379 932 (48.9)	2 858 359 (46.2)
專上教育 Post-secondary						
文憑／證書課程 Diploma / Certificate	50 114 (5.7)	208 236 (3.6)	67 977 (7.9)	297 464 (5.0)	59 708 (7.7)	354 617 (5.7)
副學位課程 Sub-degree course	77 203 (8.8)	229 535 (4.0)	93 751 (10.9)	261 965 (4.4)	94 141 (12.1)	293 841 (4.8)
學位課程 Degree course	148 011 (16.8)	888 521 (15.5)	176 573 (20.5)	1 102 971 (18.4)	241 230 (31.1)	1 405 238 (22.7)
小計 Sub-total	275 328 (31.3)	1 326 292 (23.1)	338 301 (39.3)	1 662 400 (27.7)	395 079 (50.9)	2 053 696 (33.2)
總計 Total	880 175 (100.0)	5 737 522 (100.0)	860 002 (100.0)	5 993 732 (100.0)	776 709 (100.0)	6 184 335 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

## 攻讀形式

5.6 在 2016 年，曾受專上教育的 395 079 名青年當中，正攻讀全日制課程的青年有 245 513 人，佔 62.1%。這數字遠較 2006 年的 173 095 人為高，增加了 72 418 人，增幅達 41.8%。（表 5.3）

## Mode of study

5.6 Among the 395 079 youths having attended post-secondary education in 2016, 245 513 or 62.1% were studying full-time. This was higher than the corresponding figure of 173 095 in 2006 by 72 418, or an increase of 41.8%. (Table 5.3)

**表 5.3 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按是否在學劃分的曾受專上教育的青年數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**

**Table 5.3 Youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) with post-secondary education by whether studying, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

是否在學 Whether studying	2006		2011		2016	
	青年 Youths	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over	青年 Youths	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over	青年 Youths	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over
			數目（百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ） Number (Percentage <sup>(1)</sup> )			
正在就讀 Studying						
全日制 Full-time	173 095 (62.9)	193 483 (14.6)	212 855 (62.9)	240 529 (14.5)	245 513 (62.1)	279 867 (13.6)
部分時間制及遙距課程 Part-time and distance- learning course	25 632 (9.3)	164 999 (12.4)	28 960 (8.6)	151 061 (9.1)	24 871 (6.3)	122 099 (5.9)
已完成課程／退學 Had completed study / Withdrew	76 601 (27.8)	967 810 (73.0)	96 486 (28.5)	1 270 810 (76.4)	124 695 (31.6)	1 651 730 (80.4)
總計 Total	275 328 (100.0)	1 326 292 (100.0)	338 301 (100.0)	1 662 400 (100.0)	395 079 (100.0)	2 053 696 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

## 修讀科目

5.7 曾受專上教育的青年在過去 10 年所修讀的科目有所轉變。在 2016 年以「商科課程」為最普遍的科目，每千個曾受專上教育的青年中便有 280 人修讀這科目。而「文學及社會科學」及「建築及營造工程」分佔第 2 及第 3 位。而 2006 年最普遍的科目則為「商科課程」、「文學及社會科學」及「電腦課程」。(表 5.4)

5.8 修讀「商科課程」的曾受專上教育青年的比例在過去 10 年減少約 5 個百分點，由 2006 年的 32.8% 下降至 2016 年的 28.0%。相反地，修讀「文學及社會科學」的比例則由 2006 年的 17.7% 上升至 2016 年的 20.8%。(表 5.4)

## Field of education

5.7 There were some changes in the field of education for youths with post-secondary education over the past 10 years. The most common field of education in 2016 was “Business and commercial studies” where 280 out of 1 000 youths with post-secondary education had been educated in this field. “Arts and social science” and “Architecture and construction engineering” were the second and third common fields of education. The most common fields of education in 2006 were “Business and commercial studies”, “Arts and social science” and “Computer studies”.

(Table 5.4)

5.8 The proportion of post-secondary educated youths in “Business and commercial studies” decreased by about 5 percentage points in the past 10 years, from 32.8% in 2006 to 28.0% in 2016. On the contrary, that for “Arts and social science” increased from 17.7% in 2006 to 20.8% in 2016. (Table 5.4)

**表 5.4 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按修讀科目劃分的曾受專上教育的青年數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**

**Table 5.4 Youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) with post-secondary education by field of education, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

修讀科目 Field of education	曾受專上教育的人口 <sup>(1)</sup> Population with post-secondary education <sup>(1)</sup>					
	2006		2011		2016	
	青年 Youths	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over	青年 Youths	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over	青年 Youths	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over
數目（百分比 <sup>(2)</sup> ） Number (Percentage <sup>(2)</sup> )						
商科課程 Business and commercial studies	90 290 (32.8)	426 800 (32.2)	108 442 (32.1)	547 470 (32.9)	110 710 (28.0)	673 150 (32.8)
文學及社會科學 Arts and social science	48 663 (17.7)	234 588 (17.7)	62 577 (18.5)	278 066 (16.7)	82 319 (20.8)	354 597 (17.3)
建築及營造工程 Architecture and construction engineering	19 934 (7.2)	101 117 (7.6)	24 781 (7.3)	128 811 (7.7)	34 196 (8.7)	166 266 (8.1)
機械、電機、電子及輪機工程 Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering	18 840 (6.8)	122 216 (9.2)	22 034 (6.5)	143 400 (8.6)	31 037 (7.9)	173 585 (8.5)
純科學 Pure science	14 852 (5.4)	76 350 (5.8)	17 964 (5.3)	88 676 (5.3)	27 902 (7.1)	129 457 (6.3)
醫療衛生課程 Medical and health related studies	13 854 (5.0)	81 635 (6.2)	18 796 (5.6)	97 970 (5.9)	27 547 (7.0)	113 106 (5.5)
電腦課程 Computer studies	25 921 (9.4)	103 756 (7.8)	23 935 (7.1)	123 948 (7.5)	24 225 (6.1)	147 992 (7.2)
教育 Education	3 113 (1.1)	42 925 (3.2)	9 404 (2.8)	79 110 (4.8)	13 269 (3.4)	98 745 (4.8)
紡織、設計及其他工業技術 Textile, design and other industrial technology	6 282 (2.3)	26 863 (2.0)	6 525 (1.9)	33 440 (2.0)	3 815 (1.0)	30 480 (1.5)
其他科目 Other fields	33 579 (12.2)	110 042 (8.3)	43 843 (13.0)	141 509 (8.5)	40 059 (10.1)	166 318 (8.1)
總計 Total	275 328 (100.0)	1 326 292 (100.0)	338 301 (100.0)	1 662 400 (100.0)	395 079 (100.0)	2 053 696 (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。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

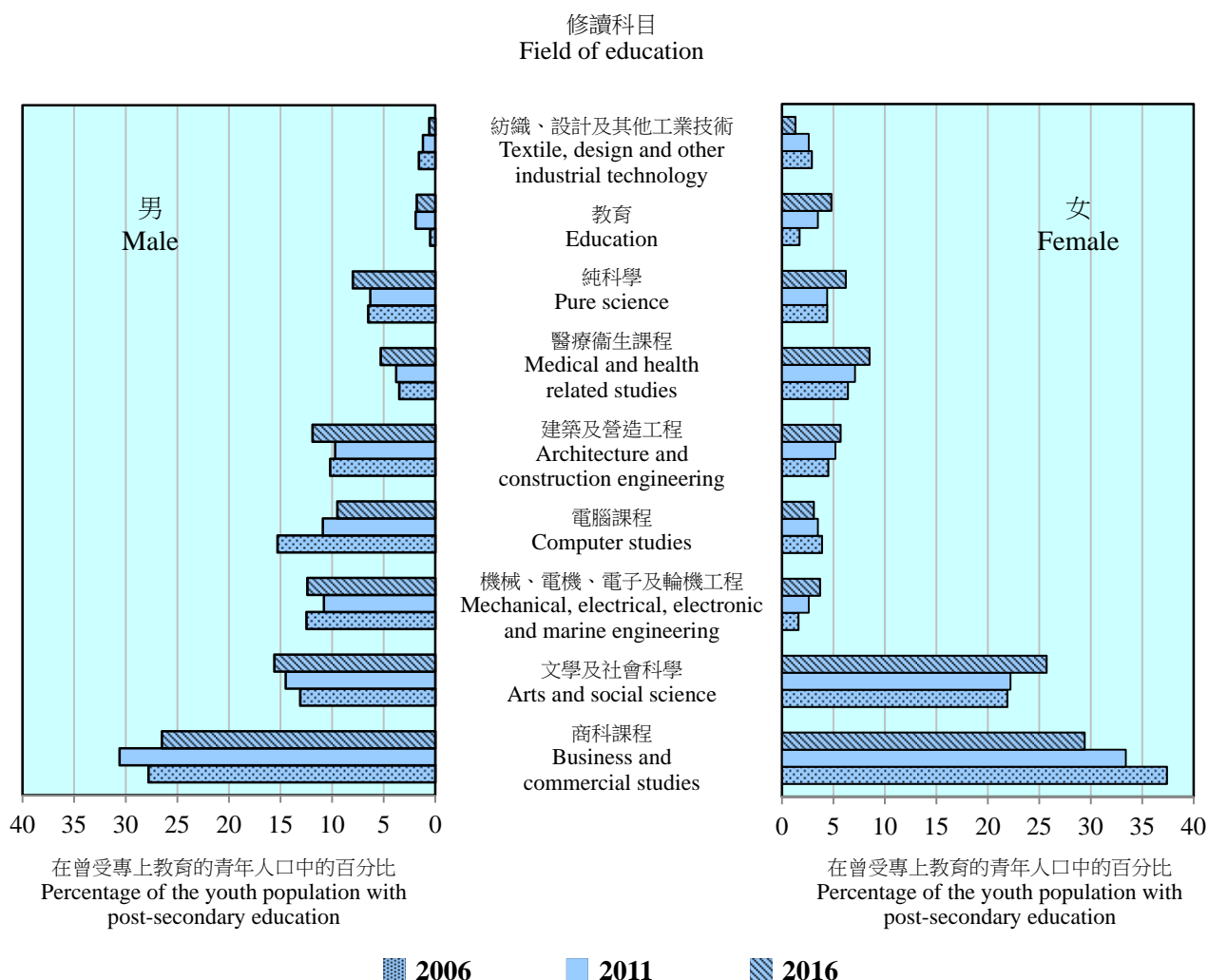
Notes: (1) Figures refer to persons with educational attainment (highest level attended) as “Post-secondary education”.

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

5.9 個別課程的兩性青年比例有明顯不同。青年男性修讀「機械、電機、電子及輪機工程」和「電腦課程」的比例較青年女性高。但在「文學及社會科學」和「醫療衛生課程」卻出現相反情況。（圖 5.1）

5.9 There were apparent sex differentials of youths in the field of education. The proportions of male youths having been educated in the fields “Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering” and “Computer studies” were much higher than those of their female counterparts. The opposite was however observed in the fields “Arts and social science” and “Medical and health related studies”. (Chart 5.1)

**圖 5.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及修讀科目劃分的曾受專上教育的青年百分比分布（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**  
**Chart 5.1 Percentage distribution of youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) with post-secondary education by sex and field of education, 2006, 2011 and 2016**



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## 6. 經濟特徵

## 6. Economic Characteristics

### 勞動人口

6.1 過去 10 年間，在勞動人口中的青年減少 70 058 人（或 17.3%），由 2006 年的 404 916 人減至 2016 年的 334 858 人。按性別分析，2016 年男性青年勞動人口較 2006 年減少 34 515 人（或 16.6%）；同樣地，女性青年勞動人口在同期也減少 35 543 人（或 18.1%）。（表 6.1）

### Labour force

6.1 During the past 10 years, youths in the labour force decreased by 70 058 (or 17.3%) from 404 916 in 2006 to 334 858 in 2016. Analysed by sex, the number of male youths in the labour force in 2016 was 34 515 (or 16.6%) less than that in 2006. Similarly, there was a decrease of 35 543 (or 18.1%) in the number of female youths in the labour force over the period. (Table 6.1)

**表 6.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別劃分的在勞動人口中的青年（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**  
**Table 6.1 Youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) in the labour force by sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

性別 Sex	2006		2011		2016	
	勞動人口 Labour force	非勞動人口 Non labour force	勞動人口 Labour force	非勞動人口 Non labour force	勞動人口 Labour force	非勞動人口 Non labour force
數目（百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ） Number (Percentage <sup>(1)</sup> )						
<b>青年</b> Youths						
男 Male	208 366 (46.5)	239 762 (53.5)	177 303 (40.4)	261 604 (59.6)	173 851 (43.8)	222 778 (56.2)
女 Female	196 550 (45.5)	235 497 (54.5)	170 107 (40.4)	250 988 (59.6)	161 007 (42.4)	219 073 (57.6)
合計 Both sexes	404 916 (46.0)	475 259 (54.0)	347 410 (40.4)	512 592 (59.6)	334 858 (43.1)	441 851 (56.9)
<b>15 歲及以上全港人口</b> Whole population aged 15 and over						
男 Male	1 928 762 (69.2)	858 074 (30.8)	1 925 161 (67.0)	949 129 (33.0)	2 012 987 (68.4)	930 200 (31.6)
女 Female	1 456 473 (49.4)	1 494 213 (50.6)	1 547 962 (49.6)	1 571 480 (50.4)	1 620 016 (50.0)	1 621 132 (50.0)
合計 Both sexes	3 385 235 (59.0)	2 352 287 (41.0)	3 473 123 (57.9)	2 520 609 (42.1)	3 633 003 (58.7)	2 551 332 (41.3)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

## 勞動人口參與率

6.2 在過去 10 年，青年的勞動人口參與率由 2006 年的 46.0% 逐漸下降至 2016 年的 43.1%。這是由於青年接受教育的機會增加因而較遲才投身勞動市場。（表 6.2）

## Labour force participation rate

6.2 Over the past 10 years, the labour force participation rate of youths declined gradually from 46.0% in 2006 to 43.1% in 2016. This is attributed to the later entry of youths into the labour market as a result of the increasing educational opportunities for the young people. (Table 6.2)

**表 6.2 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別劃分的青年勞動人口參與率（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**  
**Table 6.2 Labour force participation rate of youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

性別 Sex	勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour force participation rate (%)		
	2006	2011	2016
青年 Youths			
男 Male	46.5	40.4	43.8
女 Female	45.5	40.4	42.4
合計 Both sexes	46.0	40.4	43.1
15 歲及以上全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over			
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

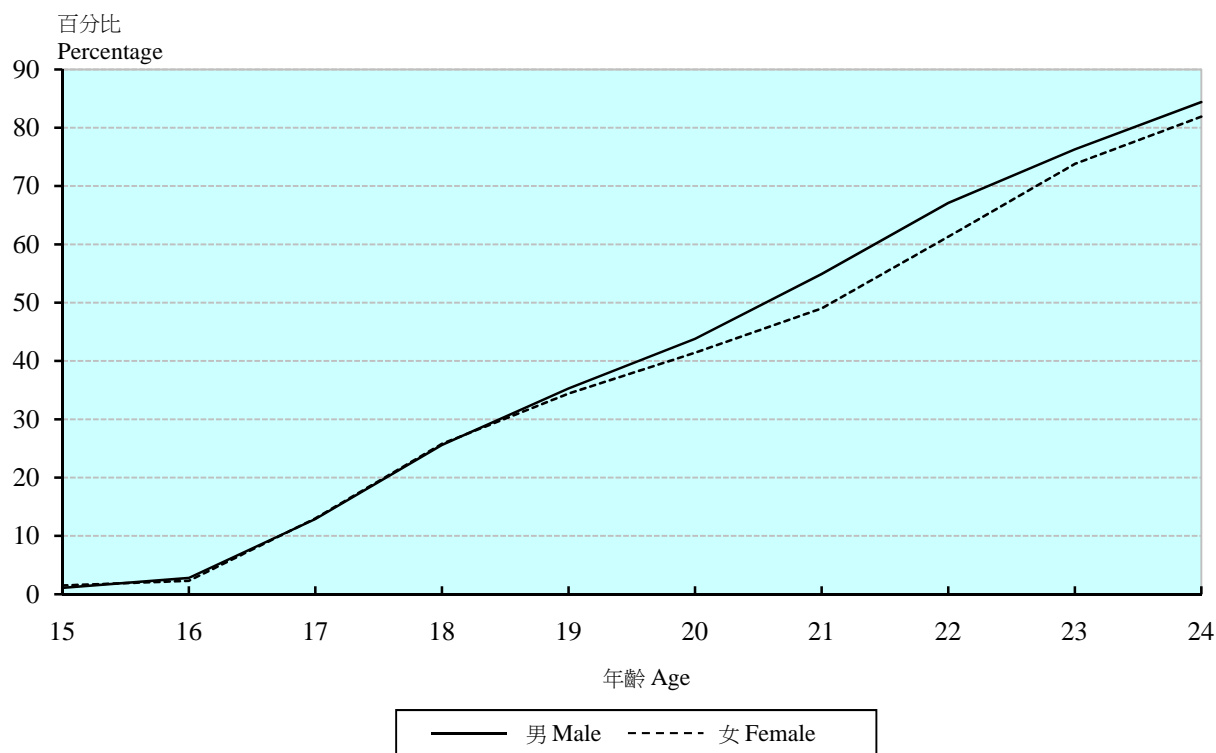
6.3 在 2016 年的青年中，20 歲至 24 歲青年的勞動人口參與率為 63.5%，遠較 15 歲至 19 歲青年的 17.0% 為高，亦較全港 15 歲及以上人口的勞動人口參與率的 58.7% 為高。（圖 6.1 及表 6.2）

6.3 Among the youths in 2016, the labour force participation rate of those aged 20-24 was 63.5%, much higher than that of 17.0% for those aged 15-19 and also slightly higher than that of 58.7% for the whole population aged 15 and over. (Chart 6.1 and Table 6.2)

6.4 不論青年男性或女性，15 歲至 24 歲的勞動人口參與率均隨著年齡逐漸上升。這反映青年在不同年歲有所不同，較年輕的青年多仍在求學而較年長的則較多投入勞動市場。（圖 6.1）

6.4 The labour force participation rate, for both male youths and female youths, increased gradually from age 15 to 24. This reflects the difference across the ages of youths, with the younger persons being engaged in education and the older persons being more likely to have entered the labour market. (Chart 6.1)

**圖 6.1 2016 年按性別及年齡劃分的青年勞動人口參與率（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**  
**Chart 6.1 Labour force participation rate of youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex and age, 2016**



性別	Sex	年齡組別	勞動人口參與率
		Age group	Labour force participation rate
男	Male	15-19	17.1%
		20-24	65.3%
女	Female	15-19	17.0%
		20-24	61.6%
合計	Both sexes	15-19	17.0%
		20-24	63.5%

## 青年工作人口

## Working youths

## 經濟活動身分

## Economic activity status

6.5 在 2016 年的青年工作人口中，青年僱員佔 95.9%（全港工作人口中僱員佔 87.7%）。而僱主、自營作業者及無酬家庭從業員只佔很低比例，分別為 0.4%、3.3% 及 0.4%。這與 2006 年及 2011 年的情況相若，大部分的青年工作人口都是僱員（其比例在 2006 年及 2011 年分別為 96.9% 及 96.3%）。（表 6.3）

6.5 Among the working youths in 2016, 95.9% of them were employees (as compared with 87.7% of employees in the whole working population). The proportions of employers, self-employed and unpaid family workers were very low at 0.4%, 3.3% and 0.4% respectively. Similar observations were noted in 2006 and 2011, in which a significant proportion of the working youths were employees (96.9% and 96.3% for 2006 and 2011 respectively). (Table 6.3)

**表 6.3 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按經濟活動身分劃分的青年工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**

**Table 6.3 Working youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by economic activity status, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	2006		2011		2016	
	青年 工作人口 Working youths	全港 工作人口 Whole working population	青年 工作人口 Working youths	全港 工作人口 Whole working population	青年 工作人口 Working youths	全港 工作人口 Whole working population
	數目（百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ） Number (Percentage <sup>(1)</sup> )					
僱員 <sup>(2)</sup> Employees <sup>(2)</sup>	348 671 (96.9)	2 816 619 (88.6)	293 423 (96.3)	2 895 127 (87.9)	278 016 (95.9)	3 010 888 (87.7)
僱主 Employers	2 202 (0.6)	206 929 (6.5)	992 (0.3)	169 273 (5.1)	1 040 (0.4)	135 511 (3.9)
自營作業者 Self-employed	5 497 (1.5)	134 289 (4.2)	8 384 (2.8)	214 165 (6.5)	9 595 (3.3)	272 708 (7.9)
無酬家庭從業員 Unpaid family workers	3 553 (1.0)	20 750 (0.7)	1 774 (0.6)	14 932 (0.5)	1 136 (0.4)	15 710 (0.5)
總計 Total	359 923 (100.0)	3 178 587 (100.0)	304 573 (100.0)	3 293 497 (100.0)	289 787 (100.0)	3 434 817 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

(2) 數字包括外發工。

(2) Figures include outworkers.

## 教育程度

6.6 青年工作人口的教育程度持續上升。於 2006 年至 2016 年期間，中學程度及以下的青年工作人口的比例由 2006 年的 62.1% 下跌至 2016 年的 38.6%。同期間，曾就讀專上教育程度課程的比例由 2006 年的 37.9% 大幅上升至 2016 年的 61.4%，其中曾修讀學位課程的比例由 2006 年的 19.2% 上升至 2016 年的 34.4%。（表 6.4）

## Educational attainment

6.6 The level of educational attainment of working youth improved continuously. The proportion of working youths with secondary education level or below dropped from 62.1% in 2006 to 38.6% in 2016. Meanwhile, the proportion of working youths having attended post-secondary education increased substantially from 37.9% to 61.4%. In particular, the proportion of working youths who had attended degree courses increased from 19.2% in 2006 to 34.4% in 2016. (Table 6.4)

表 6.4 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的青年工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）

Table 6.4 Working youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by educational attainment (highest level attended), 2006, 2011 and 2016

教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (highest level attended)	2006		2011		2016	
	青年 工作人口 Working youths	全港 工作人口 Whole working population	青年 工作人口 Working youths	全港 工作人口 Whole working population	青年 工作人口 Working youths	全港 工作人口 Whole working population
			數目（百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ） Number (Percentage <sup>(1)</sup> )			
中學及以下 Secondary and below	223 460 (62.1)	2 201 779 (69.3)	151 293 (49.7)	2 077 052 (63.1)	111 891 (38.6)	1 964 685 (57.2)
專上教育 Post-secondary						
文憑／證書課程 Diploma / certificate	28 825 (8.0)	148 220 (4.7)	35 389 (11.6)	203 244 (6.2)	35 674 (12.3)	252 683 (7.4)
副學位課程 Sub-degree course	38 471 (10.7)	159 496 (5.0)	41 072 (13.5)	174 528 (5.3)	42 417 (14.6)	187 200 (5.5)
學位課程 Degree course	69 167 (19.2)	669 092 (21.0)	76 819 (25.2)	838 673 (25.5)	99 805 (34.4)	1 030 249 (30.0)
小計 Sub-total	136 463 (37.9)	976 808 (30.7)	153 280 (50.3)	1 216 445 (36.9)	177 896 (61.4)	1 470 132 (42.8)
總計 Total	359 923 (100.0)	3 178 587 (100.0)	304 573 (100.0)	3 293 497 (100.0)	289 787 (100.0)	3 434 817 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

## 職業

6.7 在 2016 年，相當大比例的青年工作人口為「服務工作及銷售人員」（35.6%）及「文書支援人員」（22.9%）。青年在這些職業中的比例遠較全港的工作人口為高（18.8% 為「服務工作及銷售人員」及 15.5% 為「文書支援人員」）。隨着教育程度上升，青年工作人口中從事三類較高技術職業（即經理及行政級人員、專業人員以及輔助專業人員）的比例亦由 2011 年的 23.0% 上升至 2016 年的 28.4%。而從事「文書支援人員」及「工藝及有關人員」的青年人數則大幅下跌。（表 6.5）

## Occupation

6.7 In 2016, a large proportion of the working youths were engaged as “Service and sales workers” (35.6%) and “Clerical support workers” (22.9%). Youths were highly represented in these occupations compared to the total working population (18.8% for “Service and sales workers” and 15.5% for “Clerical support workers”). In line with the improvement in their level of educational attainment, the proportion of working youths engaged in the three higher-skilled occupational groups, viz. “managers and administrators”, “professionals” and “associate professionals” increased from 23.0% in 2011 to 28.4% in 2016. Meanwhile, the number of youths engaged as “Clerical support workers” and “Craft and related workers” decreased substantially. (Table 6.5)

**表 6.5 2011 年及 2016 年按職業<sup>(1)</sup>劃分的青年工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**  
**Table 6.5 Working youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by occupation<sup>(1)</sup>, 2011 and 2016**

職業 Occupation	2011		2016	
	青年 工作人口 Working youths	全港 工作人口 Whole working population	青年 工作人口 Working youths	全港 工作人口 Whole working population
數目（百分比 <sup>(2)</sup> ） Number (Percentage <sup>(2)</sup> )				
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	3 704 (1.2)	359 717 (10.9)	4 237 (1.5)	380 620 (11.1)
專業人員 Professionals	10 496 (3.4)	231 371 (7.0)	17 489 (6.0)	264 765 (7.7)
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	55 821 (18.3)	694 603 (21.1)	60 642 (20.9)	769 763 (22.4)
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	88 444 (29.0)	552 199 (16.8)	66 438 (22.9)	531 175 (15.5)
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	103 564 (34.0)	575 339 (17.5)	103 084 (35.6)	645 605 (18.8)
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	16 410 (5.4)	261 144 (7.9)	13 722 (4.7)	210 341 (6.1)
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2 868 (0.9)	178 742 (5.4)	2 041 (0.7)	162 730 (4.7)
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	23 227 (7.6)	436 999 (13.3)	21 901 (7.6)	464 708 (13.5)
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	39 (0.0)	3 383 (0.1)	233 (0.1)	5 110 (0.1)
總計 Total	304 573 (100.0)	3 293 497 (100.0)	289 787 (100.0)	3 434 817 (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。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (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 2008 (ISCO-08).

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

## 行業

6.8 在 2016 年的青年工作人口中，從事「進出口、批發及零售業」的佔 22.4%，其次是「公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動」（18.4%）和「住宿及膳食服務業」（16.1%）。與 2011 年比較，2016 年從事「建造業」及「公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動」的青年人數顯著增加，而從事「進出口、批發及零售業」及「雜項社會及個人服務」的青年人數則大幅下跌。（表 6.6）

6.9 相對而言，青年工作人口從事「住宿及膳食服務業」的比例較全港工作人口為高，兩者的數字分別為 16.1% 及 8.9%。另一方面，只有 12.4% 的青年工作人口是從事「地產、專業及商用服務業」，這比例低於全港工作人口的 15.6%。（表 6.6）

## Industry

6.8 In 2016, the “Import / export, wholesale and retail trades” sector employed 22.4% of the working youths, followed by the “Public administration, education, human health and social work activities” (18.4%) and “Accommodation and food services” sectors (16.1%). Compared with 2011, there was a substantial increase in the number of youths employed in the “Construction” and “Public administration, education, human health and social work activities” sectors in 2016. Meanwhile, the number of youths employed in the “Import / export, wholesale and retail trades” and “Miscellaneous social and personal services” sectors decreased substantially. (Table 6.6)

6.9 Relatively speaking, there was a higher proportion of working youths in the “Accommodation and food services” sector (16.1%), as compared with that for the whole working population (8.9%). On the other hand, the proportion of working youths engaged in the “Real estate, professional and business services” sector (12.4%) was lower than that for the whole working population (15.6%). (Table 6.6)

**表 6.6 2011 年及 2016 年按行業<sup>(1)</sup>劃分的青年工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**  
**Table 6.6 Working youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by industry<sup>(1)</sup>, 2011 and 2016**

行業 Industry	2011		2016	
	青年 工作人口 Working youths	全港 工作人口 Whole working population	青年 工作人口 Working youths	全港 工作人口 Whole working population
數目（百分比 <sup>(2)</sup> ） Number (Percentage <sup>(2)</sup> )				
製造業 Manufacturing	6 813 (2.2)	142 973 (4.3)	6 376 (2.2)	142 445 (4.1)
建造業 Construction	14 542 (4.8)	275 517 (8.4)	19 579 (6.8)	319 877 (9.3)
進出口、批發及零售業 Import / export, wholesale and retail trades	80 020 (26.3)	805 269 (24.5)	65 024 (22.4)	710 628 (20.7)
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	21 713 (7.1)	316 597 (9.6)	19 304 (6.7)	331 088 (9.6)
住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	47 731 (15.7)	278 939 (8.5)	46 683 (16.1)	306 998 (8.9)
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	11 968 (3.9)	116 757 (3.5)	12 501 (4.3)	136 003 (4.0)
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	16 053 (5.3)	219 564 (6.7)	17 504 (6.0)	245 141 (7.1)
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	35 272 (11.6)	462 075 (14.0)	35 903 (12.4)	536 661 (15.6)
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	49 398 (16.2)	513 324 (15.6)	53 432 (18.4)	567 097 (16.5)
雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	19 985 (6.6)	135 291 (4.1)	12 346 (4.3)	117 138 (3.4)
其他 <sup>(3)</sup> Others <sup>(3)</sup>	1 078 (0.4)	27 191 (0.8)	1 135 (0.4)	21 741 (0.6)
總計 Total	304 573 (100.0)	3 293 497 (100.0)	289 787 (100.0)	3 434 817 (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) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

(3) 「其他」包括「農業、林業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力和燃氣供應」、「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) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

(3) "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.



## 每月主要職業收入

6.10 青年工作人口的每月主要職業收入在 2016 年的中位數為 10,750 元，比 2006 年的 7,000 元高。同期間，每月主要職業收入達 20,000 元及以上的青年工作人口的比例由 2006 年的 1.0% 上升至 2016 年的 8.2%。（表 6.7）

6.11 青年工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數（10,750 元），是全港工作人口每月主要職業收入中位數（15,500 元）的 69.4%。青年的月入中位數較全港工作人口為低可能是與他們從事的職業及行業、教育程度、有限工作經驗及較少工作時數有關。事實上，不少的青年需要兼顧學業而以兼職形式工作。在 2016 年，27.0% 的青年工作人口的每周通常工作時數少於 35 小時，高於全港工作人口中的相應比例（15.3%）。撇除每周通常工作時數少於 35 小時的人士後，青年工作人口及全港工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數的差距有所收窄，兩者的中位數分別為 12,000 元及 16,200 元。更多有關青年工作時數的分析載於第 6.12 至 6.14 段。（表 6.7 及表 6.8）

## Monthly income from main employment

6.10 The median monthly income from main employment of the working youths in 2016 was \$10,750, higher than the \$7,000 in 2006. Over the same period, the proportion with monthly income from main employment being greater than or equal to \$20,000 increased from 1.0% in 2006 to 8.2% in 2016. (Table 6.7)

6.11 The median monthly income from main employment of the working youths, at \$10,750, was 69.4% of the median income (\$15,500) of the whole working population. The comparatively lower median income of youths compared to the whole working population may be related to the occupations and industries they were engaged in, their educational attainment, their limited working experience and fewer working hours. Indeed, many youths were working on a part-time basis while studying. In 2016, 27.0% of the working youths had weekly usual hours of work of less than 35 hours, higher than the corresponding proportion for the whole working population, at 15.3%. After excluding persons with weekly usual hours of work being less than 35 hours, the difference in median monthly income from main employment between working youths and the whole working population narrowed, with the median income of the two groups being \$12,000 and \$16,200 respectively. More analyses on the working hours of the youths are presented in paragraphs 6.12 to 6.14. (Table 6.7 and Table 6.8)

**表 6.7 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按每月主要職業收入及性別劃分的青年工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）<sup>(1)</sup>**

**Table 6.7 Monthly income from main employment of working youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers)<sup>(1)</sup> by sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

每月主要職業收入（港元） Monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	青年工作人口 Working youths						全港工作人口 Whole working population	
	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Both sexes		數目 Number	百分比 %
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %		
<b>2006</b>								
<2,000	9 661	5.4	11 037	6.2	20 698	5.8	65 534	2.1
2,000 - 3,999	16 717	9.3	19 310	10.9	36 027	10.1	149 921	4.7
4,000 - 5,999	33 233	18.6	29 910	16.9	63 143	17.7	318 839	10.1
6,000 - 7,999	53 783	30.0	51 901	29.3	105 684	29.7	459 650	14.6
8,000 - 9,999	34 050	19.0	32 992	18.6	67 042	18.8	417 967	13.2
10,000 - 14,999	25 334	14.2	26 089	14.7	51 423	14.4	693 500	22.0
15,000 - 19,999	4 394	2.5	4 234	2.4	8 628	2.4	354 073	11.2
≥ 20,000	1 864	1.0	1 861	1.0	3 725	1.0	698 353	22.1
總計 Total	179 036	100.0	177 334	100.0	356 370	100.0	3 157 837	100.0
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	7,000		7,000		7,000		10,000	
<b>2011</b>								
<2,000	10 032	6.6	12 197	8.1	22 229	7.3	61 935	1.9
2,000 - 3,999	14 345	9.4	16 755	11.2	31 100	10.3	110 714	3.4
4,000 - 5,999	13 736	9.0	12 549	8.4	26 285	8.7	159 539	4.9
6,000 - 7,999	29 173	19.1	26 700	17.8	55 873	18.5	362 962	11.1
8,000 - 9,999	38 629	25.3	36 319	24.2	74 948	24.8	454 218	13.9
10,000 - 14,999	33 850	22.2	32 794	21.9	66 644	22.0	754 368	23.0
15,000 - 19,999	8 093	5.3	7 592	5.1	15 685	5.2	411 534	12.6
≥ 20,000	4 897	3.2	5 138	3.4	10 035	3.3	963 295	29.4
總計 Total	152 755	100.0	150 044	100.0	302 799	100.0	3 278 565	100.0
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	8,000		8,000		8,000		12,000	
<b>2016</b>								
<2,000	7 529	5.1	10 141	7.2	17 670	6.1	43 583	1.3
2,000 - 3,999	10 791	7.3	14 152	10.0	24 943	8.6	78 813	2.3
4,000 - 5,999	9 513	6.4	11 160	7.9	20 673	7.2	99 300	2.9
6,000 - 7,999	9 701	6.6	8 296	5.9	17 997	6.2	130 754	3.8
8,000 - 9,999	17 416	11.8	15 764	11.2	33 180	11.5	283 102	8.3
10,000 - 14,999	56 967	38.6	53 919	38.3	110 886	38.4	891 262	26.1
15,000 - 19,999	22 322	15.1	17 403	12.3	39 725	13.8	572 777	16.8
≥ 20,000	13 460	9.1	10 117	7.2	23 577	8.2	1 319 516	38.6
總計 Total	147 699	100.0	140 952	100.0	288 651	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\$)	11,000 (12,000)		10,250 (12,000)		10,750 (12,000)		15,500 (16,200)	

註釋：(1) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Notes : (1) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

(2) 括號內的數字指每周通常工作 35 小時及以上的人士的每月主要職業收入中位數。

(2) Figures in brackets refer to the median monthly income from main employment of persons who usually worked 35 hours and above per week.

## 每周通常工作時數

6.12 每周通常工作時數是 2016 年中期人口統計增設的數據項目，有關的統計數字是指在正常或典型的一個星期內所有僱用工作的通常工作時數，包括經常進行的超時工作（無論是有酬或無酬），但用膳時間並不包括在內。

6.13 在 2016 年，青年工作人口的每周通常工作時數的中位數為 40 小時，低於全港工作人口的 44 小時。13.6% 的青年工作人口每周通常工作時數少於 18 小時，明顯高於全港工作人口的相應比例（6.7%）。（表 6.8）

6.14 按性別分析，青年男性工作人口的每周通常工作時數的中位數（43 小時）高於青年女性（40 小時）。每周通常工作 65 小時或以上的青年男性工作人口的比例（3.9%）高於青年女性（1.8%）。另一方面，較多青年女性（15.5%）每周通常工作時數少於 18 小時，而青年男性的相應比例則為 11.8%。（表 6.8）

## Weekly usual hours of work

6.12 The weekly usual hours of work is a data topic newly included in the 2016 Population By-census. The statistics concerned refer to the number of hours usually worked for all employment during a normal or typical week. Overtime hours regularly worked (whether paid or unpaid) are included, but meal breaks are excluded.

6.13 In 2016, the median weekly usual hours of work of working youths was 40, which was lower than that of the whole working population (44 hours). 13.6% of the working youths usually worked less than 18 hours weekly, much higher than the corresponding proportion of the whole working population (6.7%). (Table 6.8)

6.14 Analysed by sex, the median weekly usual hours of work of male working youths (43 hours) was higher than that of female (40 hours). The proportion of male working youths who usually worked 65 hours or more a week (3.9%) was higher than that of their female counterparts (1.8%). On the other hand, more female youths (15.5%) usually worked less than 18 hours a week, while the corresponding proportion of their male counterparts was 11.8%. (Table 6.8)

**表 6.8 2016 年按所有工作的每周通常工作時數及性別劃分的青年工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**

**Table 6.8 Working youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by weekly usual hours of work of all employment and sex, 2016**

工作時數 Hours of work	青年工作人口 Working youths						全港工作人口 Whole working population	
	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Both sexes		數目 Number	百分比 %
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %		
<18	17 471	11.8	21 891	15.5	39 362	13.6	229 096	6.7
18 – 29	10 836	7.3	12 821	9.1	23 657	8.2	142 223	4.1
30 – 34	7 158	4.8	8 074	5.7	15 232	5.3	155 054	4.5
35 – 39	11 205	7.6	12 890	9.1	24 095	8.3	284 315	8.3
40 – 44	37 177	25.1	37 008	26.2	74 185	25.6	1 003 359	29.2
45 – 49	27 018	18.2	22 356	15.8	49 374	17.0	673 705	19.6
50 – 54	16 231	10.9	13 972	9.9	30 203	10.4	394 497	11.5
55 – 59	7 096	4.8	4 396	3.1	11 492	4.0	169 841	4.9
60 – 64	8 380	5.6	5 392	3.8	13 772	4.8	199 359	5.8
65 – 69	2 586	1.7	1 123	0.8	3 709	1.3	82 929	2.4
70 – 74	2 058	1.4	1 124	0.8	3 182	1.1	68 314	2.0
≥75	1 165	0.8	359	0.3	1 524	0.5	32 125	0.9
總計 Total	148 381	100.0	141 406	100.0	289 787	100.0	3 434 817	100.0
所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數 Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment								
	43		40		40		44	

## 在非從事經濟活動人口中的青年

6.15 在 2016 年的青年人口中，441 851 名（56.9%）屬非從事經濟活動人口，佔全港非從事經濟活動人口的 13.1%。當中 92.1% 為學生，而料理家務者（1.1%）及其他非從事經濟活動身分人士（6.7%）則只佔很低比例。（表 6.9）

6.16 在過去 10 年間，隨着青年人口下跌，在非從事經濟活動人口中的青年佔整體非從事經濟活動人口的比例有所減少。在 2006 年非從事經濟活動人口中 14.4% 為青年，有關比例在 2016 年微降至 13.1%。學生在 2006 至 2016 年間仍是當中最大的組別。（表 6.9）

## Youths in the economically inactive population

6.15 Among the youth population in 2016, 441 851 of them (56.9%) belonged to the economically inactive population, constituting 13.1% of the whole economically inactive population. 92.1% of them were students while the proportions of home-makers (1.1%) and other economically inactive persons (6.7%) were both very low. (Table 6.9)

6.16 With the decline in the youth population, youths in the economically inactive population constituted a moderately decreasing proportion of the whole economically inactive population during the past 10 years. While 14.4% of the economically inactive population were youths in 2006, the proportion went down slightly to 13.1% in 2016. Students remained the largest group therein throughout the period 2006-2016. (Table 6.9)

表 6.9 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按經濟活動身分劃分的在非從事經濟活動人口中的青年數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）

Table 6.9 Youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) in the economically inactive population by economic activity status, 2006, 2011 and 2016

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	非從事經濟活動人口 Economically inactive population					
	2006		2011		2016	
	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population
數目（百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ） Number (Percentage <sup>(1)</sup> )						
料理家務者 Home-makers	9 506 (2.0)	654 130 (19.9)	4 914 (1.0)	558 329 (16.7)	5 066 (1.1)	543 327 (16.1)
學生 Students	442 147 (93.0)	1 273 408 (38.7)	470 560 (91.8)	1 164 038 (34.8)	407 005 (92.1)	1 098 542 (32.5)
其他非從事經濟活動人士 Other economically inactive persons	23 606 (5.0)	1 364 424 (41.4)	37 118 (7.2)	1 621 802 (48.5)	29 780 (6.7)	1 739 918 (51.4)
總計 Total	475 259 (100.0)	3 291 962 (100.0)	512 592 (100.0)	3 344 169 (100.0)	441 851 (100.0)	3 381 787 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

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## 7. 住戶及房屋特徵

## 7. Household and Housing Characteristics

### 家庭住戶中的青年數目

7.1 在 2016 年，98.0% 的青年居於家庭住戶（即為一群住在一起及分享生活所需的人士）。有 1 名或以上青年的家庭住戶共有 567 043 個，佔全港家庭住戶的 22.6%。當中有 1 名至 2 名青年的家庭住戶佔 96.8%。（表 7.1）

7.2 有青年居住的家庭住戶的住戶人數分布與全港家庭住戶有頗大差異。有青年居住的住戶人數一般較多，2016 年的平均住戶人數為 3.7 人，較全港家庭住戶的 2.8 人高出 32.1%。（表 7.1）

### Number of youths in domestic households

7.1 In 2016, 98.0% of youths were living in domestic households (i.e. a group of persons who live together and make common provision for essentials of living). There were 567 043 domestic households with one or more youths, constituting 22.6% of the total domestic households in the whole territory. Among them, 96.8% had either one or two youths. (Table 7.1)

7.2 The distribution of domestic households with youths by household size was quite different from that of all domestic households in Hong Kong. The household size of those domestic households with youths was usually larger. In 2016, the average household size was 3.7, which was higher than that of 2.8 for all domestic households in Hong Kong by 32.1%. (Table 7.1)

**表 7.1 2016 年按住戶人數及青年人數（不包括外籍家庭傭工）劃分的有青年居住的家庭住戶數目**

**Table 7.1 Domestic households with youths by household size and number of youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers), 2016**

住戶人數 <sup>(1)</sup> Household size <sup>(1)</sup>	有青年居住的家庭住戶數目 Domestic households with youths 住戶中的青年人數（不包括外籍家庭傭工） Number of youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) in households						全港家庭住戶 Domestic households in whole territory			
	1	2	3	4	5+	總計 Total	數目 Number	百分比 %		
							數目 Number	百分比 %		
1	8 804	-	-	-	-	8 804	1.6	459 015	18.3	
2	56 170	2 792	-	-	-	58 962	10.4	665 840	26.5	
3	155 989	18 279	364	-	-	174 632	30.8	611 489	24.4	
4	124 952	83 619	2 107	464	-	210 782	37.2	489 833	19.5	
5	43 043	29 349	8 975		-	81 727	14.4	201 577	8.0	
6+	14 923	11 072	4 708	1 270	163	32 136	5.7	81 980	3.3	
總計 Total	403 881	145 111	16 154	1 734	163	567 043	100.0	2 509 734	100.0	
							家庭住戶平均人數 <sup>(1)</sup> Average domestic household size <sup>(1)</sup>			
							3.7	2.8		

註釋：(1) 編製住戶人數時包括外籍家庭傭工。

Note : (1) Foreign domestic helpers are included in compiling the household size.

## 居住情況

7.3 在 2016 年，94.0% 的青年只與父母同住（沒有與配偶或子女同住），1.2% 與配偶及／或子女同住（但並不與父母同住），0.4% 與配偶及／或子女同住並與父母同住，以及 1.2% 獨居。青年的居住情況分布與整體人口的分布有頗大差異。（表 7.2）

7.4 青年的居住情況在過去 10 年有輕微改變。青年仍普遍只與父母同住，其比例在 2006 年至 2016 年保持在 93% 至 95% 之間。另一方面，與配偶及／或子女同住（但並不與父母同住）的情況則有所減少，由 2006 年的 1.6% 下調至 2016 年的 1.2%。（表 7.2）

## Living arrangements

7.3 In 2016, 94.0% of youths were living with parent(s) only (but not with spouse or child), 1.2% were living with spouse and / or child(ren) (but not with parent(s)), 0.4% were living with spouse and / or child(ren) and with parent(s), and 1.2% were living on their own. The distribution of youths by living arrangements was quite different from that for the whole population. (Table 7.2)

7.4 There have been slight changes in the living arrangements of youths in the past 10 years. The largest proportion of youths were those living with their parent(s) only, and the proportion remained stable at 93% to 95% during 2006 to 2016. On the other hand, the proportion of those living with spouse and / or child(ren) (but not with parent(s)) dropped from 1.6% in 2006 to 1.2% in 2016. (Table 7.2)

**表 7.2 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按居住情況劃分的居住於家庭住戶的青年數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**

**Table 7.2 Youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in domestic households by living arrangements, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

居住情況 Living arrangements	2006		2011		2016	
	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population
			數目 <sup>(1)</sup> (百分比 <sup>(2)</sup> ) Number <sup>(1)</sup> (Percentage <sup>(2)</sup> )			
獨居 Living alone	9 935 (1.2)	366 586 (5.7)	7 390 (0.9)	402 584 (6.1)	8 804 (1.2)	457 652 (6.7)
只與父母同住 Living with parent(s) only	801 842 (93.4)	2 388 902 (37.0)	797 350 (94.6)	2 361 937 (35.6)	705 447 (94.0)	2 335 665 (34.4)
與配偶及／或子女同住 Living with spouse and / or child(ren)						
並與父母同住 And with parent(s)	2 746 (0.3)	170 486 (2.6)	3 615 (0.4)	181 612 (2.7)	2 719 (0.4)	185 786 (2.7)
並不與父母同住 And not with parent(s)	13 365 (1.6)	3 261 613 (50.6)	8 494 (1.0)	3 441 929 (51.9)	8 835 (1.2)	3 547 762 (52.2)
小計 Sub-total	16 111 (1.9)	3 432 099 (53.2)	12 109 (1.4)	3 623 541 (54.6)	11 554 (1.5)	3 733 548 (55.0)
其他 <sup>(3)</sup> Others <sup>(3)</sup>	30 557 (3.6)	262 192 (4.1)	26 322 (3.1)	249 323 (3.8)	24 535 (3.3)	265 494 (3.9)
總計 Total	858 445 (100.0)	6 449 779 (100.0)	843 171 (100.0)	6 637 385 (100.0)	750 340 (100.0)	6 792 359 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 數字不包括居於非家庭住戶及學生宿舍的人士。在 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年全港人口中分別有 227 418、179 907 及 222 431 人居於非家庭住戶及學生宿舍，其中 21 730、16 831 及 26 369 名是青年。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

(3) 數字包括所有與父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住的青年數目。

Notes: (1) Figures exclude persons living in non-domestic households and student dormitories. There were 227 418, 179 907 and 222 431 persons living in non-domestic households and student dormitories in 2006, 2011 and 2016 respectively, of whom 21 730, 16 831 and 26 369 were youths.

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

(3) Figures include youths living with person(s) other than parent(s), spouse and child(ren).



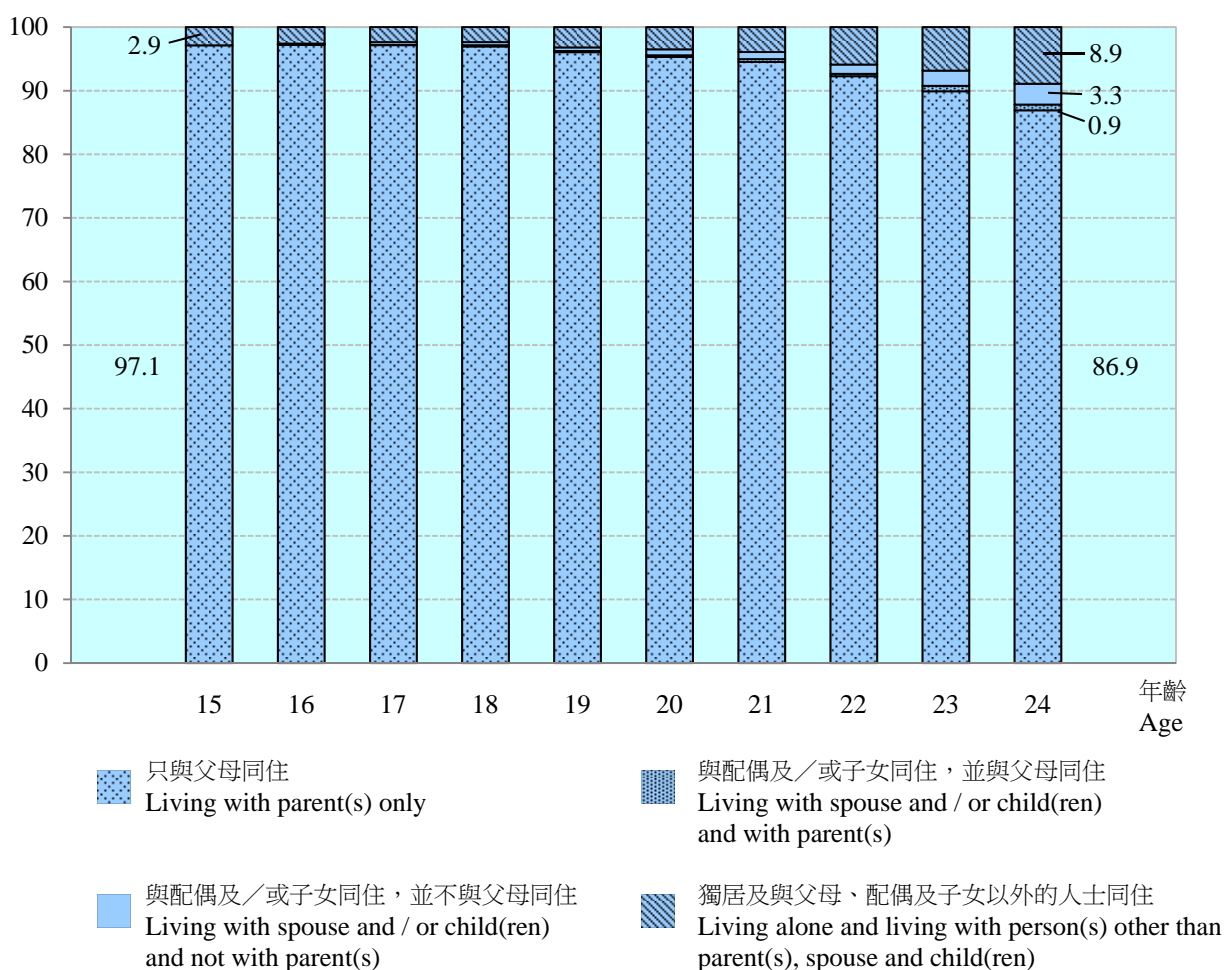
## 年齡及性別

7.5 青年的居住情況與年齡有莫大關係。只與父母同住的青年比例由 15 歲的 97.1% 顯著下降至 24 歲的 86.9%。這個比例下跌的同時，與配偶及／或子女同住（不論是否與父母同住）的比例則有所增加，由 17 歲的 0.5% 上升至 24 歲的 4.2%。（圖 7.1）

## Age and sex

7.5 There was a strong relationship between age and living arrangements of youths. The proportion of youths living with their parent(s) only declined from 97.1% at age 15 to 86.9% at age 24. The fall in the proportion of youths living with parent(s) only was accompanied by an increase in the proportion of youths living with spouse and / or children (no matter with parent(s) or not) from 0.5% at age 17 to 4.2% at age 24. (Chart 7.1)

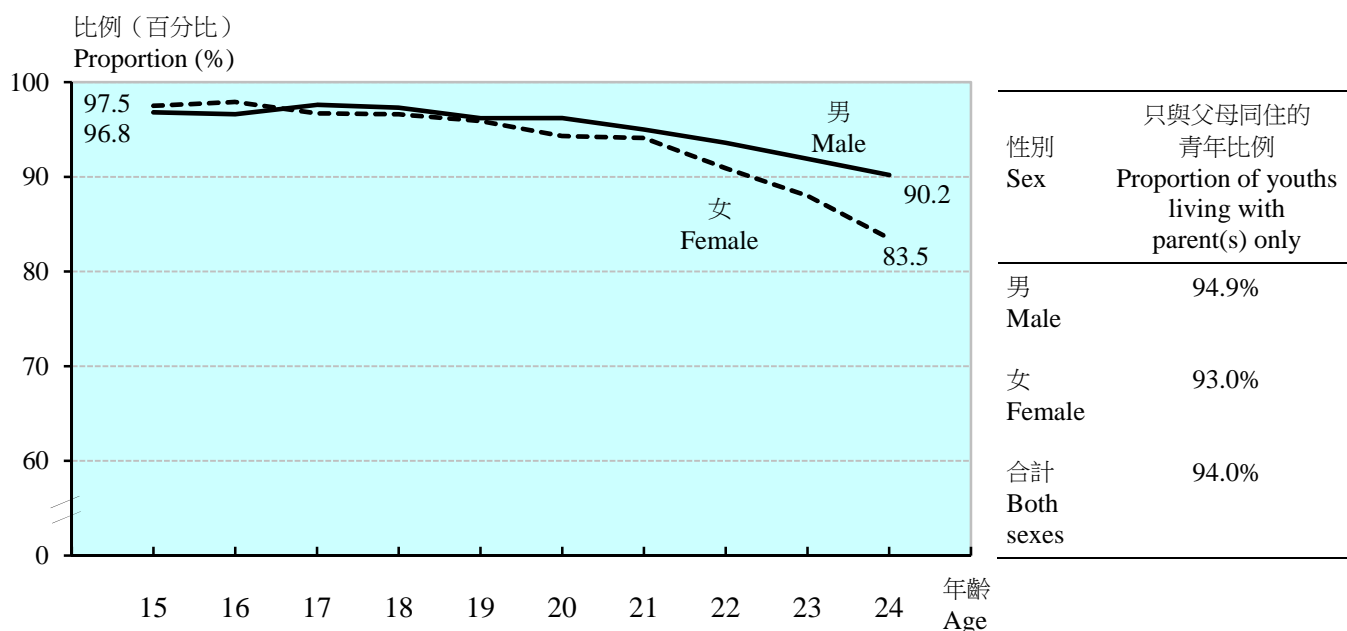
**圖 7.1 2016 年按居住情況及年齡劃分的居於家庭住戶的青年比例（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**  
**Chart 7.1 Proportion of youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in domestic households by living arrangements and age, 2016**



7.6 與青年女性比較，較多的青年男性只與父母同住。95%的青年男性只與父母同住，而青年女性的比例則為93.0%。與父母同住的15歲青年女性比例為97.5%，而男性的比例為96.8%。這比例隨著年齡增加而下跌，至24歲女性的83.5%及男性的90.2%。青年女性的跌幅較青年男性為大。（圖7.2）

7.6 Male youths were more likely than female youths to live with their parent(s) only. 95% of male youths were living with their parent(s) only while the proportion for their female counterparts was 93.0%. At age 15, 97.5% of the females and 96.8% of the males were living with their parents only. This proportion decreased as ages increased. It reached 83.5% for females by age 24 and 90.2% for males. The drop was more significant for female youths than male youths. (Chart 7.2)

**圖 7.2 2016 年按性別及年齡劃分的只與父母同住的青年比例（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**  
**Chart 7.2 Proportion of youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living with parent(s) only by sex and age, 2016**



### 婚姻狀況

7.7 青年的居住情況亦與其婚姻狀況有很大關係。超過95%的從未結婚青年只與父母同住，而約半數（50.6%）已婚青年是與配偶及／或子女同住（並不與父母同住）。與配偶及／或子女並同時與父母同住的已婚青年比例只佔13.2%，反映已婚青年在婚後傾向組織其家庭而不與父母同住。（表7.3）

### Marital status

7.7 The living arrangements of youths is also highly associated with their marital status. While over 95% of the never married youths were living with their parent(s) only, around half (50.6%) of the married youths were living with their spouse and / or child(ren) (but not with parent(s)). Only 13.2% of the married youths were living with their parents together with their spouse and / or child(ren), indicating that married youths tended to live apart from their parents after marriage to form their own families. (Table 7.3)

**表 7.3 2016 年按居住情況及婚姻狀況劃分的居於家庭住戶的青年數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**  
**Table 7.3 Youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in domestic households by living arrangements and marital status, 2016**

居住情況 Living arrangements	居於家庭住戶的青年數目 Youths living in domestic households				全港家庭 住戶人口 Whole population in domestic households
	婚姻狀況 Marital status			總計 Total	
	從未結婚 Never married	已婚 Married	喪偶/ 離婚/分居 Widowed / Divorced / Separated		
數目（百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ） Number (Percentage <sup>(1)</sup> )					
獨居 Living alone	8 339 (1.1)	272 (1.7)	133 (12.8)	8 804 (1.2)	457 652 (6.7)
只與父母同住 Living with parent(s) only	699 879 (95.4)	5 156 (32.5)	412 (39.5)	705 447 (94.0)	2 335 665 (34.4)
與配偶及/或子女同住 Living with spouse and / or child(ren)					
並與父母同住 And with parent(s)	453 (0.1)	2 086 (13.2)	180 (17.3)	2 719 (0.4)	185 786 (2.7)
並不與父母同住 And not with parent(s)	557 (0.1)	8 011 (50.6)	267 (25.6)	8 835 (1.2)	3 547 762 (52.2)
小計 Sub-total	1 010 (0.1)	10 097 (63.7)	447 (42.9)	11 554 (1.5)	3 733 548 (55.0)
其他 <sup>(2)</sup> Others <sup>(2)</sup>	24 167 (3.3)	318 (2.0)	50 (4.8)	24 535 (3.3)	265 494 (3.9)
總計 Total	733 455 (100.0)	15 843 (100.0)	1 042 (100.0)	750 340 (100.0)	6 792 359 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

(2) 數字包括所有與父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住的青年數目。

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

(2) Figures include youths living with person(s) other than parent(s), spouse and child(ren).

## 經濟活動身分

7.8 加入勞動人口是另一個青年居住情況的決定因素。青年工作人口不與父母同住的情況較青年非工作人口為普遍。在青年工作人口中只與父母同住的比例為 91.5%，而在青年非工作人口中的比例則更高，為 95.6%。（表 7.4）

7.9 兩性青年工作人口的居住情況亦有差異。女性青年工作人口不與父母同住的較男性青年工作人口為多。在女性青年工作人口中，只與父母同住的佔 90.6%，而男性青年工作人口中的比例則為 92.3%。另一方面，較多的女性青年工作人口是與配偶及／或子女同住（不論是否與父母同住），佔 2.5%，而男性青年工作人口中的相應比例只為 1.8%。這個兩性差別的現象在青年非工作人口亦同樣可見。（表 7.4）

## *Economic activity status*

7.8 Participation in the labour force is another determining factor on the living arrangements of youths. Working youths were more likely to live apart from their parent(s) than those non-working youths. While 91.5% of the working youths were living with their parent(s) only, the proportion for non-working youths was higher, at 95.6%. (Table 7.4)

7.9 Sex differentials in the living arrangements of working youths were also observed. More female working youths were living away from their parent(s) than their male counterparts. Among the female working youths, 90.6% were living with their parent(s) only. The proportion of male working youths living with their parent(s) only was 92.3%. On the other hand, more female working youths were living with spouse and / or child(ren) (no matter living with parent(s) or not), constituting 2.5% of female working youths, while the corresponding proportion for male working youths was 1.8%. This sex differential in the living arrangements was also observed for the non-working youths. (Table 7.4)

**表 7.4 2016 年按居住情況、經濟活動身分及性別劃分的居於家庭住戶的青年數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**

**Table 7.4 Youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in domestic households by living arrangements, economic activity status and sex, 2016**

居住情況 Living arrangements	居於家庭住戶的青年 Youths living in domestic households									全港家庭 住戶人口 Whole population in domestic households
	經濟活動身分 Economic activity status									
	工作人口 Working population			非工作人口 Non-working population			總計 Total			
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	
數目（百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ） Number (Percentage <sup>(1)</sup> )										
獨居 Living alone	3 134 (2.1)	2 725 (2.0)	5 859 (2.0)	1 583 (0.7)	1 362 (0.6)	2 945 (0.6)	4 717 (1.2)	4 087 (1.1)	8 804 (1.2)	457 652 (6.7)
只與父母同住 Living with parent(s) only	135 451 (92.3)	126 456 (90.6)	261 907 (91.5)	227 215 (96.6)	216 325 (94.5)	443 540 (95.6)	362 666 (94.9)	342 781 (93.0)	705 447 (94.0)	2 335 665 (34.4)
與配偶及／或 子女同住 Living with spouse and / or child(ren)										
並與父母同住 And with parent(s)	1 059 (0.7)	485 (0.3)	1 544 (0.5)	296 (0.1)	879 (0.4)	1 175 (0.3)	1 355 (0.4)	1 364 (0.4)	2 719 (0.4)	185 786 (2.7)
並不與父母同住 And not with parent(s)	1 615 (1.1)	3 020 (2.2)	4 635 (1.6)	554 (0.2)	3 646 (1.6)	4 200 (0.9)	2 169 (0.6)	6 666 (1.8)	8 835 (1.2)	3 547 762 (52.2)
小計 Sub-total	2 674 (1.8)	3 505 (2.5)	6 179 (2.2)	850 (0.4)	4 525 (2.0)	5 375 (1.2)	3 524 (0.9)	8 030 (2.2)	11 554 (1.5)	3 733 548 (55.0)
其他 <sup>(2)</sup> Others <sup>(2)</sup>	5 541 (3.8)	6 887 (4.9)	12 428 (4.3)	5 508 (2.3)	6 599 (2.9)	12 107 (2.6)	11 049 (2.9)	13 486 (3.7)	24 535 (3.3)	265 494 (3.9)
總計 Total	146 800 (100.0)	139 573 (100.0)	286 373 (100.0)	235 156 (100.0)	228 811 (100.0)	463 967 (100.0)	381 956 (100.0)	368 384 (100.0)	750 340 (100.0)	6 792 359 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

(2) 數字包括所有與父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住的青年數目。

(2) Figures include youths living with person(s) other than parent(s), spouse and child(ren).

## 房屋

7.10 在 2016 年，37.5% 的青年居於公營租住房屋，而 46.6% 則居於私人永久性房屋。在整體人口中，相應的比例分別為 30.7% 及 51.8%。（表 7.5）

7.11 不論其居住情況，青年所居住的房屋類型均是以私人永久性房屋較普遍。獨居、只與父母同住及與配偶及／或子女同住（不論是否與父母同住）的青年，居住於私人永久性房屋的比例分別為 73.6%、45.6% 及 53.6%，而居住在公營租住房屋的相應比例分別只是 14.9%、38.5% 及 31.4%。（表 7.5）

## Housing

7.10 In 2016, 37.5% of youths were living in public rental housing, while 46.6% in private permanent housing. The corresponding proportions for the whole population were 30.7% and 51.8% respectively. (Table 7.5)

7.11 The most common type of housing for youths was private permanent housing no matter what their living arrangements were. For those youths living alone, living with parent(s) only and living with spouse and / or child(ren) (no matter living with parent(s) or not), the proportions residing in private permanent housing were 73.6%, 45.6% and 53.6% respectively. The corresponding proportions in public rental housing were only 14.9%, 38.5% and 31.4% respectively. (Table 7.5)

**表 7.5 2016 年按居住情況及房屋類型劃分的居於家庭住戶的青年數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**  
**Table 7.5 Youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in domestic households by living arrangements and type of housing, 2016**

房屋類型 <sup>(1)</sup> Type of housing <sup>(1)</sup>	居於家庭住戶的青年 Youths living in domestic households				總計 Total	全港家庭 住戶人口 Whole population in domestic households
	居住情況 Living arrangements					
	獨居 Living alone	只與 父母同住 Living with parent(s) only	與配偶及／ 或子女同住 <sup>(2)</sup> Living with spouse and / or child(ren) <sup>(2)</sup>	其他 <sup>(3)</sup> Others <sup>(3)</sup>		
數目（百分比 <sup>(4)</sup> ） Number (Percentage <sup>(4)</sup> )						
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	1 308 (14.9)	271 657 (38.5)	3 627 (31.4)	4 768 (19.4)	281 360 (37.5)	2 082 490 (30.7)
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidized home ownership housing	436 (5.0)	106 414 (15.1)	1 560 (13.5)	3 041 (12.4)	111 451 (14.9)	1 117 003 (16.4)
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	6 475 (73.6)	321 585 (45.6)	6 191 (53.6)	15 416 (62.8)	349 667 (46.6)	3 515 621 (51.8)
非住宅用房屋及臨時房屋 Non-domestic housing and temporary housing	585 (6.6)	5 791 (0.8)	176 (1.5)	1 310 (5.3)	7 862 (1.0)	77 245 (1.1)
總計 Total	8 804 (100.0)	705 447 (100.0)	11 554 (100.0)	24 535 (100.0)	750 340 (100.0)	6 792 359 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 所包括的房屋類型詳情請參閱「詞彙釋義」。

(2) 數字包括所有與配偶及／或子女同住而不論是否與父母同住的青年數目。

(3) 數字包括所有與父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住的青年數目。

(4) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) Please see Definition of Terms for the detailed coverage of the type of housing.

(2) Figures include youths living with spouse and / or child(ren), no matter living with parent(s) or not.

(3) Figures include youths living with person(s) other than parent(s), spouse and child(ren).

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

## 居所樓面面積

7.12 居所樓面面積是 2016 年中期人口統計增設的數據項目，有關的統計數字是指住戶獨自佔用的居所樓面面積。與其他住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。

7.13 2016 年，有青年居住的家庭住戶中，近一半（45.9%）的居所樓面面積為 40 至少於 70 平方米。其次為 20 至少於 40 平方米（39.7%）、70 至少於 100 平方米（6.3%）及 100 至少於 160 平方米（2.8%）。有青年居住的家庭住戶的居所樓面面積中位數為 42.0 平方米，稍高於全港家庭住戶的 40.0 平方米。（表 7.6）

## Floor area of accommodation

7.12 The floor area of accommodation is a data topic newly included in the 2016 Population By-census. The statistics concerned refer to the floor area of accommodation occupied exclusively by households. Floor area of common area shared among households is excluded.

7.13 Nearly half (45.9%) of the domestic households with youths were living in units with floor area of accommodation of 40 to less than 70 square metres. This was followed by units with floor area of accommodation of 20 to less than 40 square metres (39.7%), 70 to less than 100 square metres (6.3%), and 100 to less than 160 square metres or above (2.8%). The median floor area of accommodation of domestic households with youths was 42.0 square metres, slightly higher than that of all domestic households at 40.0 square metres. (Table 7.6)

**表 7.6 2016 年按居所樓面面積<sup>(1)</sup>劃分的有青年居住的家庭住戶數目<sup>(2)</sup>**  
**Table 7.6 Domestic households with youths<sup>(2)</sup> by floor area of accommodation<sup>(1)</sup>, 2016**

樓面面積(平方米) Floor area of accommodation (square metres)	有青年居住的 家庭住戶 No. of domestic households with youths		全港家庭住戶 No. of domestic households	
		百分比 %		百分比 %
< 7	1 438	0.3	12 554	0.5
7 - < 13	12 969	2.3	80 095	3.2
13 - < 20	7 840	1.4	110 934	4.4
20 - < 40	224 807	39.7	990 937	39.5
40 - < 70	260 442	45.9	1 071 400	42.7
70 - < 100	35 892	6.3	145 211	5.8
100 - < 160	16 131	2.8	66 824	2.7
≥ 160	7 451	1.3	30 479	1.2
總計 Total	566 970	100.0	2 508 434	100.0
居所樓面面積中位數(平方米) Median floor area of accommodation (square metres)	42.0		40.0	

註釋：(1) 與其他住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。

(2) 數字不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。

Notes : (1) Floor area of common area shared among households is excluded.

(2) Figures exclude domestic households living in unsheltered accommodation or on board vessels.



## 8. 地區特徵

## 8. Geographical Characteristics

### 地區分布

8.1 在 2016 年，53.3% 的青年居於新界，而居於九龍及香港島的分別佔 30.9% 及 15.8%。在整體人口中，居於新界、九龍及香港島的相應比例為 52.7%、30.8% 及 16.5%。（表 8.1 及表 8.2）

### Geographical distribution

8.1 In 2016, 53.3% of youths resided in the New Territories, while 30.9% and 15.8% in Kowloon and on Hong Kong Island respectively. The corresponding proportions of the whole population living in the New Territories, in Kowloon and on Hong Kong Island were 52.7%, 30.8% and 16.5% respectively. (Table 8.1 and Table 8.2)

**表 8.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按區議會分區劃分的青年數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**  
**Table 8.1 Youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by District Council district, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

區議會分區	District Council district	2006		青年 Youths		2016	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
香港島	Hong Kong Island						
中西區	Central and Western	25 810	2.9	25 418	3.0	26 065	3.4
灣仔	Wan Chai	13 430	1.5	13 426	1.6	15 024	1.9
東區	Eastern	64 904	7.4	63 028	7.3	55 260	7.1
南區	Southern	32 399	3.7	32 170	3.7	26 159	3.4
小計	Sub-total	136 543	15.5	134 042	15.6	122 508	15.8
九龍	Kowloon						
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	28 560	3.2	28 856	3.4	37 699	4.9
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	44 165	5.0	43 622	5.1	42 346	5.5
九龍城	Kowloon City	38 828	4.4	40 993	4.8	43 938	5.7
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	54 037	6.1	53 081	6.2	47 236	6.1
觀塘	Kwun Tong	71 070	8.1	74 470	8.7	68 616	8.8
小計	Sub-total	236 660	26.9	241 022	28.0	239 835	30.9
新界	New Territories						
葵青	Kwai Tsing	72 150	8.2	66 043	7.7	56 356	7.3
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	30 032	3.4	32 284	3.8	34 642	4.5
屯門	Tuen Mun	74 396	8.5	64 487	7.5	53 693	6.9
元朗	Yuen Long	79 360	9.0	83 751	9.7	69 631	9.0
北區	North	45 058	5.1	44 006	5.1	32 713	4.2
大埔	Tai Po	48 210	5.5	41 732	4.9	30 925	4.0
沙田	Sha Tin	86 935	9.9	78 229	9.1	71 600	9.2
西貢	Sai Kung	54 223	6.2	56 638	6.6	48 797	6.3
離島	Islands	16 352	1.9	17 688	2.1	15 872	2.0
小計	Sub-total	506 716	57.6	484 858	56.4	414 229	53.3
陸上總計	Land total	879 919	100.0	859 922	100.0	776 572	100.0

8.2 新界是最多青年居住的地區，所佔比例由 2006 年的 57.6% 下降至 2016 年的 53.3%。至於香港島及九龍，青年居住比例分別由 15.5% 及 26.9% 輕微上升至 15.8% 及 30.9%。（表 8.1）

8.3 在 18 個區議會分區當中，沙田區的青年數目最多（9.2%），其次是元朗區（9.0%）及觀塘區（8.8%）。另一方面，灣仔區的青年數目則最少（1.9%）。（表 8.1）

8.4 在香港島、九龍和新界的居民中，青年均約佔 11%。按青年與該區人口總數的比例作比較，中西區在眾區議會分區中排列首位（11.8%），而灣仔區則排列最後（9.4%）。（表 8.2 及圖 8.1）

8.5 可留意的是約半數（49.2%）的青年人口是居於新市鎮。住在新市鎮的青年佔所有新市鎮人口的 11.5%，較全港的數字 11.1% 為高。在 12 個新市鎮中，天水圍新市鎮的青年比例最高，達 14.9%。其次是北大嶼山新市鎮（12.7%）、葵涌新市鎮（12.1%）及馬鞍山新市鎮（11.8%）。（表 8.2）

8.2 The New Territories had the largest share of the youth population and the proportion decreased from 57.6% in 2006 to 53.3% in 2016. For Hong Kong Island and Kowloon, their proportion of youths increased slightly from 15.5% and 26.9% to 15.8% and 30.9% respectively. (Table 8.1)

8.3 Among the 18 District Council districts, the Sha Tin district had the largest proportion of youths (9.2%), followed by the Yuen Long district (9.0%) and the Kwun Tong district (8.8%). On the other hand, the Wan Chai district had the smallest number of youths (1.9%). (Table 8.1)

8.4 Youths constituted some 11% of the population on Hong Kong Island and in Kowloon and the New Territories. Among the District Council districts, the Central and Western district ranked first in terms of the relative proportion of its population being youths (11.8%), while the Wan Chai district ranked last at 9.4%. (Table 8.2 and Chart 8.1)

8.5 It is worth noting that nearly half (49.2%) of the youth population were living in the new towns. The proportion of youths to the total population in all new towns, at 11.5%, was higher than the territory-wide figure of 11.1%. Among the 12 new towns, the Tin Shui Wai new town had the highest proportion of its population being youths (14.9%). This was followed by the North Lantau new town (12.7%), the Kwai Chung new town (12.1%) and the Ma On Shan new town (11.8%). (Table 8.2)

**表 8.2 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按新市鎮劃分的青年數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）及人口比例**

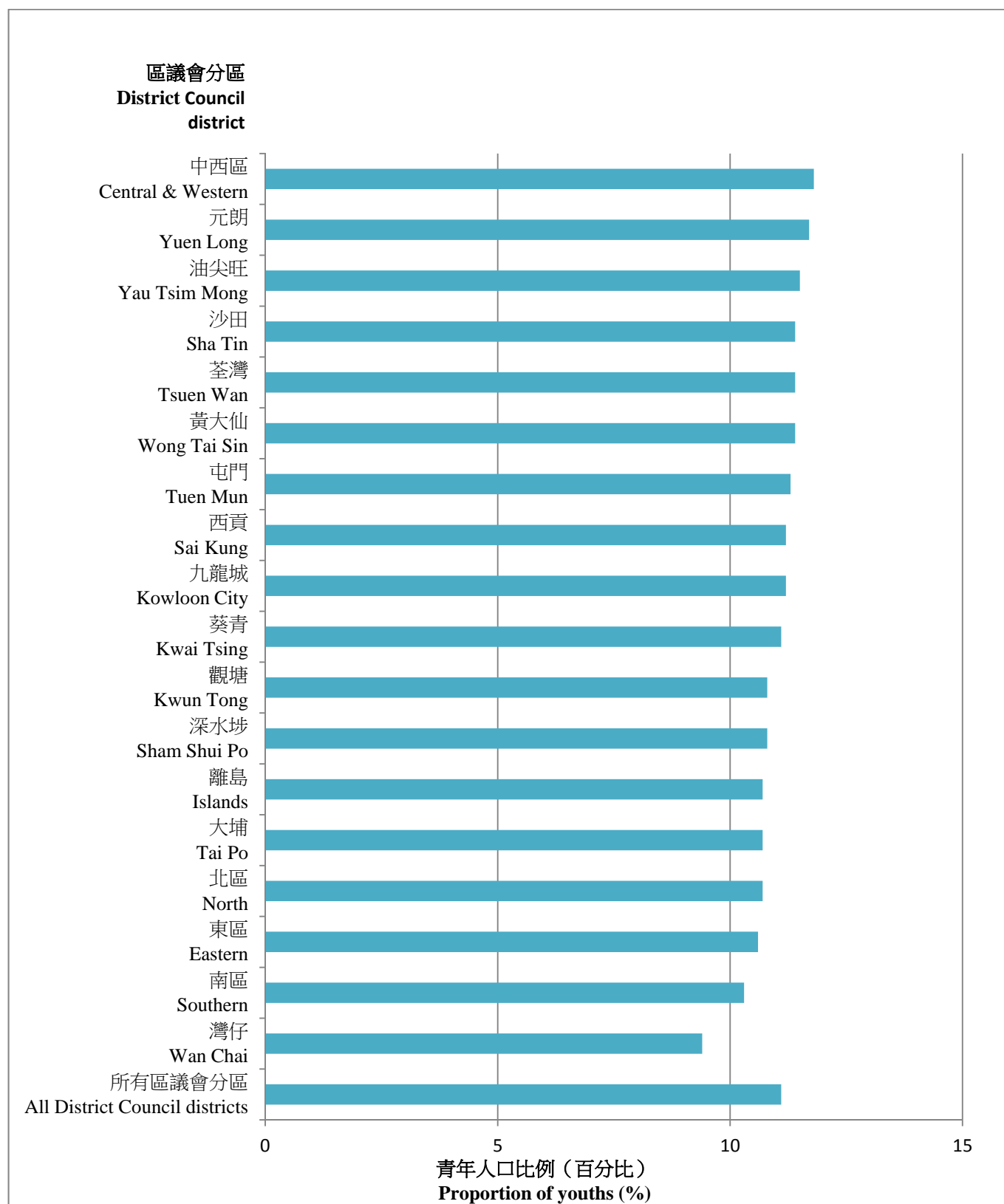
**Table 8.2 Number and proportion of youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by new town, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

新市鎮 New town	2006			2011			2016		
	青年 Youths	總人口 Total population	青年比例 (百分比) Proportion of youths (%)	青年 Youths	總人口 Total population	青年比例 (百分比) Proportion of youths (%)	青年 Youths	總人口 Total population	青年比例 (百分比) Proportion of youths (%)
	數目 (百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ) Number (Percentage <sup>(1)</sup> )								
新市鎮 New Towns									
屯門 Tuen Mun	74 308 (8.4)	494 352 (7.4)	15.0	64 379 (7.5)	476 485 (7.0)	13.5	53 421 (6.9)	475 033 (6.8)	11.2
沙田 Sha Tin	58 687 (6.7)	414 018 (6.2)	14.2	52 824 (6.1)	418 696 (6.1)	12.6	48 715 (6.3)	435 720 (6.2)	11.2
天水圍 Tin Shui Wai	44 029 (5.0)	266 493 (4.0)	16.5	51 753 (6.0)	284 398 (4.2)	18.2	41 898 (5.4)	282 047 (4.0)	14.9
將軍澳 Tseung Kwan O	46 586 (5.3)	336 636 (5.0)	13.8	49 585 (5.8)	359 218 (5.3)	13.8	42 241 (5.4)	381 695 (5.4)	11.1
葵涌 Kwai Chung	38 105 (4.3)	320 528 (4.8)	11.9	40 137 (4.7)	314 161 (4.6)	12.8	39 756 (5.1)	329 317 (4.7)	12.1
粉嶺／上水 Fanling / Sheung Shui	39 887 (4.5)	231 447 (3.5)	17.2	38 858 (4.5)	250 465 (3.7)	15.5	28 527 (3.7)	254 265 (3.6)	11.2
大埔 Tai Po	45 841 (5.2)	259 604 (3.9)	17.7	38 351 (4.5)	256 018 (3.8)	15.0	27 561 (3.5)	259 147 (3.7)	10.6
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	29 320 (3.3)	270 008 (4.0)	10.9	31 552 (3.7)	278 861 (4.1)	11.3	33 753 (4.3)	289 950 (4.1)	11.6
馬鞍山 Ma On Shan	28 574 (3.2)	181 959 (2.7)	15.7	25 942 (3.0)	194 877 (2.9)	13.3	23 618 (3.0)	199 881 (2.8)	11.8
青衣 Tsing Yi	34 045 (3.9)	195 851 (2.9)	17.4	25 906 (3.0)	187 194 (2.7)	13.8	16 600 (2.1)	178 742 (2.5)	9.3
元朗 Yuen Long	20 425 (2.3)	136 133 (2.0)	15.0	17 605 (2.0)	143 412 (2.1)	12.3	15 279 (2.0)	153 996 (2.2)	9.9
北大嶼山 North Lantau	9 614 (1.1)	71 343 (1.1)	13.5	12 048 (1.4)	76 538 (1.1)	15.7	10 522 (1.4)	83 162 (1.2)	12.7
小計 Sub-total	469 421 (53.3)	3 178 372 (47.6)	14.8	448 940 (52.2)	3 240 323 (47.5)	13.9	381 891 (49.2)	3 322 955 (47.4)	11.5
新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	37 295 (4.2)	319 929 (4.8)	11.7	35 918 (4.2)	340 568 (5.0)	10.5	32 338 (4.2)	372 417 (5.3)	8.7
新界 New Territories	506 716 (57.6)	3 498 301 (52.4)	14.5	484 858 (56.4)	3 580 891 (52.5)	13.5	414 229 (53.3)	3 695 372 (52.7)	11.2
香港島 Hong Kong Island	136 543 (15.5)	1 204 510 (18.0)	11.3	134 042 (15.6)	1 193 538 (17.5)	11.2	122 508 (15.8)	1 157 876 (16.5)	10.6
九龍 Kowloon	236 660 (26.9)	1 971 422 (29.5)	12.0	241 022 (28.0)	2 041 733 (30.0)	11.8	239 835 (30.9)	2 160 428 (30.8)	11.1
陸上總計 Land total	879 919 (100.0)	6 674 233 (100.0)	13.2	859 922 (100.0)	6 816 162 (100.0)	12.6	776 572 (100.0)	7 013 676 (100.0)	11.1

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

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

**圖 8.1 2016 年按區議會分區劃分的青年比例（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**  
**Chart 8.1 Proportion of youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by District Council district, 2016**



## 內部遷移

8.6 在過去 5 年，有 59 918 名青年曾作內部遷移，即佔 15 歲至 24 歲人口的 7.7%（即他們在 2016 年中期人口統計點算時所居住的地區（即「現住地區」），與其 5 年前所居住的地區不同。居住地區的轉變是指（a）一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移，或（b）在新界同一區議會分區內，一新市鎮與另一新市鎮之間的遷移，或一新市鎮與區內其他地方之間的遷移。（表 8.3）

8.7 並無作內部遷移的青年佔所有青年的 92.3%。其中 79.7% 仍居舊址、6.8% 曾在同區遷居及 5.8% 在 5 年前居於香港以外地方。（表 8.3）

## 內部遷移的情況

8.8 青年人口較少作內部遷移。曾作內部遷移的青年只佔所有青年的 7.7%，而整體 5 歲及以上人口中的比例則為 10.3%。在曾作內部遷移的青年中，最大比例（18.7%）是從新界的新市鎮移居其他新市鎮。亦有 18.6% 是在九龍區內由一個區議會分區移居到另一分區。（表 8.3）

## 曾作內部遷移青年的特徵

8.9 不同年齡組別的青年的內部遷移傾向大致相若。20 歲至 24 歲的青年中有 7.8% 曾作內部遷移，而 15 歲至 19 歲的百分比是 7.6%。不論是年長或年輕的青年多是以新市鎮及九龍為其遷移的目的地。（表 8.4）

8.10 曾作內部遷移青年的性別比率是每千名女性相對 981 名男性，低於陸上青年人口的 1 044。（表 8.4）

## Internal migration

8.6 Altogether 59 918 youths, representing 7.7% of the population aged 15-24, had migrated internally in the past 5 years (i.e. they were living 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 (area of current residence)). A change in the area of residence refers to a move (a) from a District Council district to another District Council district (except for migration within the same new town); or (b) within a District Council district in the New Territories, from a new town to another new town, or from a new town to other areas in the district or vice versa. (Table 8.3)

8.7 There were 92.3% of youths not having internally migrated. They consisted of 79.7% who remained in the same address 5 years ago, 6.8% who had moved home within the same area of residence, and 5.8% who had lived outside Hong Kong 5 years ago. (Table 8.3)

## Pattern of internal migration

8.8 The youth population was less prone to internal migration. The proportion of youths who had internally migrated was 7.7%, as compared to 10.3% of the whole population aged 5 and over. Of those youths who had internally migrated, the largest proportion (18.7%) had moved between new towns in the New Territories. Another 18.6% had moved between District Council districts within Kowloon. (Table 8.3)

## Characteristics of internally migrated youths

8.9 Youths of different age groups were more or less equally prone to internal migration, with 7.8% of youths aged 20-24 having internally migrated and 7.6% for those aged 15-19. The mobility pattern of the older youths and younger youths were similar, with the new towns and Kowloon as the most popular destinations. (Table 8.4)

8.10 The sex ratio (i.e. males per 1 000 females) of youths who had internally migrated was 981, lower than the 1 044 of the land population of youth. (Table 8.4)

**表 8.3 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青年數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）<sup>(1)</sup>**

**Table 8.3 Youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers)<sup>(1)</sup> by whether having internally migrated, area of residence 5 years ago and area of current residence, 2016**

曾否作內部遷移 Whether having internally migrated	青年 Youths 現住地區 Area of current residence					5 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 5 and over	
	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 <sup>(2)</sup> ） Number (Percentage <sup>(2)</sup> )					
曾作內部遷移 <sup>(3)</sup> Having internally migrated <sup>(3)</sup>							
香港島 Hong Kong Island	3 728 (0.5)	3 329 (0.4)	3 120 (0.4)	740 (0.1)	10 917 (1.4)	131 508 (2.0)	
九龍 Kowloon	1 203 (0.2)	11 148 (1.4)	7 448 (1.0)	1 149 (0.1)	20 948 (2.7)	223 699 (3.3)	
新市鎮 New towns	1 725 (0.2)	7 822 (1.0)	11 181 (1.4)	3 634 (0.5)	24 362 (3.1)	296 484 (4.4)	
新界其他地區／水上 Other areas in the New Territories / Marine	265 (0.0)	1 220 (0.2)	2 014 (0.3)	192 (0.0)	3 691 (0.5)	42 548 (0.6)	
小計 Sub-total	6 921 (0.9)	23 519 (3.0)	23 763 (3.1)	5 715 (0.7)	59 918 (7.7)	694 239 (10.3)	
並無作內部遷移 Not having internally migrated							
曾在同區遷居 Moved home within same area of residence	11 419 (1.5)	17 076 (2.2)	22 767 (2.9)	1 842 (0.2)	53 104 (6.8)	539 995 (8.0)	
仍居舊址 <sup>(4)</sup> Remained in same address <sup>(4)</sup>	94 653 (12.2)	181 155 (23.3)	320 492 (41.3)	22 374 (2.9)	618 674 (79.7)	5 187 549 (77.0)	
5 年前居於香港以外地方 Place of residence outside Hong Kong 5 years ago	9 515 (1.2)	18 085 (2.3)	14 869 (1.9)	2 407 (0.3)	44 876 (5.8)	312 426 (4.6)	
小計 Sub-total	115 587 (14.9)	216 316 (27.9)	358 128 (46.1)	26 623 (3.4)	716 654 (92.3)	6 039 970 (89.7)	
總計 Total	122 508 (15.8)	239 835 (30.9)	381 891 (49.2)	32 338 (4.2)	776 572 (100.0)	6 734 209 (100.0)	

註釋：(1) 數字不包括現居於在船艇上的人士。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

(3) 曾作內部遷移的人士指該人的現住地區與其 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 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.

(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.

**表 8.4 2016 年按性別、年齡組別、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的青年數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**

**Table 8.4 Youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex, age group, whether having internally migrated and area of current residence, 2016**

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	曾作內部遷移 Having internally migrated					並無作內部遷移 Not having internally migrated	總計 <sup>(1)</sup> Total <sup>(1)</sup>
		現住地區 Area of current residence						
		香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	陸上總計 Land total		
數目（百分比 <sup>(2)</sup> ） Number (Percentage <sup>(2)</sup> )								
青年 Youths								
男 Male	15 - 19	1 740 (51.8)	4 697 (40.6)	5 307 (45.8)	1 331 (42.3)	13 075 (44.1)	163 384 (44.5)	176 459 (44.5)
	20 - 24	1 617 (48.2)	6 885 (59.4)	6 284 (54.2)	1 813 (57.7)	16 599 (55.9)	203 506 (55.5)	220 105 (55.5)
	小計 Sub-total	3 357 (100.0)	11 582 (100.0)	11 591 (100.0)	3 144 (100.0)	29 674 (100.0)	366 890 (100.0)	396 564 (100.0)
女 Female	15 - 19	1 549 (43.5)	5 104 (42.8)	5 001 (41.1)	1 199 (46.6)	12 853 (42.5)	151 321 (43.3)	164 174 (43.2)
	20 - 24	2 015 (56.5)	6 833 (57.2)	7 171 (58.9)	1 372 (53.4)	17 391 (57.5)	198 443 (56.7)	215 834 (56.8)
	小計 Sub-total	3 564 (100.0)	11 937 (100.0)	12 172 (100.0)	2 571 (100.0)	30 244 (100.0)	349 764 (100.0)	380 008 (100.0)
合計 Both sexes	15 - 19	3 289 (47.5)	9 801 (41.7)	10 308 (43.4)	2 530 (44.3)	25 928 (43.3)	314 705 (43.9)	340 633 (43.9)
	20 - 24	3 632 (52.5)	13 718 (58.3)	13 455 (56.6)	3 185 (55.7)	33 990 (56.7)	401 949 (56.1)	435 939 (56.1)
	總計 Total	6 921 (100.0)	23 519 (100.0)	23 763 (100.0)	5 715 (100.0)	59 918 (100.0)	716 654 (100.0)	776 572 (100.0)
5 歲及以上全港人口 Whole population aged 5 and over								
男 Male		44 450	114 805	136 404	32 155	327 814	2 898 212	3 226 026
女 Female		50 565	127 806	155 316	32 738	366 425	3 141 758	3 508 183
合計 Both sexes		95 015	242 611	291 720	64 893	694 239	6 039 970	6 734 209
性別比率 Sex ratio								
青年 Youths								
	15 - 19	1 123	920	1 061	1 110	1 017	1 080	1 075
	20 - 24	802	1 008	876	1 321	954	1 026	1 020
	合計 Overall	942	970	952	1 223	981	1 049	1 044
5 歲及以上全港人口 Whole population aged 5 and over								
	合計 Overall	879	898	878	982	895	922	920

註釋：(1) 數字不包括現居於在船艇上的人士。

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

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

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

8.11 2016 年曾作內部遷移的青年中大部分（76.7%）只與父母同住，較 2006 年的 80.2% 有所減少；另有 6.5% 為獨居的，較 2006 年的 5.5% 有所增加。（表 8.5）

8.11 Among youths having internally migrated in 2016, most (76.7%) were living with their parent(s) only, down from 80.2% in 2006. Another 6.5% were living alone, up from 5.5% in 2006. (Table 8.5)

**表 8.5 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按居住情況及性別劃分的曾作內部遷移的青年數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**

**Table 8.5 Youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) having internally migrated by living arrangements and sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

居住情況 Living arrangements	2006			2011			2016		
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes
數目（百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ） Number (Percentage <sup>(1)</sup> )									
獨居 Living alone	3 328 (6.0)	2 788 (5.0)	6 116 (5.5)	2 052 (5.2)	2 184 (5.3)	4 236 (5.2)	2 119 (7.1)	1 756 (5.8)	3 875 (6.5)
只與父母同住 Living with parent(s) only	46 326 (84.0)	42 555 (76.3)	88 881 (80.2)	32 428 (81.9)	31 859 (77.3)	64 287 (79.6)	23 623 (79.6)	22 350 (73.9)	45 973 (76.7)
與配偶及／或子女同住 Living with spouse and / or child(ren)									
與父母同住 And with parent(s)	242 (0.4)	217 (0.4)	459 (0.4)	225 (0.6)	182 (0.4)	407 (0.5)	89 (0.3)	157 (0.5)	246 (0.4)
並不與父母同住 And not with parent(s)	768 (1.4)	4 423 (7.9)	5 191 (4.7)	416 (1.1)	2 642 (6.4)	3 058 (3.8)	581 (2.0)	2 262 (7.5)	2 843 (4.7)
小計 Sub-total	1 010 (1.8)	4 640 (8.3)	5 650 (5.1)	641 (1.6)	2 824 (6.9)	3 465 (4.3)	670 (2.3)	2 419 (8.0)	3 089 (5.2)
其他 <sup>(2)</sup> Others <sup>(2)</sup>	4 457 (8.1)	5 785 (10.4)	10 242 (9.2)	4 460 (11.3)	4 358 (10.6)	8 818 (10.9)	3 262 (11.0)	3 719 (12.3)	6 981 (11.7)
總計 Total	55 121 (100.0)	55 768 (100.0)	110 889 (100.0)	39 581 (100.0)	41 225 (100.0)	80 806 (100.0)	29 674 (100.0)	30 244 (100.0)	59 918 (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) 數字包括所有與父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住的青年數目。

(2) Figures include youths living with person(s) other than parent(s), spouse and child(ren).



# 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。 [6]
- (2) **人口 (Population)**：請參看第(17)項「居港人口」。 [34]
- (3) **工作人口 (Working population)**：請參看第(39)項「經濟活動身分」。 [43]
- (4) **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。 [21]
- (5) **出生地點 (Place of birth)**：指一個人的出生所在地的國家／地區。 [33]
- (6) **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。 [11]
- (7) **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。 [4]
- (8) **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： [20]

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

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

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

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

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

**資訊及通訊業 (Information and communications)**：本行業包括資訊與文化產品的製作及發行，以及提供傳送或發行這些產品及資料的方法，亦包括廣播、通訊、資訊科技活動、資料處理及其他資訊服務活動。本行業的例子有出版業、電台及電視廣播、電訊業、資訊科技服務業、新聞通訊社等。

**金融及保險業 (Financing and insurance)**：本行業包括金融服務及其輔助活動（包含保險業務

及退休基金)。持有資產的活動，如控股公司、信託、基金及其他金融工具的活動亦歸入本行業。本行業的例子有銀行、投資及控股公司、保險、證券經紀服務、基金管理等。

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

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

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

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

- (9) **住戶人數 (Household size)**：指家庭住戶中的人口數目。 [19]
- (10) **每月主要職業收入 (Monthly income from main employment)**：對於僱主或自營業者來說，這是指扣除營運開支後從主要業務所賺得的收入。對於僱員來說，則是指從主要工作所賺取的全部收入，包括薪金或工資、花紅、佣金、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。 [29]
- (11) **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 (10) 項「每月主要職業收入」。 [27]
- (12) **每周通常工作時數 (Weekly usual hours of work)**：指一名就業人士在正常或典型的一個星期內的通常工作時數，包括經常進行的超時工作(無論是有酬或無酬)，但用膳時間、通常不用工作的日數或時數，及非經常進行的超時工作並不包括在內。在家中候命的時間不計算在工作時數中。居家就業人士在家中工作的時數則計算在內。 [41]
- (13) **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 (40) 項「慣用交談語言」。 [2]
- (14) **居住情況 (Living arrangements)**：居住情況是根據受訪者及與其同住住戶成員的關係而界定。各類居住情況如下： [24]

**獨居 (Living alone)**：某人沒有與其他人同住。

**只與父母同住 (Living with parent(s) only)**：某人與其父及／或母同住。同一時間，他／她可能與其他人同住，但這些人並不是其配偶及子女。

**與配偶及／或子女同住 (Living with spouse and / or child(ren))**：某人與其配偶及／或子女同住。同一時間，他／她可能與其他人同住。這類別可再細分為「與配偶及／或子女同住，並與父母同住」及「與配偶及／或子女同住，並不與父母同住」。前者指某人與其配偶及／或子女

同住的同時也與其父母同住，而後者則指受訪者的父母並不住在同一住戶內。

*其他 (Others)*：某人與其父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住。

- (15) **居所樓面面積 (Floor area of accommodation)**：除公營租住房屋外，居所樓面面積是指實用樓面面積，包括 (i) 露台、(ii) 工作平台及 (iii) 外露的面積，但不包括空氣調節裝置室、窗台、平台、花園、停車場、天台、樓梯、庭院及天井的面積。公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積是以室內樓面面積來量度。對於共同使用一個屋宇單位的家庭住戶，住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。有關居所樓面面積的數字並不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。

(註：由於定義不同，公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積統計數字，不能直接與其他居所類型的數字作比較。此外，由住戶提供的居所樓面面積資料或會受到不同程度的估計影響，故數據使用者在詮釋有關統計數字時，務必加以留意。) [17]

- (16) **居所樓面面積中位數 (Median floor area of accommodation)**：居所樓面面積的一種平均值。50%的住戶，他們佔用的居所樓面面積高於這數字，而其餘 50%，他們佔用的居所樓面面積低於這數字。公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積是以室內樓面面積來量度，而其他居所類型的樓面面積是以實用樓面面積量度。對於共同使用一個屋宇單位的家庭住戶，住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。有關居所樓面面積的數字並不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。請參看第 (15) 項「居所樓面面積」。

(註：由於定義不同，公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積統計數字，不能直接與其他居所類型的數字作比較。此外，由住戶提供的居所樓面面積資料或會受到不同程度的估計影響，故數據使用者在詮釋有關統計數字時，務必加以留意。) [26]

- (17) **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。 [18]

- (18) **性別比率 (Sex ratio)**：男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。 [38]

- (19) **所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數 (Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment)**：所有僱用工作的每周通常工作時數的一種平均值。50% 的工作人口的每周通常工作時數（按所有僱用工作計算）高於這數字，而其餘 50% 的工作人口的每周通常工作時數（按所有僱用工作計算）低於這數字。請參看第 (12) 項「每周通常工作時數」。 [28]

- (20) **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： [39]

*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／新屋村屋、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。

- (21) **青年 (Youths)**：指 15 至 24 歲的人士。 [44]
- (22) **非從事經濟活動人口 (Economically inactive population)**：請參看第 (39) 項「**經濟活動身分**」。 [13]
- (23) **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：[7]

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

$P_1$  = 5 年前的人口  
 $P_2$  = 該年的人口  
 $r$  = 平均每年增長率

- (24) **是否在學 (Whether studying)**：這是指某人在 2016 年上半年接受教育的情況。可分兩個主要類別：[42]

*正在就讀 (Studying)*：

*全日制 (Studying full-time (full-time student))*：在幼稚園、小學、中學、專上學院、香港專業教育學院或大學攻讀全日制課程（不包括晚間課程／日間部分時間給假調訓課程）的人士，兼職學生亦包括在內。

*部分時間制 (Studying part-time (part-time student))*：攻讀夜校、專上學院（如香港專業教育學院）及各所大學的校外進修部舉辦的日間部分時間給假調訓課程或晚間課程的人士，這些課程均符合正規課程的條件。

*遙距課程 (Studying distance learning course)*：攻讀學士學位或更高學位的函授或遙距課程的人士，其他函授課程則不包括在內。

*已完成課程／退學 (Had completed study/ Withdrew)*：某人已取得有關課程考試合格成績，則當作完成該課程。某人在未完成課程前停學則視為退學。

- (25) **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。 [16]

*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。

- (26) **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。) [10]
- (27) **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。 [8]
- (28) **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。) [9]
- (29) **書寫選定語言的能力 (Ability to write a selected language) :** 若一名 5 歲及以上人士在日常生活中能夠以某種語言書寫簡單短句，則他／她可算具備書寫該種語言的能力。 [3]
- (30) **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。 [30]
- (31) **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。 [25]
- (32) **專上教育 (Post-secondary education) :** 請參看第 (33) 項「教育程度」。 [35]
- (33) **教育程度 (Educational attainment) :** 包括最高就讀程度及最高完成程度。 [14]

(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／其它專上學院／前師範學院／商科學校的證書／文憑課程、文憑／證書課程的護士／牙科訓練課程／遙距課程及其他文憑／證書程度課程。

**專上教育 (副學位課程) (Post-secondary (sub-degree 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。

- (34) **現住地區 (Area of current residence)**：在中期人口統計時某人所居住的地區。 [5]
- (35) **勞動人口 (Labour force)**：請參看第 (39) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [22]
- (36) **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。 [23]
- (37) **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）。 [37]
- (38) **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。 [31]
- (39) **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。 [12]

**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。

- (40) **慣用交談語言 (Usual spoken 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。 [40]
- (41) **種族 (Ethnicity)**：一個人的種族由其本人來決定。有關「種族」的分類是參考不同的概念包括文化起源、國籍、膚色及語言等而制定。這分類方法與聯合國於 2008 年頒布的建議一致，亦參考了其他國家的做法，以及本地的情況。在香港人口中，大部份為華人，而非華人中則以亞洲人為主。因此，種族分類提供了較多與亞洲地區相關的類別。 [15]
- (42) **閱讀選定語言的能力 (Ability to read a selected language)**：若一名 5 歲及以上人士在日常生活中能夠以某種語言閱讀簡單短句，則他／她可算具備閱讀該種語言的能力。 [1]
- (43) **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。 [36]
- (44) **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「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： [32]

**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)**：包括鑽井工人及鐘床操作員；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。

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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 read a selected language** (閱讀選定語言的能力)： A person aged 5 and over is considered as being able to read a language if he/ she can read a short and simple statement in this language in everyday life. [42]
- (2) **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 spoken language** in (40). [13]
- (3) **Ability to write a selected language** (書寫選定語言的能力)： A person aged 5 and over is considered as being able to write a language if he/ she can write a short and simple statement in this language in everyday life. [29]
- (4) **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. [7]
- (5) **Area of current residence** (現住地區)： Area in which a person was living at the time of the By-census. [34]
- (6) **Area of residence 5 years ago (5年前居住地區)**： The broad geographical area in which a person lived 5 years before the By-census. If the place is outside Hong Kong, the country of residence is recorded. [1]
- (7) **Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years** (前5年內平均每年增長率)： When population increased over the past 5 years, the average annual growth rate is computed using the following formula: [23]

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

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.

- (8) **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. [27]
- (9) **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.) [28]

- (10) **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.) [26]
- (11) **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. [6]
- (12) **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: [39]

*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.

- (13) **Economically inactive population (非從事經濟活動人口)**: Please see **Economic activity status** in (12). [22]
- (14) **Educational attainment (教育程度)**: This comprises the highest level attended and the highest level completed. [33]
- (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.

- (15) **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. [41]
- (16) **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. [25]

*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 herb medicine); nursing; dentistry; psychiatry; radiology; pharmacy, dental and medical technology; physical and occupational therapy; speech therapy; anatomy; physiology; immunology; pathology and forensic medicine.

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

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

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

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

- (17) **Floor area of accommodation (居所樓面面積)**: Except for public rental housing, the floor area of accommodation refers to saleable floor area. It includes the floor area of every one of (i) a balcony, (ii) a utility platform, (iii) a verandah to the extent that it forms part of the residence; but excluding the area of an air-conditioning plant room, a bay window, a flat roof, a garden, a parking space, a roof, a stairhood, a terrace, a yard to the extent that it forms part of the residence. For public rental housing, the floor area of accommodation is measured in terms of internal floor area. For domestic households sharing a unit of quarters, the floor area of the common area shared among households is excluded. Statistics related to floor area of accommodation presented in this report do not include domestic households living in unsheltered accommodation or on board vessels.

(Note: Owing to the difference in definitions, statistics of floor area of public rental housing are not directly comparable to those of other types of accommodation. Besides, the information of floor area of accommodation as reported by respondents may be subject to different extent of estimation, and hence caution should be exercised in interpreting the statistics concerned.) [15]

- (18) **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. [17]

- (19) **Household size (住戶人數)**: Household size refers to the number of persons living in the domestic household. [9]
- (20) **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: [8]

*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.

- (21) **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. [4]
- (22) **Labour force (勞動人口)**: Please see **Economic activity status** in (12). [35]
- (23) **Labour force participation rate (勞動人口參與率)**: The proportion of labour force in the total population aged 15 and over. [36]
- (24) **Living arrangements (居住情況)**: Living arrangements are classified according to the respondent and his/ her relationship with other household members living with him/ her. The different categories of living arrangements are as follows: [14]

*Living alone (獨居)*: A person not living with any other persons.

*Living with parent(s) only (只與父母同住)*: A person living with his/ her father and/ or mother. He/ she may, at the same time, be living with other persons who are not his / her spouse and child(ren).

*Living with spouse and / or child(ren) (與配偶及/或子女同住)*: A person living with his/ her spouse and/ or child(ren). He/ she may, at the same time, be living with other persons. This category can be further broken down into “Living with spouse and/ or child(ren), and with parent(s)” and “Living with spouse and/ or child(ren), and not with parent(s)”. The former refers to the case that the persons are also living with their parent(s) while they live with their spouse and/ or child(ren). The latter refers to the case that the respondent's parent(s) is not living in the same household.

*Others (其他)*: A person living with other persons other than his/ her parent(s), spouse and child(ren).

- (25) **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. [31]
- (26) **Median floor area of accommodation (居所樓面面積中位數)**: The average floor area of accommodation so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households occupied floor area above that figure and the other 50% occupied floor area below it. The floor area of public rental housing is measured in terms of internal floor area while the floor area of other types of accommodation is measured in terms of saleable floor area. For domestic households sharing a unit of quarters, the floor area of the common area shared among households is excluded. Statistics related to floor area of accommodation presented in this report do not include domestic households living in unsheltered accommodation or on board vessels. Please see **Floor area of accommodation** in (17).
- (Note: Owing to the difference in definitions, statistics of floor area of public rental housing are not directly comparable to those of other types of accommodation. Besides, the information of floor area of accommodation as reported by respondents may be subject to different extent of estimation, and hence caution should be exercised in interpreting the statistics concerned.) [16]
- (27) **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 (29). [11]
- (28) **Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment (所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數)**: The average weekly usual hours of work of all employment so calculated that 50% of the working population had weekly usual hours of work (calculated based on all employment) above that figure and the other 50% of the working population had weekly usual hours of work (calculated based on all employment) below that figure. Please see **Weekly usual hours of work** in (41). [19]
- (29) **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. [10]
- (30) **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. [30]
- (31) **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. [38]

- (32) **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 (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: [44]

*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.

- (33) **Place of birth** (出生地點): This is the country/ territory in which the person was born. [5]
- (34) **Population** (人口): Please see **Hong Kong Resident Population** in (18). [2]
- (35) **Post-secondary education** (專上教育): Please see **Educational attainment** in (14). [32]
- (36) **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. [43]
- (37) **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). [37]
- (38) **Sex ratio** (性別比率): The ratio of the number of males per 1 000 females. [18]
- (39) **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: [20]

*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.

- (40) **Usual spoken language** (慣用交談語言): The usual spoken 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. [40]
- (41) **Weekly usual hours of work** (每周通常工作時數): Weekly usual hours of work is the number of hours that an employed person usually worked during a normal or typical week. Overtime hours regularly worked (whether paid or unpaid) are included but meal breaks, days and hours not usually worked and unusual periods of overtime are excluded. Stand-by time at home is not counted. For home-office workers, the time working at home is counted. [12]

- (42) **Whether studying (是否在學)** : The status of a person in acquiring education in the first half of 2016. It can be divided into two main groups as follows: [24]

*Studying (正在就讀)* :

*Studying full-time (full-time student) (全日制)* : Persons studying full-time (that is excluding evening/ part-time day release courses) at a kindergarten, a primary or secondary school, a post-secondary college, the Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education or at a university. Full-time students include student workers.

*Studying part-time (part-time student) (部分時間制)* : This refers to the part-time day release courses or the evening courses offered by evening schools and post-secondary institutions (such as the Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education) and the extra-mural departments of the universities which fulfil the criteria of formal courses.

*Studying distance learning course (遙距課程)* : Persons taking correspondence courses or distance learning courses leading to a degree are also regarded as studying distance learning courses. All other correspondence courses are excluded from this category.

*Had completed study/ Withdrew (已完成課程/退學)* : A person is regarded as having completed a course of education if he/ she has passed the related examination. Those who stop studying before completion of the course are considered as withdrawal from study.

- (43) **Working population (工作人口)** : Please see **Economic activity status** in (12). [3]
- (44) **Youths (青年)** : Refer to persons aged 15-24. [21]

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簡要報告	Summary Results	中英文	Bilingual
主題性報告：香港的住戶收入分布	Thematic Report : Household Income Distribution in Hong Kong	中英文	Bilingual
統計圖解	Graphic Guide	中英文	Bilingual
主要結果	Main Results	中英文	Bilingual
技術報告	Technical Report	中英文	Bilingual
主題性報告：居於分間樓宇單位人士	Thematic Report : Persons Living in Subdivided Units	中英文	Bilingual
主題性報告：內地來港定居未足七年人士	Thematic Report : Persons from the Mainland Having Resided in Hong Kong for Less Than 7 Years	中英文	Bilingual
主題性報告：少數族裔人士	Thematic Report : Ethnic Minorities	中英文	Bilingual
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