



中期人口統計

2006 Population
By-census

主要報告：第一冊

Main Report : Volume I



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



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序言

二零零六年中期人口統計已於二零零六年七月至八月期間進行。中期人口統計提供很多有關香港人口的社會及經濟特徵的資料，有助對社會不同的層面進行研究。

報告以詳盡分析的形式，發表二零零六年中期人口統計資料，涉及的主題，包括人口、住戶、教育、經濟及房屋各方面。報告就每個主題闡述概要結果，附上有關數字的統計表及圖表，並適當地與以往人口普查及中期人口統計的結果比較。

本報告共分兩冊：第一冊載列二零零六年中期人口統計結果的詳細分析及詮釋，第二冊描述中期人口統計的設計、數據收集方法、執程序及技術。有關評估資料的素質亦載於第二冊內。

中期人口統計的結果已刊載於數份已出版的刊物內，當中並包括載有分區統計數字的報告書。另一本報告《主要統計表》快將出版，內載有關全港人口、住戶及屋宇單位詳細資料的統計表，可補充本報告的統計資料。此外，一系列有關人口分組（如青年、長者、單親人士等）的主題性報告亦將發表。二零零六年中期人口統計的刊物名稱已詳列於本報告的最後部分。

政府統計處處長 **馮興宏**

二零零七年十一月

Foreword

The 2006 Population By-census was conducted in July to August 2006. The By-census provides a wealth of data on the socio-economic characteristics of the population in Hong Kong, thus allowing studies to be undertaken on various facets of the community.

Data from the 2006 Population By-census in the form of detailed analysis of specific topics on the demographic, household, education, economic and housing characteristics of the population are presented in this report. A general account of findings in respect of various topics is provided together with supporting tables and charts. Comparisons are made with results of the past censuses/by-censuses as appropriate.

This report consists of two separate volumes: Volume I presents detailed analysis and interpretation of the results of the 2006 Population By-census, and Volume II describes the design, data collection method, operation procedures and techniques of the By-census. An assessment of the data quality is also given in Volume II.

Results of the By-census are available in a number of publications, including reports containing statistics at district level, that have been released. Another report "Main Tables", which will be published shortly, contains detailed tables on the population, households and quarters in the whole territory and may be considered as a complement to this report. There are also a series of thematic reports on population sub-groups like youths, older persons, single parents, etc. A list of the 2006 Population By-census publications is given at the end of this report.

FUNG Hing-wang
Commissioner for Census and Statistics

November 2007

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1. 緒言

背景

1.1 根據慣例，自一九六一年起，香港每十年進行一次人口普查，並在兩次人口普查中間，進行一次中期人口統計。香港於二零零六年七月至八月期間進行了二零零六年中期人口統計。

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

1.3 為提供更多最新的人口資料，在兩次人口普查中間會進行一次中期人口統計，故香港在一九六六年、一九七六年、一九八六年、一九九六年及二零零六年進行了中期人口統計。與人口普查稍有不同，中期人口統計並不進行全面人口點算，只是透過大規模抽樣調查，搜集人口特徵的詳細資料。至於人口總數和特徵，則根據適當的統計理論，從抽樣調查結果推算而來。所以，從中期人口統計得到的統計資料，其精確程度稍遜於人口普查。

1. Introduction

Background

1.1 It is an established practice from 1961 for Hong Kong to conduct a population census once every ten years and a by-census in the middle of the intercensal period. The 2006 Population By-census was conducted in July to August 2006.

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

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

1.4 二零零六年中期人口統計已於二零零六年七月十五日至八月一日的十八天期間進行。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。

1.5 人口普查／中期人口統計搜集所得的資料，對政府在規劃和制訂政策至為重要。小區人口資料是政府制訂地區發展和服務計劃的基礎；而詳細人口分組例如長者、單親家庭等的資料，更可大大幫助政府策劃特定的福利政策和社會服務計劃。而最重要的是，人口普查和中期人口統計的結果，是人口數據系統中編製人口估計的基準資料。

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

1.4 The 2006 Population By-census was conducted in the eighteen-day period from 15 July to 1 August 2006. 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.

1.5 The information collected in population censuses/by-censuses is vital to government planning and policy formulation. Data on small areas form the basis of district development and service planning programmes of the government, while comprehensive information on population sub-groups, such as the elderly and single parent families, facilitates the planning of welfare policy and social service programmes. Most important of all, results of the censuses/by-censuses are the benchmark data for the compilation of population estimates in the Population Data System.

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

統計範圍

1.7 二零零六年中期人口統計採用「居住人口」方法，以涵蓋所有居港人口。政府統計處自二零零零年八月開始，採用了「居住人口」方法，來編製香港的人口估計。作出這個改動的原因，是「居住人口」概念在統計理論而言，較適用於計算一個地方的人口。而這個做法尤為配合近年在改變中的香港人口居住和流動模式。

1.8 二零零六年中期人口統計的點算時刻（即二零零六年七月十四日凌晨三時）的居港人口包括「常住居民」和「流動居民」。「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：（一）在點算時刻前的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月，又或在點算時刻後的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在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。

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

Coverage

1.7 The 2006 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 changing residency and mobility patterns of the Hong Kong population in recent years.

1.8 The Hong Kong Resident Population at the reference moment of the 2006 Population By-census (i.e. 3 a.m. on 14 July 2006) covers “Usual Residents” and “Mobile Residents”. “Usual Residents” refer to two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least three months during the six months before or for at least three months during the six months after the 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.

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

1.10 本報告列出的二零零一年人口普查及二零零六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。而列出的一九九六年中期人口統計的結果，則根據「常住人口」點算方法點算的「本港居民人口」¹。另外，與分別在該年三月進行的一九九六年中期人口統計及二零零一年人口普查不同，二零零六年中期人口統計在二零零六年七月十五日至八月一日(學校暑假期間)進行。故此，所有有關教育特徵的數據項目，是根據在二零零六年上半年的情況作訪問。基於以上原因，作出比較時需特別留意。然而，一九九六年中期人口統計、二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計的結果仍可作概括性比較。

報告結構

1.11 本報告共分十章。第二章概述二零零六年中期人口統計的結果，而詳細的分析則載於第三至第十章內。第三章首先追溯人口數目及其年齡性別分布在一九六一至二零零六年間的轉變。有關人口的婚姻狀況、出生地點、國籍、種族、在港居住年期、慣用語言及地區分布的統計數字及詮釋均載列本章內。

1.10 The results of the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census presented in this report refer to the Hong Kong Resident Population enumerated under the “resident population” approach. Those of the 1996 Population By-census refer to the resident population enumerated under the de jure enumeration approach¹. Besides, being different from the 1996 Population By-census and the 2001 Population Census which were conducted in March of the respective years, the fieldwork operation period of the 2006 Population By-census was 15 July to 1 August 2006 (i.e. during summer vacation for schools). In this regard, data topics related to educational characteristics were enquired with reference to the first half of 2006. In view of this, caution has to be taken in making comparison. Notwithstanding the change, results of the 1996 Population By-census, the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census are broadly comparable.

Report Structure

1.11 This report consists of ten chapters. An overview of the results of the 2006 Population By-census detailed in Chapters 3 to 10 of this report is provided in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 begins by tracing the changes in the size and the age-sex profile of the population from 1961 to 2006. The demographic characteristics of the population, including statistics on the marital situation, place of birth, nationality, ethnicity, duration of residence in Hong Kong, usual language spoken and the geographical distribution, are presented with interpretations.

¹ 一九九六年中期人口統計的「本港居民人口」包括在點算時刻之前或之後六個月通常在香港居住的住戶成員，或者通常在中國大陸／澳門工作的住戶成員。按「常住人口」點算方法，住戶成員的詳細資料會根據其通常居住的屋宇單位處記錄。

¹ The resident population in the 1996 Population By-census covered members of household usually living in Hong Kong in the six-month period either before or after the reference moment, and those who usually worked in the mainland of China/Macao. Under the de jure enumeration approach, all members of the household were enumerated in the quarters where they usually resided.

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

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

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

1.15 現今較多人居住在私人住宅單位及資助出售單位。住在自置居所的住戶比例在過去十年顯著上升。這些轉變顯示人口的住屋情況改善，但同時租金的統計數字反映住房支出上升。第七章根據一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年的人口普查／中期人口統計所搜集的房屋數據，描繪現今的住屋情況，並概述主要的房屋趨勢。

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

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

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

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

1.15 More people now lived in private residential flats and subsidized sale flats. The proportion of owner-occupier households increased markedly over the past decade. All these changes indicate that the housing condition of the population has improved. However, this is accompanied by a rise in the housing cost, reflected through the rent payment statistics. Based on the housing data collected in the 1996, 2001 and 2006 Population Census/By-census, Chapter 7 presents the current housing situation and provides an overview of key housing trends.

1.16 Internal migration and home moving is common among the Hong Kong population. And this has led to a substantial redistribution of the population from the urban areas to the new towns. Chapter 8 highlights some of the changes that have occurred, including the type of internal migration and

內部遷移的人士作出比較。

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

1.18 流動居民（請參閱「統計範圍」一節內的定義）在香港的時間雖然較短，但他／她們仍然與香港保持緊密的聯繫。第十章運用二零零六年中期人口統計的結果，探討流動居民的特點。

代號

1.19 本刊物內各代號的含意如下：

-	零
..	不適用
N.A.	沒有數字
0.0	少於 0.05%

零的數字

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

數字的捨入

1.21 由於進位原因，統計表內個別項目的數字加起來可能與總數略有出入。

home moving, the extent of internal migration, characteristics of the persons who had internally migrated compared with those who had not.

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

1.18 Although Mobile Residents (please refer to the section “Coverage” for definition) stay a relatively less amount of time in Hong Kong, they have a close link with Hong Kong. Chapter 10 explores the distinct features of the Mobile Residents, making use of the results of the 2006 Population By-census.

Symbols

1.19 The following symbols are used throughout the publication :

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

Nil Figures

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

Rounding of Figures

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

2. 摘要

2. Summary

2.1 本報告的第三至第十章就本港住戶及人口作出詳盡的分析。本章第 2.2 - 2.45 段概述重要結果。為方便參考，一些主要統計數字載列於第 16 至 20 頁。

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

人口特徵

Demographic Characteristics

2.2 根據二零零六年中期人口統計結果顯示，二零零六年七月中的居港人口數目為 6 864 346 人，其中 6 645 220 人為常住居民及 219 126 人為流動居民。

2.2 The 2006 Population By-census results showed that the Hong Kong Resident Population in mid-July 2006 was 6 864 346. Among them, 6 645 220 were Usual Residents and 219 126 were Mobile Residents.

2.3 在過去四十五年內，本港人口由一九六一年的 313 萬倍升至二零零六年的 686 萬，在六十年代及七十年代人口的增長較快。其後增長速度放緩，人口平均每年增長率從一九八一年至一九八六年的 1.5% 跌至二零零一年至二零零六年的 0.4%。

2.3 The population had more than doubled over the past 45 years from 3.13 million in 1961 to 6.86 million in 2006. The growth of the population was faster in the 1960's and 1970's. Population growth slowed down afterwards, with the average population growth rate dropped from 1.5% for 1981-1986 to 0.4% for 2001-2006.

2.4 隨著生育率下降和死亡情況改善，人口持續老化。年齡中位數由一九六一年的 23 歲上升至二零零六年的 39 歲。

2.4 The population continued to grow old as a result of fertility decline and mortality improvement. The median age of the population rose from 23 in 1961 to 39 in 2006.

2.5 人口的性別結構可按性別比率顯示。性別比率是指男性人口數目與每千名女性人口相對的比率。人口的整體性別比率由一九六一年的 1 056 增至一九八一年的 1 093。但是，這比率自一九八一年起開始下降，至二零零六年時為 911。

2.5 The sex composition of a population can be measured by the sex ratio, which is defined as the number of males per 1 000 females in the population. The overall sex ratio for the population increased from 1 056 in 1961 to 1 093 in 1981. However, it started to decline since then, dropped to 911 in 2006.

2.6 在香港出生的人口比例在過去十年均維持於約 60%。但是，在其他地方（不包括中國內地、澳門及台灣）出生的人口比例則由一九九六年的 6.0% 增至二零零六年的 6.2%。這是由於期間大量外籍家庭傭工來港工作所致。

2.7 女性及男性均趨向遲婚。在二零零六年，四十五至四十九歲的男性中有 9.9% 仍屬單身，而女性的相應數字為 11.9%。

2.8 廣州話是五歲及以上人口在家中最常用的語言，比例為 90.8%。能說英語及普通話（不論是作為慣用語言或是其他語言）的人口比例分別為 44.7% 及 40.2%。

2.9 在過去十年間，人口分布出現相當大的變化。新界於二零零六年是人口最多的地區。十年前，港島、九龍及新界的居住人口比例分別為 21.1%、32.0% 及 46.8%。到了二零零六年，其比例已變為 18.5%、29.4% 及 52.1%。

住戶特徵

2.10 家庭住戶數目由一九九六年的 186 萬，增至二零零六年的 223 萬，增幅為 20.0%。由於居於家庭住戶的人口增長，不及住戶數目的增長快，因此平均住戶人數相對地減少。家庭住戶的每戶平均人數由一九九六年的 3.3 人下降至二零零六年的 3.0 人。

2.11 「未擴展的單核心家庭」住戶仍是住戶結構的主要類型，比例由一九九六年的 63.6% 增至二零零六年的 67.0%。

2.6 The proportion of population born in Hong Kong remained at about 60% throughout the last ten years. However, the proportion of population who were born elsewhere (excluding those born in the mainland of China, Macao and Taiwan) increased from 6.0% in 1996 to 6.2% in 2006. This was mainly attributed to the large number of foreign domestic helpers who came to work in Hong Kong.

2.7 Both women and men were postponing their marriage. In 2006, 9.9% of men aged 45-49 were found remaining single; the corresponding proportion for women was 11.9%.

2.8 Cantonese was the most commonly used language at home by 90.8% of the population aged 5 and over. The proportion of the population who could speak English and Putonghua, either as the usual language or as another language, accounted for 44.7% and 40.2% of the population respectively.

2.9 There was a substantial redistribution of the population during the past ten years. The New Territories had the largest share of the population in 2006. While ten years ago, Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and the New Territories had respectively 21.1%, 32.0% and 46.8% of the population, the respective proportions were 18.5%, 29.4% and 52.1% by 2006.

Household Characteristics

2.10 The number of domestic households increased by 20.0% from 1.86 million in 1996 to 2.23 million in 2006. The population living in domestic households had not increased as quickly as the number of households which gave rise to a reduction in household size. The average household size declined from 3.3 in 1996 to 3.0 in 2006.

2.11 "One unextended nuclear family" households remained the dominant type of household composition, with the proportion of such households rising from 63.6% in 1996 to 67.0% in 2006.

2.12 隨著生育率下降，沒有十五歲以下兒童的住戶比例由一九九六年的 61.4% 顯著增加至二零零六年的 70.4%。而有十五歲以下兒童的住戶，其平均每戶兒童數目在同期亦由 1.6 下降至 1.4。

2.13 有六十五歲及以上長者的家庭住戶數目由一九九六年的 47 萬戶大增至二零零六年的 59 萬戶，增幅達 26.5%；有長者的家庭住戶佔全港家庭住戶的比例，同期間由 25.3% 增至 26.7%。在二零零六年，只有長者的住戶的平均每戶長者數目為 1.4 人，在有長者與非長者同住的住戶其平均數則為 1.2 人。

2.14 在二零零六年，住戶每月收入中位數為 17,250 元，較一九九六年減少了 1.4%，較二零零一年則減少了 7.8%。在一九九六年與二零零六年期間及在二零零一年與二零零六年期間，按綜合消費物價指數轉變幅度計算的通脹率分別為 -2% 及 -3%。

教育特徵

2.15 香港人口的教育程度繼續提高。曾就讀中學及以上程度課程的十五歲及以上人口比例，由一九九六年的 67.9% 上升至二零零六年的 74.6%。

2.16 在過去十年，三至五歲兒童的就學比率分別為一九九六年的 94.6%，二零零一年的 94.7% 及二零零六年的 89.1%，而六至十一歲及十二至十四歲這兩個屬強迫教育年齡的兒童就學比率則近乎 100%。在二零零六年，三至五歲兒童的就學比率似乎有所下跌，但讀者應留意，一九九六年中期人口統計及二零零一年人口普查是以該年三月中作為點算時刻，而二零零六年中期人口統計的點算時刻卻在七月中，有關教育特徵的數據乃根據在二零零六年上半年的情況作訪問。故此，在二零零六年七月中剛

2.12 In line with the drop in fertility, the proportion of households without children aged under 15 increased significantly from 61.4% in 1996 to 70.4% in 2006. For those households with children aged under 15, the average number of children therein also dropped from 1.6 to 1.4 over the period.

2.13 The number of households with elderly persons aged 65 and over grew significantly by 26.5% from 0.47 million in 1996 to 0.59 million in 2006; its share to all domestic households at the same time rose from 25.3% to 26.7%. On average, there were 1.4 elderly persons living in wholly elderly households and 1.2 elderly persons living in households with both elderly and non-elderly persons in 2006.

2.14 The median monthly household income in 2006 was \$17,250. This represents a decrease of 1.4% compared with that in 1996, and a decrease of 7.8% when compared with 2001. Over the periods 1996-2006 and 2001-2006, the inflation rate as measured by the change in the Composite Consumer Price Index, was -2% and -3% respectively.

Education Characteristics

2.15 The educational attainment of the population continued to improve. The proportion of population aged 15 and over having attended secondary and higher education increased from 67.9% in 1996 to 74.6% in 2006.

2.16 Over the past 10 years, the school attendance rates for children aged 3-5 were 94.6% in 1996, 94.7% in 2001 and 89.1% in 2006, whilst that for children in the two compulsory school age groups 6-11 and 12-14 came very close to 100%. There appeared to be a drop in the school attendance rate for children aged 3-5 in 2006. However, readers are reminded that being different from the 1996 Population By-census and the 2001 Population Census with the reference moment at mid-March of the respective years, the reference moment for the 2006 Population By-census was at mid-July, while data related to educational characteristics were enquired

滿三歲的兒童可能因學期初還未達入學年齡的最低要求而在二零零六年上半年仍未入讀學前教育。另一方面，由於有更多專上學院的學額，讓年輕人有機會繼續留校進修，因此十七至二十四歲的青年就學比率在同期大幅上升。

2.17 由於二十五歲及以上修讀部分時間制及遙距專上課程的人數顯著增加，因此曾受專上教育人士的年齡中位數由一九九六年的 32 歲上升至二零零六年的 34 歲。同時，亦有較多女性曾受專上教育。

2.18 在過去十年，曾受專上教育的人士所修讀的專上課程種類模式亦有轉變。曾就讀學位深造課程的比例，其升幅尤為顯著，由一九九六年的 9.1% 上升至二零零六年的 14.6%。

2.19 「商科課程」是最多曾修讀專上教育課程人士修讀的科目。在一九九六年，曾接受專上教育的人士有 25.7% 修讀此科目，在二零零六年則增至 32.3%。「文學及社會科學」和「機械、電機、電子及輪機工程」則為其次兩個較普遍的修讀科目。

2.20 在二零零六年，全日制學生的居住地區及上課地點均在同一區議會分區的比例為 67.4%。一般來說，就讀學前教育及小學的學生在居住地區內上課的比例較高。

with reference to the first half of 2006. Hence, children just reaching age 3 in July 2006 might not be attending pre-primary education in the first half of 2006 as they had not yet reached the minimum age for entrance at the beginning of the school term. On the other hand, because of the greater educational opportunities available in post-secondary institutions, more young persons continued higher education; and the school attendance rate for those aged 17-24 increased significantly during the period.

2.17 Owing to the drastic increase in number of persons aged 25 and over attending post-secondary education through part-time and distance learning courses, the median age of those persons with post-secondary education increased from 32 in 1996 to 34 in 2006. Also, there were more post-secondary educated women.

2.18 There were shifts over the past ten years in the types of post-secondary education for persons with post-secondary education. In particular, there was a marked growth in the proportion of persons having attended post-graduate courses over the period from 9.1% in 1996 to 14.6% in 2006.

2.19 The most popular field of education amongst persons with post-secondary education was "Business and commercial studies". The proportion of the population with post-secondary education in this field increased from 25.7% in 1996 to 32.3% in 2006. "Arts and social science" and "Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering" were the next two more popular fields of education.

2.20 The proportion of full-time students who had their place of study and place of residence in the same District Council District was 67.4% in 2006. In general, students who were receiving pre-primary and primary education had a higher proportion studying in their own district of residence.

2.21 不同教育程度的學生採用不同的交通方式上學。在二零零六年，有52.3%的學前教育學生及44.4%的小學學生是步行上學的，這可能是由於居所與學校十分接近之故。在中學及預科生方面，較高比例（30.2%）乘搭巴士上學。

經濟特徵

2.22 勞動人口的數目，由一九九六年的318萬人增至二零零六年的357萬人，增幅達12.3%。勞動人口的前五年內平均每年增長率則為0.7%，較十五歲及以上人口的1.1%為低。

2.23 由於整體人口老化及年青人因有更多接受專上教育的機會而較遲加入勞動人口行列，勞動人口的年齡中位數由一九九六年的36歲升至二零零六年的39歲。

2.24 勞動人口的性別比例由一九九六年每千名女性中有1531名男性，降至二零零六年的1176名男性，這是由於女性勞動人口的增幅較大。不包括外籍家庭傭工計算的對應數字分別為1684及1324。

2.25 整體勞動人口參與率(即從事經濟活動人口佔十五歲及以上人口的比例)由一九九六年的62.8%逐漸下降至二零零六年的60.3%。

2.26 過去十年，工作人口的教育程度持續提高。曾受專上教育的工作人口比例，由一九九六年的19.5%大幅增加至二零零六年的30.1%。

2.21 The mode of transport used by students varied for different levels of education. In 2006, 52.3% of the pre-primary students and 44.4% of the primary students walked to school probably because of the close proximity of the schools to their homes. For secondary and sixth form students, a higher proportion (30.2%) of them took bus to schools.

Economic Characteristics

2.22 The labour force increased by 12.3% from 3.18 million in 1996 to 3.57 million in 2006, with an average annual growth rate over the previous 5 years of 0.7%. This average annual growth rate over the previous 5 years was lower than that of 1.1% for all persons aged 15 and over.

2.23 The median age of the labour force increased from 36 in 1996 to 39 in 2006 owing to ageing of the overall population and delayed entry into the labour force as a result of increased post-secondary educational opportunities.

2.24 For the sex ratio of the labour force, it decreased from 1 531 males per 1 000 females in 1996 to 1 176 in 2006 because of the larger increase in female labour force. The corresponding figures with foreign domestic helpers excluded were 1 684 and 1 324 respectively.

2.25 The overall labour force participation rate (i.e. the proportion of economically active population in the total population aged 15 and over) dropped gradually from 62.8% in 1996 to 60.3% in 2006.

2.26 Educational attainment of the working population continued to improve over the past ten years. The proportion of those having post-secondary education, increased significantly from 19.5% in 1996 to 30.1% in 2006.

2.27 工作人口的職業分布在一九九六年至二零零六年間有所改變，由工藝及有關人員和機台及機器操作員及裝配員，轉移至專業人員和輔助專業人員為主。同期間，「批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業」仍是最多人從事的行業。

2.28 工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數，由一九九六年的 9,500 元增至二零零六年的 10,000 元，升幅為 5.3%。同期間，按綜合消費物價指數計算的整體消費物價下跌了 2%。

2.29 就工作地點分析，最多在港有固定工作地點的工作人口在九龍工作，佔 29.7%；其次有 28.5% 的工作人口在新界工作。此外，有 25.8% 的工作人口在香港島工作。如將工作地點和居住地區比較，可注意到在新界居住的工作人口較多需要前往別區工作。

2.30 巴士是前赴工作地點最普遍的主要交通方式。35.7% 在港有固定工作地點的工作人口乘搭巴士上班，另有 21.3% 的工作人口乘搭地下鐵路上班，而步行上班的人士則佔 11.1%。

房屋特徵

2.31 二零零六年中期人口統計的結果顯示，有人居住的屋宇單位總數由一九九六年的 178 萬個增至二零零六年的 223 萬個，增幅達 25.0%。除了有人居住的屋宇單位數目上升外，人口的住屋情況在過去十年亦顯著改善，這從房屋類型、共住程度及居所租住權的改變中反映出來。

2.27 There was a shift in the occupation distribution of the working population from craft and related workers and plant and machine operators and assemblers to professionals and associate professionals between 1996 and 2006. Also, “Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels” remained the largest sector in terms of employment over the same period.

2.28 The median monthly income from main employment of the working population increased by 5.3% from \$9,500 in 1996 to \$10,000 in 2006. Over the same period, overall consumer prices as measured by the Composite Consumer Price Index decreased by 2%.

2.29 Most of the working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong worked in Kowloon (29.7%), followed by the New Territories (28.5%). There were also 25.8% of the working population who worked on Hong Kong Island. If the place of work is compared with the area of residence, it is observed that a larger proportion of the working population living in the New Territories had to work in other areas.

2.30 Bus was the most popular main mode of transport and used by 35.7% of the working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong to travel to work. Another 21.3% of the working population travelled by Mass Transit Railway and 11.1% walked to work.

Housing Characteristics

2.31 The 2006 Population By-census results showed that the total number of occupied quarters increased by 25.0% from 1.78 million in 1996 to 2.23 million in 2006. Apart from the increase in number of occupied quarters, housing conditions of the population improved significantly during the past ten years as reflected through the changes in the type of housing, the degree of sharing and the tenure of accommodation.

2.32 在二零零六年有人居住的屋宇單位中，96.9%為公營租住單位、資助出售單位、私人住宅單位及別墅／平房／新型村屋，這些房屋一般提供較佳的居住環境，而一九九六年的相應數字只為94.0%。

2.33 共住程度是以每個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目計算。共住程度由一九九六年的1.05戶降至二零零六年的1.01戶。同期間，每個屋宇單位的平均住客數目，亦由一九九六年的3.5人降至二零零六年的3.1人。

2.34 廳房數目的資料對研究每人的居住空間非常有用。居於私人永久性房屋的住戶其居所的平均廳房數目為3.66，而每人的平均廳房數目則為1.28。居於公營租住單位的相對數字只分別為2.37及0.78。

2.35 在過去十年，自置居所的住戶比例，由一九九六年的44.5%增至二零零六年的52.8%。在二零零六年居於自置居所的住戶中，47.8%有按揭或貸款，而52.2%則沒有按揭及貸款。

2.36 在二零零六年，租住私人住宅單位（整個單位／洋房）家庭住戶的租金中位數為5,500元，其租金與收入比率中位數字則為25.2%，公營租住房屋的住戶其相對數字分別為1,390元及13.5%。同時，居於自置私人永久性房屋的家庭住戶有按揭或貸款者，則支付9,500元或其家庭每月收入的28.6%於按揭供款及借貸還款。居於資助出售單位的住戶其相對數字為5,200元或21.7%。

2.32 There were 96.9% of the occupied quarters in 2006 being public rental flats, subsidized sale flats, private residential flats and villas/bungalows/modern village houses which in general provide better living conditions. The corresponding figure in 1996 was only 94.0%.

2.33 The degree of sharing, as measured by the average number of domestic households per unit of quarters, has been dropping from 1.05 in 1996 to 1.01 in 2006. Over the same period, the average number of occupants per unit of quarters also declined from 3.5 in 1996 to 3.1 in 2006.

2.34 Information on the number of rooms is useful for studies on space at home occupied in one's own. For those living in private permanent housing, there were 3.66 rooms per household and 1.28 rooms per person. However, the corresponding figures for those residing in public rental flats were only 2.37 and 0.78 respectively.

2.35 In the past ten years, the proportion of domestic households owned the quarters they occupied went up from 44.5% in 1996 to 52.8% in 2006. Among the owner-occupier households in 2006, 47.8% were with mortgage or loan and 52.2% were without mortgage and loan.

2.36 In 2006, domestic households in private residential flats (whole house/flat) had a median rent of \$5,500 and a median rent to income ratio of 25.2%. The corresponding figure for public rental flats was \$1,390 and 13.5% respectively. Meanwhile, owner-occupier households in private permanent housing with mortgage or loan paid \$9,500 or 28.6% of their monthly household income for mortgage payment and loan repayment, as compared with \$5,200 or 21.7% for those living in subsidized sale flats.

內部遷移及遷居特徵

2.37 曾於二零零一年及二零零六年期間遷居的人士有 172 萬人，包括 101 萬名曾作內部遷移（即他們曾作(i) 一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移（同一新市鎮內的遷移除外）；或(ii) 在新界同一區議會分區內，一新市鎮與另一新市鎮之間的遷移，或一新市鎮與該區其他地區之間的遷移）及 72 萬名曾在同區遷居（即他們的現住地區與五年前居住地區相同）的人士。

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

2.39 就曾作內部遷移人士的住戶特徵而言，可觀察到一些有趣的特點。曾作內部遷移的家庭住戶（即住戶內所有五歲及以上戶主曾作內部遷移）¹，其住戶結構一般較為簡單，成員數目較少，並且有較高的住戶收入。

新市鎮特徵

2.40 與市區相比，新市鎮的人口較為年輕。新市鎮人口的年齡中位數是 38 歲；而市區人口的數字則是 41 歲。這是由於新市鎮的十五歲以下人口比例較高，而六十五歲及以上人口比例則較低。

Internal Migration and Home Moving Characteristics

2.37 There were 1.72 million persons who had changed their residence between 2001 and 2006, including 1.01 million who had internally migrated (i.e. they had moved either (i) from a District Council District to another District Council District (except for migration within the same new town); or (ii) within a District Council District in the New Territories, from a new town to another new town, or from a new town to other areas in the district or vice versa) and 0.72 million who had moved home within the same district of residence (i.e. their current area of residence was the same as that five years ago).

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

2.39 Some interesting points are also observed about the household characteristics of persons who had internally migrated. For domestic households having internally migrated (i.e. in which all of the household head(s) aged 5 and over had internally migrated)¹, household composition was usually less complex, household size tended to be smaller and household income higher.

New Town Characteristics

2.40 The population in the new towns was younger than that in the urban areas. The median age of the new town population was 38, as compared with 41 for the urban areas. This was because there was a higher proportion of the new town population aged below 15 and a lower proportion of them aged 65 and over.

¹ 由於在二零零六年中期人口統計，住戶可申報超過一位戶主，所以「曾作內部遷移家庭住戶」的定義作出了相應修訂。

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

2.41 在二零零六年，新市鎮家庭住戶平均人數是 3.1 人，較市區及新界其他地方的 2.9 人為高。

2.42 36.2% 居於新市鎮的家庭住戶住在公營租住單位，35.1% 居於私人住宅單位，市區的相應比例分別是 28.9% 及 57.1%。

流動居民特徵

2.43 二零零六年七月中的流動居民人數為 219 126 人。與全港人口比較，流動居民擁有獨特的特徵：他／她們大部分都在成年及中年的年齡組別，男性較女性為多及曾受良好的教育。流動居民的年齡中位數為 44 歲，而性別比率則是 1 703，全港人口的相應數字為 39 歲及 911。

2.44 流動居民基於不同的原因留在香港以外地方。他／她們當中較高比例因為工作原因留在香港以外地方，佔所有流動居民的 45.7%。另外 22.1% 的流動居民是因為修讀全日制課程的原因，並有 14.0% 是因退休而留在香港以外地方。

2.45 在二零零六年，有流動居民及常住居民同住的家庭住戶共有 84 308 戶，佔所有家庭住戶的 3.8%，平均每戶人數為 3.7 人，而全港住戶的數字是 3.0 人。

2.41 The average size of domestic households in the new towns was 3.1 in 2006. This was higher than the corresponding averages of 2.9 for both the urban areas and the other areas in the New Territories.

2.42 36.2% of the domestic households in the new towns were housed in public rental flats and 35.1% in private residential flats. The corresponding figures for the urban areas were 28.9% and 57.1% respectively.

Mobile Residents Characteristics

2.43 There were 219 126 Mobile Residents as at mid-July 2006. This group bore distinct characteristics from the whole population, with most of them in the adult and middle age groups, more men than women and better educated. The median age and sex ratio of the Mobile Residents were 44 and 1 703, as compared to the 39 and 911 for the whole population.

2.44 The Mobile Residents stayed outside Hong Kong for various reasons. A high proportion of them were staying outside Hong Kong for the purpose of working, constituting 45.7% of all Mobile Residents. Another 22.1% of the Mobile Residents were for the purpose of full-time studies and 14.0% were staying in places outside Hong Kong for retirement purpose.

2.45 There were 84 308 domestic households with both Mobile Residents and Usual Residents in 2006, accounting for 3.8% of all domestic households. The average household size for those households was 3.7. This compared to the figure 3.0 for all households.

主要統計數字 Key Statistics

人口特徵 Demographic Characteristics	1996	2001	2006
人口 Population			
人口 Population	6 412 937 ⁽¹⁾	6 708 389 ⁽¹⁾	6 864 346 ⁽¹⁾
前五年內平均每年增長率（百分率） Average annual growth rate over the previous 5 years (%)	1.8 ⁽²⁾	0.9 ⁽¹⁾	0.4 ⁽¹⁾
年齡中位數 Median age	34	36	39
性別比率（每千名女性的男性人數） Sex ratio (males per 1 000 females)	1 000	960	911
撫養比率 Dependency Ratio			
少年兒童撫養比率 ⁽³⁾ Child dependency ratio ⁽³⁾	259	229	185
老年撫養比率 ⁽⁴⁾ Elderly dependency ratio ⁽⁴⁾	142	154	168
總撫養比率 ⁽⁵⁾ Overall dependency ratio ⁽⁵⁾	401	383	353
在港出生人口比例（百分比） Proportion of Population Born in Hong Kong (%)	60.3	59.7	60.3
按婚姻狀況劃分的十五歲及以上人口數目（佔全港十五歲及以上人口的百分比） Population Aged 15 and Over by Marital Status (% of Population Aged 15 and Over)			
從未結婚 Never married	1 596 267 (31.5)	1 787 519 (31.9)	1 920 522 (32.4)
已婚 Now married	3 072 785 (60.6)	3 325 482 (59.4)	3 423 995 (57.8)
喪偶 Widowed	300 204 (5.9)	333 622 (6.0)	355 869 (6.0)
離婚 Divorced	} 97 262	} 152 349	189 563 (3.2)
分居 Separated	} (1.9)	} (2.7)	34 722 (0.6)
使用廣州話為慣用語言的五歲及以上人口比例（百分比） Proportion of Population Aged 5 and Over with Cantonese as Usual Language (%)	88.7	89.2	90.8
按地區劃分的人口數目（佔全港人口的百分比） Population by Area (% of Total Population)			
香港島 Hong Kong Island	1 312 637 (21.1)	1 335 469 (19.9)	1 268 112 (18.5)
九龍 Kowloon	1 987 996 (32.0)	2 023 979 (30.2)	2 019 533 (29.4)
新界 New Territories	2 906 733 (46.8)	3 343 046 (49.8)	3 573 635 (52.1)
水上 Marine	10 190 (0.2)	5 895 (0.1)	3 066 (0.0)

註釋：(1) 這些數字是根據「居住人口」的方法所編製。

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

(2) 這數字是根據在人口普查／中期人口統計時刻的香港居民（包括暫時不在港的居民）的數目而編製。一九九六年中期人口統計時的人口數字以這基礎計算的為 6 217 556 人。

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

(3) 十五歲以下人口數目與每千名十五至六十四歲人口相對的比率。

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

(4) 六十五歲及以上人口數目與每千名十五至六十四歲人口相對的比率。

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

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

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

主要統計數字 Key Statistics

住戶特徵 Household Characteristics	1996	2001	2006
家庭住戶 Domestic Households			
家庭住戶數目 Number of domestic households	1 855 553	2 053 412	2 226 546
前五年內平均每年增長率（百分率） Average annual growth rate over the previous 5 years (%)	3.2	2.0	1.5
家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size	3.3	3.1	3.0
按住戶結構劃分的住戶數目（佔全港住戶的百分比） Households by Household Composition (% of Total Households)			
單人住戶 One person	276 906 (14.9)	321 111 (15.6)	367 653 (16.5)
未擴展的單核心家庭住戶 One unextended nuclear family	1 179 596 (63.6)	1 360 181 (66.2)	1 492 809 (67.0)
擴展的單核心家庭住戶 Extended nuclear family	206 938 (11.2)	193 001 (9.4)	181 446 (8.1)
其他 Others	192 113 (10.4)	179 119 (8.7)	184 638 (8.3)
住戶內成員 Members in the Households			
有十五歲以下兒童的住戶 Households with children aged under 15			
住戶數目 Number of households	716 592	717 258	658 221
平均每戶兒童數目 Average number of children per household	1.6	1.5	1.4
有六十五歲及以上長者的家庭住戶 Households with elderly persons aged 65 and over			
住戶數目 Number of households	470 298	534 559	594 730
只有長者的住戶 Households with elderly persons only	111 275	136 298	166 911
長者與非長者同住的住戶 Households with elderly persons living with non-elderly persons	359 023	398 261	427 819
平均每戶長者數目 Average number of elderly persons per household			
只有長者的住戶 Households with elderly persons only	1.4	1.4	1.4
長者與非長者同住的住戶 Households with elderly persons living with non-elderly persons	1.2	1.2	1.2
平均每戶工作成員數目 Average number of working members per household	1.6	1.5	1.5
住戶收入 Household Income			
家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	17,500	18,705	17,250

主要統計數字 Key Statistics

教育特徵 Education Characteristics	1996	2001	2006
按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的十五歲及以上人口（佔全港十五歲及以上人口的百分比） Population Aged 15 and Over by Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended) (% of Population Aged 15 and Over)			
未受教育／學前教育 No Schooling/Pre-primary	480 852 (9.5)	469 939 (8.4)	423 310 (7.1)
小學 Primary	1 146 882 (22.6)	1 148 273 (20.5)	1 084 112 (18.3)
初中 Lower Secondary	958 245 (18.9)	1 060 489 (18.9)	1 124 583 (19.0)
高中及預科 ⁽¹⁾ Upper Secondary and Sixth Form ⁽¹⁾	1 712 019 (33.8)	2 001 771 (35.8)	1 931 193 (32.6)
專上教育 Post-secondary	768 520 (15.2)	918 500 (16.4)	1 361 473 (23.0)
按年齡組別劃分的就學比率（百分比） School Attendance Rate (%) by Age Group			
年齡組別 Age group			
3-5	94.6	94.7	89.1
6-11	99.8	99.9	99.9
12-16	96.0	97.5	98.9
17-18	63.9	71.0	82.8
19-24	21.0	26.4	37.3
按專上教育類別劃分的專上教育人口⁽²⁾比例（百分比） Proportion of Post-secondary Educated Population⁽²⁾ (%) by Type of Post-secondary Education			
非學位課程 Non-degree courses			
文憑／證書課程 Diploma/Certificate courses	} 31.6	} 22.9	15.6
高級證書／高級文憑課程／院士銜或同等課程 Higher Certificate/Higher Diploma/ Associateship or equivalent courses			14.1
其他課程 Other courses			3.1
學位課程 Degree courses			
學士學位課程 First degree courses	59.2	63.8	52.6
深造課程 Postgraduate courses	9.1	13.4	14.6
按修讀科目劃分的專上教育人口⁽²⁾比例（百分比） Proportion of Post-secondary Educated Population⁽²⁾ (%) by Field of Education			
商科課程 Business and commercial studies	25.7	28.7	32.3
文學及社會科學 Arts and social science	18.5	18.8	17.6
機械、電機、電子及輪機工程 Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering	11.8	8.9	9.0
電腦課程 Computer studies	5.7	8.3	7.8
建築及營造工程 Architecture and construction engineering	7.2	7.2	7.5
醫療衛生課程 Medical and health related studies	6.8	6.4	6.3
純科學 Pure science	6.8	7.0	5.7
教育 Education	6.1	5.3	3.4
紡織、設計及其他工業技術 Textile, design and other industrial technology	3.6	1.4	2.0
其他科目 Other fields	7.9	7.9	8.3

註釋：(1) 這些數字包括於一九九六年中期人口統計同等教育程度（最高就讀程度）的「技術員」（其他專上教育以外的進修課程）及於二零零一年人口普查的「專業教育學院／前理工學院／商科學校／職業訓練局的證書／文憑課程」。

(2) 這些數字指教育程度（最高就讀程度）為「專上教育」的人士。

Notes: (1) The figures include the equivalent educational attainment (highest level attended) of "Technician level (other further non-advance education)" in the 1996 Population By-census and "Diploma/certificate courses in Institute of Vocational Education / former polytechnics / commercial schools / industrial training centres of Vocational Training Council" in the 2001 Population Census.

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

主要統計數字 Key Statistics

經濟特徵 Economic Characteristics	1996	2001	2006
勞動人口 Labour Force			
勞動人口 Labour force	3 182 497	3 437 992	3 572 384
勞動人口年齡中位數 Median age of labour force	36	37	39
勞動人口性別比率（每千名女性的男性人數） Labour force sex ratio (males per 1 000 females)	1 531	1 309	1 176
勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour Force Participation Rate (%)	62.8	61.4	60.3
工作人口 Working Population			
工作人口 Working population	3 043 698	3 252 706	3 365 736
按職業劃分的工作人口比例（百分比） Proportion of working population (%) by occupation			
經理及行政人員 Managers and administrators	12.1	10.7	10.8
專業人員 Professionals	5.0	5.5	6.1
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	12.1	15.3	16.1
文員 Clerks	16.8	16.3	16.9
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	13.8	15.0	16.4
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	12.3	9.9	8.5
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	8.5	7.3	6.2
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	18.6	19.5	18.8
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	0.8	0.3	0.3
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	18.9	12.3	9.7
建造業 Construction	8.1	7.6	6.8
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	24.9	26.2	27.2
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	10.9	11.3	11.6
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	13.4	16.1	17.0
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	22.3	25.5	26.9
其他 ⁽¹⁾ Others ⁽¹⁾	1.5	1.0	0.8
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment	9,500	10,000	10,000

註釋：(1) 「其他」包括「農業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力、燃氣及水務業」等行業，及不能分類的行業。

Note: (1) "Others" include such industries as "Agriculture and fishing", "Mining and quarrying", "Electricity, gas and water" and industrial activities not classifiable.

主要統計數字 Key Statistics

房屋特徵 Housing Characteristics	1996	2001	2006
有人居住的屋宇單位 Occupied Quarters			
有人居住的屋宇單位數目 Number of occupied quarters	1 779 418	2 013 457	2 225 103
前五年內平均每年增長率（百分率） Average annual growth rate over the previous 5 years (%)	3.4	2.5	1.9
按地區劃分的有人居住的屋宇單位（佔全港有人居住屋宇單位的百分比） Occupied Quarters by Area (% of Total Occupied Quarters)			
香港島 Hong Kong Island	387 843 (21.8)	408 887 (20.3)	415 297 (18.7)
九龍 Kowloon	568 966 (32.0)	612 449 (30.4)	672 834 (30.2)
新界 New Territories	822 609 (46.2)	992 121 (49.3)	1 136 972 (51.1)
住屋情況 Housing Condition			
共住程度 Degree of sharing	1.05	1.02	1.01
每個屋宇單位的平均住客數目 Average number of occupants per unit of quarters	3.5	3.3	3.1
每個家庭住戶的平均廳房 ⁽¹⁾ 數目 Average number of rooms ⁽¹⁾ per domestic household	N.A.	3.15	3.22
每人的平均廳房 ⁽¹⁾ 數目 Average number of rooms ⁽¹⁾ per person	N.A.	0.99	1.08
按居所租住權劃分的家庭住戶數目（佔全港家庭住戶的百分比） Domestic Households by Tenure of Accommodation (% of Total Domestic Households)			
自置 Owner-occupier	824 184 (44.5)	1 042 605 (50.8)	1 174 132 (52.8)
全租 Sole tenant	842 236 (45.4)	853 774 (41.6)	957 350 (43.0)
合租 Co-tenant	62 733 (3.4)	55 414 (2.7)	18 370 (0.8)
二房東 Main tenant	9 205 (0.5)	3 841 (0.2)	588 (0.0)
三房客 Sub-tenant	28 424 (1.5)	14 208 (0.7)	3 151 (0.1)
免交租金 Rent free	22 631 (1.2)	39 502 (1.9)	30 405 (1.4)
由僱主提供 Provided by employer	63 835 (3.4)	42 546 (2.1)	41 650 (1.9)
住房支出 Housing Cost			
家庭住戶每月租金中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household rent (HK\$)	1,231	1,500	1,677
家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment (HK\$)	N.A.	8,500	7,800
租金與收入比率中位數（百分比） Median rent to income ratio (%)	9.8	13.9	16.0
按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數（百分比） Median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio (%)	N.A.	28.1	26.6

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

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

3. 人口特徵

3. Demographic Characteristics

人口增長情況

3.1 根據二零零六年中期人口統計結果顯示，二零零六年七月中的居港人口數目為 6 864 346 人，其中 6 645 220 人為常住居民及 219 126 人為流動居民。（表 3.1）

3.2 在人口點算時刻（即二零零六年七月十四日凌晨三時），在港總人數為 6 752 674 人，其中 6 416 124 人為常住居民、43 632 人為流動居民、21 460 人為短暫留港的香港永久性居民和 271 458 人為旅客。（表 3.1）

3.3 在過去四十五年內，本港人口由一九六一年的 313 萬人倍升至二零零六年的 686 萬人，在六十年代及七十年代人口的增長較快。其後增長速度放緩，人口平均每年增長率從一九八一年至一九八六年的 1.5% 跌至二零零一年至二零零六年的 0.4%。（圖 3.1）

年齡結構

3.4 隨着生育率下降和死亡情況改善，本港人口的年齡結構在過去四十五年有顯著的改變。雖然本港人口由一九六一年的 313 萬人上升至二零零六年的 686 萬人，但十五歲以下兒童數目則由一九六一年的 128 萬人降至二零零六年的 94 萬人，十五歲以下兒童佔總人口的比例亦由 40.8% 大幅下降至 13.7%。少年兒童撫養比率（即十五歲以下人口數目與每千名十五至六十四歲人口的比例），由一九六一年的 724 下降至二零零六年的 185。（表 3.2 及表 3.3）

Population Growth

3.1 The 2006 Population By-census shows that the Hong Kong Resident Population in mid-July 2006 was 6 864 346. Among them, 6 645 220 were Usual Residents and 219 126 were Mobile Residents. (Table 3.1)

3.2 The total number of persons present in Hong Kong at the reference moment (i.e. 3:00 a.m. on 14 July 2006) was 6 752 674, including 6 416 124 Usual Residents, 43 632 Mobile Residents, 21 460 Short-stay Hong Kong Permanent Residents and 271 458 transients. (Table 3.1)

3.3 The population had more than doubled over the past 45 years from 3.13 million in 1961 to 6.86 million in 2006. The growth of the population was faster in the 1960's and 1970's. Population growth slowed down afterwards, with the average population growth rate dropped from 1.5% for 1981-1986 to 0.4% for 2001-2006. (Chart 3.1)

Age Structure

3.4 The age structure of Hong Kong population has changed significantly in the past 45 years as a result of fertility decline and mortality improvement. Despite the fact that the population increased from 3.13 million in 1961 to 6.86 million in 2006, the number of children aged under 15 decreased from 1.28 million in 1961 to 0.94 million in 2006. As a result, their proportion in the total population dropped significantly from 40.8% to 13.7%. The child dependency ratio, defined as the number of persons aged under 15 per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64, decreased from 724 in 1961 to 185 in 2006. (Table 3.2 and Table 3.3)

3.5 同期，六十五歲及以上人口由一九六一年的 9 萬人增至二零零六年的 85 萬人，所佔比例相應由 2.8% 增至 12.4%。老年撫養比率（即六十五歲及以上人口數目與每千名十五至六十四歲人口的比例），由一九六一年的 50 上升至二零零六年的 168。（表 3.2 及表 3.3）

3.6 總撫養比率（即十五歲以下及六十五歲及以上人口數目與每千名十五至六十四歲人口的比例）結合少年兒童及老年撫養比率的效應，由一九六一年的 774 下降至二零零六年的 353。（表 3.3）

3.7 綜合年輕人口減少而老年人口增加的兩個效應，年齡中位數由一九六一年的 23 歲上升至二零零六年的 39 歲。人口老化的現象可以從圖 3.2 的一九六一年及二零零六年的人口金字塔清楚顯示出來。二零零六年人口金字塔底部由於十五歲以下兒童人口比例的減少而收窄。而金字塔的頂部則因為六十五歲及以上人口比例的增加而擴闊。（表 3.3 及圖 3.2）

性別結構

3.8 人口的性別結構可按性別比率顯示。性別比率是指男性人口數目與每千名女性人口相對的比率。人口的整體性別比率由一九六一年的 1 056 增至一九八一年的 1 093。但是，這比率自一九八一年起開始下降，至二零零六年時為 911。在分析性別比率時，需要考慮幾個因素：（甲）出生時，男嬰比女嬰多；（乙）香港人口中有大量外籍家庭傭工（其中大部分是女性），數目亦不斷增加；（丙）內地新來港人士中，不少是香港男士的妻子；及（丁）女性的壽命較男性長。（表 3.4）

3.5 During the same period, the number of persons aged 65 and over increased from 0.09 million in 1961 to 0.85 million in 2006; and accordingly their share increased from 2.8% to 12.4%. The elderly dependency ratio, defined as the number of persons aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64, increased from 50 in 1961 to 168 in 2006. (Table 3.2 and Table 3.3)

3.6 The overall dependency ratio amalgamates the effect of the child and elderly dependency. Defined as the number of persons aged under 15 and those aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64, the overall dependency ratio decreased from 774 in 1961 to 353 in 2006. (Table 3.3)

3.7 The combined effects of the decreased number of young persons and the increased number of elderly persons are also reflected in the increase of the median age of the population. The median age of the population increased from 23 in 1961 to reach 39 in 2006. The population aging phenomenon is clearly seen in the 1961 and 2006 population pyramids shown in Chart 3.2. While the base of the 2006 pyramid has shrunk owing to a reduction of the proportion of children aged under 15, the apex grew bigger because of the increase in the proportion of people aged 65 and over. (Table 3.3 and Chart 3.2)

Sex Composition

3.8 The sex composition of a population can be measured by the sex ratio, which is defined as the number of males per 1 000 females in the population. The overall sex ratio for the population increased from 1 056 in 1961 to 1 093 in 1981. However, it started to decline since then, dropped to 911 in 2006. In analysing the sex ratios, it is relevant to consider several factors: (a) at birth there are more boys than girls; (b) there are a large number of foreign domestic helpers, who are mostly females and their number is constantly increasing; (c) for the new arrivals from the Mainland, many are wives of Hong Kong men; and (d) females live longer than males. (Table 3.4)

3.9 在過去二十五年，十五歲以下兒童的性別比率變化不大，徘徊於約 1 070 至 1 080 間。最顯著的改變出現在十五至二十四歲及二十五至四十四歲這兩年齡組別。性別比率分別由一九八一年的 1 096 及 1 223 持續下跌至二零零六年的 973 及 790。這主要是由於大量的女性外籍家庭傭工及內地新來港人士所致。在扣除外籍家庭傭工後，二零零六年的十五至二十四歲人口的性別比率是 1 037，而二十五至四十四歲的則是 884。（表 3.4）

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

3.11 在二零零六年，按年齡及國籍劃分的性別比率顯示一些有趣的社會現象。四十五至六十四歲的英國、美國、日本、尼泊爾、巴基斯坦、孟加拉及斯里蘭卡籍人口的性別比率高企，顯示大量這些國籍的男性在港工作，可能留下家人在本國生活。十五至五十四歲的菲律賓人、印尼人和泰國人的性別比率偏低，反映出當中包括外籍家庭傭工，而她們大部分是介乎二十五至四十四歲的女性。（表 3.5）

出生地點

3.12 人口遷移雖然是香港人口轉變的一個重要部分，但在香港出生的人口比例仍十分高。一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年的數字均為 60%。以人數而言，由一九九六年的 375 萬人增至二零零一年的 400 萬，再增至二零零六年的 414 萬人。在中國（香港除外）出生的人口在過去十年由 210 萬上升至 230 萬，其比例在期間則由 33.7% 輕微降至 33.5%。另一方面，在其他地方出生的人口由一九

3.9 For children aged under 15, the sex ratio remained stable at around 1 070 - 1 080 over the past twenty five years. However, the most significant changes occurred in the age groups 15-24 and 25-44 where the sex ratios dropped continuously starting from 1 096 and 1 223 in 1981 to 973 and 790 in 2006 respectively. The influx of female foreign domestic helpers and new arrivals from the Mainland contributed mainly to this fall. The sex ratio in 2006 became 1 037 for those aged 15-24 and 884 for those aged 25-44, after deducting foreign domestic helpers. (Table 3.4)

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

3.11 A breakdown of the sex ratio by age and nationality in 2006 reflects some interesting social phenomenon. The high sex ratios for the British, American, Japanese, Nepalese, Pakistani, Bangladesh and Sri-Lankan aged 45-64 indicates the presence of a large number of males of these nationalities working in Hong Kong, perhaps leaving behind their families in their home countries. The very low sex ratios for Filipinos, Indonesians and Thais at ages 15-54 obviously reflect the presence of foreign domestic helpers, the majority of whom were females in the age group 25-44. (Table 3.5)

Place of Birth

3.12 Although migration is an important element of population change in Hong Kong, the proportion of population born in Hong Kong is still high. It was about 60% in 1996, 2001 and 2006, while the number of such persons increased from 3.75 million in 1996 to 4.00 million in 2001, and further to 4.14 million in 2006. The number of persons born in China (other than Hong Kong) increased from 2.10 million to 2.30 million in the last ten years. Their proportion, however, dropped slightly from 33.7% to

九六年的 37 萬顯著增加至二零零六年的 43 萬，因此所佔人口比例亦由 6.0% 增至 6.2%。這是由於期間大量外籍家庭傭工來港工作所致。（表 3.6）

3.13 在二零零六年，六十五歲及以上的人口中，只有 20.5% 男性和 21.0% 女性是在香港出生的。在香港出生的人口比例隨年齡組別愈年輕而愈高。至於十五歲以下人口，在香港出生的男女均約佔 84%。而香港出生的人口比例由十年前的 88.0% 下降至 84.1%，主要由於近年內地新來港人士中兒童佔很大比例。（表 3.7）

國籍

3.14 在二零零六年，有 92.9% 的人口，即超過 637 萬人口是中國籍，而永久居留地是香港；另外，1.3% 人口的國籍是中國籍，而永久居留地不是香港。餘下較多居港人口的國籍是菲律賓、印尼及英國。（表 3.8）

3.15 在 24 990 名英國籍人口中，約 28% 在香港出生。此外，亦有 43.2% 的尼泊尔籍人口在香港出生。（表 3.8）

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

3.17 在參考二零零六年中期人口統計數據時必須注意：根據中華人民共和

33.5% during the period. On the other hand, the number of persons who were born elsewhere increased significantly from 0.37 million in 1996 to 0.43 million in 2006; hence their proportion in the population increased from 6.0% to 6.2%. This was mainly attributed to the large number of foreign domestic helpers who came to work in Hong Kong during the period. (Table 3.6)

3.13 In 2006, among the population aged 65 and over, only 20.5% of males and 21.0% of females were born in Hong Kong. Among successively younger age groups, the proportions of the population born in Hong Kong increased. For persons aged under 15, about 84% of both males and females were born in Hong Kong. There was a decrease in the proportion of Hong Kong-born population in the last ten years, from 88.0% to 84.1%. The main reason is that a significant proportion of new arrivals from the mainland of China in recent years were children. (Table 3.7)

Nationality

3.14 In 2006, 92.9% of the population, or over 6.37 million people, were of Chinese nationality with place of domicile being Hong Kong. Besides, 1.3% of the population were of Chinese nationality but with place of domicile other than Hong Kong. Other nationality groups of significant sizes included Filipino, Indonesian and British. (Table 3.8)

3.15 Of the 24 990 persons of British nationality, about 28% were born in Hong Kong. There were also 43.2% of the persons of Nepalese nationality born in Hong Kong. (Table 3.8)

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

3.17 In reading the 2006 Population By-census figures, it is necessary to take heed of the following:

國國籍法，凡在中國內地或香港出生，並具有中國血統的香港居民，都被視為中國籍，不論其是否持有外國護照。不過，持有外國護照的中國籍香港居民可作出指定申報變更國籍（但實際上極少這些人曾經這樣做）。

Under the Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong residents who are of Chinese descent and born in the mainland of China or Hong Kong are of Chinese nationality, notwithstanding that they hold foreign passports. However, Hong Kong residents of Chinese nationality holding foreign passports could make specific declaration to change their nationality (but few people with such and similar background have actually done so).

種族

3.18 在二零零六年，95%的人口（即652萬人）是華人。在34萬非華裔人口中，最多的是菲律賓人、印尼人及白人，分別佔非華裔人口的32.9%、25.7%及10.6%。（表3.9及圖3.3）

Ethnicity

3.18 95% of the population or 6.52 million people were of Chinese ethnicity in 2006. Among the 0.34 million non-Chinese, the largest ethnic groups in Hong Kong were Filipinos, Indonesians and White, constituting 32.9%, 25.7% and 10.6% of the non-Chinese population respectively. (Table 3.9 and Chart 3.3)

3.19 由於大量外籍家庭傭工在港工作，因此非華裔人口中以女性居多，佔非華裔人口的77.4%。按年齡分析，大部分的非華裔人口是在年齡組別十五至三十四歲及三十五至六十四歲，分別佔47.6%及41.0%。（表3.9）

3.19 Owing to the large number of foreign domestic helpers working in Hong Kong, there was an overwhelming number of females among the non-Chinese population in 2006, representing 77.4% of the non-Chinese population. When analysed by age, the majority of the non-Chinese population were in the age groups 15-34 and 35-64, being 47.6% and 41.0% respectively. (Table 3.9)

婚姻狀況

3.20 在十五歲及以上的男性人口中，已婚的比例由一九九六年的62.0%輕微下降至二零零六年60.8%。同期間，已婚女性的比例則由一九九六年的59.3%逐漸降至二零零六年的55.1%。已婚的男性數目及已婚的女性數目接近。可能是由於有大量已婚外籍家庭傭工在港工作及本港居民的妻子在中國內地或其他地方居住。（表3.10）

Marital Status

3.20 The proportion of the male population aged 15 and over who were now married decreased slightly from 62.0% in 1996 to 60.8% in 2006. During the same period, the proportion of now married female population declined gradually from 59.3% in 1996 to 55.1% in 2006. The number of men who were now married was similar to that of their female counterparts. Related to this may include situations like the large number of now married foreign domestic helpers working in Hong Kong; and Hong Kong men having wives living in the Mainland or elsewhere. (Table 3.10)

3.21 在過去十年間，從未結婚的人口比例，男性輕微上升 0.1 個百分點，女性則上升 1.8 個百分點。這比例很受人口的年齡結構影響。從按年齡組別劃分的從未結婚的人口比例數字可見，不論男女，從未結婚的比例在所有適婚年齡均有顯著增長。（表 3.10 及表 3.11）

3.22 如要更深入分析，先要進行標準化，以消除因應人口的不同年齡性別結構在不同比較年份所帶來的影響。男性的標準化從未結婚比例，由一九九六年的 29.9% 上升至二零零六年的 34.3%，而女性的標準化從未結婚比例，更由 25.0% 上升至二零零六年的 30.7%。這與人們傾向遲婚及獨身的趨勢有莫大關係。（表 3.10）

3.23 根據人口普查及中期人口統計有關從未結婚男性及女性比例的數據，可分別計算男性及女性結婚時的平均未婚年數（如讀者對計算方法有興趣，可參考「技術註釋 I」）。該數據顯示某人在五十歲前所經過未婚生活的平均年數。男性於結婚時的平均未婚年數由一九九六年的 31.2 年增至二零零六年的 33.3 年，即增加了 2.1 年。至於女性，該數字於同期間由 29.1 年增至 30.8 年，增加了 1.7 年。這顯示兩性同樣偏向遲婚，而男性則更為明顯。（表 3.11）

3.21 During the past ten years, the proportion of never married males increased slightly by 0.1 percentage points while that for females increased by 1.8 percentage points. This proportion is very much affected by the age structure of the population. Studying the proportion of the never married in each age group best serves the purpose. According to the data, such proportions increased substantially for both males and females in the prime marriageable ages. (Table 3.10 and Table 3.11)

3.22 Standardised proportions are computed to eliminate effects due to the different age-sex structures of the population in different years under comparison to facilitate in-depth analysis. The standardised proportion of never married males increased from 29.9% in 1996 to 34.3% in 2006, and that for females increased from 25.0% to 30.7%. This was associated with the trend of late marriage and the tendency to remain single. (Table 3.10)

3.23 From the Census/By-census data on the proportion of never married males and females, the singulate mean age at marriage can be derived separately for both sexes. (Readers who are interested in the method of computing the singulate mean age at marriage may refer to “Technical Note I”). This measure shows the mean number of years lived in the single state until age 50 by a person on average. The singulate mean age at marriage for men increased by 2.1 years from 31.2 in 1996 to 33.3 in 2006. For women, it increased by 1.7 years from 29.1 to 30.8 over the same period. This reflects that while both sexes were postponing their marriages, males being more inclined to do so. (Table 3.11)

3.24 在一九九六年寡婦與鰥夫數字的比例是 4.4，二零零一年的是 4.5，而二零零六年則為 4.9。比例相對較高是由於下列原因所致：首先，在死亡率方面，男性一向較女性為高，尤其是在年長人口中男性的比率更高；因此，寡婦數目一向比鰥夫為多。第二，香港男性傾向與較自己年輕的女性結婚，從而加快男性因較高死亡率引致的寡居效應。第三，婚姻統計數據亦顯示在過去數年間，鰥夫比寡婦較可能再婚。（表 3.10）

3.24 The ratio of the number of widows to the number of widowers was 4.4 in 1996, 4.5 in 2001 and 4.9 in 2006. These relatively high ratios have been brought about by the following factors. Firstly, the male mortality rates have always been higher than the female mortality rates, especially so at the elder ages; thus the number of widows would always outnumber the number of widowers. Secondly, men in Hong Kong tend to marry wives who are younger than themselves, thereby hastening the mortality effect in bringing about widowhood. Thirdly, marriage statistics also reveal that in the past few years widowers were more likely than widows to get remarried. (Table 3.10)

慣用語彙

3.25 廣州話是家中最常用的語言。在二零零六年，90.8% 的五歲及以上人口在家裏用廣州話交談，另外有 5.7% 的人口報稱能說這種語言／方言。換言之，約有 97% 的五歲及以上人口能說廣州話，與一九九六年及二零零一年的水平相若。（表 3.12）

Usual Language

3.25 Cantonese was the most commonly used language at home. In 2006, 90.8% of the population aged 5 and over used it at home. Another 5.7% claimed that they could speak Cantonese as another language/dialect. In other words, some 97% of the population aged 5 and over could speak Cantonese, about the same level as that in 1996 and 2001. (Table 3.12)

3.26 香港人口的語言能力有所增進。能說英語（不論是作為慣用語彙或是其他語言）的人口比例，由一九九六年的 38.1%，增至二零零一年的 43.0%，並進一步上升至二零零六年的 44.7%。能說普通話的人口比例，亦由一九九六年的 25.3% 大幅增至二零零六年的 40.2%。（表 3.12）

3.26 The language ability of the population has improved. The proportion of the population who could speak English, either as the usual language or as another language, increased from 38.1% in 1996 to 43.0% in 2001 and further to 44.7% in 2006. The proportion of the population who could speak Putonghua also increased significantly from 25.3% in 1996 to 40.2% in 2006. (Table 3.12)

3.27 在香港出生的人口中，97.6% 以廣州話為慣用語彙。而在中國（香港除外）出生的人口中，只有 87.3% 以廣州話為慣用語彙，其他大部分在家裏用普通話或其他中國方言交談。（表 3.13）

3.27 Among those persons born in Hong Kong, 97.6% used Cantonese as their usual language. However, among those born in China (other than Hong Kong), only 87.3% used Cantonese as their usual language, most of the remaining spoke Putonghua or other Chinese dialects at home. (Table 3.13)

在港居留年期

3.28 在二零零六年，在港居住了七年或以上的人口約佔 88.5%。若只考慮七歲或以上為數約 654 萬的人口，在港居住了七年或以上的人口比例上升至 92.9%。（表 3.14）

3.29 另一方面，有 83 437 名於香港以外地方出生的人士（或 1.2% 的人口）在港居住少於一年。他／她們主要包括外籍家庭傭工、內地來港定居未足一年人士及其他人士，如在港工作及讀書的外籍人士等。（表 3.14）

3.30 在中期人口統計中亦另有一條問題是有關五年前的居住地區。結果發現在中期人口統計時，共有 43 萬人五年前居住的地區不在香港，他／她們是在二零零一年七月後移居本港或從香港以外的地方回流香港。這些人士中一大部分（44.3%）是較年青的女性（指二十至三十九歲的女性），而男性則佔 31.5%。（表 3.15）

3.31 進一步分析這些人士五年前居住的地區，可顯示他／她們主要是從內地來港定居的人士及從菲律賓及印尼來港工作的外籍家庭傭工。前者佔五年前居住地區不在香港的五歲及以上人口的 48.6%，而後者為 23.2%。其餘人士主要包括來港工作及讀書的外籍人士，及從海外國家／地區回流香港的居民。（表 3.16）

Duration of Residence in Hong Kong

3.28 In 2006, about 88.5% of the population had lived in Hong Kong for seven years or more. Considering only those persons aged 7 and over which totalled to about 6.54 million, the proportion of such persons who had lived in Hong Kong for seven years or more increased to 92.9%. (Table 3.14)

3.29 On the other hand, there were 83 437 persons born in places outside Hong Kong (or 1.2% of the population) who had lived in Hong Kong for less than one year. These persons mainly included foreign domestic helpers, persons from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than one year, and other persons like expatriates and foreign students in Hong Kong etc. (Table 3.14)

3.30 There was also a question in the By-census on the place of residence five years ago. The findings revealed that at the time of the By-census, there were 0.43 million persons whose place of residence five years ago was not Hong Kong. These were people who moved into Hong Kong or had returned from a place outside Hong Kong after July 2001. It is noted that a large proportion (44.3%) of them were younger females (refer to females aged 20-39), whilst males constituted 31.5%. (Table 3.15)

3.31 Further analysing the place of residence of these persons five years ago revealed that they were mainly persons coming from the Mainland to reside in Hong Kong and foreign domestic helpers coming from Philippines and Indonesia to work in Hong Kong. The former represented 48.6% of the population aged 5 and over whose place of residence were not in Hong Kong five years ago; and the latter represented 23.2%. The remaining mainly included expatriates, foreign students and Hong Kong residents returning from overseas countries/territories. (Table 3.16)

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

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

地區分布

3.33 在過去十年間，人口分布出現相當大的變化。新界的人口顯著增加，由一九九六年的 291 萬人增至二零零六年的 357 萬人。同期，九龍及港島的人口則沒有大變動，分別維持在 130 萬及 200 萬水平。人口重新分布使新界的人口在二零零六年佔全港人口最大的比例，為 52.1%。相比下，九龍的比例為 29.4%，而香港島則為 18.5%。地區性人口分布的改變反映更多人遷往新界的新市鎮居住。（表 3.17）

Geographical Distribution

3.33 There was a substantial redistribution of the population during the past ten years. The population in the New Territories increased markedly from 2.91 million in 1996 to 3.57 million in 2006, whereas those in Kowloon and on Hong Kong Island showed no significant change, remained at around 1.3 million and 2 million respectively. The population redistribution gave the New Territories the largest share (52.1%) of the population in 2006. This compares with 29.4% for Kowloon and 18.5% for Hong Kong Island. The change in the geographical distribution of the population reflects more people were moving their home to the new towns in the New Territories. (Table 3.17)

3.34 新界各區人口在過去十年均有增長。隨着大嶼山的發展，離島成為全港各區人口增長率最高的地區（117.5%），其次是西貢（105.4%）。九龍的深水埗及九龍城的人口則有所減少。港島方面，所有分區的人口數目均下降。（表 3.17）

3.34 All districts in the New Territories recorded population growth in the past ten years. Owing to the development of the Lantau Island, Islands had the highest growth rate among all districts (117.5%), followed by Sai Kung (105.4%). In Kowloon, population decreased in Sham Shui Po and Kowloon City. On Hong Kong Island, the population in all districts decreased. (Table 3.17).

3.35 人口密度是按每平方公里土地的平均居民人數計算。本港的人口密度，由一九九六年的 5 796 人增至二零零六年的 6 352 人。人口密度最高的地區是觀塘，在二零零六年，該區每平方公里

3.35 Population density, as measured by the number of persons per square kilometre of land area, increased from 5 796 in 1996 to 6 352 in 2006 for the territory as a whole. The most densely populated district was Kwun Tong, with a density of 52 123

平均有 52 123 人。新界各區的人口密度普遍地較港九各區的人口密度為低。
(表 3.18 及圖 3.4)

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

persons per square kilometre in 2006. The population densities in the New Territories were generally lower than those in districts on Hong Kong Island and in Kowloon. (Table 3.18 and Chart 3.4).

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

表 3.1 二零零六年居港人口及點算時刻在港人數
Table 3.1 The Hong Kong Resident Population and Persons Present in Hong Kong at the Reference Moment, 2006

類別 Category	居港人口 Hong Kong Resident Population	點算時刻在港人數 Persons Present in Hong Kong at the Reference Moment
常住居民 Usual Residents		
點算時刻在港 Present in Hong Kong at the reference moment	6 416 124	6 416 124
點算時刻不在港 Absent from Hong Kong at the reference moment	229 096	..
小計 Sub-total	6 645 220	6 416 124
流動居民 Mobile Residents		
點算時刻在港 Present in Hong Kong at the reference moment	43 632	43 632
點算時刻不在港 Absent from Hong Kong at the reference moment	175 494	..
小計 Sub-total	219 126	43 632
短暫留港的香港永久性居民 ⁽¹⁾ Short-stay Hong Kong Permanent Residents ⁽¹⁾	..	21 460
旅客 Transients	..	271 458
總計 Total	6 864 346	6 752 674

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

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

表 3.2 一九六一年至二零零六年按年齡組別及性別劃分的人口
Table 3.2 Population by Age Group and Sex, 1961 - 2006

年齡組別 Age Group	性別 Sex	1961	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006
0	男 M	43 877	33 641	36 520	42 683	38 367	32 725	33 359	25 845	21 202
	女 F	42 471	31 675	34 110	38 561	35 380	29 837	28 836	23 810	18 216
	合計 Both	86 348	65 316	70 630	81 244	73 747	62 562	62 195	49 655	39 418
1-4	男 M	213 822	159 525	160 530	160 267	166 713	143 723	143 844	119 714	89 231
	女 F	200 536	151 350	148 220	147 172	153 038	132 226	133 642	109 710	83 956
	合計 Both	414 358	310 875	308 750	307 439	319 751	275 949	277 486	229 424	173 187
5-9	男 M	220 432	259 283	209 340	212 353	215 835	209 256	197 025	206 160	161 536
	女 F	204 916	248 830	199 100	196 537	200 225	193 931	183 758	191 986	151 679
	合計 Both	425 348	508 113	408 440	408 890	416 060	403 187	380 783	398 146	313 215
10-14	男 M	185 884	267 671	274 020	227 062	228 723	213 340	222 025	222 638	212 582
	女 F	165 097	255 929	263 420	212 872	208 666	196 878	208 549	209 554	201 273
	合計 Both	350 981	523 600	537 440	439 934	437 389	410 218	430 574	432 192	413 855
15-19	男 M	90 240	219 657	272 490	292 604	234 901	213 439	215 472	231 329	223 369
	女 F	74 857	208 187	259 740	271 321	216 423	196 203	201 538	218 990	215 868
	合計 Both	165 097	427 844	532 230	563 925	451 324	409 642	417 010	450 319	439 237
20-24	男 M	111 242	173 211	224 010	307 600	285 188	216 280	225 172	225 310	224 834
	女 F	91 499	163 142	211 840	276 232	276 347	213 919	227 329	244 816	244 934
	合計 Both	202 741	336 353	435 850	583 832	561 535	430 199	452 501	470 126	469 768
25-29	男 M	137 216	107 121	196 200	258 905	308 385	283 377	247 040	241 708	223 704
	女 F	116 780	86 603	171 220	224 221	293 232	294 190	285 809	284 164	278 583
	合計 Both	253 996	193 724	367 420	483 126	601 617	577 567	532 849	525 872	502 287
30-34	男 M	140 885	117 066	117 570	219 253	257 860	303 200	310 308	257 784	239 021
	女 F	122 236	95 559	91 080	179 816	238 351	297 521	345 267	324 873	310 818
	合計 Both	263 121	212 625	208 650	399 069	496 211	600 721	655 575	582 657	549 839
35-39	男 M	123 332	129 490	126 170	132 307	215 137	251 372	326 359	315 374	247 397
	女 F	111 621	115 631	100 050	100 571	190 233	239 958	328 719	369 008	329 963
	合計 Both	234 953	245 121	226 220	232 878	405 370	491 330	655 078	684 382	577 360

表 3.2 一九六一年至二零零六年按年齡組別及性別劃分的人口 (續)
Table 3.2 Population by Age Group and Sex, 1961 - 2006 (Cont'd)

年齡組別 Age Group	性別 Sex	1961	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006
40 - 44	男 M	107 321	133 659	131 670	140 808	132 929	210 858	265 034	335 081	305 447
	女 F	95 717	121 890	116 990	109 701	109 103	188 844	258 410	341 024	366 048
	合計 Both	203 038	255 549	248 660	250 509	242 032	399 702	523 444	676 105	671 495
45 - 49	男 M	86 523	112 946	129 390	141 225	139 029	131 057	226 602	266 990	323 497
	女 F	80 715	105 424	114 740	119 323	117 006	107 983	203 416	264 644	336 158
	合計 Both	167 238	218 370	244 130	260 548	256 035	239 040	430 018	531 634	659 655
50 - 54	男 M	60 078	100 968	117 130	136 307	144 341	135 447	139 612	222 901	264 753
	女 F	63 802	94 295	116 280	119 811	124 858	113 171	113 939	205 882	269 380
	合計 Both	123 880	195 263	233 410	256 118	269 199	248 618	253 551	428 783	534 133
55 - 59	男 M	37 217	74 933	92 890	109 476	128 507	135 776	137 972	134 217	214 652
	女 F	49 800	75 671	90 090	102 554	119 064	120 869	118 670	114 028	207 650
	合計 Both	87 017	150 604	182 980	212 030	247 571	256 645	256 642	248 245	422 302
60 - 64	男 M	23 582	52 292	75 950	90 725	104 765	120 266	135 461	135 109	128 319
	女 F	40 032	63 409	79 430	89 484	104 849	114 595	124 834	118 688	117 480
	合計 Both	63 614	115 701	155 380	180 209	209 614	234 861	260 295	253 797	245 799
65 - 69	男 M	13 203	28 393	42 950	65 530	77 098	89 550	113 662	127 943	124 833
	女 F	27 815	45 267	57 350	72 481	83 499	95 547	116 444	121 068	115 989
	合計 Both	41 018	73 660	100 300	138 011	160 597	185 097	230 106	249 011	240 822
70 - 74	男 M	7 559	17 441	23 980	37 789	53 660	61 908	80 505	101 648	112 372
	女 F	18 497	35 611	44 490	53 895	66 568	73 018	93 013	107 595	116 681
	合計 Both	26 056	53 052	68 470	91 684	120 228	134 926	173 518	209 243	229 053
75+	男 M	5 366	13 305	20 250	29 274	41 026	60 417	88 655	115 593	156 207
	女 F	15 478	37 555	53 780	67 840	86 691	101 600	137 276	173 205	226 714
	合計 Both	20 844	50 860	74 030	97 114	127 717	162 017	225 931	288 798	382 921
總計 Total	男 M	1 607 779	2 000 602	2 251 060	2 604 168	2 772 464	2 811 991	3 108 107	3 285 344	3 272 956
	女 F	1 521 869	1 936 028	2 151 930	2 382 392	2 623 533	2 710 290	3 109 449	3 423 045	3 591 390
	合計 Both	3 129 648	3 936 630	4 402 990	4 986 560	5 395 997	5 522 281	6 217 556	6 708 389	6 864 346

表 3.3 一九六一年至二零零六年按年齡組別劃分的人口比例、年齡中位數及撫養比率
Table 3.3 Proportion of Population by Age Group, Median Age and Dependency Ratio, 1961 - 2006

年齡組別 Age Group	1961 百分比 %	1971 百分比 %	1976 百分比 %	1981 百分比 %	1986 百分比 %	1991 百分比 %	1996 百分比 %	2001 百分比 %	2006 百分比 %	
0 - 14	40.8	35.8	30.1	24.8	23.1	20.9	18.5	16.5	13.7	
15 - 34	28.3	29.7	35.1	40.7	39.1	36.5	33.1	30.2	28.6	
35 - 64	28.1	30.0	29.3	27.9	30.2	33.9	38.3	42.1	45.3	
65+	2.8	4.5	5.5	6.6	7.6	8.7	10.1	11.1	12.4	
合計 Overall	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
				年 齡 中 位 數 Median Age						
	23	21	23	26	28	31	34	36	39	
				撫 養 比 率 Dependency Ratio						
少年兒童撫養比率 ⁽¹⁾ Child dependency ratio ⁽¹⁾	724	599	467	362	333	296	259	229	185	
老年撫養比率 ⁽²⁾ Elderly dependency ratio ⁽²⁾	50	76	86	95	109	124	142	154	168	
總撫養比率 ⁽³⁾ Overall dependency ratio ⁽³⁾	774	675	553	457	442	420	401	383	353	

註釋：(1) 十五歲以下人口數目與每千名十五至六十四歲人口的比例。

(2) 六十五歲及以上人口數目與每千名十五至六十四歲人口的比例。

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

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

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

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

表 3.4 一九六一年至二零零六年按年齡組別劃分的性別比率⁽¹⁾
Table 3.4 Sex Ratios⁽¹⁾ by Age Group, 1961 - 2006

年齡組別 Age Group		1961	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006
0 - 14	總人口 Total population	1 083	1 047	1 055	1 079	1 088	1 084	1 075	1 073	1 065
	不包括外籍家庭傭工的人口 Population excluding foreign domestic helpers	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1 084	1 075	1 073	1 065
15 - 24	總人口 Total population	1 211	1 058	1 053	1 096	1 055	1 048	1 027	985	973
	不包括外籍家庭傭工的人口 Population excluding foreign domestic helpers	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1 066	1 066	1 059	1 037
25 - 44	總人口 Total population	1 160	1 161	1 192	1 223	1 100	1 028	943	872	790
	不包括外籍家庭傭工的人口 Population excluding foreign domestic helpers	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1 072	1 017	968	884
45 - 64	總人口 Total population	885	1 007	1 037	1 108	1 109	1 144	1 140	1 080	1 001
	不包括外籍家庭傭工的人口 Population excluding foreign domestic helpers	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1 153	1 157	1 100	1 021
65+	總人口 Total population	423	499	560	683	726	784	816	859	856
	不包括外籍家庭傭工的人口 Population excluding foreign domestic helpers	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	784	817	859	857
合計 Overall	總人口 Total population	1 056	1 033	1 046	1 093	1 057	1 038	1 000	960	911
	不包括外籍家庭傭工的人口 Population excluding foreign domestic helpers	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1 058	1 037	1 012	961

註釋：(1) 在各年齡組別中，男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。

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

表 3.5 二零零六年按國籍⁽¹⁾及年齡組別劃分的性別比率⁽²⁾
Table 3.5 Sex Ratios⁽²⁾ by Nationality⁽¹⁾ and Age Group, 2006

國籍 Nationality	年齡組別 Age Group							合計 Overall
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	
中國 Chinese								
永久居留地是香港 Place of domicile - Hong Kong	1 066	1 042	952	873	1 006	1 067	854	971
永久居留地不是香港 Place of domicile - other than Hong Kong	938	825	277	312	647	845	570	488
菲律賓 Filipino	980	63	36	38	70	274	666	66
印尼 Indonesian	823	11	8	23	386	685	1 117	91
英國 British	980	1 096	1 415	1 838	2 153	2 164	2 035	1 499
印度 Indian	1 128	904	877	1 183	1 087	981	1 261	1 027
巴基斯坦、孟加拉及斯里蘭卡 Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Sri-Lankan	1 112	1 067	1 278	1 727	1 237	2 371	899	1 268
泰國 Thai	1 049	694	181	67	27	91	367	137
尼泊爾 Nepalese	1 056	701	743	1 326	1 622	1 689	1 725	1 000
日本 Japanese	1 020	633	676	870	1 849	2 326	1 771	1 014
美國 American	1 076	1 242	1 100	1 527	2 017	2 181	1 376	1 305
加拿大 Canadian	1 263	1 090	1 111	1 422	1 140	1 450	984	1 211
其他 Others	994	935	838	1 040	1 198	1 182	1 370	1 034
合計 Overall	1 065	973	785	794	971	1 055	856	911

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

(2) 在各年齡組別中，男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。

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

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

表 3.6 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按出生地點劃分的人口
Table 3.6 Population by Place of Birth, 1996, 2001 and 2006

出生地點 Place of Birth	1996		2001		2006	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
香港 Hong Kong	3 749 332	60.3	4 004 894	59.7	4 138 844	60.3
中國(香港除外) ⁽¹⁾ China (other than Hong Kong) ⁽¹⁾	2 096 511	33.7	2 263 571	33.7	2 298 956	33.5
其他地方 Elsewhere	371 713	6.0	439 924	6.6	426 546	6.2
總計 Total	6 217 556	100.0	6 708 389	100.0	6 864 346	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字包括在澳門及台灣出生人士。

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

表 3.7 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按年齡組別及性別劃分的在香港出生的人口比例
Table 3.7 Proportion of Population Born in Hong Kong by Age Group and Sex, 1996, 2001 and 2006

年齡組別 Age Group	1996			2001			2006		
	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes
	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %
0 – 14	87.6	88.4	88.0	83.5	83.5	83.5	84.3	84.0	84.1
15 – 24	80.2	78.0	79.2	81.7	76.0	78.8	78.0	72.3	75.1
25 – 34	76.4	65.5	70.6	75.7	59.8	66.9	77.7	59.0	67.3
35 – 44	62.7	59.6	61.2	70.6	60.9	65.5	74.8	58.2	65.6
45 – 54	36.4	37.9	37.1	50.6	48.8	49.7	61.8	58.0	59.9
55 – 64	23.5	24.9	24.2	21.9	23.4	22.6	36.4	37.5	36.9
65+	17.1	17.8	17.5	16.8	17.7	17.3	20.5	21.0	20.8
合計 Overall	61.7	58.9	60.3	62.5	57.0	59.7	64.2	56.8	60.3

表 3.8 二零零六年按國籍⁽¹⁾及出生地點劃分的人口
Table 3.8 Population by Nationality⁽¹⁾ and Place of Birth, 2006

國籍 Nationality	出生地點 Place of Birth								
	香港 Hong Kong		中國(香港除外) ⁽²⁾ China (other than Hong Kong) ⁽²⁾		其他地方 Elsewhere		總計 Total		
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	
中國 Chinese									
永久居留地是香港 Place of domicile - Hong Kong	4 088 979	98.8	2 225 230	96.8	60 002	14.1	6 374 211	92.9	
永久居留地不是香港 Place of domicile - other than Hong Kong	18 040	0.4	68 022	3.0	-	-	86 062	1.3	
菲律賓 Filipino	2 802	0.1	253	0.0	112 294	26.3	115 349	1.7	
印尼 Indonesian	510	0.0	309	0.0	109 757	25.7	110 576	1.6	
英國 British	6 972	0.2	653	0.0	17 365	4.1	24 990	0.4	
印度 Indian	3 469	0.1	111	0.0	14 202	3.3	17 782	0.3	
巴基斯坦、孟加拉及斯里蘭卡 Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Sri-Lankan	4 137	0.1	279	0.0	7 765	1.8	12 181	0.2	
泰國 Thai	547	0.0	58	0.0	15 546	3.6	16 151	0.2	
尼泊爾 Nepalese	6 852	0.2	67	0.0	8 926	2.1	15 845	0.2	
日本 Japanese	998	0.0	299	0.0	12 590	3.0	13 887	0.2	
美國 American	1 045	0.0	1 314	0.1	11 249	2.6	13 608	0.2	
加拿大 Canadian	495	0.0	488	0.0	10 993	2.6	11 976	0.2	
其他 Others	3 998	0.1	1 873	0.1	45 857	10.8	51 728	0.8	
總計 Total	4 138 844	100.0	2 298 956	100.0	426 546	100.0	6 864 346	100.0	

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

(2) 這些數字包括在澳門及台灣出生人士。

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

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

表 3.9 二零零六年按性別、種族及年齡組別劃分的人口
Table 3.9 Population by Sex, Ethnicity and Age Group, 2006

性別 Sex	種族 Ethnicity	0 – 14		15 – 34		年齡組別 Age Group 35 – 64		65+		總計 Total	
		數目 Number	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % ⁽¹⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % ⁽¹⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % ⁽¹⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % ⁽¹⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % ⁽¹⁾
男性 Male	華裔 Chinese	468 191	14.3	888 712	27.2	1 448 303	44.3	390 243	11.9	3 195 449	97.6
	非華裔 Non-Chinese										
	菲律賓人 Filipino	1 225	0.0	1 555	0.0	2 884	0.1	156	0.0	5 820	0.2
	印尼人 Indonesian	111	0.0	439	0.0	571	0.0	146	0.0	1 267	0.0
	白人 White	3 025	0.1	5 818	0.2	13 691	0.4	1 047	0.0	23 581	0.7
	印度人 Indian	1 941	0.1	3 572	0.1	4 392	0.1	529	0.0	10 434	0.3
	尼泊爾人 Nepalese	1 476	0.0	3 023	0.1	3 240	0.1	207	0.0	7 946	0.2
	日本人 Japanese	1 444	0.0	1 102	0.0	3 968	0.1	166	0.0	6 680	0.2
	泰國人 Thai	200	0.0	475	0.0	420	0.0	20	0.0	1 115	0.0
	巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	1 993	0.1	2 317	0.1	1 818	0.1	253	0.0	6 381	0.2
	其他亞洲人 Other Asian	804	0.0	1 277	0.0	2 656	0.1	308	0.0	5 045	0.2
	其他 Others	4 141	0.1	2 638	0.1	2 122	0.1	337	0.0	9 238	0.3
	小計 Sub-total	16 360	0.5	22 216	0.7	35 762	1.1	3 169	0.1	77 507	2.4
	小計 Sub-total	484 551	14.8	910 928	27.8	1 484 065	45.3	393 412	12.0	3 272 956	100.0
女性 Female	華裔 Chinese	439 195	12.2	909 594	25.3	1 521 980	42.4	455 930	12.7	3 326 699	92.6
	非華裔 Non-Chinese										
	菲律賓人 Filipino	1 242	0.0	45 996	1.3	58 898	1.6	497	0.0	106 633	3.0
	印尼人 Indonesian	115	0.0	71 034	2.0	15 098	0.4	326	0.0	86 573	2.4
	白人 White	2 977	0.1	3 623	0.1	5 665	0.2	538	0.0	12 803	0.4
	印度人 Indian	1 754	0.0	3 926	0.1	3 893	0.1	437	0.0	10 010	0.3
	尼泊爾人 Nepalese	1 416	0.0	4 122	0.1	2 346	0.1	120	0.0	8 004	0.2
	日本人 Japanese	1 423	0.0	1 627	0.0	3 354	0.1	105	0.0	6 509	0.2
	泰國人 Thai	166	0.0	2 549	0.1	7 726	0.2	344	0.0	10 785	0.3
	巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	1 833	0.1	1 778	0.0	843	0.0	276	0.0	4 730	0.1
	其他亞洲人 Other Asian	793	0.0	2 733	0.1	3 750	0.1	342	0.0	7 618	0.2
	其他 Others	4 210	0.1	3 221	0.1	3 126	0.1	469	0.0	11 026	0.3
	小計 Sub-total	15 929	0.4	140 609	3.9	104 699	2.9	3 454	0.1	264 691	7.4
	小計 Sub-total	455 124	12.7	1 050 203	29.2	1 626 679	45.3	459 384	12.8	3 591 390	100.0

表 3.9 二零零六年按性別、種族及年齡組別劃分的人口 (續)
Table 3.9 Population by Sex, Ethnicity and Age Group, 2006 (Cont'd)

性別 Sex	種族 Ethnicity	0-14		15-34		年齡組別 Age Group 35-64		65+		總計 Total	
		數目 Number	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % ⁽¹⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % ⁽¹⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % ⁽¹⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % ⁽¹⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % ⁽¹⁾
合計 Both sexes											
	華裔 Chinese	907 386	13.2	1 798 306	26.2	2 970 283	43.3	846 173	12.3	6 522 148	95.0
	非華裔 Non-Chinese										
	菲律賓人 Filipino	2 467	0.0	47 551	0.7	61 782	0.9	653	0.0	112 453	1.6
	印尼人 Indonesian	226	0.0	71 473	1.0	15 669	0.2	472	0.0	87 840	1.3
	白人 White	6 002	0.1	9 441	0.1	19 356	0.3	1 585	0.0	36 384	0.5
	印度人 Indian	3 695	0.1	7 498	0.1	8 285	0.1	966	0.0	20 444	0.3
	尼泊爾人 Nepalese	2 892	0.0	7 145	0.1	5 586	0.1	327	0.0	15 950	0.2
	日本人 Japanese	2 867	0.0	2 729	0.0	7 322	0.1	271	0.0	13 189	0.2
	泰國人 Thai	366	0.0	3 024	0.0	8 146	0.1	364	0.0	11 900	0.2
	巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	3 826	0.1	4 095	0.1	2 661	0.0	529	0.0	11 111	0.2
	其他亞洲人 Other Asian	1 597	0.0	4 010	0.1	6 406	0.1	650	0.0	12 663	0.2
	其他 Others	8 351	0.1	5 859	0.1	5 248	0.1	806	0.0	20 264	0.3
	小計 Sub-total	32 289	0.5	162 825	2.4	140 461	2.0	6 623	0.1	342 198	5.0
	總計 Total	939 675	13.7	1 961 131	28.6	3 110 744	45.3	852 796	12.4	6 864 346	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字顯示在性別組別的總人數中所佔的百分比。

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

表 3.10 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按性別及婚姻狀況劃分的十五歲及以上人口
 Table 3.10 Population Aged 15 and Over by Sex and Marital Status, 1996, 2001 and 2006

性別 Sex	婚姻狀況 Marital Status	1996		2001		2006		標準化百分比 ⁽¹⁾ Standardised Percentage ⁽¹⁾		
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	1996 百分比 %	2001 百分比 %	2006 百分比 %
男性 Male										
	從未結婚 Never married	858 341	34.2	918 722	33.9	956 281	34.3	29.9	31.6	34.3
	已婚 Now married	1 557 211	62.0	1 673 786	61.7	1 694 583	60.8	65.6	63.7	60.8
	喪偶 Widowed	55 338	2.2	60 996	2.2	60 378	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.2
	離婚 Divorced	} 40 964	} 1.6	} 57 483	} 2.1	63 877	2.3	} 1.7	} 2.2	} 2.3
	分居 Separated					13 286	0.5				0.5
	小計 Sub-total	2 511 854	100.0	2 710 987	100.0	2 788 405	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
女性 Female										
	從未結婚 Never married	737 926	28.9	868 797	30.1	964 241	30.7	25.0	27.7	30.7
	已婚 Now married	1 515 574	59.3	1 651 696	57.2	1 729 412	55.1	62.1	58.8	55.1
	喪偶 Widowed	244 866	9.6	272 626	9.4	295 491	9.4	10.5	10.2	9.4
	離婚 Divorced	} 56 298	} 2.2	} 94 866	} 3.3	125 686	4.0	} 2.4	} 3.4	} 4.0
	分居 Separated					21 436	0.7				0.7
	小計 Sub-total	2 554 664	100.0	2 887 985	100.0	3 136 266	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
合計 Both sexes										
	從未結婚 Never married	1 596 267	31.5	1 787 519	31.9	1 920 522	32.4	27.3	29.5	32.4
	已婚 Now married	3 072 785	60.6	3 325 482	59.4	3 423 995	57.8	63.8	61.1	57.8
	喪偶 Widowed	300 204	5.9	333 622	6.0	355 869	6.0	6.8	6.5	6.0
	離婚 Divorced	} 97 262	} 1.9	} 152 349	} 2.7	189 563	3.2	} 2.1	} 2.8	} 3.2
	分居 Separated					34 722	0.6				0.6
	小計 Sub-total	5 066 518	100.0	5 598 972	100.0	5 924 671	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：(1) 以二零零六年男性及女性人口的年齡分布作標準。

Note: (1) Using the 2006 age distribution of the male and female populations as standard.

表 3.11 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按性別及年齡組別劃分的十五至五十四歲從未結婚的人口比例
Table 3.11 Proportion of Never Married Population Aged 15 - 54 by Sex and Age Group, 1996, 2001 and 2006

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age Group	從未結婚人口比例（百分比） Proportion of Never Married Population (%)		
		1996	2001	2006
男性 Male				
	15 - 19	99.2	99.7	99.7
	20 - 24	94.0	95.5	97.2
	25 - 29	70.9	75.5	81.4
	30 - 34	38.3	44.1	49.5
	35 - 39	18.2	23.2	29.2
	40 - 44	10.1	11.7	18.2
	45 - 49	7.5	7.8	9.9
	50 - 54	5.4	6.1	7.3
結婚時平均未婚年數 ⁽¹⁾ Singulate Mean Age at Marriage ⁽¹⁾				
		31.2	32.1	33.3
女性 Female				
	15 - 19	98.3	99.3	99.6
	20 - 24	85.3	89.2	92.4
	25 - 29	52.0	59.7	67.7
	30 - 34	26.5	31.2	35.0
	35 - 39	14.6	18.8	22.6
	40 - 44	9.0	12.2	16.5
	45 - 49	5.9	8.3	11.9
	50 - 54	3.1	5.3	8.1
結婚時平均未婚年數 ⁽¹⁾ Singulate Mean Age at Marriage ⁽¹⁾				
		29.1	30.0	30.8
合計 Both sexes				
	15 - 19	98.8	99.5	99.7
	20 - 24	89.6	92.2	94.7
	25 - 29	60.8	66.9	73.8
	30 - 34	32.1	36.9	41.3
	35 - 39	16.4	20.8	25.4
	40 - 44	9.6	12.0	17.3
	45 - 49	6.8	8.1	10.9
	50 - 54	4.4	5.7	7.7
結婚時平均未婚年數 ⁽¹⁾ Singulate Mean Age at Marriage ⁽¹⁾				
		30.1	31.0	31.9

註釋： (1) 詳細計算方法請參閱「技術註釋 I」。

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

表 3.12 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年五歲及以上人口⁽¹⁾能說選定語言／方言的比例
Table 3.12 Proportion of Population⁽¹⁾ Aged 5 and Over Able to Speak Selected Languages/Dialects, 1996, 2001 and 2006

語言／方言 Language/Dialect	五歲及以上人口 ⁽¹⁾ 的比例（百分比） Proportion of Population Aged 5 and Over ⁽¹⁾ (%)								
	作為慣用語言 As the Usual Language			作為其他語言／方言 As Another Language/Dialect			總計 Total		
	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006
廣州話 Cantonese	88.7	89.2	90.8	6.6	6.8	5.7	95.2	96.1	96.5
英語 English	3.1	3.2	2.8	34.9	39.8	41.9	38.1	43.0	44.7
普通話 Putonghua	1.1	0.9	0.9	24.2	33.3	39.2	25.3	34.1	40.2
客家話 Hakka	1.2	1.3	1.1	3.6	3.8	3.6	4.9	5.1	4.7
潮州話 Chiu Chau	1.1	1.0	0.8	3.9	3.8	3.2	5.0	4.8	3.9
福建話（包括台灣話） Fukien (including Taiwanese)	1.9	1.7	1.2	2.0	2.3	2.1	3.9	3.9	3.4
印尼語 Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.7
菲律賓語 Filipino (Tagalog)	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.4
日本語 Japanese	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2
上海話 Shanghainese	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.6	1.5	1.2

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括失去語言能力的人士。

Note: (1) The figures exclude mute persons.

表 3.13 二零零六年按慣用語言及出生地點劃分的五歲及以上人口⁽¹⁾
Table 3.13 Population⁽¹⁾ Aged 5 and Over by Usual Language and Place of Birth, 2006

慣用語言 Usual Language	出生地點 Place of Birth							
	香港 Hong Kong		中國 (香港除外) ⁽²⁾ China (other than Hong Kong) ⁽²⁾		其他地方 Elsewhere		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
廣州話 Cantonese	3 843 351	97.6	1 994 175	87.3	193 434	46.0	6 030 960	90.8
英語 English	27 374	0.7	6 563	0.3	153 344	36.5	187 281	2.8
普通話 Putonghua	10 669	0.3	41 104	1.8	9 086	2.2	60 859	0.9
客家話 Hakka	14 448	0.4	53 226	2.3	2 771	0.7	70 445	1.1
潮州話 Chiu Chau	7 350	0.2	42 120	1.8	1 323	0.3	50 793	0.8
福建話 (包括台灣話) Fukien (including Taiwanese)	9 989	0.3	69 795	3.1	2 211	0.5	81 995	1.2
其他中國方言 Other Chinese dialects	10 866	0.3	73 727	3.2	1 201	0.3	85 794	1.3
印尼語 Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia)	283	0.0	766	0.0	7 989	1.9	9 038	0.1
菲律賓語 Filipino (Tagalog)	538	0.0	179	0.0	6 689	1.6	7 406	0.1
日本語 Japanese	701	0.0	653	0.0	9 701	2.3	11 055	0.2
其他語言 Others	10 945	0.3	1 141	0.0	32 632	7.8	44 718	0.7
總計 Total	3 936 514	100.0	2 283 449	100.0	420 381	100.0	6 640 344	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括失去語言能力的人士。

Notes : (1) The figures exclude mute persons.

(2) 這些數字包括在澳門及台灣出生的人士。

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

表 3.14 二零零六年按在港居住年期及出生地點劃分的人口⁽¹⁾
Table 3.14 Population⁽¹⁾ by Duration of Residence in Hong Kong and Place of Birth, 2006

在港居住年期 Duration of Residence in Hong Kong	出生地點 Place of Birth						總計 Total	
	香港 Hong Kong		中國 (香港除外) ⁽²⁾ China (other than Hong Kong) ⁽²⁾		其他地方 Elsewhere			
	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽³⁾ % ⁽³⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽³⁾ % ⁽³⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽³⁾ % ⁽³⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽³⁾ % ⁽³⁾
少於一年 Less than one year	47 494	0.7	40 314	0.6	43 123	0.6	130 931	1.9
一至三年 One to three years	121 903	1.8	101 535	1.5	87 590	1.3	311 028	4.5
四至六年 Four to six years	146 525	2.1	138 873	2.0	62 698	0.9	348 096	5.1
七至九年 Seven to nine years	175 183	2.6	152 856	2.2	44 649	0.7	372 688	5.4
十年及以上 Ten years and over	3 647 739	53.1	1 865 378	27.2	188 486	2.7	5 701 603	83.1
總計 Total	4 138 844	60.3	2 298 956	33.5	426 546	6.2	6 864 346	100.0

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

(2) 這些數字包括在澳門及台灣出生的人士。

(3) 這些數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

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

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

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

表 3.15 二零零六年按年齡組別及性別劃分的在過去五年內移居香港的五歲及以上人口⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
Table 3.15 Population⁽¹⁾ Aged 5 and Over Having Moved into Hong Kong during the Past Five Years⁽²⁾ by Age Group and Sex, 2006

年齡組別 Age Group	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both Sexes	
	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽³⁾ % ⁽³⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽³⁾ % ⁽³⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽³⁾ % ⁽³⁾
5 – 9	16 595	3.9	15 411	3.6	32 006	7.4
10 – 14	11 743	2.7	11 339	2.6	23 082	5.4
15 – 19	9 364	2.2	10 251	2.4	19 615	4.6
20 – 24	10 987	2.6	36 392	8.5	47 379	11.0
25 – 29	14 924	3.5	57 387	13.3	72 311	16.8
30 – 34	13 157	3.1	56 643	13.2	69 800	16.2
35 – 39	12 575	2.9	40 034	9.3	52 609	12.2
40 – 44	12 489	2.9	24 799	5.8	37 288	8.7
45 – 49	9 987	2.3	12 926	3.0	22 913	5.3
50 – 54	7 331	1.7	9 201	2.1	16 532	3.8
55 – 59	5 591	1.3	6 501	1.5	12 092	2.8
60 – 64	3 238	0.8	2 917	0.7	6 155	1.4
65 – 69	2 808	0.7	2 609	0.6	5 417	1.3
70 – 74	2 274	0.5	2 733	0.6	5 007	1.2
75+	2 686	0.6	5 442	1.3	8 128	1.9
總計 Total	135 749	31.5	294 585	68.5	430 334	100.0

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

(2) 指五年前居於香港以外地方的人士。

(3) 這些數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

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

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

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

表 3.16 二零零六年按性別及五年前居住地區劃分的在過去五年內移居香港的五歲及以上人口⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
Table 3.16 Population⁽¹⁾ Aged 5 and Over Having Moved into Hong Kong during the Past Five Years⁽²⁾ by Sex and Area of Residence Five Years Ago, 2006

五年前居住地區 Area of Residence Five Years Ago	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both Sexes	
	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽⁴⁾ % ⁽⁴⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽⁴⁾ % ⁽⁴⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽⁴⁾ % ⁽⁴⁾
中國(香港除外) ⁽³⁾ China(other than Hong Kong) ⁽³⁾	78 931	18.3	130 194	30.3	209 125	48.6
印尼 Indonesia	681	0.2	54 061	12.6	54 742	12.7
菲律賓 Philippines	2 290	0.5	42 924	10.0	45 214	10.5
加拿大 Canada	10 752	2.5	12 044	2.8	22 796	5.3
美國 United States of America	8 753	2.0	9 057	2.1	17 810	4.1
澳洲 Australia	8 322	1.9	8 881	2.1	17 203	4.0
英國 United Kingdom	7 542	1.8	6 571	1.5	14 113	3.3
新加坡 Singapore	2 332	0.5	8 830	2.1	11 162	2.6
日本 Japan	4 026	0.9	3 977	0.9	8 003	1.9
其他 Others	12 120	2.8	18 046	4.2	30 166	7.0
總計 Total	135 749	31.5	294 585	68.5	430 334	100.0

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

(2) 指五年前居於香港以外地方的人士。

(3) 這些數字包括 3 821 名五年前居於澳門及 6 997 名五年前居於台灣的人士。

(4) 這些數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

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

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

(3) The figures include 3 821 persons residing in Macao and 6 997 persons residing in Taiwan five years ago.

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

表 3.17 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按區議會分區劃分的人口
Table 3.17 Population by District Council District, 1996, 2001 and 2006

區議會分區	District Council District	人口						變動百分率		
		1996		2001		2006		2001年與 1996年 比較	2006年與 2001年 比較	2006年與 1996年 比較
		數目	百分比	數目	百分比	數目	百分比	Comparison between 2001 and 1996	Comparison between 2006 and 2001	Comparison between 2006 and 1996
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%			
香港島	Hong Kong Island									
中西區	Central and Western	259 224	4.2	261 884	3.9	250 064	3.6	+1.0	-4.5	-3.5
灣仔	Wan Chai	171 656	2.8	167 146	2.5	155 196	2.3	-2.6	-7.1	-9.6
東區	Eastern	594 087	9.6	616 199	9.2	587 690	8.6	+3.7	-4.6	-1.1
南區	Southern	287 670	4.6	290 240	4.3	275 162	4.0	+0.9	-5.2	-4.3
小計	Sub-total	1 312 637	21.1	1 335 469	19.9	1 268 112	18.5	+1.7	-5.0	-3.4
九龍	Kowloon									
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	260 573	4.2	282 020	4.2	280 548	4.1	+8.2	-0.5	+7.7
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	365 927	5.9	353 550	5.3	365 540	5.3	-3.4	+3.4	-0.1
九龍城	Kowloon City	378 205	6.1	381 352	5.7	362 501	5.3	+0.8	-4.9	-4.2
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	396 220	6.4	444 630	6.6	423 521	6.2	+12.2	-4.7	+6.9
觀塘	Kwun Tong	587 071	9.4	562 427	8.4	587 423	8.6	-4.2	+4.4	+0.1
小計	Sub-total	1 987 996	32.0	2 023 979	30.2	2 019 533	29.4	+1.8	-0.2	+1.6
新界	New Territories									
葵青	Kwai Tsing	470 726	7.6	477 092	7.1	523 300	7.6	+1.4	+9.7	+11.2
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	270 801	4.4	275 527	4.1	288 728	4.2	+1.7	+4.8	+6.6
屯門	Tuen Mun	463 703	7.5	488 831	7.3	502 035	7.3	+5.4	+2.7	+8.3
元朗	Yuen Long	341 030	5.5	449 070	6.7	534 192	7.8	+31.7	+19.0	+56.6
北區	North	231 907	3.7	298 657	4.5	280 730	4.1	+28.8	-6.0	+21.1
大埔	Tai Po	284 640	4.6	310 879	4.6	293 542	4.3	+9.2	-5.6	+3.1
沙田	Sha Tin	582 993	9.4	628 634	9.4	607 544	8.9	+7.8	-3.4	+4.2
西貢	Sai Kung	197 876	3.2	327 689	4.9	406 442	5.9	+65.6	+24.0	+105.4
離島	Islands	63 057	1.0	86 667	1.3	137 122	2.0	+37.4	+58.2	+117.5
小計	Sub-total	2 906 733	46.8	3 343 046	49.8	3 573 635	52.1	+15.0	+6.9	+22.9
陸上總計	Land total	6 207 366	99.8	6 702 494	99.9	6 861 280	100.0	+8.0	+2.4	+10.5
加：水上人口	plus: Marine	10 190	0.2	5 895	0.1	3 066	0.0	-42.1	-48.0	-69.9
全港	Whole territory	6 217 556	100.0	6 708 389	100.0	6 864 346	100.0	+7.9	+2.3	+10.4

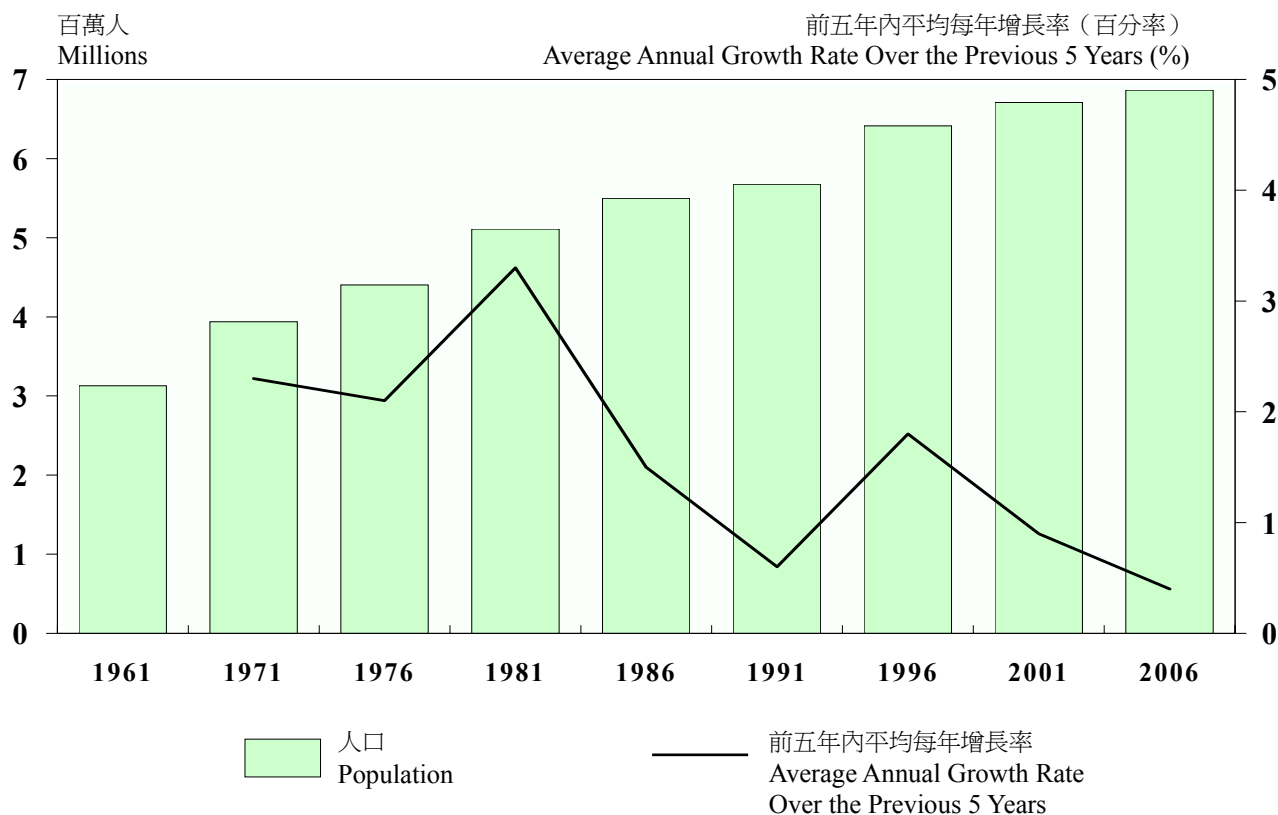
表 3.18 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按區議會分區劃分的人口密度
Table 3.18 Population Density by District Council District, 1996, 2001 and 2006

區議會分區	District Council District	人口密度（每平方公里內的人口數目） Population Density (number of persons per km ²)		
		1996	2001	2006
中西區	Central and Western	20 755	21 137	20 102
灣仔	Wan Chai	17 235	16 986	15 788
東區	Eastern	31 735	33 147	31 664
南區	Southern	7 505	7 482	7 083
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	38 320	40 932	40 136
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	38 237	37 772	39 095
九龍城	Kowloon City	38 553	38 059	36 178
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	42 331	47 810	45 540
觀塘	Kwun Tong	53 081	49 861	52 123
葵青	Kwai Tsing	21 793	21 578	22 421
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	4 502	4 566	4 679
屯門	Tuen Mun	5 663	5 919	6 057
元朗	Yuen Long	2 465	3 242	3 858
北區	North	1 689	2 184	2 055
大埔	Tai Po	2 103	2 287	2 156
沙田	Sha Tin	8 468	9 157	8 842
西貢	Sai Kung	1 542	2 535	3 135
離島	Islands	364	498	783
合計	Overall	5 796	6 237	6 352

註釋：(1) 淨土地面積不包括水塘表面的面積。

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

圖 3.1 一九六一年至二零零六年的人口及平均每年增長率
Chart 3.1 Population and Average Annual Growth Rate, 1961 - 2006



	1961	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006
人口 Population	3 129 648 ⁽¹⁾	3 936 630 ⁽¹⁾	4 402 990 ⁽¹⁾	5 109 812 ⁽²⁾	5 495 488 ⁽³⁾	5 674 114 ⁽⁴⁾	6 412 937 ⁽⁵⁾	6 708 389 ⁽⁵⁾	6 864 346 ⁽⁵⁾
前五年內 平均每年 增長率 (百分率) Average annual growth rate over the previous 5 years (%)	..	2.3 ⁽⁶⁾	2.1	3.3	1.5	0.6	1.8 ⁽⁷⁾	0.9 ⁽⁵⁾	0.4 ⁽⁵⁾

註釋：(1) 一九六一年二／三月間進行的人口普查、一九七一年二／三月間進行的人口普查及一九七六年七／八月間進行的中期人口統計的香港人口數字，並不包括暫時不在港的居民。
(2) 該數字包括在一九八一年三月進行的人口普查時暫時不在港的 123 252 名居民。
(3) 該數字包括在一九八六年三月進行的中期人口統計時暫時不在港的 99 491 名居民。
(4) 該數字包括在一九九一年三月進行的人口普查時暫時不在港的 151 833 名居民。
(5) 這些數字是根據「居住人口」的方法所編製。
(6) 這數字是指前十年內平均每年增長率。
(7) 這些數字是根據在人口普查／中期人口統計時刻在香港的居民（包括暫時不在港的居民）的數目編製。一九九六年中期人口統計時的人口數字以這基礎計算的為 6 217 556 人。

Notes : (1) The Hong Kong population figures of the 1961 Population Census conducted in February/March 1961, the 1971 Population Census conducted in February/March 1971 and the 1976 Population By-census conducted in July/August 1976 did not include residents temporarily away from Hong Kong.
(2) The figure includes 123 252 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1981 Census conducted in March 1981.
(3) The figure includes 99 491 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1986 By-census conducted in March 1986.
(4) The figure includes 151 833 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1991 Census conducted in March 1991.
(5) The figures are compiled based on the “resident population” approach.
(6) The figure refers to average annual growth rate over the previous 10 years.
(7) The figures refer to residents present in Hong Kong at the census/by-census moment, including those who were temporarily away from Hong Kong. The population figure compiled on this basis at the 1996 Population By-census was 6 217 556.

圖 3.2 一九六一年及二零零六年的人口金字塔
 Chart 3.2 Population Pyramid, 1961 and 2006

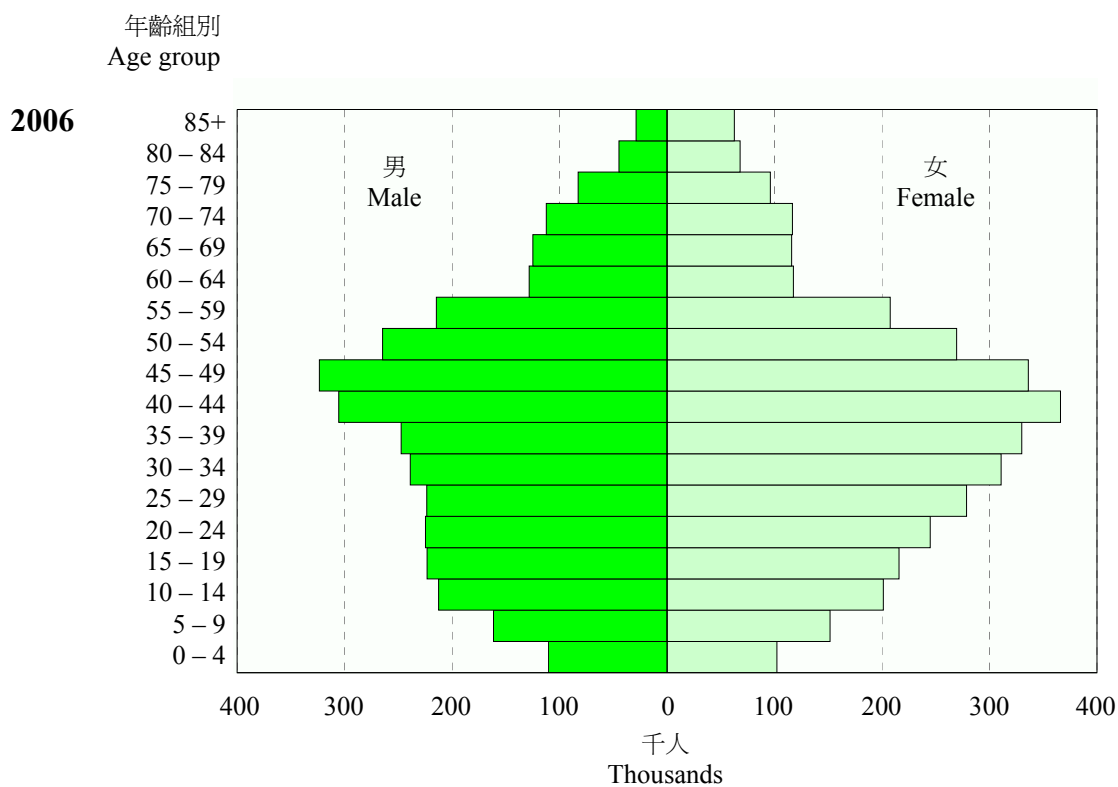
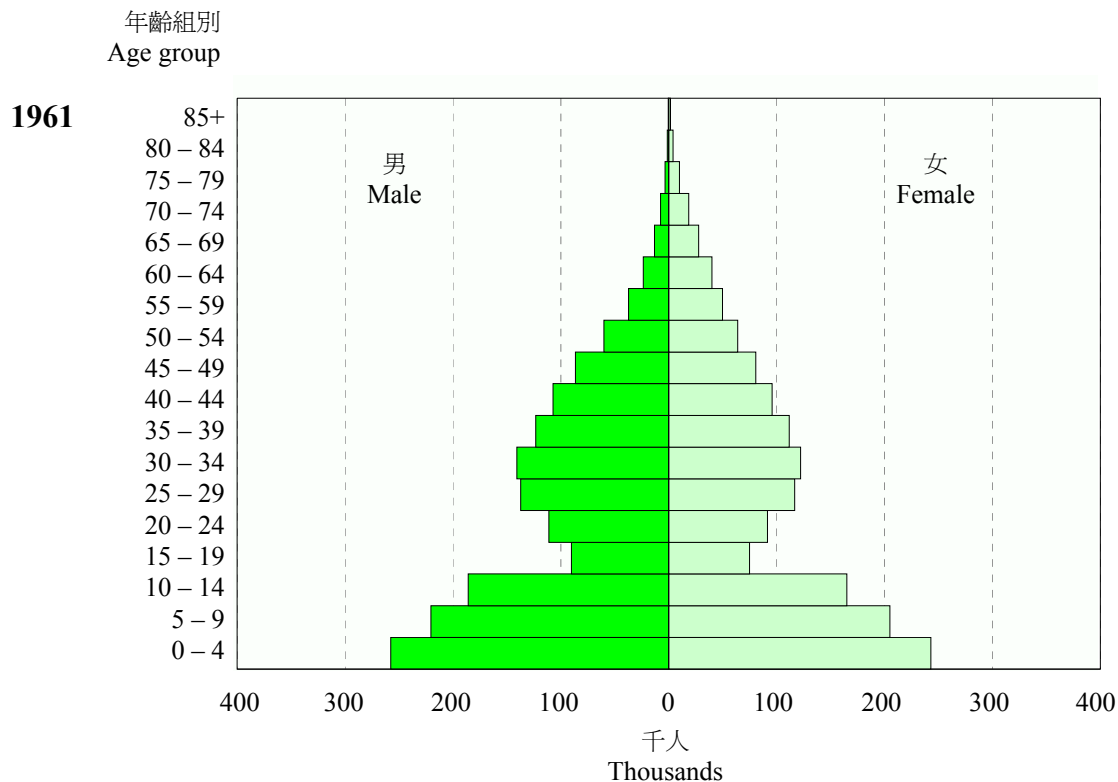


圖 3.3 二零零六年按種族劃分的人口
Chart 3.3 Population by Ethnicity, 2006

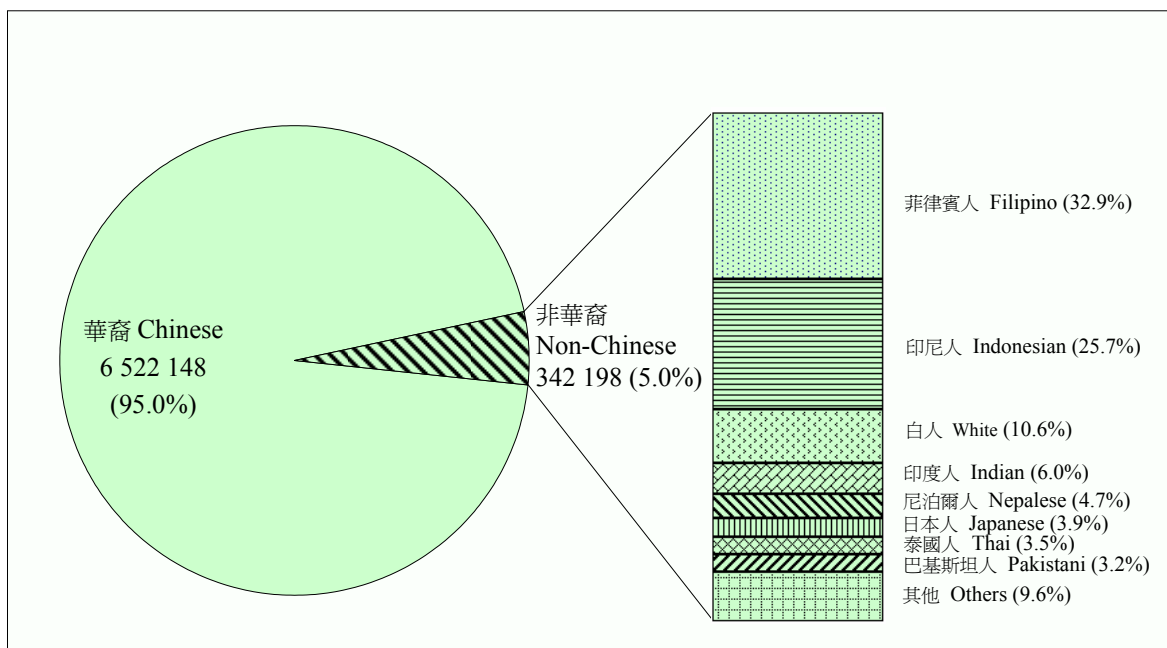
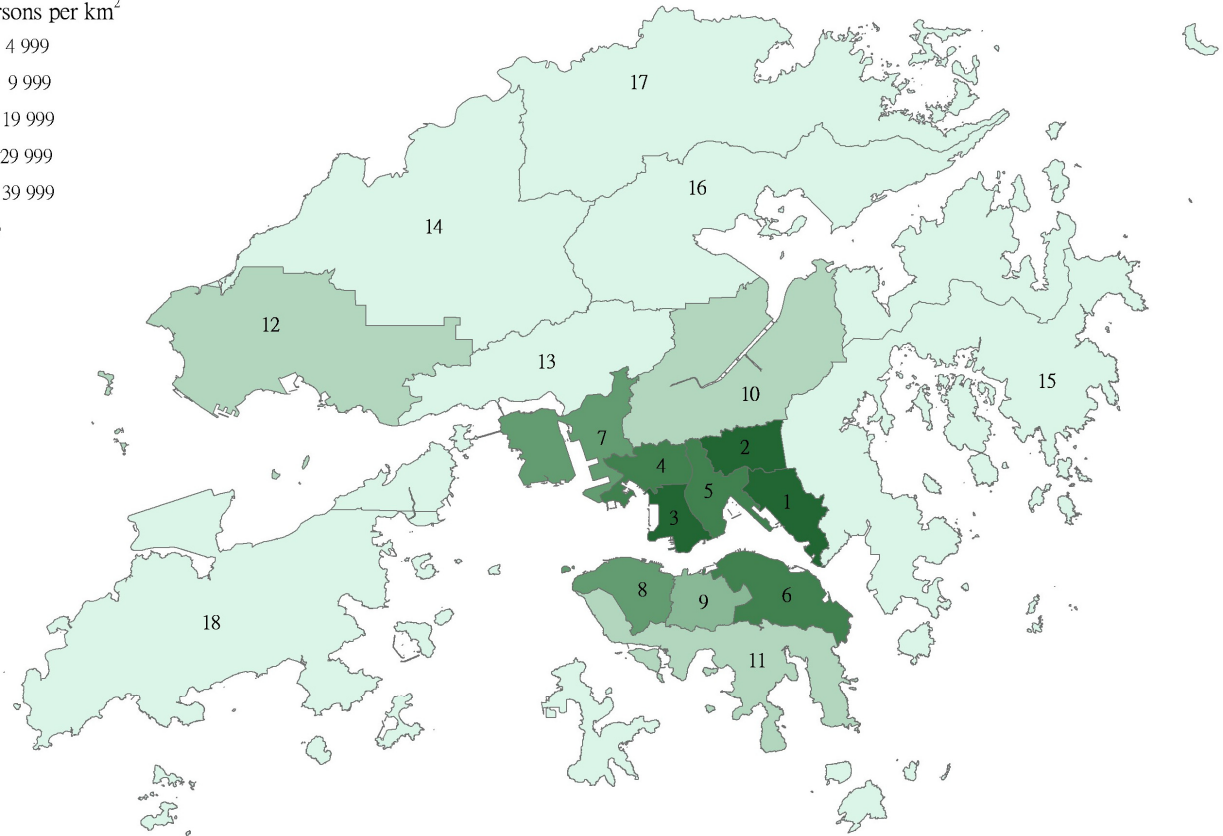
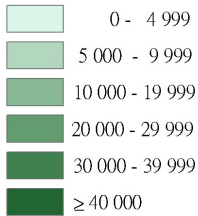


圖 3.4 二零零六年按區議會分區劃分的人口密度
Chart 3.4 Population Density by District Council District, 2006

每平方公里內的人口數目

Number of persons per km²



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級別 Rank	區議會 分區	District Council District	人口密度 Population Density	級別 Rank	區議會 分區	District Council District	人口密度 Population Density	級別 Rank	區議會 分區	District Council District	人口密度 Population Density
1	觀塘	Kwun Tong	52 123	7	葵青	Kwai Tsing	22 421	13	荃灣	Tsuen Wan	4 679
2	黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	45 540	8	中西區	Central and Western	20 102	14	元朗	Yuen Long	3 858
3	油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	40 136	9	灣仔	Wan Chai	15 788	15	西貢	Sai Kung	3 135
4	深水埗	Sham Shui Po	39 095	10	沙田	Sha Tin	8 842	16	大埔	Tai Po	2 156
5	九龍城	Kowloon City	36 178	11	南區	Southern	7 083	17	北區	North	2 055
6	東區	Eastern	31 664	12	屯門	Tuen Mun	6 057	18	離島	Islands	783

4. 住戶特徵

4. Household Characteristics

概念與範圍

Concept and Coverage

4.1 在二零零六年中期人口統計中，一如以往的人口普查／中期人口統計，統計調查的基本單元是住戶。在中期人口統計中，受訪的屋宇單位內所有住戶內的人士均被點算。在同一屋宇單位內共同享用生活必需品的人士均被視為同一住戶的成員。因此，一位與另一家庭分享其屋宇單位但自備膳食及自具其住戶開支賬項的人士，會被視為單人住戶。在這情況下，該家庭代表另一住戶，而該屋宇單位的「共住程度」會被稱為二（即兩個住戶的屋宇單位）。

4.1 The basic unit of enquiry in the 2006 Population By-census, as in previous censuses/by-censuses, was a household. In the Population By-census, all persons in all households in each unit of quarters were enumerated. Persons who make common provisions for essentials for living inside a unit of quarters are regarded as members of the same household. Thus, a person who shares his quarters with another family but cooks his own meals and keeps his own account of household expenses is regarded as a one-person household. In this case, the family represents a separate household and the unit of quarters is said to have a “Degree of sharing” of two (households per unit of quarters).

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

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

4.3 住戶可分為家庭住戶及非家庭住戶。家庭住戶包含居於同一屋簷下，共同分享食物與開支的人，無論他們有沒有關係。非家庭住戶主要包括住在院舍（例如老人院、療養院及機構的職員宿舍）的人士及不屬於本港任何住戶內的流動居民（詳情請參閱第十章）。此外，在二零零六年中期人口統計，成員

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

只有流動居民的住戶亦不包括在家庭住戶內。在二零零六年，約 664 萬人（或人口的 96.7%）居於家庭住戶內。在大部分情況下，有關住戶的分析只涵蓋「家庭住戶」，本章亦如是。

住戶數目

4.4 家庭住戶數目由一九九六年的 186 萬，增至二零零六年的 223 萬，增幅為 20.0%。在該期間，首五年的增長較快，前五年內平均每年增長率為 2.0%。而後五年的每年平均增長率則減慢至 1.5%。由於居於家庭住戶的人口增長，不及住戶數目的增長快，因此平均住戶人數相對地減少。（圖 4.1）

住戶人數

4.5 小型家庭住戶愈來愈普遍。在一九九六至二零零六年間，一至三人住戶的比率由 54.2% 上升至 63.8%。反映出 (i) 人口傾向於獨居；(ii) 較多青年人於婚後不與父母同住；及 (iii) 夫婦選擇只要一個甚至不要孩子。（表 4.1）

4.6 相反，五人及以上的住戶由一九九六年的 21.7% 下降至二零零一年的 17.8% 及二零零六年的 13.5%。尤其是七人及以上家庭住戶的數目更由 52 344 個減至 23 387 個，減幅逾五成。綜合上述轉變所帶來的效應，家庭住戶的每戶平均人數由一九九六年的 3.3 人下降至二零零六年的 3.0 人。（表 4.1）

household in Hong Kong (please refer to Chapter 10 for details). Besides, in the 2006 Population By-census, households comprising of Mobile Residents only were also not included as domestic households. In 2006, about 6.64 million persons (or 96.7% of the population) were living in domestic households. In most instances, analyses on households (as in this Chapter) cover “domestic households” only.

Number of Domestic Households

4.4 The number of domestic households increased by 20.0% from 1.86 million in 1996 to 2.23 million in 2006. The rate of growth was higher in the first half of the period, averaging 2.0% per annum. The growth rate slowed down to 1.5% per annum in the second half of the period. The population living in domestic households had not increased as quickly as the number of households which gave rise to a reduction in household size. (Chart 4.1)

Household Size

4.5 Small households have become increasingly common. Between 1996 and 2006, the proportion of 1-3 person households increased from 54.2% to 63.8%, reflecting (i) the tendency of people living alone; (ii) more young people living apart from their parents after marriage; and (iii) couples choosing to have one or even no child. (Table 4.1)

4.6 In contrast, the proportion of households with 5 persons and over declined from 21.7% in 1996, to 17.8% in 2001 and further to 13.5% in 2006. In particular, the number of domestic households with 7 persons and over dropped by more than a half over the period from 52 344 to 23 387. The combined effect of these changes was the decline of the average household size from 3.3 in 1996 to 3.0 in 2006. (Table 4.1)

4.7 按房屋類型分析，在二零零六年，公型租住房屋中以三人家庭住戶最普遍（24.8%）。在過去十年，公營租住房屋的住戶人數的變動頗大，有五個及以上成員的住戶比例持續下跌，由27.6%跌至13.5%，而有一至三個成員的住戶的比例則上升。這與居於公營租住房屋的家庭住戶的平均住戶人數由一九九六年的3.6顯著下跌至二零零六年的3.0是吻合的。（表4.2）

4.8 在房屋委員會資助出售單位居住的家庭住戶以四人住戶居多，佔29.9%。另一方面，私人永久性房屋的住戶人數相對較少。當中較多為二人住戶，佔27.0%。（表4.2）

住戶結構

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

4.7 Analysed by housing type, the largest share of domestic households in public rental housing in 2006 was those consisting of three members (24.8%). There had been significant changes in the size of households living in public rental housing over the past 10 years. While households consisting of five members and over declined continuously from 27.6% to 13.5%, the proportion of households with one to three members was on the rise. This was in line with the significant reduction in the average household size of domestic households in public rental housing from 3.6 in 1996 to 3.0 in 2006. (Table 4.2)

4.8 Four-member households constituted the highest proportion (29.9%) of domestic households in Housing Authority subsidized sale flats. On the other hand, households in private permanent housing were of smaller size. A higher proportion (27.0%) of them were two-member households. (Table 4.2)

Household Composition

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

4.10 與小型住戶增加的趨勢一致，單人住戶及未擴展的單核心家庭住戶亦有所增加，比率由一九九六年的 14.9% 及 63.6% 分別上升至二零零六年的 16.5% 及 67.0%。相反地，擴展的單核心家庭住戶在同期間由 11.2% 下降至 8.1%，而多個核心家庭住戶的比率亦告減少。（表 4.3）

住戶內的成員

十五歲以下的兒童

4.11 香港的生育水平在過去二十年明顯持續下降，引致十五歲以下的兒童數目因而減少。在一九九六年，61.4% 的住戶沒有十五歲以下的兒童。在二零零一年，這比例增至 65.1%，及至二零零六年的 70.4%。生育率下降的情況亦反映在有兩個或以上兒童住戶的比例上，這比例由一九九六年的 18.5% 顯著下降至二零零六年的 10.9%。此外，有一個兒童的住戶的比例亦在過去十年間從 20.1% 微跌至 18.7%。（表 4.4）

4.12 在二零零六年，63.2% 有十五歲以下兒童的家庭住戶只有一名孩子，而一九九六年的比率則是 52.0%。同時，有十五歲以下兒童的家庭住戶的平均兒童人數由 1.6 跌至 1.4。進一步分析這些住戶內的兒童的年歲，可留意到有年長兒童（十至十四歲）的住戶較有年輕兒童的住戶多。在有二名及以上兒童的住戶中，只有一名五至九歲兒童及一名十至十四歲的兒童所佔的比例最高（26.7%）。（表 4.4 及表 4.5）

4.10 In line with the trend towards smaller households, there were more one-person households and households consisted of one unextended nuclear family; their share having increased from 14.9% and 63.6% in 1996 to 16.5% and 67.0% in 2006 respectively. On the contrary, the proportion of extended nuclear family households decreased from 11.2% to 8.1% over the same period. The proportion of households with two or more family nuclei also decreased. (Table 4.3)

Members in the Household

Children Aged Under 15

4.11 Hong Kong's level of fertility has experienced a marked and continuous decline in the past two decades, and this has led to a reduction in the number of children aged under 15. In 1996, 61.4% of households had no children aged under 15. By 2001, the proportion had increased to 65.1%. In 2006, 70.4% of all households had no children under 15. The decline in birth rate is also reflected in the proportion of households with two and more children, which decreased markedly from 18.5% in 1996 to 10.9% in 2006. Besides, the proportion of households with one child also dropped slightly from 20.1% to 18.7% in the past ten years. (Table 4.4)

4.12 63.2% of the domestic households with children aged under 15 in 2006 had only one children, as compared to 52.0% in 1996. At the same time, the average number of children in the domestic households with children aged under 15 dropped from 1.6 to 1.4 over the period. Further analysing the age of children in these households, it is noted that there were more households with children in the older ages (i.e. 10-14) than those with younger ages. For households with two children and more, those with only one children aged 5-9 and one aged 10-14 constituted the largest share (26.7%). (Table 4.4 and Table 4.5)

六十五歲及以上的長者

4.13 在過去十年，六十五歲及以上的長者數目增加了約 22 萬人（請參閱第三章表 3.2）。與此同時，有長者的家庭住戶，在數目及比例上，均顯著增加。這些住戶的數目由一九九六年的 470 298 戶大增至二零零六年的 594 730 戶，增幅達 26.5%；有長者的家庭住戶佔全港家庭住戶的比例，同期間由 25.3% 增至 26.7%。有長者的住戶的前五年內平均每年增長率為 2.0%，比較所有住戶的相對數字 1.5% 為高。（表 4.6）

4.14 在有長者的家庭住戶中，28.1%（166 911 戶）為只有長者的家庭住戶。而這些只有長者的住戶中，有大部分（59.2%）是獨居的長者。尤其值得注意的是，獨居長者住戶由一九九六年的 72 114 戶上升至二零零六年的 98 829 戶，大幅上升 37%。而由兩名長者組成的只有長者的住戶比例，在期間亦由 33.9% 顯著上升至 40.2%。在二零零六年，只有長者的住戶的平均每戶長者數目為 1.4 人。（表 4.7）

4.15 雖然長者與非長者同住的家庭住戶所佔的比例，由一九九六年的 76.3% 下跌至二零零六年的 71.9%，但大部分長者居於這類住戶內。儘管這些住戶的長者數目在期間上升了 20.2%，每戶的平均長者人數在過去十年仍維持於 1.2 人。（表 4.7）

Elderly Aged 65 And Over

4.13 The number of elderly persons aged 65 and over increased by about 0.22 million in the past ten years (please refer to Table 3.2 in Chapter 3). In line with this, there was a significant increase (in both number and share) of domestic households with elderly members. The number of such households grew by 26.5% from 470 298 in 1996 to 594 730 in 2006; its share among all domestic households rose from 25.3% to 26.7% during the same period. The average annual growth rate over the previous 5 years for households with elderly member(s) was 2.0%, higher than that for all households at 1.5%. (Table 4.6)

4.14 Among the domestic households with elderly members, 28.1% of them (166 911 in number) were households comprising solely elderly persons. In particular, majority (59.2%) of the wholly elderly households were elderly persons living alone; it is observed at the same time that the number of single elderly households grew significantly by 37% from 72 114 in 1996 to 98 829 in 2006. There was also a remarkable increase in the proportion of two-person wholly elderly households, from 33.9% to 40.2% over the period. On average, there were 1.4 elderly persons in the wholly elderly households in 2006. (Table 4.7)

4.15 The bulk of elderly persons lived in domestic households with non-elderly persons, despite a drop in the proportion to all households with elderly persons from 76.3% in 1996 to 71.9% in 2006. Though the number of elderly persons in these households increased by 20.2% over the period, the average number of elderly persons per household remained stable at 1.2 in the past ten years. (Table 4.7)

工作成員

4.16 隨着所有住戶的平均住戶人數下降，每戶的平均工作成員人數，由一九九六年的 1.6 下降至二零零六年的 1.5。但反映住戶經濟依賴情況的非工作成員與工作成員比率，在十年間保持在 1.0 至 1.1 之間。只有四人及五人的住戶，其平均工作成員數目在過去十年分別輕微增加了 0.2 及 0.1；因此，這些住戶的經濟依賴情況稍為下降。另一方面，一人至三人的住戶和六人及以上的住戶由於工作成員數目輕微下降，故此其經濟依賴情況稍為上升。（表 4.8）

住戶收入

4.17 在過去十年間，收入分布兩端的住戶，所佔的比重有所上升。按當時價格計算的每月收入在 4,000 元以下的住戶的百分比由一九九六年的 6.7% 增加至二零零六年的 9.2%，而每月收入在 40,000 元或以上的住戶的百分比則由 15.0% 增至 17.0%。前者增加的原因之一是由於長者住戶增加，而後者則主要是由於雙在職者的住戶數目增加及人口的教育程度提升。（表 4.9）

4.18 在二零零六年，住戶每月收入中位數為 17,250 元，較一九九六年的 17,500 元下跌 1.4%。在一九九六年至二零零六年間，按綜合消費物價指數來量度的整體消費價格的下降約為 2%。按實質價值計算，一九九六年和二零零六年的住戶每月收入中位數大致穩定，分別是 17,220 元和 17,250 元。按住戶人數分析時，可觀察到一至二人住戶的住戶每

Working Members

4.16 Following the decline in the average household size for all households, the average number of working members per household dropped from 1.6 in 1996 to 1.5 in 2006. However, the ratio of non-working members to working members, which reflects the economic dependency of the household, remained at around 1.0 to 1.1 over the past ten years. There were only marginal increases of 0.2 and 0.1 working member in the average number of working members respectively for 4-person and 5-person households in the past ten years; consequently, the economic dependency of such households decreased slightly. On the other hand, 1-person to 3-person households and households with 6 and more persons experienced slight decreases in the number of working members; and thus some increases in their economic dependency. (Table 4.8)

Household Income

4.17 In the past ten years, households at both ends of the income distribution witnessed an increase in share. The percentage share of households with monthly household income at current prices below \$4,000 increased from 6.7% in 1996 to 9.2% in 2006, while those with monthly household income at \$40,000 or above grew from 15.0% to 17.0%. One of the reasons for the increase in the former was the increasing number of older-person households, and the increase in the latter was mainly associated with the growth of two-earner households and improvement in educational attainment of the population. (Table 4.9)

4.18 The median monthly household income in 2006 was \$17,250. This represents a decrease of 1.4% compared with that in 1996 (\$17,500). Between 1996 and 2006, the decrease in consumer prices as measured by the Composite Consumer Price Index was about 2%. In real terms, the median monthly household incomes in 1996 and 2006 were broadly stable, at \$17,220 and \$17,250 respectively. When analysed by household size, it is noted that

月收入中位數有所下降，而四人及以上住戶的數字則在期間錄得升幅。（表 4.10）

4.19 一個住戶的收入與(i)住戶的工作成員人數及(ii)工作成員的收入有密切關係。一個額外工作成員對住戶收入的影響可以相當大。在二零零六年，在沒有工作成員的住戶中，45.9%的每月收入少於四千元。在有一位工作成員的住戶中，只有3.0%的每月收入少於四千元。至於有兩位或以上工作成員的住戶，其住戶每月收入在四千元以下的比例僅為0.1%。（表 4.11）

4.20 在過去十年，居於不同房屋類型的家庭住戶的每月收入中位數均有所增減。其中居於房屋委員會租住單位及資助出售單位的住戶收入中位數下降，分別錄得18.5%及2.5%的減幅。而私人住宅單位的住戶收入中位數則有9.4%的增長。（表 4.12）

4.21 更詳盡的住戶收入分布分析，讀者可參考刊物《二零零六年中期人口統計主題性報告：香港的住戶收入分布》。該報告運用多項差距量數以評估收入分布的變化，並分析政府於公共政策範疇採取的措施對收入重新分布的效應。

住戶戶主特徵

4.22 住戶戶主的定義，是一個被該住戶的其他成員認定為戶主的人。戶主可以是任何家庭成員，不論男女。戶主的概念對(i)分析住戶形成的模式，及(ii)在進行訪問方面，至為重要。在以往

households with one to two members recorded decreases in their median monthly household income, while the figures for households with four members and over registered increases over the period. (Table 4.10)

4.19 The income of a household is closely related to (i) the number of working members in the household, and (ii) the income of the working members. The effect of an extra working member on household income can be quite considerable. In 2006, of those households with no working members, 45.9% had a monthly income of under \$4,000. Among those households with one working member, only 3.0% had a monthly income of under \$4,000. For those households with two or more working members, the proportion with monthly household income below \$4,000 was just 0.1%. (Table 4.11)

4.20 Domestic households living in different housing types experienced rises or falls in their median monthly household income in the past ten years. Households living in Housing Authority rental flats and subsidized sale flats recorded decreases in their median monthly household incomes by 18.5% and 2.5% respectively, whereas households living in private residential flats recorded a 9.4% rise. (Table 4.12)

4.21 For more detailed analyses on the household income distribution, readers may refer to the publication “2006 Population By-census Thematic Report : Household Income Distribution in Hong Kong”. The report employs a range of disparity measures to assess the changes in income distribution, and analyse the redistributive effects of government intervention on income in the public policy arena.

Characteristics of Household Heads

4.22 The head of a household is defined as a person acknowledged as such by other members of the household. This person can be any male or female member of the household. The “headship” concept is important (i) for analysis of household formation

的人口普查或中期人口統計，住戶內只有一人會被定為戶主。而在二零零六年中期人口統計，住戶可申報超過一位「戶主」。戶主概念的修訂是避免將性別在家庭中的崗位定型，而將性別觀點主流化的概念應用於問卷內容及設計之上。如在選定戶主時有困難或住戶不願意選定戶主，則這個住戶的其中一位成員，會被隨機抽選為戶主，以便進行統計分析。

4.23 年齡性別戶主率，是在某一指定的年齡性別組別中作為戶主的人數，與居於家庭住戶人口中的相對年齡性別組別人數的比率。當計算戶主率時，無論報稱為單戶主住戶的戶主或為多戶主住戶的其中一位戶主，均會被納入計算在戶主人數內。因此，戶主總數會大於住戶總數，而二零零六年戶主率不能與以往的人口普查或中期人口統計的相對數字作直接比較。

4.24 二零零六年男性及女性的整體戶主率分別為 59.5% 及 32.6%。在所有的年齡組別中，男性的戶主率都較女性的為高，而男性及女性最高戶主率的年齡組別分別為五十五至六十四歲及六十五歲及以上。（表 4.13）

4.25 在二零零六年中期人口統計中，住戶可以申報多於一位戶主。在此情況下可觀察到，二零零六年男性整體戶主率和過往人口普查或中期人口統計分別不大。另一方面，女性的整體戶主率明顯較過往的數字高，這反映女性在住戶中的角色更為活躍。（表 4.13）

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

4.23 The age-sex-specific headship rate is the ratio of the number of household heads in a given age-sex group to the total number of persons in the corresponding age-sex group of the population living in domestic households. In computing the headship rate, all persons reported to be household heads, irrespective of whether they being head in single-head households or one of the heads in multi-head households, are counted as household heads. The total number of household heads would hence be larger than the total number of households, and the headship rates for 2006 are not directly comparable to those of previous population censuses/by-censuses.

4.24 The overall headship rates for male and female in 2006 were 59.5% and 32.6% respectively. The headship rates for male were higher than those for female in all age groups, while the peak headship rates were in the age group of 55-64 for male and 65 and over for female. (Table 4.13)

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

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

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

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

- (i) Delay in marriage – The median ages at first marriage of both males and females have been increasing over the past ten years. This increasing postponement of marriage then leads to a slowing down of household formation among those of marriageable age. This phenomenon would cause a lower level headship rate at the younger ages.
- (ii) Ageing population – The number of elderly persons in Hong Kong has increased significantly over the decade. In conjunction with the social phenomenon that young people tend to live apart from their parents after marriage or when they become economically independent, more and more elderly people are living alone or with their elderly spouse only (refer to paragraphs 4.13 - 4.15 for details). This leads to a higher level headship rate for elderly persons, particularly for those aged 65 and over.
- (iii) Foreign domestic helpers – The presence of large numbers of foreign domestic helpers in Hong Kong in recent years also contributed to the decline in headship rate, particularly among those aged 25-44. They are typically not household heads, so headship rates in the corresponding age groups are expected to have been lowered because of their presence.

4.27 若把外籍家庭傭工不包括在家庭住戶人口來計算，總戶主率將會上升。這兩套總戶主率的差別，在一九九六年為每百人的 0.9 人，但在二零零六年則為每百人的 1.5 人。這是因為在過去十年，在港的外籍家庭傭工數目有頗大增長。（表 4.13）

4.28 由於大部分外籍家庭傭工都是女性，包括及不包括外籍家庭傭工的兩套女性戶主率有頗大差距，實不足為奇。女性戶主率（以不包括家庭傭工計算）於二零零六年由調整前的每百人的 32.6 人上升至調整後的每百人的 34.7 人，增幅為 2.1 個百分點，這更能反映女性及男性作為戶主的比率的差別。（表 4.13）

4.29 為與以往的人口普查或中期人口統計作概括的比較，就二零零六年中期人口統計中的多戶主住戶，透過一個隨機程序「界定」其中一名戶主為單一「參考戶主」¹，將多戶主住戶模擬為單戶主住戶。根據此方法，二零零六年男性的戶主率與二零零一年的數字並無太大分別（各年齡組別最大差距不足 3%）。另一方面，用此方法計算出來的二零零六年三十至六十歲女性的戶主率，較二零零一年上升 4.6%，而六十歲以上女性的數字比對二零零一年則下跌 3.1%。

4.27 It is noted that the overall headship rate would increase if compiled with foreign domestic helpers excluded in the domestic household population. The difference between the two sets of overall headship rates was only 0.9 per 100 in 1996; but the difference increased to 1.5 per 100 in 2006. This is because the number of foreign domestic helpers in Hong Kong has increased substantially in the past ten years. (Table 4.13)

4.28 As nearly all the foreign domestic helpers are females, it is not surprising to find that there was a large difference between the female headship rate with and without foreign domestic helpers. The increase of the female headship rate (calculated with foreign domestic helpers excluded) was 2.1 percentage points higher from 32.6 per 100 to 34.7 per 100 in 2006 before and after the adjustment; thus better reflecting the difference in the proportions of women and men as household heads. (Table 4.13)

4.29 To enable a broad comparison with previous censuses/by-censuses, households with more than one household head in the 2006 Population By-census were equated to single-head households by using a random process to “define” one of the household heads as the “reference head”¹. Based on this method, male headship rates in 2006 did not change much when compared to 2001 (the largest difference among all age groups was just 3%). On the other hand, female headship rate for those aged 30-60 increased by 4.6% when compared to 2001. As for females aged over 60, the headship rate decreased by 3.1% when compared to 2001.

¹ 編碼程序中，如果住戶內多於一人「申報」為「戶主」，其中一名成員會按由就業情況、年齡及個人序號組成的隨機程序，被「界定」為「參考戶主」。

¹ During the process of coding, if there are more than one person “reported” as household head, one of them will be “defined” as the “reference head” according to a random process with reference to employment situation, age and person serial number.

表 4.1 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 4.1 Domestic Households by Household Size, 1996, 2001 and 2006

住戶人數 Household Size	1996		2001		2006	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
1	276 906	14.9	321 565	15.7	367 653	16.5
2	356 969	19.2	447 690	21.8	535 846	24.1
3	372 574	20.1	438 216	21.3	517 108	23.2
4	445 768	24.0	481 183	23.4	504 895	22.7
5	251 093	13.5	245 194	11.9	213 896	9.6
6	99 899	5.4	85 517	4.2	63 761	2.9
7+	52 344	2.8	34 047	1.7	23 387	1.1
總計 Total	1 855 553	100.0	2 053 412	100.0	2 226 546	100.0
平均住戶人數 Average Household Size						
	3.3		3.1		3.0	

表 4.2 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按房屋類型及住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶百分比
Table 4.2 Proportion of Domestic Households by Type of Housing and Household Size, 1996, 2001 and 2006

年份 Year	房屋類型 Type of Housing	住戶人數 (百分比) Household Size (%)					總計 Total	平均住戶人數 Average Household Size
		1	2	3	4	5+		
1996	公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	10.5	14.4	19.6	28.0	27.6	100.0	3.6
	房屋委員會資助出售單位 ⁽¹⁾ Housing Authority subsidized sale flats ⁽¹⁾	5.2	17.8	23.8	31.2	22.0	100.0	3.6
	房屋協會資助出售單位 ⁽²⁾ Housing Society subsidized sale flats ⁽²⁾	4.6	17.3	21.7	28.3	28.1	100.0	3.7
	私人永久性房屋 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Private permanent housing ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	18.6	23.1	20.0	20.4	18.0	100.0	3.1
	臨時房屋 Temporary housing	29.2	18.9	17.6	16.8	17.4	100.0	2.9
	非住宅用房屋 ⁽³⁾ Non-domestic housing ⁽³⁾	70.7	10.4	6.6	6.0	6.3	100.0	1.7
	總計 ⁽⁴⁾ Total ⁽⁴⁾	14.9	19.2	20.1	24.0	21.7	100.0	3.3
2001	公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	12.8	18.2	22.2	26.1	20.6	100.0	3.3
	房屋委員會資助出售單位 ⁽¹⁾ Housing Authority subsidized sale flats ⁽¹⁾	6.7	18.3	24.2	30.6	20.2	100.0	3.5
	房屋協會資助出售單位 ⁽²⁾ Housing Society subsidized sale flats ⁽²⁾	9.4	29.4	21.6	22.8	16.8	100.0	3.1
	私人永久性房屋 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Private permanent housing ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	19.3	24.8	20.2	20.1	15.5	100.0	3.0
	臨時房屋 Temporary housing	30.5	20.5	17.2	17.1	14.7	100.0	2.8
	非住宅用房屋 ⁽³⁾ Non-domestic housing ⁽³⁾	59.4	18.1	8.8	8.0	5.6	100.0	1.9
	總計 ⁽⁴⁾ Total ⁽⁴⁾	15.7	21.8	21.3	23.4	17.8	100.0	3.1
2006	公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	15.8	21.4	24.8	24.5	13.5	100.0	3.0
	房屋委員會資助出售單位 ⁽¹⁾ Housing Authority subsidized sale flats ⁽¹⁾	7.7	19.4	26.9	29.9	16.1	100.0	3.3
	房屋協會資助出售單位 ⁽²⁾ Housing Society subsidized sale flats ⁽²⁾	8.5	26.4	25.1	23.1	16.9	100.0	3.2
	私人永久性房屋 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Private permanent housing ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	19.3	27.0	21.3	19.6	12.7	100.0	2.9
	臨時房屋 Temporary housing	32.1	24.4	16.2	13.8	13.5	100.0	2.6
	非住宅用房屋 ⁽³⁾ Non-domestic housing ⁽³⁾	55.8	24.0	8.1	6.1	6.0	100.0	1.9
	總計 ⁽⁴⁾ Total ⁽⁴⁾	16.5	24.1	23.2	22.7	13.5	100.0	3.0

註釋： (1) 在一九九六年中期人口統計時，房屋委員會資助出售單位包括可在公開市場買賣的單位。這些單位在二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計時包括在「私人永久性房屋」內。
 (2) 在一九九六年中期人口統計時，房屋協會資助出售單位包括可在公開市場買賣的單位。這些單位在二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計時包括在「私人永久性房屋」內。
 (3) 所包括的房屋類型詳情請參閱「詞彙釋義」。由於一九九六年中期人口統計、二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計對醫院、懲教機構及學生宿舍內屋宇單位的點算方法有所不同，故此作出比較時需特別留意。例如，居住於學生宿舍個別房間內的學生在一九九六年中期人口統計時視為居住於「家庭住戶」內，而在二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計時則視為居住於「集體住戶」內。
 (4) 這些數字不包括住在船上的家庭住戶。

Notes: (1) Housing Authority subsidized sale flats included flats that can be traded in open market in the 1996 Population By-census. These flats are classified under "Private permanent housing" in the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census.
 (2) In the 1996 Population By-census, Housing Society subsidized sale flats included flats that can be traded in open market. These flats are classified under "Private permanent housing" in the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census.
 (3) Please see "Definition of Terms" for the detailed coverage of this housing type. Since the counting rules for quarters in hospitals, penal institutions, and student dormitories adopted in the 1996 Population By-census, the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census are different, caution is required in making comparison. For example, students living in individual rooms in student dormitories were regarded as living in "domestic households" in the 1996 Population By-census; whilst they are regarded as living in "collective households" in the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census.
 (4) The figures exclude domestic households living on board vessels.

表 4.3 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按住戶結構劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 4.3 Domestic Households by Household Composition, 1996, 2001 and 2006

住戶結構 Household Composition	1996		2001		2006	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
單人住戶 One person	276 906	14.9	321 111 ⁽¹⁾	15.6	367 653	16.5
未擴展的單核心家庭住戶 One unextended nuclear family	1 179 596	63.6	1 360 181	66.2	1 492 809	67.0
垂直擴展的單核心家庭住戶 One vertically extended nuclear family	183 867	9.9	174 549	8.5	165 685	7.4
平向擴展的單核心家庭住戶 One horizontally extended nuclear family	23 071	1.2	18 452	0.9	15 761	0.7
多個核心家庭住戶 Two or more nuclear families	89 503	4.8	79 231	3.9	69 364	3.1
有親屬關係人士的非核心家庭住戶 ⁽²⁾ Related persons forming no nuclear family ⁽²⁾	65 756	3.5	65 919	3.2	66 794	3.0
只包括無親屬關係人士住戶 ⁽²⁾ Unrelated persons only ⁽²⁾	36 854	2.0	33 969	1.7	48 480	2.2
總計 Total	1 855 553	100.0	2 053 412	100.0	2 226 546	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字是從二零零一年人口普查的較詳細抽樣訪問所得的資料推算出來，與表 4.1 從全面點算中得出的單人住戶數目（即住戶人數=1 人）不相符。

(2) 在一九九六年的「包括有親屬關係人士及無親屬關係人士的非核心家庭住戶」，過往被歸類在「包括無親屬關係人士住戶」，由二零零一年人口普查開始，重新被界定為「有親屬關係人士的非核心家庭住戶」。一九九六年中期人口統計有關的數字已作出相應修改。

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

(2) "Non-family nucleus households with unrelated persons and related persons" that were previously classified as "unrelated persons" in 1996 had been re-classified as "Related persons forming no nuclear family" since the 2001 Population Census. The figures of 1996 have been revised accordingly.

表 4.4 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按住戶人數及十五歲以下兒童數目劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 4.4 Domestic Households by Household Size and Number of Children Aged Under 15, 1996, 2001 and 2006

年份及 住戶人數 Year and Household Size	十五歲以下兒童數目 Number of Children Aged Under 15										有十五歲以 下兒童的家庭 住戶平均每戶 兒童數目 Average Number of Children per Household with Children Aged Under 15
	0		1		2		3+		總計 Total		
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	
1996											
1-2	618 616	97.6	15 172	2.4	87	0.0	..	..	633 875	100.0	1.0
3	211 475	56.8	152 786	41.0	8 279	2.2	34	0.0	372 574	100.0	1.1
4	176 261	39.5	112 834	25.3	154 765	34.7	1 908	0.4	445 768	100.0	1.6
5	87 252	34.7	57 390	22.9	68 260	27.2	38 191	15.2	251 093	100.0	1.9
6	32 490	32.5	22 810	22.8	25 649	25.7	18 950	19.0	99 899	100.0	2.0
7+	12 867	24.6	11 611	22.2	13 641	26.1	14 225	27.2	52 344	100.0	2.3
總計 Total	1 138 961	61.4	372 603	20.1	270 681	14.6	73 308	4.0	1 855 553	100.0	1.6
2001											
1-2	743 314	96.6	25 720	3.3	221	0.0	..	..	769 255	100.0	1.0
3	270 333	61.7	154 380	35.2	13 449	3.1	54	0.0	438 216	100.0	1.1
4	210 208	43.7	137 447	28.6	130 984	27.2	2 544	0.5	481 183	100.0	1.5
5	82 577	33.7	59 742	24.4	75 652	30.9	27 223	11.1	245 194	100.0	1.8
6	23 672	27.7	20 885	24.4	25 250	29.5	15 710	18.4	85 517	100.0	2.0
7+	6 050	17.8	7 120	20.9	10 484	30.8	10 393	30.5	34 047	100.0	2.3
總計 Total	1 336 154	65.1	405 294	19.7	256 040	12.5	55 924	2.7	2 053 412	100.0	1.5
2006											
1-2	872 885	96.6	30 441	3.4	173	0.0	..	..	903 499	100.0	1.0
3	335 150	64.8	168 655	32.6	13 287	2.6	16	0.0	517 108	100.0	1.1
4	255 722	50.6	139 139	27.6	108 312	21.5	1 722	0.3	504 895	100.0	1.4
5	81 332	38.0	55 861	26.1	61 846	28.9	14 857	6.9	213 896	100.0	1.7
6	18 652	29.3	16 444	25.8	20 478	32.1	8 187	12.8	63 761	100.0	1.9
7+	4 584	19.6	5 231	22.4	7 591	32.5	5 981	25.6	23 387	100.0	2.2
總計 Total	1 568 325	70.4	415 771	18.7	211 687	9.5	30 763	1.4	2 226 546	100.0	1.4

表 4.5 二零零六年按住戶內零至四歲兒童數目、住戶內五至九歲兒童數目及住戶內十至十四歲兒童數目劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 4.5 Domestic Households by Number of Children Aged 0 – 4 in the Households, Number of Children Aged 5 – 9 in the Households and Number of Children Aged 10 – 14 in the Households, 2006

住戶內兒童數目 Number of Children in the Households		十至十四歲兒童數目 Number of Children Aged 10 – 14 in the Households					
零至四歲 兒童數目 Number of Children Aged 0 – 4	五至九歲 兒童數目 Number of Children Aged 5 – 9	0	1	2+			總計 Total
			數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)				
0	0	1 568 325 (70.4)	193 213 (8.7)	52 519 (2.4)			1 814 057 (81.5)
	1	119 706 (5.4)	64 736 (2.9)	8 119 (0.4)			192 561 (8.6)
	2+	26 597 (1.2)	4 081 (0.2)	616 (0.0)			31 294 (1.4)
	小計 Sub-total	1 714 628 (77.0)	262 030 (11.8)	61 254 (2.8)			2 037 912 (91.5)
1	0	102 852 (4.6)	12 182 (0.5)	1 808 (0.1)			116 842 (5.2)
	1	40 839 (1.8)	3 654 (0.2)	686 (0.0)			45 179 (2.0)
	2+	3 168 (0.1)	514 (0.0)	129 (0.0)			3 811 (0.2)
	小計 Sub-total	146 859 (6.6)	16 350 (0.7)	2 623 (0.1)			165 832 (7.4)
2+	0	19 260 (0.9)	631 (0.0)	65 (0.0)			19 956 (0.9)
	1	2 225 (0.1)	241 (0.0)	54 (0.0)			2 520 (0.1)
	2+	316 (0.0)	10 (0.0)	- (-)			326 (0.0)
	小計 Sub-total	21 801 (1.0)	882 (0.0)	119 (0.0)			22 802 (1.0)
總計 Total	0	1 690 437 (75.9)	206 026 (9.3)	54 392 (2.4)			1 950 855 (87.6)
	1	162 770 (7.3)	68 631 (3.1)	8 859 (0.4)			240 260 (10.8)
	2+	30 081 (1.4)	4 605 (0.2)	745 (0.0)			35 431 (1.6)
	總計 Total	1 883 288 (84.6)	279 262 (12.5)	63 996 (2.9)			2 226 546 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總數中所佔的百分比。

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

表 4.6 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按住戶人數劃分的有六十五歲及以上長者的家庭住戶數目

Table 4.6 Domestic Households with Elderly Persons Aged 65 and Over by Household Size, 1996, 2001 and 2006

住戶人數 Household Size	1996	2001	2006	按住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶百分比 ⁽¹⁾ Proportion of Domestic Households by Household Size ⁽¹⁾		
				1996	2001	2006
1	72 114	85 393	98 829	26.0	26.6	26.9
2	105 678	134 961	171 598	29.6	30.1	32.0
3	87 625	111 694	131 820	23.5	25.5	25.5
4	75 525	86 114	93 100	16.9	17.9	18.4
5	64 866	64 192	59 412	25.8	26.2	27.8
6	39 254	35 560	27 729	39.3	41.6	43.5
7+	25 236	16 645	12 242	48.2	48.9	52.3
總計 Total	470 298	534 559	594 730	25.3	26.0	26.7

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

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

表 4.7 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按是否與長者同住及住戶人數劃分的有六十五歲及以上長者的家庭住戶數目

Table 4.7 Domestic Households with Elderly Persons Aged 65 and Over by Whether Living with Elderly Persons and Household Size, 1996, 2001 and 2006

住戶人數 Household Size	1996		2001		2006	
	住戶數目 Number of Households	長者總數 ⁽¹⁾ Total Number of Elderly Persons ⁽¹⁾	住戶數目 Number of Households	長者總數 ⁽¹⁾ Total Number of Elderly Persons ⁽¹⁾	住戶數目 Number of Households	長者總數 ⁽¹⁾ Total Number of Elderly Persons ⁽¹⁾
只與長者 ⁽¹⁾ 同住 Living with Elderly Persons ⁽¹⁾ only						
1	72 114	72 114	85 393	85 393	98 829	98 829
2	37 722	75 444	49 532	99 064	67 094	134 188
3+	1 439	5 166	1 373	4 475	988	3 073
總計 Total	111 275	152 724	136 298	188 932	166 911	236 090
平均每住戶長者數目 Average Number of Elderly Persons per Household						
	1.4		1.4		1.4	
與非長者同住 Living with Non-elderly Persons						
2	67 956	67 956	85 429	85 429	104 504	104 504
3	86 517	113 865	110 514	148 202	130 911	178 077
4	75 383	95 890	85 987	109 809	93 041	119 736
5	64 761	79 117	64 152	78 869	59 402	74 464
6	39 233	50 229	35 554	46 568	27 719	36 800
7+	25 173	34 950	16 625	23 839	12 242	17 554
總計 Total	359 023	442 007	398 261	492 716	427 819	531 135
平均每住戶長者數目 Average Number of Elderly Persons per Household						
	1.2		1.2		1.2	

註釋：(1) 這些數字指六十五歲及以上人士。

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

表 4.8 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按住戶人數劃分的平均工作成員數目及非工作成員數目與工作成員數目的比率

Table 4.8 Average Number of Working Members and Ratio of Non-working Members to Working Members by Household Size, 1996, 2001 and 2006

住戶人數 Household Size	平均工作成員數目 Average Number of Working Members			非工作成員與工作成員的比率 Ratio of Non-working Members to Working Members		
	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006
1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8
2	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.8
3	1.6	1.5	1.5	0.9	1.0	1.0
4	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.0
5	2.3	2.3	2.4	1.2	1.2	1.1
6	2.7	2.6	2.6	1.2	1.3	1.3
7+	3.5	3.2	3.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
合計 Overall	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.0

表 4.9 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按家庭住戶每月收入劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 4.9 Domestic Households by Monthly Domestic Household Income, 1996, 2001 and 2006

家庭住戶每月收入（港元） Monthly Domestic Household Income (HK\$)	1996		2001		2006	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 2,000	55 597	3.0	65 855	3.2	86 736	3.9
2,000 - 3,999	68 272	3.7	97 568	4.8	118 779	5.3
4,000 - 5,999	75 595	4.1	93 018	4.5	121 605	5.5
6,000 - 7,999	105 639	5.7	116 340	5.7	146 010	6.6
8,000 - 9,999	136 577	7.4	120 721	5.9	147 081	6.6
10,000 - 14,999	324 001	17.5	318 623	15.5	339 469	15.2
15,000 - 19,999	269 694	14.5	262 086	12.8	279 217	12.5
20,000 - 24,999	210 926	11.4	223 708	10.9	225 292	10.1
25,000 - 29,999	147 295	7.9	159 470	7.8	162 783	7.3
30,000 - 39,999	183 254	9.9	219 229	10.7	221 101	9.9
40,000 - 59,999	150 440	8.1	197 311	9.6	194 723	8.7
≥ 60,000	128 263	6.9	179 483	8.7	183 750	8.3
總計 Total	1 855 553	100.0	2 053 412	100.0	2 226 546	100.0

表 4.10 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶每月收入中位數
Table 4.10 Median Monthly Domestic Household Income by Household Size, 1996, 2001 and 2006

住戶人數 Household Size	家庭住戶每月收入中位數 (港元) Median Monthly Domestic Household Income (HK\$)		
	1996	2001	2006
1	9,000	8,600	8,047
2	16,000	15,300	14,000
3	17,250	18,750	17,500
4	18,600	21,225	21,500
5	22,500	26,300	26,705
6	25,500	29,130	29,500
7+	31,403	34,580	35,860
合計 Overall	17,500	18,705	17,250

表 4.11 二零零六年按家庭住戶每月收入及工作成員數目劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 4.11 Domestic Households by Monthly Domestic Household Income and Number of Working Members, 2006

家庭住戶每月收入 (港元) Monthly Domestic Household Income (HK\$)	工作成員數目 Number of Working Members									
	0		1		2		3+		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 2,000	82 781	21.2	3 585	0.4	287	0.0	83	0.0	86 736	3.9
2,000 - 3,999	96 689	24.7	21 360	2.6	655	0.1	75	0.0	118 779	5.3
4,000 - 5,999	64 198	16.4	54 831	6.7	2 328	0.4	248	0.1	121 605	5.5
6,000 - 7,999	47 904	12.3	90 732	11.0	7 060	1.1	314	0.1	146 010	6.6
8,000 - 9,999	30 585	7.8	99 766	12.1	16 106	2.4	624	0.2	147 081	6.6
10,000 - 14,999	35 340	9.0	196 677	23.9	99 607	15.0	7 845	2.3	339 469	15.2
15,000 - 19,999	14 860	3.8	110 678	13.4	124 423	18.7	29 256	8.4	279 217	12.5
20,000 - 24,999	6 030	1.5	73 548	8.9	99 064	14.9	46 650	13.4	225 292	10.1
25,000 - 29,999	2 639	0.7	40 171	4.9	71 964	10.8	48 009	13.8	162 783	7.3
30,000 - 39,999	3 835	1.0	50 833	6.2	91 847	13.8	74 586	21.4	221 101	9.9
40,000 - 59,999	2 821	0.7	42 466	5.2	80 065	12.1	69 371	19.9	194 723	8.7
≥ 60,000	3 124	0.8	38 857	4.7	70 473	10.6	71 296	20.5	183 750	8.3
總計 Total	390 806	100.0	823 504	100.0	663 879	100.0	348 357	100.0	2 226 546	100.0

表 4.12 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按屋宇單位類型劃分的家庭住戶每月收入中位數
 Table 4.12 Median Monthly Domestic Household Income by Type of Quarters, 1996, 2001 and 2006

屋宇單位類型 Type of Quarters	家庭住戶每月收入中位數 (港元) Median Monthly Domestic Household Income (HK\$)		
	1996	2001	2006
永久性房屋 Permanent housing			
房屋委員會租住單位 Housing Authority rental flats	13,500	12,500	11,000
房屋協會租住單位 Housing Society rental flats	16,000	14,125	12,191
房屋委員會資助出售單位 ⁽¹⁾ Housing Authority subsidized sale flats ⁽¹⁾	20,000	20,800	19,500
房屋協會資助出售單位 ⁽²⁾ Housing Society subsidized sale flats ⁽²⁾	26,000	33,500	30,000
私人住宅單位 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Private residential flats ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	21,645	24,000	23,670
別墅/平房/新型村屋 Villas/Bungalows/Modern village houses	21,500	22,000	20,000
簡單磚石蓋搭建築物/傳統村屋 Simple stone structures/Traditional village houses	11,000	10,000	10,500
員工宿舍 Staff quarters	25,000	32,000	31,000
非住宅用屋宇單位 ⁽³⁾ Non-domestic quarters ⁽³⁾	8,165	17,800	15,500
臨時房屋 Temporary housing			
合計 ⁽⁴⁾ Overall ⁽⁴⁾	17,500	18,705	17,260

- 註釋： (1) 在一九九六年中期人口統計時，房屋委員會資助出售單位包括可在公開市場買賣的單位。這些單位在二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計時包括在「私人住宅單位」內。
- (2) 在一九九六年中期人口統計時，房屋協會資助出售單位包括可在公開市場買賣的單位。這些單位在二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計時包括在「私人住宅單位」內。
- (3) 所包括的房屋類型詳情請參閱「詞彙釋義」。由於一九九六年中期人口統計、二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計對醫院、懲教機構及學生宿舍內屋宇單位的點算方法有所不同，故此作出比較時需特別留意。例如，居住於學生宿舍個別房間內的學生在一九九六年中期人口統計時視為居住於「家庭住戶」內，而在二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計時則視為居住於「集體住戶」內。
- (4) 這些數字不包括住在船上的家庭住戶。

- Notes : (1) Housing Authority subsidized sale flats included flats that can be traded in open market in the 1996 Population By-census. These flats are classified under "Private residential flats" in the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census.
- (2) In the 1996 Population By-census, Housing Society subsidized sale flats included flats that can be traded in open market. These flats are classified under "Private residential flats" in the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census.
- (3) Please see "Definition of Terms" for the detailed coverage of this housing type. Since the counting rules for quarters in hospitals, penal institutions, and student dormitories adopted in the 1996 Population By-census, the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census are different, caution is required in making comparison. For example, students living in individual rooms in student dormitories were regarded as living in "domestic households" in the 1996 Population By-census; whilst they are regarded as living in "collective households" in the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census.
- (4) The figures exclude domestic households living on board vessels.

表 4.13 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按年齡組別及性別劃分的戶主率
Table 4.13 Headship Rates by Age Group and Sex, 1996, 2001 and 2006

年齡組別 Age Group	1996			2001			2006 ⁽¹⁾		
	戶主率 (百分率) Headship Rate (%)								
包括外籍家庭傭工 Including Foreign Domestic Helpers	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both Sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both Sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both Sexes
15-24	5.1	3.4	4.2	3.6	2.3	2.9	3.9	3.1	3.5
25-34	40.8	12.5	25.7	35.7	12.6	22.9	38.1	20.9	28.4
35-44	70.0	20.2	45.1	67.5	20.3	42.8	70.6	36.7	51.5
45-54	79.0	24.6	53.7	78.8	26.3	53.0	82.7	43.8	62.7
55-64	79.3	33.9	57.9	82.2	32.2	59.0	84.0	44.0	64.4
65+	71.2	41.4	55.0	77.8	46.5	61.3	78.3	50.2	63.5
合計 Overall	54.6	20.0	37.1	55.6	21.0	37.8	59.5	32.6	45.2
	年齡中位數 Median Age								
	46			48			49		
	標準化戶主率 ⁽²⁾ (百分率) Standardised Headship Rate ⁽²⁾ (%)								
	39.1			39.4			45.9		
	戶主率 (百分率) Headship Rate (%)								
不包括外籍家庭傭工 Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both Sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both Sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both Sexes
15-24	5.1	3.5	4.3	3.6	2.4	3.0	3.9	3.3	3.6
25-34	40.9	13.8	27.1	35.8	14.4	24.7	38.2	24.5	31.0
35-44	70.1	21.3	46.4	67.6	21.8	44.4	70.6	39.6	53.7
45-54	79.1	25.1	54.3	78.9	27.0	53.7	82.7	45.1	63.7
55-64	79.3	34.1	58.0	82.2	32.4	59.1	84.0	44.3	64.6
65+	71.2	41.5	55.1	77.8	46.5	61.3	78.3	50.2	63.5
合計 Overall	54.6	21.0	38.0	55.7	22.4	39.0	59.5	34.7	46.7
	年齡中位數 Median Age								
	46			48			49		
	標準化戶主率 ⁽²⁾ (百分率) Standardised Headship Rate ⁽²⁾ (%)								
	39.5			39.8			46.7		

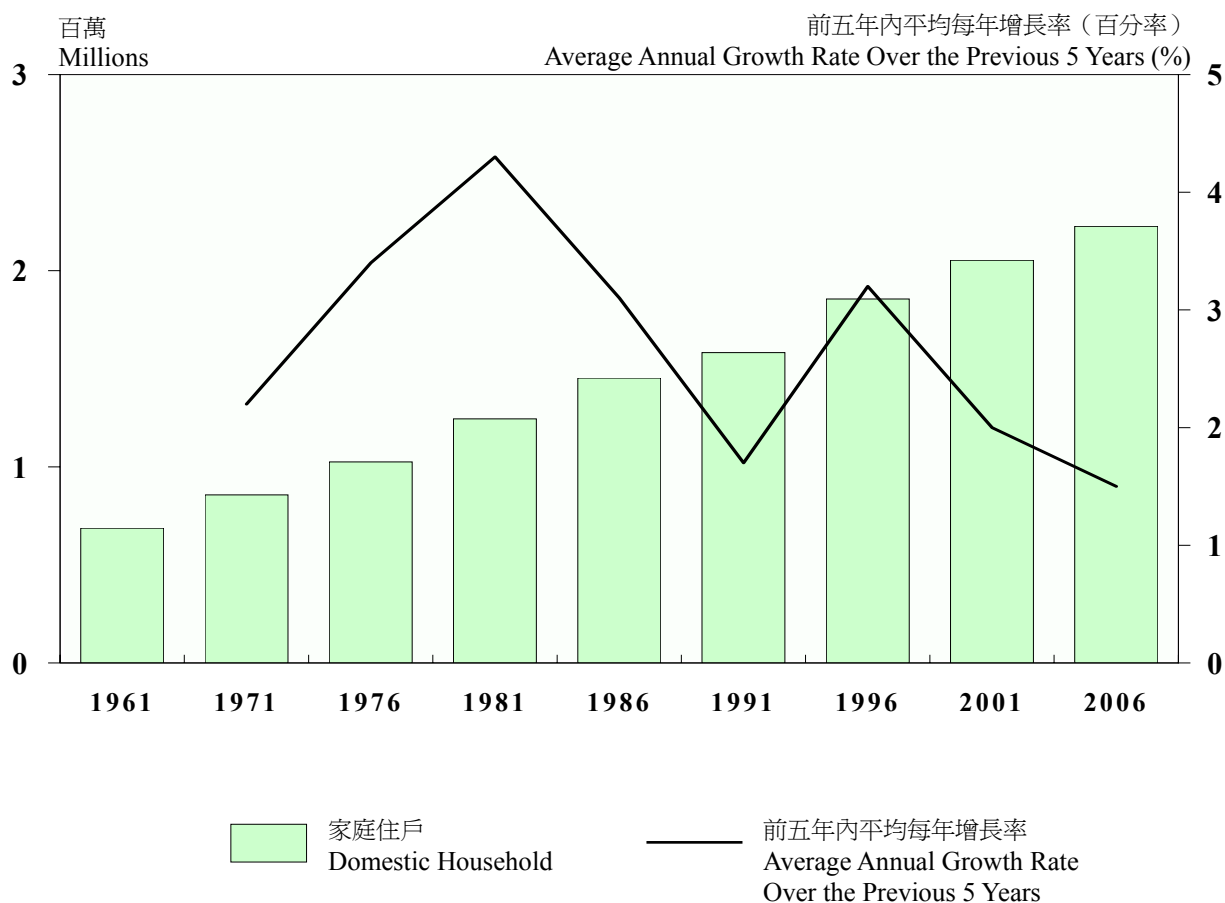
註釋：(1) 在二零零六年中期人口統計，住戶可申報超過一位「戶主」。無論報稱為單戶主住戶的戶主或為多戶主住戶的其中一位戶主，均會被納入計算在戶主人數內。因此，戶主總數會大於住戶總數，而二零零六年的戶主率不能與以往的人口普查或中期人口統計的數字作直接比較。

(2) 以二零零六年不包括外籍家庭傭工的男性及女性人口分布作標準。

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

(2) Using the 2006 age distribution of the male and female population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) as standard.

圖 4.1 一九六一年至二零零六年家庭住戶數目
 Chart 4.1 Domestic Households, 1961 – 2006



	1961	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006
家庭住戶 Domestic Households									
數目 Number	687 209	857 008	1 024 680	1 244 738	1 452 576	1 582 215	1 855 553	2 053 412	2 226 546
前五年內平均每年 增長率(百分率) Average annual growth rate over the previous 5 years (%)	..	2.2 ⁽¹⁾	3.4	4.3	3.1	1.7	3.2	2.0	1.5

註釋：(1) 這數字是指前十年內平均每年增長率。

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

5. 教育特徵

5. Education Characteristics

概念與範圍

Concepts and Coverage

5.1 在二零零六年中期人口統計中，首先會問及被訪者在二零零六年的上半年是否在學。若然正在就學，則會再問他／她正修讀的班級及攻讀形式。如正就讀工藝／專上教育或以上課程，則會追問下一個學年會否讀全日制課程及其正修讀的科目。若答稱不在就學的，則會問及他／她最高就讀的教育程度及是否已完成該項課程。至於曾接受工藝／專上教育的被訪者，則會再問他／她的修讀科目。所有受訪者都會被問及他／她們已完成的最高教育程度。此外，所有就讀全日制課程的人士皆會被問及他／她們的上課地點及前往上課地點通常使用的交通方式。（有關詳情讀者可參閱《主要報告：第二冊》內的二零零六年中期人口統計問卷。）

5.1 In the 2006 Population By-census, respondents were first asked whether they were studying in the first half of 2006, and if the answer was affirmative, the level they were studying and their mode of study. If they were studying for programmes of craft/post-secondary or higher level, they were further asked whether they would study the full time course in the next academic year and their field of study. For those who were not studying, they were asked of the highest level attended and whether they had completed the course, and the field of study for those respondents with craft/post-secondary education. All respondents were also asked of the highest educational level they had completed. In addition, respondents who were studying full-time were also asked about their place of study and the modes of transport usually used to go to school. (Readers can refer to the 2006 Population By-census questionnaire in “Main Report : Volume II” for more details.)

5.2 有關二零零六年中期人口統計所採用的教育程度（最高就讀程度）及修讀科目分類，除少量改動以外，大致跟二零零一年人口普查所採用的分類相同。為方便作出比較，教育程度（最高完成程度）與教育程度（最高就讀程度）採用相同的分類。

5.2 The classifications of educational attainment (highest level attended) and field of education in the 2006 Population By-census largely follow those adopted in the 2001 Population Census with minor changes. To facilitate comparison, the same classification is adopted for educational attainment (highest level completed) and educational attainment (highest level attended).

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

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

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

教育程度

5.4 香港人口的教育程度繼續提高。未受教育或只會就讀學前教育的十五歲及以上人口的比例由一九九六年的 9.5% 下降至二零零六年的 7.1%，而曾就讀小學課程的比例亦由 22.6% 跌至 18.3%。另一方面，曾就讀中學及以上程度課程的十五歲及以上人口比例，由一九九六年的 67.9% 上升至二零零六年的 74.6%。這顯示本港於一九七八年起實施九年免費普及基礎教育後，接受小學以上程度的教育機會大幅增加。（表 5.1）

5.5 十五歲及以上人口最高完成的教育程度與最高就讀的教育程度相似。已完成初中或以上程度的人口比例高達 67.2%，包括 18.9% 已完成專上教育課程。（表 5.2）

5.6 由於教育機會增加，年輕一代的教育程度明顯提高。在二零零六年，十五至二十四歲及二十五至三十四歲的人口中曾就讀中學及以上課程者分別為 98.8% 及 95.7%。曾就讀專上教育課程的十五至二十四歲人口在過去十年由 18.5% 顯著上升至 30.6%，而二十五至三十四歲的人士，其比例則由 24.7% 增至 41.3%。至於三十五至四十四歲及四十五

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

Educational Attainment

5.4 The educational attainment of the population continued to improve. While the proportion of the population aged 15 and over with no schooling/pre-primary education dropped from 9.5% in 1996 to 7.1% in 2006, the corresponding figures for those with primary education also dropped from 22.6% to 18.3%. In contrast, the proportion of population aged 15 and over having attended secondary and higher education increased from 67.9% in 1996 to 74.6% in 2006. These reflect the marked growth in educational opportunities above the primary level as a result of the operation of the nine-year free and universal basic education in Hong Kong starting from 1978. (Table 5.1)

5.5 The educational attainment in terms of the highest level completed for population aged 15 and over was similar to that of the highest level attended. The proportion of population who had completed lower secondary or above education amounted to 67.2%, including 18.9% who had completed post-secondary course. (Table 5.2)

5.6 The greater opportunities for education available to the younger population improved markedly their level of educational attainment. In 2006, there were 98.8% and 95.7% of the population aged 15-24 and aged 25-34 who had secondary and higher education respectively. The proportions having attended post-secondary education increased substantially from 18.5% to 30.6% for those aged 15-24 and from 24.7% to 41.3% for those aged 25-34

至五十四歲人士，曾就讀中學及以上課程的比例分別為 89.3% 及 69.1%。但是，四十五至五十四歲的人士曾就讀專上教育課程的比例則較低。（表 5.1）

5.7 整體而言，香港女性的教育程度較男性為低。這是由於年長女性在她們年輕時受教育的機會較低。在二零零六年，十五歲及以上人口中，78.4% 的男性曾就讀中學及以上程度的課程，女性則有 71.1%。而一九九六年男性及女性的相應比例分別為 72.2% 及 63.6%。（表 5.3）

5.8 儘管整體上兩性的教育程度有所不同，但是二零零六年的年輕女性與男性同樣擁有良好的教育程度。年齡介乎十五至二十四歲及二十五至三十四歲的女性中，分別有 98.4% 及 94.4% 曾就讀中學及以上程度的課程，而男性的相應比例則為 99.1% 及 97.4%。（表 5.4）

就學情況

5.9 就學比率（即某年齡組別每一百名人口中的全日制學生數目）是一個可顯示適齡入學人口接受教育機會的普遍程度的指標。在過去十年，三至五歲兒童的就學比率分別為一九九六年的 94.6%，二零零一年的 94.7% 及二零零六年的 89.1%。在二零零六年，三至五歲兒童的就學比率似乎有所下跌，但讀者應留意，一九九六年中期人口統計及二零零一年人口普查是以該年三月中作為點算時刻，而二零零六年中期人口統計的點算時刻卻在七月中，有關教育特徵的數據乃根據在二零零六年上半年的情況作訪問。故此，在二零零六年七月中剛滿三歲的兒童可能因學期初還未達入

over the past ten years. The proportion with secondary and higher education was 89.3% among those aged 35-44 and 69.1% among those aged 45-54. However, relatively lower proportion of those persons aged 45-54 had post-secondary education. (Table 5.1)

5.7 For Hong Kong as a whole, women appeared to have lower level of educational attainment than men. This was because the figures included older generation women who generally had a smaller chance of receiving education when they were young. The proportion of males having attended secondary and higher education in 2006 was 78.4% for the population aged 15 and over, as against 71.1% for females; whilst the corresponding proportions for males and females in 1996 were 72.2% and 63.3% respectively. (Table 5.3)

5.8 Notwithstanding the overall sex differential in educational attainment, it is observed that younger females are as well-educated as their male counterparts in 2006. Of females aged 15-24 and 25-34, 98.4% and 94.4% respectively had attended secondary and higher education; the corresponding proportions for males were 99.1% and 97.4%. (Table 5.4)

School Attendance

5.9 The school attendance rate (i.e. the number of full-time students per 100 population in a particular age group) is a useful indicator of the prevalence of educational opportunities for the younger population who are at schooling ages. For children aged 3-5, the school attendance rates were 94.6% in 1996, 94.7% in 2001 and 89.1% in 2006. There appeared to be a drop in the school attendance rate for children aged 3-5 in 2006. However, readers are reminded that being different from the 1996 Population By-census and the 2001 Population Census with the reference moment at mid-March of the respective years, the reference moment for the 2006 Population By-census was at mid-July, while data related to educational characteristics were

學年齡的最低要求而在二零零六年上半年仍未入讀學前教育。然而，結果仍顯示學前教育十分普遍，大部分家長均送子女進入學前教育機構，作為入讀小學的準備。（表 5.5）

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

5.11 至於十七至十八歲及十九至二十四歲的年齡組別，就學比率與強迫教育不再有關係，反而是繼續就學與就業間此消彼長的相互關係。但在過去十年，十七至十八歲年齡組別的就學比率，由一九九六年的 63.9% 大幅增至二零零六年的 82.8%；至於十九至二十四歲的年齡組別，則由 21.0% 增至 37.3%。這顯示有更多專上學院的學額，讓年輕人有機會繼續留校進修。（表 5.5）

enquired with reference to the first half of 2006. Hence, children just reaching age 3 in July 2006 might not be attending pre-primary education in the first half of 2006 as they had not yet reached the minimum age for entrance at the beginning of the school term. Nevertheless, the figures still indicate pre-school education was common. Most parents sent their children to pre-primary institutions to prepare them for entering primary education. (Table 5.5)

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

5.11 For the age groups 17-18 and 19-24, school attendance is no longer related to compulsory education, the attendance rates therefore reflect the interplay between the forces of further education and employment. Nevertheless, over the past ten years, the school attendance rate for the age group 17-18 increased significantly from 63.9% in 1996 to 82.8% in 2006, and that for the age group 19-24, from 21.0% to 37.3%. These suggest that more young people continued their higher education as a result of the greater educational opportunities available in post-secondary institutions. (Table 5.5)

5.12 就學比率亦可展現一些兩性有別的地方。在過去十年，十二至十八歲女性的就學比率，一般較同年齡組別的男性為高。另一方面，十九至二十四歲年齡組別（期間正接受專上教育）的模式則剛巧相反，即男性就學比率較女性稍高。但應考慮到十九至二十四歲的青年女性中有相當部分是在港工作的外籍家庭傭工，致令這年齡組別的女性就學比率稍低。在扣除外籍家庭傭工後，十九至二十四歲青年女性的就學比率增至40.3%，略高於同年齡組別的男性，與包括外籍家庭傭工計算所得的結果頗為不同。（表 5.5）

5.13 除教育機會的增加外，過去十年教育素質方面的改善情況可從幼稚園、小學及中學（包括預科）各級程度的學生與教師比率的降低，以及平均每班學生人數的下降表現出來。小學的學生與教師比率由一九九六年的每名教師對 23.7 名學生下降至二零零六年的 17.6 名，而同期間平均每班學生人數亦由 34.0 人下降至 32.2 人。（表 5.6）

專上教育

曾受專上教育人口的概況

5.14 隨着過去十年接受專上教育的機會提升，曾受專上教育的人士在數目及比例上均大幅增加。在一九九六年，約 77 萬名（佔總數的 15.2%）年齡十五歲及以上人士曾就讀專上課程，而該數字在二零零六年已達 136 萬（佔總數的 23.0%），差不多為一九九六年的兩倍。在較年輕的人口中這發展尤為顯著，在二十至二十四歲年齡組別的人口中，曾受專上教育的比例由一九九六年的 30.4% 增至二零零六年的 48.8%。在二十五至三十

5.12 The school attendance rates exhibited sex differentials. The rates for females aged 12-18 were in general higher than those for the male counterparts over the last ten years. On the other hand, for the age group of 19-24, which corresponds to the period of post-secondary education, the pattern was reversed, i.e. the school attendance rate was slightly higher in the case of males than females. However, it should be noted that there was a considerable number of female foreign domestic helpers in the ages of 19-24 working in Hong Kong. Their presence would lower the school attendance rate of female in this age group. After excluding foreign domestic helpers, the school attendance rate for female youths aged 19-24 became 40.3%, slightly higher than that of their male counterpart. The observation was rather different from that with foreign domestic helpers included. (Table 5.5)

5.13 Besides the increase in educational opportunities, the improvement in the quality of education in the past ten years is reflected in the reduction in the pupil-teacher ratio and the average class size for education at kindergarten, primary and secondary (including Sixth form) levels. The pupil-teacher ratio of primary schools dropped from 23.7 pupils per teacher in 1996 to 17.6 in 2006, and the average class size was reduced from 34.0 to 32.2 in the same period. (Table 5.6)

Post-secondary Education

Profile of Post-secondary Educated Population

5.14 Owing to the increased post-secondary educational opportunities in the past ten years, persons with post-secondary education increased substantially both in number and in their share of the population. In 1996, about 0.77 million persons (or 15.2% of the total) aged 15 and over had post-secondary education, whereas by 2006 the number was almost doubled and reached 1.36 million (or 23.0% of the total). This development was particularly prominent for the younger population. For those persons in the age group 20-24, the proportion rose from 30.4% in 1996

四歲年齡組別中，該比例於同期間亦顯著增加，由 24.7% 上升至 41.3%。（表 5.7）

5.15 曾受專上教育人士的年齡中位數由一九九六年的 32 歲上升至二零零六年的 34 歲。這主要是由於二十五至四十四歲修讀部分時間制及遙距專上課程的人數有顯著增加，增幅高達 99%。而年齡四十五歲及以上的部分時間制及遙距課程的專上學生人數在二零零六年亦有 18 542 人。這反映更多在職人士不論年齡仍持續進修。在專上學院修讀全日制課程的學生，其年齡中位數在同期則維持於 21 歲，主要是由於該等院校以收取相若年齡的年輕人入學為主。（表 5.7）

5.16 在一九九六年，曾受專上教育的女性比例為 13.3%，低於男性的 17.1%。同時間，正在就讀專上課程（包括全日制、部分時間制及遙距課程）的學生中，47.1% 為女性。然而，曾受專上教育的女性在過去十年的增長較快，至二零零六年，曾受專上教育的女性有 21.4%，男性則有 24.8%。而正在就讀專上學院的學生中更有超過一半（52.2%）為女性。（表 5.7）

攻讀形式

5.17 接受專上教育的途徑亦不斷在改變。修讀全日制專上課程的人口由一九九六年的 96 466 人增加至二零零六年的 193 483 人，增幅為 100.6%。增加的全日制學位，大部分供二十至二十四歲的青年就讀。所以在這個年齡組別曾就讀專上課程的人口中，修讀全日制課程的人口比例由一九九六年的 48.2% 增至二零零六年的 56.4%。另一方面，由於接受教育的機會不斷增加，在職的工作人口及未具備基本資格的成年人都可以從部分

to 48.8% in 2006. The increase for the age group 25-34 from 24.7% to 41.3% in the same period was also remarkable. (Table 5.7)

5.15 The median age of those persons with post-secondary education increased from 32 in 1996 to 34 in 2006. This was mainly due to a significant increase (by 99%) in the number of persons aged 25-44 attending post-secondary education through part-time and distance learning courses. It was also noted that there were 18 542 part-time and distance learning post-secondary students aged 45 and over. This reflects that more working persons were pursuing higher education, regardless of age. The median age of those studying full-time in post-secondary institutions remained at 21 throughout the period, owing to the fact that these institutions mainly drew in youngsters of the same age band to study. (Table 5.7)

5.16 In 1996, the proportion of women (13.3%) with post-secondary education was lower than that of men (17.1%). At that time, 47.1% of all students (including full-time, part-time and distance learning courses) attending post-secondary education were women. However, the growth over the ten year period was slightly faster for women; and by 2006, 21.4% of women were with post-secondary education, compared with 24.8% of men. Women also made up more than half (52.2%) of the students studying in post-secondary institutions in 2006. (Table 5.7)

Mode of Study

5.17 The way of acquiring post-secondary education was changing. The number of persons in full-time post-secondary education increased by 100.6% from 96 466 in 1996 to 193 483 in 2006. The majority of the increased full-time places were taken up by young persons aged 20-24. As a result, among this age group of persons with post-secondary education, the proportion of those studying full-time increased from 48.2% in 1996 to 56.4% in 2006. On the other hand, as a result of the increasing opportunities available to the population to acquire

時間制及遙距課程接受專上教育。二零零六年修讀兼讀及遙距專上課程的學生有 165 442 人，而一九九六年的只為 84 463 人，增幅超過 95.9%。（表 5.7）

專上教育類別

5.18 在過去十年，曾受專上教育的人士所修讀的課程種類有所轉變。曾就讀或正就讀非學位課程的人口佔具有專上教育程度的人口比例由一九九六年的 31.6% 微升至二零零六年的 32.8%。另一方面，曾就讀或正就讀學位課程的比例則由一九九六年 68.4% 微跌至二零零六年 67.2%。但曾就讀深造課程的比例，其升幅則甚為顯著，在同期間由 9.1% 上升至 14.6%。（表 5.8）

5.19 女性所修讀專上教育課程的種類跟男性並不相同。曾受專上教育的女性中，只有 12.5% 已完成或現正修讀「學位深造課程」，較男性的 16.7% 為低。但已完成或現正修讀「學士學位課程」的比例則達 53.5%，較男性的 51.7% 為高。（表 5.8）

修讀科目

5.20 「商科課程」是最多曾修讀專上教育課程人士修讀的科目。在一九九六年，曾接受專上教育的人士有 25.7% 修讀此科目，在二零零六年則增至 32.3%。「文學及社會科學」和「機械、電機、電子及輪機工程」則為其次兩個較普遍

post-secondary education through part-time studies and distance learning where working persons with job ties and mature persons without the basic qualification could do so, the number of part-time and distance learning students in post-secondary education grew by over 95.9% from 84 463 in 1996 to 165 442 in 2006. (Table 5.7)

Type of Post-secondary Education

5.18 There were changes over the past ten years in the types of post-secondary education for persons with post-secondary education. On one hand, the proportion of the population with post-secondary education who had studied or were studying non-degree courses increased slightly from 31.6% in 1996 to 32.8% in 2006. On the other hand, the proportion of the population with post-secondary education who had studied or were studying degree courses decreased slightly from 68.4% in 1996 to 67.2% in 2006. However, there was a marked growth in the proportion of persons having attended postgraduate courses over the same period from 9.1% to 14.6%. (Table 5.8)

5.19 The type of post-secondary education for females was different from that for males. Among females with post-secondary education, 12.5% of them had studied or were studying “Postgraduate courses” in 2006. This proportion was lower than that of 16.7% for males. However, the proportion of those who had studied or were studying “First degree courses” among females with post-secondary education was 53.5%, higher than the corresponding proportion of 51.7% for males. (Table 5.8)

Field of Education

5.20 The most popular field of education amongst persons with post-secondary education was “Business and commercial studies”. The proportion of the population with post-secondary education in this field increased from 25.7% in 1996 to 32.3% in 2006. “Arts and social science” and “Mechanical,

的修讀科目，分別佔曾受專上教育人士的 17.6% 及 9.0%。相對來說，「電腦課程」是過往十年錄得最大升幅的修讀科目，由 5.7% 升至 7.8%，而「教育」及「紡織、設計及其他工業技術」則錄得最大的跌幅，分別由 6.1% 跌至 3.4% 及 3.6% 跌至 2.0%。（表 5.9）

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

上課地點

5.22 在二零零六年，全日制學生的居住地區及上課地點均在同一區議會分區的比例為 67.5%。一般來說，就讀學前教育及小學的學生在居住地區內上課的比例相當高，分別有 79.2% 及 78.9%。而初中及高中學生的居住地區及上課地點均在同一區議會分區的比例仍分別有 73.7% 及 66.8%。但是，就讀於專上學院全日制的學生的相應比例則只有 12.8%。（表 5.10）

5.23 進一步按區議會分區分析上課地點，在九龍城區上課的全日制學生人數（114 962）及比例（9.0%），均為最高，其次是沙田區的 112 975 人及 8.9%，以及元朗區的 103 427 人及 8.1%。（表 5.11 及圖 5.1）

electrical, electronic and marine engineering” were the next two more popular fields of education, the proportions of the population with post-secondary education in these two fields were 17.6% and 9.0% respectively. In relative terms, “Computer studies” was the field of education with the largest increase during the past ten years, from 5.7% to 7.8%, while the largest decrease was recorded in the field “Education” and “Textile, design and other industrial technology”, from 6.1% to 3.4% and 3.6% to 2.0% respectively. (Table 5.9)

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

Place of Study

5.22 The proportion of full-time students who had their place of study and place of residence in the same District Council District was 67.5% in 2006. In general, students who were receiving pre-primary education (79.2%) or primary education (78.9%) had a very high proportion of studying in their own district of residence. There were also 73.7% of the lower secondary students and 66.8% of the upper secondary students with their schools in the same District Council District as their residence. However, the corresponding proportion for those studying full-time in post-secondary institutions was only 12.8%. (Table 5.10)

5.23 Further analysing the place of study in terms of the District Council Districts, the largest number (114 962) and share (9.0%) of the full-time students had their schools in Kowloon City, followed by 112 975 and 8.9% in Sha Tin and 103 427 and 8.1% in Yuen Long. (Table 5.11 and Chart 5.1)

前赴上課地點的交通方式

5.24 約 33.8% 就讀於香港全日制學校或教育機構的學生步行上學。另外有 21.0% 及 16.1% 學生以巴士及校車／褸姆車作為上學的主要交通方式。居於新界其他地區的學生中，採用多於一種交通工具上課的佔較高比例（21.4%）。平均而言，每名學生採用略多於一種交通方式（1.13）上學。（表 5.12 及表 5.13）

5.25 不同教育程度的學生採用不同的交通方式上學。在二零零六年，有 52.3% 的學前教育學生及 44.4% 的小學學生是步行上學的，這可能是由於居所與學校十分接近之故。在中學及預科生方面，大部分（30.2%）乘搭巴士上學。另外，亦有 27.0% 及 12.3% 中學生步行或乘搭地下鐵路上學。（表 5.14）

Mode of Transport to Place of Study

5.24 About 33.8% of the students studying full-time in schools or educational institutions in Hong Kong walked to school. Another 21.0% and 16.1% of the students travelled by bus and school bus/school van to school as their main mode of transport. It is noted that a higher proportion (21.4%) of the students living in other areas in the New Territories used more than one mode of transport to go to school. On average, a student travelled to school using slightly more than one mode of transport (1.13) in 2006. (Table 5.12 and Table 5.13)

5.25 The mode of transport used by students varied for different levels of education. In 2006, 52.3% of the pre-primary students and 44.4% of the primary students walked to school probably because of the close proximity of the schools to their homes. For secondary and sixth form students, most (30.2%) of them took bus to schools. There were also 27.0% and 12.3% of the secondary students going to school on foot and by Mass Transit Railway. (Table 5.14)

表 5.1 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的十五歲及以上人口
Table 5.1 Population Aged 15 and Over by Age Group and Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended), 1996, 2001 and 2006

年份及年齡組別 Year and Age Group	教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended)									
	未受教育／學前教育 No Schooling / Pre-primary		小學 Primary		中學／預科 ⁽¹⁾ Secondary / Sixth Form ⁽¹⁾		專上教育 Post-secondary		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
1996										
15 – 24	2 693	0.3	18 652	2.1	686 997	79.0	161 169	18.5	869 511	100.0
25 – 34	11 224	0.9	95 381	8.0	788 798	66.4	293 021	24.7	1 188 424	100.0
35 – 44	31 139	2.6	309 837	26.3	668 533	56.7	169 013	14.3	1 178 522	100.0
45 – 54	45 402	6.6	247 866	36.3	314 569	46.0	75 732	11.1	683 569	100.0
55+	390 394	34.1	475 146	41.4	211 367	18.4	69 585	6.1	1 146 492	100.0
總計 Total	480 852	9.5	1 146 882	22.6	2 670 264	52.7	768 520	15.2	5 066 518	100.0
2001										
15 – 24	1 923	0.2	15 965	1.7	725 314	78.8	177 243	19.3	920 445	100.0
25 – 34	7 512	0.7	54 036	4.9	719 971	64.9	327 010	29.5	1 108 529	100.0
35 – 44	25 578	1.9	242 746	17.8	855 175	62.9	236 988	17.4	1 360 487	100.0
45 – 54	45 001	4.7	341 902	35.6	477 289	49.7	96 225	10.0	960 417	100.0
55+	389 925	31.2	493 624	39.5	284 511	22.8	81 034	6.5	1 249 094	100.0
總計 Total	469 939	8.4	1 148 273	20.5	3 062 260	54.7	918 500	16.4	5 598 972	100.0
2006										
15 – 24	1 903	0.2	9 406	1.0	619 619	68.2	278 077	30.6	909 005	100.0
25 – 34	6 779	0.6	38 183	3.6	572 208	54.4	434 956	41.3	1 052 126	100.0
35 – 44	15 830	1.3	117 332	9.4	774 197	62.0	341 496	27.3	1 248 855	100.0
45 – 54	38 473	3.2	330 739	27.7	645 033	54.0	179 543	15.0	1 193 788	100.0
55+	360 325	23.7	588 452	38.7	444 719	29.2	127 401	8.4	1 520 897	100.0
總計 Total	423 310	7.1	1 084 112	18.3	3 055 776	51.6	1 361 473	23.0	5 924 671	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字包括於一九九六年中期人口統計同等教育程度（最高就讀程度）的「技術員」（其他專上教育以外的進修課程）及於二零零一年人口普查的「專業教育學院／前理工學院／商科學校／職業訓練局的證書／文憑課程」。而在二零零六年中期人口統計相近類別的「專業教育學院／公開大學／大學專業進修學院／前理工學院／其他法定或認可的專上學院／其他專上學院／前師範學院及商科學校／護士訓練／牙科訓練等文憑／證書課程」則包括在「專上教育」內。

Note: (1) The figures include the equivalent educational attainment (highest level attended) of “Technician level (other further non-advance education)” in the 1996 Population By-census and “Diploma/Certificate courses in Institute of Vocational Education / former Polytechnics / commercial schools / industrial training centres of Vocational Training Council” in the 2001 Population Census. However, the similar group “Diploma / Certificate in Institute of Vocational Education / Open University / School of Professional and Continuing Education of Universities / former Polytechnic/other statutory or approval Post-secondary courses / former Teacher Colleges / commercial schools / nurse training courses / dental training courses” was included under “Post-secondary” in the 2006 Population By-census.

表 5.2 二零零六年按性別、年齡組別及教育程度（最高完成程度）劃分的十五歲及以上人口
Table 5.2 Population Aged 15 and Over by Sex, Age Group and Educational Attainment (Highest Level Completed), 2006

性別及年齡組別 Sex and Age Group	教育程度（最高完成程度） Educational Attainment (Highest Level Completed)									
	未受教育／學前教育 No Schooling/ Pre-primary		小學 ⁽¹⁾ Primary ⁽¹⁾		初中／高中／ 預科 ⁽²⁾ Lower Secondary/ Upper Secondary/ Sixth Form ⁽²⁾		專上教育 Post-secondary		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男性 Male										
15 – 24	2 689	0.6	53 500	11.9	344 201	76.8	47 813	10.7	448 203	100.0
25 – 34	6 128	1.3	29 356	6.3	245 254	53.0	181 987	39.3	462 725	100.0
35 – 44	19 765	3.6	71 880	13.0	297 814	53.9	163 385	29.6	552 844	100.0
45 – 54	62 138	10.6	154 312	26.2	267 618	45.5	104 182	17.7	588 250	100.0
55+	245 420	33.3	195 246	26.5	217 387	29.5	78 330	10.6	736 383	100.0
小計 Sub-total	336 140	12.1	504 294	18.1	1 372 274	49.2	575 697	20.6	2 788 405	100.0
女性 Female										
15 – 24	3 864	0.8	46 415	10.1	351 042	76.2	59 481	12.9	460 802	100.0
25 – 34	13 831	2.3	39 533	6.7	321 176	54.5	214 861	36.5	589 401	100.0
35 – 44	41 375	5.9	92 862	13.3	403 360	58.0	158 414	22.8	696 011	100.0
45 – 54	101 355	16.7	169 667	28.0	267 882	44.2	66 634	11.0	605 538	100.0
55+	432 083	55.1	164 805	21.0	144 111	18.4	43 515	5.5	784 514	100.0
小計 Sub-total	592 508	18.9	513 282	16.4	1 487 571	47.4	542 905	17.3	3 136 266	100.0
合計 Both sexes										
15 – 24	6 553	0.7	99 915	11.0	695 243	76.5	107 294	11.8	909 005	100.0
25 – 34	19 959	1.9	68 889	6.5	566 430	53.8	396 848	37.7	1 052 126	100.0
35 – 44	61 140	4.9	164 742	13.2	701 174	56.1	321 799	25.8	1 248 855	100.0
45 – 54	163 493	13.7	323 979	27.1	535 500	44.9	170 816	14.3	1 193 788	100.0
55+	677 503	44.5	360 051	23.7	361 498	23.8	121 845	8.0	1 520 897	100.0
總計 Total	928 648	15.7	1 017 576	17.2	2 859 845	48.3	1 118 602	18.9	5 924 671	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字包括所有已完成小六至中二課程但
(i) 並未完成或 (ii) 沒有接受中三課程的人士。

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

Notes: (1) The figures include all persons who have completed Primary 6 to Secondary 2 education but (i) have not completed or (ii) have not attended Secondary 3 education.

(2) The figures include all persons who have completed Secondary 3 to Sixth Form education but (i) have not completed or (ii) have not attended Post-secondary education. Persons who had completed the "Craft level" are also included.

表 5.3 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及性別劃分的十五歲及以上人口
Table 5.3 Population Aged 15 and Over by Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended) and Sex, 1996, 2001 and 2006

年份 Year	教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended)	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both Sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
1996							
	未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/Pre-primary	128 395	5.1	352 457	13.8	480 852	9.5
	小學 Primary	569 431	22.7	577 451	22.6	1 146 882	22.6
	初中 Lower Secondary	569 097	22.7	389 148	15.2	958 245	18.9
	高中 Upper Secondary	667 664	26.6	735 547	28.8	1 403 211	27.7
	預科 Sixth Form	148 683 ⁽¹⁾	5.9 ⁽¹⁾	160 125 ⁽¹⁾	6.3 ⁽¹⁾	308 808 ⁽¹⁾	6.1 ⁽¹⁾
	專上教育： Post-secondary :	} 128 246 ⁽²⁾ 5.1 ⁽²⁾ }		} 114 758 ⁽²⁾ 4.5 ⁽²⁾ }		} 243 004 ⁽²⁾ 4.8 ⁽²⁾ }	
	文憑／證書課程 Diploma/Certificate						
	副學位課程 Sub-degree course	300 338	12.0	225 178	8.8	525 516	10.4
	學位課程 Degree course						
	總計 Total	2 511 854	100.0	2 554 664	100.0	5 066 518	100.0
2001							
	未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/Pre-primary	124 670	4.6	345 269	12.0	469 939	8.4
	小學 Primary	552 983	20.4	595 290	20.6	1 148 273	20.5
	初中 Lower Secondary	608 889	22.5	451 600	15.6	1 060 489	18.9
	高中 Upper Secondary	702 076	25.9	771 605	26.7	1 473 681	26.3
	預科 Sixth Form	240 510 ⁽¹⁾	8.9 ⁽¹⁾	287 580 ⁽¹⁾	10.0 ⁽¹⁾	528 090 ⁽¹⁾	9.4 ⁽¹⁾
	專上教育： Post-secondary :	} 104 156 ⁽²⁾ 3.8 ⁽²⁾ }		} 105 722 ⁽²⁾ 3.7 ⁽²⁾ }		} 209 878 ⁽²⁾ 3.7 ⁽²⁾ }	
	文憑／證書課程 Diploma/Certificate						
	副學位課程 Sub-degree course	377 703	13.9	330 919	11.5	708 622	12.7
	學位課程 Degree course						
	總計 Total	2 710 987	100.0	2 887 985	100.0	5 598 972	100.0

表 5.3 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及性別劃分的十五歲及以上人口（續）

Table 5.3 Population Aged 15 and Over by Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended) and Sex, 1996, 2001 and 2006 (Cont'd)

年份 Year	教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended)	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both Sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2006							
	未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/Pre-primary	111 782	4.0	311 528	9.9	423 310	7.1
	小學 Primary	489 925	17.6	594 187	18.9	1 084 112	18.3
	初中 Lower Secondary	595 410	21.4	529 173	16.9	1 124 583	19.0
	高中 Upper Secondary	746 059	26.8	833 715	26.6	1 579 774	26.7
	預科 Sixth Form	153 406	5.5	198 013	6.3	351 419	5.9
	專上教育： 文憑／證書課程 Post-secondary : Diploma/Certificate	100 004	3.6	112 710	3.6	212 714	3.6
	副學位課程 Sub-degree course	118 834	4.3	115 341	3.7	234 175	4.0
	學位課程 Degree course	472 985	17.0	441 599	14.1	914 584	15.4
	總計 Total	2 788 405	100.0	3 136 266	100.0	5 924 671	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字包括於一九九六年中期人口統計同等教育程度（最高就讀程度）的「技術員」（其他專上教育以外的進修課程）及於二零零一年人口普查的「專業教育學院／前理工學院／商科學校／職業訓練局的證書／文憑課程」。

(2) 在一九九六年中期人口統計及二零零一年人口普查時，這些數字包括所有最高就讀教育程度為各類證書／文憑／副學士／院士銜或同等課程（註釋 1 所列明的課程除外）的人士，故此沒有它們的獨立統計數字。

Note: (1) The figures include the equivalent educational attainment (highest level attended) of “Technician level (other further non-advance education)” in the 1996 Population By-census and “Diploma/Certificate courses in Institute of Vocational Education / former Polytechnics / commercial schools / industrial training centres of Vocational Training Council” in the 2001 Population Census.

(2) The figures include all persons with the educational attainment (highest level attended) at different types of diploma/certificate courses, associateship courses or equivalent courses (except those courses specified in Note 1) in the 1996 Population By-census and the 2001 Population Census, and no separate figures were available.

表 5.4 二零零六年按性別、年齡組別及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的十五歲及以上人口
Table 5.4 Population Aged 15 and Over by Sex, Age Group and Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended), 2006

性別及年齡組別 Sex and Age Group	教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended)									
	未受教育／學前教育 No Schooling/ Pre-primary		小學 Primary		中學／預科 Secondary/ Sixth form		專上教育 Post-secondary		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男性 Male										
15 – 24	751	0.2	3 165	0.7	311 965	69.6	132 322	29.5	448 203	100.0
25 – 34	2 151	0.5	9 659	2.1	251 933	54.4	198 982	43.0	462 725	100.0
35 – 44	4 484	0.8	42 658	7.7	335 392	60.7	170 310	30.8	552 844	100.0
45 – 54	10 938	1.9	141 669	24.1	327 624	55.7	108 019	18.4	588 250	100.0
55+	93 458	12.7	292 774	39.8	267 961	36.4	82 190	11.2	736 383	100.0
小計 Sub-total	111 782	4.0	489 925	17.6	1 494 875	53.6	691 823	24.8	2 788 405	100.0
女性 Female										
15 – 24	1 152	0.2	6 241	1.4	307 654	66.8	145 755	31.6	460 802	100.0
25 – 34	4 628	0.8	28 524	4.8	320 275	54.3	235 974	40.0	589 401	100.0
35 – 44	11 346	1.6	74 674	10.7	438 805	63.0	171 186	24.6	696 011	100.0
45 – 54	27 535	4.5	189 070	31.2	317 409	52.4	71 524	11.8	605 538	100.0
55+	266 867	34.0	295 678	37.7	176 758	22.5	45 211	5.8	784 514	100.0
小計 Sub-total	311 528	9.9	594 187	18.9	1 560 901	49.8	669 650	21.4	3 136 266	100.0
合計 Both sexes										
15 – 24	1 903	0.2	9 406	1.0	619 619	68.2	278 077	30.6	909 005	100.0
25 – 34	6 779	0.6	38 183	3.6	572 208	54.4	434 956	41.3	1 052 126	100.0
35 – 44	15 830	1.3	117 332	9.4	774 197	62.0	341 496	27.3	1 248 855	100.0
45 – 54	38 473	3.2	330 739	27.7	645 033	54.0	179 543	15.0	1 193 788	100.0
55+	360 325	23.7	588 452	38.7	444 719	29.2	127 401	8.4	1 520 897	100.0
總計 Total	423 310	7.1	1 084 112	18.3	3 055 776	51.6	1 361 473	23.0	5 924 671	100.0

表 5.5 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按年齡組別及性別劃分的就學比率
Table 5.5 School Attendance Rates by Age Group and Sex, 1996, 2001 and 2006

年齡組別 Age Group	就學比率 (百分比) School Attendance Rate (%)								
	1996			2001			2006		
	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes
3 – 5	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.7	94.7	89.9	88.3	89.1
6 – 11	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
12 – 16	95.2	96.8	96.0	96.9	98.0	97.5	98.7	99.1	98.9
17 – 18	59.5	68.7	63.9	68.0	74.1	71.0	81.1	84.6	82.8
19 – 24	21.5 (21.6)	20.5 (21.7)	21.0 (21.6)	26.8 (26.8)	26.1 (29.4)	26.4 (28.0)	38.4 (38.4)	36.3 (40.3)	37.3 (39.3)
25+	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4

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

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

表 5.6 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按教育程度劃分的學生與教師比率及平均每班學生人數
Table 5.6 Pupil-teacher Ratios and Average Class Size by Educational Level, 1996, 2001 and 2006

教育程度 Educational Level	學生與教師比率 ⁽¹⁾ Pupil-teacher Ratio ⁽¹⁾			平均每班學生人數 ⁽²⁾ Average Class Size ⁽²⁾		
	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006
幼稚園 Kindergarten	12.9	10.5	9.4	24.5	20.3	-
小學 Primary	23.7	20.9	17.6	34.0	33.2	32.2
中學（包括預科） Secondary (including Sixth form)	20.5	18.2	17.0	38.1	36.9	36.7

註釋： 數字反映該年九月時的情況。

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

- (1) 幼稚園的數字是以相等於半日制單位為基礎而計算的學生人數與教師人數（包括校長）的比率，不包括國際幼稚園。另外，因應二零零五年九月實施協調學前服務的措施，二零零六年的數字包括幼稚園暨幼兒中心的幼稚園班，因此不能與較早年份的數字作直接比較。

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

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

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

- (2) 自二零零五年九月開始實施協調學前服務措施以後，部分幼稚園暨幼兒中心，不是按課室把幼稚園學生分班，學生在校舍內是分成小組進行各式各樣的學習，因此幼稚園的平均每班學生人數的數字已不再適用。

小學及中學的數字包括本地普通日校，即不包括特殊學校及國際學校。

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

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

資料來源：教育局

Source: Education Bureau

表 5.7 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按性別、年齡組別及是否在學劃分的十五歲及以上曾受專上教育⁽¹⁾ 的人口Table 5.7 Population Aged 15 and Over with Post-secondary Education⁽¹⁾ by Sex, Age Group and Whether Studying, 1996, 2001 and 2006

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

表 5.7 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按性別、年齡組別及是否在學劃分的十五歲及以上曾受專上教育⁽¹⁾的人口 (續)
 Table 5.7 Population Aged 15 and Over with Post-secondary Education⁽¹⁾ by Sex, Age Group and Whether Studying, 1996, 2001 and 2006 (Cont'd)

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

表 5.7 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按性別、年齡組別及是否在學劃分的十五歲及以上曾受專上教育⁽¹⁾的人口 (續)Table 5.7 Population Aged 15 and Over with Post-secondary Education⁽¹⁾ by Sex, Age Group and Whether Studying, 1996, 2001 and 2006 (Cont'd)

年份、性別及 年齡組別 Year, Sex and Age Group	是否在學 Whether Studying						總計 Total		曾受專上教育 的人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of Population with Post-secondary Education in Age Group (%)
	正在就讀 Studying		部分時間制 及遙距課程 Part-time and Distance Learning Course		已完成課程/退學 Had Completed Study/Withdrew				
	全日制 Full-time	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number		百分比 %
2006									
男性 Male									
15-19	21 372	89.4	1 268	5.3	1 266	5.3	23 906	100.0	10.7
20-24	64 992	59.9	10 744	9.9	32 680	30.1	108 416	100.0	48.2
25-34	9 015	4.5	33 433	16.8	156 534	78.7	198 982	100.0	43.0
35-44	1 347	0.8	19 601	11.5	149 362	87.7	170 310	100.0	30.8
45-54	250	0.2	8 013	7.4	99 756	92.4	108 019	100.0	18.4
55+	-	-	1 522	1.9	80 668	98.1	82 190	100.0	11.2
小計 Sub-total	96 976	14.0	74 581	10.8	520 266	75.2	691 823	100.0	24.8
女性 Female									
15-19	22 392	89.4	1 227	4.9	1 418	5.7	25 037	100.0	11.6
20-24	64 339	53.3	12 431	10.3	43 948	36.4	120 718	100.0	49.3
25-34	8 084	3.4	43 507	18.4	184 383	78.1	235 974	100.0	40.0
35-44	1 416	0.8	24 689	14.4	145 081	84.8	171 186	100.0	24.6
45-54	276	0.4	8 107	11.3	63 141	88.3	71 524	100.0	11.8
55+	-	-	900	2.0	44 311	98.0	45 211	100.0	5.8
小計 Sub-total	96 507	14.4	90 861	13.6	482 282	72.0	669 650	100.0	21.4
合計 Both sexes									
15-19	43 764	89.4	2 495	5.1	2 684	5.5	48 943	100.0	11.1
20-24	129 331	56.4	23 175	10.1	76 628	33.4	229 134	100.0	48.8
25-34	17 099	3.9	76 940	17.7	340 917	78.4	434 956	100.0	41.3
35-44	2 763	0.8	44 290	13.0	294 443	86.2	341 496	100.0	27.3
45-54	526	0.3	16 120	9.0	162 897	90.7	179 543	100.0	15.0
55+	-	-	2 422	1.9	124 979	98.1	127 401	100.0	8.4
總計 Total	193 483	14.2	165 442	12.2	1 002 548	73.6	1 361 473	100.0	23.0
年齡中位數 Median Age									
男性 Male	21		32		39		35		
女性 Female	21		31		35		32		
合計 Both sexes	21		32		37		34		

註釋：(1) 這些數字指教育程度(最高就讀程度)為「專上教育」的人士。

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

表 5.8 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按專上教育類別及性別劃分的十五歲及以上曾受專上教育的人口

Table 5.8 Population Aged 15 and Over with Post-secondary Education by Type of Post-secondary Education and Sex, 1996, 2001 and 2006

年份 Year	專上教育類別 Type of Post-secondary Education	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both Sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
1996	非學位課程 ⁽¹⁾ Non-degree courses ⁽¹⁾	128 246	29.9	114 758	33.8	243 004	31.6
	學位課程 Degree courses						
	學士學位課程 First degree courses	252 025	58.8	203 216	59.8	455 241	59.2
	深造課程 Postgraduate courses	48 313	11.3	21 962	6.5	70 275	9.1
	總計 Total	428 584	100.0	339 936	100.0	768 520	100.0
2001	非學位課程 ⁽¹⁾ Non-degree courses ⁽¹⁾	104 156	21.6	105 722	24.2	209 878	22.9
	學位課程 Degree courses						
	學士學位課程 First degree courses	300 687	62.4	285 033	65.3	585 720	63.8
	深造課程 Postgraduate courses	77 016	16.0	45 886	10.5	122 902	13.4
	總計 Total	481 859	100.0	436 641	100.0	918 500	100.0
2006	非學位課程 Non-degree courses						
	文憑／證書課程 Diploma/Certificate courses	100 004	14.5	112 710	16.8	212 714	15.6
	高級證書／高級文憑課程／院士銜或同等課程 Higher Certificate/Higher Diploma/ Associateship or equivalent courses	105 175	15.2	87 174	13.0	192 349	14.1
	其他課程 Other courses	13 659	2.0	28 167	4.2	41 826	3.1
	學位課程 Degree courses						
	學士學位課程 First degree courses	357 471	51.7	358 139	53.5	715 610	52.6
	深造課程 Postgraduate courses	115 514	16.7	83 460	12.5	198 974	14.6
	總計 Total	691 823	100.0	669 650	100.0	1 361 473	100.0

註釋：(1) 在一九九六年中期人口統計及二零零一年人口普查時，這些數字包括所有最高就讀教育程度為各類證書／文憑／副學士／院士銜或同等課程的人士（但於一九九六年中期人口統計同等教育程度（最高就讀程度）的「技術員」（其他專上教育以外的進修課程）及於二零零一年人口普查的「專業教育學院／前理工學院／商科學校／職業訓練局的證書／文憑課程」的人士除外），故此沒有它們的獨立統計數字。

Note: (1) The figures include all persons with the educational attainment (highest level attended) at different types of diploma/certificate courses, associateship courses or equivalent courses in the 1996 Population By-census and the 2001 Population Census (except those courses in the equivalent educational attainment (highest level attended) of "Technician level (other further non-advance education)" in the 1996 Population By-census and "Diploma/Certificate courses in Institute of Vocational Education / former Polytechnics / commercial schools / industrial training centres of Vocational Training Council" in the 2001 Population Census), and no separate figures were available.

表 5.9 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按修讀科目及性別劃分的十五歲及以上曾受專上教育的人口⁽¹⁾

Table 5.9 Population Aged 15 and Over with Post-secondary Education⁽¹⁾ by Field of Education and Sex, 1996, 2001 and 2006

年份 Year	修讀科目 Field of Education	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both Sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
1996	商科課程 Business and commercial studies	89 803	21.0	107 739	31.7	197 542	25.7
	文學及社會科學 Arts and social science	63 684	14.9	78 462	23.1	142 146	18.5
	機械、電機、電子及輪機工程 Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering	85 296	19.9	5 482	1.6	90 778	11.8
	電腦課程 Computer studies	32 628	7.6	10 851	3.2	43 479	5.7
	建築及營造工程 Architecture and construction engineering	48 043	11.2	7 237	2.1	55 280	7.2
	醫療衛生課程 Medical and health related studies	19 345	4.5	32 775	9.6	52 120	6.8
	純科學 Pure science	34 761	8.1	17 334	5.1	52 095	6.8
	教育 Education	12 405	2.9	34 410	10.1	46 815	6.1
	紡織、設計及其他工業技術 Textile, design and other industrial technology	15 224	3.6	12 342	3.6	27 566	3.6
	其他科目 Other fields	27 395	6.4	33 304	9.8	60 699	7.9
	總計 Total	428 584	100.0	339 936	100.0	768 520	100.0
2001	商科課程 Business and commercial studies	116 661	24.2	147 122	33.7	263 783	28.7
	文學及社會科學 Arts and social science	70 032	14.5	102 243	23.4	172 275	18.8
	機械、電機、電子及輪機工程 Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering	73 742	15.3	8 177	1.9	81 919	8.9
	電腦課程 Computer studies	56 314	11.7	20 301	4.6	76 615	8.3
	建築及營造工程 Architecture and construction engineering	54 262	11.3	12 014	2.8	66 276	7.2
	醫療衛生課程 Medical and health related studies	21 025	4.4	38 067	8.7	59 092	6.4
	純科學 Pure science	39 835	8.3	24 392	5.6	64 227	7.0
	教育 Education	11 978	2.5	36 990	8.5	48 968	5.3
	紡織、設計及其他工業技術 Textile, design and other industrial technology	6 936	1.4	5 821	1.3	12 757	1.4
	其他科目 Other fields	31 074	6.4	41 514	9.5	72 588	7.9
	總計 Total	481 859	100.0	436 641	100.0	918 500	100.0

表 5.9 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按修讀科目及性別劃分的十五歲及以上曾受專上教育的人口⁽¹⁾ (續)

Table 5.9 Population Aged 15 and Over with Post-secondary Education⁽¹⁾ by Field of Education and Sex, 1996, 2001 and 2006 (Cont'd)

年份 Year	修讀科目 Field of Education	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both Sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2006	商科課程 Business and commercial studies	182 740	26.4	256 345	38.3	439 085	32.3
	文學及社會科學 Arts and social science	93 105	13.5	146 701	21.9	239 806	17.6
	機械、電機、電子及輪機工程 Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering	110 692	16.0	12 397	1.9	123 089	9.0
	電腦課程 Computer studies	79 761	11.5	26 907	4.0	106 668	7.8
	建築及營造工程 Architecture and construction engineering	79 547	11.5	22 170	3.3	101 717	7.5
	醫療衛生課程 Medical and health related studies	30 059	4.3	56 166	8.4	86 225	6.3
	純科學 Pure science	46 893	6.8	31 157	4.7	78 050	5.7
	教育 Education	11 827	1.7	34 225	5.1	46 052	3.4
	紡織、設計及其他工業技術 Textile, design and other industrial technology	12 244	1.8	14 931	2.2	27 175	2.0
	其他科目 Other fields	44 955	6.5	68 651	10.3	113 606	8.3
	總計 Total	691 823	100.0	669 650	100.0	1 361 473	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字指教育程度（最高就讀程度）為「專上教育」的人士。

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

表 5.10 二零零六年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及是否在同一區議會分區內上課及居住劃分的於香港學校或教育機構就讀全日制課程的人口

Table 5.10 Persons Studying Full-time in Schools or Educational Institutions in Hong Kong by Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended) and Whether Studying and Living in the Same District Council District, 2006

教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended)	上課地點 Place of Study					總計 Total
	在同一區議會分區 上課及居住 Studying and Living in the Same District Council District	非在同一區議會分區上課及居住 Not Studying and Living in the Same District Council District				
		香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新界 ⁽¹⁾ New ⁽¹⁾ Territories	小計 Sub-total	
	數目（百分比 ⁽²⁾ ） Number (Percentage ⁽²⁾)					
學前教育 Pre-primary	131 818 (79.2)	8 674 (5.2)	18 812 (11.3)	7 090 (4.3)	34 576 (20.8)	166 394 (100.0)
小學 Primary	347 956 (78.9)	23 188 (5.3)	51 706 (11.7)	18 264 (4.1)	93 158 (21.1)	441 114 (100.0)
初中 Lower Secondary	197 487 (73.7)	18 223 (6.8)	33 638 (12.5)	18 732 (7.0)	70 593 (26.3)	268 080 (100.0)
高中 Upper Secondary	126 577 (66.8)	15 067 (8.0)	30 029 (15.9)	17 707 (9.3)	62 803 (33.2)	189 380 (100.0)
預科 Sixth Form	37 304 (59.6)	6 680 (10.7)	12 087 (19.3)	6 478 (10.4)	25 245 (40.4)	62 549 (100.0)
專上教育 Post-secondary	18 812 (12.8)	30 465 (20.7)	62 110 (42.2)	35 627 (24.2)	128 202 (87.2)	147 014 (100.0)
總計 Total	859 954 (67.5)	102 297 (8.0)	208 382 (16.3)	103 898 (8.2)	414 577 (32.5)	1 274 531 (100.0)

註釋： (1) 這些數字包括 397 名住在船艇上的學生。
(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

Note: (1) The figures include 397 students living on board vessels.
(2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

表 5.11 二零零六年按上課地點及是否在居住的同一區議會分區內上課劃分的於香港學校或教育機構就讀全日制課程的人口

Table 5.11 Persons Studying Full-time in Schools or Educational Institutions in Hong Kong by Place of Study and Whether Living in the Same District Council District, 2006

上課地點 (區議會分區) Place of Study (District Council District)	居住地區 Area of Residence					總計 Total
	居住在同一 區議會分區 Living in the Same District Council District	非居住在同一區議會分區 Not Living in the Same District Council District			小計 Sub-total	
		香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新界 ⁽¹⁾ New Territories ⁽¹⁾		
	數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽²⁾)					
中西區 Central and Western	25 606 (3.0)	14 983 (19.1)	5 363 (3.9)	9 171 (4.6)	29 517 (7.1)	55 123 (4.3)
灣仔 Wan Chai	11 533 (1.3)	27 324 (34.9)	5 619 (4.1)	6 909 (3.5)	39 852 (9.6)	51 385 (4.0)
東區 Eastern	64 704 (7.5)	7 343 (9.4)	5 670 (4.2)	8 010 (4.0)	21 023 (5.1)	85 727 (6.7)
南區 Southern	27 817 (3.2)	8 183 (10.4)	1 288 (0.9)	2 434 (1.2)	11 905 (2.9)	39 722 (3.1)
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	22 666 (2.6)	4 966 (6.3)	21 768 (15.9)	22 009 (11.0)	48 743 (11.8)	71 409 (5.6)
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	36 392 (4.2)	3 503 (4.5)	16 085 (11.8)	26 439 (13.2)	46 027 (11.1)	82 419 (6.5)
九龍城 Kowloon City	41 792 (4.9)	3 803 (4.9)	36 121 (26.5)	33 246 (16.6)	73 170 (17.6)	114 962 (9.0)
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	45 970 (5.3)	199 (0.3)	9 484 (6.9)	6 787 (3.4)	16 470 (4.0)	62 440 (4.9)
觀塘 Kwun Tong	65 735 (7.6)	1 353 (1.7)	8 176 (6.0)	14 443 (7.2)	23 972 (5.8)	89 707 (7.0)
葵青 Kwai Tsing	62 578 (7.3)	888 (1.1)	5 075 (3.7)	14 608 (7.3)	20 571 (5.0)	83 149 (6.5)
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	30 773 (3.6)	131 (0.2)	1 054 (0.8)	9 359 (4.7)	10 544 (2.5)	41 317 (3.2)
屯門 Tuen Mun	82 289 (9.6)	471 (0.6)	1 255 (0.9)	10 952 (5.5)	12 678 (3.1)	94 967 (7.5)
元朗 Yuen Long	99 335 (11.6)	239 (0.3)	298 (0.2)	3 555 (1.8)	4 092 (1.0)	103 427 (8.1)
北區 North	45 267 (5.3)	10 (0.0)	310 (0.2)	3 749 (1.9)	4 069 (1.0)	49 336 (3.9)
大埔 Tai Po	41 681 (4.8)	492 (0.6)	1 997 (1.5)	6 713 (3.4)	9 202 (2.2)	50 883 (4.0)
沙田 Sha Tin	84 871 (9.9)	2 519 (3.2)	9 424 (6.9)	16 161 (8.1)	28 104 (6.8)	112 975 (8.9)
西貢 Sai Kung	50 396 (5.9)	1 760 (2.2)	7 284 (5.3)	4 123 (2.1)	13 167 (3.2)	63 563 (5.0)
離島 Islands	20 549 (2.4)	166 (0.2)	291 (0.2)	1 014 (0.5)	1 471 (0.4)	22 020 (1.7)
總計 Total	859 954 (100.0)	78 333 (100.0)	136 562 (100.0)	199 682 (100.0)	414 577 (100.0)	1 274 531 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 這些數字包括 397 名住在船艇上的學生。

Note: (1) The figures include 397 students 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.

表 5.12 二零零六年按前赴上課地點的交通方式劃分的於香港學校或教育機構就讀全日制課程的人口
Table 5.12 Persons Studying Full-time in Schools or Educational Institutions in Hong Kong by Mode of Transport to Place of Study, 2006

交通方式 Mode of Transport	前赴上課地點的交通方式 Mode of Transport to Place of Study			
	作為主要方式 As Main Mode		作為其他方式 As Another Mode	
	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % ⁽¹⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % ⁽¹⁾
步行 On foot	430 826	33.8	..	..
巴士 ⁽²⁾ Bus ⁽²⁾	267 663	21.0	45 148	3.5
校車／褸姆車 School bus / School van	204 663	16.1	4 051	0.3
地下鐵路 ⁽³⁾ Mass Transit Railway ⁽³⁾	126 457	9.9	28 792	2.3
公共小巴 ⁽⁴⁾ Public Light Bus ⁽⁴⁾	87 179	6.8	47 203	3.7
九廣鐵路東鐵、馬鐵及西鐵 KCRC East Rail, Ma On Shan Rail and West Rail	54 777	4.3	19 431	1.5
九廣鐵路輕鐵 KCRC Light Rail	46 323	3.6	7 889	0.6
私家車／客貨車 Private car / Passenger van	32 027	2.5	1 994	0.2
屋邨巴士 Residential coach service	6 711	0.5	2 829	0.2
的士 Taxi	6 258	0.5	3 702	0.3
其他 Others	11 647	0.9	2 524	0.2
總計 Total	1 274 531	100.0	163 563	12.8

註釋：(1) 於香港學校或教育機構就讀全日制課程的總人數中所佔的百分比。

(2) 巴士包括九龍巴士、新世界第一巴士、城巴、龍運巴士、新大嶼山巴士及九廣鐵路公司接駁巴士。

(3) 地下鐵路包括本地線(即觀塘線、荃灣線、港島線、東涌線、將軍澳線及迪士尼線)及機場快線。

(4) 公共小巴包括綠色專線小巴及紅色小巴。

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

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

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

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

表 5.13 二零零六年按居住地區及前赴上課地點的交通方式數目劃分的於香港學校或教育機構就讀全日制課程的人口

Table 5.13 Persons Studying Full-time in Schools or Educational Institutions in Hong Kong by Area of Residence and Number of Mode of Transport to Place of Study, 2006

居住地區 Area of Residence	前赴上課地點的交通方式的數目 Number of Mode of Transport to Place of Study			總計 Total	前赴上課地點的交通方式 的平均數目 Average Number of Mode of Transport to Place of Study
	1	2	3+		
	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)				
香港島 Hong Kong Island	185 322 (89.1)	20 236 (9.7)	2 435 (1.2)	207 993 (100.0)	1.12
九龍 Kowloon	314 439 (90.1)	32 147 (9.2)	2 531 (0.7)	349 117 (100.0)	1.11
新市鎮 New towns	580 485 (88.2)	68 938 (10.5)	8 835 (1.3)	658 258 (100.0)	1.13
新界其他地區及水上 ⁽²⁾ Other areas in the New Territories and Marine ⁽²⁾	46 528 (78.6)	10 630 (18.0)	2 005 (3.4)	59 163 (100.0)	1.25
總計 Total	1 126 774 (88.4)	131 951 (10.4)	15 806 (1.2)	1 274 531 (100.0)	1.13

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

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

(2) 這些數字包括 397 名住在船艇上的學生。

(2) The figures include 397 students living on board vessels.

表 5.14 二零零六年按前赴上課地點的主要交通方式及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的於香港學校或教育機構就讀全日制課程的人口
Table 5.14 Persons Studying Full-time in Schools or Educational Institutions in Hong Kong by Main Mode of Transport to Place of Study and Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended), 2006

前赴上課地點的主要交通方式 Main Mode of Transport to Place of Study	教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended)					總計 Total
	學前教育 Pre-primary	小學 Primary	初中 Lower Secondary	高中／預科 Upper Secondary/ Sixth Form	專上教育 Post- secondary	
	數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)					
步行 On foot	87 008 (52.3)	195 842 (44.4)	77 534 (28.9)	63 081 (25.0)	7 361 (5.0)	430 826 (33.8)
巴士 ⁽²⁾ Bus ⁽²⁾	13 342 (8.0)	43 602 (9.9)	78 054 (29.1)	79 199 (31.4)	53 466 (36.4)	267 663 (21.0)
校車／褓姆車 School bus / School van	40 258 (24.2)	140 639 (31.9)	15 541 (5.8)	6 865 (2.7)	1 360 (0.9)	204 663 (16.1)
地下鐵路 ⁽³⁾ Mass Transit Railway ⁽³⁾	4 316 (2.6)	13 024 (3.0)	27 535 (10.3)	36 227 (14.4)	45 355 (30.9)	126 457 (9.9)
公共小巴 ⁽⁴⁾ Public Light Bus ⁽⁴⁾	7 218 (4.3)	13 405 (3.0)	29 435 (11.0)	27 382 (10.9)	9 739 (6.6)	87 179 (6.8)
九廣鐵路東鐵、馬鐵及西鐵 KCRC East Rail, Ma On Shan Rail and West Rail	1 582 (1.0)	4 877 (1.1)	10 137 (3.8)	13 733 (5.5)	24 448 (16.6)	54 777 (4.3)
九廣鐵路輕鐵 KCRC Light Rail	2 595 (1.6)	9 195 (2.1)	16 989 (6.3)	15 515 (6.2)	2 029 (1.4)	46 323 (3.6)
私家車／客貨車 Private car / Passenger van	6 455 (3.9)	14 310 (3.2)	6 374 (2.4)	4 003 (1.6)	885 (0.6)	32 027 (2.5)
屋邨巴士 Residential coach service	1 223 (0.7)	1 444 (0.3)	1 866 (0.7)	1 511 (0.6)	667 (0.5)	6 711 (0.5)
的士 Taxi	1 132 (0.7)	1 932 (0.4)	1 302 (0.5)	1 626 (0.6)	266 (0.2)	6 258 (0.5)
其他 Others	1 265 (0.8)	2 844 (0.6)	3 313 (1.2)	2 787 (1.1)	1 438 (1.0)	11 647 (0.9)
總計 Total	166 394 (100.0)	441 114 (100.0)	268 080 (100.0)	251 929 (100.0)	147 014 (100.0)	1 274 531 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

(2) 巴士包括九龍巴士、新世界第一巴士、城巴、龍運巴士、新大嶼山巴士及九廣鐵路公司接駁巴士。

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

(3) 地下鐵路包括本地線(即觀塘線、荃灣線、港島線、東涌線、將軍澳線及迪士尼線)及機場快線。

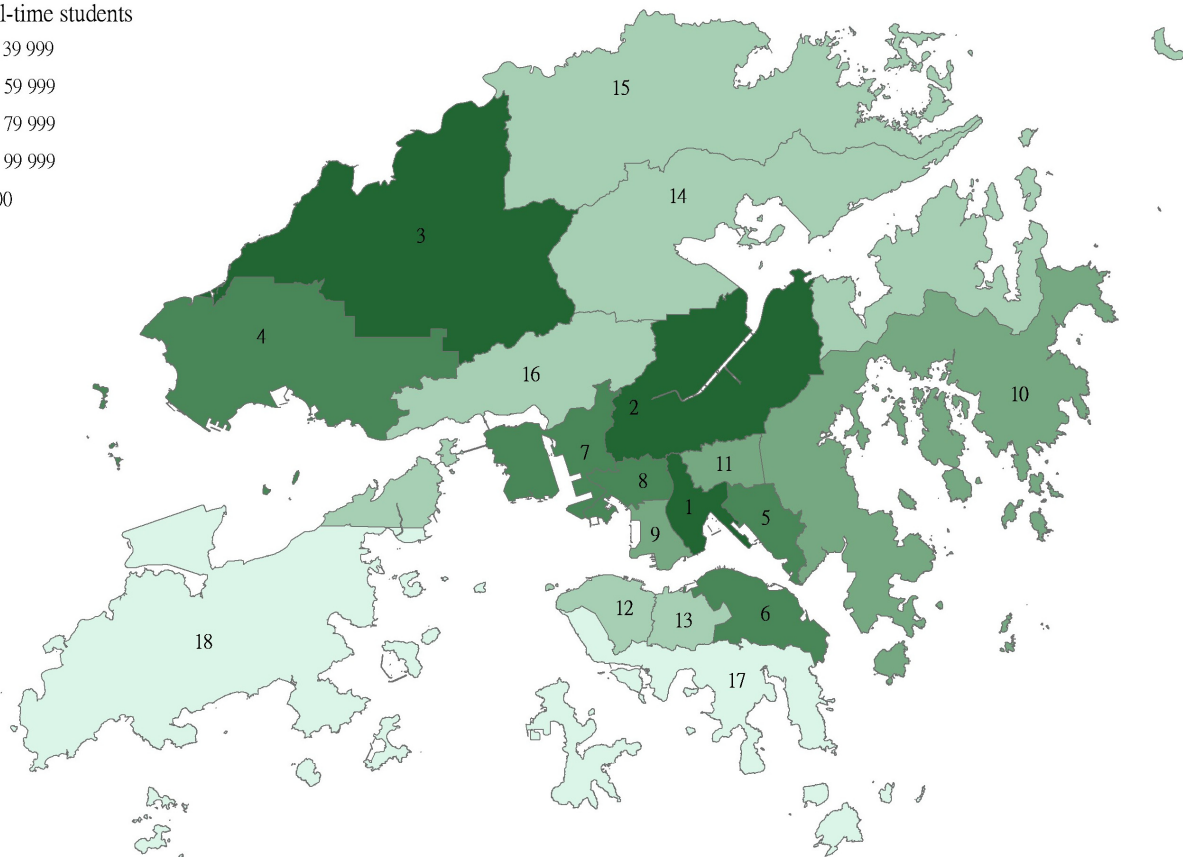
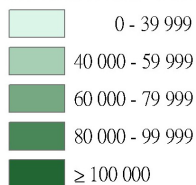
(3) Mass Transit Railway includes Local Line (viz. Kwun Tong Line, Tsuen Wan Line, Island Line, Tung Chung Line, Tseung Kwan O Line and Disneyland Resort Line) and Airport Express Line.

(4) 公共小巴包括綠色專線小巴及紅色小巴。

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

圖 5.1 二零零六年按上課地點劃分的於香港學校或教育機構就讀全日制課程的人口
Chart 5.1 Persons Studying Full-time in Schools or Educational Institutions in Hong Kong by Place of Study, 2006

全日制學生數目
 Number of full-time students



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級別 Rank	上課地點 (區議會 分區)	Place of Study (District Council District)	全日制學生數目 Number of full-time student	級別 Rank	上課地點 (區議會 分區)	Place of Study (District Council District)	全日制學生數目 Number of full-time student	級別 Rank	上課地點 (區議會 分區)	Place of Study (District Council District)	全日制學生數目 Number of full-time student
1	九龍城	Kowloon City	114 962	7	葵青	Kwai Tsing	83 149	13	灣仔	Wan Chai	51 385
2	沙田	Sha Tin	112 975	8	深水埗	Sham Shui Po	82 419	14	大埔	Tai Po	50 883
3	元朗	Yuen Long	103 427	9	油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	71 409	15	北區	North	49 336
4	屯門	Tuen Mun	94 967	10	西貢	Sai Kung	63 563	16	荃灣	Tsuen Wan	41 317
5	觀塘	Kwun Tong	89 707	11	黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	62 440	17	南區	Southern	39 722
6	東區	Eastern	85 727	12	中西區	Central and Western	55 123	18	離島	Islands	22 020

6. 經濟特徵

6. Economic Characteristics

勞動人口架構

Labour Force Framework

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

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

6.2 從事經濟活動人口包括就業人口（即工作人口）及失業人口。工作人口包括在中期人口統計前七天內有從事工作以賺取薪酬或利潤，或有一份正式工作的十五歲及以上人士。失業人口基本上指十五歲及以上人士，他們（i）在中期人口統計前七天內並無職位且並無為賺取薪酬或利潤而工作；（ii）在中期人口統計前七天內隨時可工作；及（iii）在中期人口統計前三十天內有找尋工作。

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

6.3 非從事經濟活動人口指在中期人口統計前七天內並無職位亦無工作的人，但不包括在該七天內正在休假和失業的人。料理家務者、退休人士及所有十五歲以下人士等均包括在內。

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

勞動人口

勞動人口的增長

6.4 勞動人口的數目，由一九九六年的 318 萬人增至二零零六年的 357 萬人，增幅達 12.3%。勞動人口的前五年內平均每年增長率則為 0.7%，較十五歲及以上人口的 1.1% 為低。(圖 6.1 及表 6.1)

6.5 按性別進一步分析勞動人口的增長顯示，不論以實際數字或相對情況而言，女性的增幅均遠較男性為大。在二零零六年，男性勞動人口較一九九六年僅增加 5 236 人(即 0.3%)，而女性勞動人口則增加 384 651 人(即 30.6%)。然而，女性勞動人口增長的一個主要原因，是外籍家庭傭工有所增加，而大部分外籍家庭傭工(超過 99%)均為女性。過去十年，女性外籍家庭傭工增加了 70 056 人，佔女性勞動人口升幅的 18.2%。不計外籍家庭傭工，女性勞動人口的數目只增加了 314 595 人(即 27.6%)，由一九九六年的 114 萬人增至二零零六年的 146 萬人。(表 6.1)

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

6.7 由於各年齡及性別組別的勞動人口參與率不同，所以整體勞動人口參與率及勞動人口數目受人口的年齡及性別結構變化影響。為評估這影響，可經由標準化程序處理，把一九九六年的實際勞動人口數目，以及一九九六年按年齡及性別劃分的勞動人口參與率乘以二零零六年十五歲及以上人口數目(其人

Labour Force

Growth of the Labour Force

6.4 The labour force increased by 12.3% from 3.18 million in 1996 to 3.57 million in 2006, with an average annual growth rate over the previous 5 years of 0.7%. This average annual growth rate over the previous 5 years was lower than that of 1.1% for all persons aged 15 and over. (Chart 6.1 and Table 6.1)

6.5 Further analysing the increase in labour force by sex indicated that the increase, in both absolute and relative terms, was much larger for females than males. The number of males in the labour force increased by just 5 236 (or 0.3%) from 1996 to 2006, while the corresponding increase in the number of females was 384 651 (or 30.6%). However, a significant proportion of the growth in the female labour force was attributable to the increase in foreign domestic helpers, and nearly all of the foreign domestic helpers (over 99%) were females. The increase in the number of female foreign domestic helpers during the past ten years was 70 056, which accounted for 18.2% of the increase in the female labour force. With foreign domestic helpers excluded, the number of females in the labour force increased by 314 595 (or 27.6%), from 1.14 million in 1996 to 1.46 million in 2006. (Table 6.1)

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

6.7 As different age-sex groups have different labour force participation rates, the overall labour force participation rate and size of the labour force are affected by changes in the age-sex structure of the population. To assess this effect, we can apply a standardised procedure by comparing the actual number of persons in the labour force, say in 1996, with a standardised figure obtained by applying the

數、年齡及性別結構與一九九六年的數字不同) 所得到的標準化數字, 互相比較。實際數字與標準化數字的差別反映出勞動人口數目的轉變是由於十五歲及以上人口數目, 及其年齡及性別結構於過去十年出現轉變所引致。

6.8 經標準化後作出比較, 可見純粹基於人口增長因素, 勞動人口的增加應為 37 萬人。人口增長因素是指十五歲及以上人口的增長及三十五至五十四歲工作年齡組別人口比例的增長。再者, 勞動人口的增長部分是由於一些年齡和性別組別的勞動人口參與率上升, 令勞動人口的實質增長升至 39 萬人。(表 6.2)

勞動人口的年齡與性別

6.9 過去十年, 在勞動人口當中, 二十五至五十四歲人士的比例由一九九六年的 76.2% 上升至二零零六年的 78.1%, 但屬於較年輕及年長組別的人士的比例則有所下降。由於整體人口老化及年輕人有更多接受專上教育的機會而較遲加入勞動人口行列, 勞動人口的年齡中位數由一九九六年的三十六歲升至二零零六年的三十九歲。由於女性勞動人口的增幅較大, 導致從事經濟活動人口的性別比例由一九九六年每千名女性中有 1 531 名男性, 降至二零零六年的 1 176 名男性。不包括外籍家庭傭工計算的相應數字分別為 1 684 及 1 324。(表 6.3)

1996 age-sex specific labour force participation rates to the population aged 15 and over in 2006, with its size and age-sex structure different from that of the 1996 population. The difference between the actual and the standardised figures reflects the change in the size of the labour force owing to the differences in size of the population aged 15 and over and its changes in the age and sex composition over the past ten years.

6.8 Under such a comparison, the labour force would have increased by 0.37 million, if increase had been solely attributable to the demographic factors, which refer to the growth of the population aged 15 and over and the increasing proportion of persons in the working ages 35-54. Moreover, part of the increase in the labour force was due to the increase in the labour force participation rate in some age-sex groups, thus raising the actual increase of the labour force to 0.39 million. (Table 6.2)

Age-sex Structure of the Labour Force

6.9 Over the past ten years, the proportion of persons aged 25-54 in the labour force increased from 76.2% in 1996 to 78.1% in 2006, but the proportion of the younger and older age groups decreased. The median age of the labour force increased from 36 in 1996 to 39 in 2006 due to ageing of the overall population and delayed entry into the labour force as a result of increased post-secondary educational opportunities. For the sex ratio of the economically active population, it decreased from 1 531 males per 1 000 females in 1996 to 1 176 in 2006 because of the larger increase in female labour force. The corresponding figures with foreign domestic helpers excluded were 1 684 and 1 324 respectively. (Table 6.3)

勞動人口參與率

6.10 整體勞動人口參與率(即從事經濟活動人口佔十五歲及以上人口的比例)由一九九六年的 62.8% 逐漸下降至二零零六年的 60.3%。按性別分析, 男性勞動人口參與率由一九九六年的 76.6% 持續下跌至二零零六年的 69.2%; 同期間, 女性勞動人口參與率則由 49.2% 上升至 52.4%。若不把外籍家庭傭工計算在內, 則女性勞動人口參與率在過去十年由 46.8% 升至 49.4%。(表 6.4)

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

6.12 整體勞動人口參與率除受人口的年齡和性別結構影響外, 亦受每個年齡和性別組別的勞動人口參與率的轉變所影響。前者的影響可以二零零六年人口的性別及年齡結構作為標準年人口計算所得的標準化整體勞動人口參與率所消除。一九九六年和二零零一年男性及女性的標準化整體勞動人口參與率均較原本的比率為低。扣除外籍家庭傭工後, 一九九六年和二零零一年的標準化勞動人口參與率亦較原本的比率為低。這些標準化比率顯示過去十年男性的勞動人口參與情況下降, 但女性的情況則有所上升。(表 6.4)

Labour Force Participation Rate

6.10 The overall labour force participation rate (i.e. the proportion of economically active population in the total population aged 15 and over) dropped gradually from 62.8% in 1996 to 60.3% in 2006. Analysed by sex, the labour force participation rate for males decreased from 76.6% in 1996 to 69.2% in 2006, whereas that for females increased from 49.2% to 52.4% in the same period. However, when foreign domestic helpers are excluded, it could be seen that the labour force participation rate for females increased from 46.8% to 49.4%. (Table 6.4)

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

6.12 The overall labour force participation rate is affected by the changes in both the age-sex structure of the population and the age-sex specific labour force participation rates. The effect of the former factor can be eliminated by computing a standardised overall labour force participation rate based on the sex and age structure of the population in 2006 as the standard population. For both males and females, the standardised rates for 1996 and 2001 were smaller than the original rates. After excluding the foreign domestic helpers, the standardised rates for 1996 and 2001 were also smaller than the original rates. These standardised rates indicate that while the labour force participation for males had decreased in the last ten years, that for the females was on the rise. (Table 6.4)

6.13 在過去十年，在不同年齡及性別的組別中，勞動人口參與率的變化亦各有不同。由於接受教育的機會增加，男性及女性青年（即十五至二十四歲的人士）的勞動人口參與率降至低水平。至於五十五歲及以上人士，其比率亦由於年長人士較早退休而下降。在二十五至五十四歲的工作年齡人士中，男性的比率保持高企，但在過去十年，其數字也輕微下降。相對而言，二十五至五十四歲女性的比率則顯著上升；二十五至三十四歲的比率由一九九六年的 74.8% 上升至二零零六年的 81.8%，三十五至四十四歲的由 57.6% 上升至 69.2%，而四十五至五十四歲的則由 50.9% 上升至 58.3%。在過去十年女性勞動人口的增長，在一定程度上是由於外籍家庭傭工數目的增加所致。扣除這些外籍家庭傭工後，二十五至三十四歲的勞動人口參與率由一九九六年的 72.2% 上升至二零零六年的 78.7%，三十五至四十四歲的由 55.2% 上升至 66.8%，而四十五至五十四歲的則由 49.8% 上升至 57.1%，有關增長幅度仍相當高，這與較多女性擁有更高教育程度及較傾向留在勞動市場有關。（表 6.5）

6.14 與一九九六年比較，在勞動人口當中，已婚女性的參與率有所上升，反映更多已婚女性投入勞動市場。在所有年齡組別中（十五至十九歲除外），已婚女性的參與率仍低於從未結婚的女性。男性的情況恰恰相反，已婚男性的參與率較從未結婚者為高。（表 6.6）

6.13 Changes in the labour force participation rate over the past 10 years differed among different age-sex groups. The labour force participation rates for both male and female youths (i.e. persons aged 15-24) dropped to a low level as a result of the increased educational opportunities. As for persons in the older age group 55 and over, the rate declined because of earlier retirement. In the working ages 25-54, the rates for males remained high, though with a small decrease over the period. On the contrary, the rates for females aged 25-54 increased significantly; the rate rose from 74.8% in 1996 to 81.8% in 2006 for those aged 25-34, from 57.6% to 69.2% for those aged 35-44, and from 50.9% to 58.3% for those aged 45-54. Part of the increase was attributable to the increase in foreign domestic helpers during the past 10 years. After excluding the foreign domestic helpers, the labour force participation rates rose from 72.2% in 1996 to 78.7% in 2006 for females aged 25-34, from 55.2% to 66.8% for those aged 35-44 and from 49.8% to 57.1% for those aged 45-54. The rate of increase was still high because more females were better educated and had strong tendency to remain in the labour force. (Table 6.5)

6.14 Compared with 1996, the labour force participation rates of married females had risen, reflecting more married females entering the labour market. The rates for married females remained lower than those for never married females for all age groups except for those aged 15-19. However, the opposite was observed on that for the males, with a higher rate for married males than never married males. (Table 6.6)

工作人口

經濟活動身分

6.15 在工作人口中，僱員所佔的比例由一九九六年的 88.2% 輕微增加至二零零六年的 89.2%。僱主所佔的比例則由 6.7% 輕微減少至 6.1%。另一方面，自僱人士及無酬家庭從業員的比例在同期皆下降。（表 6.7）

教育程度

6.16 過去十年，工作人口的教育程度持續提高。未受教育或只具學前教育程度的工作人口比例，由一九九六年的 2.9% 降至二零零六年的 1.6%；只會受小學教育的工作人口比例，亦由一九九六年的 18.1% 降至二零零六年的 12.2%；同期間，曾受專上教育的人口比例則由 19.5% 大幅增至 30.1%。（表 6.8）

6.17 按經濟活動身分進一步研究工作人口的教育程度，可見到在二零零六年，有較大比例的僱員及僱主曾接受中學及以上教育，而自僱人士及無酬家庭從業員則較小，有關比例為僱員 86.6%，僱主 85.3%，自僱人士 79.2% 及無酬家庭從業員 76.5%。僱員中曾接受專上教育的比例達 30.6%，亦略高於全港工作人口的 30.1%。（表 6.8）

Working Population

Economic Activity Status

6.15 The proportion of employees in the working population grew slightly from 88.2% in 1996 to 89.2% in 2006, while that of the employers decreased a bit from 6.7% to 6.1%. On the other hand, both the proportions of self-employed and unpaid family workers decreased in the period. (Table 6.7)

Educational Attainment

6.16 Educational attainment of the working population continued to improve over the past ten years. The proportion of the working population who had pre-primary education or no schooling decreased from 2.9% in 1996 to 1.6% in 2006, and that of those having only primary education, decreased from 18.1% in 1996 to 12.2% in 2006. However, the proportion of those having post-secondary education increased significantly from 19.5% to 30.1% in the same period. (Table 6.8)

6.17 Further examining the educational attainment of the working population by economic activity status, it is noted that somewhat higher proportions of employees and employers in 2006 had attended secondary and higher education when compared with those self-employed persons and unpaid family workers, being 86.6% for employees, 85.3% for employers, 79.2% for self-employed persons and 76.5% for unpaid family workers. The proportion of employees having attended post-secondary education was also a little higher at 30.6% than the proportion of 30.1% for the whole working population. (Table 6.8)

職業

6.18 按職業類別分析，在工作人口當中，專業人員及輔助專業人員的比例，由一九九六年的 5.0% 及 12.1%，分別增至二零零六年的 6.1% 及 16.1%。另一方面，工藝及有關人員，及機台及機器操作員及裝配員的比例，則持續下降，由一九九六年的 12.3% 及 8.5%，分別降至二零零六年的 8.5% 及 6.2%。（表 6.9）

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

行業

6.20 在二零零六年，「批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業」仍是最多人從事的行業，人數佔工作人口的比例由一九九六年的 24.9% 上升至二零零六年的 27.2%。「社區、社會及個人服務業」則為第二大行業，人數佔工作人口的比例由 22.3% 上升至 26.9%。同期間，從事「金融、保險、地產及商用服務業」的人數比例，亦由 13.4% 增至 17.0%。隨着這三個行業的工作人口增加，從事「製造業」的人士所佔的比例顯著下降，由一九九六年的 18.9% 降至二零零六年的 9.7%。（表 6.10）

Occupation

6.18 Analysed by occupation category, the proportion of professionals and associate professionals in the working population increased respectively from 5.0% and 12.1% in 1996 to 6.1% and 16.1% in 2006. On the contrary, there was a continuous decline in the proportion of craft and related workers, and plant and machine operators and assemblers in the working population, respectively from 12.3% and 8.5% in 1996 to 8.5% and 6.2% in 2006. (Table 6.9)

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

Industry

6.20 “Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels” remained the largest sector, with its share in total employment increasing from 24.9% in 1996 to 27.2% in 2006. “Community, social and personal services” was the second largest sector, with its share increasing from 22.3% to 26.9%. The proportion of the working population in the “Financing, insurance, real estate and business services” sector also increased, from 13.4% to 17.0%. Yet the increase in working population in these three sectors were accompanied by a significant decline of workers in the “Manufacturing” industry, with its share decreasing from 18.9% in 1996 to 9.7% in 2006. (Table 6.10)

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

6.21 Analysed by sex, a significantly higher proportion of females were found working in the “Community, social and personal services” sector than males, and the difference was widening over the past 10 years. For the sector “Construction” and “Transport, storage and communications”, the proportions of males remained significantly higher than those of females between 1996 and 2006. (Table 6.10)

每月主要職業收入

Monthly Income from Main Employment

6.22 工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數，由一九九六年的 9,500 元增至二零零六年的 10,000 元，升幅為 5.3%。同期間，按綜合消費物價指數計算的整體消費物價下降了 2%。（表 6.11）

6.22 The median monthly income from main employment of the working population increased by 5.3% from \$9,500 in 1996 to \$10,000 in 2006. Over the same period, overall consumer prices as measured by the Composite Consumer Price Index decreased by 2%. (Table 6.11)

6.23 在二零零六年，男性的每月主要職業收入中位數為 11,000 元，較女性的 8,500 元高出 29.4%。按年齡分析，介乎二十五至五十四歲的男性及二十五至四十四歲的女性，其每月主要職業收入中位數相對較高。（表 6.11）

6.23 The median monthly income from main employment of males was \$11,000 in 2006, 29.4% higher than that of their female counterparts at \$8,500. When analysed by age, males in the age group 25-54 and females in the age group 25-44 had relatively higher median monthly income from main employment. (Table 6.11)

6.24 在各職業中，每月主要職業收入中位數的差異很大，該數字的幅度由經理及行政人員的 26,000 元、專業人員的 25,000 元至非技術工人的 4,900 元。（表 6.12）

6.24 The median monthly income from main employment varied greatly among occupations. It ranged from \$26,000 for managers and administrators and \$25,000 for professionals, down to \$4,900 for workers in the elementary occupations. (Table 6.12)

6.25 無論男女，教育程度較高的工作人口其每月主要職業收入都會較高。以二零零六年來說，未受教育或只有學前教育程度的工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數為 5,500 元，而曾受專上教育（學位課程）的工作人口，其月入中位數則高達 19,500 元。（表 6.13）

6.25 The median monthly income from main employment increased with higher level of education. This is true for both males and females. In 2006, the median monthly income from main employment of the working population with no schooling or only pre-primary education was \$5,500 and the amount increased to \$19,500 for those who had attended post-secondary education in degree courses. (Table 6.13)

工作地點

6.26 就工作地點分析，九龍是最多工作人口的工作地區，有 29.7% 的工作人口在那裏工作；其次有 28.5% 工作人口在新界工作。此外，有 25.8% 工作人口在香港島工作。如將工作地點和居住地區比較，居住在新界的工作人口中，43.6% 同時在新界工作；而居住在香港島及九龍的工作人口中，則有較高在同一地區工作，分別為 60.4% 及 47.9%。這顯示在新界居住的工作人口較多需要前往別區工作。（表 6.14）

6.27 以區議會分區而言，在居住地區同區工作的人口有 74 萬人（或在港有固定工作地點的工作人口的 26.1%），其中以東區所佔的比重最高，為 10.3%。而非在同一區議會分區居住及工作的工作人口中，較高比例在同一主要分區（即香港島、九龍及新界）的其他區議會分區工作。居於香港島但並非在其居住的區議會分區內工作的人口中有 60.7% 於同一主要分區，即香港島，內其他地區工作。而居於九龍及新界的工作人口的相應數字為 43.5% 及 35.5%。（表 6.15）

6.28 工作地點頗受所從事的職業影響。在中西區上班的經理及行政人員、專業人員及輔助專業人員的百分比最高，分別是 19.1%、18.1% 及 13.9%，而從事文員（13.8%）及服務工作及商店銷售人員（17.2%）的較多在油尖旺區工作。工藝及有關人員、機台及機器操作員及裝配員及非技術工人的工作地點的分布相對較平均。（表 6.16）

Place of Work

6.26 When analysed by place of work, most of the working population worked in Kowloon (29.7%), followed by the New Territories (28.5%). There were also 25.8% of the working population who worked on Hong Kong Island. If the place of work is compared with the area of residence, 43.6% of the working population living in the New Territories also worked there. The corresponding proportions for the working population living on Hong Kong Island and in Kowloon were higher, at 60.4% and 47.9% respectively. This indicates that a larger proportion of the working population living in the New Territories had to work in other areas. (Table 6.14)

6.27 In terms of District Council District, 0.74 million persons (or 26.1% of the working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong) worked in the same district as their residence, with Eastern District having the largest share (10.3%). For those persons with place of work and place of residence in different districts, it is noted that there were higher proportions of them worked in other District Council Districts in the same broad area (i.e. Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and New Territories). There were 60.7% of the working population living on Hong Kong Island but not working in the same District Council Districts as their residence who worked in other districts in the same broad area, i.e. Hong Kong Island; the corresponding figures for those living in Kowloon and in the New Territories were 43.5% and 35.5% respectively. (Table 6.15)

6.28 The place of work varied with different occupations. The highest percentage of managers and administrators (19.1%), professionals (18.1%) and associate professionals (13.9%) worked in the Central and Western District, while more clerks (13.8%) and service workers and shop sales workers (17.2%) worked in Yau Tsim Mong District. The distribution is comparatively more even for craft and related workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers, and workers in elementary occupations. (Table 6.16)

前赴工作地點的交通方式

6.29 巴士是前赴工作地點最普遍的主要交通方式。35.7% 在港有固定工作地點的工作人口乘搭巴士上班，另有 21.3% 的工作人口乘搭地下鐵路上班，而步行上班的人士則佔 11.1%。（表 6.17）

6.30 約 21% 在港有固定工作地點的工作人口採用多於一種交通方式前赴工作地點。巴士及公共小巴是最多人採用的另一種交通工具，分別有 6.4% 及 5.7% 在港有固定工作地點的工作人口採用。（表 6.17 及表 6.18）

6.31 過半數採用多於一種交通方式上班的工作人口居於新市鎮。居於新界的工作人口平均採用 1.26 種交通方式前赴工作地點，較香港島的 1.19 種及九龍的 1.18 種稍高。（表 6.18）

6.32 按每月主要職業收入分析，乘搭的士及私家車上班的人士收入較高，每月的主要職業收入中位數分別為 23,750 元及 21,250 元。步行上班的人士收入最低，每月的主要職業收入中位數只是 7,500 元，其次是乘搭九廣鐵路輕鐵上班的，其中位數是 7,800 元。（表 6.19）

Mode of Transport to Place of Work

6.29 Bus was the most popular main mode of transport and used by 35.7% of the working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong to travel to work. Another 21.3% of the working population travelled by the Mass Transit Railway and 11.1% walked to work. (Table 6.17)

6.30 About 21% of the working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong used more than one mode of transport to travel to work. Bus and public light bus were the most popular other modes of transport, used by 6.4% and 5.7% of the working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong. (Table 6.17 and Table 6.18)

6.31 Over 50% of the working population using more than one mode of transport to work lived in the new towns. On average, persons lived in the New Territories had to take 1.26 different modes of transport to go to the work place, slightly higher than that of person lived on the Hong Kong Island (1.19) and in Kowloon (1.18). (Table 6.18)

6.32 Analysed by monthly income from main employment, persons travelling to work by taxi and private car had higher monthly income from employment, with the median at \$23,750 and \$21,250 respectively. The monthly income from main employment for those walked to work was only \$7,500, the lowest among all modes of transport, followed by \$7,800 for those travelled by KCRC Light Rail. (Table 6.19)

失業人口

失業情況的界定

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

6.34 在研究失業問題時，特別是失業的趨勢，基本上應以「綜合住戶統計調查」的數據為依據。二零零六年中期人口統計中用作界定失業人士的有關問題主要是用於點算勞動人口的總數。這是由於勞動人口是由工作人口及失業人口組成，而勞動人口加上非從事經濟活動人口（請參閱以下第 6.35 – 6.37 段）便成為整體人口。

非從事經濟活動人口

年齡與性別

6.35 在二零零六年，非從事經濟活動的人口有 329 萬，一九九六年的相對數字為 304 萬。按年齡分析，過去十年間六十五歲及以上非從事經濟活動的人口上升 39.6%。由於青年人口的在學年期延長的關係，非從事經濟活動的十五至二十四歲青年人口亦增加 16.9%。（表 6.20）

Unemployed Population

Measurement of Unemployment

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

6.34 Studies on unemployment, especially those on the trend of unemployment, should therefore primarily be based on the General Household Survey data. Inclusion of the questions for identifying unemployed persons in the 2006 Population By-census mainly serves to complete the enumeration of the entire labour force. This is because the labour force is composed of the working population and the unemployed population; and when labour force is taken together with the economically inactive population (see paragraphs 6.35 – 6.37 below), the whole population is formed.

Economically Inactive Population

Age and Sex

6.35 There were 3.29 million persons who were economically inactive in 2006 as compared to the figure of 3.04 million in 1996. When analysed by age, it is noted that the economically inactive population aged 65 and over has grown by 39.6% in the past ten years. Also, prolonged stay at school has increased the size of economically inactive youth population aged 15-24 by 16.9%. (Table 6.20)

6.36 至於非從事經濟活動人口的年齡分布，男女情況各有不同。就兩性而言，非從事經濟活動人士中的年輕及老年人口比例均高企。在非從事經濟活動人口中，女性於主要工作年齡（二十五至五十四歲）所佔的比例較男性的相應數字為高，主因是在這年齡組別內的女性大多數為料理家務者。（表 6.20）

經濟活動身分

6.37 儘管學生佔非從事經濟活動人口的比例，由一九九六年的 44.5% 減至二零零六年的 38.7%，他們仍然為數最多。隨着人口老化，同期間退休人士的比例由 21.1% 大幅增至 28.9%。按性別分析，在非從事經濟活動人口中，女性以料理家務者的比例最高，而男性則以學生佔的百分比最大。（表 6.21）

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

Economic Activity Status

6.37 Students remained the largest single group of economically inactive population, although its proportion decreased from 44.5% in 1996 to 38.7% in 2006. With the ageing of the population, the proportion of retired persons increased significantly from 21.1% to 28.9% during the period. Analysed by sex, the largest proportion of economically inactive population among the females was home-makers while that among the males was students. (Table 6.21)

表 6.1 一九六一年至二零零六年按性別及經濟活動身分劃分的十五歲及以上的人口及平均每年增長率

Table 6.1 Population Aged 15 and Over and Average Annual Growth Rate by Sex and Economic Activity Status, 1961 – 2006

性別 Sex	年份 Year	從事經濟 活動人口 ⁽¹⁾ Economically Active ⁽¹⁾ Persons	非從事經濟 活動人口 ⁽²⁾ Economically Inactive ⁽²⁾ Persons	十五歲及 以上人口 Persons Aged 15 and Over	前五年內平均每年增長率（百分率） Average Annual Growth Rate Over the Previous 5 Years (%)		
					從事經濟 活動人口 Economically Active Persons	非從事經濟 活動人口 ⁽²⁾ Economically Inactive ⁽²⁾ Persons	十五歲及 以上人口 Persons Aged 15 and Over
男性 Male							
	1961	852 850	90 914	943 764	..	..	..
	1971	1 084 355	196 127	1 280 482	2.4 ⁽³⁾	8.0 ⁽³⁾	3.1 ⁽³⁾
	1981	1 618 389	343 414	1 961 803	4.1 ⁽³⁾	5.8 ⁽³⁾	4.4 ⁽³⁾
	1986	1 716 411 (1 715 935)	406 415	2 122 826	1.2	3.4	1.6
	1991	1 742 271 (1 741 111)	470 676	2 212 947	0.3	3.0	0.8
	1996	1 925 095 (1 922 446)	586 759	2 511 854	2.0	4.5	2.6
	2001	1 948 976 (1 946 666)	762 011	2 710 987	0.2	5.4	1.5
	2006	1 930 331 (1 928 762)	858 074	2 788 405	-0.2	2.3	0.5
女性 Female							
	1961	334 708	574 141	908 849	..	..	..
	1971	534 627	713 617	1 248 244	4.8 ⁽³⁾	2.2 ⁽³⁾	3.2 ⁽³⁾
	1981	885 415	901 835	1 787 250	5.2 ⁽³⁾	2.4 ⁽³⁾	3.7 ⁽³⁾
	1986	1 037 437 (1 012 447)	988 787	2 026 224	3.2	1.9	2.5
	1991	1 068 731 (1 014 879)	1 088 687	2 157 418	0.6	1.9	1.3
	1996	1 257 402 (1 141 878)	1 297 262	2 554 664	3.3	3.6	3.4
	2001	1 489 016 (1 310 011)	1 398 969	2 887 985	3.4	1.5	2.5
	2006	1 642 053 (1 456 473)	1 494 213	3 136 266	1.9	1.2	1.6
合計 Both sexes							
	1961	1 187 558	665 055	1 852 613	..	..	..
	1971	1 618 982	909 744	2 528 726	3.1 ⁽³⁾	3.2 ⁽³⁾	3.2 ⁽³⁾
	1981	2 503 804	1 245 249	3 749 053	4.5 ⁽³⁾	3.2 ⁽³⁾	4.0 ⁽³⁾
	1986	2 753 848 (2 728 382)	1 395 202	4 149 050	1.9	2.3	2.0
	1991	2 811 002 (2 755 990)	1 559 363	4 370 365	0.4	2.2	1.0
	1996	3 182 497 (3 064 324)	1 884 021	5 066 518	2.5	3.9	3.0
	2001	3 437 992 (3 256 677)	2 160 980	5 598 972	1.6	2.8	2.0
	2006	3 572 384 (3 385 235)	2 352 287	5 924 671	0.7	1.6	1.1

註釋：(1) 括號內的從事經濟活動人口數字並不包括外籍家庭傭工。

(2) 數字不包括十五歲以下人口。

(3) 這些數字是指前十年內平均每年增長率。

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

(2) The figures exclude persons aged under 15.

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

表 6.2 一九九六年及二零零六年按因素分析勞動人口增長
Table 6.2 Growth of Labour Force Analysed by Factors, 1996 and 2006

	1996		2006	
	實際數字 Actual (i)	假定數字 ⁽¹⁾ Hypothetical ⁽¹⁾ (ii)	實際數字 Actual (iii)	
勞動人口 Labour force	3 182 497	3 556 571	3 572 384	
勞動人口實際增長 Actual increase in labour force				+ 389 887 [(iii) - (i)]
- 因人口因素轉變 due to change in demographic factors				+ 374 074 [(ii) - (i)]
- 因勞動人口參與水平轉變 due to change in the level of participation in the labour force				+ 15 813 [(iii) - (ii)]

註釋：(1) 數字經運用一九九六年按年齡、性別劃分的勞動人口參與率於二零零六年按年齡及性別劃分的人口分布後估算得來。二零零六年勞動人口的預期數目，是假設勞動人口參與程度與一九九六年的數字相同，只是人口的年齡、性別結構轉變。

Note: (1) Derived by applying the 1996 age-sex-specific labour force participation rates to the 2006 age-sex distribution of population. This represents the expected size of the labour force in 2006 if the level of participation in the labour force remained the same as that in 1996 while the age-sex structure of the population had changed.

表 6.3 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按年齡組別及性別劃分的勞動人口
Table 6.3 Labour Force by Age Group and Sex, 1996, 2001 and 2006

年份 Year	年齡組別 Age Group	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both sexes		性別比率 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Sex Ratio ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	
1996								
	15 - 19	62 560	3.2	45 949	3.7	108 509	3.4	
	20 - 24	179 539	9.3	174 837	13.9	354 376	11.1	
	25 - 34	539 111	28.0	471 904	37.5	1 011 015	31.8	
	35 - 44	571 833	29.7	338 337	26.9	910 170	28.6	
	45 - 54	343 295	17.8	161 571	12.8	504 866	15.9	
	55 - 64	180 621	9.4	51 552	4.1	232 173	7.3	
	65+	48 136	2.5	13 252	1.1	61 388	1.9	
	總計 Total	1 925 095	100.0	1 257 402	100.0	3 182 497	100.0	1 531 (1 684)
2001								
	15 - 19	50 664	2.6	41 011	2.8	91 675	2.7	
	20 - 24	169 347	8.7	183 222	12.3	352 569	10.3	
	25 - 34	466 242	23.9	487 483	32.7	953 725	27.7	
	35 - 44	612 471	31.4	453 549	30.5	1 066 020	31.0	
	45 - 54	443 099	22.7	258 452	17.4	701 551	20.4	
	55 - 64	163 546	8.4	54 916	3.7	218 462	6.4	
	65+	43 607	2.2	10 383	0.7	53 990	1.6	
	總計 Total	1 948 976	100.0	1 489 016	100.0	3 437 992	100.0	1 309 (1 486)
2006								
	15 - 19	46 984	2.4	45 624	2.8	92 608	2.6	
	20 - 24	161 457	8.4	179 681	10.9	341 138	9.5	
	25 - 34	430 145	22.3	482 206	29.4	912 351	25.5	
	35 - 44	517 271	26.8	481 917	29.3	999 188	28.0	
	45 - 54	525 599	27.2	352 794	21.5	878 393	24.6	
	55 - 64	203 277	10.5	85 683	5.2	288 960	8.1	
	65+	45 598	2.4	14 148	0.9	59 746	1.7	
	總計 Total	1 930 331	100.0	1 642 053	100.0	3 572 384	100.0	1 176 (1 324)
				年齡中位數 ⁽²⁾ Median Age ⁽²⁾				
1996		37 (37)		33 (33)		36 (36)		
2001		39 (39)		35 (36)		37 (38)		
2006		41 (41)		37 (38)		39 (40)		

註釋：(1) 男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。

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

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

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

表 6.4 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按性別劃分的標準化整體勞動人口參與率
Table 6.4 Standardised Overall Labour Force Participation Rates by Sex, 1996, 2001 and 2006

年份 Year	勞動人口參與率 (百分比) Labour Force Participation Rate (%)			標準化勞動人口參與率 ⁽¹⁾ (百分比) Standardised Labour Force Participation Rate ⁽¹⁾ (%)		
	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes
包括外籍家庭傭工 Including Foreign Domestic Helpers						
1996	76.6	49.2	62.8	74.6	47.1	60.0
2001	71.9	51.6	61.4	70.8	50.0	59.8
2006	69.2	52.4	60.3	69.2	52.4	60.3

不包括外籍家庭傭工 Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers						
1996	76.6	46.8	61.9	74.6	44.4	59.1
2001	71.9	48.4	60.1	70.8	46.9	58.5
2006	69.2	49.4	59.0	69.2	49.4	59.0

註釋：(1) 請參閱「詞彙釋義」。這顯示一九九六及二零零一年男性及女性的預期整體勞動人口參與率；若各年齡組別的勞動人口參與程度在該年維持不變，只是年齡分布已轉為二零零六年的數字。

Note: (1) Please see "Definition of Terms". This represents the expected overall labour force participation rates for males and females in 1996 and 2001 if the level of labour force participation in each age group remained the same in that year while the age distribution had changed to that of 2006.

表 6.5 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按年齡組別及性別劃分的勞動人口參與率
Table 6.5 Labour Force Participation Rates by Age Group and Sex, 1996, 2001 and 2006

年齡組別 Age Group	1996			2001			2006		
	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes
	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %
包括外籍家庭傭工 Including Foreign Domestic Helpers									
15 – 19	29.0	22.8	26.0	21.9	18.7	20.4	21.0	21.1	21.1
20 – 24	79.7	76.9	78.3	75.2	74.8	75.0	71.8	73.4	72.6
25 – 34	96.7	74.8	85.1	93.3	80.0	86.0	93.0	81.8	86.7
35 – 44	96.7	57.6	77.2	94.2	63.9	78.4	93.6	69.2	80.0
45 – 54	93.7	50.9	73.9	90.4	54.9	73.0	89.3	58.3	73.6
55 – 64	66.1	21.2	44.9	60.7	23.6	43.5	59.3	26.4	43.3
65+	17.0	3.8	9.8	12.6	2.6	7.2	11.6	3.1	7.0
合計 Overall	76.6	49.2	62.8	71.9	51.6	61.4	69.2	52.4	60.3
.....									
不包括外籍家庭傭工 Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers									
15 – 19	29.0	22.3	25.8	21.9	17.9	20.0	21.0	20.9	21.0
20 – 24	79.7	75.4	77.6	75.1	71.2	73.2	71.8	69.9	70.9
25 – 34	96.7	72.2	84.3	93.3	76.9	84.9	93.0	78.7	85.5
35 – 44	96.7	55.2	76.6	94.2	61.1	77.5	93.6	66.8	79.2
45 – 54	93.7	49.8	73.6	90.4	53.7	72.7	89.3	57.1	73.2
55 – 64	66.0	20.8	44.8	60.7	23.2	43.4	59.3	25.9	43.1
65+	17.0	3.7	9.7	12.6	2.6	7.2	11.6	3.0	7.0
合計 Overall	76.6	46.8	61.9	71.9	48.4	60.1	69.2	49.4	59.0

表 6.6 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按年齡組別、性別及婚姻狀況劃分的勞動人口參與率
Table 6.6 Labour Force Participation Rates by Age Group, Sex and Marital Status, 1996, 2001 and 2006

年份 Year	年齡組別 Age Group	男性 Male			合計 Overall	女性 Female			合計 Overall
		從未結婚 Never Married	已婚 Married	喪偶/ 離婚/ 分居 Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated		從未結婚 Never Married	已婚 Married	喪偶/ 離婚/ 分居 Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated	
		百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %
1996									
	15 – 19	28.8	62.7	0.0	29.0	22.5	41.2	80.3	22.8
	20 – 24	78.8	94.4	92.1	79.7	79.2	63.3	82.6	76.9
	25 – 34	95.7	97.9	94.5	96.7	93.3	63.0	77.4	74.8
	35 – 44	92.8	97.5	93.5	96.7	87.4	52.3	73.2	57.6
	45 – 54	84.9	94.6	87.7	93.7	81.7	47.8	63.7	50.9
	55 – 64	62.1	67.1	53.7	66.1	50.7	20.1	22.2	21.2
	65+	22.1	18.1	10.4	17.0	11.3	4.4	2.7	3.8
	合計 Overall	72.5	80.7	47.0	76.6	67.9	45.5	22.1	49.2
2001									
	15 – 19	21.8	58.1	100.0	21.9	18.6	38.4	18.9	18.7
	20 – 24	74.3	93.3	81.1	75.2	75.8	66.3	73.9	74.8
	25 – 34	91.8	95.9	88.4	93.3	93.6	69.0	72.5	80.0
	35 – 44	87.5	95.9	86.0	94.2	90.1	58.0	71.1	63.9
	45 – 54	73.9	92.2	81.1	90.4	81.5	51.1	67.6	54.9
	55 – 64	42.0	62.6	46.7	60.7	49.6	22.7	24.3	23.6
	65+	10.8	14.0	6.7	12.6	6.8	3.3	1.8	2.6
	合計 Overall	66.7	76.8	42.1	71.9	67.9	48.9	24.9	51.6
2006									
	15 – 19	20.9	64.7	95.0	21.0	21.0	45.9	47.4	21.1
	20 – 24	71.3	90.3	90.3	71.8	74.1	64.6	69.3	73.4
	25 – 34	91.8	95.3	90.6	93.0	92.0	71.3	74.2	81.8
	35 – 44	88.9	95.4	87.4	93.6	86.3	64.6	70.5	69.2
	45 – 54	77.4	91.0	81.7	89.3	77.3	54.1	68.0	58.3
	55 – 64	46.0	60.6	49.8	59.3	47.1	24.8	27.4	26.4
	65+	9.0	12.5	7.6	11.6	6.9	3.8	2.2	3.1
	合計 Overall	67.0	72.4	45.4	69.2	68.3	49.6	28.4	52.4

表 6.7 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按經濟活動身分劃分的工作人口
Table 6.7 Working Population by Economic Activity Status, 1996, 2001 and 2006

經濟活動身分 Economic Activity Status	1996		2001		2006	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
僱員 ⁽¹⁾ Employees ⁽¹⁾	2 684 589	88.2	2 881 223	88.6	3 003 748	89.2
僱主 Employers	204 414	6.7	213 309	6.6	206 939	6.1
自營作業者 Self-employed	127 461	4.2	134 575	4.1	134 299	4.0
無酬家庭從業員 Unpaid family workers	27 234	0.9	23 599	0.7	20 750	0.6
總計 Total	3 043 698	100.0	3 252 706	100.0	3 365 736	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字包括外發工。

Note: (1) The figures include outworkers.

表 6.8 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及經濟活動身分劃分的工作人口

Table 6.8 Working Population by Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended) and Economic Activity Status, 1996, 2001 and 2006

年份及教育程度（最高就讀程度） Year and Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended)	自營作業者 Self-employed		僱主 Employers		僱員 ⁽¹⁾ Employees ⁽¹⁾		無酬家庭從業員 Unpaid family workers		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
1996										
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/Pre-primary	8 721	6.8	3 587	1.8	73 011	2.7	3 549	13.0	88 868	2.9
小學 Primary	35 672	28.0	34 337	16.8	472 340	17.6	7 870	28.9	550 219	18.1
初中 Lower Secondary	31 241	24.5	41 628	20.4	541 087	20.2	5 930	21.8	619 886	20.4
高中 Upper Secondary	29 061	22.8	62 104	30.4	890 414	33.2	6 538	24.0	988 117	32.5
預科 Sixth Form	6 340 ⁽²⁾	5.0 ⁽²⁾	15 806 ⁽²⁾	7.7 ⁽²⁾	179 963 ⁽²⁾	6.7 ⁽²⁾	1 189 ⁽²⁾	4.4 ⁽²⁾	203 298 ⁽²⁾	6.7 ⁽²⁾
專上教育： Post-secondary：										
文憑／證書課程 Diploma/Certificate	} 4 089 ⁽³⁾ 3.2 ⁽³⁾		} 10 830 ⁽³⁾ 5.3 ⁽³⁾		} 172 276 ⁽³⁾ 6.4 ⁽³⁾		} 834 ⁽³⁾ 3.1 ⁽³⁾		} 188 029 ⁽³⁾ 6.2 ⁽³⁾	
副學位課程 Sub-degree course	}		}		}		}		}	
學位課程 Degree course	12 337	9.7	36 122	17.7	355 498	13.2	1 324	4.9	405 281	13.3
總計 Total	127 461	100.0	204 414	100.0	2 684 589	100.0	27 234	100.0	3 043 698	100.0
2001										
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/Pre-primary	4 745	3.5	3 635	1.7	55 242	1.9	2 245	9.5	65 867	2.0
小學 Primary	30 919	23.0	31 947	15.0	426 735	14.8	5 946	25.2	495 547	15.2
初中 Lower Secondary	35 004	26.0	45 411	21.3	559 666	19.4	5 311	22.5	645 392	19.8
高中 Upper Secondary	34 803	25.9	63 743	29.9	889 958	30.9	6 228	26.4	994 732	30.6
預科 Sixth Form	10 067 ⁽²⁾	7.5 ⁽²⁾	21 919 ⁽²⁾	10.3 ⁽²⁾	311 438 ⁽²⁾	10.8 ⁽²⁾	1 682 ⁽²⁾	7.1 ⁽²⁾	345 106 ⁽²⁾	10.6 ⁽²⁾
專上教育： Post-secondary：										
文憑／證書課程 Diploma/Certificate	} 4 247 ⁽³⁾ 3.2 ⁽³⁾		} 9 025 ⁽³⁾ 4.2 ⁽³⁾		} 147 015 ⁽³⁾ 5.1 ⁽³⁾		} 595 ⁽³⁾ 2.5 ⁽³⁾		} 160 882 ⁽³⁾ 4.9 ⁽³⁾	
副學位課程 Sub-degree course	}		}		}		}		}	
學位課程 Degree course	14 790	11.0	37 629	17.6	491 169	17.0	1 592	6.7	545 180	16.8
總計 Total	134 575	100.0	213 309	100.0	2 881 223	100.0	23 599	100.0	3 252 706	100.0

表 6.8 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及經濟活動身分劃分的工作人口（續）

Table 6.8 Working Population by Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended) and Economic Activity Status, 1996, 2001 and 2006 (Cont'd)

年份及教育程度（最高就讀程度） Year and Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended)	自營業者 Self-employed		僱主 Employers		僱員 ⁽¹⁾ Employees ⁽¹⁾		無酬家庭從業員 Unpaid family workers		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2006										
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/Pre-primary	3 446	2.6	3 618	1.7	45 367	1.5	1 118	5.4	53 549	1.6
小學 Primary	24 554	18.3	26 816	13.0	355 972	11.9	3 759	18.1	411 101	12.2
初中 Lower Secondary	34 357	25.6	38 846	18.8	560 693	18.7	4 087	19.7	637 983	19.0
高中 Upper Secondary	36 961	27.5	61 295	29.6	935 664	31.1	6 313	30.4	1 040 233	30.9
預科 Sixth Form	6 996	5.2	15 472	7.5	187 026	6.2	1 387	6.7	210 881	6.3
專上教育： Post-secondary：										
文憑／證書課程 Diploma/Certificate	4 618	3.4	7 980	3.9	139 336	4.6	764	3.7	152 698	4.5
副學位課程 Sub-degree course	4 536	3.4	7 672	3.7	151 215	5.0	713	3.4	164 136	4.9
學位課程 Degree course	18 831	14.0	45 240	21.9	628 475	20.9	2 609	12.6	695 155	20.7
總計 Total	134 299	100.0	206 939	100.0	3 003 748	100.0	20 750	100.0	3 365 736	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字包括外發工。

Notes : (1) The figures include outworkers.

(2) 這些數字包括於一九九六年中期人口統計同等教育程度（最高就讀程度）的「技術員」（其他專上教育以外的進修課程）及於二零零一年人口普查的「專業教育學院／前理工學院／商科學校／職業訓練局的證書／文憑課程」。

(2) The figures include the equivalent educational attainment (highest level attended) of “Technician level (other further non-advance education)” in the 1996 Population By-census and “Diploma/certificate courses in Institute of Vocational Education / former polytechnics / commercial schools / industrial training centres of Vocational Training Council” in the 2001 Population Census.

(3) 在一九九六年中期人口統計及二零零一年人口普查時，這些數字包括所有最高就讀教育程度為各類證書／文憑／副學士／院士銜或同等課程（註釋 2 所列明的課程除外）的人士，故此沒有它們的獨立統計數字。

(3) The figures include all persons with the educational attainment (highest level attended) at different types of diploma/certificate courses, associateship courses or equivalent courses (except those courses specified in Note 2) in the 1996 Population By-census and the 2001 Population Census, and no separate figures were available.

表 6.9 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按職業及性別劃分的工作人口
Table 6.9 Working Population by Occupation and Sex, 1996, 2001 and 2006

年份 Year	職業 Occupation	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both Sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
1996	經理及行政人員 Managers and administrators	282 969	15.4	86 354	7.1	369 323	12.1
	專業人員 Professionals	100 130	5.5	51 461	4.3	151 591	5.0
	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	201 405	11.0	167 727	13.9	369 132	12.1
	文員 Clerks	155 547	8.5	357 172	29.5	512 719	16.8
	服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	256 125	14.0	163 596	13.5	419 721	13.8
	工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	328 086	17.9	45 057	3.7	373 143	12.3
	機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	211 748	11.6	48 161	4.0	259 909	8.5
	非技術工人 Elementary occupations	280 114	15.3	284 568	23.5	564 682	18.6
	漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	17 181	0.9	6 297	0.5	23 478	0.8
	總計 Total	1 833 305	100.0	1 210 393	100.0	3 043 698	100.0
2001	經理及行政人員 Managers and administrators	257 023	14.1	92 614	6.5	349 637	10.7
	專業人員 Professionals	114 340	6.3	65 485	4.6	179 825	5.5
	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	265 829	14.6	232 842	16.2	498 671	15.3
	文員 Clerks	148 646	8.2	381 346	26.6	529 992	16.3
	服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	264 466	14.5	224 495	15.7	488 961	15.0
	工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	294 036	16.2	26 964	1.9	321 000	9.9
	機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	207 001	11.4	31 665	2.2	238 666	7.3
	非技術工人 Elementary occupations	260 337	14.3	375 056	26.2	635 393	19.5
	漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	7 725	0.4	2 836	0.2	10 561	0.3
	總計 Total	1 819 403	100.0	1 433 303	100.0	3 252 706	100.0
2006	經理及行政人員 Managers and administrators	253 331	14.1	108 560	6.9	361 891	10.8
	專業人員 Professionals	125 654	7.0	79 781	5.1	205 435	6.1
	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	279 657	15.5	262 652	16.8	542 309	16.1
	文員 Clerks	169 244	9.4	398 720	25.5	567 964	16.9
	服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	279 116	15.5	271 739	17.4	550 855	16.4
	工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	260 193	14.4	25 814	1.7	286 007	8.5
	機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	189 145	10.5	19 264	1.2	208 409	6.2
	非技術工人 Elementary occupations	238 414	13.2	394 813	25.2	633 227	18.8
	漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	6 705	0.4	2 934	0.2	9 639	0.3
	總計 Total	1 801 459	100.0	1 564 277	100.0	3 365 736	100.0

表 6.10 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按行業及性別劃分的工作人口
Table 6.10 Working Population by Industry and Sex, 1996, 2001 and 2006

年份 Year	行業 Industry	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both Sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
1996							
	製造業 Manufacturing	354 345	19.3	220 522	18.2	574 867	18.9
	建造業 Construction	225 061	12.3	20 379	1.7	245 440	8.1
	批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	426 597	23.3	330 642	27.3	757 239	24.9
	運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	256 397	14.0	74 577	6.2	330 974	10.9
	金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	243 334	13.3	165 352	13.7	408 686	13.4
	社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	292 666	16.0	387 382	32.0	680 048	22.3
	其他 ⁽¹⁾ Others ⁽¹⁾	34 905	1.9	11 539	1.0	46 444	1.5
	總計 Total	1 833 305	100.0	1 210 393	100.0	3 043 698	100.0
2001							
	製造業 Manufacturing	247 887	13.6	153 065	10.7	400 952	12.3
	建造業 Construction	227 594	12.5	20 289	1.4	247 883	7.6
	批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	426 747	23.5	425 872	29.7	852 619	26.2
	運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	283 294	15.6	83 018	5.8	366 312	11.3
	金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	309 218	17.0	213 604	14.9	522 822	16.1
	社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	299 674	16.5	530 046	37.0	829 720	25.5
	其他 ⁽¹⁾ Others ⁽¹⁾	24 989	1.4	7 409	0.5	32 398	1.0
	總計 Total	1 819 403	100.0	1 433 303	100.0	3 252 706	100.0
2006							
	製造業 Manufacturing	192 776	10.7	132 290	8.5	325 066	9.7
	建造業 Construction	209 248	11.6	20 979	1.3	230 227	6.8
	批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	444 586	24.7	471 631	30.2	916 217	27.2
	運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	294 016	16.3	97 269	6.2	391 285	11.6
	金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	331 094	18.4	240 284	15.4	571 378	17.0
	社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	310 003	17.2	595 422	38.1	905 425	26.9
	其他 ⁽¹⁾ Others ⁽¹⁾	19 736	1.1	6 402	0.4	26 138	0.8
	總計 Total	1 801 459	100.0	1 564 277	100.0	3 365 736	100.0

註釋：(1) 「其他」包括「農業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力、燃氣及水務業」等行業，及不能分類的行業。

Note: (1) "Others" include such industries as "Agriculture and fishing", "Mining and quarrying", "Electricity, gas and water" and industrial activities not classifiable.

表 6.11 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按性別及年齡組別劃分的工作人口⁽¹⁾ 的每月主要職業收入中位數

Table 6.11 Median Monthly Income from Main Employment of Working Population⁽¹⁾ by Sex and Age Group, 1996, 2001 and 2006

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age Group	每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)		
		1996	2001	2006
男性 Male				
	15 – 19	6,000	6,000	4,800
	20 – 24	8,000	8,500	7,500
	25 – 34	11,700	13,000	11,500
	35 – 44	12,000	15,000	14,500
	45 – 54	10,000	12,000	12,000
	55 – 64	7,700	9,000	9,500
	65+	5,600	6,500	7,000
	合計 Overall	10,000	12,000	11,000
女性 Female				
	15 – 19	6,000	5,900	4,500
	20 – 24	8,000	7,500	7,000
	25 – 34	10,000	10,500	10,000
	35 – 44	8,000	10,000	10,000
	45 – 54	6,500	7,000	7,500
	55 – 64	5,000	6,000	6,000
	65+	4,000	4,200	5,500
	合計 Overall	8,000	8,900	8,500
合計 Both sexes				
	15 – 19	6,000	6,000	4,500
	20 – 24	8,000	8,000	7,000
	25 – 34	10,000	12,000	10,500
	35 – 44	10,000	12,500	12,500
	45 – 54	9,000	10,000	10,000
	55 – 64	7,000	8,000	8,500
	65+	5,100	6,000	6,500
	合計 Overall	9,500	10,000	10,000

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

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

表 6.12 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按職業及性別劃分的工作人口⁽¹⁾ 的每月主要職業收入中位數

Table 6.12 Median Monthly Income from Main Employment of Working Population⁽¹⁾ by Occupation and Sex, 1996, 2001 and 2006

年份 Year	職業 Occupation	每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)		
		男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes
1996	經理及行政人員 Managers and administrators	20,000	18,000	20,000
	專業人員 Professionals	26,000	21,000	24,000
	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	15,000	13,500	14,000
	文員 Clerks	9,500	8,600	9,000
	服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	10,000	7,000	8,500
	工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	9,000	6,500	8,500
	機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	9,000	5,400	8,500
	非技術工人 Elementary occupations	7,000	3,800	5,500
	漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	7,500	5,480	7,000
	合計 Overall	10,000	8,000	9,500
	2001	經理及行政人員 Managers and administrators	26,380	24,000	26,000
專業人員 Professionals		30,000	26,250	30,000
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals		16,500	16,000	16,000
文員 Clerks		10,000	10,000	10,000
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers		11,000	7,300	9,110
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers		10,000	7,000	10,000
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers		10,000	6,000	10,000
非技術工人 Elementary occupations		7,500	3,860	5,300
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable		8,000	4,500	7,000
合計 Overall		12,000	8,900	10,000
2006		經理及行政人員 Managers and administrators	26,250	25,000	26,000
	專業人員 Professionals	26,000	23,750	25,000
	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	15,500	15,000	15,000
	文員 Clerks	9,500	9,500	9,500
	服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	10,000	7,000	8,500
	工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	10,000	7,000	10,000
	機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	10,000	6,000	9,500
	非技術工人 Elementary occupations	6,700	3,500	4,900
	漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	7,000	6,500	6,500
	合計 Overall	11,000	8,500	10,000

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

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

表 6.13 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及性別劃分的工作人口⁽¹⁾ 每月主要職業收入中位數

Table 6.13 Median Income from Main Employment of Working Population⁽¹⁾ by Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended) and Sex, 1996, 2001 and 2006

年份 Year	教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended)	每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)		
		男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes
1996				
	未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/Pre-primary	6,300	4,250	5,000
	小學 Primary	8,000	5,500	7,000
	初中 Lower Secondary	9,000	6,400	8,000
	高中 Upper Secondary	10,000	8,500	9,700
	預科 Sixth Form	12,500 ⁽²⁾	10,000 ⁽²⁾	12,000 ⁽²⁾
	專上教育：文憑／證書課程 Post-secondary : Diploma/Certificate	} 16,000 ⁽³⁾	} 12,500 ⁽³⁾	} 15,000 ⁽³⁾
	副學位課程 Sub-degree course			
	學位課程 Degree course	22,500	15,000	19,800
	總計 Total	10,000	8,000	9,500
2001				
	未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/Pre-primary	8,000	4,600	5,600
	小學 Primary	9,500	5,500	7,600
	初中 Lower Secondary	10,000	6,500	9,000
	高中 Upper Secondary	12,000	10,000	10,000
	預科 Sixth Form	14,500 ⁽²⁾	8,800 ⁽²⁾	11,000 ⁽²⁾
	專上教育：文憑／證書課程 Post-secondary : Diploma/Certificate	} 20,000 ⁽³⁾	} 15,300 ⁽³⁾	} 18,000 ⁽³⁾
	副學位課程 Sub-degree course			
	學位課程 Degree course	26,250	18,000	21,250
	總計 Total	12,000	8,900	10,000

表 6.13 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及性別劃分的工作人口⁽¹⁾ 每月主要職業收入中位數（續）

Table 6.13 Median Income from Main Employment of Working Population⁽¹⁾ by Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended) and Sex, 1996, 2001 and 2006 (Cont'd)

年份 Year	教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended)	每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)		
		男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes
2006				
	未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/Pre-primary	7,330	4,800	5,500
	小學 Primary	8,800	5,300	7,000
	初中 Lower Secondary	9,500	6,000	8,000
	高中 Upper Secondary	10,000	9,000	10,000
	預科 Sixth Form	12,000	7,000	9,500
	專上教育：文憑／證書課程 Post-secondary : Diploma/Certificate	12,500	10,500	11,500
	副學位課程 Sub-degree course	13,500	10,500	12,000
	學位課程 Degree course	21,250	16,875	19,500
	總計 Total	11,000	8,500	10,000

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

(2) 這些數字包括於一九九六年中期人口統計同等教育程度（最高就讀程度）的「技術員」（其他專上教育以外的進修課程）及於二零零一年人口普查的「專業教育學院／前理工學院／商科學校／職業訓練局的證書／文憑課程」。

(3) 在一九九六年中期人口統計及二零零一年人口普查時，這些數字包括所有最高就讀教育程度為各類證書／文憑／副學士／院士銜或同等課程（註釋 2 所列明的課程除外）的人士，故此沒有它們的獨立統計數字。

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

(2) The figures include the equivalent educational attainment (highest level attended) of “Technician level (other further non-advance education)” in the 1996 Population By-census and “Diploma/certificate courses in Institute of Vocational Education / former polytechnics / commercial schools / industrial training centres of Vocational Training Council” in the 2001 Population Census.

(3) The figures include all persons with the educational attainment (highest level attended) at different types of diploma/certificate courses, associateship courses or equivalent courses (except those courses specified in Note 2) in the 1996 Population By-census and the 2001 Population Census, and no separate figures were available.

表 6.14 二零零六年按工作地點及居住地區劃分的工作人口
Table 6.14 Working Population by Place of Work and Area of Residence, 2006

工作地點 Place of Work	居住地區 Area of Residence				總計 Total
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新界 New Territories	水上 Marine	
	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)				
香港 Hong Kong					
有固定工作地點 With fixed place of work					
香港島 Hong Kong Island	400 540 (11.9)	195 878 (5.8)	270 973 (8.1)	198 (0.0)	867 589 (25.8)
九龍 Kowloon	97 153 (2.9)	457 117 (13.6)	445 524 (13.2)	29 (0.0)	999 823 (29.7)
新界 New Territories	44 853 (1.3)	152 023 (4.5)	761 003 (22.6)	166 (0.0)	958 045 (28.5)
小計 Sub-total	542 546 (16.1)	805 018 (23.9)	1 477 500 (43.9)	393 (0.0)	2 825 457 (83.9)
無固定地點 No fixed places	27 320 (0.8)	59 126 (1.8)	109 282 (3.2)	45 (0.0)	195 773 (5.8)
於家中工作 Work at home	70 458 (2.1)	55 626 (1.7)	86 509 (2.6)	102 (0.0)	212 695 (6.3)
水上 Marine	853 (0.0)	193 (0.0)	2 441 (0.1)	1 290 (0.0)	4 777 (0.1)
小計 Sub-total	641 177 (19.1)	919 963 (27.3)	1 675 732 (49.8)	1 830 (0.1)	3 238 702 (96.2)
香港以外地方 Places outside Hong Kong					
中國內地 The Mainland of China	16 912 (0.5)	28 057 (0.8)	56 808 (1.7)	34 (0.0)	101 811 (3.0)
澳門 Macao	1 180 (0.0)	1 842 (0.1)	4 754 (0.1)	- (-)	7 776 (0.2)
台灣 Taiwan	632 (0.0)	667 (0.0)	834 (0.0)	- (-)	2 133 (0.1)
其他 Others	3 783 (0.1)	4 241 (0.1)	7 290 (0.2)	- (-)	15 314 (0.5)
小計 Sub-total	22 507 (0.7)	34 807 (1.0)	69 686 (2.1)	34 (0.0)	127 034 (3.8)
總計 Total	663 684 (19.7)	954 770 (28.4)	1 745 418 (51.9)	1 864 (0.1)	3 365 736 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

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

表 6.15 二零零六年按工作地點及是否在居住的同一地區內工作劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口
Table 6.15 Working Population with Fixed Place of Work in Hong Kong by Place of Work and Whether Living in the Same District, 2006

工作地點 (區議會分區) Place of Work (District Council District)	居住地區 Area of Residence				小計 Sub-total	總計 Total
	居住在同一區議會分區 Living in the Same District Council District		非居住在同一區議會分區 Not Living in the Same District Council District			
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新界 ⁽¹⁾ New Territories ⁽¹⁾	數目 (百分比) ⁽²⁾ Number (Percentage) ⁽²⁾		
香港島 Hong Kong Island						
中西區 Central and Western	54 033 (7.3)	93 875 (26.0)	75 321 (12.2)	107 631 (9.7)	276 827 (13.3)	330 860 (11.7)
灣仔 Wan Chai	20 371 (2.8)	80 565 (22.3)	65 224 (10.6)	90 873 (8.2)	236 662 (11.3)	257 033 (9.1)
東區 Eastern	75 711 (10.3)	27 493 (7.6)	44 420 (7.2)	59 188 (5.3)	131 101 (6.3)	206 812 (7.3)
南區 Southern	30 954 (4.2)	17 538 (4.9)	10 913 (1.8)	13 479 (1.2)	41 930 (2.0)	72 884 (2.6)
小計 Sub-total	181 069 (24.6)	219 471 (60.7)	195 878 (31.8)	271 171 (24.4)	686 520 (32.9)	867 589 (30.7)
九龍 Kowloon						
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	40 843 (5.5)	41 351 (11.4)	111 353 (18.1)	169 352 (15.2)	322 056 (15.4)	362 899 (12.8)
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	31 977 (4.3)	13 103 (3.6)	40 829 (6.6)	87 704 (7.9)	141 636 (6.8)	173 613 (6.1)
九龍城 Kowloon City	29 794 (4.0)	12 856 (3.6)	41 757 (6.8)	55 081 (5.0)	109 694 (5.3)	139 488 (4.9)
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	22 068 (3.0)	3 802 (1.1)	19 359 (3.1)	25 870 (2.3)	49 031 (2.3)	71 099 (2.5)
觀塘 Kwun Tong	64 293 (8.7)	26 041 (7.2)	54 844 (8.9)	107 546 (9.7)	188 431 (9.0)	252 724 (8.9)
小計 Sub-total	188 975 (25.6)	97 153 (26.9)	268 142 (43.5)	445 553 (40.1)	810 848 (38.8)	999 823 (35.4)
新界 New Territories						
葵青 Kwai Tsing	54 397 (7.4)	10 892 (3.0)	40 519 (6.6)	91 765 (8.3)	143 176 (6.9)	197 573 (7.0)
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	25 797 (3.5)	5 795 (1.6)	21 409 (3.5)	74 113 (6.7)	101 317 (4.9)	127 114 (4.5)
屯門 Tuen Mun	58 792 (8.0)	2 304 (0.6)	6 887 (1.1)	34 973 (3.1)	44 164 (2.1)	102 956 (3.6)
元朗 Yuen Long	60 188 (8.2)	1 960 (0.5)	5 861 (1.0)	32 783 (3.0)	40 604 (1.9)	100 792 (3.6)
北區 North	30 324 (4.1)	1 597 (0.4)	5 154 (0.8)	26 043 (2.3)	32 794 (1.6)	63 118 (2.2)
大埔 Tai Po	28 054 (3.8)	2 239 (0.6)	7 193 (1.2)	24 171 (2.2)	33 603 (1.6)	61 657 (2.2)
沙田 Sha Tin	64 112 (8.7)	8 037 (2.2)	29 574 (4.8)	57 449 (5.2)	95 060 (4.6)	159 172 (5.6)
西貢 Sai Kung	26 259 (3.6)	3 892 (1.1)	18 439 (3.0)	14 777 (1.3)	37 108 (1.8)	63 367 (2.2)
離島 Islands	19 172 (2.6)	8 137 (2.3)	16 987 (2.8)	38 000 (3.4)	63 124 (3.0)	82 296 (2.9)
小計 Sub-total	367 095 (49.8)	44 853 (12.4)	152 023 (24.7)	394 074 (35.5)	590 950 (28.3)	958 045 (33.9)
總計 ⁽³⁾ Total ⁽³⁾	737 139 (100.0)	361 477 (100.0)	616 043 (100.0)	1 110 798 (100.0)	2 088 318 (100.0)	2 825 457 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 這些數字包括居於船上人士。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

(3) 這些數字不包括於家中工作的人士。

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

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

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

表 6.16 二零零六年按工作地點及職業劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口
Table 6.16 Working Population with Fixed Place of Work in Hong Kong by Place of Work and Occupation, 2006

工作地點 (區議會分區) Place of Work (District Council District)		職業 Occupation									
		經理及行政人員 Managers and Administrators		專業人員 Professionals		輔助專業人員 Associate Professionals		文員 Clerks		服務工作及 商店銷售人員 Service Workers and Shop Sales Workers	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
中西區	Central and Western	57 143	19.1	34 352	18.1	69 274	13.9	74 629	13.6	41 171	8.2
灣仔	Wan Chai	34 185	11.4	23 315	12.3	55 142	11.1	52 363	9.5	49 780	9.9
東區	Eastern	26 305	8.8	19 817	10.4	43 313	8.7	36 499	6.6	30 108	6.0
南區	Southern	5 400	1.8	4 848	2.6	12 659	2.5	10 020	1.8	14 469	2.9
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	44 325	14.8	17 980	9.5	64 898	13.0	75 983	13.8	86 756	17.2
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	17 323	5.8	9 565	5.0	29 734	6.0	37 966	6.9	29 186	5.8
九龍城	Kowloon City	12 098	4.0	11 808	6.2	26 041	5.2	25 289	4.6	22 849	4.5
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	5 179	1.7	3 778	2.0	11 230	2.3	13 166	2.4	14 323	2.8
觀塘	Kwun Tong	29 750	9.9	12 955	6.8	44 874	9.0	60 191	10.9	33 419	6.6
葵青	Kwai Tsing	19 203	6.4	8 330	4.4	29 072	5.8	48 131	8.7	23 882	4.7
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	11 913	4.0	4 815	2.5	18 103	3.6	26 862	4.9	23 042	4.6
屯門	Tuen Mun	5 650	1.9	5 259	2.8	14 864	3.0	13 244	2.4	21 292	4.2
元朗	Yuen Long	6 057	2.0	4 015	2.1	12 498	2.5	12 346	2.2	22 704	4.5
北區	North	3 402	1.1	2 826	1.5	8 412	1.7	8 536	1.6	14 490	2.9
大埔	Tai Po	3 624	1.2	4 447	2.3	9 402	1.9	7 340	1.3	12 659	2.5
沙田	Sha Tin	12 712	4.2	12 403	6.5	27 023	5.4	29 979	5.4	27 828	5.5
西貢	Sai Kung	2 216	0.7	5 424	2.9	10 453	2.1	7 355	1.3	14 209	2.8
離島	Islands	3 407	1.1	4 168	2.2	11 420	2.3	10 226	1.9	22 772	4.5
總計	Total	299 892	100.0	190 105	100.0	498 412	100.0	550 125	100.0	504 939	100.0

表 6.16 二零零六年按工作地點及職業劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口（續）
Table 6.16 Working Population with Fixed Place of Work in Hong Kong by Place of Work and Occupation, 2006 (Cont'd)

工藝及有關人員 Craft and Related Workers		機台及機器操作員 及裝配員 Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers		非技術工人 Elementary Occupations		漁農業熟練工人及 不能分類的職業 and Fishery Workers; and Occupations not Classifiable		總計 Total		工作地點（區議會分區） Place of Work (District Council District)	
數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %		
13 527	6.2	8 777	5.1	31 651	8.1	336	7.1	330 860	11.7	中西區 Central and Western	
12 535	5.8	6 590	3.8	22 929	5.9	194	4.1	257 033	9.1	灣仔	Wan Chai
15 390	7.1	10 547	6.1	24 488	6.3	345	7.3	206 812	7.3	東區	Eastern
5 896	2.7	5 265	3.1	14 069	3.6	258	5.5	72 884	2.6	南區	Southern
22 336	10.3	10 859	6.3	39 452	10.2	310	6.6	362 899	12.8	油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong
13 800	6.4	10 693	6.2	25 073	6.5	273	5.8	173 613	6.1	深水埗	Sham Shui Po
12 483	5.8	6 513	3.8	22 299	5.7	108	2.3	139 488	4.9	九龍城	Kowloon City
5 722	2.6	5 649	3.3	11 995	3.1	57	1.2	71 099	2.5	黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin
22 571	10.4	17 573	10.2	31 253	8.0	138	2.9	252 724	8.9	觀塘	Kwun Tong
16 371	7.5	21 946	12.8	30 469	7.8	169	3.6	197 573	7.0	葵青	Kwai Tsing
12 210	5.6	11 037	6.4	18 914	4.9	218	4.6	127 114	4.5	荃灣	Tsuen Wan
10 409	4.8	10 638	6.2	21 411	5.5	189	4.0	102 956	3.6	屯門	Tuen Mun
11 595	5.3	12 432	7.2	18 564	4.8	581	12.3	100 792	3.6	元朗	Yuen Long
6 796	3.1	6 139	3.6	11 776	3.0	741	15.7	63 118	2.2	北區	North
6 260	2.9	5 838	3.4	11 708	3.0	379	8.0	61 657	2.2	大埔	Tai Po
13 660	6.3	9 900	5.8	25 601	6.6	66	1.4	159 172	5.6	沙田	Sha Tin
6 926	3.2	4 897	2.9	11 671	3.0	216	4.6	63 367	2.2	西貢	Sai Kung
8 590	4.0	6 239	3.6	15 328	3.9	146	3.1	82 296	2.9	離島	Islands
217 077	100.0	171 532	100.0	388 651	100.0	4 724	100.0	2 825 457	100.0	總計	Total

表 6.17 二零零六年按前赴工作地點的交通方式劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口
Table 6.17 Working Population with Fixed Place of Work in Hong Kong by Mode of Transport to Place of Work, 2006

交通方式 Mode of Transport	前赴工作地點的交通方式 Mode of Transport to Place of Work			
	作為主要方式 As Main Mode		作為其他方式 As Another Mode	
	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % ⁽¹⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % ⁽¹⁾
巴士 ⁽²⁾ Bus ⁽²⁾	1 008 104	35.7	180 702	6.4
地下鐵路 ⁽³⁾ Mass Transit Railway ⁽³⁾	602 367	21.3	146 279	5.2
步行 On foot	312 569	11.1	..	..
公共小巴 ⁽⁴⁾ Public Light Bus ⁽⁴⁾	239 571	8.5	160 780	5.7
九廣鐵路東鐵、馬鐵及西鐵 KCRC East Rail, Ma On Shan Rail and West Rail	220 061	7.8	63 331	2.2
私家車／客貨車 Private car/Passenger van	177 192	6.3	7 473	0.3
公司巴士／小巴 Company bus / van	56 289	2.0	23 771	0.8
九廣鐵路輕鐵 KCRC Light Rail	51 723	1.8	18 379	0.7
屋邨／大廈巴士 Residential coach service	36 736	1.3	15 843	0.6
的士 Taxi	35 930	1.3	20 018	0.7
其他 Others	84 915	3.0	23 465	0.8
總計 Total	2 825 457	100.0	660 041	23.4

註釋：(1) 在港有固定工作地點的工作人口總數中所佔的百分比。

(2) 巴士包括九龍巴士、新世界第一巴士、城巴、龍運巴士、新大嶼山巴士及九廣鐵路公司接駁巴士。

(3) 地下鐵路包括本地線(即觀塘線、荃灣線、港島線、東涌線、將軍澳線及迪士尼線)及機場快線。

(4) 公共小巴包括綠色專線小巴及紅色小巴。

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

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

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

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

表 6.18 二零零六年按居住地區及前赴工作地點的交通方式數目劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口

Table 6.18 Working Population with Fixed Place of Work in Hong Kong by Area of Residence and Number of Mode of Transport to Place of Work, 2006

居住地區 Area of Residence	前赴工作地點的交通方式的數目 Number of Mode of Transport to Place of Work			總計 Total	前赴工作地點的交通方式 的平均數目 Average Number of Mode of Transport to Place of Work
	1	2	3+		
	數目 (百分比) ⁽¹⁾ Number (Percentage) ⁽¹⁾				
香港島 Hong Kong Island	449 592 (82.9)	84 661 (15.6)	8 293 (1.5)	542 546 (100.0)	1.19
九龍 Kowloon	666 441 (82.8)	129 720 (16.1)	8 857 (1.1)	805 018 (100.0)	1.18
新市鎮 New towns	1 029 020 (76.1)	292 650 (21.7)	29 788 (2.2)	1 351 458 (100.0)	1.26
新界其他地區及水上 ⁽²⁾ Other areas in the New Territories and Marine ⁽²⁾	73 388 (58.0)	46 960 (37.1)	6 087 (4.8)	126 435 (100.0)	1.47
總計 Total	2 218 441 (78.5)	553 991 (19.6)	53 025 (1.9)	2 825 457 (100.0)	1.23

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.

(2) 這些數字包括 393 名住在船艇上的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口。

(2) The figures include 393 working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong living on board vessels.

表 6.19 二零零六年按前赴工作地點的主要交通方式及每月主要職業收入劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口⁽¹⁾

Table 6.19 Working Population⁽¹⁾ with Fixed Place of Work in Hong Kong by Main Mode of Transport to Place of Work and Monthly Income from Main Employment, 2006

主要交通方式 Main Mode of Transport	每月主要職業收入 Monthly Income from Main Employment					
	< \$4,000	\$4,000 – \$5,999	\$6,000 – \$7,999	\$8,000 – \$9,999	\$10,000 – \$14,999	\$15,000 – \$19,999
	數目 (百分比) ⁽²⁾ Number (Percentage) ⁽²⁾					
巴士 ⁽³⁾ Bus ⁽³⁾	57 099 (2.0)	99 020 (3.5)	165 544 (5.9)	152 326 (5.4)	242 906 (8.6)	116 200 (4.1)
地下鐵路 ⁽⁴⁾ Mass Transit Railway ⁽⁴⁾	29 392 (1.0)	41 960 (1.5)	76 017 (2.7)	77 126 (2.7)	139 941 (5.0)	78 918 (2.8)
步行 On foot	41 713 (1.5)	62 787 (2.2)	56 943 (2.0)	37 840 (1.3)	49 110 (1.7)	21 422 (0.8)
公共小巴 ⁽⁵⁾ Public Light Bus ⁽⁵⁾	15 776 (0.6)	25 643 (0.9)	37 472 (1.3)	34 378 (1.2)	54 071 (1.9)	25 350 (0.9)
九廣鐵路東鐵、馬鐵及西鐵 KCRC East Rail, Ma On Shan Rail and West Rail	11 513 (0.4)	18 555 (0.7)	33 533 (1.2)	32 510 (1.2)	52 890 (1.9)	27 305 (1.0)
私家車／客貨車 Private car/Passenger van	6 081 (0.2)	5 486 (0.2)	9 197 (0.3)	10 701 (0.4)	24 761 (0.9)	18 355 (0.7)
公司巴士／小巴 Company bus/van	3 185 (0.1)	5 072 (0.2)	7 265 (0.3)	7 891 (0.3)	13 579 (0.5)	7 821 (0.3)
九廣鐵路輕鐵 KCRC Light Rail	5 460 (0.2)	9 591 (0.3)	10 779 (0.4)	7 565 (0.3)	9 672 (0.3)	3 771 (0.1)
屋邨／大廈巴士 Residential coach service	1 476 (0.1)	1 659 (0.1)	3 083 (0.1)	3 909 (0.1)	9 098 (0.3)	4 978 (0.2)
的士 Taxi	1 241 (0.0)	1 173 (0.0)	1 893 (0.1)	2 184 (0.1)	4 998 (0.2)	3 345 (0.1)
其他 Others	5 283 (0.2)	9 035 (0.3)	13 109 (0.5)	11 131 (0.4)	18 769 (0.7)	9 384 (0.3)
總計 Total	178 219 (6.3)	279 981 (10.0)	414 835 (14.8)	377 561 (13.4)	619 795 (22.1)	316 849 (11.3)

表 6.19 二零零六年按前赴工作地點的主要交通方式及每月主要職業收入劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口⁽¹⁾ (續)
Table 6.19 Working Population⁽¹⁾ with Fixed Place of Work in Hong Kong by Main Mode of Transport to Place of Work and Monthly Income from Main Employment, 2006 (Cont'd)

每月主要職業收入 Monthly Income from Main Employment			總計 Total	每月主要職業收入 中位數 (港元) Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)	主要交通方式 Main Mode of Transport
\$20,000 – \$24,999	\$25,000 – \$39,999	≥ \$40,000			
數目 (百分比) ⁽²⁾ Number (Percentage ⁽²⁾)					
62 771 (2.2)	69 243 (2.5)	39 513 (1.4)	1 004 622 (35.8)	10,000	巴士 ⁽³⁾ Bus ⁽³⁾
50 957 (1.8)	63 270 (2.3)	43 178 (1.5)	600 759 (21.4)	12,000	地下鐵路 ⁽⁴⁾ Mass Transit Railway ⁽⁴⁾
12 546 (0.4)	14 063 (0.5)	10 775 (0.4)	307 199 (10.9)	7,500	步行 On foot
15 341 (0.5)	19 061 (0.7)	11 074 (0.4)	238 166 (8.5)	10,000	公共小巴 ⁽⁵⁾ Public Light Bus ⁽⁵⁾
15 307 (0.5)	18 195 (0.6)	9 741 (0.3)	219 549 (7.8)	10,000	九廣鐵路東鐵、馬鐵及西鐵 KCRC East Rail, Ma On Shan Rail and West Rail
19 709 (0.7)	30 285 (1.1)	50 632 (1.8)	175 207 (6.2)	21,250	私家車/客貨車 Private car/Passenger van
4 307 (0.2)	4 311 (0.2)	2 696 (0.1)	56 127 (2.0)	10,505	公司巴士/小巴 Company bus/van
2 019 (0.1)	2 055 (0.1)	550 (0.0)	51 462 (1.8)	7,800	九廣鐵路輕鐵 KCRC Light Rail
3 825 (0.1)	4 412 (0.2)	4 128 (0.1)	36 568 (1.3)	14,000	屋邨/大廈巴士 Residential coach service
3 226 (0.1)	5 910 (0.2)	11 564 (0.4)	35 534 (1.3)	23,750	的士 Taxi
6 244 (0.2)	6 063 (0.2)	5 528 (0.2)	84 546 (3.0)	10,000	其他 Others
196 252 (7.0)	236 868 (8.4)	189 379 (6.7)	2 809 739 (100.0)	10,000	總計 Total

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

(3) 巴士包括九龍巴士、新世界第一巴士、城巴、龍運巴士、新大嶼山巴士及九廣鐵路公司接駁巴士。

(4) 地下鐵路包括本地線(即觀塘線、荃灣線、港島線、東涌線、將軍澳線及迪士尼線)及機場快線。

(5) 公共小巴包括綠色專線小巴及紅色小巴。

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

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

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

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

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

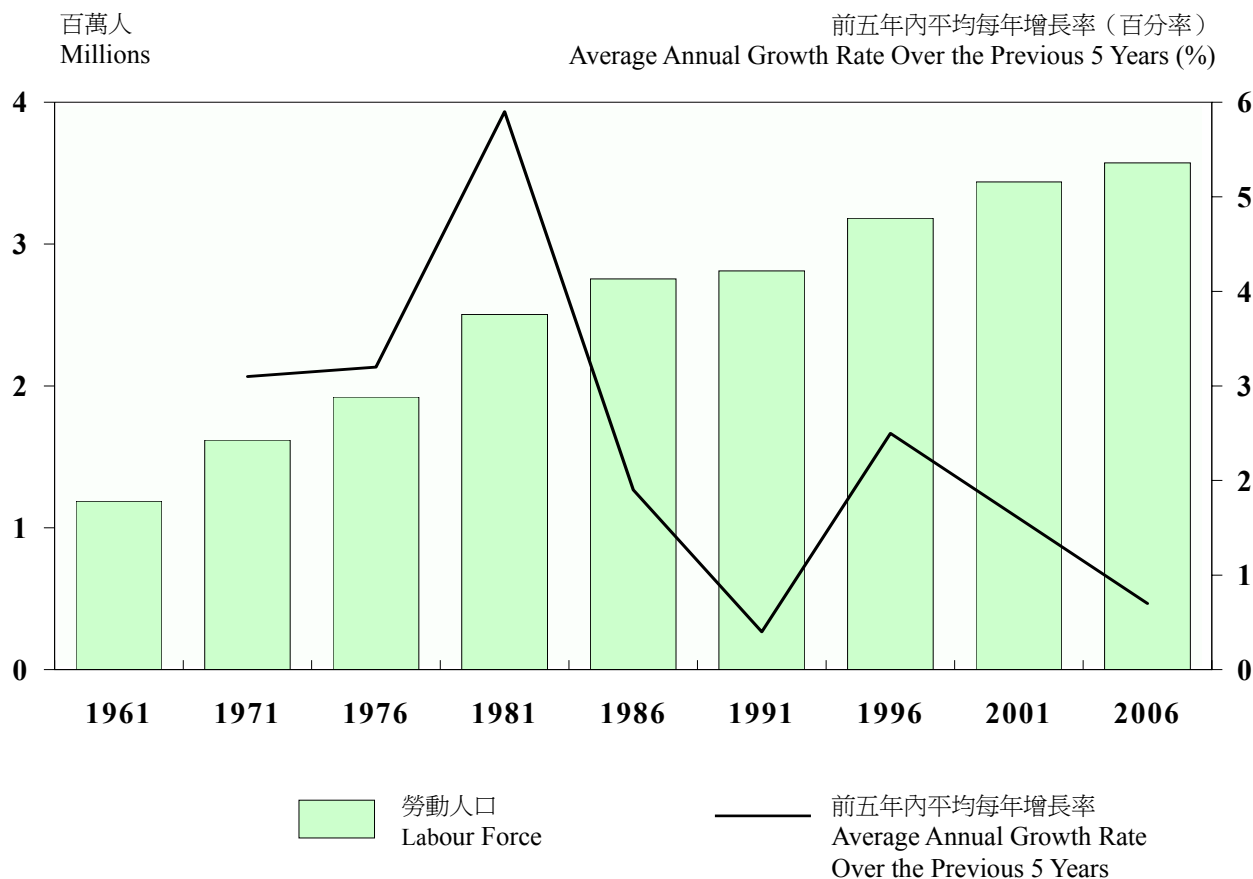
表 6.20 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按年齡組別及性別劃分的非從事經濟活動人口
Table 6.20 Economically Inactive Population by Age Group and Sex, 1996, 2001 and 2006

年份 Year	年齡組別 Age Group	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both Sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
1996							
	0 – 14	596 253	50.4	554 785	30.0	1 151 038	37.9
	15 – 19	152 912	12.9	155 589	8.4	308 501	10.2
	20 – 24	45 633	3.9	52 492	2.8	98 125	3.2
	25 – 34	18 237	1.5	159 172	8.6	177 409	5.8
	35 – 44	19 560	1.7	248 792	13.4	268 352	8.8
	45 – 54	22 919	1.9	155 784	8.4	178 703	5.9
	55 – 64	92 812	7.8	191 952	10.4	284 764	9.4
	65 +	234 686	19.8	333 481	18.0	568 167	18.7
	總計 Total	1 183 012	100.0	1 852 047	100.0	3 035 059	100.0
2001							
	0 – 14	574 357	43.0	535 060	27.7	1 109 417	33.9
	15 – 19	180 665	13.5	177 979	9.2	358 644	11.0
	20 – 24	55 963	4.2	61 594	3.2	117 557	3.6
	25 – 34	33 250	2.5	121 554	6.3	154 804	4.7
	35 – 44	37 984	2.8	256 483	13.3	294 467	9.0
	45 – 54	46 792	3.5	212 074	11.0	258 866	7.9
	55 – 64	105 780	7.9	177 800	9.2	283 580	8.7
	65 +	301 577	22.6	391 485	20.2	693 062	21.2
	總計 Total	1 336 368	100.0	1 934 029	100.0	3 270 397	100.0
2006							
	0 – 14	484 551	36.1	455 124	23.3	939 675	28.5
	15 – 19	176 385	13.1	170 244	8.7	346 629	10.5
	20 – 24	63 377	4.7	65 253	3.3	128 630	3.9
	25 – 34	32 580	2.4	107 195	5.5	139 775	4.2
	35 – 44	35 573	2.6	214 094	11.0	249 667	7.6
	45 – 54	62 651	4.7	252 744	13.0	315 395	9.6
	55 – 64	139 694	10.4	239 447	12.3	379 141	11.5
	65 +	347 814	25.9	445 236	22.8	793 050	24.1
	總計 Total	1 342 625	100.0	1 949 337	100.0	3 291 962	100.0

表 6.21 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按經濟活動身分及性別劃分的非從事經濟活動人口
Table 6.21 Economically Inactive Population by Economic Activity Status and Sex, 1996, 2001 and 2006

年份 Year	經濟活動身分 Economic Activity Status	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both Sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
1996							
	料理家務者 Home-makers	7 696	0.7	709 408	38.3	717 104	23.6
	學生 Students	692 875	58.6	658 816	35.6	1 351 691	44.5
	退休人士 Retired persons	306 313	25.9	335 283	18.1	641 596	21.1
	其他 Others	176 128	14.9	148 540	8.0	324 668	10.7
	總計 Total	1 183 012	100.0	1 852 047	100.0	3 035 059	100.0
2001							
	料理家務者 Home-makers	12 253	0.9	714 329	36.9	726 582	22.2
	學生 Students	725 119	54.3	686 506	35.5	1 411 625	43.2
	退休人士 Retired persons	363 687	27.2	373 623	19.3	737 310	22.5
	其他 Others	235 309	17.6	159 571	8.3	394 880	12.1
	總計 Total	1 336 368	100.0	1 934 029	100.0	3 270 397	100.0
2006							
	料理家務者 Home-makers	20 855	1.6	633 275	32.5	654 130	19.9
	學生 Students	653 172	48.6	620 236	31.8	1 273 408	38.7
	退休人士 Retired persons	434 922	32.4	515 592	26.4	950 514	28.9
	其他 Others	233 676	17.4	180 234	9.2	413 910	12.6
	總計 Total	1 342 625	100.0	1 949 337	100.0	3 291 962	100.0

圖 6.1 一九六一年至二零零六年的勞動人口及平均每年增長率
Chart 6.1 Labour Force and Average Annual Growth Rate, 1961 – 2006

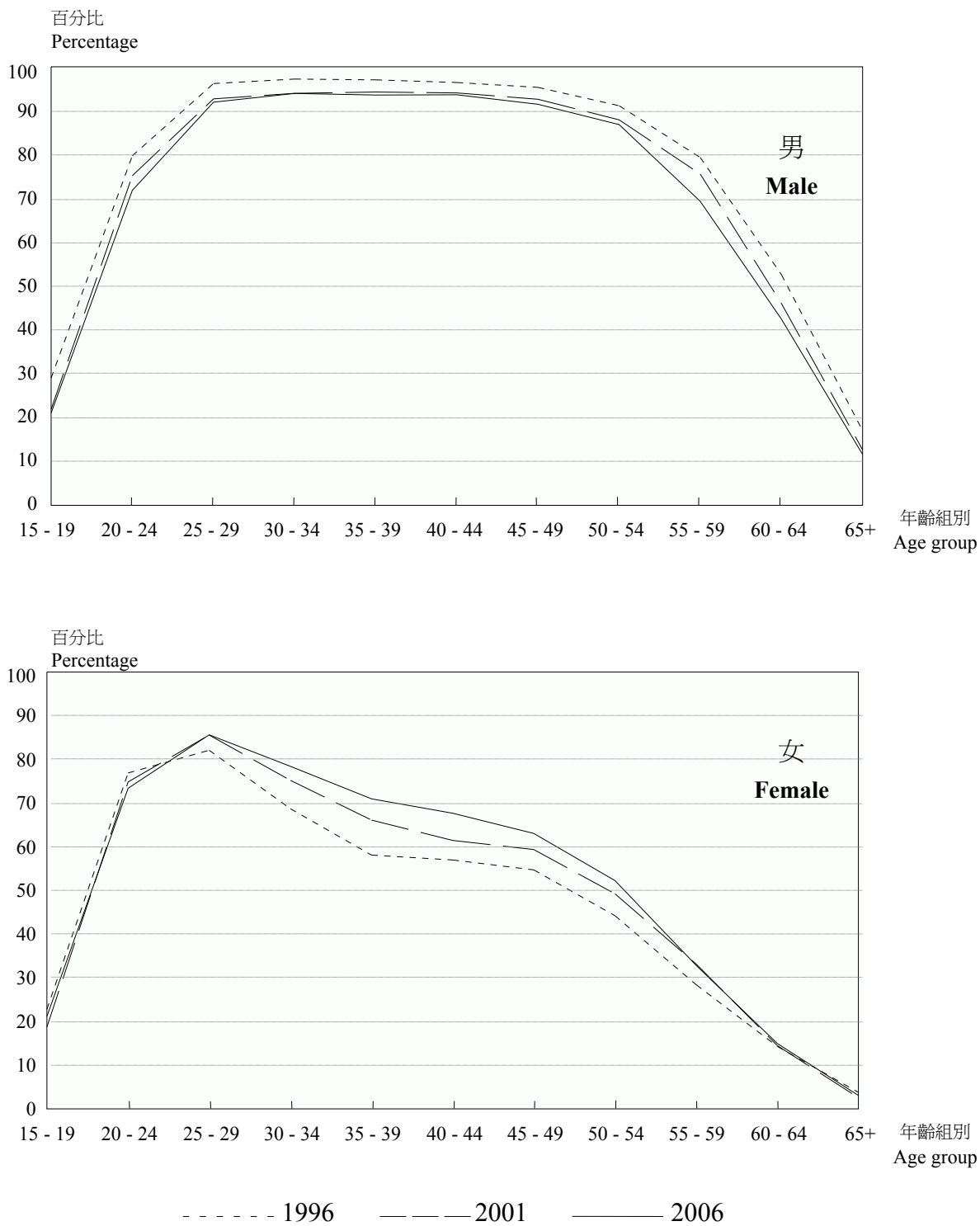


	1961	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006
勞動人口 Labour force	1 187 558	1 618 982	1 922 500	2 503 804	2 753 848	2 811 002	3 182 497	3 437 992	3 572 384
前五年內 平均每年增長率 (百分率) Average annual growth rate over the previous 5 years (%)	..	3.1 ⁽¹⁾	3.2	5.9	1.9	0.4	2.5	1.6	0.7

註釋：(1) 這數字是指前十年內平均每年增長率。

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

圖 6.2 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按性別及年齡組別劃分的勞動人口參與率
 Chart 6.2 Labour Force Participation Rates by Sex and Age Group, 1996, 2001 and 2006



7. 房屋特徵

7. Housing Characteristics

概念與範圍

7.1 從人口普查／中期人口統計搜集的房屋資料，有助評估房屋發展，以及確定和估算人口對房屋的需求。在二零零六年中期人口統計所搜集有關住戶及人口的房屋資料包括房屋的住用情況、居所租住權、租金、按揭供款及借貸還款、尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期及居所內的廳房數目等。另外，為人口普查／中期人口統計及其他住戶統計調查而設立的「屋宇單位檔案庫」及「小區檔案庫」為中期人口統計提供了屋宇單位類型的資料，因此，這些資料主要並非經由點算得來。

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

7.3 按類型劃分有人居住的屋宇單位的分布變化，可反映房屋素質或人口居住條件的變化。一般人均認為永久性房屋較臨時房屋為佳。此外，屋宇單位的共住程度及居所租住權亦是顯示居住條件的有用指標。以租金和按揭供款及借貸還款來量度的住房支出也是一個影響居住條件的重要因素。上述資料連同

Concept and Coverage

7.1 Data on housing characteristics from a population census/by-census are useful for assessing housing development and identifying and quantifying the housing demand of the population. In the 2006 Population By-census, information related to housing characteristics of the households and population obtained includes occupancy of quarters, tenure of accommodation, rent, mortgage payment and loan repayment, outstanding mortgage or loan period and number of rooms in the residence. Also, there is information on the type of quarters mainly not obtained from the enumeration but derived from the “Register of Quarters” and “Register of Segments”, which have been maintained for the census/by-census operations and other household surveys.

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

7.3 The changes in the distribution of occupied quarters by type reflect the changes in the quality of housing or the conditions of living of the population. It is generally agreed that permanent housing are better than temporary housing. In addition, the degree of sharing of the quarters, the tenure of accommodation and the number of rooms occupied by the household are also useful indicators on conditions

入息數據一併分析，可以得悉入住各類型房屋的人口的負擔能力。

有人居住的屋宇單位

有人居住屋宇單位的數目及增長

7.4 根據中期人口統計結果，有人居住的屋宇單位總數由一九九六年的 178 萬個增至二零零六年的 223 萬個，增幅達 25.0%。然而，不同的屋宇單位類型，其增幅亦各異。房屋委員會資助出售單位、房屋協會資助出售單位、私人住宅單位及別墅／平房／新型村屋的數目在過去十年皆有所增加。同期，那些缺乏足夠房屋設備類型的屋宇單位數目則減少。因此，簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋及臨時房屋的數目皆大幅減少。（表 7.1）

7.5 在過去十年，按類型劃分有人居住的屋宇單位的分布情況有顯著變化。於二零零六年，在有人居住的屋宇單位中，公營租住單位、房屋委員會資助出售單位、房屋協會資助出售單位、私人住宅單位及別墅／平房／新型村屋，共佔 96.9%。這些單位均提供較佳的居住環境。一九九六年的有關數字是 94.0%。至於簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋及臨時房屋的比例，由一九九六年的 3.9% 下降至二零零六年的 1.6%。這些變化反映了本港人口的居住條件的改善。（表 7.1）

of living. Another important factor that affects the condition of living is the cost of housing, which can be measured by rental payment together with mortgage payment and loan repayment. When relating to the income data, such information could further facilitate the analysis on the affordability of the population on different types of housing.

Occupied Quarters

Number and Growth of Occupied Quarters

7.4 Based on the By-census results, the total number of occupied quarters increased by 25.0% from 1.78 million in 1996 to 2.23 million in 2006. However, the percentage increase varied among different types of quarters. The number of quarters in Housing Authority subsidized sale flats, Housing Society subsidized sale flats, private residential flats and villas/bungalows/modern village houses, increased in the past ten years. Those types of quarters with less adequate housing conditions all decreased in number in the same period. Thus, the number of quarters in simple stone structures/traditional village houses and temporary housing all dropped substantially. (Table 7.1)

7.5 The distribution of occupied quarters by type changed significantly over the past ten years. In 2006, altogether 96.9% of the occupied quarters were public rental flats, Housing Authority subsidized sale flats, Housing Society subsidized sale flats, private residential flats and villas/bungalows/modern village houses, all of which in general provide better living conditions. The corresponding figure was 94.0% in 1996. The proportion of simple stone structures/traditional village houses and temporary housing dropped from 3.9% in 1996 to 1.6% in 2006. All these changes reflect an improvement in the living conditions of the population. (Table 7.1)

屋宇單位的地區分布情況

7.6 在過去十年，隨著新市鎮迅速發展及舊區重建，本港各地區不同類型的房屋分布亦有重大改變。一九九六年，21.8%的屋宇單位在香港島，32.0%在九龍，而46.2%在新界。一九九六年至二零零六年間，由於新界發展迅速，有人居住屋宇單位的數目由822 609增至1 136 972，增幅達38.2%。因此，在二零零六年，有人居住的屋宇單位中，新界佔51.1%。至於香港島及九龍的屋宇單位，比例則下降。（表7.2）

7.7 在過去十年，除臨時房屋及非住宅用房屋外，各類型房屋單位數目均有增加。房屋委員會資助出售單位及房屋協會資助出售單位的增幅特別明顯。二零零六年，香港島有300 039個有人居住的私人永久性屋宇單位、九龍有335 206個，而新界則有507 991個。受新市鎮發展計劃影響，有人居住的公營租住房屋及房屋委員會資助出售單位於新界的數目（601 944），遠遠超過在香港島的108 909個和九龍的328 678個。（表7.2）

7.8 在十八個區議會分區中，觀塘區有人居住的屋宇單位數目最多，有194 344個，其次是沙田區（192 181）及東區（189 788）。而以離島區的數目最少，只有45 673個。（圖7.1）

按屋宇單位類型劃分的家庭住戶

7.9 在過去十年，由於素質較佳的房屋的供應不斷增加，舊型屋邨相繼清拆和重建，以及人口向新市鎮遷移，各

Geographical Distribution of Occupied Quarters

7.6 The rapid expansion of the new towns and the redevelopment of the old districts in the past ten years drastically changed the distribution of different types of housing in different areas of the territory. In 1996, 21.8% of the quarters were on Hong Kong Island, 32.0% in Kowloon, and 46.2% in the New Territories. Between 1996 and 2006, development in the New Territories was so drastic that the number of occupied quarters there increased by 38.2%, from 822 609 to 1 136 972. Consequently, 51.1% of all occupied quarters were in the New Territories by 2006. The proportions of quarters on Hong Kong Island and in Kowloon have dropped. (Table 7.2)

7.7 In the last ten years, the number of occupied quarters in all types of housing increased, except those for temporary housing and non-domestic housing. The growth in number was especially significant for Housing Authority subsidized sale flats and Housing Society subsidized sale flats. In 2006, there were 300 039 private permanent housing occupied quarters on Hong Kong Island, 335 206 in Kowloon and 507 991 in the New Territories. But for occupied public rental housing flats and Housing Authority subsidized sale flats, their number in the New Territories (601 944) far exceeded the corresponding number for Hong Kong Island (108 909) and Kowloon (328 678) as a result of the new town development programme. (Table 7.2)

7.8 Among the 18 District Council Districts, Kwun Tong had the largest number of occupied quarters (194 344). The District Council Districts with the second and the third largest number of occupied quarters were Sha Tin (192 181) and Eastern (189 788) respectively. Islands had the smallest number of occupied quarters (45 673). (Chart 7.1)

Domestic Households by Type of Quarters

7.9 Owing to the increasing supply of better quality housing, the demolition and redevelopment of old housing estates and the internal migration of the

類型屋宇單位的住戶比例有所轉變。一般來說，住戶是遷往素質較佳的房屋居住。

7.10 在過去十年，房屋委員會資助出售單位的發展，在改善居住條件方面擔當重要角色，雖然自二零零三年起已停建及停售此等單位。這些房屋單位的住戶，一九九六年的比例為 10.5%，但到了二零零六年，已增至 15.6%。相反，公營租住單位的比例由一九九六年的 35.5% 下降至二零零六年的 31.0%。此外，簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋及臨時房屋住戶的比例和數目均大幅減少。這些改變代表居住條件在過去十年不斷改善。（表 7.3）

住屋情況

共住程度

7.11 共住程度是以每個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目計算，是顯示居住條件的另一有效指標。在過去十年，共住程度由一九九六年的 1.05 戶降至二零零六年的 1.01 戶。（表 7.4）

7.12 公營租住單位的共住程度為 1 戶。而在過去十年，整體共住程度一直下降，主要原因是私人樓宇的共住程度大幅下降，尤以私人住宅單位為甚。（表 7.4）

每個屋宇單位的平均住客數目

7.13 在過去十年，隨著屋宇單位內家庭住戶數目普遍下降，每個屋宇單位

population to the new towns in the past ten years, there were shifts in the proportions of households in different types of quarters. Generally speaking, the shift was towards better quality housing.

7.10 The development of Housing Authority subsidized sale flats played an important role in the improvement of the housing condition of the population in the past ten years although such flats had ceased to be produced and sold since 2003. The proportion of households residing in such housing units increased from 10.5% in 1996 to 15.6% in 2006. In contrast, the proportion of households living in public rental flats reduced from 35.5% in 1996 to 31.0% in 2006. There was also substantial reduction in the proportions and numbers of households living in simple stone structures/traditional village houses and temporary housing. These changes reflect the continuous improvement of households in their living conditions in the past ten years. (Table 7.3)

Housing Condition

Degree of Sharing

7.11 The degree of sharing, as measured by the average number of domestic households per unit of quarters, is another useful indicator of conditions of living. It has been constantly improving in the past ten years; dropping from 1.05 in 1996 to 1.01 in 2006. (Table 7.4)

7.12 The degree of sharing in public rental housing was 1. The drop in the overall degree of sharing in the past ten years was mainly due to a substantial reduction in the degree of sharing in the private housing sector, particularly in private residential flats. (Table 7.4)

Average Number of Occupants Per Unit of Quarters

7.13 Concurrent with the general decrease in the number of domestic households in a unit of quarters,

的平均住客數目，由一九九六年的 3.5 人降至二零零六年的 3.1 人。這是由於共住程度下降和平均家庭住戶人數減少所致。（表 7.5）

7.14 雖然非住宅用屋宇單位（1.05 戶）及臨時房屋（1.03 戶）的共住程度稍高，但臨時房屋的平均住客數目只有 2.7 名，仍較全港的平均數目 3.1 低。至於非住宅用屋宇單位，由於當中不少非家庭住戶（這些住戶通常有大量成員），平均住客數目高達 7.6 人。（表 7.4 及表 7.5）

廳房數目

7.15 廳房數目的資料對研究每人的居住空間非常有用。每戶及每人的平均廳房數目是量度居住環境素質的有用指標。在二零零六年，每戶及每人的平均廳房數目分別為 3.22 及 1.08。廳房數目甚受房屋類型影響，居於私人永久性房屋的住戶其居所的平均廳房數目為 3.66，而每人的平均廳房數目則為 1.28。居於公營租住單位的相對數目只分別為 2.37 及 0.78。上述廳房數目包括客／飯廳、睡房及其他房間，但不包括廚房、浴室／廁所。（表 7.6）

7.16 無可置疑，較多成員的住戶一般而言所居住的廳房數目較多。每戶的平均廳房數目由一人住戶的 2.46 個上升至 6 人及以上住戶的 4.39 個。值得注意的是有相當大比例的二至四人住戶居所內有五個廳房。（表 7.7）

the average number of occupants per unit of quarters also dropped in the past ten years, from 3.5 in 1996 to 3.1 in 2006. The drop was due to the decrease in degree of sharing and the decrease in the average household size of domestic households. (Table 7.5)

7.14 Sharing of quarters by households in non-domestic quarters (1.05) and temporary housing (1.03) was relatively higher. However, the average number of occupants in temporary housing was only 2.7 still lower than the territory's average of 3.1. For non-domestic quarters, the average number of occupants was high at 7.6 because there were quite a number of non-domestic households, which normally consisted of large number of members, living therein. (Table 7.4 and Table 7.5)

Number of Rooms

7.15 Information on the number of rooms is useful for studies on space at home occupied in one's own. The average number of rooms in the quarters occupied by a household and by a person are useful measures on the quality of living environment. On average, there were 3.22 rooms for each household and 1.08 rooms for each person in 2006. The number of rooms occupied by a household and a person varied for different type of housing. For those living in private permanent housing, there were 3.66 rooms per household and 1.28 rooms per person. However, the corresponding figures for those residing in public rental flats were only 2.37 and 0.78 respectively. It should be noted that the number of rooms here includes living/dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms, but not kitchens and bathrooms/toilets. (Table 7.6)

7.16 It is not surprising to find that households with more members generally occupied more rooms. The average number of rooms occupied by a household increased gradually from households with one member (2.46) to households with six members and over (4.39). However, there were a high proportion of households with two to four members occupying five rooms. (Table 7.7)

居所租住權

7.17 在過去十年，家庭住戶居所租住權的分布變化，亦顯示本港人口的居住條件有改善。自置居所的住戶比例，由一九九六年的 44.5% 增至二零零六年的 52.8%。同期間，全租房客的比例由 45.4% 跌至 43.0%。分租及合租變得更為不普遍，三房客的比例由一九九六年的 1.5% 減至二零零六年的 0.1%，而合租的比例則由 3.4% 減至 0.8%。（表 7.8）

7.18 居所租住權與戶主年齡有直接關係。只分析單戶主住戶，年輕戶主（年齡在二十歲以下）的自置居所比例最低。該比例由二十至二十四歲的 32.3% 上升至於四十至四十四歲的最高點 51.4%，然後逐步下跌至六十五歲及以上 39.9%。進一步按是否有按揭供款及借貸還款分析自置居所單戶主住戶的戶主年齡分布，可見到以三十至三十九歲（即主要工作年齡）的戶主，居於有按揭供款或借貸還款居所的比例最高，這可能由於他／她們的還款能力較高。另一方面，居於自置居所而沒有按揭供款及借貸還款的戶主以五十五歲及以上的比例最高（49.4%），顯示他／她們已清還居所的按揭供款及借貸還款。（表 7.9）

7.19 大部分（84.8%）多戶主住戶居於自置居所，而只有 13.7% 此類住戶居於租住單位。（表 7.9）

Tenure of Accommodation

7.17 In the past ten years, the changing distribution of the tenure of accommodation of domestic households also suggests an improvement in the housing conditions of the population. The proportion of domestic households owned the quarters they occupied were 52.8% in 2006, up from 44.5% in 1996. The proportion of sole tenants dropped from 45.4% to 43.0% over the same period. Both sub-letting and co-letting became less common, as reflected by a reduction in the proportion of sub-tenants from 1.5% in 1996 to 0.1% in 2006 and for co-tenants, from 3.4% to 0.8%. (Table 7.8)

7.18 Tenure of accommodation was related to the age of the household head. Analysing only households with single household head, younger household heads (aged below 20) had the lowest proportion of owner-occupiers. This proportion increased gradually from 32.3% for those aged 20-24 to a peak of 51.4% for those aged 40-44, then decreased to 39.9% for the elderly household heads aged 65 and over. Further analysing the age distribution of the owner-occupier household heads in single-head households by whether they had a mortgage or loan on their accommodation, it is interesting to note that the highest proportion of household heads who owned their accommodation with mortgage payment and loan repayment were in age group 30-39 (i.e. the prime working ages). This may be due to their higher affordability to pay for the housing. On the other hand, the owner-occupier household heads without mortgage payment and loan repayment were mostly in the elderly age groups of 55 and over (49.4%), indicating that they had already paid off their mortgage payment and loan repayment on their accommodation. (Table 7.9)

7.19 Majority (84.8%) of households with more than one household head owned the quarters they occupied. Only 13.7% of such households rented their accommodations. (Table 7.9)

住房支出

7.20 租金中位數是住戶租金的一個簡要統計。按屋宇單位類型分析，過去十年家庭住戶所付的租金的走勢各異。在這期間，居於私人永久性房屋的家庭住戶付出的租金中位數是所有類型房屋中最高的。在二零零六年，這些住戶的租金中位數為 5,500 元，而在一九九六年則為 6,500 元，在十年間下降了 15.4%。但公營租住單位的租金中位數則由一九九六年的 1,132 元上升了 22.8% 至二零零六年的 1,390 元。這主要是由於在重建計劃下，租金廉宜的舊屋邨被租金較高的新屋邨取代。（表 7.10）。

7.21 住在自置居所的家庭住戶，47.8% 有按揭供款或借貸還款，而 52.2% 沒有按揭供款或借貸還款。有按揭供款或借貸還款的住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數，屬私人永久性房屋者為 9,500 元，而屬資助出售單位者為 5,200 元。整體而言，住在自置居所而有按揭供款或借貸還款的住戶的按揭供款及借貸還款中位數（7,800 元）遠較租住居所的租金中位數（1,677 元）為高，顯示前者的住戶支出較高。但在作出比較時應注意兩者入息的差異及居所環境的分別。要更清楚知道住戶的負擔居所能力，需運用租金與收入比率中位數及按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數等加入入息考慮的量數進一步分析。（表 7.8、表 7.10 及表 7.11）

Housing Cost

7.20 The median rent is a summary statistic of the household rent. When analysed by type of quarters, there was difference in the trend in rent paid by domestic households in the past ten years. Domestic households who rented private residential flats (whole house/flat) paid the highest median rent among all types of quarters in this period. However, their median rent in 2006 dropped from the 1996 figure of \$6,500 to \$5,500. This represented a decrease of 15.4% in the past ten years. On the other hand, the median rent for domestic households in public rental flats recorded an increase of 22.8% from \$1,132 in 1996 to \$1,390 in 2006, which was largely due to the re-development of old housing estates to new ones with higher rents. (Table 7.10)

7.21 For domestic households living in owner-occupier accommodation, 47.8% were with mortgage payment or loan repayment and 52.2% were without mortgage payment and loan repayment. For those with mortgage payment or loan repayment, the median mortgage payment and loan repayment was \$9,500 for private permanent housing and \$5,200 for subsidized sale flats. On the whole, the median mortgage payment and loan repayment of \$7,800 for owner-occupier households with mortgage payment or loan repayment was much higher than that of the median rent of \$1,677 for households renting their accommodation; thus suggesting a higher housing cost for the former group of households. However, in making this comparison, it is important to bear in mind the difference in income of these households and the living condition between the owner-occupier and renter accommodation. To get a clearer picture, the affordability of housing for households should be analysed in conjunction with their income, using measures like rent to income ratio and mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio. (Table 7.8, Table 7.10 and Table 7.11)

7.22 在二零零六年，租住私人住宅單位（整個單位／洋房）家庭住戶的租金與收入比率中位數為 25.2%，而公營租住房屋的相對數字為 13.5%。同時，居於自置私人永久性房屋的家庭住戶有按揭供款或借貸還款者，則支付其家庭每月收入的 28.6% 於按揭供款及借貸還款。資助出售單位的相對數字為 21.7%。與租金中位數及按揭供款及借貸還款中位數的情況相同，整體的租金與收入比率中位數（16.0%）較整體的按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數（26.6%）低 10.6 個百分點。（表 7.10 及表 7.11）

7.23 隨著家庭住戶收入的上升，用於住房支出的比例相對下降。最低收入的 10% 住戶需支付每月收入的 35.1% 於租金或 46.1% 於按揭供款及借貸還款。跟最高收入的 10% 住戶比較，他們只需支付每月收入的 14.2% 於租金或 19.6% 於按揭供款及借貸還款。（表 7.12）

7.22 In 2006, domestic households in private residential flats (whole flat/house) had a median rent to income ratio of 25.2%, and the corresponding figure for public rental flats was 13.5%. Meanwhile, owner-occupier households in private permanent housing with mortgage payment or loan repayment paid 28.6% of their monthly household income for mortgage payment and loan repayment, and the corresponding figure for subsidized sale flats was 21.7%. Similar to the observation on median rent and median mortgage payment and loan repayment, the overall median rent to income ratio (16.0%) was lower than the overall median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio (26.6%) by 10.6 percentage points. (Table 7.10 and Table 7.11)

7.23 The proportion of income spent on housing fell as household income increases. For the 10% of households with the lowest income, they spent 35.1% of their household income for rental payment and 46.1% for mortgage payment and loan repayment. This compares with 14.2% for rent and 19.6% for mortgage payment and loan repayment for the 10% households with the highest income. (Table 7.12)

表 7.1 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按屋宇單位類型劃分的有人居住的屋宇單位數目
Table 7.1 Occupied Quarters by Type of Quarters, 1996, 2001 and 2006

屋宇單位類型 Type of Quarters	1996		2001		2006	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
永久性房屋 Permanent housing						
公營租住單位 Public rental flats	651 007	36.6	624 349	31.0	691 488	31.1
房屋委員會資助出售單位 ⁽¹⁾ Housing Authority subsidized sale flats ⁽¹⁾	194 185	10.9	304 172	15.1	348 043	15.6
房屋協會資助出售單位 ⁽²⁾ Housing Society subsidized sale flats ⁽²⁾	4 579	0.3	15 867	0.8	14 867	0.7
私人住宅單位 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Private residential flats ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	747 068	42.0	886 032	44.0	990 819	44.5
別墅／平房／新型村屋 Villas/Bungalows/Modern village houses	75 061	4.2	98 590	4.9	111 802	5.0
簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋 Simple stone structures/Traditional village houses	28 210	1.6	22 793	1.1	19 165	0.9
員工宿舍 Staff quarters	23 615	1.3	22 683	1.1	21 450	1.0
非住宅用屋宇單位 ⁽³⁾ Non-domestic quarters ⁽³⁾	14 582	0.8	14 590	0.7	10 723	0.5
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	41 111	2.3	24 381	1.2	16 746	0.8
總計 Total	1 779 418	100.0	2 013 457	100.0	2 225 103	100.0

註釋：(1) 在一九九六年中期人口統計時，房屋委員會資助出售單位包括可在公開市場買賣的單位。這些單位在二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計時包括在「私人住宅單位」內。

(2) 在一九九六年中期人口統計時，房屋協會資助出售單位包括可在公開市場買賣的單位。這些單位在二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計時包括在「私人住宅單位」內。

(3) 所包括的屋宇單位類型詳情請參閱「詞彙釋義」。由於一九九六年中期人口統計、二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計對醫院、懲教機構及學生宿舍內屋宇單位的點算方法有所不同，故此作出比較時需特別留意。例如，居住於學生宿舍個別房間內的學生在一九九六年中期人口統計時視為居住於「家庭住戶」內，而在二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計時則視為居住於「集體住戶」內。

Notes : (1) Housing Authority subsidized sale flats included flats that can be traded in open market in the 1996 Population By-census. These flats are classified under “Private residential flats” in the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census.

(2) In the 1996 Population By-census, Housing Society subsidized sale flats included flats that can be traded in open market. These flats are classified under “Private residential flats” in the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census.

(3) Please see “Definition of Terms” for the detailed coverage of this quarters type. Since the counting rules for quarters in hospitals, penal institutions, and student dormitories adopted in the 1996 Population By-census, the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census are different, caution is required in making comparison. For example, students living in individual rooms in student dormitories were regarded as living in “domestic households” in the 1996 Population By-census; whilst they are regarded as living in “collective households” in the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census.

表 7.2 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按房屋類型及主要地區劃分的有人居住的屋宇單位數目
 Table 7.2 Occupied Quarters by Type of Housing and Broad Area, 1996, 2001 and 2006

年份及房屋類型 Year and Type of Housing	香港島 Hong Kong Island		九龍 Kowloon		新界 New Territories		全港 The Whole Territory	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
1996								
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	75 562	11.6	241 827	37.1	333 618	51.2	651 007	100.0
房屋委員會資助出售單位 ⁽¹⁾ Housing Authority subsidized sale flats ⁽¹⁾	24 181	12.5	43 621	22.5	126 383	65.1	194 185	100.0
房屋協會資助出售單位 ⁽²⁾ Housing Society subsidized sale flats ⁽²⁾	399	8.7	1 589	34.7	2 591	56.6	4 579	100.0
私人永久性房屋 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Private permanent housing ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	280 355	32.1	271 295	31.0	322 304	36.9	873 954	100.0
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	2 749	6.7	7 669	18.7	30 693	74.7	41 111	100.0
非住宅用房屋 ⁽³⁾ Non-domestic housing ⁽³⁾	4 597	31.5	2 965	20.3	7 020	48.1	14 582	100.0
總計 Total	387 843	21.8	568 966	32.0	822 609	46.2	1 779 418	100.0
2001								
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	71 818	11.5	230 700	37.0	321 831	51.5	624 349	100.0
房屋委員會資助出售單位 ⁽¹⁾ Housing Authority subsidized sale flats ⁽¹⁾	34 858	11.5	68 132	22.4	201 182	66.1	304 172	100.0
房屋協會資助出售單位 ⁽²⁾ Housing Society subsidized sale flats ⁽²⁾	2 060	13.0	3 503	22.1	10 304	64.9	15 867	100.0
私人永久性房屋 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Private permanent housing ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	293 347	28.5	302 111	29.3	434 640	42.2	1 030 098	100.0
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	1 906	7.8	4 950	20.3	17 525	71.9	24 381	100.0
非住宅用房屋 ⁽³⁾ Non-domestic housing ⁽³⁾	4 898	33.6	3 053	20.9	6 639	45.5	14 590	100.0
總計 Total	408 887	20.3	612 449	30.4	992 121	49.3	2 013 457	100.0

表 7.2 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按房屋類型及主要地區劃分的有人居住的屋宇單位數目 (續)
Table 7.2 Occupied Quarters by Type of Housing and Broad Area, 1996, 2001 and 2006 (Cont'd)

年份及房屋類型 Year and Type of Housing	香港島 Hong Kong Island		九龍 Kowloon		新界 New Territories		全港 The Whole Territory	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2006								
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	68 368	9.9	246 929	35.7	376 191	54.4	691 488	100.0
房屋委員會資助出售單位 ⁽¹⁾ Housing Authority subsidized sale flats ⁽¹⁾	40 541	11.6	81 749	23.5	225 753	64.9	348 043	100.0
房屋協會資助出售單位 ⁽²⁾ Housing Society subsidized sale flats ⁽²⁾	1 790	12.0	3 629	24.4	9 448	63.6	14 867	100.0
私人永久性房屋 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Private permanent housing ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	300 039	26.2	335 206	29.3	507 991	44.4	1 143 236	100.0
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	1 066	6.4	1 372	8.2	14 308	85.4	16 746	100.0
非住宅用房屋 ⁽³⁾ Non-domestic housing ⁽³⁾	3 493	32.6	3 949	36.8	3 281	30.6	10 723	100.0
總計 Total	415 297	18.7	672 834	30.2	1 136 972	51.1	2 225 103	100.0

註釋：(1) 在一九九六年中期人口統計時，房屋委員會資助出售單位包括可在公開市場買賣的單位。這些單位在二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計時包括在「私人永久性房屋」內。

(2) 在一九九六年中期人口統計時，房屋協會資助出售單位包括可在公開市場買賣的單位。這些單位在二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計時包括在「私人永久性房屋」內。

(3) 所包括的房屋類型詳情請參閱「詞彙釋義」。由於一九九六年中期人口統計、二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計對醫院、懲教機構及學生宿舍內屋宇單位的點算方法有所不同，故此作出比較時需特別留意。例如，居住於學生宿舍個別房間內的學生在一九九六年中期人口統計時視為居住於「家庭住戶」內，而在二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計時則視為居住於「集體住戶」內。

Notes : (1) Housing Authority subsidized sale flats included flats that can be traded in open market in the 1996 Population By-census. These flats are classified under “Private permanent housing” in the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census.

(2) In the 1996 Population By-census, Housing Society subsidized sale flats included flats that can be traded in open market. These flats are classified under “Private permanent housing” in the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census.

(3) Please see “Definition of Terms” for the detailed coverage of this housing type. Since the counting rules for quarters in hospitals, penal institutions, and student dormitories adopted in the 1996 Population By-census, the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census are different, caution is required in making comparison. For example, students living in individual rooms in student dormitories were regarded as living in “domestic households” in the 1996 Population By-census; whilst they are regarded as living in “collective households” in the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census.

表 7.3 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按屋宇單位類型劃分的家庭住戶⁽¹⁾數目
Table 7.3 Domestic Households⁽¹⁾ by Type of Quarters, 1996, 2001 and 2006

屋宇單位類型 Type of Quarters	1996		2001		2006	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
永久性房屋 Permanent housing						
公營租住單位 Public rental flats	657 026	35.5	627 339	30.6	690 788	31.0
房屋委員會資助出售單位 ⁽²⁾ Housing Authority subsidized sale flats ⁽²⁾	194 332	10.5	304 258	14.8	347 582	15.6
房屋協會資助出售單位 ⁽³⁾ Housing Society subsidized sale flats ⁽³⁾	4 579	0.2	15 864	0.8	14 857	0.7
私人住宅單位 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ Private residential flats ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	810 087	43.7	926 833	45.2	998 463	44.9
別墅／平房／新型村屋 Villas/Bungalows/Modern village houses	76 096	4.1	98 932	4.8	111 190	5.0
簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋 Simple stone structures/Traditional village houses	29 558	1.6	23 203	1.1	19 281	0.9
員工宿舍 Staff quarters	23 556	1.3	22 913	1.1	21 018	0.9
非住宅用屋宇單位 ⁽⁴⁾ Non-domestic quarters ⁽⁴⁾	15 622	0.8	6 912	0.3	5 281	0.2
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	42 392	2.3	25 636	1.2	17 186	0.8
總計 Total	1 853 248	100.0	2 051 890	100.0	2 225 646	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括住在船上的家庭住戶。

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

(2) 在一九九六年中期人口統計時，房屋委員會資助出售單位包括可在公開市場買賣的單位。這些單位在二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計時包括在「私人住宅單位」內。

(2) Housing Authority subsidized sale flats included flats that can be traded in open market in the 1996 Population By-census. These flats are classified under “Private residential flats” in the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census.

(3) 在一九九六年中期人口統計時，房屋協會資助出售單位包括可在公開市場買賣的單位。這些單位在二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計時包括在「私人住宅單位」內。

(3) In the 1996 Population By-census, Housing Society subsidized sale flats included flats that can be traded in open market. These flats are classified under “Private residential flats” in the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census.

(4) 所包括的屋宇單位類型詳情請參閱「詞彙釋義」。由於一九九六年中期人口統計、二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計對醫院、懲教機構及學生宿舍內屋宇單位的點算方法有所不同，故此作出比較時需特別留意。例如，居住於學生宿舍個別房間內的學生在一九九六年中期人口統計時視為居住於「家庭住戶」內，而在二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計時則視為居住於「集體住戶」內。

(4) Please see “Definition of Terms” for the detailed coverage of this quarters type. Since the counting rules for quarters in hospitals, penal institutions, and student dormitories adopted in the 1996 Population By-census, the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census are different, caution is required in making comparison. For example, students living in individual rooms in student dormitories were regarded as living in “domestic households” in the 1996 Population By-census; whilst they are regarded as living in “collective households” in the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census.

表 7.4 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按屋宇單位類型劃分的每個屋宇單位內的平均家庭住戶⁽¹⁾數目
Table 7.4 Average Number of Domestic Households⁽¹⁾ per Unit of Quarters by Type of Quarters, 1996, 2001 and 2006

屋宇單位類型 Type of Quarters	每個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目（共住程度） Average Number of Domestic Households per unit of Quarters (Degree of Sharing)		
	1996	2001	2006
永久性房屋 Permanent housing			
公營租住單位 Public rental flats	1.01	1.01	1.00
房屋委員會資助出售單位 ⁽²⁾ Housing Authority subsidized sale flats ⁽²⁾	1.00	1.00	1.00
房屋協會資助出售單位 ⁽³⁾ Housing Society subsidized sale flats ⁽³⁾	1.00	1.00	1.00
私人住宅單位 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ Private residential flats ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	1.09	1.04	1.01
別墅／平房／新型村屋 Villas/Bungalows/Modern village houses	1.02	1.01	1.00
簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋 Simple stone structures/Traditional village houses	1.05	1.02	1.01
員工宿舍 Staff quarters	1.02	1.02	1.00
非住宅用屋宇單位 ⁽⁴⁾ Non-domestic quarters ⁽⁴⁾	1.34	1.06	1.05
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	1.03	1.04	1.03
總計 Total	1.05	1.02	1.01

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括住在船上的家庭住戶。

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

(2) 在一九九六年中期人口統計時，房屋委員會資助出售單位包括可在公開市場買賣的單位。這些單位在二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計時包括在「私人住宅單位」內。

(2) Housing Authority subsidized sale flats included flats that can be traded in open market in the 1996 Population By-census. These flats are classified under “Private residential flats” in the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census.

(3) 在一九九六年中期人口統計時，房屋協會資助出售單位包括可在公開市場買賣的單位。這些單位在二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計時包括在「私人住宅單位」內。

(3) In the 1996 Population By-census, Housing Society subsidized sale flats included flats that can be traded in open market. These flats are classified under “Private residential flats” in the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census.

(4) 所包括的屋宇單位類型詳情請參閱「詞彙釋義」。由於一九九六年中期人口統計、二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計對醫院、懲教機構及學生宿舍內屋宇單位的點算方法有所不同，故此作出比較時需特別留意。例如，居住於學生宿舍個別房間內的學生在一九九六年中期人口統計時視為居住於「家庭住戶」內，而在二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計時則視為居住於「集體住戶」內。

(4) Please see “Definition of Terms” for the detailed coverage of this quarters type. Since the counting rules for quarters in hospitals, penal institutions, and student dormitories adopted in the 1996 Population By-census, the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census are different, caution is required in making comparison. For example, students living in individual rooms in student dormitories were regarded as living in “domestic households” in the 1996 Population By-census; whilst they are regarded as living in “collective households” in the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census.

表 7.5 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按屋宇單位類型劃分的每個屋宇單位的平均住客⁽¹⁾數目
 Table 7.5 Average Number of Occupants⁽¹⁾ per Unit of Quarters by Type of Quarters, 1996, 2001 and 2006

屋宇單位類型 Type of Quarters	每個屋宇單位的平均住客數目 Average Number of Occupants per unit of Quarters		
	1996	2001	2006
永久性房屋 Permanent housing			
公營租住單位 Public rental flats	3.7	3.4	3.1
房屋委員會資助出售單位 ⁽²⁾ Housing Authority subsidized sale flats ⁽²⁾	3.6	3.6	3.4
房屋協會資助出售單位 ⁽³⁾ Housing Society subsidized sale flats ⁽³⁾	3.7	3.2	3.2
私人住宅單位 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ Private residential flats ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	3.3	3.2	2.9
別墅／平房／新型村屋 Villas/Bungalows/Modern village houses	3.5	3.4	3.2
簡單磚石蓋搭建建築物／傳統村屋 Simple stone structures/Traditional village houses	3.2	3.1	2.9
員工宿舍 Staff quarters	3.1	3.2	3.3
非住宅用屋宇單位 ⁽⁴⁾ Non-domestic quarters ⁽⁴⁾	4.7	5.4	7.6
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	3.0	3.0	2.7
總計 Total	3.5	3.3	3.1

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括住在船上的住戶。

(2) 在一九九六年中期人口統計時，房屋委員會資助出售單位包括可在公開市場買賣的單位。這些單位在二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計時包括在「私人住宅單位」內。

(3) 在一九九六年中期人口統計時，房屋協會資助出售單位包括可在公開市場買賣的單位。這些單位在二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計時包括在「私人住宅單位」內。

(4) 所包括的屋宇單位類型詳情請參閱「詞彙釋義」。由於一九九六年中期人口統計、二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計對醫院、懲教機構及學生宿舍內屋宇單位的點算方法有所不同，故此作出比較時需特別留意。例如，居住於學生宿舍個別房間內的學生在一九九六年中期人口統計時視為居住於「家庭住戶」內，而在二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計時則視為居住於「集體住戶」內。

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

(2) Housing Authority subsidized sale flats included flats that can be traded in open market in the 1996 Population By-census. These flats are classified under “Private residential flats” in the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census.

(3) In the 1996 Population By-census, Housing Society subsidized sale flats included flats that can be traded in open market. These flats are classified under “Private residential flats” in the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census.

(4) Please see “Definition of Terms” for the detailed coverage of this quarters type. Since the counting rules for quarters in hospitals, penal institutions, and student dormitories adopted in the 1996 Population By-census, the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census are different, caution is required in making comparison. For example, students living in individual rooms in student dormitories were regarded as living in “domestic households” in the 1996 Population By-census; whilst they are regarded as living in “collective households” in the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census.

表 7.6 二零零六年按廳房數目⁽¹⁾及房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶⁽²⁾數目
Table 7.6 Domestic Households⁽²⁾ by Number of Rooms⁽¹⁾ and Type of Housing, 2006

廳房數目 Number of Rooms	房屋類型 Type of Housing				總計 Total
	公營租住房屋 Public Rental Housing	資助出售單位 Subsidized Sale Flats	私人永久性房屋 Private Permanent Housing	其他 Others	
	數目 (百分比 ⁽³⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽³⁾)				
自用 ⁽⁴⁾ 廳房 With exclusively used ⁽⁴⁾ rooms					
1	183 941 (8.3)	4 576 (0.2)	38 798 (1.7)	4 327 (0.2)	231 642 (10.4)
2	147 572 (6.6)	21 543 (1.0)	113 272 (5.1)	5 218 (0.2)	287 605 (12.9)
3	285 642 (12.8)	174 973 (7.9)	433 965 (19.5)	4 959 (0.2)	899 539 (40.4)
4	66 488 (3.0)	110 571 (5.0)	312 458 (14.0)	2 896 (0.1)	492 413 (22.1)
5	6 815 (0.3)	48 368 (2.2)	163 497 (7.3)	1 681 (0.1)	220 361 (9.9)
6+	300 (0.0)	2 408 (0.1)	86 774 (3.9)	1 326 (0.1)	90 808 (4.1)
小計 Sub-total	690 758 (31.0)	362 439 (16.3)	1 148 764 (51.6)	20 407 (0.9)	2 222 368 (99.9)
沒有自用 ⁽⁴⁾ 廳房 Without exclusively used ⁽⁴⁾ rooms					
	30 (0.0)	- (-)	1 188 (0.1)	2 060 (0.1)	3 278 (0.1)
總計 Total	690 788 (31.0)	362 439 (16.3)	1 149 952 (51.7)	22 467 (1.0)	2 225 646 (100.0)
每個家庭住戶的平均廳房數目 Average Number of Rooms per Domestic Household					
	2.37	3.51	3.66	2.60	3.22
每人的平均廳房數目 Average Number of Rooms per Person					
	0.78	1.06	1.28	1.06	1.08

註釋：(1) 廳房數目包括客／飯廳、睡房及其他房間，而不包括廚房及廁所。

(2) 這些數字不包括住在船上的家庭住戶。

(3) 括號內的數字顯示在總家庭住戶數目中所佔的百分比。

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

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

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

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

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

表 7.7 二零零六年按廳房數目⁽¹⁾及住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶⁽²⁾數目
 Table 7.7 Domestic Households⁽²⁾ by Number of Rooms⁽¹⁾ and Household Size, 2006

廳房數目 Number of Rooms	住戶人數 Household Size						總計 Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
	數目 (百分比 ⁽³⁾) Number (% ⁽³⁾)						
自用 ⁽⁴⁾ 廳房 Exclusively used ⁽⁴⁾ rooms							
1	100 111 (4.5)	70 536 (3.2)	36 015 (1.6)	19 043 (0.9)	4 251 (0.2)	1 686 (0.1)	231 642 (10.4)
2	84 336 (3.8)	92 805 (4.2)	59 129 (2.7)	38 738 (1.7)	10 210 (0.5)	2 387 (0.1)	287 605 (12.9)
3	116 073 (5.2)	218 021 (9.8)	249 448 (11.2)	221 950 (10.0)	74 193 (3.3)	19 854 (0.9)	899 539 (40.4)
4	46 143 (2.1)	101 937 (4.6)	108 462 (4.9)	137 969 (6.2)	67 336 (3.0)	30 566 (1.4)	492 413 (22.1)
5	14 058 (0.6)	39 849 (1.8)	48 179 (2.2)	64 346 (2.9)	37 364 (1.7)	16 565 (0.7)	220 361 (9.9)
6+	4 699 (0.2)	11 653 (0.5)	15 519 (0.7)	22 656 (1.0)	20 372 (0.9)	15 909 (0.7)	90 808 (4.1)
小計 Sub-total	365 420 (16.4)	534 801 (24.0)	516 752 (23.2)	504 702 (22.7)	213 726 (9.6)	86 967 (3.9)	2 222 368 (99.9)
沒有自用 ⁽⁴⁾ 廳房 Without exclusively used ⁽⁴⁾ rooms	2 111 (0.1)	718 (0.0)	231 (0.0)	101 (0.0)	46 (0.0)	71 (0.0)	3 278 (0.1)
總計 Total	367 531 (16.5)	535 519 (24.1)	516 983 (23.2)	504 803 (22.7)	213 772 (9.6)	87 038 (3.9)	2 225 646 (100.0)
每個家庭住戶的平均廳房數目 Average Number of Rooms per Domestic Household							
	2.46	2.97	3.24	3.53	3.91	4.39	3.22
每人的平均廳房數目 Average Number of Rooms per Person							
	2.46	1.49	1.08	0.88	0.78	0.69	1.08

註釋：(1) 廳房數目包括客／飯廳、睡房及其他房間，而不包括廚房及廁所。

(2) 這些數字不包括住在船上的家庭住戶。

(3) 括號內的數字顯示在總家庭住戶數目中所佔的百分比。

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

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

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

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

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

表 7.8 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按居所租住權劃分的家庭住戶⁽¹⁾數目
 Table 7.8 Domestic Households⁽¹⁾ by Tenure of Accommodation, 1996, 2001 and 2006

居所租住權 Tenure of Accommodation	1996		2001		2006	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
自置 Owner-occupier	824 184	44.5	1 042 605	50.8	1 174 132	52.8
有按揭供款或借貸還款 ⁽²⁾ <i>With mortgage payment or loan repayment⁽²⁾</i>	<i>N.A.</i>	<i>N.A.</i>	537 230	(51.5) ⁽³⁾	561 112	(47.8) ⁽³⁾
沒有按揭供款及借貸還款 ⁽²⁾ <i>Without mortgage payment and loan repayment⁽²⁾</i>	<i>N.A.</i>	<i>N.A.</i>	505 375	(48.5) ⁽³⁾	613 020	(52.2) ⁽³⁾
全租 Sole tenant	842 236	45.4	853 774	41.6	957 350	43.0
合租 Co-tenant	62 733	3.4	55 414	2.7	18 370	0.8
二房東 Main tenant	9 205	0.5	3 841	0.2	588	0.0
三房客 Sub-tenant	28 424	1.5	14 208	0.7	3 151	0.1
免交租金 Rent free	22 631	1.2	39 502	1.9	30 405	1.4
由僱主提供 Provided by employer	63 835	3.4	42 546	2.1	41 650	1.9
總計 Total	1 853 248	100.0	2 051 890	100.0	2 225 646	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括住在船上的家庭住戶。

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

(2) 報稱為「自置，有按揭供款或借貸還款」及「自置，沒有按揭供款及借貸還款」的家庭住戶在一九九六年中期人口統計時，包括在「自置」內，故此沒有獨立的統計數字。

(2) Domestic households reported as “Owner-occupier, with mortgage payment or loan repayment” and “Owner-occupier, without mortgage payment and loan repayment” were grouped under “Owner-occupier” in the 1996 Population By-census. No separate figures were available then.

(3) 括號內的數字顯示在自置居所的家庭住戶中所佔的百分比。

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

表 7.9 二零零六年按居所租住權及家庭住戶主年齡組別劃分的家庭住戶⁽¹⁾數目
Table 7.9 Domestic Households⁽¹⁾ by Tenure of Accommodation and Age of Domestic Household Head, 2006

家庭住戶主 年齡組別 Age Group	居所租住權 Tenure of Accommodation									
	自置 – 有按揭供款 或借貸還款 Owner-occupier – With Mortgage Payment or Loan Repayment		自置 – 沒有按揭供 款及借貸還款 Owner-occupier – Without Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment		租住 ⁽²⁾ Tenant ⁽²⁾		其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
單戶主住戶 Households with single household head										
0 – 19	273	8.5	507	15.9	1 913	59.8	504	15.8	3 197	100.0
20 – 24	2 690	14.3	3 359	17.9	11 549	61.6	1 152	6.1	18 750	100.0
25 – 29	21 050	31.3	8 461	12.6	33 763	50.2	4 037	6.0	67 311	100.0
30 – 34	50 901	37.5	16 664	12.3	60 312	44.4	7 959	5.9	135 836	100.0
35 – 39	64 902	36.0	25 843	14.3	79 956	44.3	9 588	5.3	180 289	100.0
40 – 44	79 853	32.3	47 159	19.1	108 211	43.8	11 739	4.8	246 962	100.0
45 – 49	68 417	24.7	69 641	25.1	128 518	46.3	10 787	3.9	277 363	100.0
50 – 54	46 867	19.7	70 103	29.5	114 105	48.0	6 759	2.8	237 834	100.0
55 – 59	29 399	15.2	64 202	33.2	95 156	49.2	4 625	2.4	193 382	100.0
60 – 64	12 831	11.0	38 095	32.7	63 953	54.8	1 775	1.5	116 654	100.0
65+	26 755	6.6	134 157	33.2	234 937	58.2	7 792	1.9	403 641	100.0
小計 Sub-total	403 938	21.5	478 191	25.4	932 373	49.6	66 717	3.5	1 881 219	100.0
多戶主住戶 Households with more than one household head	157 174	45.6	134 829	39.1	47 086	13.7	5 338	1.5	344 427	100.0
所有住戶 All Households	561 112	25.2	613 020	27.5	979 459	44.0	72 055	3.2	2 225 646	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括住在船上的家庭住戶。

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

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

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

(3) 「其他」包括「免交租金」及「由僱主提供」等居所租住權。

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

表 7.10 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按屋宇單位類型劃分的家庭住戶⁽¹⁾每月租金中位數及租金與收入比率中位數⁽²⁾

Table 7.10 Median Monthly Domestic Household⁽¹⁾ Rent and Median Rent to Income Ratios⁽²⁾ by Type of Quarters, 1996, 2001 and 2006

屋宇單位類型 Type of Quarters	家庭住戶每月租金中位數 (港元) Median Monthly Domestic Household Rent (HK\$)			租金與收入比率中位數 (百分比) Median Rent to Income Ratio (%)		
	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006
永久性房屋 Permanent housing						
公營租住單位 Public rental flats	1,132	1,297	1,390	8.0	10.4	13.5
私人住宅單位 ⁽³⁾ Private residential flats ⁽³⁾						
整個單位/洋房 Whole house/flat	6,500	6,500	5,500	26.2	28.6	25.2
房間/閣仔/床位 Room/Cockloft/Bedspace	2,200	1,900	1,600	19.9	24.0	25.0
別墅/平房/新型村屋 Villas/Bungalows/Modern village houses	4,320	4,880	4,100	20.8	25.3	23.3
簡單磚石蓋搭建築物 Simple stone structures	1,000	1,500	1,600	9.7	16.7	17.6
員工宿舍 Staff quarters	779	1,050	1,660	3.4	3.7	4.9
非住宅用屋宇單位 ⁽⁴⁾ Non-domestic quarters ⁽⁴⁾	680	4,600	4,620	18.9	21.1	26.9
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	245	1,200	1,200	2.9	13.6	12.5
總計 Overall	1,231	1,500	1,677	9.8	13.9	16.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括住在船上的家庭住戶。

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

(2) 這些數字是根據居於租住居所的家庭住戶編製。

(2) The figures are compiled based on domestic households renting the accommodation they occupy.

(3) 在一九九六年中期人口統計時，可在公開市場買賣的房屋委員會資助出售單位及房屋協會資助出售單位均不包括在「私人住宅單位」內。

(3) Housing Authority subsidized sale flats and Housing Society subsidized sale flats tradable in open market were not classified under "Private residential flats" in the 1996 Population By-census.

(4) 所包括的屋宇單位類型詳情請參閱「詞彙釋義」。由於一九九六年中期人口統計、二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計對醫院、懲教機構及學生宿舍內屋宇單位的點算方法有所不同，故此作出比較時需特別留意。例如，居住於學生宿舍個別房間內的學生在一九九六年中期人口統計時視為居住於「家庭住戶」內，而在二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計時則視為居住於「集體住戶」內。

(4) Please see "Definition of Terms" for the detailed coverage of this quarters type. Since the counting rules for quarters in hospitals, penal institutions, and student dormitories adopted in the 1996 Population By-census, the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census are different, caution is required in making comparison. For example, students living in individual rooms in student dormitories were regarded as living in "domestic households" in the 1996 Population By-census; whilst they are regarded as living in "collective households" in the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census.

表 7.11 二零零六年按家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款及房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶⁽¹⁾數目
Table 7.11 Domestic Households⁽¹⁾ by Monthly Domestic Household Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment and Type of Housing, 2006

家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款 (港元) Monthly Domestic Household Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment (HK\$)	房屋類型 Type of Housing					
	資助出售單位 Subsidized Sale Flats		私人永久性房屋 Private Permanent Housing		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 2,000	24 503	16.0	7 889	2.2	32 392	6.3
2,000 – 3,999	29 150	19.1	24 601	6.9	53 751	10.5
4,000 – 5,999	34 234	22.4	49 885	13.9	84 119	16.4
6,000 – 7,999	32 698	21.4	55 575	15.5	88 273	17.2
8,000 – 9,999	17 193	11.2	50 078	13.9	67 271	13.1
10,000 – 14,999	12 435	8.1	82 702	23.0	95 137	18.6
15,000 – 19,999	2 080	1.4	38 445	10.7	40 525	7.9
20,000 – 24,999	427	0.3	21 081	5.9	21 508	4.2
25,000 – 29,999	31	0.0	9 441	2.6	9 472	1.9
30,000 – 39,999	69	0.0	10 413	2.9	10 482	2.0
≥ 40,000	10	0.0	8 988	2.5	8 998	1.8
總計 Total	152 830	100.0	359 098	100.0	511 928	100.0

家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數 (港元) Median Monthly Domestic Household Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment (HK\$)		
5,200	9,500	7,800

按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數 (百分比) Median Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment to Income Ratio (%)		
21.7	28.6	26.6

尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期中位數 (年) Median Outstanding Period of Mortgage Payment or Loan Repayment (Years)		
10	12	11

註釋：(1) 這些數字只包括居於自置屋宇單位及有按揭供款或借貸還款的家庭住戶。請參閱表 7.9：其中列明自置居所住戶中沒有按揭供款或借貸還款住戶的數目 (613 020 戶)。另外，有 49 184 個家庭住戶其按揭供款及借貸還款是由非住戶成員支付，這些住戶並不包括在本統計表內。

Note: (1) The figures only include domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage payment or loan repayment. Please refer to Table 7.9: in which there is a figure showing the number of owner-occupier households without mortgage payment or loan repayment (613 020 households). Also, there are 49 184 domestic households with mortgage payment and loan repayment paid by non-household members and these are not included in this table.

表 7.12 二零零六年按十等分組別家庭住戶⁽¹⁾劃分的家庭住戶每月租金中位數，租金與收入比率中位數，家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數及按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數
Table 7.12 Median Monthly Domestic Household Rent, Median Rent to Income Ratio, Median Monthly Domestic Household Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment and Median Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment to Income Ratio by Decile Group of Domestic Households⁽¹⁾, 2006

十等分組別 Decile Group	家庭住戶每月 租金中位數 (港元) Median Monthly Domestic Household Rent (HK\$)	租金與收入 比率中位數 (百分比) Median Rent to Income Ratio (%)	家庭住戶每月 按揭供款及 借貸還款中位數 (港元) Median Monthly Domestic Household Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment (HK\$)	按揭供款及 借貸還款與 收入比率中位數 (百分比) Median Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment to Income Ratio (%)
第一(最低) 1st (lowest)	1,040	35.1	1,500	46.1
第二 2nd	1,350	23.2	2,500	42.9
第三 3rd	1,573	18.0	4,000	44.5
第四 4th	1,651	14.2	5,000	41.7
第五 5th	1,760	11.5	5,700	36.8
第六 6th	1,850	9.6	6,350	32.4
第七 7th	2,000	8.2	6,900	28.0
第八 8th	2,400	7.8	8,000	25.0
第九 9th	4,000	9.4	10,000	22.5
第十(最高) 10th (highest)	12,500	14.2	15,500	19.6
合計 Overall	1,677	16.0	7,800	26.6

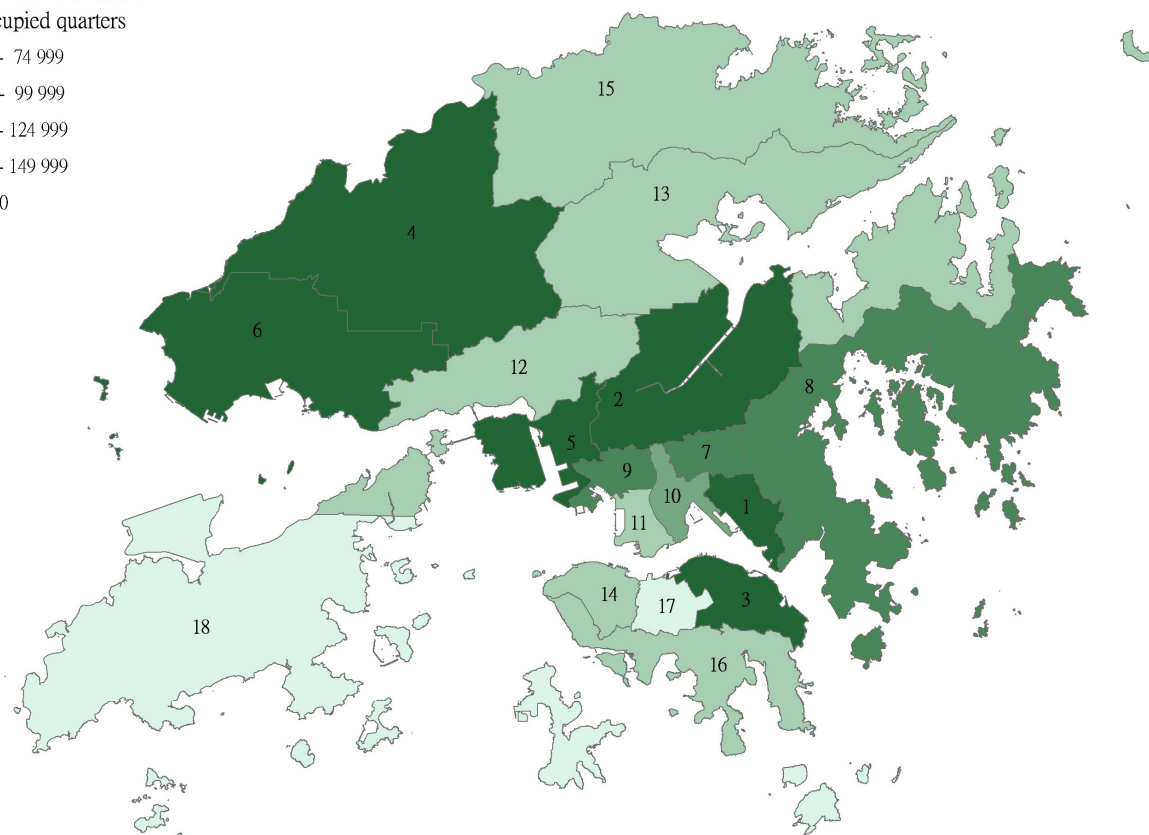
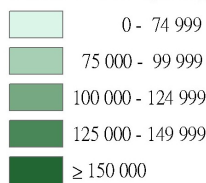
註釋：(1) 每個十等分組別包含相同數目的家庭住戶（以收入的多少排列）。第一個十等分組別包括在第一個十等位數之下的住戶，第二個十等分組別則包括在第一及第二個十等位數之間的住戶，如此類推。

Note: (1) Each of the 10 decile groups contains the same number of domestic households, ranked by income. The first decile group covers those households falling below the first decile, the second decile group covers those households falling between the first and second deciles, and so on.

圖 7.1 二零零六年按區議會分區劃分的有人居住的屋宇單位數目
 Chart 7.1 Number of Occupied Quarters by District Council District, 2006

有人居住的屋宇單位數目

Number of occupied quarters



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級別 Rank	區議會 District Council 分區 District	有人居住的 屋宇單位數目 Number of Occupied Quarters	級別 Rank	區議會 District Council 分區 District	有人居住的 屋宇單位數目 Number of Occupied Quarters	級別 Rank	區議會 District Council 分區 District	有人居住的 屋宇單位數目 Number of Occupied Quarters
1	觀塘 Kwun Tong	194 344	7	黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	136 258	13	大埔 Tai Po	90 241
2	沙田 Sha Tin	192 181	8	西貢 Sai Kung	128 242	14	中西區 Central and Western	88 116
3	東區 Eastern	189 788	9	深水埗 Sham Shui Po	125 116	15	北區 North	87 722
4	元朗 Yuen Long	170 572	10	九龍城 Kowloon City	118 821	16	南區 Southern	83 376
5	葵青 Kwai Tsing	164 848	11	油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	98 295	17	灣仔 Wan Chai	54 017
6	屯門 Tuen Mun	162 905	12	荃灣 Tsuen Wan	94 588	18	離島 Islands	45 673

8. 內部遷移及遷居特徵

8. Internal Migration and Home Moving Characteristics

概念與範圍

8.1 一九九六年至二零零六年間，本港人口從香港島和九龍較舊和人口稠密的地方遷往新界居住，尤以其中的新市鎮為多，因而出現了顯著的人口重新分布。

8.2 二零零六年中期人口統計亦就人口內部遷移加以探討，並包括一些問題，以便深入了解內部遷移的模式及其對人口分布的影響。

8.3 在分析內部遷移時所採用的地區劃分方法，會影響有關遷移的統計數字。二零零六年中期人口統計所採用的分區法是把全港分成三十個「次分區」，當中包括香港島和九龍共九個區議會分區；十二個在新界的新市鎮；及九個在新界的「其他地區」—即每個新界區議會分區內新市鎮以外的地方。

8.4 曾作內部遷移的人士是指該人士的現住「次分區」與其五年前的原住「次分區」不同。居住地區的轉變是指 (i) 一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移（同一新市鎮內的遷移除外）；或 (ii) 在新界同一區議會分區內，一新市鎮與另一新市鎮之間的遷移，或一新市鎮與該區其他地區之間的遷移。

Concept and Coverage

8.1 Between 1996 and 2006, a marked redistribution of population occurred as people moved away from the older and more populous urban areas of Hong Kong Island and Kowloon to the New Territories, in particular the new towns there.

8.2 The 2006 Population By-census gave some emphasis to the topic of internal migration and has included some questions which help to provide useful insights into the patterns of internal migration and their impact on the geographical distribution of the population.

8.3 The exact demarcation of geographical areas adopted would greatly affect statistics on internal migration. In the 2006 Population By-census, the system adopted delineates the whole territory into 30 geographical sub-divisions (GSDs), comprising 9 District Council Districts on Hong Kong Island and in Kowloon; 12 new towns; and 9 “other areas” in the New Territories, each of which covers the remaining areas not included in a new town in their respective District Council District in the New Territories.

8.4 Persons having internally migrated were those whose GSD of current residence was different from the GSD of original residence five years ago. In defining internal migration, a change in area of residence refers to a move (i) from a District Council District to another District Council District (except for migration within the same new town); or (ii) within a District Council District in the New Territories, from a new town to another new town, or from a new town to other areas in the district or vice versa.

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

8.6 本港共有 101 萬名五歲及以上人士被列為在過去五年內曾作內部遷移。數字不包括五歲以下兒童，原因是他們在中期人口統計前的五年仍未出生。此外，數字亦不包括水上人士，因在中期人口統計時他們並沒有被問及有關內部遷移的問題。但應注意，五年前住在船上，而於中期人口統計時已搬往陸上居住的人士，會被包括在現居的「次分區」內。由於這些人士數目很少，他們的五年前居住地區被當為在「新界其他地區」內。（表 8.1）

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

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

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

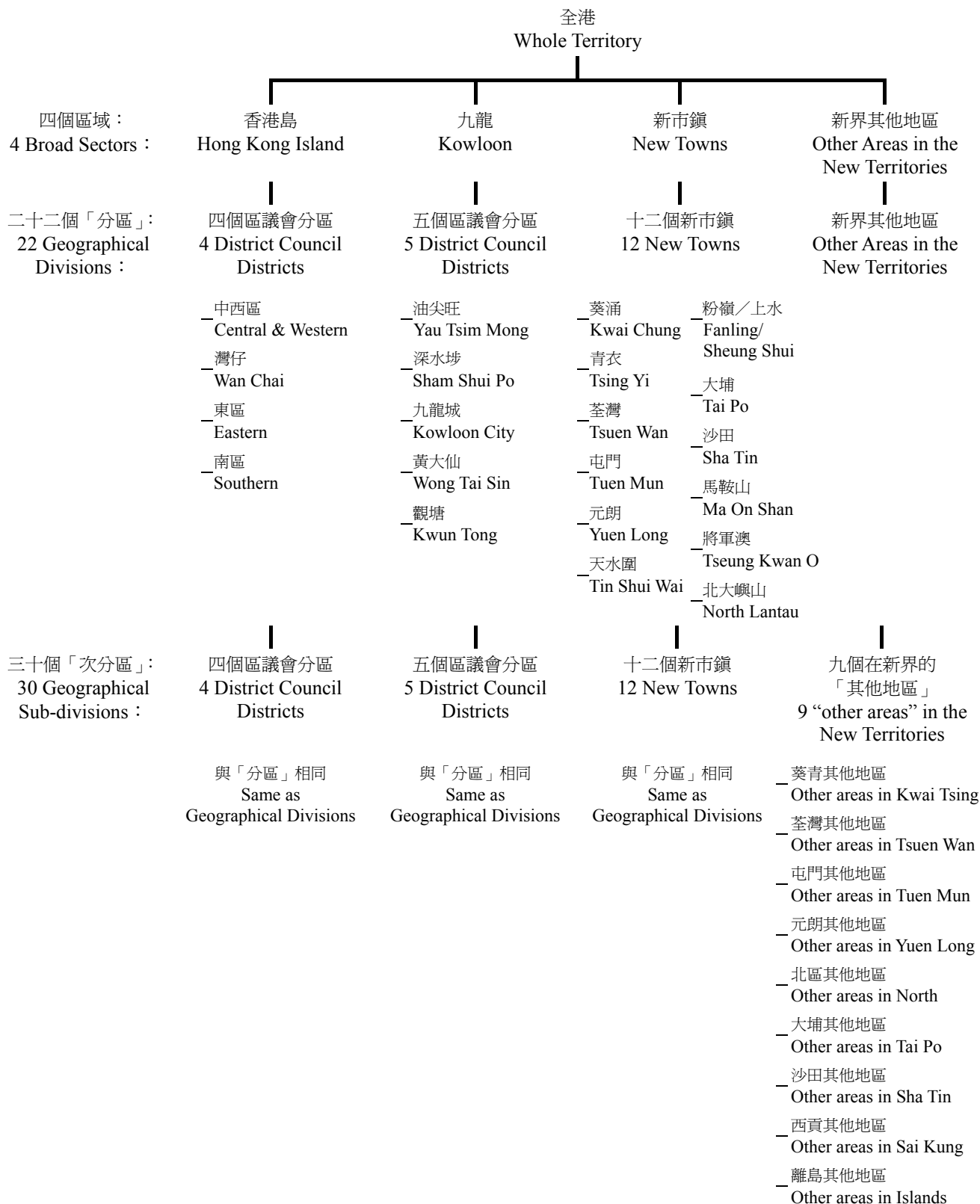
8.6 Altogether 1.01 million persons aged 5 and over were identified as having internally migrated within the past five years. Children under age 5 were excluded as they were not born five years before the By-census. Besides, persons currently living on board vessels were also excluded because they were not asked questions on internal migration in the By-census. It should be noted that persons who lived on board vessels five years ago but had moved to live on land at the time of the By-census were included in their respective GSDs of current residence. Given the very small number of these persons, their areas of residence five years ago were put under the sector “Other areas in the New Territories”. (Table 8.1)

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

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

地理層次分布圖表

Schematic Diagram on the Geographical Aggregation



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

遷居

8.10 在二零零六年，本港共有665萬名五歲及以上居民（水上居民除外），其中有172萬（25.9%）人曾於二零零一年至二零零六年期間遷居，包括101萬（15.1%）名曾作內部遷移而跨越「次分區」的人士及72萬（10.8%）名曾在同一「次分區」同區遷居的人士。其餘的450萬（67.6%）名人士仍居於與五年前相同的地址，而另外43萬（6.5%）名人士則在五年前居於香港以外地方。下面的分析將集中討論人口內部遷移的模式及有關人士的特徵。（表8.1）

8.11 在過去十年，曾作內部遷移的五歲及以上人口比例由一九九六年的19.4%，下降至二零零一年的18.4%，再進一步下降至二零零六年的15.1%。與此同時，曾在同區遷居的人口比例由一九九六年的12.7%，上升至二零零一年的14.0%，再而下降至二零零六年的10.8%。（表8.1）

8.12 按區域分析，在101萬名五歲及以上於二零零一年至二零零六年期間曾作內部遷移的人士中，51萬人（50.8%）遷往新市鎮的「次分區」；30萬人（29.8%）遷往九龍的「次分區」。在那些遷往新市鎮的人口，有46.6%是來自其他新市鎮，另有32.0%是來自九龍的「次分區」。至於遷往九龍「次分區」的30萬人中，14萬人（45.5%）是來自同一區域的其他「次分區」。特別的是，有頗多人口（102 565人）從新市鎮遷往九龍的「次分區」。上述均為人口內部遷移的主要流向。（圖8.1）

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

Home Moving

8.10 Of the 6.65 million persons aged 5 and over in 2006 (excluding those living on board vessels), 1.72 million (25.9%) had changed their residence between 2001 and 2006: 1.01 million (15.1%) had internally migrated across GSD and 0.72 million (10.8%) had moved home within the same GSD. The remaining 4.50 million (67.6%) persons remained in the same residence as five years ago and another 0.43 million (6.5%) lived in places outside Hong Kong 5 years ago. The analyses which follow focus on the pattern of internal migration and those persons who had internally migrated. (Table 8.1)

8.11 Over the past ten years, the proportion of population aged 5 and over having internally migrated dropped from 19.4% in 1996, to 18.4% in 2001 and further to 15.1% in 2006. During the same time, the proportion of persons having moved home within the same area of residence rose from 12.7% in 1996 to 14.0% in 2001, then dropped to 10.8% in 2006. (Table 8.1)

8.12 Of the 1.01 million persons aged 5 and over who had internally migrated between 2001 and 2006, 0.51 million persons (50.8%) moved to GSDs in the new towns and 0.30 million (29.8%) to GSDs in Kowloon. Among those who moved into the new towns, 46.6% were from other new towns and another 32.0% from GSDs in Kowloon. For the 0.30 million persons moving into GSDs in Kowloon, 0.14 million (45.5%) originated from GSDs in the same broad sector. However, it is noted that quite a large number of persons (102 565) had been attracted to GSDs in Kowloon from the new towns. These were the major streams of internal migration of population. (Chart 8.1)

8.13 內部遷移往香港島的「次分區」的人士只有 13 萬人，數目相對較少。比較有趣的是 51.4% 內部遷移往香港島的「次分區」的人士是來自香港島內的「次分區」，而來自九龍及新市鎮的比例皆只略高於 20%。（圖 8.1）

8.14 表 8.2 把遷出、遷入的情況以「分區」來顯示。香港島四個分區的人口均因內部遷移而減少。九龍的情況亦大致相同，除觀塘區的人口增加 17 676 人外，其餘四個分區的人口亦減少了。新界方面，包括葵涌、青衣、天水圍、馬鞍山、將軍澳及北大嶼山的六個新市鎮，遷入人口均較遷出人口多，其中以天水圍及將軍澳的增長最為顯著。（表 8.2）

8.15 每年淨內部遷移率將淨內部遷移和假設沒有這些內部遷移下的人口比較，以量度內部遷移對人口重新分布的影響。（有關每年淨內部遷移率的計算方法，請參閱「技術註釋 II」。）香港島方面，中西區及灣仔區的人口下降幅度較高，平均每年 1.4% - 1.8%，至於東區及南區，其人口下降的幅度稍低，平均每年少於 1.0%。除觀塘區的人口錄得前五年內平均每年增長率為 0.6% 外，九龍其餘四區的人口均減少，平均每年為 0.4% - 1.2%。在十二個新市鎮中，北大嶼山、天水圍及將軍澳都有顯著的人口增加。（表 8.2）

8.13 The number of persons who had internally migrated to GSDs on Hong Kong Island were 0.13 million, relatively smaller in number. It is interesting to note that 51.4% of them originated from GSDs on Hong Kong Island, whilst both the proportions from Kowloon and new towns were just slightly above 20%. (Chart 8.1)

8.14 Table 8.2 shows the in- and out- internal migration aggregated to the GD level. All four GDs on Hong Kong Island lost population due to internal migration. For the GDs in Kowloon, the observation was similar. Except for the Kwun Tong District with a gain of 17 676 persons, the remaining 4 GDs all recorded a population loss. In the New Territories, six new towns, viz. Kwai Chung, Tsing Yi, Tin Shui Wai, Ma On Shan, Tseung Kwan O and North Lantau, received more population than they lost. The gain was particularly significant for Tin Shui Wai and Tseung Kwan O. (Table 8.2)

8.15 A net annual internal migration rate that relates net internal migrations to the population that would have arisen in the absence of such internal migration is derived as a way of measuring the impact of internal migration on population redistribution. (A description of the computation of net annual internal migration rate is given in "Technical Note II".) On Hong Kong Island, Central and Western District and Wan Chai District had relatively larger population decline at average annual rates over the previous 5 years of 1.4% - 1.8%. For Eastern District and Southern District, the population decline was smaller at an average annual rate of less than 1.0%. Except for Kwun Tong District with a gain in population at average annual rate of 0.6%, the remaining four districts in Kowloon lost population at average annual rates of 0.4% - 1.2%. Among the twelve new towns, North Lantau, Tin Shui Wai and Tseung Kwan O recorded significant population gains. (Table 8.2)

曾作內部遷移人士的特徵

年齡及性別結構

8.16 從曾作內部遷移人士的年齡結構來看，介乎年齡二十五至四十四歲的人士較多作內部遷移。這可能與他／她們有較大機會結婚、生育及組織自己的家庭有關。曾作內部遷移人士中，年齡介乎二十五至三十四歲的佔 22.0%，而三十五至四十四歲的則佔 22.9%。未曾作內部遷移人士的相應比例分別為 14.7% 及 18.0%。另一方面，十五至二十四歲和四十五歲及以上人士則較少傾向作內部遷移。（表 8.3）

8.17 曾作內部遷移人士的性別比率（男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率）為 910，與全港五歲及以上人口的 906 十分接近。而並無作內部遷移人士的性別比率為 905。（表 8.4）

8.18 大部分（53.9%）的曾作內部遷移人士為已婚人士。而並無作內部遷移人士中的相應比例為 51.0%。離婚及分居人士曾作內部遷移的比例亦較高。相反地，從未結婚人士則較少作內部遷移。（表 8.5）

Characteristics of Persons Who Had Internally Migrated

Age and Sex Structure

8.16 The age structure of persons who had internally migrated suggests that persons aged 25-44 were among those more likely to internally migrate. This may be related to their higher probability of marriage, child birth and forming their own families. Among persons who had internally migrated, 22.0% were aged 25-34 and 22.9% were aged 35-44. The corresponding figures for those not internally migrated were 14.7% and 18.0% respectively. On the other hand, persons aged 15-24 and those aged 45 and over were less prone to internally migrate. (Table 8.3)

8.17 The sex ratio (i.e. number of males per 1 000 females) of persons who had internally migrated was 910, very close to that of 906 for population aged 5 and over. For persons who had not internally migrated, the sex ratio was 905. (Table 8.4)

8.18 Of those persons who had internally migrated, majority (53.9%) was married persons. This compares with the corresponding proportion of 51.0% among those who had not internally migrated. There were also higher proportions of both the divorced and separated persons having internally migrated. In contrast, the never married persons were less likely to migrate internally. (Table 8.5)

教育程度

8.19 曾作內部遷移人士的教育程度一般較未曾作內部遷移人士為高。兩者的分別於最高教育程度中最大。曾作內部遷移人士中，17.7%具專上教育的學位程度，但未曾作內部遷移人士中則只有13.0%。至於在最低教育程度中，未曾作內部遷移人士中有7.8%只達至學前教育程度或未受教育；曾作內部遷移人士中的百分率則為6.3%。（表 8.6）

8.20 那些內部遷移往香港島的人士（包括原居於香港島內作遷移的人士），教育程度明顯較其他曾作內部遷移人士為高。那些內部遷移往九龍及新市鎮的人士，則教育程度較低。在內部遷移往香港島的人士中，有69.8%已達至高中或以上教育程度；但內部遷移往九龍及新市鎮的人士的有關比例則僅為53.4%及50.8%。（表 8.6）

勞動人口參與率

8.21 就男性勞動人口參與率而言，一般來說，曾作內部遷移人士較未曾者為高，但這些差別主要反映出曾作內部遷移人士集中於二十五至四十四歲的年齡組別。女性方面，在三十五歲及以上的年齡組別中，曾作內部遷移人士的勞動人口參與率較未曾遷移者高。如將勞動人口參與率按年齡標準化，曾作內部遷移人士與未曾者的差別收窄，不論男女。（表 8.7）

Educational Attainment

8.19 Persons who had internally migrated in general had higher educational attainment than those not. The relative differential is the greatest at the highest level where degrees in post-secondary education were attained by 17.7% of persons who had internally migrated as compared with only 13.0% of those not. At the lowest level, among those who had not internally migrated, 7.8% had not gone beyond pre-primary education as compared with 6.3% for those who had internally migrated. (Table 8.6)

8.20 Those having internally migrated to Hong Kong Island (including those who originated from Hong Kong Island) had distinctly higher educational attainment than persons in other sectors of residence who had internally migrated. Educational attainment was lower among persons who had internally migrated to Kowloon and new towns. For persons who had internally migrated to Hong Kong Island, 69.8% had attained upper secondary education or higher, while the corresponding figures for those internally migrated to the Kowloon and new towns were 53.4% and 50.8% respectively. (Table 8.6)

Labour Force Participation Rate

8.21 For males, labour force participation rate was generally higher for persons who had internally migrated than those who had not, but the differences largely reflected the concentration of the former group of persons in the ages 25-44. For females who had internally migrated had higher labour force participation rate at ages 35 and over than those who had not. After standardisation of the rates by age, the differences between persons who had internally migrated and those who had not narrowed down for both males and females. (Table 8.7)

職業分布

8.22 曾作內部遷移人士的地區分布正好說明他們的職業分布情況。較高教育程度的人士多在香港島內作內部遷移或遷移往香港島。這些人士從事較高級或專業的工作。內部遷移往香港島的工作人士中，接近一半是經理及行政人員、專業或輔助專業人士。至於內部遷移往九龍的工作人士中，該百分率為38.1%；而遷移往新市鎮的工作人士的有關比例較低，為35.3%。未曾作內部遷移人士中，比例只有31.8%。（表8.8）

住戶特徵

8.23 就曾作內部遷移人士的住戶特徵而言，我們可觀察到一些有趣的特點。曾作內部遷移的家庭住戶（即住戶內所有五歲及以上戶主均曾作內部遷移）¹，其住戶結構一般較為簡單，而成員數目亦較少。在曾作內部遷移住戶中，一人住戶及未擴展的單核心家庭住戶共佔86.5%，而全港有關的百分率則為83.6%。（表4.3及表8.9）

8.24 曾作內部遷移住戶中，70.2%是由三名或以下成員組成，未曾作內部遷移的住戶的相應百分比為62.5%。住戶成員數目亦與內部遷移的目的地有關。遷往新市鎮的住戶人數相對較多。在遷往新市鎮的住戶中，有四名或以上成員的住戶佔30.2%，往九龍的住戶有29.8%，而往香港島的住戶則有28.5%。（表8.10）

Occupational Distribution

8.22 Spatial patterns are well-exemplified by the occupational distribution of persons who had internally migrated. The best educated, as already noted, internally migrated within or to Hong Kong Island. These persons were engaged in the more senior or professional jobs. Among the working population who had internally migrated to Hong Kong Island, about half worked as managers and administrators or in the professionals or associate professionals groups. For the working population internally migrated to Kowloon, the corresponding percentage was 38.1% and for new towns, still lower at 35.3%; for those who had not internally migrated, the figure was 31.8%. (Table 8.8)

Household Characteristics

8.23 Some interesting points are observed about the household characteristics of persons who had internally migrated. For domestic households having internally migrated (i.e. in which all of the household head(s) aged 5 and over had internally migrated)¹, household composition was usually less complex and household size tended to be smaller. Of all households that had internally migrated, one-person households and one unextended nuclear family households accounted for 86.5%, as compared with the corresponding figure of 83.6% for the whole territory. (Table 4.3 and Table 8.9)

8.24 70.2% of households that had internally migrated comprised 3 or fewer persons, as compared with 62.5% for those who had not. Size of household was also related to destination of internal migration. The size of households was relatively larger for those destined for the new towns. The proportion of households with four persons or more which had internally migrated to the new towns was 30.2%, as compared with 29.8% for Kowloon and 28.5% for Hong Kong Island. (Table 8.10)

¹ 由於在二零零六年中期人口統計，住戶可申報超過一位戶主，所以「曾作內部遷移的家庭住戶」的定義作出了相應修訂。

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

房屋特徵

8.25 若以屋宇單位類型劃分曾作內部遷移的住戶，不同區域之間的分別則更大。遷往香港島和九龍這兩個區域的住戶中，分別有 81.7% 及 54.3% 是居住在私人住宅單位的。遷往新界區的住戶的相應比例則明顯較低。遷往新界區內新市鎮的住戶中，只有 43.2% 是入住私人住宅單位，而新界其他地區的比例則為 25.3%。（表 8.11）

8.26 與其他區域比較，公營房屋的比重在新市鎮較為明顯。遷往新市鎮的 190 229 住戶中，有 81 206 戶（42.7%）是居住在公營租住單位，另有 14 376 戶（7.6%）則入住資助出售單位。（表 8.11）

8.27 就居住房屋類型而言，遷往新界其他地區的住戶與遷往其他區域的不同。這些住戶大部分（62.8%）居住在別墅、平房或新型村屋。此外，遷往這個區域的住戶中，相對較多（8.9%）是居住在設備欠佳的屋宇單位，如簡單磚石蓋搭建築物及臨時房屋。（表 8.11）

住戶收入

8.28 就住戶月入中位數而言，曾作內部遷移的住戶一般較未曾者為高。這現象反映在香港島、九龍及新界其他地區，大致是由於高收入住戶才有較高的負擔能力作內部遷移往這些區域。（表 8.12）

Housing Characteristics

8.25 Contrasts between the broad sectors of destination were wider when households that had internally migrated were considered by type of quarters. A high proportion of households which had internally migrated to Hong Kong Island (81.7%) and Kowloon (54.3%) resided in private residential flats. The corresponding proportion for the New Territories was significantly lower. For the new towns, 43.2% of the households that had internally migrated there lived in private residential flats, while for other areas in the New Territories the proportion was 25.3%. (Table 8.11)

8.26 The importance of public housing in the new towns compared with other sectors is clearly shown. Of the 190 229 households having internally migrated into the new towns, 81 206 (42.7%) were residing in public rental flats and another 14 376 (7.6%) in subsidized sale flats. (Table 8.11)

8.27 The housing pattern for households which had internally migrated into other areas in the New Territories differed from those which internally migrated into the other broad sectors. The majority of these households (62.8%) resided in villas, bungalows or modern village houses. A relatively large proportion of households (8.9%) which had internally migrated to this sector lived in less adequate quarters such as simple stone structures and temporary housing. (Table 8.11)

Household Income

8.28 Households which had internally migrated generally had a higher median monthly household income than those which had not. This phenomenon was reflected in Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and other areas in the New Territories, which could be explained by the greater affordability of higher income households to internally migrate to these sectors. (Table 8.12)

8.29 內部遷移往香港島的住戶比遷往其他區域的住戶有較高的住戶收入。遷往香港島的住戶的每月收入中位數為29,000元，比所有曾作內部遷移住戶的月入中位數值（即17,500元）為高。然而須注意的是，就那些沒有作內部遷移的住戶而言，香港島住戶的每月收入中位數也較其他區域的住戶為高。（表8.12）

8.29 Among the households which had internally migrated, those which internally migrated to Hong Kong Island had much higher household income than those which internally migrated to other sectors. The median monthly household income for households that internally migrated to Hong Kong Island was \$29,000, much higher than the \$17,500 of all households which had internally migrated. It has nevertheless to be noted that for those households which had not internally migrated, the median monthly household income for those on Hong Kong Island was also higher than households elsewhere. (Table 8.12)

表 8.1 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按曾否作內部遷移劃分的五歲及以上人口⁽¹⁾
Table 8.1 Population⁽¹⁾ Aged 5 and Over by Whether Internally Migrated, 1996, 2001 and 2006

	1996		2001		2006	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
曾作內部遷移 ⁽²⁾ Internally migrated ⁽²⁾	1 138 368	19.4	1 183 874	18.4	1 005 256	15.1
並無作內部遷移 Not internally migrated						
曾在同區遷居 Moved home within same area of residence	744 058	12.7	897 083	14.0	716 707	10.8
仍居舊址 ⁽³⁾ Remained in same address ⁽³⁾	3 611 092	61.5	3 817 394	59.4	4 496 581	67.6
五年前居於香港以外地方 Place of residence outside Hong Kong 5 years ago	374 756	6.4	525 240	8.2	430 334	6.5
小計 Sub-total	4 729 906	80.6	5 239 717	81.6	5 643 622	84.9
總計 Total	5 868 274	100.0	6 423 591	100.0	6 648 878	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括住在船上的人士。

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

(2) 曾作內部遷移的人士指該人的現住地區與其五年前的居住地區不同。在分析內部遷移時，居住地區的轉變是指(a)一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移（同一新市鎮內的遷移除外），或(b)在新界同一區議會分區內，一新市鎮與另一新市鎮之間的遷移，或一新市鎮與該區其他地區之間的遷移。

(2) Persons having internally migrated were those whose area of current residence was different from the area of residence five years ago. In defining internal migration, a change in the area of residence refers to a move (a) from a District Council District to another District Council District (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.

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

(3) The figures include persons who currently lived in the same address as 5 years ago but had moved elsewhere during the 5 years and then moved back.

表 8.2 二零零六年按曾否作內部遷移及居住地區劃分的五歲及以上人口⁽¹⁾
Table 8.2 Population⁽¹⁾ Aged 5 and Over by Whether Internally Migrated and Area of Residence, 2006

居住地區 Area of Residence		並無作內部遷移 Not Internally Migrated							
		曾在同區遷居 Moved home within same area of residence		仍居舊址 ⁽³⁾ Remained in same address ⁽³⁾		五年前居於 香港以外地方 Place of residence outside Hong Kong 5 years ago		小計 Sub-total	
區議會分區 / 新市鎮 ⁽²⁾	District Council District/New Town ⁽²⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽⁴⁾ % ⁽⁴⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽⁴⁾ % ⁽⁴⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽⁴⁾ % ⁽⁴⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽⁴⁾ % ⁽⁴⁾
香港島 Hong Kong Island									
中西區	Central and Western	36 671	0.6	143 144	2.5	31 555	0.6	211 370	3.7
灣仔	Wan Chai	18 643	0.3	87 841	1.6	21 048	0.4	127 532	2.3
東區	Eastern	77 508	1.4	408 279	7.2	36 926	0.7	522 713	9.3
南區	Southern	38 269	0.7	185 881	3.3	18 824	0.3	242 974	4.3
小計	Sub-total	171 091	3.0	825 145	14.6	108 353	1.9	1 104 589	19.6
九龍 Kowloon									
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	31 576	0.6	159 561	2.8	27 022	0.5	218 159	3.9
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	48 144	0.9	211 305	3.7	30 502	0.5	289 951	5.1
九龍城	Kowloon City	42 485	0.8	231 101	4.1	29 091	0.5	302 677	5.4
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	23 660	0.4	334 619	5.9	15 033	0.3	373 312	6.6
觀塘	Kwun Tong	69 556	1.2	379 389	6.7	29 282	0.5	478 227	8.5
小計	Sub-total	215 421	3.8	1 315 975	23.3	130 930	2.3	1 662 326	29.5
新市鎮 New Towns									
葵涌	Kwai Chung	29 647	0.5	204 648	3.6	17 010	0.3	251 305	4.5
青衣	Tsing Yi	13 534	0.2	142 043	2.5	8 418	0.1	163 995	2.9
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	32 954	0.6	175 791	3.1	17 302	0.3	226 047	4.0
屯門	Tuen Mun	65 592	1.2	348 856	6.2	23 692	0.4	438 140	7.8
元朗	Yuen Long	15 966	0.3	86 539	1.5	7 995	0.1	110 500	2.0
天水圍	Tin Shui Wai	13 730	0.2	149 430	2.6	14 752	0.3	177 912	3.2
粉嶺/ 上水	Fanling/ Sheung Shui	17 818	0.3	176 945	3.1	11 559	0.2	206 322	3.7
大埔	Tai Po	24 103	0.4	201 398	3.6	11 547	0.2	237 048	4.2
沙田	Sha Tin	44 175	0.8	303 688	5.4	20 280	0.4	368 143	6.5
馬鞍山	Ma On Shan	12 790	0.2	138 386	2.5	8 203	0.1	159 379	2.8
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	22 133	0.4	217 559	3.9	15 489	0.3	255 181	4.5
北大嶼山	North Lantau	9 480	0.2	14 903	0.3	7 765	0.1	32 148	0.6
小計	Sub-total	301 922	5.3	2 160 186	38.3	164 012	2.9	2 626 120	46.5
新界其他 地區	Other areas in the New Territories	28 273	0.5	195 275	3.5	27 039	0.5	250 587	4.4
水上	Marine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
全港	The Whole Territory	716 707	12.7	4 496 581	79.7	430 334	7.6	5 643 622	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括住在船上的人士。

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

(2) 這是指在第八章「概念與範圍」中所述的 22 個「分區」，並加上「水上」一區作為計算從水上遷往陸上的遷出人士的數字。但從陸上遷往「水上」的數字很小，統計時亦沒有此項目的記錄。

(2) These refer to the 22 Geographical Divisions (GD) mentioned in the 'Concept and Coverage' of Chapter 8 plus 'marine' as a source of out-movers for movements from marine to land. The opposite movements from land to marine, which were negligible, were not recorded.

表 8.2 二零零六年按曾否作內部遷移及居住地區劃分的五歲及以上人口⁽¹⁾ (續)
Table 8.2 Population⁽¹⁾ Aged 5 and Over by Whether Internally Migrated and Area of Residence, 2006 (Cont'd)

居住地區 Area of Residence		曾作內部遷移 Internally Migrated					
		遷入人士 In-movers		遷出人士 Out-movers		淨內部遷移 Net Internally Migrated	每年淨內部遷移率 Net Annual Internal Migration Rate
區議會分區 / 新市鎮 ⁽²⁾	District Council District/New Town ⁽²⁾	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
香港島 Hong Kong Island							
中西區	Central and Western	30 452	3.0	46 669	4.6	- 16 217	-1.4
灣仔	Wan Chai	23 272	2.3	36 154	3.6	- 12 882	-1.8
東區	Eastern	48 395	4.8	73 942	7.4	- 25 547	-0.9
南區	Southern	23 886	2.4	33 344	3.3	- 9 458	-0.7
小計	Sub-total	126 005	12.5	190 109	18.9	- 64 104	-1.0
九龍 Kowloon							
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	53 250	5.3	70 089	7.0	- 16 839	-1.2
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	64 917	6.5	71 128	7.1	- 6 211	-0.4
九龍城	Kowloon City	49 059	4.9	66 672	6.6	- 17 613	-1.0
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	40 015	4.0	59 269	5.9	- 19 254	-0.9
觀塘	Kwun Tong	92 212	9.2	74 536	7.4	17 676	+0.6
小計	Sub-total	299 453	29.8	341 694	34.0	- 42 241	-0.4
新市鎮 New Towns							
葵涌	Kwai Chung	62 187	6.2	37 629	3.7	24 558	+1.6
青衣	Tsing Yi	29 360	2.9	27 814	2.8	1 546	+0.2
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	42 313	4.2	50 452	5.0	- 8 139	-0.6
屯門	Tuen Mun	48 074	4.8	63 225	6.3	- 15 151	-0.6
元朗	Yuen Long	23 344	2.3	28 415	2.8	- 5 071	-0.7
天水圍	Tin Shui Wai	80 883	8.0	21 032	2.1	59 851	+5.4
粉嶺/ 上水	Fanling/ Sheung Shui	21 376	2.1	32 447	3.2	- 11 071	-0.9
大埔	Tai Po	22 025	2.2	37 475	3.7	- 15 450	-1.1
沙田	Sha Tin	45 432	4.5	58 887	5.9	- 13 455	-0.6
馬鞍山	Ma On Shan	22 070	2.2	21 638	2.2	432	+0.0
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	76 802	7.6	25 250	2.5	51 552	+3.4
北大嶼山	North Lantau	36 656	3.6	3 017	0.3	33 639	+16.2
小計	Sub-total	510 522	50.8	407 281	40.5	103 241	+0.7
新界其他 地區	Other areas in the New Territories	69 276	6.9	65 683	6.5	3 593	+0.2
水上	Marine	-	-	489	0.0	-	-
全港	The Whole Territory	1 005 256	100.0	1 005 256	100.0	-	-

註釋：(3) 這些數字包括現住於五年前住址，但在五年期間曾遷往其他地區，並稍後遷回的人士。

Notes: (3) The figures include persons who currently lived in the same address as 5 years ago but had moved elsewhere during the 5 years and then moved back.

(4) 數字指在並無作內部遷移的總人數中所佔的百分比。

(4) Figures refer to the percentages in respect of the total number of persons who had not internally migrated.

表 8.3 二零零六年按年齡組別、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的五歲及以上人口⁽¹⁾
Table 8.3 Population⁽¹⁾ Aged 5 and Over by Age Group, Whether Internally Migrated and Area of Current Residence, 2006

年齡組別 Age Group	曾作內部遷移 Internally Migrated				總計 Total	並無作 內部遷移 Not Internally Migrated	五歲及 以上人口 Whole Population Aged 5 and Over
	現住地區 Area of Current Residence						
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New Townships	新界 其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories			
	數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽²⁾)						
5 – 14	12 253 (9.7)	36 438 (12.2)	66 573 (13.0)	6 890 (9.9)	122 154 (12.2)	604 687 (10.7)	726 841 (10.9)
15 – 24	11 242 (8.9)	33 277 (11.1)	60 849 (11.9)	7 103 (10.3)	112 471 (11.2)	796 278 (14.1)	908 749 (13.7)
25 – 34	30 396 (24.1)	61 148 (20.4)	113 710 (22.3)	15 483 (22.3)	220 737 (22.0)	830 875 (14.7)	1 051 612 (15.8)
35 – 44	32 524 (25.8)	67 211 (22.4)	113 620 (22.3)	17 208 (24.8)	230 563 (22.9)	1 017 460 (18.0)	1 248 023 (18.8)
45 – 54	19 043 (15.1)	45 854 (15.3)	80 935 (15.9)	11 128 (16.1)	156 960 (15.6)	1 036 275 (18.4)	1 193 235 (17.9)
55 – 64	9 274 (7.4)	23 402 (7.8)	36 073 (7.1)	4 811 (6.9)	73 560 (7.3)	594 174 (10.5)	667 734 (10.0)
65 +	11 273 (8.9)	32 123 (10.7)	38 762 (7.6)	6 653 (9.6)	88 811 (8.8)	763 873 (13.5)	852 684 (12.8)
總計 Total	126 005 (100.0)	299 453 (100.0)	510 522 (100.0)	69 276 (100.0)	1 005 256 (100.0)	5 643 622 (100.0)	6 648 878 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括住在船上的人士。

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

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

表 8.4 二零零六年按性別、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的五歲及以上人口⁽¹⁾
Table 8.4 Population⁽¹⁾ Aged 5 and Over by Sex, Whether Internally Migrated and Area of Current Residence, 2006

性別 Sex	曾作內部遷移 Internally Migrated					總計 Total	並無作 內部遷移 Not Internally Migrated	五歲及以上 總人口 Whole Population Aged 5 and Over
	現住地區 Area of Current Residence							
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New Towns	新界 其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽²⁾)			
男 Male	53 950 (42.8)	142 303 (47.5)	250 132 (49.0)	32 680 (47.2)	479 065 (47.7)	2 681 808 (47.5)	3 160 873 (47.5)	
女 Female	72 055 (57.2)	157 150 (52.5)	260 390 (51.0)	36 596 (52.8)	526 191 (52.3)	2 961 814 (52.5)	3 488 005 (52.5)	
合計 Both sexes	126 005 (100.0)	299 453 (100.0)	510 522 (100.0)	69 276 (100.0)	1 005 256 (100.0)	5 643 622 (100.0)	6 648 878 (100.0)	
				性別比率 ⁽³⁾ Sex Ratio ⁽³⁾				
	749	906	961	893	910	905	906	

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括住在船上的人士。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

(3) 男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。

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

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

(3) The number of males per 1 000 females.

表 8.5 二零零六年按婚姻狀況、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的五歲及以上人口⁽¹⁾
Table 8.5 Population⁽¹⁾ Aged 5 and Over by Marital Status, Whether Internally Migrated and Area of Current Residence, 2006

婚姻狀況 Marital Status	曾作內部遷移 Internally Migrated					總計 Total	並無作 內部遷移 Not Internally Migrated
	現住地區 Area of Current Residence						
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New Town Towns	新界 其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories			
數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽²⁾)							
從未結婚 Never married	47 314 (37.5)	109 718 (36.6)	192 553 (37.7)	25 828 (37.3)	375 413 (37.3)	2 271 489 (40.2)	
已婚 Now married	67 139 (53.3)	160 904 (53.7)	275 818 (54.0)	37 563 (54.2)	541 424 (53.9)	2 880 428 (51.0)	
喪偶 Widowed	5 691 (4.5)	13 697 (4.6)	18 738 (3.7)	3 047 (4.4)	41 173 (4.1)	314 690 (5.6)	
離婚 Divorced	4 756 (3.8)	12 907 (4.3)	20 023 (3.9)	2 207 (3.2)	39 893 (4.0)	149 665 (2.7)	
分居 Separated	1 105 (0.9)	2 227 (0.7)	3 390 (0.7)	631 (0.9)	7 353 (0.7)	27 350 (0.5)	
總計 Total	126 005 (100.0)	299 453 (100.0)	510 522 (100.0)	69 276 (100.0)	1 005 256 (100.0)	5 643 622 (100.0)	

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括住在船上的人士。

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

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

表 8.6 二零零六年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的五歲及以上人口⁽¹⁾
Table 8.6 Population⁽¹⁾ Aged 5 and Over by Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended), Whether Internally Migrated and Area of Current Residence, 2006

教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended)	曾作內部遷移 Internally Migrated				總計 Total	並無作 內部遷移 Not Internally Migrated
	現住地區 Area of Current Residence					
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New Town	新界 其他地區 in the New Territories		
	數目（百分比 ⁽²⁾ ） Number (Percentage ⁽²⁾)					
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/Pre-primary	6 701 (5.3)	19 747 (6.6)	32 718 (6.4)	4 489 (6.5)	63 655 (6.3)	442 358 (7.8)
小學 Primary	16 719 (13.3)	65 020 (21.7)	110 395 (21.6)	11 934 (17.2)	204 068 (20.3)	1 326 632 (23.5)
初中 Lower Secondary	14 683 (11.7)	54 730 (18.3)	108 084 (21.2)	11 857 (17.1)	189 354 (18.8)	1 128 859 (20.0)
高中 Upper Secondary	28 691 (22.8)	74 250 (24.8)	125 357 (24.6)	16 993 (24.5)	245 291 (24.4)	1 336 365 (23.7)
預科 Sixth Form	9 215 (7.3)	16 092 (5.4)	24 255 (4.8)	3 607 (5.2)	53 169 (5.3)	297 988 (5.3)
專上教育 Post-secondary						
文憑／證書課程 Diploma/Certificate	5 832 (4.6)	9 431 (3.1)	16 901 (3.3)	3 172 (4.6)	35 336 (3.5)	177 368 (3.1)
副學位課程 Sub-degree course	4 880 (3.9)	10 437 (3.5)	18 378 (3.6)	2 769 (4.0)	36 464 (3.6)	197 697 (3.5)
學位課程 Degree course	39 284 (31.2)	49 746 (16.6)	74 434 (14.6)	14 455 (20.9)	177 919 (17.7)	736 355 (13.0)
總計 Total	126 005 (100.0)	299 453 (100.0)	510 522 (100.0)	69 276 (100.0)	1 005 256 (100.0)	5 643 622 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括住在船上的人士。

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

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

表 8.7 二零零六年按年齡組別、性別及曾否作內部遷移劃分的勞動人口參與率⁽¹⁾
Table 8.7 Labour Force Participation Rates⁽¹⁾ by Age Group, Sex and Whether Internally Migrated, 2006

年齡組別 Age Group	勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour Force Participation Rate (%)			
	男性 Male		女性 Female	
	曾作內部遷移 Internally Migrated	並無作內部遷移 Not Internally Migrated	曾作內部遷移 Internally Migrated	並無作內部遷移 Not Internally Migrated
15 – 24	43.0	47.0	46.4	49.3
25 – 34	94.3	92.6	81.2	82.0
35 – 44	94.0	93.5	70.0	69.1
45 – 54	87.8	89.6	60.6	57.9
55 +	32.8	33.9	13.0	12.7
合計 Overall	74.2	68.4	58.8	51.2
	標準化勞動人口參與率 ⁽²⁾ （百分比） Standardised Labour Force Participation Rate ⁽²⁾ (%)			
	68.1	69.3	52.4	52.3

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括住在船上的人士。

(2) 以二零零六年男性及女性人口的年齡分布分別作為計算男性及女性整體標準化勞動人口參與率的標準人口。

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

(2) Using the 2006 age distribution of the male and female population as the standard population in the derivation of the standardised overall labour force participation rates for males and females respectively.

表 8.8 二零零六年按職業、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的工作人口⁽¹⁾
Table 8.8 Working Population⁽¹⁾ by Occupation, Whether Internally Migrated and Area of Current Residence, 2006

職業 Occupation	曾作內部遷移 Internally Migrated				總計 Total	並無作 內部遷移 Not Internally Migrated
	現住地區 Area of Current Residence					
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New Town s	新界 其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories		
數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽²⁾)						
經理及行政人員 Managers and administrators	16 786 (21.2)	21 470 (13.4)	29 509 (10.9)	6 111 (15.7)	73 876 (13.4)	287 896 (10.2)
專業人員 Professionals	8 546 (10.8)	12 343 (7.7)	18 152 (6.7)	3 414 (8.8)	42 455 (7.7)	162 827 (5.8)
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	14 537 (18.4)	27 051 (16.9)	48 405 (17.8)	7 420 (19.0)	97 413 (17.7)	444 842 (15.8)
文員 Clerks	10 349 (13.1)	23 757 (14.9)	45 763 (16.8)	5 612 (14.4)	85 481 (15.5)	482 455 (17.1)
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	9 016 (11.4)	31 366 (19.6)	46 098 (16.9)	5 815 (14.9)	92 295 (16.8)	458 548 (16.3)
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	2 260 (2.9)	11 321 (7.1)	25 185 (9.3)	2 829 (7.3)	41 595 (7.6)	244 393 (8.7)
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1 600 (2.0)	6 541 (4.1)	16 707 (6.1)	2 392 (6.1)	27 240 (5.0)	181 105 (6.4)
其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	16 016 (20.2)	26 064 (16.3)	42 149 (15.5)	5 423 (13.9)	89 652 (16.3)	551 799 (19.6)
總計 Total	79 110 (100.0)	159 913 (100.0)	271 968 (100.0)	39 016 (100.0)	550 007 (100.0)	2 813 865 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括住在船上的人士。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

(3) 其他包括「非技術工人」、「漁農業熟練工人」及不能分類的職業。

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

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

(3) Others include “Elementary occupations”, “Skilled agricultural and fishery workers” and occupations not classifiable.

表 8.9 二零零六年按住戶結構、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的家庭住戶⁽¹⁾數目
Table 8.9 Domestic Households⁽¹⁾ by Household Composition, Whether Internally Migrated and Area of Current Residence, 2006

住戶結構 Household Composition	曾作內部遷移 ⁽²⁾ Internally Migrated ⁽²⁾					總計 Total	並無作 內部遷移 ⁽³⁾ Not Internally Migrated ⁽³⁾
	現住地區 Area of Current Residence						
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New Town s	新界 其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	數目 (百分比) ⁽⁴⁾ Number (Percentage ⁽⁴⁾)		
單人住戶 One person	12 164 (26.9)	24 683 (22.3)	39 635 (20.8)	5 740 (23.1)	82 222 (22.2)	285 111 (15.4)	
未擴展的單核心家庭住戶 One unextended nuclear family	25 870 (57.2)	69 471 (62.9)	128 249 (67.4)	15 005 (60.5)	238 595 (64.3)	1 253 673 (67.6)	
垂直擴展的單核心家庭住戶 One vertically extended nuclear family	2 177 (4.8)	6 404 (5.8)	8 972 (4.7)	1 204 (4.9)	18 757 (5.1)	146 878 (7.9)	
平向擴展的單核心家庭住戶 One horizontally extended nuclear family	436 (1.0)	610 (0.6)	688 (0.4)	163 (0.7)	1 897 (0.5)	13 856 (0.7)	
多個核心家庭住戶 Two or more nuclear families	806 (1.8)	2 781 (2.5)	3 288 (1.7)	634 (2.6)	7 509 (2.0)	61 762 (3.3)	
有親屬關係人士的非核心家庭住戶 Related persons forming no nuclear family	1 296 (2.9)	2 578 (2.3)	3 808 (2.0)	610 (2.5)	8 292 (2.2)	58 438 (3.2)	
只包括無親屬關係人士住戶 Unrelated persons only	2 485 (5.5)	3 977 (3.6)	5 589 (2.9)	1 465 (5.9)	13 516 (3.6)	34 922 (1.9)	
總計 Total	45 234 (100.0)	110 504 (100.0)	190 229 (100.0)	24 821 (100.0)	370 788 (100.0)	1 854 640 (100.0)	

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括住在船上的家庭住戶。

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

(2) 這些數字指家庭住戶內所有五歲及以上的戶主均曾作內部遷移。

(2) The figures refer to domestic households in which all of the household head(s) aged 5 and over had internally migrated.

(3) 這些數字指家庭住戶內任何一位五歲及以上的戶主並無作內部遷移。

(3) The figures refer to domestic households in which any one of the household head(s) aged 5 and over had not internally migrated.

(4) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

表 8.10 二零零六年按住戶人數、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的家庭住戶⁽¹⁾數目
Table 8.10 Domestic Households⁽¹⁾ by Household Size, Whether Internally Migrated and Area of Current Residence, 2006

住戶人數 Household Size	曾作內部遷移 ⁽²⁾ Internally Migrated ⁽²⁾				總計 Total	並無作 內部遷移 ⁽³⁾ Not Internally Migrated ⁽³⁾
	現住地區 Area of Current Residence					
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New Towns	新界 其他地區 in the New Territories		
	數目 (百分比 ⁽⁴⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽⁴⁾)					
1	12 164 (26.9)	24 683 (22.3)	39 635 (20.8)	5 740 (23.1)	82 222 (22.2)	285 111 (15.4)
2	12 468 (27.6)	29 817 (27.0)	51 365 (27.0)	7 273 (29.3)	100 923 (27.2)	434 576 (23.4)
3	7 699 (17.0)	23 028 (20.8)	41 721 (21.9)	4 522 (18.2)	76 970 (20.8)	440 013 (23.7)
4	7 587 (16.8)	20 480 (18.5)	38 374 (20.2)	3 850 (15.5)	70 291 (19.0)	434 512 (23.4)
5	3 600 (8.0)	9 096 (8.2)	14 232 (7.5)	2 310 (9.3)	29 238 (7.9)	184 534 (9.9)
6+	1 716 (3.8)	3 400 (3.1)	4 902 (2.6)	1 126 (4.5)	11 144 (3.0)	75 894 (4.1)
總計 Total	45 234 (100.0)	110 504 (100.0)	190 229 (100.0)	24 821 (100.0)	370 788 (100.0)	1 854 640 (100.0)
	平均住戶人數 Average Household Size					
	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括住在船上的家庭住戶。

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

(2) 這些數字指家庭住戶內所有五歲及以上的戶主均曾作內部遷移。

(2) The figures refer to domestic households in which all of the household head(s) aged 5 and over had internally migrated.

(3) 這些數字指家庭住戶內任何一位五歲及以上的戶主並無作內部遷移。

(3) The figures refer to domestic households in which any one of the household head(s) aged 5 and over had not internally migrated.

(4) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

表 8.11 二零零六年按屋宇單位類型、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的家庭住戶⁽¹⁾數目
Table 8.11 Domestic Households⁽¹⁾ by Type of Quarters, Whether Internally Migrated and Area of Current Residence, 2006

屋宇單位類型 Type of Quarters	曾作內部遷移 ⁽²⁾ Internally Migrated ⁽²⁾				總計 Total	並無作 內部遷移 ⁽³⁾ Not Internally Migrated ⁽³⁾
	現住地區 Area of Current Residence					
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New Town s	新界 其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories		
	數目 (百分比 ⁽⁴⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽⁴⁾)					
永久性房屋 Permanent housing						
公營租住單位 Public rental flats	4 116 (9.1)	39 968 (36.2)	81 206 (42.7)	435 (1.8)	125 725 (33.9)	565 003 (30.5)
房屋委員會資助出售單位 Housing Authority subsidized sale flats	2 040 (4.5)	3 612 (3.3)	13 876 (7.3)	- -	19 528 (5.3)	328 054 (17.7)
房屋協會資助出售單位 Housing Society subsidized sale flats	100 (0.2)	140 (0.1)	500 (0.3)	48 (0.2)	788 (0.2)	14 069 (0.8)
私人住宅單位 Private residential flats	36 957 (81.7)	60 012 (54.3)	82 108 (43.2)	6 269 (25.3)	185 346 (50.0)	812 979 (43.8)
別墅/平房/新型村屋 Villas/Bungalows/Modern village houses	519 (1.1)	251 (0.2)	8 390 (4.4)	15 583 (62.8)	24 743 (6.7)	86 447 (4.7)
簡單磚石蓋搭建築物/傳統村屋 Simple stone structures/ Traditional village houses	11 (0.0)	46 (0.0)	685 (0.4)	1 337 (5.4)	2 079 (0.6)	17 202 (0.9)
員工宿舍 Staff quarters	1 073 (2.4)	5 575 (5.0)	2 478 (1.3)	239 (1.0)	9 365 (2.5)	11 653 (0.6)
非住宅用屋宇單位 Non-domestic quarters	394 (0.9)	694 (0.6)	243 (0.1)	40 (0.2)	1 371 (0.4)	3 910 (0.2)
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	24 (0.1)	206 (0.2)	743 (0.4)	870 (3.5)	1 843 (0.5)	15 323 (0.8)
總計 Total	45 234 (100.0)	110 504 (100.0)	190 229 (100.0)	24 821 (100.0)	370 788 (100.0)	1 854 640 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括住在船上的家庭住戶。

(2) 這些數字指家庭住戶內所有五歲及以上的戶主均曾作內部遷移。

(3) 這些數字指家庭住戶內任何一位五歲及以上的戶主並無作內部遷移。

(4) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

(2) The figures refer to domestic households in which all of the household head(s) aged 5 and over had internally migrated.

(3) The figures refer to domestic households in which any one of the household head(s) aged 5 and over had not internally migrated.

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

表 8.12 二零零六年按現住地區及曾否作內部遷移劃分的家庭住戶⁽¹⁾每月收入中位數
Table 8.12 Median Monthly Household Income of Domestic Households⁽¹⁾ by Area of Current Residence and Whether Internally Migrated, 2006

現住地區 Area of Current Residence	住戶每月收入中位數 (港元) Median Monthly Household Income (HK\$)		合計 Overall
	曾作內部遷移 ⁽²⁾ Internally Migrated ⁽²⁾	並無作內部遷移 ⁽³⁾ Not Internally Migrated ⁽³⁾	
香港島 Hong Kong Island	29,000	22,500	23,000
九龍 Kowloon	16,600	15,000	15,035
新市鎮 New Towns	15,500	17,000	16,950
新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	22,000	16,800	18,000
合計 Overall	17,500	17,220	17,270

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括住在船上的家庭住戶。

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

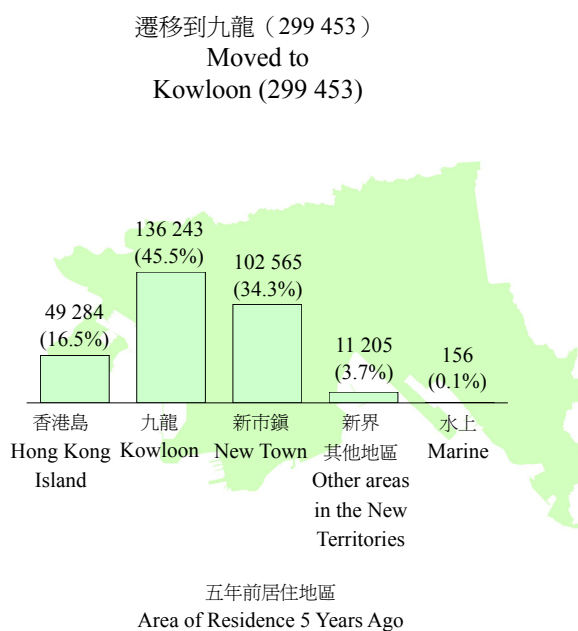
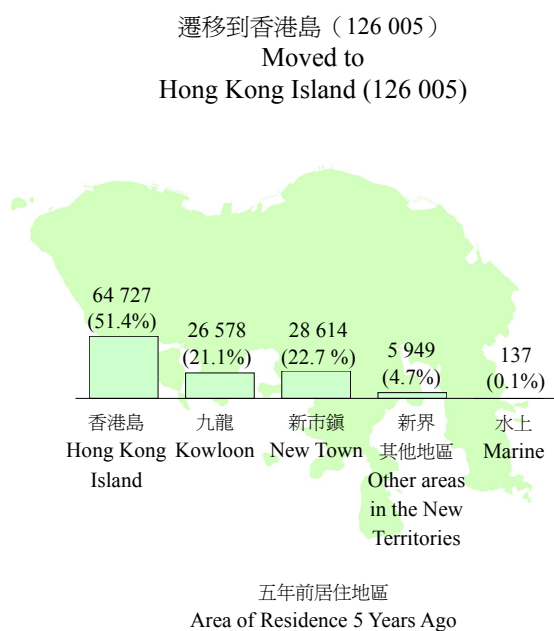
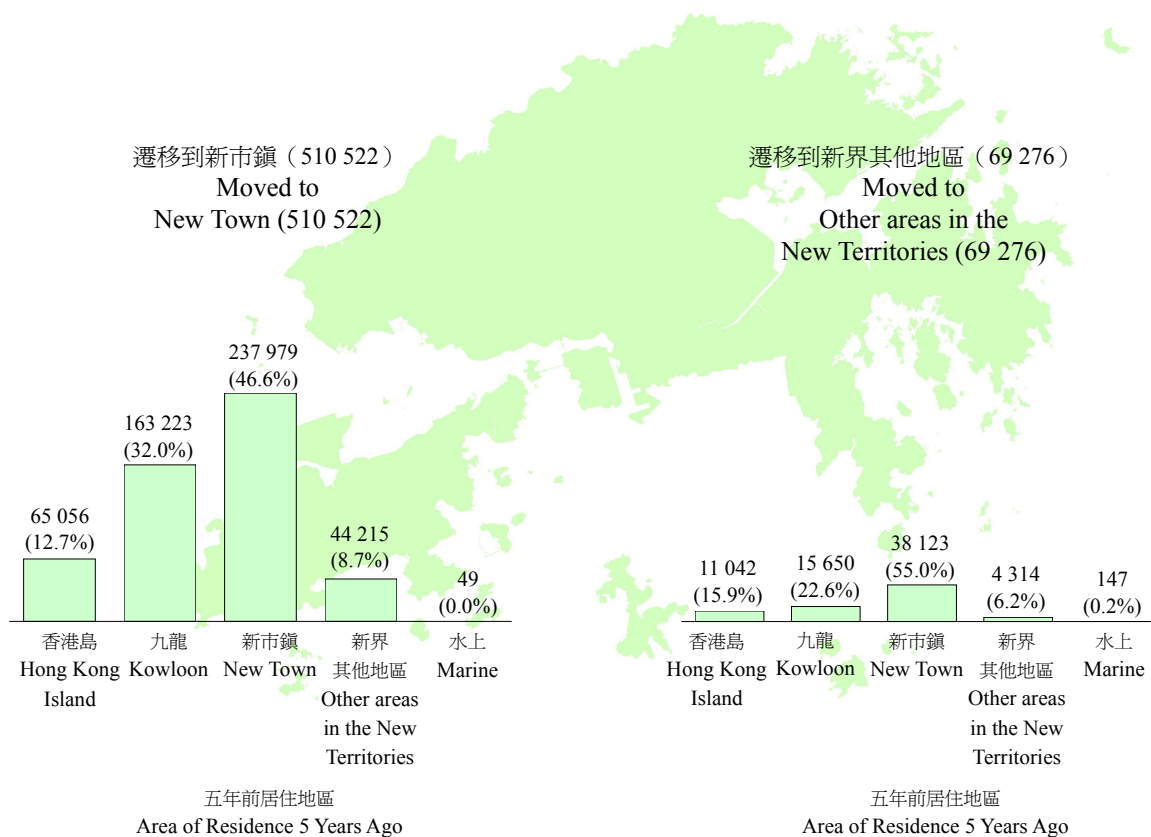
(2) 這些數字指家庭住戶內所有五歲及以上的戶主均曾作內部遷移。

(2) The figures refer to domestic households in which all of the household head(s) aged 5 and over had internally migrated.

(3) 這些數字指家庭住戶內任何一位五歲及以上的戶主並無作內部遷移。

(3) The figures refer to domestic households in which any one of the household head(s) aged 5 and over had not internally migrated.

圖 8.1 二零零六年按五年前居住地區及現住地區劃分的曾作內部遷移的五歲及以上人口
Chart 8.1 Population Aged 5 and Over Having Internally Migrated by Area of Residence 5 Years Ago and Area of Current Residence, 2006



9. 新市鎮特徵

9. New Town Characteristics

引言

9.1 爲了紓緩市區擠迫情況，香港於一九七三年成立新界拓展署，制訂全面計劃，開始有系統及有組織地推行新市鎮發展。此後，新市鎮發展計劃全面進行，使新市鎮在過去三十年迅速發展。

9.2 二零零六年中期人口統計時，香港共有十二個新市鎮：屯門、沙田、葵涌、大埔、荃灣、粉嶺／上水、青衣、將軍澳、馬鞍山、元朗、天水圍及北大嶼山。

9.3 所有新市鎮都是位於新界。隨著人口重新分布，人口紛紛從香港島及九龍的市區遷入，促使新市鎮不斷發展（詳情見第八章內部遷移及遷居特徵）。

9.4 以下分析著重顯示新市鎮的主要特色。新市鎮人口的有趣特徵亦與市區（即香港島和九龍）及新界其他地方（不包括新市鎮，但包括水上停泊地方）的人口一併比較。

Concepts and Coverage

9.1 To reduce urban congestion, comprehensive plans for the systematic and co-ordinated development of new towns began with the establishment of the New Territories Development Department in 1973. Since then, the New Town Development Programme has been carried out extensively leading to the rapid development of new towns in the past thirty years.

9.2 At the time of the 2006 Population By-census, there were twelve new towns in Hong Kong, namely Tuen Mun, Sha Tin, Kwai Chung, Tai Po, Tsuen Wan, Fanling/Sheung Shui, Tsing Yi, Tseung Kwan O, Ma On Shan, Yuen Long, Tin Shui Wai and North Lantau.

9.3 All the new towns are situated in the New Territories. The growth of the new towns owed very much to the redistribution of population from the urban areas on Hong Kong Island and in Kowloon (see Chapter 8 on Internal Migration and Home Moving Characteristics for details).

9.4 The analysis that follows highlights the major features of the new towns. Interesting characteristics of the population in the new towns are also identified for comparison with their counterparts in the urban areas (defined here as Hong Kong Island and Kowloon) and in the other areas in the New Territories which exclude the new towns but include marine anchorages throughout Hong Kong.

人口數目及人口密度

9.5 在二零零六年，新市鎮人口共 324 萬人，佔全港人口的 47.2%。較一九九六年的 260 萬人口，上升 24.5%。以人口數目而言，屯門是最大的新市鎮，有超過 50 萬人居住；最少人口的是北大嶼山，約只有 72 200 人。但在過去五年，北大嶼山的增長最迅速，升幅超過 250%。（表 9.1 及表 9.2）

9.6 整體來說，與市區平均每平方公里淨土地面積 25 967 人的人口密度相比，新市鎮的人口密度較低。新市鎮的人口密度，各有不同，最低的是北大嶼山，每平方公里有 5 491 人；而最高的是天水圍，每平方公里有 62 579 人。在所有新市鎮中，葵涌及元朗的人口密度與市區相若。（表 9.3）

年齡及性別結構

9.7 與市區相比，新市鎮的人口較為年輕。新市鎮人口的年齡中位數是 38 歲；而市區人口的數字則是 41 歲。新市鎮的人口中，14.7% 是十五歲以下。至於市區，相對的比例是 12.6%。另一方面，新市鎮的人口中，只有 9.9% 是六十五歲及以上，比市區（15.0%）及新界其他地方（11.7%）的數字為低。因此，新市鎮的少年兒童撫養比率較市區為高。另一方面，新市鎮的老人撫養比率則較香港其他地方低。（表 9.4 及表 9.5）

Population Size and Density

9.5 In 2006, the new town population was 3.24 million, constituting 47.2% of the total population in Hong Kong. This represents an increase of 24.5% over the corresponding figure of 2.60 million in 1996. In terms of population size, Tuen Mun was the largest new town with over 0.50 million persons while North Lantau was the smallest with only about 72 200 persons. However, over the past five years, North Lantau recorded the largest population growth of over 250%. (Table 9.1 and Table 9.2)

9.6 On the whole, the new towns were less densely populated than the urban areas which had an average population density of 25 967 persons per km² of net land area in 2006. The population density of the new towns ranged from 5 491 persons per km² in North Lantau to 62 579 persons per km² in Tin Shui Wai. Among the new towns, Kwai Chung and Yuen Long had population density closely resembled that of the urban areas. (Table 9.3)

Age and Sex Structure

9.7 The population in the new towns was younger than that in the urban areas. The median age of the new town population was 38, as compared with 41 for the urban areas. 14.7% of the new town population were aged below 15, while the corresponding proportion for the urban areas was 12.6%. On the other hand, only 9.9% of the new town population were aged 65 and over, lower than the proportions in the urban areas (15.0%) and the other areas in the New Territories (11.7%). As a result, the new towns had a higher child dependency ratio than urban areas. On the other hand, the new towns had a lower elderly dependency ratio as compared with the rest of the territory. (Table 9.4 and Table 9.5)

9.8 各個新市鎮中，以沙田、葵涌及荃灣的人口年齡結構與市區的情況較為相似。由於這三個是較早發展的新市鎮，加上有較長的發展歷史，所以上述情況是可以理解的。（表 9.4）

9.9 新市鎮人口的性別比率（每千名女性中有 936 名男性）與全港數字相若；但與市區相比，數字則較高。按年齡組別分析，除三十五至四十四歲人口外，新市鎮人口的性別比率均比市區的高。（表 9.6）

教育程度

9.10 與市區相比，新市鎮的十五歲及以上人口的教育程度稍低。在新市鎮的十五歲及以上人口中，具高中或以下教育程度的比例略高，而具預科或專上教育程度的比例則略低。（表 9.7）

9.11 一般來說，新市鎮的三至十六歲人口的就學比率，大致與市區的數字相同。但以十七至二十四歲的人口而言，就學比率則明顯較低。但與新界其他地方比較，新市鎮的三至二十四歲人口的就學比率一般較高。（表 9.8）

9.8 Among the new towns, the age structures of the population in Sha Tin, Kwai Chung and Tsuen Wan were similar to that of the urban areas. This is understandable because they were the older new towns and had a very much longer history of development. (Table 9.4)

9.9 The sex ratio for the new town population (936 males per 1 000 females) was about the same as that for the population in the whole territory, but higher than that for the population in the urban areas. When analysed by age group, it is observed that the sex ratios for all age groups in the new towns was higher than those for the urban areas, except for those aged 35 - 44. (Table 9.6)

Educational Attainment

9.10 Educational attainment of the population aged 15 and over in the new towns was slightly lower than that of its counterpart in the urban areas. There were slightly higher proportions of population aged 15 and over having education at or below upper secondary level but lower proportions of such population having sixth form and post-secondary education in the new towns than in the urban areas. (Table 9.7)

9.11 In general, the school attendance rates for the population aged 3-16 in the new towns were at about the same level as those for the urban areas. However, the school attendance rates for the population aged 17-24 were much lower in the new towns than that for the urban areas. Compared with the other areas in the New Territories, school attendance rates for all ages 3-24 were generally higher in the new towns. (Table 9.8)

勞動人口特徵

勞動人口參與率

9.12 以十五至四十四歲男性的勞動人口參與率而言，新市鎮的數字高於市區及新界其他地方。但新市鎮的四十五至六十四歲男性勞動人口參與率則稍低於市區但仍高於新界其他地方。至於六十五歲及以上男性的情況，新市鎮的數字遠低於香港其他地方。（表 9.9）

9.13 女性方面，新市鎮各年齡組別（十五至二十四歲除外）的勞動人口參與率，均較市區為低。尤以三十五至五十四歲人口的數字，兩者差距更大。（表 9.9）

行業模式

9.14 新市鎮的工作人口中，從事「批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業」的佔 27.0%。這比例稍低於市區，但高於新界其他地方。「社區、社會及個人服務業」和「金融、保險、地產及商用商務業」是另外兩個最多人從事的行業組別，分別各佔新市鎮工作人口的 25.4% 及 14.7%。市區的相對數字則較高，分別是 28.0% 及 19.4%。（表 9.10）

Labour Force Characteristics

Labour Force Participation Rate

9.12 Males aged 15-44 in the new towns had a higher labour force participation rate than their counterparts in the urban areas and other areas in the New Territories. However, the labour force participation rate for males aged 45-64 in new towns was slightly lower than that in the urban areas but still higher than that in other areas in the New Territories. For males aged 65 and over, the labour force participation rate was much lower in the new towns than elsewhere in the rest of the territory. (Table 9.9)

9.13 Except for females aged 15-24, the labour force participation rate for each age group was lower in the new towns than in the urban areas. The difference was particularly significant at ages 35-54. (Table 9.9)

Industry Pattern

9.14 27.0% of the working population in the new towns were engaged in the “Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels” sector. The corresponding proportion in the urban areas was slightly higher, while that in the other areas in the New Territories was lower. “Community, social and personal services” and “Financing, insurance, real estate and business services” were the next two largest sectors, constituting 25.4% and 14.7% of the working population in the new towns respectively. The corresponding proportions for the urban areas were higher, at 28.0% and 19.4% respectively. (Table 9.10)

職業結構

9.15 在新市鎮的工作人口中，17.8%是文員而17.1%的是服務工作及商店銷售人員，市區的相對比例是16.3%及15.8%。另一方面，經理及行政人員、專業人員的比例為13.8%，明顯較市區的19.7%為低。而輔助專業人員的比例為16.0%，與市區相若。（表9.11）

主要職業收入

9.16 就每月主要職業收入的分布情況而言，新市鎮工作人口的情形大致與市區的相近，但40,000元及以上收入的人口比例則以新市鎮的比例較低。新市鎮工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數是10,000元，與市區及全港的數字相同。（表9.12）

住戶特徵

住戶結構

9.17 在二零零六年，全港223萬個家庭住戶中，居於新市鎮的佔103萬戶，即總數的46.1%。大部分（71.3%）新市鎮住戶由「未擴展的單核心家庭住戶」組成，而這類住戶在市區（63.7%）及新界其他地方（60.3%）的比例則相對較低。另一方面，新市鎮的「單人住戶」比例較低。除上述兩個顯著分別外，新市鎮家庭住戶的結構大致與其他地方相若。（表9.13）

Occupational Structure

9.15 There were 17.8% of the working population in the new towns working as clerks and 17.1% as service workers and shop sales workers, as compared with the corresponding figures of 16.3% and 15.8% in the urban areas. On the other hand, the proportion of managers and administrators and professionals was markedly lower in the new towns (13.8%) than in the urban areas (19.7%). The proportion of associate professionals in the new towns, at 16.0%, was close to the corresponding figure in the urban areas. (Table 9.11)

Income from Main Employment

9.16 The distribution of monthly income from main employment for the working population in the new towns was broadly similar to that for the working population in the urban areas, except that the proportion earning \$40,000 and over was somewhat lower in the new towns. The median monthly income from main employment of the working population in the new towns was \$10,000, the same as that for the urban areas and for the whole territory. (Table 9.12)

Household Characteristics

Household Composition

9.17 In 2006, there were some 1.03 million domestic households in the new towns, accounting for 46.1% of the 2.23 million domestic households in the whole territory. The majority (71.3%) of households in the new towns were composed of one unextended nuclear family. The proportions of such households were relatively lower in the urban areas (63.7%) and the other areas in the New Territories (60.3%). On the other hand, the proportion of one-person households was much lower in the new towns. Other than these two significant differences, the composition of domestic households in the new towns was broadly similar to that in all other areas. (Table 9.13)

住戶人數

9.18 二零零六年，新市鎮家庭住戶平均人數是 3.1 人，較市區及新界其他地方的 2.9 人為高。新市鎮的住戶人數稍多與較多十五歲以上人口在新市鎮居住有關。平均來說，每個新市鎮住戶有 2.6 名十五歲以上人口；而市區和新界其他地方的相對數字是 2.5。另一方面，每個新市鎮住戶平均有 0.5 名十五歲以下兒童；而市區和新界其他地方的相對數字分別為 0.4 及 0.5。（表 9.14）

住戶收入

9.19 二零零六年，新市鎮家庭住戶的每月收入中位數是 16,940 元，較市區和新界其他地方的中位數低約 6%。至於 10,000 元至 19,999 元的收入組別，則佔一個重要的比例，有 30.2% 的新市鎮家庭住戶在這個組別。在市區和新界其他地方的住戶收入分布，並沒有這麼明顯的比例較高度集中的組別。（表 9.15）

房屋特徵

房屋類型

9.20 居於新市鎮的 324 萬人口中，36.1% 是居於公營租住房屋，另有 24.6% 是居於資助出售單位，比例遠較其他地方為高。相對來說，只有 37.6% 新市鎮人口是居於私人永久性房屋；而市區的相對比例是 57.1%；新界其他地方則是 85.8%。這些觀察結果是意料之內，因為政府是新市鎮發展計劃的建築師，並透過興建公共房屋，全力支持計劃。在這

Household Size

9.18 The average size of domestic households in the new towns was 3.1 in 2006. This was higher than the corresponding averages of 2.9 for both the urban areas and the other areas in the New Territories. The slightly larger household size found in the new towns was related to the presence of more persons aged 15 and over. On average, there was 2.6 persons aged 15 and over per household in the new towns, while the corresponding figures for the urban areas and the other areas in the New Territories were both 2.5. On the other hand, there was 0.5 child aged under 15 per household in the new town, and the corresponding figures for the urban areas and the other areas in the New Territories were 0.4 and 0.5 respectively. (Table 9.14)

Household Income

9.19 The median monthly income of domestic households in the new towns was \$16,940 in 2006. This was about 6% lower than the medians for the urban areas and the other areas in the New Territories. The income bracket \$10,000 - \$19,999 stood out as the modal class with 30.2% of the domestic households in the new towns falling into it. The modal class was less conspicuous in the household income distributions for the urban areas and the other areas in the New Territories. (Table 9.15)

Housing Characteristics

Type of Housing

9.20 36.1% of the 3.24 million new town population were in public rental housing and another 24.6% in subsidized sale flats. These proportions were much higher than those in all other areas. On the contrary, there were only 37.6% of the new town population in private permanent housing, while the corresponding proportions were 57.1% in the urban areas and 85.8% in the other areas in the New Territories. These observations are expected as the

項計劃下，人口重新分布，由人口擠迫及較舊的市區遷往地方較大的新市鎮，因而把全港的居住環境及房屋條件改善過來。（表 9.16）

9.21 大部分新市鎮中（包括：屯門、沙田、葵涌、青衣、天水圍及北大嶼山），居於公營租住房屋的人口比例較全港平均比例（31.0%）為高。葵涌錄得的比率最高（67.7%），其次是天水圍（61.5%）及北大嶼山（60.5%）。另一方面，元朗及荃灣有較多的私人永久性房屋，居於這些樓宇的人口比例亦相對較高，分別是 73.2%及 71.3%，而其他新市鎮的相對數字則大多介乎 20%至 40%。居於資助出售單位的人口比例，在各新市鎮亦有很大分別；比例最大的是馬鞍山（51.0%），其次是將軍澳（40.9%）及粉嶺／上水（40.5%）。這三個新市鎮的共通點是：這三個均是九十年代後期迅速發展的新市鎮。（表 9.16）

9.22 共有 103 萬個家庭住戶居於新市鎮內。當中 36.2%的家庭住戶居於公營租住單位；35.1%居於私人住宅單位。市區的相對比例分別是 28.9%及 57.1%。（表 9.17）

9.23 居於新界其他地方的住戶其住所的廳房平均數目為 3.90，較市區的 3.19 及新市鎮的 3.18 為高。（表 9.18）

government is the architect of the New Town Development Programme and has been fully supportive of the programme through public housing construction there. Under the programme, population was redistributed from the crowded urban areas to the more spacious new towns, thus improving the living environment and housing conditions of the whole territory. (Table 9.16)

9.21 Most of the new towns (including Tuen Mun, Sha Tin, Kwai Chung, Tsing Yi, Tin Shui Wai and North Lantau) had a higher proportion than the territory-average proportion (31.0%) of population in public rental housing. Kwai Chung recorded the highest proportion (67.7%), followed by Tin Shui Wai (61.5%) and North Lantau (60.5%). On the other hand, Yuen Long and Tsuen Wan had a larger sector of private permanent housing providing accommodation for 73.2% and 71.3% of their population respectively. These proportions were much higher than those in the other new towns, which mostly fell in the range of 20-40%. The proportions for subsidized sale flats also varied significantly among the new towns. The highest proportion was in Ma On Shan (51.0%), followed by Tseung Kwan O (40.9%) and Fanling/Sheung Shui (40.5%). It is observed that there is a common feature of these three new towns: they are new towns with rapid development in the late 1990s. (Table 9.16)

9.22 There were 1.03 million domestic households in the new town. 36.2% of these households were housed in public rental flats and 35.1% in private residential flats. The corresponding figures for the urban areas were 28.9% and 57.1% respectively. (Table 9.17)

9.23 The number of rooms in the quarters occupied by households in the other areas of the New Territories averaged 3.90, higher than the 3.19 in the urban areas and 3.18 in the new towns. (Table 9.18)

住房支出

9.24 整體來看，新市鎮住戶的每月租金中位數較市區及新界其他地方住戶的數字為低。但是，比較結果會因不同的屋宇單位類型而有分別。新市鎮的公營租住單位的每月租金中位數是1,324元，與香港其他地方的公營租住單位住戶所支付的數目相若。至於私人住宅單位的每月租金中位數，新市鎮則比市區略低。而別墅／平房／新型村屋的月租中位數，在新市鎮是4,000元，而在市區則高達44,526元。（表9.19）

9.25 根據租金與收入比率中位數，在新市鎮租住私人永久性住宅單位及別墅／平房／新型村屋的住戶（即非自置物業住戶），平均支付差不多收入的四分之一作為租金，這比率仍較市區住戶的為低。居於新市鎮公營租住單位的住戶，其租金與收入比率中位數為12.4%，亦低於市區同類型住戶的15.1%。（表9.19）

9.26 擁有自置單位而需要支付按揭供款或借貸還款的家庭住戶，居於新市鎮的私人住宅的每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數為9,000元，而居於資助出售單位的則為5,000元，較市區的對應數字10,000元及6,000元為低。而居於新市鎮的資助出售單位的家庭住戶的按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數為21.3%，較市區的22.6%及新界其他地方的25.9%為低。（表9.20）

Housing Cost

9.24 Overall, the median monthly household rent for households in the new towns was lower than that for households in the urban areas and in other areas in the New Territories. However, the comparison varied among different types of quarters. For households in public rental flats in the new towns, they paid a median monthly household rent of \$1,324, which was more or less the same as that paid by households in public rental flats elsewhere in the territory. As for private residential flats, the median monthly rent in the new towns was somewhat lower than that in the urban areas; and for villas/bungalows/modern village houses, the median monthly household rent in the new towns was only \$4,000, whereas the corresponding figure for the urban areas was high at \$44,526. (Table 9.19)

9.25 According to the median rent to income ratio, renter households (i.e. non-owner occupiers) in private permanent flats and villas/bungalows/modern village house in new towns on average paid nearly one quarter of their income on housing, which was still lower than the corresponding ratios for households in the urban areas. For households in public rental flats, the median rent to income ratio was 12.4% in the new towns, which was also lower than that of 15.1% in the urban areas. (Table 9.19)

9.26 For domestic households living in owner-occupier accommodation with mortgage payment or loan repayment in the new towns, they paid a median mortgage payment and loan repayment of \$9,000 (for those in private residential flats) and \$5,000 (for those in subsidized sale flats), lower than the corresponding figures of \$10,000 and \$6,000 in the urban areas. The median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio was lower for domestic households in subsidized sale flats in new towns (21.3%) than in the urban areas (22.6%) and in other areas in the New Territories (25.9%). (Table 9.20)

表 9.1 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按地區劃分的人口
Table 9.1 Population by Broad Area, 1996, 2001 and 2006

地區 Broad Area	1996		2001		2006	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	3 300 633	53.1	3 359 448 (+58 815)	50.1 (-3.0)	3 287 645 (-71 803)	47.9 (-2.2)
新市鎮 New Towns	2 601 979	41.8	2 991 831 (+389 852)	44.6 (+2.8)	3 239 907 (+248 076)	47.2 (+2.6)
新界其他地方及水上 Other Areas in the New Territories and Marine	314 944	5.1	357 110 (+42 166)	5.3 (+0.2)	336 794 (-20 316)	4.9 (-0.4)
全港 The Whole Territory	6 217 556	100.0	6 708 389 (+490 833)	100.0	6 864 346 (+155 957)	100.0

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字是指跟上次人口普查／中期人口統計比較的變化。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets represent change when compared with last population census/by-census.

表 9.2 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按新市鎮劃分的人口
Table 9.2 Population by New Town, 1996, 2001 and 2006

		人口 Population						變動百分率 Percentage Change		
		1996		2001		2006		2001年與 1996年 比較 Comparison between 2001 and 1996	2006年與 2001年 比較 Comparison between 2006 and 2001	2006年與 1996年 比較 Comparison between 2006 and 1996
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %			
新市鎮	All new towns	2 601 979	41.8	2 991 831	44.6	3 239 907	47.2	+15.0	+8.3	+24.5
屯門	Tuen Mun	445 771	7.2	465 069	6.9	500 803	7.3	+4.3	+7.7	+12.3
沙田	Sha Tin	445 383	7.2	443 687	6.6	424 658	6.2	-0.4	-4.3	-4.7
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	143 032	2.3	266 033	4.0	344 872	5.0	+86.0	+29.6	+141.1
葵涌	Kwai Chung	285 231	4.6	283 638	4.2	323 948	4.7	-0.6	+14.2	+13.6
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	268 659	4.3	273 958	4.1	277 639	4.0	+2.0	+1.3	+3.3
天水圍	Tin Shui Wai	96 129	1.5	177 813	2.7	268 922	3.9	+85.0	+51.2	+179.8
大埔	Tai Po	271 661	4.4	289 417	4.3	265 982	3.9	+6.5	-8.1	-2.1
粉嶺／上水	Fanling/Sheung Shui	192 321	3.1	253 770	3.8	235 202	3.4	+32.0	-7.3	+22.3
青衣	Tsing Yi	185 495	3.0	193 432	2.9	199 362	2.9	+4.3	+3.1	+7.5
馬鞍山	Ma On Shan	137 305	2.2	184 540	2.8	187 625	2.7	+34.4	+1.7	+36.6
元朗	Yuen Long	130 992	2.1	140 359	2.1	138 711	2.0	+7.2	-1.2	+5.9
北大嶼山	North Lantau	..	..	20 115	0.3	72 183	1.1	..	+258.9	..
香港島及九龍	Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	3 300 633	53.1	3 359 448	50.1	3 287 645	47.9	+1.8	-2.1	-0.4
新界其他地方	Other areas in the New Territories	304 754	4.9	351 215	5.2	333 728	4.9	+15.2	-5.0	+9.5
陸上總計	Land Total	6 207 366	99.8	6 702 494	99.9	6 861 280	100.0	+8.0	+2.4	+10.5
水上	Marine	10 190	0.2	5 895	0.1	3 066	0.0	-42.1	-48.0	-69.9
全港	The Whole Territory	6 217 556	100.0	6 708 389	100.0	6 864 346	100.0	+7.9	+2.3	+10.4

表 9.3 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按新市鎮劃分的人口密度
Table 9.3 Population Density by New Town, 1996, 2001 and 2006

		人口密度（每平方公里淨土地面積 ⁽¹⁾ 內人口數目） Population Density (number of persons per km ² of net land area ⁽¹⁾)		
		1996	2001	2006
新市鎮	All new towns	17 433	18 029	17 603
屯門	Tuen Mun	21 298	21 265	15 459 ⁽²⁾ (21 754) ⁽³⁾
沙田	Sha Tin	16 021	15 767	15 314
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	9 312	15 816	19 965
葵涌	Kwai Chung	26 289	25 950	24 721
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	22 787	22 964	22 586
天水圍	Tin Shui Wai	43 107	41 740	62 579
大埔	Tai Po	8 910	9 403	8 402
粉嶺／上水	Fanling/Sheung Shui	24 593	33 043	30 597
青衣	Tsing Yi	19 692	20 426	18 629
馬鞍山	Ma On Shan	19 785	22 783	23 063
元朗	Yuen Long	23 267	25 427	24 638
北大嶼山	North Lantau	..	1 925	5 491
香港島及九龍	Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	26 175	26 565	25 967
新界其他地方	Other areas in the New Territories	383	449	434
陸上總計	Land Total	5 796	6 237	6 352

註釋：(1) 淨土地面積不包括水塘表面的面積。

(2) 二零零六年屯門新市鎮的人口密度較一九九六年及二零零一年的數字顯著為低。這主要是由於屯門新市鎮的範圍有所擴充，由一九九六年的 20.9 平方公里及二零零一年的 21.9 平方公里上升至二零零六年的 32.4 平方公里。

(3) 根據屯門新市鎮二零零一年時的範圍（即 21.9 平方公里），在二零零六年時的人口密度。

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

(2) The population density of Tuen Mun New Town in 2006 was significantly lower than those in 1996 and 2001. It was mainly attributable to the expansion of the boundary of Tuen Mun New Town, which had a net land area of 32.4 km² in 2006, increasing from 20.9 km² in 1996 and 21.9 km² in 2001.

(3) Population density in 2006 according to the Tuen Mun New Town's area in 2001 (i.e. 21.9 km²).

表 9.4 二零零六年按新市鎮及年齡組別劃分的人口
Table 9.4 Population by New Town and Age Group, 2006

	年齡組別 Age Group							總計 Total	年齡中位數 Median Age
	< 15	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+		
	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)								
新市鎮 All new towns	474 694 (14.7)	481 058 (14.8)	501 425 (15.5)	582 939 (18.0)	581 281 (17.9)	298 768 (9.2)	319 742 (9.9)	3 239 907 (100.0)	38
屯門 Tuen Mun	70 312 (14.0)	75 717 (15.1)	80 979 (16.2)	85 960 (17.2)	93 299 (18.6)	50 254 (10.0)	44 282 (8.8)	500 803 (100.0)	38
沙田 Sha Tin	52 905 (12.5)	60 330 (14.2)	67 372 (15.9)	69 240 (16.3)	79 179 (18.6)	46 928 (11.1)	48 704 (11.5)	424 658 (100.0)	40
將軍澳 Tseung Kwan O	54 208 (15.7)	48 263 (14.0)	58 235 (16.9)	72 366 (21.0)	57 559 (16.7)	25 998 (7.5)	28 243 (8.2)	344 872 (100.0)	36
葵涌 Kwai Chung	43 227 (13.3)	38 835 (12.0)	49 898 (15.4)	56 368 (17.4)	46 394 (14.3)	34 792 (10.7)	54 434 (16.8)	323 948 (100.0)	40
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	39 813 (14.3)	30 769 (11.1)	46 980 (16.9)	53 668 (19.3)	46 789 (16.9)	27 012 (9.7)	32 608 (11.7)	277 639 (100.0)	39
天水圍 Tin Shui Wai	55 246 (20.5)	44 598 (16.6)	35 999 (13.4)	52 053 (19.4)	47 365 (17.6)	17 846 (6.6)	15 815 (5.9)	268 922 (100.0)	34
大埔 Tai Po	34 218 (12.9)	46 844 (17.6)	36 718 (13.8)	42 035 (15.8)	56 395 (21.2)	23 767 (8.9)	26 005 (9.8)	265 982 (100.0)	39
粉嶺／上水 Fanling/Sheung Shui	36 073 (15.3)	40 707 (17.3)	30 891 (13.1)	43 556 (18.5)	44 526 (18.9)	19 398 (8.2)	20 051 (8.5)	235 202 (100.0)	37
青衣 Tsing Yi	25 173 (12.6)	34 553 (17.3)	30 267 (15.2)	32 207 (16.2)	37 955 (19.0)	20 815 (10.4)	18 392 (9.2)	199 362 (100.0)	38
馬鞍山 Ma On Shan	27 671 (14.7)	29 612 (15.8)	27 439 (14.6)	34 745 (18.5)	37 104 (19.8)	16 967 (9.0)	14 087 (7.5)	187 625 (100.0)	38
元朗 Yuen Long	20 831 (15.0)	21 106 (15.2)	25 485 (18.4)	25 406 (18.3)	23 060 (16.6)	9 839 (7.1)	12 984 (9.4)	138 711 (100.0)	35
北大嶼山 North Lantau	15 017 (20.8)	9 724 (13.5)	11 162 (15.5)	15 335 (21.2)	11 656 (16.1)	5 152 (7.1)	4 137 (5.7)	72 183 (100.0)	35
香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	414 587 (12.6)	387 993 (11.8)	495 844 (15.1)	596 037 (18.1)	557 241 (16.9)	342 290 (10.4)	493 653 (15.0)	3 287 645 (100.0)	41
新界其他地方及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and Marine	50 394 (15.0)	39 954 (11.9)	54 857 (16.3)	69 879 (20.7)	55 266 (16.4)	27 043 (8.0)	39 401 (11.7)	336 794 (100.0)	38
全港 The Whole Territory	939 675 (13.7)	909 005 (13.2)	1 052 126 (15.3)	1 248 855 (18.2)	1 193 788 (17.4)	668 101 (9.7)	852 796 (12.4)	6 864 346 (100.0)	39

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

表 9.5 二零零六年按新市鎮劃分的撫養比率
Table 9.5 Dependency Ratios by New Town, 2006

	少年兒童撫養比率 ⁽¹⁾ Child Dependency Ratio ⁽¹⁾	老年撫養比率 ⁽²⁾ Elderly Dependency Ratio ⁽²⁾	總撫養比率 ⁽³⁾ Overall Dependency Ratio ⁽³⁾
新市鎮 All new towns	194	131	325
屯門 Tuen Mun	182	115	297
沙田 Sha Tin	164	151	315
將軍澳 Tseung Kwan O	207	108	314
葵涌 Kwai Chung	191	241	432
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	194	159	353
天水圍 Tin Shui Wai	279	80	359
大埔 Tai Po	166	126	293
粉嶺／上水 Fanling/Sheung Shui	201	112	313
青衣 Tsing Yi	162	118	280
馬鞍山 Ma On Shan	190	97	286
元朗 Yuen Long	199	124	322
北大嶼山 North Lantau	283	78	361
香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	174	207	382
新界其他地方及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and Marine	204	160	364
全港 The Whole Territory	185	168	353

註釋：(1) 十五歲以下人口數目與每千名十五至六十四歲人口的比列。

(2) 六十五歲及以上人口數目與每千名十五至六十四歲人口的比列。

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

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

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

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

表 9.6 二零零六年按年齡組別及地區劃分的性別比率
Table 9.6 Sex Ratios by Age Group and Broad Area, 2006

年齡組別 Age Group	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	新市鎮 New Towns	性別比率 ⁽¹⁾ Sex Ratio ⁽¹⁾	
			新界其他地方 及水上 Other Areas in the New Territories and Marine	全港 The Whole Territory
< 15	1 057	1 072	1 054	1 065
15 – 24	948	996	935	973
25 – 34	755	818	762	785
35 – 44	791	789	866	794
45 – 54	936	995	1 107	971
55 – 64	981	1 144	1 084	1 055
65+	852	867	821	856
合計 Overall	886	936	929	911

註釋：(1) 在各年齡組別中，男性人口數目與每千名女性人口相對的比率。

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

表 9.7 二零零六年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及地區劃分的十五歲及以上人口
Table 9.7 Population Aged 15 and Over by Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended) and Broad Area, 2006

教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended)	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New Towns		新界其他地方 及水上 Other Areas in the New Territories and Marine		全港 The Whole Territory	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/Pre-primary	216 881	7.5	178 366	6.5	28 063	9.8	423 310	7.1
小學 Primary	514 523	17.9	520 599	18.8	48 990	17.1	1 084 112	18.3
初中 Lower Secondary	496 251	17.3	575 685	20.8	52 647	18.4	1 124 583	19.0
高中 Upper Secondary	737 260	25.7	769 223	27.8	73 291	25.6	1 579 774	26.7
預科 Sixth Form	186 147	6.5	150 613	5.4	14 659	5.1	351 419	5.9
專上教育 Post-secondary								
文憑／證書課程 Diploma/Certificate	104 536	3.6	97 473	3.5	10 705	3.7	212 714	3.6
副學位課程 Sub-degree course	110 576	3.8	112 948	4.1	10 651	3.7	234 175	4.0
學位課程 Degree course	506 884	17.6	360 306	13.0	47 394	16.5	914 584	15.4
總計 Total	2 873 058	100.0	2 765 213	100.0	286 400	100.0	5 924 671	100.0

表 9.8 二零零六年按性別、年齡及地區劃分的三至二十四歲人口就學比率
Table 9.8 School Attendance Rates of Population Aged 3 - 24 by Sex, Age Group and Broad Area, 2006

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age Group	就學比率（百分比） ⁽¹⁾ School Attendance Rate (%) ⁽¹⁾			
		香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	新市鎮 New Towns	新界其他地方 及水上 Other Areas in the New Territories and Marine	全港 The Whole Territory
男性 Male	3 - 5	90	90	89	90
	6 - 11	100	100	100	100
	12 - 16	99	99	97	99
	17 - 18	84	79	76	81
	19 - 24	42	36	34	38
女性 Female	3 - 5	89	88	86	88
	6 - 11	100	100	100	100
	12 - 16	99	99	99	99
	17 - 18	87	83	79	85
	19 - 24	38	35	31	36
合計 Both sexes	3 - 5	89	89	88	89
	6 - 11	100	100	100	100
	12 - 16	99	99	98	99
	17 - 18	86	81	77	83
	19 - 24	40	35	32	37

註釋：(1) 在各年齡組別中，於學校或教育機構就讀全日制課程的人數佔該組總人數的百分比。

Note: (1) The percentage of population studying full-time in school or educational institution in the respective age group.

表 9.9 二零零六年按性別、年齡組別及地區劃分的勞動人口參與率
Table 9.9 Labour Force Participation Rates by Sex, Age Group and Broad Area, 2006

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age Group	勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour Force Participation Rate (%)			
		香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	新市鎮 New Towns	新界其他地方 及水上 Other Areas in the New Territories and Marine	全港 The Whole Territory
男性 Male					
	15 – 24	44.6	48.3	43.3	46.5
	25 – 34	92.6	93.9	86.7	93.0
	35 – 44	93.6	94.0	90.3	93.6
	45 – 54	89.6	89.5	85.3	89.3
	55 – 64	59.9	59.1	52.6	59.3
	65+	12.8	9.5	14.0	11.6
	合計 Overall	67.6	71.0	68.1	69.2
女性 Female					
	15 – 24	47.8	49.7	50.5	48.9
	25 – 34	83.2	80.8	77.8	81.8
	35 – 44	72.0	66.5	68.1	69.2
	45 – 54	61.4	55.5	54.5	58.3
	55 – 64	28.5	24.0	23.9	26.4
	65+	3.6	2.2	4.2	3.1
	合計 Overall	52.2	52.5	52.3	52.4
合計 Both sexes					
	15 – 24	46.2	49.0	47.0	47.7
	25 – 34	87.3	86.7	81.6	86.7
	35 – 44	81.5	78.6	78.4	80.0
	45 – 54	75.1	72.4	70.7	73.6
	55 – 64	44.0	42.7	38.8	43.3
	65+	7.8	5.6	8.6	7.0
	合計 Overall	59.4	61.3	59.8	60.3

表 9.10 二零零六年按行業及地區劃分的工作人口
Table 9.10 Working Population by Industry and Broad Area, 2006

行業 Industry	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New Towns		新界其他地方 及水上 Other Areas in the New Territories and Marine		全港 The Whole Territory	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
製造業 Manufacturing	140 503	8.7	172 519	10.9	12 044	7.4	325 066	9.7
建造業 Construction	89 473	5.5	127 358	8.0	13 396	8.3	230 227	6.8
批發、零售、進出口貿易、 飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	448 526	27.7	428 108	27.0	39 583	24.4	916 217	27.2
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	162 075	10.0	209 291	13.2	19 919	12.3	391 285	11.6
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	314 438	19.4	232 994	14.7	23 946	14.8	571 378	17.0
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	453 385	28.0	402 528	25.4	49 512	30.5	905 425	26.9
其他 ⁽¹⁾ Others ⁽¹⁾	10 054	0.6	12 321	0.8	3 763	2.3	26 138	0.8
總計 Total	1 618 454	100.0	1 585 119	100.0	162 163	100.0	3 365 736	100.0

註釋：(1) 「其他」包括「農業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力、燃氣及水務業」等行業，及不能分類的行業。

Note: (1) "Others" include such industries as "Agriculture and fishing", "Mining and quarrying", "Electricity, gas and water" and industrial activities not classifiable.

表 9.11 二零零六年按職業及地區劃分的工作人口
Table 9.11 Working Population by Occupation and Broad Area, 2006

職業 Occupation	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New Towns		新界其他地方 及水上 Other Areas in the New Territories and Marine		全港 The Whole Territory	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
經理及行政人員 Managers and administrators	207 284	12.8	134 060	8.5	20 547	12.7	361 891	10.8
專業人員 Professionals	110 935	6.9	84 844	5.4	9 656	6.0	205 435	6.1
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	263 939	16.3	254 028	16.0	24 342	15.0	542 309	16.1
文員 Clerks	263 582	16.3	282 723	17.8	21 659	13.4	567 964	16.9
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	255 318	15.8	270 682	17.1	24 855	15.3	550 855	16.4
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	114 567	7.1	157 002	9.9	14 438	8.9	286 007	8.5
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	81 338	5.0	116 070	7.3	11 001	6.8	208 409	6.2
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	318 514	19.7	281 889	17.8	32 824	20.2	633 227	18.8
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	2 977	0.2	3 821	0.2	2 841	1.8	9 639	0.3
總計 Total	1 618 454	100.0	1 585 119	100.0	162 163	100.0	3 365 736	100.0

表 9.13 二零零六年按住戶結構及地區劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 9.13 Domestic Households by Household Composition and Broad Area, 2006

住戶結構 Household Composition	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New Towns		新界其他地方 及水上 Other Areas in the New Territories and Marine		全港 The Whole Territory	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
單人住戶 One person	197 755	18.1	147 434	14.4	22 464	20.8	367 653	16.5
未擴展的單核心家庭住戶 One unextended nuclear family	695 598	63.7	732 195	71.3	65 016	60.3	1 492 809	67.0
垂直擴展的單核心家庭住戶 One vertically extended nuclear family	86 955	8.0	71 430	7.0	7 300	6.8	165 685	7.4
平向擴展的單核心家庭住戶 One horizontally extended nuclear family	9 121	0.8	5 577	0.5	1 063	1.0	15 761	0.7
多個核心家庭住戶 Two or more nuclear families	36 827	3.4	28 274	2.8	4 263	4.0	69 364	3.1
有親屬關係人士的非核心 家庭住戶 Related persons forming no nuclear family	38 540	3.5	25 215	2.5	3 039	2.8	66 794	3.0
只包括無親屬關係人士住戶 Unrelated persons only	26 798	2.5	17 045	1.7	4 637	4.3	48 480	2.2
總計 Total	1 091 594	100.0	1 027 170	100.0	107 782	100.0	2 226 546	100.0

表 9.14 二零零六年按住戶人數及地區劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 9.14 Domestic Households by Household Size and Broad Area, 2006

住戶人數 Household Size	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New Towns		新界其他地方 及水上 Other Areas in the New Territories and Marine		全港 The Whole Territory		
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	
1	197 755	18.1	147 434	14.4	22 464	20.8	367 653	16.5	
2	272 754	25.0	235 074	22.9	28 018	26.0	535 846	24.1	
3	249 509	22.9	247 943	24.1	19 656	18.2	517 108	23.2	
4	228 400	20.9	257 129	25.0	19 366	18.0	504 895	22.7	
5	100 063	9.2	102 387	10.0	11 446	10.6	213 896	9.6	
6+	43 113	3.9	37 203	3.6	6 832	6.3	87 148	3.9	
總計 Total	1 091 594	100.0	1 027 170	100.0	107 782	100.0	2 226 546	100.0	
平均每戶十五歲及以上人口數目 Average number of persons aged 15 and over per household									
		2.5			2.6			2.5	2.6
平均每戶十五歲以下兒童數目 Average number of children aged under 15 per household									
		0.4			0.5			0.5	0.4
平均住戶人數 Average household size									
		2.9			3.1			2.9	3.0

表 9.15 二零零六年按家庭住戶每月收入及地區劃分的家庭住戶數目
 Table 9.15 Domestic Households by Monthly Domestic Household Income and Broad Area, 2006

家庭住戶每月收入 (港元) Monthly Domestic Household Income (HK\$)	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New Towns		新界其他地方及水上 Other Areas in the New Territories and Marine		全港 The Whole Territory	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 2,000	44 616	4.1	33 862	3.3	8 258	7.7	86 736	3.9
2,000 – 3,999	64 720	5.9	48 873	4.8	5 186	4.8	118 779	5.3
4,000 – 5,999	59 853	5.5	56 520	5.5	5 232	4.9	121 605	5.5
6,000 – 7,999	70 701	6.5	69 110	6.7	6 199	5.8	146 010	6.6
8,000 – 9,999	68 683	6.3	71 948	7.0	6 450	6.0	147 081	6.6
10,000 – 14,999	155 704	14.3	169 271	16.5	14 494	13.4	339 469	15.2
15,000 – 19,999	126 534	11.6	140 754	13.7	11 929	11.1	279 217	12.5
20,000 – 24,999	101 876	9.3	112 748	11.0	10 668	9.9	225 292	10.1
25,000 – 29,999	74 866	6.9	81 146	7.9	6 771	6.3	162 783	7.3
30,000 – 39,999	106 261	9.7	104 173	10.1	10 667	9.9	221 101	9.9
40,000 – 59,999	100 512	9.2	83 703	8.1	10 508	9.7	194 723	8.7
≥ 60,000	117 268	10.7	55 062	5.4	11 420	10.6	183 750	8.3
總計 Total	1 091 594	100.0	1 027 170	100.0	107 782	100.0	2 226 546	100.0
家庭住戶每月收入中位數 (港元) Median Monthly Domestic Household Income (HK\$)								
	17,956		16,940		18,000		17,250	

表 9.16 二零零六年按新市鎮及房屋類型劃分的人口⁽¹⁾
 Table 9.16 Population⁽¹⁾ by New Town and Type of Housing, 2006

	房屋類型 Type of Housing									
	公營租住房屋 Public Rental Housing		資助出售單位 Subsidized Sale Flats		私人永久性房屋 Private Permanent Housing		其他 Others		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
新市鎮 All new towns	1 169 223	36.1	797 591	24.6	1 219 165	37.6	53 928	1.7	3 239 907	100.0
屯門 Tuen Mun	160 507	32.0	128 134	25.6	195 364	39.0	16 798	3.4	500 803	100.0
沙田 Sha Tin	146 206	34.4	92 735	21.8	178 839	42.1	6 878	1.6	424 658	100.0
將軍澳 Tseung Kwan O	99 091	28.7	140 950	40.9	101 815	29.5	3 016	0.9	344 872	100.0
葵涌 Kwai Chung	219 393	67.7	27 987	8.6	66 902	20.7	9 666	3.0	323 948	100.0
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	70 930	25.5	3 277	1.2	197 823	71.3	5 609	2.0	277 639	100.0
天水圍 Tin Shui Wai	165 319	61.5	58 900	21.9	44 051	16.4	652	0.2	268 922	100.0
大埔 Tai Po	63 385	23.8	87 855	33.0	111 859	42.1	2 883	1.1	265 982	100.0
粉嶺／上水 Fanling/Sheung Shui	53 078	22.6	95 205	40.5	82 655	35.1	4 264	1.8	235 202	100.0
青衣 Tsing Yi	86 184	43.2	56 250	28.2	55 471	27.8	1 457	0.7	199 362	100.0
馬鞍山 Ma On Shan	29 494	15.7	95 723	51.0	61 785	32.9	623	0.3	187 625	100.0
元朗 Yuen Long	31 934	23.0	3 308	2.4	101 565	73.2	1 904	1.4	138 711	100.0
北大嶼山 North Lantau	43 702	60.5	7 267	10.1	21 036	29.1	178	0.2	72 183	100.0
香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	948 862	28.9	420 816	12.8	1 878 384	57.1	39 583	1.2	3 287 645	100.0
新界其他地方 Other areas in the New Territories	11 167	3.3	2 814	0.8	286 341	85.8	33 406	10.0	333 728	100.0
總計 Total	2 129 252	31.0	1 221 221	17.8	3 383 890	49.3	126 917	1.8	6 861 280	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括住在船上的人士。

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

表 9.17 二零零六年按屋宇單位類型及地區劃分的家庭住戶⁽¹⁾數目
 Table 9.17 Domestic Households⁽¹⁾ by Type of Quarters and Broad Area, 2006

屋宇單位類型 Type of Quarters	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New Towns		新界其他地方 Other Areas in the New Territories		全港 The Whole Territory	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
永久性房屋 Permanent housing								
公營租住單位 Public rental flats	314 942	28.9	372 315	36.2	3 531	3.3	690 788	31.0
房屋委員會資助出售單位 Housing Authority subsidized sale flats	122 139	11.2	225 217	21.9	226	0.2	347 582	15.6
房屋協會資助出售單位 Housing Society subsidized sale flats	5 419	0.5	8 756	0.9	682	0.6	14 857	0.7
私人住宅單位 Private residential flats	622 890	57.1	360 400	35.1	15 173	14.2	998 463	44.9
別墅/平房/新型村屋 Villas/Bungalows/Modern village house	4 467	0.4	40 494	3.9	66 229	62.0	111 190	5.0
簡單磚石蓋搭建築物/傳統村屋 Simple stone structures/ Traditional village houses	1 369	0.1	7 026	0.7	10 886	10.2	19 281	0.9
員工宿舍 Staff quarters	13 644	1.2	6 332	0.6	1 042	1.0	21 018	0.9
非住宅用屋宇單位 Non-domestic quarters	4 133	0.4	757	0.1	391	0.4	5 281	0.2
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	2 591	0.2	5 873	0.6	8 722	8.2	17 186	0.8
總計 Total	1 091 594	100.0	1 027 170	100.0	106 882	100.0	2 225 646	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括住在船上的家庭住戶。

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

表 9.18 二零零六年按廳房數目⁽¹⁾及地區劃分的家庭住戶⁽²⁾數目
 Table 9.18 Domestic Households⁽²⁾ by Number of Rooms⁽¹⁾ and Broad Area, 2006

廳房數目 Number of Rooms	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New Towns		新界其他地方 Other Areas in the New Territories		全港 The Whole Territory	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
自用 ⁽³⁾ 廳房 With exclusively used ⁽³⁾ rooms								
1	121 633	11.1	105 937	10.3	4 072	3.8	231 642	10.4
2	153 680	14.1	119 988	11.7	13 937	13.0	287 605	12.9
3	431 109	39.5	441 207	43.0	27 223	25.5	899 539	40.4
4	226 217	20.7	234 395	22.8	31 801	29.8	492 413	22.1
5	105 131	9.6	100 028	9.7	15 202	14.2	220 361	9.9
6+	51 517	4.7	24 910	2.4	14 381	13.5	90 808	4.1
小計 Sub-total	1 089 287	99.8	1 026 465	99.9	106 616	99.8	2 222 368	99.9
沒有自用 ⁽³⁾ 廳房 Without exclusively used ⁽³⁾ rooms								
	2 307	0.2	705	0.1	266	0.2	3 278	0.1
總計 Total	1 091 594	100.0	1 027 170	100.0	106 882	100.0	2 225 646	100.0
每個家庭住戶的平均廳房數目 Average number of rooms per domestic household								
	3.19		3.18		3.90		3.22	
每人的平均廳房數目 Average number of rooms per person								
	1.10		1.04		1.32		1.08	

註釋：(1) 廳房數目包括客／飯廳、睡房及其他房間，而不包括廚房及廁所。

(2) 這些數字不包括住在船上的家庭住戶。

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

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

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

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

表 9.19 二零零六年按屋宇單位類型及地區劃分的家庭住戶每月租金中位數及租金與收入比率中位數⁽¹⁾
Table 9.19 Median Monthly Domestic Household Rent and Median Rent to income Ratios⁽¹⁾ of Domestic Households by Type of Quarters and Broad Area, 2006

屋宇單位類型 Type of Quarters	家庭住戶每月租金中位數 (港元) Median Monthly Domestic Household Rent (HK\$)				租金與收入比率中位數 (百分比) Median Rent to income Ratio (%)			
	香港島 及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	新市鎮 New Town	新界其他 地方 Other Areas in the New Territories	全港 The Whole Territory	香港島 及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	新市鎮 New Town	新界其他 地方 Other Areas in the New Territories	全港 The Whole Territory
永久性房屋 Permanent housing								
公營租住單位 Public rental flats	1,494	1,324	1,000	1,390	15.1	12.4	9.3	13.5
私人住宅單位 Private residential flats	5,500	4,750	6,800	5,100	25.8	23.8	21.9	25.2
別墅／平房／新型村屋 Villas/Bungalows/ Modern village houses	44,526	4,000	4,000	4,100	29.8	23.6	22.6	23.3
簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／ 傳統村屋 Simple stone structures/ Traditional village houses	2,183	2,000	1,500	1,600	16.9	21.4	15.0	17.6
員工宿舍 Staff quarters	1,700	1,500	2,750	1,660	4.9	4.7	6.6	4.9
非住宅用屋宇單位 Non-domestic housing	5,000	2,000	3,000	4,620	27.6	8.1	28.0	26.9
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	1,800	1,200	1,005	1,200	17.9	13.1	10.7	12.5
總計 Overall	2,000	1,451	3,000	1,677	18.2	13.8	18.9	16.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字是根據居於租住居所的家庭住戶編製。

Note: (1) The figures are compiled based on domestic households renting the accommodation they occupy.

表 9.20 二零零六年按屋宇單位類型及地區劃分的家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數及按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數⁽¹⁾

Table 9.20 Median Monthly Domestic Household Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment and Median Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment to income Ratios⁽¹⁾ by Type of Quarters and Broad Area, 2006

屋宇單位類型 Type of Quarters	家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數 (港元) Median Monthly Domestic Household Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment (HK\$)				按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數 (百分比) Median Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment to Income Ratio (%)			
	香港島 及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	新市鎮 New Town	新界其他 地方 Other Areas in the New Territories	全港 The Whole Territory	香港島 及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	新市鎮 New Town	新界其他 地方 Other Areas in the New Territories	全港 The Whole Territory
資助出售單位 Subsidized sale flats	6,000	5,000	7,500	5,200	22.6	21.3	25.9	21.7
私人住宅單位 Private residential flats	10,000	9,000	10,000	9,500	28.9	28.4	30.5	28.6
別墅／平房／新型村屋 Villas/Bungalows/ Modern village houses	45,000	8,300	8,500	8,500	36.7	28.9	28.0	28.5
簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／ 傳統村屋 Simple stone structures/ Traditional village houses	3,600	6,900	9,700	6,900	36.1	34.2	33.2	34.2

註釋：(1) 這些數字只包括居於自置屋宇單位及有按揭供款或借貸還款的家庭住戶。請參閱表 7.9：其中列明自置居所住戶中沒有按揭供款或借貸還款住戶的數目(613 020 戶)。另外，有 49 184 個家庭住戶其按揭供款及借貸還款是由非住戶成員支付，這些住戶並不包括在本統計表內。

Note: (1) The figures only include domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage payment or loan repayment. Please refer to Table 7.9: in which there is a figure showing the number of owner-occupier households without mortgage payment or loan repayment (613 020 households). Also, there are 49 184 domestic households with mortgage payment and loan repayment paid by non-household members and these are not included in this table.

10. 流動居民特徵

10. Mobile Residents Characteristics

概念與範圍

10.1 編製人口估計的「居住人口」方法已於二零零零年八月起採用。「居住人口」的概念在國際統計標準中是清晰的，但各地應用的具體定義並不一致，而需要充份考慮各個地方獨特的人口居住及流動形態。國際統計機構特別指出由於工商業及社會發展，一些國家／地區的居民「流動性」相當高，處理這些國家／地區的人口統計時，有關當局要深入考慮這類情況。

10.2 以香港而言，研究結果顯示香港的「居住人口」（我們稱為「居港人口」）定義應該包括「常住居民」及「流動居民」。（請參閱第一章 1.7至 1.10段有關「常住居民」及「流動居民」的定義。）與人口估計的編製方法一致，二零零六年中期人口統計亦採用「居住人口」方法以涵蓋「居港人口」。

10.3 流動居民在港的時間雖然不及常住居民多，但他們仍然與香港保持緊密的聯繫，並很可能在香港有常住的居所以及使用香港不少的設施和服務，故應該仍然視為香港人口的一部分。

Concept and Coverage

10.1 The “resident population” approach was introduced in August 2000 to compile the population estimates of Hong Kong. “Resident population” is a clear-cut concept in international statistical standard but the practical definitions adopted vary from place to place, as the residency and mobility patterns unique to each place need to be given adequate consideration. International statistical organisations have pointed out in particular that, owing to business and social development, the “mobility” of residents of certain countries/territories is rather high. In handling the population statistics of these countries/territories, the appropriate authorities should consider the situation in depth.

10.2 In the case of Hong Kong, studies have shown that the “resident population” of Hong Kong (which we refer to as the “Hong Kong Resident Population”) should be defined to include “Usual Residents” and “Mobile Residents”. (Please refer to paragraphs 1.7-1.10 in Chapter 1 on the definition of “Usual Residents” and “Mobile Residents”.) In line with the population estimation methodology, the 2006 Population By-census also covers the Hong Kong Resident Population under the “resident population” approach.

10.3 The amount of time staying in Hong Kong for Mobile Residents is less than that for Usual Residents. Nevertheless, Mobile Residents have a close link with Hong Kong and most probably they have a regular residence in Hong Kong and utilise many of Hong Kong’s facilities and services. In this regard, they should be considered as part of the Hong Kong population.

10.4 鑑於流動居民大部分時間在香港以外地方，可能有些流動居民在十八天的中期人口統計期間（即二零零六年七月十五日至八月一日）均不在港。但是大部分的流動居民皆可在住戶中點算並搜集得到其詳細資料，那些不屬於任何住戶，而在中期人口統計期內又不在香港的流動居民，他／她們的資料可透過已點算的流動居民的資料引申得到。

10.4 Given that Mobile Residents spent majority of their time outside Hong Kong, some of them might not be in Hong Kong during the entire 18-day By-census period (i.e. 15 July to 1 August 2006). However, majority of the Mobile Residents could still be found in households with detailed characteristics collected during the By-census. For some Mobile Residents who did not belong to households and were not in Hong Kong throughout the By-census period, their information could be inferred using data collected from those Mobile Residents enumerated.

流動居民的年齡性別概況

10.5 常住居民的年齡分布與全港人口相若，而流動居民則以成年及中年人居多。年齡介乎二十至五十九歲的流動居民佔流動居民總數的 68.9%，稍高於常住居民的 63.7%。相應地，流動居民的年齡中位數為 44 歲，亦高於常住居民的 39 歲有五年之多。（表 10.1）

Demographic Characteristics of Mobile Residents

10.5 The age distribution of Usual Residents was close to that of the whole population, whilst more Mobile Residents were in the adult and middle age groups. The share of Mobile Residents aged 20-59 to the total number of Mobile Residents was 68.9%, somewhat higher than that of 63.7% for Usual Residents. Accordingly, the medium age of Mobile Residents at 44 was higher than that of 39 for Usual Residents by five years. (Table 10.1)

10.6 較為有趣的是流動居民中，男性較女性為多，性別比率為每千名女性相對 1 703 名男性，而常住居民的性別比率則為 893。流動居民的較高性別比率可透過分析他／她們留在香港以外地方的原因理解得到。（表 10.1 及表 10.4）

10.6 It is interesting to note that there were more men than women among the Mobile Residents, with a sex ratio of 1 703 men per 1 000 women. This compares with the sex ratio of 893 for Usual Residents. The relatively higher sex ratio could be explained by exploring the purpose of Mobile Residents staying outside Hong Kong. (Table 10.1 and Table 10.4)

10.7 流動居民的婚姻狀況與常住居民相若。按性別進一步分析，可留意到從未結婚的女性流動居民在比例上（37.1%）較男性（31.7%）為多。另一方面，已婚男性流動居民的比例為 63.3%，遠高於女性的 52.5%。（表 10.2）

10.7 The marital distribution of Mobile Residents was similar to that of the Usual Residents. Further analysed by sex, it is noted that there were proportionately more never married female Mobile Residents (37.1%) than the males (31.7%). On the other hand, the proportion of now married male Mobile Residents at 63.3% was much higher than their female counterpart (52.5%). (Table 10.2)

10.8 十五歲及以上的流動居民中，曾就讀中學及以上課程者有 81.0%，而曾受專上教育學位課程的更高達 30.4%。較諸全港十五歲及以上人口的相應數字 74.6% 及 15.4%，流動居民一般擁有較好的教育程度。（表 10.3）

10.9 在 219 126 名流動居民中，相當高比例是因為工作原因在香港以外地方逗留，佔 45.7%。另外 22.1% 的流動居民正在就讀全日制課程及 14.0% 因退休原因而居於香港以外地方。兩性在香港以外地方逗留的主要原因上有明顯差異，59.0% 的男性因工作原因而需要留在香港以外地方，而相對地較高比例的女性則在香港以外地方照顧其家庭（12.7%）。（表 10.4）

工作人口中的流動居民

10.10 二零零六年中期人口統計的結果顯示工作人口中的流動居民有 100 177 人，其中 64 662 人的工作地點在中國內地，4 508 人在澳門，10 018 人在海外國家／地區及 20 989 人在香港，分別佔所有流動居民的 64.5%，4.5%，10.0% 及 21.0%。大部分在中國內地工作的流動居民其工作地點是在鄰近香港的地方，包括東莞／惠州／江門／番禺／順德／中山／珠海（25.2%）、深圳（17.7%）及廣州（6.6%）。（表 10.5）

10.8 The proportion of Mobile Residents aged 15 and over having attended secondary and higher education was 81.0%. In particular, there was a high proportion with post-secondary education at degree level (30.4%). When compared with that for the whole population aged 15 and over (being 74.6% and 15.4% correspondingly), Mobile Residents were generally better educated. (Table 10.3)

10.9 Among the 219 126 Mobile Residents, a high proportion of them were staying outside Hong Kong for the purpose of working, constituting 45.7% of all Mobile Residents. Another 22.1% of the Mobile Residents were for the purpose of full-time studies and 14.0% were staying in places outside Hong Kong for retirement purpose. There was apparent sex differential in the main purpose for staying outside Hong Kong. While 59.0% of the males were for working purpose, a relatively higher proportion of females stayed outside Hong Kong to look after/take care of their families (12.7%). (Table 10.4)

Working Mobile Residents

10.10 The results of the 2006 Population By-census showed that there were 100 177 working Mobile Residents. Among them, 64 662 had their place of work in the mainland of China, 4 508 in Macao, 10 018 in overseas countries/territories and 20 989 in Hong Kong; representing 64.5%, 4.5%, 10.0% and 21.0% of all Mobile Residents respectively. It is observed that most of the Mobile Residents working in the Mainland had their place of work in close proximity to Hong Kong, with 25.2% in Dongguan/ Huizhou/ Jiangmen/ Panyu/ Shunde/ Zhongshan/ Zhuhai, 17.7% in Shenzhen and 6.6% in Guangzhou. (Table 10.5)

10.11 工作人口中的流動居民的職業分布與整體工作人口的並不相同。在流動居民中，有 37.7% 為經理及行政人員，較全港工作人口的 10.8% 顯著為高。另外 19.1% 為輔助專業人員，而全港工作人口的相應數字為 16.1%。（表 10.5）

10.12 由於較多流動居民為經理及行政人員，因此他／她們每月主要職業收入在 15,000 元及以上的比例為 58.8%，較全港工作人口的 31.5% 顯著為高。而在工作人口中的流動居民的每月主要職業收入中位數達 16,500 元，較全港工作人口的 10,000 元高出 65.0%。（圖 10.1）

就讀全日制課程的流動居民

10.13 就讀全日制課程的流動居民所修讀的課程與在港的全日制學生有明顯分別。前者包括 48 408 名流動居民，而他／她們主要為專上（包括學位、副學位及文憑／證書課程）學生，佔 55.7%，另外 28.6% 為高中／預科學生；而後者的相應數字分別為 11.5% 及 19.8%。（圖 10.2）

10.14 按就讀專上課程的流動居民的修讀科目分析，可留意到修讀「商科課程」的佔 33.1%，跟著是「文學及社會科學」（19.3%）。這些科目亦是本港全日制專上學生普遍修讀的科目。（表 10.6）

10.11 The occupational distribution of the working Mobile Residents differed from that of the whole working population. The proportion of Mobile Residents working as managers and administrators (37.7%) was substantially higher than that of 10.8% for the whole working population. There was another 19.1% working as associate professionals; this compared with the 16.1% of the working population. (Table 10.5)

10.12 As there were more Mobile Residents working as managers and administrators, the proportion with monthly income from main employment at \$15,000 and above was 58.8%, significantly higher than that of 31.5% for the working population. Their median monthly income from main employment at \$16,500 was 65.0% higher than that of \$10,000 for the whole working population. (Chart 10.1)

Mobile Residents Who Were Studying Full-time Courses

10.13 The courses pursued by Mobile Residents who were studying full-time were very much different from those full-time students in Hong Kong. For the former which comprised 48 408 Mobile Residents, majority (55.7%) of them were post-secondary students (including degree, sub-degree and diploma/certificate courses) and another 28.6% were upper secondary/sixth form students; whilst for the latter, the corresponding figures were 11.5% and 19.8% respectively. (Chart 10.2)

10.14 Analysing the field of education of those Mobile Residents studying post-secondary courses, it is noted that 33.1% of them were in “Business and commercial studies” field, followed by 19.3% in “Arts and social science”. These fields were also popular among full-time post-secondary students in Hong Kong. (Table 10.6)

有流動居民的家庭住戶

10.15 分析住戶特徵時一般只包括家庭住戶（請參閱第四章有關家庭住戶的詳情）。同樣地，以下的分析亦只圍繞於家庭住戶內的常住居民及流動居民。不過，成員只有流動居民的住戶並不包括在家庭住戶內。在二零零六年中期人口統計中，有流動居民及常住居民同住的家庭住戶共有 84 308 戶，佔全港家庭住戶的 3.8%。（表 10.7）

10.16 與全港家庭住戶平均住戶人數 3.0 比較，有常住居民及流動居民同住的家庭住戶平均住戶人數較高，為 3.7 人。（表 10.7）

10.17 有常住居民及流動居民同住的家庭住戶的住戶收入分布與只有常住居民的家庭住戶有所不同。前者中有較高比例的住戶（61.2%）月入在 20,000 元及以上，而後者則只為 43.7%。相同地，有常住居民及流動居民同住的住戶每月收入中位數為 25,100 元，較只有常住居民住戶的 17,000 元，高出 47.6%。（表 10.8）

Households with Mobile Residents

10.15 Analysis on household characteristics generally covers domestic households (see Chapter 4 for more details on domestic households) only. By the same token, the ensuing analysis confines to Usual Residents and Mobile Residents in domestic households. However, it should be noted that households comprising of Mobile Residents only were not included as domestic households. In the 2006 Population By-census, there were 84 308 domestic households with Mobile Residents as well as Usual Residents, accounting for 3.8% of all domestic households. (Table 10.7)

10.16 Compared to the average household size of 3.0 for all households, that of domestic households with both Usual Residents and Mobile Residents was much higher at 3.7. (Table 10.7)

10.17 The monthly household income distribution of domestic households with both Usual Residents and Mobile Residents was somewhat different from domestic households comprising members who were all Usual Residents. There was a higher proportion of the former group of households with monthly household income at \$20,000 and above (61.2%), as compared to the 43.7% for the latter group of households. Concomitantly, the median monthly household income of households with both Usual Residents and Mobile Residents was \$25,100, 47.6% higher than the \$17,000 for households with Usual Residents only. (Table 10.8)

表 10.1 二零零六年按性別及年齡組別劃分的常住居民及流動居民
Table 10.1 Usual Residents and Mobile Residents by Sex and Age Group, 2006

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age Group	常住居民 Usual Residents		流動居民 Mobile Residents		總計 Total	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男性 Male	<10	270 355	8.6	1 614	1.2	271 969	8.3
	10 – 19	421 420	13.4	14 531	10.5	435 951	13.3
	20 – 29	428 266	13.7	20 272	14.7	448 538	13.7
	30 – 39	466 593	14.9	19 825	14.4	486 418	14.9
	40 – 49	595 415	19.0	33 529	24.3	628 944	19.2
	50 – 59	452 506	14.4	26 899	19.5	479 405	14.6
	60 – 69	240 435	7.7	12 717	9.2	253 152	7.7
	70+	259 911	8.3	8 668	6.3	268 579	8.2
	小計 Sub-total	3 134 901	100.0	138 055	100.0	3 272 956	100.0
女性 Female	<10	252 432	7.2	1 419	1.8	253 851	7.1
	10 – 19	404 524	11.5	12 617	15.6	417 141	11.6
	20 – 29	509 275	14.5	14 242	17.6	523 517	14.6
	30 – 39	632 375	18.0	8 406	10.4	640 781	17.8
	40 – 49	690 334	19.7	11 872	14.6	702 206	19.6
	50 – 59	461 069	13.1	15 961	19.7	477 030	13.3
	60 – 69	224 809	6.4	8 660	10.7	233 469	6.5
	70+	335 501	9.6	7 894	9.7	343 395	9.6
	小計 Sub-total	3 510 319	100.0	81 071	100.0	3 591 390	100.0
合計 Both sexes	<10	522 787	7.9	3 033	1.4	525 820	7.7
	10 – 19	825 944	12.4	27 148	12.4	853 092	12.4
	20 – 29	937 541	14.1	34 514	15.8	972 055	14.2
	30 – 39	1 098 968	16.5	28 231	12.9	1 127 199	16.4
	40 – 49	1 285 749	19.3	45 401	20.7	1 331 150	19.4
	50 – 59	913 575	13.7	42 860	19.6	956 435	13.9
	60 – 69	465 244	7.0	21 377	9.8	486 621	7.1
	70+	595 412	9.0	16 562	7.6	611 974	8.9
	總計 Total	6 645 220	100.0	219 126	100.0	6 864 346	100.0
				年齡中位數 Median Age			
男性 Male		39		44		39	
女性 Female		39		43		39	
合計 Both sexes		39		44		39	
				性別比率 ⁽¹⁾ Sex Ratio ⁽¹⁾			
		893		1 703		911	

註釋：(1) 男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。

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

表 10.2 二零零六年按婚姻狀況及性別劃分的十五歲及以上的常住居民及流動居民
Table 10.2 Usual Residents and Mobile Residents Aged 15 and Over by Sex and Marital Status, 2006

性別 Sex	婚姻狀況 Marital Status	常住居民 Usual Residents		流動居民 Mobile Residents		總計 Total	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男性 Male	從未結婚 Never married	914 025	34.4	42 256	31.7	956 281	34.3
	已婚 Now married	1 610 205	60.6	84 378	63.3	1 694 583	60.8
	喪偶 Widowed	58 007	2.2	2 371	1.8	60 378	2.2
	離婚 Divorced	60 675	2.3	3 202	2.4	63 877	2.3
	分居 Separated	12 249	0.5	1 037	0.8	13 286	0.5
	小計 Sub-total	2 655 161	100.0	133 244	100.0	2 788 405	100.0
女性 Female	從未結婚 Never married	935 650	30.6	28 591	37.1	964 241	30.7
	已婚 Now married	1 688 922	55.2	40 490	52.5	1 729 412	55.1
	喪偶 Widowed	290 655	9.5	4 836	6.3	295 491	9.4
	離婚 Divorced	122 777	4.0	2 909	3.8	125 686	4.0
	分居 Separated	21 101	0.7	335	0.4	21 436	0.7
	小計 Sub-total	3 059 105	100.0	77 161	100.0	3 136 266	100.0
合計 Both sexes	從未結婚 Never married	1 849 675	32.4	70 847	33.7	1 920 522	32.4
	已婚 Now married	3 299 127	57.7	124 868	59.3	3 423 995	57.8
	喪偶 Widowed	348 662	6.1	7 207	3.4	355 869	6.0
	離婚 Divorced	183 452	3.2	6 111	2.9	189 563	3.2
	分居 Separated	33 350	0.6	1 372	0.7	34 722	0.6
	總計 Total	5 714 266	100.0	210 405	100.0	5 924 671	100.0

表 10.3 二零零六年按性別及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的十五歲及以上的常住居民及流動居民
Table 10.3 Usual Residents and Mobile Residents Aged 15 and Over by Sex and Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended), 2006

性別 Sex	教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended)	常住居民 Usual Residents		流動居民 Mobile Residents		總計 Total	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男性 Male	未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/Pre-primary	108 637	4.1	3 145	2.4	111 782	4.0
	小學 Primary	471 677	17.8	18 248	13.7	489 925	17.6
	初中 Lower Secondary	572 583	21.6	22 827	17.1	595 410	21.4
	高中 Upper Secondary	716 408	27.0	29 651	22.3	746 059	26.8
	預科 Sixth Form	143 274	5.4	10 132	7.6	153 406	5.5
	專上教育 Post-secondary						
	文憑／證書課程 Diploma/Certificate	94 630	3.6	5 374	4.0	100 004	3.6
	副學位課程 Sub-degree course	113 545	4.3	5 289	4.0	118 834	4.3
	學位課程 Degree course	434 407	16.4	38 578	29.0	472 985	17.0
	小計 Sub-total	2 655 161	100.0	133 244	100.0	2 788 405	100.0
	女性 Female	未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/Pre-primary	305 226	10.0	6 302	8.2	311 528	9.9
小學 Primary		581 859	19.0	12 328	16.0	594 187	18.9
初中 Lower Secondary		520 341	17.0	8 832	11.4	529 173	16.9
高中 Upper Secondary		820 398	26.8	13 317	17.3	833 715	26.6
預科 Sixth Form		191 717	6.3	6 296	8.2	198 013	6.3
專上教育 Post-secondary							
文憑／證書課程 Diploma/Certificate		110 632	3.6	2 078	2.7	112 710	3.6
副學位課程 Sub-degree course		112 734	3.7	2 607	3.4	115 341	3.7
學位課程 Degree course		416 198	13.6	25 401	32.9	441 599	14.1
小計 Sub-total		3 059 105	100.0	77 161	100.0	3 136 266	100.0
合計 Both sexes		未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/Pre-primary	413 863	7.2	9 447	4.5	423 310	7.1
	小學 Primary	1 053 536	18.4	30 576	14.5	1 084 112	18.3
	初中 Lower Secondary	1 092 924	19.1	31 659	15.0	1 124 583	19.0
	高中 Upper Secondary	1 536 806	26.9	42 968	20.4	1 579 774	26.7
	預科 Sixth Form	334 991	5.9	16 428	7.8	351 419	5.9
	專上教育 Post-secondary						
	文憑／證書課程 Diploma/Certificate	205 262	3.6	7 452	3.5	212 714	3.6
	副學位課程 Sub-degree course	226 279	4.0	7 896	3.8	234 175	4.0
	學位課程 Degree course	850 605	14.9	63 979	30.4	914 584	15.4
	總計 Total	5 714 266	100.0	210 405	100.0	5 924 671	100.0

表 10.4 二零零六年按在港以外地方逗留的主要目的及性別劃分的流動居民
Table 10.4 Mobile Residents by Main Purpose of Staying Outside Hong Kong and Sex, 2006

在港以外地方逗留的主要目的 Main Purpose of Staying Outside Hong Kong	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes
	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)		
工作 Working	81 384 (59.0)	18 793 (23.2)	100 177 (45.7)
讀書 Studying	26 224 (19.0)	22 184 (27.4)	48 408 (22.1)
退休 Retirement	15 225 (11.0)	15 436 (19.0)	30 661 (14.0)
照顧家庭成員／家庭事務繁忙 Looking after family members / Engaged in household duty	1 455 (1.1)	10 327 (12.7)	11 782 (5.4)
其他 Others	13 767 (10.0)	14 331 (17.7)	28 098 (12.8)
總計 Total	138 055 (100.0)	81 071 (100.0)	219 126 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

表 10.5 二零零六年按職業及工作地點劃分的在工作人口中的流動居民⁽¹⁾
 Table 10.5 Working Mobile Residents⁽¹⁾ by Occupation and Place of Work, 2006

職業 Occupation	工作地點 Place of Work					小計 Sub-total
	中國內地 The Mainland of China					
	深圳 Shenzhen	東莞／惠州／江 門／番禺／順德 ／中山／珠海 Dongguan/ Huizhou/ Jiangmen/ Panyu/Shunde/ Zhongshan/ Zhuhai	廣州 Guangzhou	廣東省 其他地區 Other Areas in Guangdong Province	其他省份 ⁽²⁾ Other Provinces ⁽²⁾	
	數目（百分比 ⁽³⁾ ） Number (Percentage ⁽³⁾)					
經理及行政人員 Manager and administrators	7 014 (7.0)	10 873 (10.9)	2 494 (2.5)	1 724 (1.7)	4 843 (4.8)	26 948 (26.9)
專業人員 Professionals	418 (0.4)	743 (0.7)	347 (0.3)	121 (0.1)	949 (0.9)	2 578 (2.6)
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	3 452 (3.4)	4 749 (4.7)	1 514 (1.5)	761 (0.8)	2 066 (2.1)	12 542 (12.5)
文員 Clerks	1 224 (1.2)	1 351 (1.3)	673 (0.7)	252 (0.3)	968 (1.0)	4 468 (4.5)
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	1 457 (1.5)	1 269 (1.3)	454 (0.5)	412 (0.4)	1 206 (1.2)	4 798 (4.8)
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	2 765 (2.8)	3 182 (3.2)	518 (0.5)	287 (0.3)	553 (0.6)	7 305 (7.3)
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	828 (0.8)	1 900 (1.9)	256 (0.3)	329 (0.3)	179 (0.2)	3 492 (3.5)
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	586 (0.6)	1 030 (1.0)	325 (0.3)	88 (0.1)	218 (0.2)	2 247 (2.2)
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類 的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	- (-)	105 (0.1)	- (-)	- (-)	179 (0.2)	284 (0.3)
總計 Total	17 744 (17.7)	25 202 (25.2)	6 581 (6.6)	3 974 (4.0)	11 161 (11.1)	64 662 (64.5)

表 10.5 二零零六年按職業及工作地點劃分的在工作人口中的流動居民⁽¹⁾ (續)
 Table 10.5 Working Mobile Residents⁽¹⁾ by Occupation and Place of Work, 2006 (Cont'd)

工作地點 Place of Work		海外國家/ 地區 Overseas Countries/ Territories	總計 Total	全港 工作人口 Whole Working Population	職業 Occupation
數目 (百分比 ⁽³⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽³⁾)					
7 653 (7.6)	702 (0.7)	2 490 (2.5)	37 793 (37.7)	361 891 (10.8)	經理及行政人員 Manager and administrators
1 288 (1.3)	638 (0.6)	1 711 (1.7)	6 215 (6.2)	205 435 (6.1)	專業人員 Professionals
3 865 (3.9)	921 (0.9)	1 852 (1.8)	19 180 (19.1)	542 309 (16.1)	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals
1 244 (1.2)	282 (0.3)	1 008 (1.0)	7 002 (7.0)	567 964 (16.9)	文員 Clerks
2 422 (2.4)	136 (0.1)	2 139 (2.1)	9 495 (9.5)	550 855 (16.4)	服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers
1 961 (2.0)	870 (0.9)	524 (0.5)	10 660 (10.6)	286 007 (8.5)	工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers
1 456 (1.5)	250 (0.2)	79 (0.1)	5 277 (5.3)	208 409 (6.2)	機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers
934 (0.9)	709 (0.7)	42 (0.0)	3 932 (3.9)	633 227 (18.8)	非技術工人 Elementary occupations
166 (0.2)	- (-)	173 (0.2)	623 (0.6)	9 639 (0.3)	漁農業熟練工人及不能分類 的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable
20 989 (21.0)	4 508 (4.5)	10 018 (10.0)	100 177 (100.0)	3 365 736 (100.0)	總計 Total

註釋：(1) 這些數字只包括在港以外地方逗留的主要目的為工作的流動居民工作人口。

(2) 這些數字包括在台灣工作的人士。

(3) 括號內的數字顯示在工作人口中的流動居民的總人數中所佔的百分比。

Notes : (1) The figures only include working Mobile Residents whose main purpose of staying outside Hong Kong was working.

(2) The figures include persons working in Taiwan.

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

表 10.6 二零零六年按修讀科目劃分的就讀全日制專上課程的流動居民⁽¹⁾
Table 10.6 Mobile Residents Studying Full-time Post-secondary Courses⁽¹⁾ by Field of Education, 2006

修讀科目 Field of Education	就讀全日制專上課程 的流動居民 Mobile Residents Studying Full-time Post-secondary Courses		本港專上學生 Full-time Post-secondary Students in Hong Kong	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
商科課程 Business and commercial studies	8 920	33.1	42 808	29.1
文學及社會科學 Arts and social science	5 204	19.3	27 054	18.4
機械、電機、電子及輪機工程 Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering	1 557	5.8	10 356	7.0
電腦課程 Computer studies	1 461	5.4	14 233	9.7
建築及營造工程 Architecture and construction engineering	1 674	6.2	11 081	7.5
醫療衛生課程 Medical and health related studies	2 525	9.4	8 410	5.7
純科學 Pure science	2 186	8.1	8 980	6.1
教育 Education	123	0.5	2 406	1.6
紡織、設計及其他工業技術 Textile, design and other industrial technology	445	1.7	2 998	2.0
其他科目 Other fields	2 861	10.6	18 688	12.7
總計 Total	26 956	100.0	147 014	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字指正在香港以外地方就讀全日制專上課程的流動居民。

Note: (1) The figures refer to Mobile Residents studying full-time post-secondary courses in places outside Hong Kong.

表 10.7 二零零六年按常住居民／流動居民結構及住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶⁽¹⁾數目
Table 10.7 Domestic Households⁽¹⁾ by Composition of Usual Residents/Mobile Residents and Household Size, 2006

住戶人數 Household Size	常住居民／流動居民結構 Composition of Usual Residents/Mobile Residents					
	住戶中 只有常住居民 Households with Usual Residents Only		住戶中有常住居民及 流動居民同住 Households with Usual Residents and Mobile Residents		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
1	367 653	17.2	-	-	367 653	16.5
2	521 019	24.3	14 827	17.6	535 846	24.1
3	493 473	23.0	23 635	28.0	517 108	23.2
4	479 154	22.4	25 741	30.5	504 895	22.7
5	200 336	9.4	13 560	16.1	213 896	9.6
6+	80 603	3.8	6 545	7.8	87 148	3.9
總計 Total	2 142 238	100.0	84 308	100.0	2 226 546	100.0
	平均住戶人數 Average Household Size					
	3.0		3.7		3.0	

註釋：(1) 在二零零六年中期人口統計，成員只有流動居民的住戶不包括在家庭住戶內。

Note: (1) In the 2006 Population By-census, households comprising of Mobile Residents only are not included as domestic households.

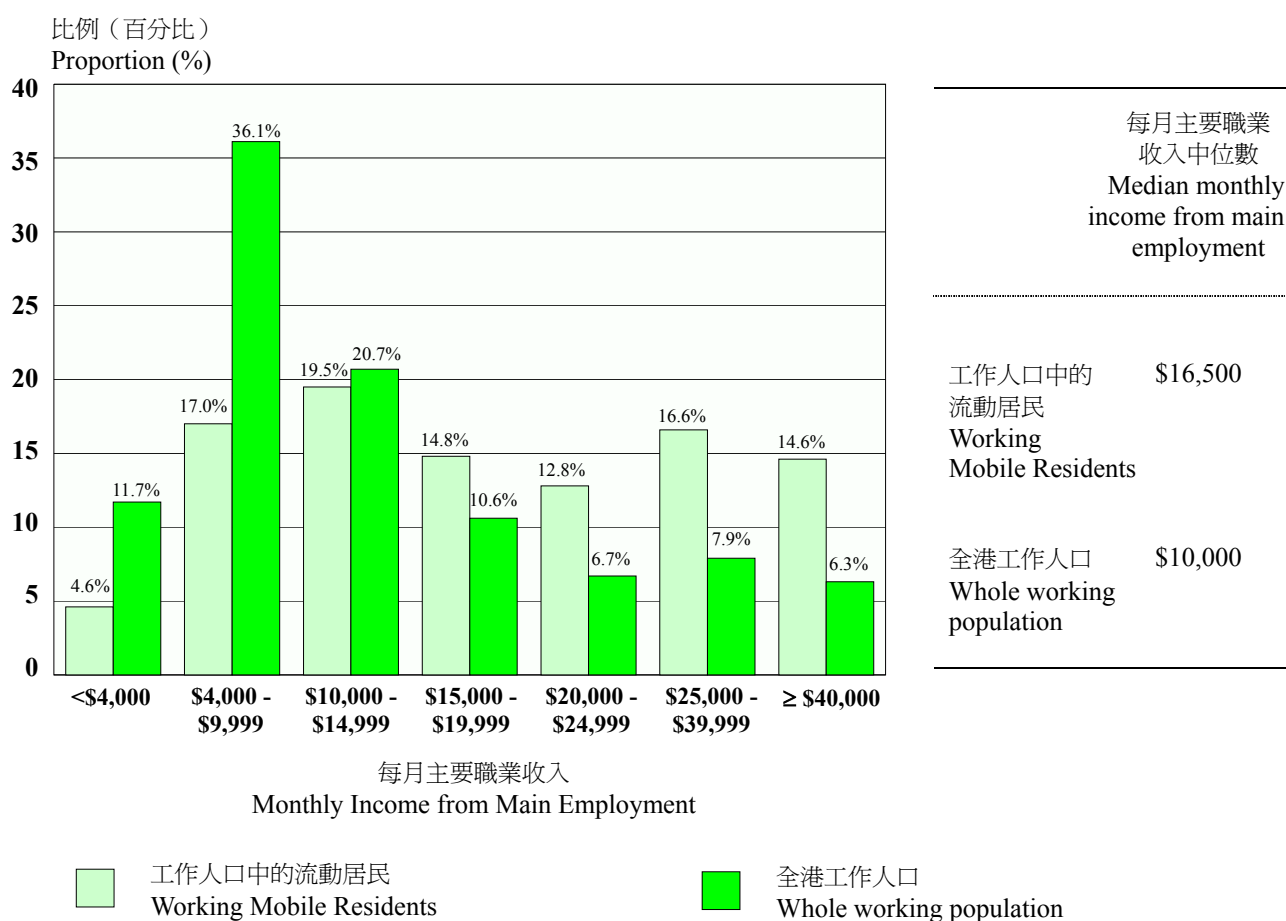
表 10.8 二零零六年按常住居民／流動居民結構及家庭住戶每月收入劃分的家庭住戶⁽¹⁾數目
Table 10.8 Domestic Households⁽¹⁾ by Composition of Usual Residents/Mobile Residents and Monthly Domestic Household Income, 2006

家庭住戶每月收入（港元） Monthly Domestic Household Income (HK\$)	常住居民／流動居民結構 Composition of Usual Residents/Mobile Residents					
	住戶中 只有常住居民 Households with Usual Residents Only		住戶中有常住居民及 流動居民同住 Households with Usual Residents and Mobile Residents		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 2,000	85 169	4.0	1 567	1.9	86 736	3.9
2,000 – 3,999	116 950	5.5	1 829	2.2	118 779	5.3
4,000 – 5,999	118 731	5.5	2 874	3.4	121 605	5.5
6,000 – 7,999	142 426	6.6	3 584	4.3	146 010	6.6
8,000 – 9,999	143 421	6.7	3 660	4.3	147 081	6.6
10,000 – 14,999	329 770	15.4	9 699	11.5	339 469	15.2
15,000 – 19,999	269 696	12.6	9 521	11.3	279 217	12.5
20,000 – 24,999	216 590	10.1	8 702	10.3	225 292	10.1
25,000 – 29,999	156 515	7.3	6 268	7.4	162 783	7.3
30,000 – 39,999	210 849	9.8	10 252	12.2	221 101	9.9
40,000 – 59,999	183 502	8.6	11 221	13.3	194 723	8.7
≥ 60,000	168 619	7.9	15 131	17.9	183 750	8.3
總計 Total	2 142 238	100.0	84 308	100.0	2 226 546	100.0
家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median Monthly Domestic Household Income (HK\$)						
	17,000		25,100		17,250	

註釋：(1) 在二零零六年中期人口統計，成員只有流動居民的住戶不包括在家庭住戶內。

Note: (1) In the 2006 Population By-census, households comprising of Mobile Residents only are not included as domestic households.

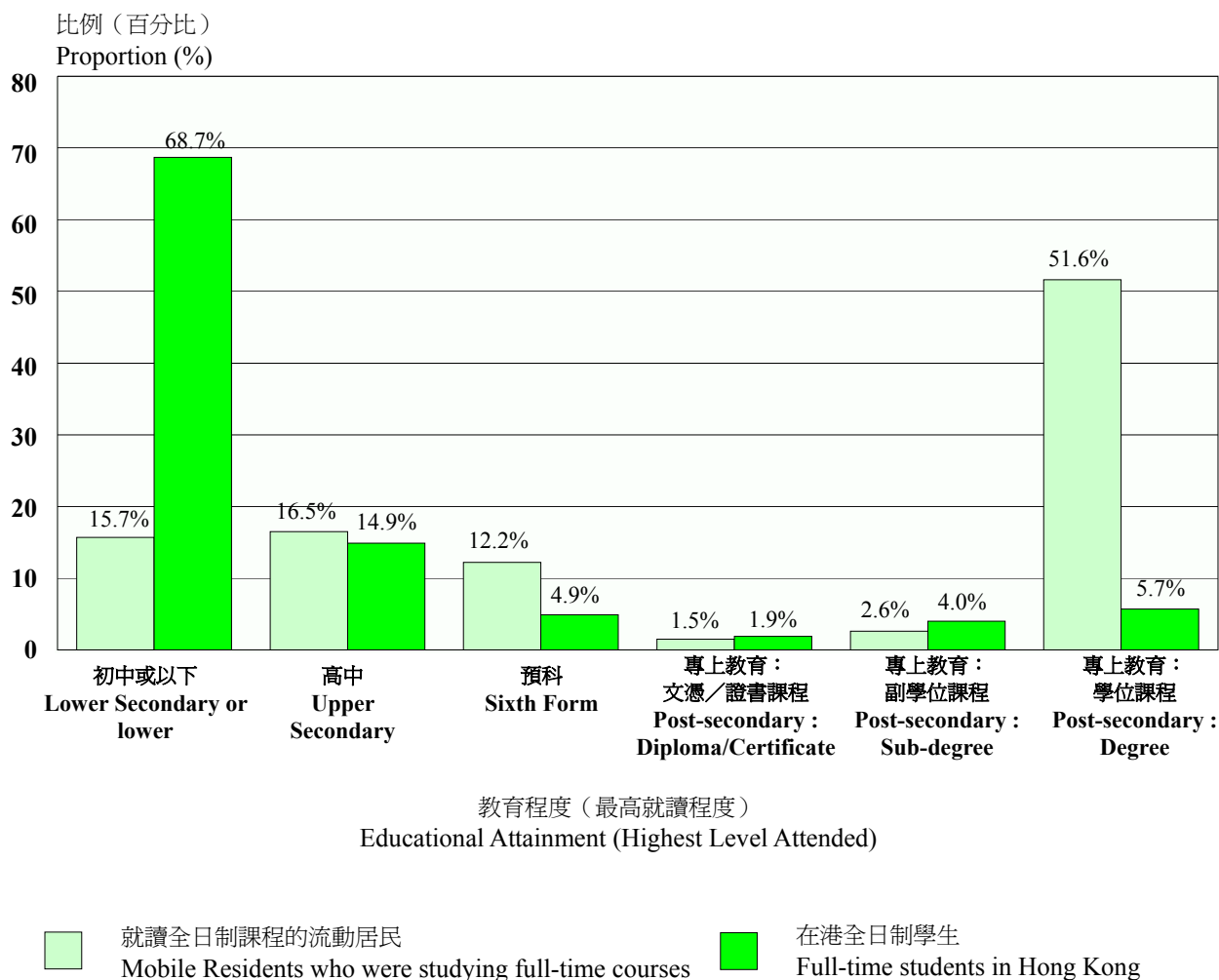
圖 10.1 二零零六年按每月主要職業收入劃分的工作人口中的流動居民⁽¹⁾
Chart 10.1 Working Mobile Residents⁽¹⁾ by Monthly Income from Main Employment, 2006



註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括無酬家庭從業員及只包括在港以外地方逗留的主要目的為工作的流動居民工作人口。

Note: (1) The figures exclude unpaid family workers and only include working Mobile Residents whose main purpose of staying outside Hong Kong was working.

圖 10.2 二零零六年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的就讀全日制課程的流動居民⁽¹⁾
Chart 10.2 Mobile Residents Who Were Studying Full-time Courses⁽¹⁾ by Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended), 2006



註釋：(1) 這些數字指正在香港以外地方就讀全日制課程的流動居民。

Note: (1) The figures refer to Mobile Residents studying full-time in places outside Hong Kong.

中文詞彙釋義

Definition of Terms in Chinese

中文詞彙釋義（按筆畫數目排列）

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

方括號內的數字為英文詞彙釋義內的相對編號

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

- (1) **人口 (Population)**：指「居港人口」。居港人口包括「常住居民」和「流動居民」。「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：(一) 在點算時刻前的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月，又或在點算時刻後的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在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六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月，或在點算時刻後的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港。 [75]
- (2) **人口密度 (Population Density)**：在居住地域內的人口數目與土地面積（以平方公里計算）的比例。 [76]
- (3) **上課地點 (Place of Study)**：指在本港修讀全日制課程者所讀學校或教育機構的地點。 [73]
- (4) **工作人口 (Working Population)**：請參看第 (80) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [90]
- (5) **工作地點 (Place of Work)**：指受訪者在中期人口統計前七天內，因工作關係而須經常停留或每日必到的地點所在的地區。如受訪者在該七天內有超過一份工作，則工作地點是指其主要職業的工作地方；若受訪者每日都轉換工作地方（如地盤工人）或有多個工作地方（如須同時在醫院及診所工作的醫生、流動小販），則工作地點是指他在該七天內因工作關係而逗留最久的地方。對於沒有固定工作地點，但須每日返回公司或車場報到的受訪者（如推銷員、司機）來說，工作地點是指其公司或車場；對於大部分時間均在內地工作的中港跨境貨運司機來說，則是指中國內地。 [74]
- (6) **工作成員數目 (家庭住戶) (Number of Working Members (in Domestic Household))**：在二零零六年中期人口統計的點算時刻前七天內做工作賺取工資／薪金的家庭住戶成員數目。 [65]
- (7) **五年前居住地區 (Area of Residence Five Years Ago)**：指某人在中期人口統計的五年前所居住的地區。如該地方位於香港以外，則記錄所住的國家。 [6]
- (8) **內部遷移 (Internal Migration)**：曾作內部遷移的人士指該人的現住地區與其五年前的居住地區不同。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（同一新市鎮內的遷移除外），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。 [32]
- (9) **少年兒童撫養比率 (Child Dependency Ratio)**：十五歲以下人口數目與每千名十五至六十四歲人口相對的比率。 [15]
- (10) **戶主率 (Headship Rate)**：家庭住戶人口中戶主的比例。 [26]
- (11) **平均工作成員數目 (Average Number of Working Members)**：把家庭住戶的工作人口總數除以家庭住戶總數。有關「工作人口」定義，請參看第 (80) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [14]
- (12) **平均每班學生人數 (Average Class Size)**：學生總人數與班別總數的比例。 [8]
- (13) **在港居住年期 (Duration of Residence in Hong Kong)**：計算受訪者在港居住的總年數（以整年計），離港超過六個月或以上的期間不計算在內。 [19]
- (14) **年齡 (Age)**：指一個人出生後所度過完整年數。答案由出生年月推算得出。 [2]

- (15) **年齡中位數 (Median Age)**：顯示人口平均年齡的一種指標，人口總數百分之五十在這年齡之上，而其餘的百分之五十在這年齡之下。 [38]
- (16) **年齡組別戶主率 (Age-specific Headship Rate)**：在某年齡組別內的戶主數目與相對年齡組別內的家庭住戶人口總數的比例。 [3]
- (17) **有人居住的屋宇單位 (Occupied Quarters)**：屋宇單位指可供住用的單位、房屋及建築物。請參看第 (47) 項的「**屋宇單位類型**」。有人居住屋宇單位指在點算時刻有符合居港人口定義的人居住的屋宇單位。 [68]
- (18) **死亡率 (Mortality Rate)**：死亡總數與每千名人口的比例。 [53]
- (19) **老年撫養比率 (Elderly Dependency Ratio)**：六十五歲及以上人口數目與每千名十五至六十四歲人口相對的比率。 [23]
- (20) **行業 (Industry)**：在點算時刻前的七天內，受訪者的工作機構主要生產的貨品或提供的服務類別。行業包括的範圍如下：

製造業 (Manufacturing)：包括棉及其他紗線紡織、棉及其他布料的梭織及針織、漂染、印染、整理、衣著用品製造、針織及其他紡織製成品、地氈、繩索、細繩、食品、飲品、煙草、鞋履、皮革製品、橡膠製品、塑膠製品、木製品、紙品、金屬製品、機械、化學品、化學產品、玻璃及陶器。

建造業 (Construction)：包括樓宇建造、土木工程、鋪設水管、鋪設電線、安裝及維修冷氣系統。

批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 (Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels)：包括批發及零售業、進出口貿易業、小販、非固定行業的經紀、其他商業代理人、酒樓、咖啡室、酒店及旅舍。

運輸、倉庫及通訊業 (Transport, storage and communications)：包括陸路運輸、海上運輸及空運業、運輸業的附帶服務、貨棧及倉庫、郵政及電訊業。

金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 (Financing, insurance, real estate and business services)：包括金融、保險、地產；律師、會計師、核數師、建築師、測量師及廣告公司的辦事處及資料處理服務。

社區、社會及個人服務業 (Community, social and personal services)：包括政府服務、教育服務、醫療、牙科及其他保健服務、衛生服務、福利機構、宗教團體、電影院及劇院、電台及電視台、圖書館及博物館、電器修理店、車輛維修店以及其他家庭及個人服務。

其他 (Others)：包括「農業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力、燃氣及水務業」等行業，及不能分類的行業。 [30]

- (21) **住戶人數 (Household Size)**：指家庭住戶中的人口數目。 [29]
- (22) **住戶內十五歲以下兒童數目 (Number of Children Aged Under 15 in Household)**：指住戶內十五歲以下成員數目。 [60]
- (23) **住戶內六十五歲或以上長者數目 (Number of Elderly Persons (Aged 65 and Over) in Household)**：指住戶內六十五歲或以上成員數目。 [61]

- (24) **住戶結構 (Household Composition)**：住戶結構是根據住戶內各人與戶主的關係，以及他們之間的配偶、父母、子女關係的資料而得出的。它顯示了家庭核心數目及家庭核心與其他住戶成員之間的關係。一個家庭核心是指 (i) 一對夫婦及他們所有從未結婚的子女(如有);或 (ii) 單親家長(父親或母親)及他／她所有從未結婚的子女。各類住戶結構如下：

單人住戶 (One person)：只有一個人的家庭。

未擴展的單核心家庭住戶 (One unextended nuclear family)：由一個家庭核心而無其他親屬組成的住戶。

垂直擴展的單核心家庭住戶 (One vertically extended nuclear family)：由一個家庭核心及一名或以上不同代的親屬所組成的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括其他屬同一代的親屬。

平向擴展的單核心家庭住戶 (One horizontally extended nuclear family)：由一個家庭核心及一名或以上同一代親屬所組成的住戶。這個住戶內沒有其他屬於另一代的親屬。

多個核心家庭住戶 (Two or more nuclear families)：由兩個或以上家庭核心所組成的住戶，其成員可以有或沒有親屬關係。

有親屬關係人士的非核心家庭住戶 (Related persons forming no nuclear family)：由一羣有親屬關係但未能形成一個家庭核心的人士所組成。這些住戶可包括或不包括一些沒有親屬關係的成員。

只包括無親屬關係人士住戶 (Unrelated persons only)：由一羣無親屬關係人士所組成的住戶。 [28]

- (25) **每人的平均廳房數目 (Average Number of Rooms per Person)**：按每人計算的平均客／飯廳、睡房及其他房間數目，不包括廚房及浴室／廁所。計算方法是把所有家庭住戶自用的客／飯廳、睡房及其他房間總數除以在家庭住戶內的人口總數。 [13]
- (26) **每月主要職業收入 (Monthly Income from Main Employment)**：對於僱主或自營業者來說，這是指扣除營運開支後從主要業務所賺得的收入。對於僱員來說，則是指從主要工作所賺取的全部收入，包括薪金或工資、花紅、佣金、逾時工作補薪、房屋津貼、小賬及其他現金津貼，但不包括年終花紅及雙糧。所記金額以二零零六年六月的收入計算。 [52]
- (27) **每月主要職業收入中位數 (Median Monthly Income from Main Employment)**：每月主要職業收入的一種平均值，百分之五十的工作人口（不包括無酬家庭從業員），他們的主要職業收入高於這數字，而其餘百分之五十，他們的主要職業收入低於這數字。請參看第 (26) 項「每月主要職業收入」。 [42]
- (28) **每個屋宇單位平均住客數目 (Average Number of Occupants per Unit of Quarters)**：計算方法是把有人居住的屋宇單位內的居民人口總數除以有人居住的屋宇單位總數。 [11]
- (29) **每個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目（或共住程度） (Average Number of Domestic Households per Unit of Quarters (or Degree of Sharing))**：計算方法是把家庭住戶總數除以有家庭住戶居住的屋宇單位總數。 [10]
- (30) **每個家庭住戶的平均廳房數目 (Average Number of Rooms per Domestic Household)**：按家庭住戶計算的平均客／飯廳、睡房及其他房間數目，不包括廚房及浴室／廁所。計算方法是把家庭住戶自用的客／飯廳、睡房及其他房間總數除以家庭住戶總數。 [12]

- (31) **使用其他語言／方言的能力 (Ability to Speak Other Languages/Dialects)**：若受訪者在日常生活中（如讀書、工作或回答問路者），能夠使用某種語言／方言與人進行簡單交談，則他／她可算具備使用該種語言／方言的能力。如受訪者除慣用語言外，尚能說其他語言／方言，則他／她可算具備使用其他語言／方言的能力。請參看第 (81) 項「慣用語言」。 [1]
- (32) **尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期 (Outstanding Period of Mortgage Payment or Loan Repayment)**：指居於自置有按揭或貸款屋宇單位的家庭住戶，其居所的按揭供款或借貸還款的尚餘年數。如其居所涉及多項按揭或貸款條款，則只統計其中尚餘供款或還款年數最長者。 [71]
- (33) **尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期中位數 (Median Outstanding Period of Mortgage Payment or Loan Repayment)**：尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期的一種平均值，百分之五十居於自置有按揭或貸款屋宇單位的家庭住戶，他們的尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期高於這數字，而其餘的百分之五十則低於這數字。由家庭住戶成員支付的按揭供款及借貸還款是零（即只由非家庭住戶成員支付的按揭供款及借貸還款）的住戶並不包括在計算之內。請參看第 (32) 項「尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期」。 [44]
- (34) **居住者 (Occupant)**：通常在該屋宇單位內居住的人。 [66]
- (35) **居所租住權 (Tenure of Accommodation)**：指住戶現居單位所屬情況。各有關定義如下：
- 自置，有按揭供款或借貸還款 (Owner-occupier, with mortgage payment or loan repayment)*：住戶擁有居住單位的業權，並須就該單位支付按揭供款或借貸還款。
- 自置，沒有按揭供款及借貸還款 (Owner-occupier, without mortgage payment and loan repayment)*：住戶擁有居住單位的業權，但無須就該單位支付按揭供款或借貸還款。
- 全租 (Sole tenant)*：住戶向居於別處的人士租用整個單位自住，沒有分租，單位內也沒有其他的住戶。
- 合租 (Co-tenant)*：兩個或以上的住戶分別向居於別處的人士租用部分單位居住。
- 二房東 (Main tenant)*：住戶向居於別處的人士租用整個單位，並把部分單位分租予其他住戶。
- 三房客 (Sub-tenant)*：住戶向居於同一單位內的人士租用單位的一部分居住。
- 免交租金 (Rent free)*：住戶免費在單位內居住（不論是否獲得業主同意），但不包括獲僱主提供居所的住戶。
- 由僱主提供 (Provided by employer)*：現居單位為住戶成員的僱主所提供，亦包括以象徵式租金向僱主租用單位的住戶。但獲僱主提供房屋津貼而自行租用地方居住者，則不屬此類別。 [84]
- (36) **居港人口 (Hong Kong Resident Population)**：居港人口包括「常住居民」和「流動居民」。「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：（一）在點算時刻前的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月，又或在點算時刻後的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在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六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月，或在點算時刻後的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港。 [27]
- (37) **性別比率 (Sex Ratio)**：男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。 [82]

- (38) **房屋類型 (Type of Housing)**：請參看第 (47) 項「屋宇單位類型」。 [85]
- (39) **非工作成員 (家庭住戶) (Non-working Members (in Domestic Household))**：在中期人口統計前七天內失業或非從事經濟活動的住戶成員。 [59]
- (40) **前五年內平均每年增長率 (Average Annual Growth Rate Over the Previous 5 Years)**：在計算前五年的口增長時，每年平均增長率是採用以下公式計算：
- $$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = (1 + r)^5$$
- P_1 = 五年前的人口
 P_2 = 該年的人口
 r = 平均每年增長率
- 家庭住戶及勞動人口的平均每年增長率也是採用相若公式計算。 [7]
- (41) **前赴上課地點的主要交通方式 (Main Mode of Transport to Place of Study)**：指在港修讀全日制課程者前赴上課地點常用的交通方式。(如所使用的交通方式超過一種，則以乘搭最長路程的一項為主要交通方式)。經常徒步上學而無須乘搭任何交通工具者，則視為「步行」。 [35]
- (42) **前赴上課地點的交通方式 (Mode of Transport to Place of Study)**：指在港修讀全日制課程者前赴上課地點常用的交通方式。如所使用的交通方式超過一種，則最多記錄三種交通方式。經常徒步上學而無須乘搭任何交通工具者，則視為「步行」。 [47]
- (43) **前赴上課地點的交通方式數目 (Number of Mode of Transport to Place of Study)**：指在港修讀全日制課程者前赴上課地點常用的交通方式數目。 [62]
- (44) **前赴工作地點的主要交通方式 (Main Mode of Transport to Place of Work)**：指在本港境內有固定工作地點的受訪者前赴工作地點常用的交通方式。(如所使用的交通方式超過一種，則以乘搭最長路程的一項為主要交通方式。) 經常步行上班而無須乘搭任何交通工具者，則視為「步行」。 [36]
- (45) **前赴工作地點的交通方式 (Mode of Transport to Place of Work)**：指在本港境內有固定工作地點的受訪者前赴工作地點常用的交通方式。如所使用的交通方式超過一種，則最多記錄三種交通方式。經常步行上班而無須乘搭任何交通工具者，則視為「步行」。 [48]
- (46) **前赴工作地點的交通方式數目 (Number of Mode of Transport to Place of Work)**：指在本港境內有固定工作地點的受訪者前赴工作地點常用的交通方式數目。 [63]
- (47) **屋宇單位類型 (Type of Quarters)**：屋宇單位按所屬建築物的類型，而建築物則按其建築材料種類、興建用途及負責建築的機構分類。

永久性房屋 (Permanent housing)

公營租住房屋 (Public rental housing)

房屋委員會甲類租住單位 (Housing Authority rental flats (Group A))：包括以前稱為政府廉租屋及由香港房屋委員會建造的公營房屋單位。改建的乙類第一型及第二型租住大廈的單位亦歸納此類別。

房屋委員會乙類租住單位 (Housing Authority rental flats (Group B))：這些是以前稱為徙置屋邨的屋宇單位，但自一九七三年起改由香港房屋委員會管理。這些單位所屬的大廈可再劃分為第四型至第六型大廈。

房屋委員會中轉房屋／租者置其屋計劃／可租可買計劃租住單位 (Housing

Authority rental flats (Interim Housing / Tenants Purchase Scheme / Buy or Rent Option))：包括房屋委員會中轉房屋、租者置其屋計劃及可租可買計劃下的租住單位。

房屋協會租住單位 (Housing Society rental flats)：這些租住單位由香港房屋協會建造及管理。

資助出售單位 (Subsidized sale flats)

房屋委員會資助出售單位 (Housing Authority subsidized sale flats)：包括按香港房屋委員會的居者有其屋計劃、中等入息家庭房屋計劃、私人機構參建居屋計劃、可租可買計劃、重建置業計劃及租者置其屋計劃下出售的單位，可在公開市場買賣的單位則不包括在內。

房屋協會資助出售單位 (Housing Society subsidized sale flats)：包括按香港房屋協會的住宅發售計劃及夾心階層住屋計劃興建的單位，可在公開市場買賣的單位則不包括在內。

私人房屋 (Private housing)

私人住宅單位 (Private residential flats)：包括主要作住宅用途的多層樓宇或房屋的單位。按香港房屋協會市區改善計劃建造的單位、由香港平民屋宇公司建造的大廈的單位，及可在公開市場買賣的租者置其屋計劃／可租可買計劃／居者有其屋計劃／中等入息家庭房屋計劃／私人機構參建居屋計劃／重建置業計劃／住宅發售計劃／夾心階層住屋計劃的單位亦包括在內。這些單位可按居處類型分為 (a) 全間屋／整個單位及 (b) 房間／閣仔／床位。

別墅／平房／新型村屋 (Villas/Bungalows/Modern village houses)：這些是一層或多層的獨立房屋，屋內有浴室、沖廁和食水供應等完善設備。

簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋 (Simple stone structures / Traditional village houses)：簡單磚石蓋搭建築物是用磚石及／或其他堅固材料建造，通常是一層高。傳統村屋亦屬此類別。

員工宿舍 (Staff quarters)：包括政府、醫院、大學、學校及私人公司為員工建造的宿舍。

非住宅用房屋 (Non-domestic housing)

非住宅用屋宇單位 (Non-domestic quarters)：包括在精神病院、善終醫院、療養院、懲教機構、老人院、男女童院、宗教場所、酒店、旅舍、宿舍（例如大學學生宿舍）、及其他非住宅建築物（例如商業大廈及工廠大廈）內的住宿地方（例如房間或床位）。

臨時房屋 (Temporary housing)

臨時屋宇單位 (Temporary quarters)：包括香港房屋委員會轄下的平房區及臨時房屋區的單位和私人臨時房屋如天台建築物、建築地盤的棚屋、半圓形活動營房、荒廢船艇、木屋及非作住宅用途的地方（例如梯台、樓梯、走廊等）。

[86]

- (48) **按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率 (Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment to Income Ratio)**：居於自置有按揭或貸款屋宇單位的家庭住戶每月支付的按揭供款及借貸還款與住戶每月收入的比

率。收入金額和／或住戶成員的按揭供款及借貸還款為零（即只由非家庭住戶成員支付的按揭供款及借貸還款）的住戶都不包括在計算之內。 [54]

- (49) **按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數 (Median Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment to Income Ratio)**：家庭住戶每月支付的按揭供款及借貸還款與住戶每月收入的比率的一種平均值。百分之五十居於自置有按揭或貸款屋宇單位的家庭住戶的按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率高於這數字，而其餘百分之五十，他們的按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率低於這數字。收入金額和／或住戶成員的按揭供款及借貸還款為零（即只由非家庭住戶成員支付的按揭供款及借貸還款）的住戶都不包括在計算之內。 [43]
- (50) **是否在學 (Whether Studying)**：這是指某人在二零零六年上半年接受教育的情況。可分兩個主要類別：正在就讀及已完成課程／退學。

正在就讀 (Studying)：

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

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

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

已完成課程／退學 (Had completed study/withdrew)：某人已取得有關課程考試及格成績，則當作完成該課程。某人在未完成課程前停學則視為退學。 [89]

- (51) **流動居民 (Mobile Residents)**：指在點算時刻前的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月，或在點算時刻後的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港。 [46]
- (52) **修讀科目 (Field of Education)**：指受訪者就讀／完成的最高教育程度所修讀的課程科目。

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

文學及社會科學 (Arts and social science)：包括音樂、繪畫、雕刻、戲劇、手工藝、攝影及電影攝影、文學、語文及語言學、歷史、哲學、神學、宗教、考古學、人類學、經濟學、社會學、理論心理學、臨床心理學、人口統計學、地理、政治學及區域研究。

純科學 (Pure science)：包括數學、生物、化學、地質學、物理、天文學、氣象學、海洋學、統計學及精算學。

教育 (Education)：包括香港教育學院的課程；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、中醫藥、針灸學、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、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。 [25]

- (53) **原住地區 (Area of Original Residence)**：某人在中期人口統計的五年前所居住的地區。 [5]
- (54) **家庭住戶 (Domestic Household)**：一羣住在一起及分享生活所需的人士，他們之間不一定有親戚關係。自己單獨安排生活所需的個別人士亦當為一戶，即「單人住戶」。（在二零零六年中期人口統計，成員只有流動居民的住戶不包括在家庭住戶內。） [17]
- (55) **家庭住戶平均人數 (Average Domestic Household Size)**：每個家庭住戶的平均人數。計算方法是把家庭住戶內的人口總數除以家庭住戶總數。 [9]
- (56) **家庭住戶每月收入 (Monthly Domestic Household Income)**：指住戶成員於二零零六年六月份的總收入（包括他們由所有工作獲得的現金收入及其他現金收入）。 [49]
- (57) **家庭住戶每月收入中位數 (Median Monthly Domestic Household Income)**：住戶每月收入的一種平均值，百分之五十的住戶，他們的收入高於這數字，而其餘百分之五十，他們收入低於這數字。收入金額是零的住戶亦包括在計算之內。請參看第 (56) 項「家庭住戶每月收入」。 [39]
- (58) **家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款 (Monthly Domestic Household Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment)**：居於自置有按揭或貸款屋宇單位的家庭住戶於二零零六年七月份為其居所支付的按揭供款及借貸還款金額，包括因第一按、第二按、房屋貸款或其他有關贖回所居屋宇單位的特別還款計劃而償還的款項，但不包括差餉、地租、水費、電費、氣體燃料費、電話費及管理費。 [50]
- (59) **家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數 (Median Monthly Domestic Household Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment)**：家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款的一種平均值。百分之五十居於自置有按揭或貸款屋宇單位的家庭住戶支付的按揭供款及借貸還款高於這數字，而其餘百分之五十，他們支付的按揭供款及借貸還款低於這數字。由家庭住戶成員支付的按揭供款及借貸還款是零（即只由非家庭住戶成員支付的按揭供款及借貸還款）的住戶不包括在計算之內。請參看第 (58)

- 項「家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款」。 [40]
- (60) **家庭住戶每月租金 (Monthly Domestic Household Rent)**：居於租住居所的家庭住戶為其居所支付二零零六年七月份的租金金額，包括該月的差餉、地租及管理費，但不包括水費及電費。二房東的租金，為減去分租給三房客所獲租金後的淨額。租金金額是零的住戶包括居住在親友家中無論是否得到許可而沒有繳付租金的住戶、向三房客收取的租金總值超過或相等於大租的二房東住戶及由僱主免費提供住所的住戶。 [51]
- (61) **家庭住戶每月租金中位數 (Median Monthly Domestic Household Rent)**：家庭住戶每月租金金額的一種平均值。百分之五十居於租住居所的家庭住戶每月支付的租金高於這數字，而其餘百分之五十，他們支付的租金低於這數字。租金金額是零的住戶並不包括在計算之內。請參看第 (60) 項「家庭住戶每月租金」。 [41]
- (62) **租金與收入比率 (Rent to Income Ratio)**：居於租住居所的家庭住戶每月支付的租金金額與住戶每月收入的比率。收入金額和／或租金金額是零的住戶並不包括在計算之內。 [80]
- (63) **租金與收入比率中位數 (Median Rent to Income Ratio)**：家庭住戶每月支付的租金金額與每月收入的比率的一種平均值。百分之五十居於租住居所的家庭住戶的租金與收入比率高於這數字，而其餘百分之五十，他們的租金與收入比率低於這數字。收入金額和／或租金金額是零的住戶並不包括在計算之內。 [45]
- (64) **區議會分區 (District Council District)**：根據區議會條例（第 547 章），全港共有 18 個地方行政區：港島 4 個，九龍 5 個及新界 9 個。每個地方行政區均設有一個區議會。二零零六年中期人口統計時所採用的是按二零零三年十一月二十三日區議會選舉時所用的區議會選區分界，而該分界是根據《2003 年選區(區議會)宣布令》(2003 年第 121 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。 [16]
- (65) **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。 [55]
- (66) **婚姻狀況 (Marital Status)**：受訪者在中期人口統計訪問時所報稱的婚姻狀況，而有關的婚姻或離婚事件是否有經過合法登記或儀式，並未有查核。 [37]
- (67) **專上教育 (Post-secondary Education)**：請參看第 (70) 項「教育程度」。 [77]
- (68) **常住居民 (Usual Residents)**：「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：(一) 在點算時刻前的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月，又或在點算時刻後的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在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。 [88]
- (69) **從事經濟活動人口 (Economically Active Population)**：包括就業人士（即工作人口）及失業人士。請參看第 (80) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [21]
- (70) **教育程度 (Educational Attainment)**：包括最高就讀程度及最高完成程度。
- (a) **最高就讀程度 (Highest level attended)**：指受訪者在學校或其他教育機構修讀達到的最高教育水平，不論他／她有否完成該課程。計算教育程度時，只包括正式課程，即須最少為期一個學年、具指定學歷資格才可入讀（不包括香港公開大學主辦的非學位／學位／研究生課程），以及設有考試或指定的評核成績程序。
- (b) **最高完成程度 (Highest level completed)**：指受訪者在學校或其他教育機構修讀並已完成的最高教育水平，不論他／她有否通過有關課程的考試或評核。只包括正式課程，即須最少為期一個學年、具指定學歷資格才可入讀（不包括香港公開大學主辦的非學位／學位／研究生課程），以及設有考試或指定的評核成績程序。

教育程度分類如下：

未受教育 (No schooling)：包括從未修讀過正式課程的人士。

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)：包括所有中學的四至五年級或同等程度，毅進課程以及工藝程度教育。

預科 (Sixth form)：包括所有中學的六至七年級或同等程度。

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

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

專上教育 (學位課程) (Post-secondary (Degree courses))：包括本地及非本地教育機構的學士學位課程、修課形式研究院程度課程及研究形式研究院程度課程。 [22]

- (71) **淨內部遷移 (Net Internal Migration)**：某區議會分區、新市鎮或新界其他地方的遷入與遷出人口的差額。 [56]
- (72) **淨遷移 (Net Migration)**：在某段期間人口遷入與遷出香港的差額。 [57]
- (73) **現住地區 (Area of Current Residence)**：在中期人口統計時某人所居住的地區。 [4]
- (74) **勞動人口 (Labour Force)**：請參看第 (80) 項「**經濟活動身分**」。 [33]
- (75) **勞動人口參與率 (Labour Force Participation Rate)**：從事經濟活動人口（即勞動人口）佔十五歲及以上人口的比例。 [34]
- (76) **單人住戶 (One-person Household)**：請參看第 (24) 項「**住戶結構**」釋義。 [69]
- (77) **就學比率 (School Attendance Rate)**：在學校或教育機構就讀全日制課程的學生數目佔人口的比例（對二零零六年中期人口統計而言，是指在二零零六年上半年的情況）。 [81]
- (78) **曾作內部遷移的家庭住戶 (Domestic Household Having Internally Migrated)**：曾作內部遷移的家庭住戶是指某住戶（按所有戶主）的現住地區與其五年前所居住的地區不同。遷移的定義為：在過去五年，住戶由（甲）一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移（同一新市鎮內的遷移除外）；

或(乙)在新界同一區議會分區內，一新市鎮與另一新市鎮之間的遷移，或一新市鎮與該區其他地區之間的遷移。 [18]

- (79) **新市鎮 (New Town)**：各新市鎮界線乃採自土木工程拓展署及規劃署訂定的新市鎮發展範圍。全港共有十二個新市鎮，即是葵涌、青衣、荃灣、屯門、元朗、天水圍、粉嶺／上水、大埔、沙田、馬鞍山、將軍澳及北大嶼山。 [58]
- (80) **經濟活動身分 (Economic Activity Status)**：人口可劃分為「從事經濟活動人口」（即勞動人口）及「非從事經濟活動人口」兩大類。

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

工作人口指符合以下條件的十五歲及以上人士：(甲) 在中期人口統計前七天內有從事工作以賺取薪酬或利潤；或(乙) 在中期人口統計前七天內有一份正式工作。工作人口可按就業身分 (*Employment Status*) 劃分為：

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

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

自營作業者 (Self-employed)：從事本身業務／職業時為賺取利潤或費用而工作，並沒有僱用他人或受僱於人的人。

無酬家庭從業員 (Unpaid family worker)：為有關家庭生意工作但無收取報酬的人，亦算作就業人士。報酬不包括膳宿和零用錢。

失業人口 (Unemployed population)：基本上指十五歲及以上人士（甲）在中期人口統計前七天內並無職位，且並無為賺取薪酬或利潤而工作；（乙）在中期人口統計前七天內隨時可工作；及（丙）在中期人口統計前三十天內有找尋工作。

非從事經濟活動人口 (Economically inactive population)：指在中期人口統計前七天內並無職位亦無工作的人，但不包括在該七天內正在休假和失業的人。而料理家務者、退休人士及所有十五歲以下人士則包括在內。

料理家務者 (Home-maker)：照顧家庭而無收取報酬的人。

學生 (Student)：在學校或其他教育機構就讀全日制課程的人（對於二零零六年中期人口統計而言，學生是指在二零零六年上半年就讀全日制課程的人，並將會於中期人口統計〔即 2006 年 7 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，並在中期人口統計進行前七天內沒有工作的人亦歸入此類別。兼職學生歸入從事經濟活動人士，故並不包括在此類別內。

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

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

其他非從事經濟活動人士 (Other economically inactive person)：其他未有分類的非從事經濟活動人士，如非受薪的宗教工作者，以及因長期患病或殘疾而不能工作或沒有找尋工作的人。 [20]

- (81) **慣用語言 (Usual Language)**：指在家中日常交談所用的語言／方言，但不適用於五歲以下兒童或失去語言能力的人士。 [87]
- (82) **種族 (Ethnicity)**：某人的種族由其本人來決定，通常以社會和文化為基礎。 [24]
- (83) **標準化率 (Standardised Rate)**：在比較數據時透過標準化技術計算的標準化率，有消除性別和年齡差異的作用。這技術涉及以按性別和年齡組別劃分的標準人口分布作權數，計算性別和年齡組別比率的加權平均值。標準化戶主率及勞動人口參與率就是按照此方法計算的。 [83]
- (84) **遷入人士 (In-mover (of Internal Migration))**：在二零零六年中期人口統計前五年間從另一個區議會分區、新界新市鎮或新界其他地方（包括水上）搬到現時居住的區議會分區、新界新市鎮或新界其他地方的五歲及以上人口。 [31]
- (85) **遷出人士 (Out-mover (of Internal Migration))**：曾在二零零一年七月在某區議會分區、新市鎮或新界其他地方居住（包括水上），但在二零零六年中期人口統計時已遷往另一個區議會分區、新界新市鎮或新界其他地方的五歲及以上人口。 [70]
- (86) **學生與教師比率 (Pupil-teacher Ratio)**：學生總數與教師總數的比例。 [78]
- (87) **點算時刻 (Reference Moment)**：二零零六年七月十四日凌晨三時為二零零六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。 [79]
- (88) **總撫養比率 (Overall Dependency Ratio)**：十五歲以下和六十五歲及以上人口數目與每千名十五至六十四歲人口相對的比率。 [72]
- (89) **職業 (Occupation)**：在點算時刻前的七天內受訪者所從事的工作類別。

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

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

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

文員 (Clerks)：包括速記員、秘書及打字員；簿記、金融、船務、存案及人事部文員；出納員及銀行櫃位員；接待員及查詢文員。

服務工作及商店銷售人員 (Service workers and shop sales workers)：包括空中小姐及導遊；管家；廚師及侍應生；褸姆；理髮師及美容師；警隊及其他紀律部隊的員佐級人員；運輸指導員及其他服務工作人員；批發及零售商店推銷員；店員及時裝模特兒。

工藝及有關人員 (Craft and related workers)：包括礦工及採石工人；砌磚工人、木匠

及其他建造業工人；金屬模工；鐵匠；機械、電器及電子儀器技工；珠寶工人及手錶製造工人；製陶工人；排字工人；麵包師傅、食品及飲品處理工人；油漆工人；紡織、成衣、皮革、橡膠和塑膠行業的工人及其他工藝工人。

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

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

漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 (Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable)：包括農夫、畜牧業工人及漁夫、及報稱的職業不能分類或描述不足。 [67]

- (90) **廳房數目（不包括廚房及浴室／廁所） (Number of Rooms (excluding Kitchens and Bathrooms/Toilets))**：廳房的定義是指在屋宇單位內有最少四平方米的空間及可容納一張成人佔用的床，而四周則由地面連接天花或屋頂高度最少兩米的牆壁所圍繞。廳房的總數包括睡房、飯廳、客廳、士多房、書房、多用途房、工人房及其他可用作住家用途而符合上述廳房定義的空間。如廳房由固定或非固定凡間隔所分隔或基於用途上的需要而分隔（例如沒有間隔的客飯廳）便需作個別計算。至於單位內的通道、露台及走廊則不計算在內。 [64]

英文詞彙釋義

Definition of Terms in English

英文詞彙釋義（按字母順序排列）

Definition of Terms in English (in alphabetical order)

方括號內的數字為中文詞彙釋義內的相對編號

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

- (1) **Ability to Speak Other Languages/Dialects** (使用其他語言／方言的能力)： If a person is able to conduct a short conversation with a particular language / dialect in everyday life activities such as responding when being asked for direction, studying at school or using at work, he is deemed to have the ability to speak the language / dialect. A person who is capable of speaking languages / dialects other than the usual language possesses the ability to speak other languages / dialects. Please see **Usual Language** in (87). [31]
- (2) **Age** (年齡)： Age is the number of complete years a person has passed since birth. It is derived from month and year of birth. [14]
- (3) **Age-specific Headship Rate** (年齡組別戶主率)： The percentage of household heads among the total number of persons of a specific age group living in domestic households. [16]
- (4) **Area of Current Residence** (現住地區)： The broad geographical area in which a person was living at the time of the By-census. [73]
- (5) **Area of Original Residence** (原住地區)： The broad geographical area in which a person lived five years before the By-census. [53]
- (6) **Area of Residence Five Years Ago** (五年前居住地區)： The broad geographical area in which a person lived five years before the By-census. If the place is outside Hong Kong, the country of residence is recorded. [7]
- (7) **Average Annual Growth Rate Over the Previous 5 Years** (前五年內平均每年增長率)： When population increased over a 5-year period, the average annual growth rate is computed using the following formula:

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

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

The average annual growth rates of domestic households and labour force are calculated using the similar formula. [40]

- (8) **Average Class Size** (平均每班學生人數)： The ratio of the total number of pupils/students enrolled to the total number of classes. [12]
- (9) **Average Domestic Household Size** (家庭住戶平均人數)： The average number of persons per domestic household. It is calculated by dividing the total number of persons who were living in domestic households by the total number of domestic households. [55]
- (10) **Average Number of Domestic Households per Unit of Quarters (or Degree of Sharing)** (每個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目 (或共住程度))： This is calculated by dividing the total number of domestic households by the total number of quarters occupied by domestic households. [29]
- (11) **Average Number of Occupants per Unit of Quarters** (每個屋宇單位平均住客數目)： This is calculated by dividing the total number of residents living in occupied quarters by the total number

of occupied quarters. [28]

- (12) **Average Number of Rooms per Domestic Household** (每個家庭住戶的平均廳房數目) : The average number of living/dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms, excluding kitchens and bathrooms/toilets, used by each domestic household. It is calculated by dividing the total number of living/dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms exclusively used by domestic households by the total number of domestic households. [30]
- (13) **Average Number of Rooms per Person** (每人的平均廳房數目) : The average number of living/dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms, excluding kitchens and bathrooms/toilets, used by each person. It is calculated by dividing the total number of living/dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms exclusively used by domestic households by the total number of persons in all domestic households. [25]
- (14) **Average Number of Working Members** (平均工作成員數目) : The total number of persons in domestic households who are working divided by the total number of domestic households. For the definition of 'working', please see **Economic Activity Status** in (20). [11]
- (15) **Child Dependency Ratio** (少年兒童撫養比率) : The number of persons aged under 15 per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64. [9]
- (16) **District Council District** (區議會分區) : There are 18 Districts in Hong Kong as declared under the District Councils Ordinance (Cap. 547): 4 on Hong Kong Island, 5 in Kowloon and 9 in the New Territories. A District Council is established in each District. The set of Constituency Area boundaries adopted in the 2006 Population By-census is based on those declared in the Declaration of Constituencies (District Councils) Order 2003 (L.N. 121 of 2003) made by the Chief Executive in Council under section 6 of the District Councils Ordinance (Cap. 547) for the District Council Election held on 23 November 2003. [64]
- (17) **Domestic Household** (家庭住戶) : A domestic household consists of a group of persons who live together and make common provision for essentials for living. These persons need not be related. If a person makes provision for essentials for living without sharing with other persons, he is also regarded as a household. In this case the household is a one-person household. (In the 2006 Population By-census, households comprising of Mobile Residents only are not included as domestic households.) [54]
- (18) **Domestic Household Having Internally Migrated** (曾作內部遷移的家庭住戶) : A household whose all head's area of current residence was different from the area of the residence five years ago. In defining internal migration, a change in the area of residence refers to a move (a) from a District Council District to another District Council District (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. [78]
- (19) **Duration of Residence in Hong Kong** (在港居住年期) : Duration of residence in Hong Kong measures the total number of complete years for which a person has lived in Hong Kong. Any period of temporary absence from Hong Kong for six months or more was not counted in reckoning the duration. [13]
- (20) **Economic Activity Status** (經濟活動身分) : The population can be divided into two main groups, economically active population (i.e. the labour force) and economically inactive population as follows:

Economically active population (從事經濟活動人口) : This comprises the employed (that is the working population) and the unemployed.

The working population refers to persons aged 15 and over who should (a) be engaged in performing work for pay or profit during the seven days before the By-census; or (b) have formal job attachment during the seven days before the By-census. The working population can be distinguished by the Employment Status (就業身分) as follow:

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

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

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

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

Unemployed population (失業人口): Refer basically to persons aged 15 and over who should (a) not have had a job and should not have performed any work for pay or profit during the seven days before the By-census; (b) have been available for work during the seven days before the By-census; and (c) have sought work during the thirty days before the By-census.

Economically inactive population (非從事經濟活動人口): This comprises persons who have not had a job and have not been at work during the seven days before the By-census, excluding persons who have been on leave / holiday during the seven-day period and persons who are unemployed. Persons such as home-makers, retired persons and all those aged below 15 are thus included.

Home-maker (料理家務者): A person who looks after the home without pay.

Student (學生): A person who is studying full-time in school or other educational institution. (as for the 2006 Population By-census, students refers to those who had been studying in the first half of 2006 and would continue to study full-time in the academic year after the By-census [i.e. July 2006]) Persons who are self-studying, or studying informal courses in miscellaneous training institutes or studying evening courses and were not working during the seven days before the 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 persons not elsewhere classified, e.g. unpaid religious workers and person who cannot work or do not seek work because of permanent sickness or disablement. [80]

(21) **Economically Active Population (從事經濟活動人口)**: This comprises the employed (that is the working population) and the unemployed. Please see **Economic Activity Status** in (20). [69]

(22) **Educational Attainment (教育程度)**: This comprises the highest level attended and the highest level completed.

(a) Highest level attended (最高就讀程度): Highest level attended is the highest level of education **ever attained** by a person in school or other educational institution, regardless of whether he had completed the course. Only formal courses are counted as educational attainment. A formal course shall be one that lasts for at least one academic year, requires specific academic qualifications for entrance (except sub-degree / degree / post-graduate courses offered by the Open University of Hong Kong) and includes examinations or specific academic assessment procedures.

(b) Highest level completed (最高完成程度): Highest level completed is the highest level of education **completed** by a person in school or other educational institution, regardless of whether he / she had passed the examinations or assessments of the course. Only formal courses are counted for the highest level of education completed. A formal course shall be one that lasts for at least one academic year, requires specific academic qualifications for entrance (except sub-degree / degree / post-graduate courses offered by the Open University of Hong Kong) and includes examinations or specific academic assessment procedures.

Educational attainment are classified as follows:

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

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

Primary (小學): Including Primary 1 - 6 in all schools.

Lower Secondary (初中): Including Secondary 1 - 3 in all schools.

Upper Secondary (高中): Including Secondary 4 - 5 or equivalent in all schools, Project Yi Jin and craft level.

Sixth form (預科): Including Secondary 6 - 7 or equivalent in all schools.

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

Post-secondary (Sub-degree course) (專上教育 (副學位課程)): Including all

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

Post-secondary (Degree courses) (專上教育 (學位課程)): Including all first degree, taught postgraduate and research postgraduate courses in local or non-local institutions. [70]

- (23) **Elderly Dependency Ratio (老年撫養比率)**: The number of persons aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64. [19]
- (24) **Ethnicity (種族)**: The ethnicity of a person is determined by self-identification; normally on a social and cultural basis. [82]
- (25) **Field of Education (修讀科目)**: Field of education refers to the subject of the courses to which a person's education attainment (highest level attended or highest level completed) was related.

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

Arts and social science (文學及社會科學): Including studies in music; drawing and painting; sculpturing; drama; handicrafts; photography and cinematography; literature; languages and linguistics; history; philosophy; theology; religion; archaeology; anthropology; economics; sociology; pure psychology; clinical psychology; demography; geography; political science and regional studies.

Pure science (純科學): Including studies in mathematics; biology; chemistry; geology; physics; astronomy; meteorology; oceanography; statistics and actuarial science.

Education (教育): Including studies in the Hong Kong Institute of Education; 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; Chinese medicines; acupuncture; 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; tourism; hotel management; laboratory technicianship; civil security; military; vocational counselling and other service trades. [52]

- (26) **Headship Rate (戶主率)**: The proportion of household heads among the enumerated population living in domestic households. [10]
- (27) **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 three months during the six months before or for at least three months during the six 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 one month but less than three months during the six months before or for at least one month but less than three months during the six months after the reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment. [36]
- (28) **Household Composition (住戶結構)**: Household composition is derived from the information on relationship to the head of household of each person and the identification of spouse and parent-child relationships among members of the household. It shows the structure of a household in terms of the number of family nuclei and the relationship between a family nucleus and other related household members. A family nucleus refers to (i) a married couple and all of their never married children (if any); or (ii) a single parent (either father or mother) with all of his/her never married children. The different categories of household composition are as follows:

One person (單人住戶): A family with only one person.

One unextended nuclear family (未擴展的單核心家庭住戶): A household comprising one family nucleus without other related persons.

One vertically extended nuclear family (垂直擴展的單核心家庭住戶): A household comprising one family nucleus with one or more related persons not of the same generation. It may or may not include other related persons of the same generation.

One horizontally extended nuclear family (平向擴展的單核心家庭住戶): A household comprising one family nucleus with one or more related persons of the same generation but without any other related persons of a different generation.

Two or more nuclear families (多個核心家庭住戶): A household comprising two or more family nuclei whose members may or may not be related in any way.

Related persons forming no nuclear family (有親屬關係人士的非核心家庭住戶): A household comprising related persons with or without unrelated persons who do not form a family nucleus.

Unrelated persons only (只包括無親屬關係人士住戶): A household comprising unrelated person(s). [24]

(29) **Household Size (住戶人數)**: Household size refers to the number of persons living in the domestic household. [21]

(30) **Industry (行業)**: The main kind of goods or services produced by the establishment in which a person worked during the seven days before the reference moment. The coverage of the industrial sectors are defined as follows:

Manufacturing (製造業): Including spinning of cotton and other yarn, weaving and knitting of cotton and other fabrics; bleaching, dyeing, finishing; manufacturing of wearing apparel, knitwear and other made-up textile goods; and manufacturing of carpets, cordages, ropes and twines, food, beverage, tobacco, footwear, leather products, rubber products, plastic products, wood products, printed matters and paper products, metal products, machinery, chemicals, chemical products, glass and pottery.

Construction (建造業): Including building construction, civil engineering, plumbing, electrical wiring, air-conditioning installing and repair.

Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels (批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業): Including wholesale and retail trade; import and export trade; peddlers; Chinese general brokers; other commercial agents; restaurants; cafes; hotels and rooming houses.

Transport, storage and communications (運輸、倉庫及通訊業): Including land transport, water transport and air transport; services allied to transport; storage and warehousing; and post and telecommunications.

Financing, insurance, real estate and business services (金融、保險、地產及商用服務業): Including financing; insurance; real estate; offices of lawyers, accountants, auditors, architects, surveyors and advertising agents and data processing services.

Community, social and personal services (社區、社會及個人服務業): Including government services; educational service; medical, dental and other health services; sanitary services; welfare institutions; religious organizations; cinemas and theatres; radio and television broadcasting; libraries and museums; electrical repair shops; automobile repair garages and other household and personal services.

Others (其他): Including such industries as ‘Agriculture and fishing’; ‘Mining and quarrying’; ‘Electricity, gas and water’ and industrial activities not classifiable. [20]

- (31) **In-mover (of Internal Migration) (遷入人士)**: The number of persons aged 5 and over, who moved into the present District Council District, new towns or other areas in the New Territories during the past five years from another District Council District; new town or other areas in the New Territories (including marine). [84]
- (32) **Internal Migration (內部遷移)**: Persons internally migrated were those whose area of current residence was different from the area of original residence five years ago. In defining internal migration, a change in the area of residence refers to a move (a) from a District Council District to another District Council District (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. [8]
- (33) **Labour Force (勞動人口)**: Please see **Economic Activity Status** in (20). [74]
- (34) **Labour Force Participation Rate (勞動人口參與率)**: The proportion of economically active population (that is the labour force) in the total population aged 15 and over. [75]
- (35) **Main Mode of Transport to Place of Study (前赴上課地點的主要交通方式)**: Mode of transport to place of study refers to the type(s) of transport a full-time student studying in Hong Kong usually used to travel to his/her place of study. (For a person who uses more than one type of transport to go to school, the main mode of transport refers to the one used for travelling the longest distance.) “On-foot only” is recorded if the person usually walks to school and does not use any other mode of transport. [41]
- (36) **Main Mode of Transport to Place of Work (前赴工作地點的主要交通方式)**: Mode of transport to place of work refers to the type(s) of transport a person with a fixed place of work in Hong Kong usually used to travel to his/her place of work. (For a person who uses more than one type of transport to go to work, the main mode of transport refers to the one used for travelling the longest distance.) “On-foot only” is recorded if the person usually walks to work and does not use any other mode of transport. [44]
- (37) **Marital Status (婚姻狀況)**: The marital status of a person is recorded according to the status reported by respondents in the By-census. There is no check on whether the marriage or divorce had undergone any legal registration or ceremony. [66]
- (38) **Median Age (年齡中位數)**: The average age so calculated that 50% of the total number of persons were above that age and the other 50% were below it. [15]
- (39) **Median Monthly Domestic Household Income (家庭住戶每月收入中位數)**: The average monthly domestic household income so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households had incomes above that figure and the other 50% had incomes below it. Zero income households are included in the calculation. Please see **Monthly Domestic Household Income** in (49). [57]
- (40) **Median Monthly Domestic Household Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment (家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數)**: The average monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage or loan paid more than that amount and the other 50% paid less than that. Households with zero mortgage payment and loan repayment by household members (i.e. with mortgage payment and loan repayment by non-household members only) are excluded in the calculation. Please see **Monthly Domestic Household Mortgage Payment and Loan**

Repayment in (50). [59]

- (41) **Median Monthly Domestic Household Rent** (家庭住戶每月租金中位數) : The average monthly rent so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households renting the accommodation they occupy paid more than that amount and the other 50% paid less than that. Households with zero rent are excluded in the calculation. Please see **Monthly Domestic Household Rent** in (51). [61]
- (42) **Median Monthly Income from Main Employment** (每月主要職業收入中位數) : The average income from main employment so calculated that 50% of the working population, excluding unpaid family worker, had income above that figure and the other 50% had income below it. Please see **Monthly Income from Main Employment** in (52). [27]
- (43) **Median Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment to Income Ratio** (按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數) : The average percentage of monthly household income paid on monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment so calculated that 50% of domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage or loan paid more than that percentage and the other 50% paid less than that. Households with zero income and/or zero mortgage payment and loan repayment by household members (i.e. with mortgage payment and loan repayment by non-household members only) are excluded in the calculation. [49]
- (44) **Median Outstanding Period of Mortgage Payment or Loan Repayment** (尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期中位數) : The average outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage or loan had their outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment above that figure and the other 50% had their outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment below it. Households with zero mortgage payment and loan repayment by household members (i.e. with mortgage payment and loan repayment by non-household members only) are excluded in the calculation. Please see **Outstanding Period of Mortgage Payment or Loan Repayment** in (71). [33]
- (45) **Median Rent to Income Ratio** (租金與收入比率中位數) : The average percentage of monthly household income paid on monthly household rent so calculated that 50% of domestic households renting the accommodation they occupy paid more than that percentage and the other 50% paid less than that. Households with zero income and/or zero rent are excluded in the calculation. [63]
- (46) **Mobile Residents** (流動居民) : They are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least one month but less than three months during the six months before or for at least one month but less than three months during the six months after the reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment. [51]
- (47) **Mode of Transport to Place of Study** (前赴上課地點的交通方式) : Mode of transport to place of study refers to the type(s) of transport a full-time student studying in Hong Kong usually used to travel to his/her place of study. For a person who uses more than one type of transport to go to school, the three modes of transport travelled for the longest distance are reported. "On-foot only" is recorded if the person usually walks to work and does not use any other mode of transport. [42]
- (48) **Mode of Transport to Place of Work** (前赴工作地點的交通方式) : Mode of transport to place of work refers to the type(s) of transport a person with a fixed place of work in Hong Kong usually used to travel to his/her place of work. For a person who uses more than one type of transport to go to work, the three modes of transport travelled for the longest distance are reported. "On-foot only" is recorded if the person usually walks to work and does not use any other mode of

- transport. [45]
- (49) **Monthly Domestic Household Income (家庭住戶每月收入)** : The total income (including earnings in cash from all employments and other cash incomes) for June 2006 of members of households. [56]
- (50) **Monthly Domestic Household Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment (家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款)** : This is the amount paid by a domestic household owning the quarters it occupies with mortgage or loan on mortgage payment and loan repayment on its accommodation in July 2006. It includes payments for first mortgage, second mortgage, home equity loan or some other special payment schemes in order to redeem the quarters occupied but excludes payments for rates, government rent, water, electricity, gas, telephone and management fees. [58]
- (51) **Monthly Domestic Household Rent (家庭住戶每月租金)** : This is the amount paid by a domestic household renting the accommodation it occupies on its accommodation in July 2006. It includes rates, government rent and management fee for that month but excludes payments for water and electricity. For a main tenant, rent is the net amount he paid after deducting the rent he received from his sub-tenant(s) for subletting part of the quarters. Zero rent households include households living in accommodation of friends or relatives without paying any rent with or without permission, main tenant households with total rental receipts from sub-tenant(s) greater than or equal to rent paid, and those households whose quarters were provided free by employers. [60]
- (52) **Monthly Income from Main Employment (每月主要職業收入)** : For employers or self-employed persons, this is the amount earned excluding expenses incurred in running their main business. For employees, this is the total amount earned from their main employment including salary or wage, bonus, commission, overtime, housing allowance, tips and other cash allowances. New Year bonus and double pay are excluded. The amount recorded refers to the income for June 2006. [26]
- (53) **Mortality Rate (死亡率)** : The total number of deaths occurring among 1 000 persons in a given year. [18]
- (54) **Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment to Income Ratio (按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率)** : The percentage of monthly household income paid on monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment of a domestic household owning the quarters it occupies with mortgage or loan. Households with zero income and/or zero mortgage payment and loan repayment by household members (i.e. with mortgage payment and loan repayment by non-household members only) are excluded in the calculation. [48]
- (55) **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. [65]
- (56) **Net Internal Migration (淨內部遷移)** : The balance of in-movement and out-movement of population in a District Council District or new town, or in other areas of the New Territories. [71]
- (57) **Net Migration (淨遷移)** : The balance of movements into and out of Hong Kong in a specified period of time. [72]
- (58) **New Town (新市鎮)** : The delineation of the areas into new towns is adopted from the boundaries developed by the Civil Engineering and Development Department as well as Planning Department for new town development purposes. There are twelve new towns in Hong Kong, namely Kwai Chung, Tsing Yi, Tsuen Wan, Tuen Mun, Yuen Long, Tin Shui Wai, Fanling / Sheung Shui, Tai Po, Sha Tin, Ma On Shan, Tseung Kwan O and North Lantau. [79]

- (59) **Non-working Members (in Domestic Household)** (非工作成員(家庭住戶)) : Members in the domestic household who were unemployed or economically inactive during seven days before the Population By-census reference date. [39]
- (60) **Number of Children Aged Under 15 in Household** (住戶內十五歲以下兒童數目) : This refers to the number of members aged under 15 in a household. [22]
- (61) **Number of Elderly Persons (Aged 65 and Over) in Household** (住戶內六十五歲或以上長者數目) : This refers to the number of members aged 65 and over in a household. [23]
- (62) **Number of Mode of Transport to Place of Study** (前赴上課地點的交通方式數目) : This refers to the number of modes of transport a full-time student studying in Hong Kong usually used to travel to his/her place of study. [43]
- (63) **Number of Mode of Transport to Place of Work** (前赴工作地點的交通方式數目) : This refers to the number of modes of transport a person with a fixed place of work in Hong Kong usually used to travel to his/her place of work. [46]
- (64) **Number of Rooms (excluding Kitchens and Bathrooms/Toilets)** (廳房數目(不包括廚房及浴室/廁所)) : A room is a space in the quarters enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering, or at least to a height of 2 metres, of a size large enough to hold a bed for an adult, that is at least 4 square metres. The total number of rooms includes bedrooms, dining rooms, living rooms, store rooms, study rooms utility rooms, servants' rooms and other separate spaces used or intended for domestic purposes, so long as they meet the criteria of walls and floor space. Rooms partially divided because of fixed or movable partitions or because of their use (e.g. Living-and-Dining rooms without fixed partitions) are counted as separate rooms. Kitchens and bathrooms/toilet rooms are counted separately. Passageways, verandahs and lobbies, are not counted, even if they meet the criteria. [90]
- (65) **Number of Working Members (in Domestic Household)** (工作成員數目(家庭住戶)) : The number of persons found in domestic household on the 2006 Population By-census reference date who performed some work for wage/salary during the seven days before enumeration. [6]
- (66) **Occupant** (居住者) : A person usually residing in a quarters. [34]
- (67) **Occupation** (職業) : This refers to the kind of work a person performed during the seven days before the reference moment.

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

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

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

Clerks (文員): Including stenographers, secretaries and typists; bookkeeping, finance, shipping, filing and personnel clerks; cashiers and tellers; receptionists and information clerks.

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

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

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

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

Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable (漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業): Including farm workers, animal husbandry workers and fishermen, and occupations unidentifiable and inadequately described. [89]

- (68) **Occupied Quarters (有人居住的屋宇單位)**: Quarters refer to such unit of accommodation as flats, houses and structures which could be used for the purpose of accommodation. Please see **Type of Quarters** in (86). Occupied Quarters refer to those quarters which were occupied by those people under the Hong Kong Resident Population at the reference moment. [17]
- (69) **One-person Household (單人住戶)**: Please see **Household Composition** in (28). [76]
- (70) **Out-mover (of Internal Migration) (遷出人士)**: The number of persons aged 5 and over living in a District Council district, new town or other areas of the New Territories (including marine) in July 2001, who had moved to live in a different District Council district, new town or other areas in the New Territories at the time of the 2006 Population By-census. [85]

- (71) **Outstanding Period of Mortgage Payment or Loan Repayment** (尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期) : This is the number of outstanding years of the mortgage or loan period on the quarters occupied by a domestic household it owns with mortgage or loan. If more than one mortgage or loan term is involved, only the one involving the longest outstanding mortgage or loan period is required. [32]
- (72) **Overall Dependency Ratio** (總撫養比率) : The number of persons aged under 15 and 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64. [88]
- (73) **Place of Study** (上課地點) : The place of study of a person refers to the geographical area in Hong Kong where the school or educational institution is located and where the person concerned has to go to attend full-time course. [3]
- (74) **Place of Work** (工作地點) : The place of work of a person refers to the district where the work place of a person is located and where the person concerned usually stayed or went during the seven days before the By-census for business matters. For a person who has more than one job during the reference period, the place of work refers to that of his main employment. For a person who changes his work place day to day (e.g. construction site worker) or has many work places (e.g. doctor working in both hospital and clinic, mobile hawker), the work place is where the person worked for the longest hours in the reference period. For a person who has no fixed place of work (e.g. salesman, driver) but needed to report duty every day, the location of the office or depot is the work place. For a cross-bounder truck driver who drives between Hong Kong and the Mainland and spends most of the working hours in the Mainland, then the Mainland is the place of work. [5]
- (75) **Population** (人口) : It refers to the “Hong Kong Resident Population”. 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 three months during the six months before or for at least three months during the six 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 one month but less than three months during the six months before or for at least one month but less than three months during the six months after the reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment. [1]
- (76) **Population Density** (人口密度) : The ratio of the number of persons to the land area (in square kilometers) of the geographical division in which they are residing. [2]
- (77) **Post-secondary Education** (專上教育) : Please see **Educational Attainment** in (22). [67]
- (78) **Pupil-teacher Ratio** (學生與教師比率) : The ratio of the total number of pupils/students enrolled to the total number of teachers. [86]
- (79) **Reference Moment** (點算時刻) : This refers to the reference moment of the 2006 Population By-census which was fixed at 3:00 a.m. on 14 July 2006. 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. [87]
- (80) **Rent to Income Ratio** (租金與收入比率) : The percentage of monthly household income paid on monthly household rent of a domestic household renting the accommodation it occupies. All zero income households and/or zero rent households are excluded in the calculation. [62]

- (81) **School Attendance Rate (就學比率)** : The percentage of population attending full-time course in schools or educational institutions (in the first half of 2006 for the 2006 Population By-census). [77]
- (82) **Sex Ratio (性別比率)** : The ratio of the number of males per 1 000 females. [37]
- (83) **Standardised Rate (標準化率)** : The rate derived by the standardisation technique which has the effect of eliminating the sex and age differences from the data for comparison purposes. The technique involves calculating a weighted average of the sex-age-specific rates with respective weights taken from the distribution of the standard population by sex and age. Standardised headship rate and labour force participation rate were derived according to this method for analysis. [83]
- (84) **Tenure of Accommodation (居所租住權)** : The terms and conditions under which accommodation is held by a domestic household. The different terms are defined as follows:
- Owner-occupier, with mortgage payment or loan repayment (自置, 有按揭供款或借貸還款)* : A household which owns the quarters it occupies with mortgage payment or loan repayment for the quarters.
- Owner-occupier, without mortgage payment and loan repayment (自置, 沒有按揭供款及借貸還款)* : A household which owns the quarters it occupies without any mortgage payment or loan repayment for the quarters.
- Sole tenant (全租)* : A household which rents the whole quarters it occupies from someone who lives outside the quarters without sharing it with other household(s) or subletting.
- Co-tenant (合租)* : Two or more households each of which rents part of the quarters from someone who lives outside the quarters.
- Main tenant (二房東)* : A household which rents the whole quarters it occupies from someone who lives outside the quarters and sublets part of it to other household(s).
- Sub-tenant (三房客)* : A household which rents part of the quarters from someone who lives in the same quarters.
- Rent free (免交租金)* : A household which occupies an accommodation free, with or without the owner's permission. This excludes households occupying accommodation provided by employers.
- Provided by employer (由僱主提供)* : A household which occupies an accommodation provided by the employer of one of the household members. This also includes households occupying quarters leased from employers at a nominal rent. If a household member uses housing allowance given by his employer for renting accommodation, the tenure is not considered as provided by employer. [35]
- (85) **Type of Housing (房屋類型)** : Please see **Type of Quarters** in (86). [38]
- (86) **Type of Quarters (屋宇單位類型)** : Quarters are classified according to the type of building in which they are located. The buildings are classified by the type of construction materials; the purpose for which they are built; and the sector responsible for their construction.

*Permanent housing (永久性房屋)**Public rental housing (公營租住房屋)*

Housing Authority rental flats (Group A) (房屋委員會甲類租住單位) : These include flats in housing estates previously known as Government Low Cost Housing and those built by Hong Kong Housing Authority. Flats in Mark I and Mark II blocks of Group B rental blocks after conversion are also grouped under this category.

Housing Authority rental flats (Group B) (房屋委員會乙類租住單位) : These are flats in housing estates previously known as Resettlement Estates but have been put under the management of the Housing Authority since 1973. They can be further divided into flats in Mark IV to Mark VI blocks.

Housing Authority rental flats (Interim Housing / Tenants Purchase Scheme / Buy or Rent Option) (房屋委員會中轉房屋 / 租者置其屋計劃 / 可租可買計劃租住單位) : These are rental flats in Interim Housing blocks, Tenants Purchase Scheme (TPS) blocks and Buy or Rent Option (BRO) blocks of the Housing Authority.

Housing Society rental flats (房屋協會租住單位) : These are rental flats built and managed by the Hong Kong Housing Society.

Subsidized sale flats (資助出售房屋)

Housing Authority subsidized sale flats (房屋委員會資助出售單位) : These include flats sold under the Home Ownership Scheme (HOS), Middle Income Housing (MIH) Scheme, Private Sector Participation Scheme (PSPS), Buy or Rent Option (BRO) Scheme, Mortgage Subsidy Scheme (MSS) and Tenants Purchase Scheme (TPS) of the Hong Kong Housing Authority, but exclude those flats that can be traded in open market.

Housing Society subsidized sale flats (房屋協會資助出售單位) : These include flats built under the Flat for Sale Scheme (FFSS) and Sandwich Class Housing Scheme (SCHS) of the Hong Kong Housing Society, but exclude those flats that can be traded in open market.

Private housing (私人房屋)

Private residential flats (私人住宅單位) : These include flats and apartments in multi-storey blocks or houses built mainly for residential purpose. Flats built under the Urban Improvement Scheme of the Housing Society, flats built by the Hong Kong Settlers' Corporation and TPS/BRO/HOS/MIH/PSPS/MSS/FFSS/SCHS flats that can be traded in open market are also put under this category. Private residential flats can be further distinguished by type of accommodation into (a) whole houses/flat and (b) room/cockloft/bedspace.

Villas/Bungalows/Modern village houses (別墅 / 平房 / 新型村屋) : These are individual houses of one-storey or multi-storeys built with full facilities including bathroom, flush toilet and internal piped water supply.

Simple stone structures/Traditional village houses (簡單磚石蓋搭建築物 / 傳統村屋) : Simple stone structures are houses built of stones and/or other permanent materials usually of one storey high. Traditional village houses are also grouped under this category.

Staff quarters (員工宿舍) : Staff quarters purposely built by the

government, hospitals, universities, schools and private companies.

Non-domestic housing (非住宅用房屋)

Non-domestic quarters (非住宅用屋宇單位) : These include accommodations (such as rooms and beds) in psychiatric hospitals, convalescent hospitals, infirmaries, penal institutions, elderly homes, boys' and girls' homes, religious houses, hotels, hostels, dormitories (such as those for university students), and other non-residential buildings (such as commercial buildings and industrial buildings).

Temporary housing (臨時房屋)

Temporary quarters (臨時屋宇單位) : These include temporary quarters in the Hong Kong Housing Authority cottage areas and temporary housing areas as well as private temporary structures such as roof-top structures, contractor's matsheds, nissen huts, derelict boats, huts and places not intended for residential purpose (such as landings, staircases, corridors, etc.). [47]

- (87) **Usual language** (慣用語言) : The usual language is the language / dialect a person used in daily communication at home. This is not applicable to persons aged under 5 or mute persons. [81]
- (88) **Usual Residents** (常住居民) : Usual Residents refer to two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least three months during the six months before or for at least three months during the six months after the 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. [68]
- (89) **Whether Studying** (是否在學) : The status of a person in acquiring education in the first half of 2006. It can be divided into two main groups, studying and had completed study/withdrew as follows:

Studying (正在就讀) :

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

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

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

Had completed study/withdrew (已完成課程/退學) : A person is regarded as having completed a course of education if he has passed the related examination. Those who stop studying before completion of the course are considered as withdrawal from study. [50]

(90) **Working Population** (工作人口) : Please see **Economic Activity Status** in (20). [4]

(I) 結婚時平均未婚年數的計算

(I) **Computation of Singulate Mean Age at Marriage**

(II) 每年淨內部遷移率的計算

(II) **Computation of Net Annual Internal Migration Rate**

(I) 結婚時平均未婚年數的計算

計算結婚時平均未婚年數是人口學研究婚姻的一個常用方法。我們可利用中期人口統計按年齡及性別劃分的婚姻狀況數據計算得來。另一量度婚姻情況的方法，是從婚姻登記數字中得到某年所有在港註冊新郎及新娘的初婚年齡。這些數字只包括在港結婚的人士，因此會受本港人口的年齡結構影響，同時亦未能涵蓋在外地結婚居民的數字。根據婚姻登記數字得出的初婚年齡只包括某年在港結婚的人士。結婚時平均未婚年數則反映整個人口的婚姻狀況，故此是一個較佳的平均結婚年齡指標。

結婚時平均未婚年數是指一組同年出生組羣的男或女（指在同一年出生的人）在他們某一年齡結婚前未婚生活的平均年數，通常以五十歲作為界限。計算結婚時平均未婚年數的一個基本假設是 x 歲至 $x+1$ 歲未婚人士比例上的差別，可量度在 $x+1$ 歲結婚的同年出生組羣的比例。

以下例子是藉二零零六年中期人口統計所得的按年齡劃分的從未結婚女性比例數字，闡明計算的步驟：

(I) Computation of Singulate Mean Age at Marriage

A common demographic technique used for studying nuptiality is the computation of the singulate mean age at marriage. This may be obtained by using data on marital status by age and sex available from the By-census data. Another measure of the marriage situation can be obtained from marriage registration statistics where the age at first marriage for all brides and bridegrooms who got married in Hong Kong in a particular year are known. However, such statistics would relate only to those who married in Hong Kong, therefore are affected by the age structure of the population. Residents who got married elsewhere would be omitted from the statistics. While the age at first marriage from the marriage registration statistics refers to those who got married in Hong Kong in a particular year, the singulate mean age at marriage relates to the nuptiality prevailing pattern of the entire population. The latter is therefore a better indicator of the mean age at marriage.

The singulate mean age at marriage is an estimate of the mean number of years lived in the single state by a cohort of men or women (which refers to persons born in the same year) before their marriage at a certain age, where age 50 is usually taken as the limit. A basic assumption involved in the computation of the singulate mean age at marriage is that the difference in the proportion single from age x to age $x+1$ is a measure of the proportion of a birth cohort who married at the age $x+1$.

An example below illustrates the steps involved of the computation with the statistics on proportion of never married for females by age available from the 2006 Population By-census results:

年齡組別 <u>Age Group</u>	二零零六年從未結婚女性比例 <u>Proportion of never married females, 2006</u> (%)
15 – 19	99.6
20 – 24	92.4
25 – 29	67.7
30 – 34	35.0
35 – 39	22.6
40 – 44	16.5
45 – 49	11.9
50 – 54	8.1

在計算中假設沒有女性在十五至五十五歲間死亡。由於這年齡範圍內的死亡數字極低，因此這假設對結果只有極小影響。以下計算可得到在五十歲前結婚的女性的結婚時平均未婚年數。計算方法以實例說明，並按步驟列舉：

In the computation, it is assumed that no woman dies between her fifteenth and fifty-fifth birthday. This assumption would have only a negligible effect on the results as mortality in this age range is very low. The calculations below would yield the mean age at marriage for women who marry before they reach 50. The computation is listed out step by step using a worked example with explanations as follows:

步驟 (斜體文字是說明)

Step (Explanation in Italics)

- (1) 將十五至四十九歲各年齡組別未婚女性的比例 (百分率) 相加再乘以 5 (從一個由一百個女性組成的同年出生組羣開始，在現行婚姻情況下，她們在十五至四十九歲期間未婚生活的年數)

Sum the proportions (in percentage) never married for women through age for each of the age groups from age 15 to 49 and multiply by 5 (*starting with a cohort of 100 women, under the prevailing nuptiality pattern, the number of years in single state lived by them, from age 15 to 49*)

- (2) 在(1)得出的積加上 1 500 (加回這一百個同年出生組羣的女性由零至十四歲期間未婚生活的 1 500 年)

Add 1 500 to the product obtained in (1) above (*to add back 1 500 years of single state lived by this cohort of 100 women from age 0 to 14*)

- (3) 計算在四十五至四十九歲及五十至五十四歲這兩個年齡組別的未婚女性比例的平均數 (得出五十歲未婚女性的比例)

Average the *proportions* never married for women in the age groups 45 - 49 and 50 - 54 (*to obtain the proportion never married for women aged 50*)

例子

Worked example

$$(99.6+92.4+67.7+35.0+22.6+16.5+11.9)\times 5=345.7\times 5=1\,728.5$$

$$1\,728.5+1\,500=3\,228.5$$

$$(11.9+8.1)\div 2=10.0$$

- (4) 將(3)的結果乘以 50 (得出在五十歲仍未結婚的女性未婚生活的年數)
- $$10.0 \times 50 = 500.0$$
- Multiply the result of (3) by 50 (to obtain the number of years lived in the single state by those women who had not married by age 50)*
- (5) 將(2)的結果減去(4)的積 (得出在五十歲前已結婚的女性未婚生活的年數)
- $$3\,228.5 - 500.0 = 2\,728.5$$
- Subtract the result of (4) from the result of (2) (to obtain the number of years lived in the single state by those women who had married by age 50)*
- (6) 將 100 減去(3)的結果 (得出在一百個同年出生組羣的女性內五十歲時已結婚女性的數目)
- $$100 - 10.0 = 90.0$$
- Subtract the result of (3) from 100 (to obtain the number of women [out of this cohort of 100 women] who had married by age 50)*
- (7) 將(5)的結果加上該年已結婚女性未婚生活的年數 (假設這些婚姻是平均分布在一年內, 所以每個在某年結婚的人在結婚前平均有半年未婚生活)
- $$2\,728.5 + (90.0 \times 0.5) = 2\,773.5$$
- Add the number of years lived in the single state during their particular year of marriage by those who had married to the result of (5) (these marriages are assumed to be evenly distributed over a year, therefore on average each of those who married in a particular year should have been in the single state for half a year before their marriages)*
- (8) 將(7)的結果除以(6)的差 (得出女性結婚時平均未婚年數)
- $$2\,773.5 \div 90.0 = 30.8$$
- Divide the result of (7) by the result of (6) (to calculate the singulate mean age at marriage for women)*

在以上的例子, 這同年出生組羣的一百個女性中有 90.0 個在五十歲時已結婚。她們結婚前在未婚狀態下共生活了 2 773.5 年。結婚時平均未婚年數是這 90.0 個女性未婚生活的平均年數。

In the above example, out of the cohort of 100 women, 90.0 had got married by age 50. Between them, they lived a total of 2 773.5 years in the single state before getting married. The *singulate mean age* at marriage is the average number of years lived in the single state by each of these 90.0 women.

(II) 每年淨內部遷移率的計算

內部遷移是指在香港境內陸上曾經跨區搬遷的五歲以上人士。曾作內部遷移的人士指該人的現住地區與其五年前的原住地區不同，即他們曾作（甲）一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移（同一新市鎮內的遷移除外）；或（乙）在新界同一區議會分區內，一新市鎮與另一新市鎮之間的遷移，或一新市鎮與該區其他地區之間的遷移。按此方法，全港被分為三十個「次分區」，詳情請參閱第八章的概念與範圍。若搬遷是在（甲）市區同一區議會分區內、（乙）新界同一新市鎮內或（丙）新界同一區議會分區的其他地區內進行，則不算曾作內部遷移。淨內部遷移是指某「次分區」在過去五年人口遷入和遷出的差額。

為方便分析及辨別人口內部遷移的主要方向，在展示有關統計數字時會把三十個「次分區」結合成二十二個「分區」。有關「次分區」結合成「分區」的方法，請參閱第八章的概念與範圍內的第 8.7–8.9 段。

(II) Computation of Net Annual Internal Migration Rate

Internal migration refers only to persons aged 5 and over living on land who had internally migrated. Persons having internally migrated were those whose district of current residence was different from the district of original residence five years ago. In defining internal migration, a change in area of residence refers to a move (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. On this basis, thirty geographic sub-divisions (GSDs) are defined. Please refer to the “Concept and Coverage” of Chapter 8. Those who moved home within (a) a District Council District; (b) a new town; or (c) other areas in the same District Council District in the New Territories, were not regarded as having internally migrated. Net internal migration is the balance of in-movement and out-movement of population over the past five years for a district.

In order to facilitate analysis and discern the major streams of population movements, the thirty GSDs are aggregated into the twenty-two geographical divisions (GDs). Regarding the details of aggregation, please refer to paragraphs 8.7-8.9 of the ‘Concept and Coverage’ of Chapter 8.

某地區（即「分區」）每年淨內部遷移率的定義為該地區因內部遷移的平均每年人口轉變（即可增可減）率，是按以下公式計算：

The net annual internal migration rate of a district (i.e. a GD in this case) is defined as the average annual rate of change of the population due to internal migration in the district. It is computed using the following formula:

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

P_1 = 二零零一年人口，即那些在二零零六年中期人口統計在某區被點算而自二零零一年起已在該區居住的人（並無作內部遷移人士），加上那些在二零零六年中期人口統計中在其他地區被點算但在二零零一年住在該區的人（遷出人士）

population at 2001, that is those who were enumerated in the district in the 2006 Population By-census and were living in the district since 2001 (i.e. not internally migrated) plus those who were enumerated in other districts in the 2006 Population By-census but were living in the district in 2001 (i.e. out-movers)

P_2 = 二零零六年人口，即那些在二零零六年中期人口統計在某區被點算而自二零零一年起已在該區居住的人（並無作內部遷移人士），加上那些在二零零六年中期人口統計中在該區被點算但在二零零一年住在其他地區的人（遷入人士）

population at 2006, that is those who were enumerated in the district in the 2006 Population By-census and were living in the district since 2001 (i.e. not internally migrated) plus those who were enumerated in the district in the 2006 Population By-census but were living in other districts in 2001 (i.e. in-movers)

r = 每年淨內部遷移率
net annual internal migration rate

n = 五年，從二零零一年到二零零六年
five years, from 2001 to 2006

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