

2. 摘要

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。第 2.2 - 2.46 段概述重要結果。為方便參考，一些主要統計數字載列於第 18 至 22 頁。

人口特徵

2.2 根據二零零一年人口普查結果顯示，二零零一年三月中的居港人口數目為 6 708 389 人，其中 6 523 851 人為常住居民及 184 538 人為流動居民。

2.3 在過去四十年內，本港人口由一九六一年的 313 萬倍升至二零零一年的 671 萬。在過去二十年，每十年間的前半段的增長均較後半段快。前五年內平均每年增長率從一九八一年至一九八六年及一九九一年至一九九六年的 1.5% 及 1.8%，分別跌至一九八六年至一九九一年的 0.6% 及一九九六年至二零零一年的 0.9%。

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 歲上升至二零零一年的 36 歲。

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開始下降，至二零零一年的 960。

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一九九一年的 4.6% 增

2. Summary

2.1 Chapters 3-10 of this report provide a detailed analysis on the households and population of Hong Kong. Salient findings are highlighted in paragraphs 2.2 - 2.46. For ease of quick reference, key statistics are listed on page 18-22.

Demographic Characteristics

2.2 The 2001 Population Census results showed that the Hong Kong Resident Population in mid-March 2001 was 6 708 389. Among them, 6 523 851 were Usual Residents and 184 538 were Mobile Residents.

2.3 The population had doubled over the past 40 years from 3.13 million in 1961 to 6.71 million in 2001. In the past two decades, population growth was faster in the first half of each decade. The average annual growth rate over the previous 5 years of the population was 1.5% for 1981-1986 and 1.8% for 1991-1996. The growth rate dropped to 0.6% for 1986-1991 and 0.9% for 1996-2001.

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 36 in 2001.

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 has been on the decline since then, dropping to 960 in 2001.

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

至二零零一年的 6.6%。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。在二零零一年，四十五至四十九歲的男性中有 7.8% 仍屬單身，而女性的相對數字為 8.3%。

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 89.2%。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 43% 及 34.1%。

2.9 在過去十年，人口分布有頗大的變動。新界於二零零一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 22.0%、35.8% 及 41.9%。到了二零零一年，其比例已改為 19.9%、30.2% 及 49.8%。

住戶特徵

2.10 家庭住戶數目由一九九一年的 158 萬，增至二零零一年的 205 萬，增幅為 29.8%。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一九九一年的 3.4 人下降至二零零一年的 3.1 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，比例由一九九一年的 61.6% 增至二零零一年的 66.2%。

2.12 隨著生育率下降，沒有十五歲以下兒童住戶的比例由一九九一年的 57.5% 顯著增加至二零零一年的 65.1%。而有十五歲以下兒童的住戶，其平均每

mainland of China, Macao and Taiwan) increased from 4.6% in 1991 to 6.6% in 2001. 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 2001, 7.8% of men aged 45-49 were found remaining single; the corresponding proportion for women was 8.3%.

2.8 Cantonese was the most commonly used language at home by 89.2% 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 43% and 34.1% 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 2001. While ten years ago, Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and the New Territories had respectively 22.0%, 35.8% and 41.9% of the population, the respective proportions were 19.9%, 30.2% and 49.8% by 2001.

Household Characteristics

2.10 The number of domestic households increased by 29.8% from 1.58 million in 1991 to 2.05 million in 2001. 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 3.4 in 1991 to 3.1 in 2001.

2.11 "One unextended nuclear family" households remained the dominant type of household composition, with the proportion of such households rising from 61.6% in 1991 to 66.2% in 2001.

2.12 In line with the drop in fertility, the proportion of households without children aged under 15 increased significantly from 57.5% in 1991 to 65.1% in 2001. For those households with children

戶兒童數目在同期亦由 1.7 下降至 1.5。

2.13 有六十五歲及以上長者的家庭住戶數目由一九九一年的 37 萬戶大增至二零零一年的 53 萬戶，增幅達 46%；有長者的家庭住戶佔全港家庭住戶的比例，同期間由 23.2% 增至 26%。在二零零一年，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 住戶每月收入中位數由一九九一年的 9,964 元上升至一九九六年的 17,500 元再上升至二零零一年的 18,705 元，較一九九一年增加 87.7%，但較一九九六年則只增加 6.9%。在一九九一年與二零零一年期間及在一九九六年與二零零一年期間，按綜合消費物價指數上升幅度計算的整體消費物價分別上升了 53% 及 1%。

2.15 根據二零零一年人口普查的結果，香港住戶收入的堅尼系數為 0.525。一九九六年及一九九一年的對應數字分別是 0.518 及 0.476。這些數字顯示收入不平均的程度有所增加。

教育特徵

2.16 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，由一九九一年的 62.1% 上升至二零零一年的 71.1%。

2.17 在過去十年，三至五歲兒童的就學比率維持於約 95%，而六至十一歲及十二至十六歲這兩個屬強迫教育年齡的兒童就學比率則近乎 100%。由於有更多專上學院的學額，讓年輕人繼續留校進修，十七至二十四歲的青年就學比率在同期大幅上升。

aged under 15, the average number of children therein also dropped from 1.7 to 1.5 over the period.

2.13 The number of households with elderly persons aged 65 and over grew significantly by some 46% from 0.37 million in 1991 to 0.53 million in 2001; its share to all domestic households at the same time rose from 23.2% to 26%. 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 2001.

2.14 The median household income rose from \$9,964 in 1991 to \$17,500 in 1996 and further to \$18,705 in 2001. This represents an increase of 87.7% over that in 1991, but the increase was only 6.9% when compared with 1996. The increase in overall consumer prices, as measured by Composite Consumer Price Index, over the periods 1991-2001 and 1996-2001 was 53% and 1% respectively.

2.15 The Gini coefficient of the household income distribution in 2001 was 0.525. The corresponding figures for 1996 and 1991 were 0.518 and 0.476 respectively. These figures suggest that there was an increase in the extent of income disparity.

Education Characteristics

2.16 The educational attainment of the population continued to improve. The proportion of persons aged 15 and over having attended secondary and higher education increased from 62.1% in 1991 to 71.1% in 2001.

2.17 The school attendance rate for children aged 3-5 was stable at around 95% over the past 10 years, whilst that for children in the two compulsory school age groups 6-11 and 12-16 came very close to 100%. As a result of the greater educational opportunities available, more young persons stayed at school to continue higher education; and the school

2.18 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一九九一年的 31 歲上升至二零零一年的 33 歲。同時，亦有較多女性曾受專上教育。

2.19 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，由一九九一年的 3.8% 上升至二零零一年的 13.4%。

2.20 「商科課程」是最多曾修讀專上教育課程人士修讀的科目。在一九九一年，曾接受專上教育的人士有 22.9% 修讀這科目，在二零零一年則增至 28.7%。「文學及社會科學」和「機械、電機、電子及輪機工程」則為其次兩個較普遍的修讀科目。

2.21 在二零零一年，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 71.1%。一般來說，就讀幼稚園及小學的學生在居住地區內上課的比例較高。

2.22 不同教育程度的學生採用不同的交通方式上學。在二零零一年，有 57.2% 的幼稚園學生及 48.3% 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（35.7%）乘搭巴士上學。

經濟特徵

2.23 勞動人口的數目，由一九九一年的 281 萬人增至二零零一年的 344 萬

attendance rate for those aged 17-24 increased significantly during the period.

2.18 Owing to the drastic increase in number of persons aged 25 and over attending tertiary education through part-time and distance learning courses, the median age of those persons with tertiary education increased from 31 in 1991 to 33 in 2001. Also, there were more tertiary educated women.

2.19 There were shifts over the past ten years in the types of tertiary education for persons with tertiary education. In particular, there was a marked growth in the proportion of persons having attended post-graduate courses over the period from 3.8% in 1991 to 13.4% in 2001.

2.20 The most popular field of education amongst persons with tertiary education was “Business and commercial studies”. The proportion of the population with tertiary education in this field increased from 22.9% in 1991 to 28.7% in 2001. “Arts and social science” and “Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering” were the next two more popular fields of education.

2.21 The proportion of full-time students who had their place of study and place of residence in the same District Council district was 71.1% in 2001. In general, students who were receiving kindergarten and primary education had a higher proportion studying in their own district of residence.

2.22 The mode of transport used by students varied for different level of education. In 2001, 57.2% of the kindergarten students and 48.3% of the primary students walked to school probably because of the close proximity of the schools to their homes. For secondary and matriculation students, a higher proportion (35.7%) of them took bus to schools.

Economic Characteristics

2.23 The labour force increased by 22.3% from 2.81 million in 1991 to 3.44 million in 2001, with an

人，增幅達 22.3%。勞動人口的前五年內平均每年增長率則為 1.6%，較十五歲及以上人口的 2% 為低。

2.24 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一九九一年的 34 歲升至二零零一年的 37 歲。

2.25 勞動人口的性別比例由一九九一年每千名女性中有 1 630 名男性，降至二零零一年的 1 309 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相對數字分別為 1 716 及 1 486。

2.26 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)由一九九一年的 64.3% 逐漸下降至二零零一年的 61.4%。

2.27 過去十年間，工作人口的教育程度持續提高。達至中學 / 預科程度的工作人口比例，由一九九一年的 57.3% 增至二零零一年的 61%；同期間，曾受專上教育的工作人口比例由 14.1% 增至 21.7%。

2.28 工作人口的職業分布在一九九一年至二零零一年間有所改變，由工藝及有關人員及機台及機器操作員及裝配員，轉移至專業人員、輔助專業人員、經理及行政人員為主。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。

2.29 工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數，由一九九一年的 5,170 元增至二零零一年的 10,000 元，升幅為 93.4%。同期間，按綜合消費物價指數計算的整體消費物價上升了 53%。

average annual growth rate over the previous 5 years of 1.6%. This average annual growth rate over the previous 5 years was lower than that of 2% for all persons aged 15 and over.

2.24 The median age of the labour force increased from 34 in 1991 to 37 in 2001 owing to aging of the overall population and delayed entry into the labour force as a result of increased tertiary educational opportunities.

2.25 For the sex ratio of the labour force, it decreased from 1 630 males per 1 000 females in 1991 to 1 309 in 2001 because of the larger increase in female labour force. The corresponding figures with foreign domestic helpers excluded were 1 716 and 1 486 respectively.

2.26 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 64.3% in 1991 to 61.4% in 2001.

2.27 Educational attainment of the working population continued to improve over the past ten years. The proportion of those having secondary/matriculation education, increased from 57.3% in 1991 to 61% in 2001, and that of those having tertiary education, from 14.1% to 21.7% in the same period.

2.28 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, associate professionals, managers and administrators between 1991 and 2001. Also, "Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels" remained the largest sector in terms of employment over the same period.

2.29 The median monthly income from main employment of the working population increased by 93.4% from \$5,170 in 1991 to \$10,000 in 2001. Over the same period, overall consumer prices as measured by the Composite Consumer Price Index increased by 53%.

2.30 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 30.4%；其次有 28.7% 的工作人口在新界工作。此外，有 26.5% 的工作人口在香港島工作。如將工作地點和居住地區比較，可注意到在新界新市鎮居住的工作人口較多需往別區工作。

2.31 巴士是前赴工作地點最普遍的主要交通方式。約 40% 有固定工作地點的工作人口乘搭巴士上班，另有 17.8% 的工作人口乘搭地下鐵路上班，而步行上班的人士則佔 12.1%。

房屋特徵

2.32 二零零一年人口普查的結果顯示，有人居住的屋宇單位總數由一九九一年的 151 萬個增至二零零一年的 201 萬個，增幅達 33.5%。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。

2.33 在二零零一年有人居住的屋宇單位中，95.8% 為公營租住房屋、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，而一九九一年的相應數字只為 90.8%。

2.34 共住程度是以每個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目計算。共住程度由一九九一年的 1.06 戶降至二零零一年的 1.02 戶。同期間，每個屋宇單位的平均住客數目，亦由一九九一年的 3.7 人降至二零零一年的 3.3 人。

2.35 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

2.30 Most of the working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong worked in Kowloon (30.4%), followed by the New Territories (28.7%). There were also 26.5% 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 towns had to work in other areas.

2.31 Bus was the most popular main mode of transport and used by around 40% of the working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong to travel to work. Another 17.8% of the working population travelled by Mass Transit Railway and 12.1% walked to work.

Housing Characteristics

2.32 The 2001 Population Census results showed that the total number of occupied quarters increased by 33.5% from 1.51 million in 1991 to 2.01 million in 2001. 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.

2.33 There were 95.8% of the occupied quarters in 2001 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 1991 was only 90.8%.

2.34 The degree of sharing, as measured by the average number of domestic households per unit of quarters, has been dropping from 1.06 in 1991 to 1.02 in 2001. Over the same period, the average number of occupants per unit of quarters also declined from 3.7 in 1991 to 3.3 in 2001.

2.35 Information on the number of rooms is useful for studies on space at home occupied in one's

屋的住戶其居所的平均廳房數目為 3.53，而每人的平均廳房數目則為 1.19。居於公營租住單位的相對數字只分別為 2.33 及 0.69。

2.36 在過去十年，自置居所的住戶比例，由一九九一年的 42.6% 增至二零零一年的 50.8%。在二零零一年居於自置居所的住戶中，51.5% 有按揭或貸款，而 48.5% 則沒有按揭及貸款。

2.37 在二零零一年，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 6,500 元，其租金與收入比率中位數字則為 28.6%，公營租住房屋的住戶其相對數字分別為 1,297 元及 10.4%。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 11,000 元或其家庭每月收入的 30.7% 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 5,900 元或 23.4%。

內部遷移及遷居特徵

2.38 曾於一九九六年及二零零一年期間遷居的人士有 208 萬人，包括 118 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；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 90 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。

2.39 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。

own. For those living in private permanent housing, there were 3.53 rooms per household and 1.19 rooms per person. However, the corresponding figures for those residing in public rental flats were only 2.33 and 0.69 respectively.

2.36 In the past ten years, the proportion of domestic households owned the quarters they occupied went up from 42.6% in 1991 to 50.8% in 2001. Among the owner-occupier households in 2001, 51.5% were with mortgage or loan and 48.5% were without mortgage and loan.

2.37 In 2001, domestic households in private residential flats (whole flat/house) had a median rent of \$6,500 and a median rent to income ratio of 28.6%. The corresponding figure for public rental flats was \$1,297 and 10.4% respectively. Meanwhile, owner-occupier households in private permanent housing with mortgage or loan paid \$11,000 or 30.7% of their monthly household income for mortgage payment and loan repayment, as compared with \$5,900 or 23.4% for those living in subsidized sale flats.

Internal Migration and Home Moving Characteristics

2.38 There were 2.08 million persons who had changed their residence between 1996 and 2001, including 1.18 million had internally migrated (i.e. they had moved either (i) from a District Council district to another District Council district; or (ii) within a District Council district in the New Territories, from a new town to another new town, or from a new town to another area in the district or vice versa) and 0.9 million had moved home within the same district of residence (i.e. their current area of residence is the same as that five years ago).

2.39 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.

2.40 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（即指其戶主曾作內部遷移），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

2.41 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 35 歲；而市區人口的數字則是 38 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。

2.42 在二零零一年，新市鎮家庭住戶平均人數是 3.3 人，較市區的 3.1 人及新界其他地方的 3 人為高。

2.43 約 36% 居於新市鎮的家庭住戶住在公營租住單位，另外超過三分之一的家庭住戶居於私人住宅單位，市區的相對比例分別是 28.7% 及 57.9%。

流動居民

2.44 二零零一年三月中的流動居民人數為 184 538 人。與全港人口比較，流動居民擁有獨特的特徵：他／她們大部分都在青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 40 歲，而性別比率則是 1 796，全港人口的相應數字為 36 歲及 960。

2.45 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緣故留在香港以外地方，佔所有流動居民的 43.6%。另外 24.9% 的流動

2.40 Some interesting points are also observed about the household characteristics of persons who had internally migrated. For domestic households having internally migrated (i.e. whose head had internally migrated), household composition was usually less complex, household size tended to be smaller and household income higher.

New Town Characteristics

2.41 The population in the new towns was much younger than that in the urban areas. The median age of the new town population was 35, as compared with 38 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.

2.42 The average size of domestic households in the new towns was 3.3 in 2001. This was higher than the corresponding averages of 3.1 for the urban areas and 3 for the other areas in the New Territories.

2.43 About 36% of the households in new towns were housed in public rental flats and more than one third in private residential flats. The corresponding figures for the urban areas were 28.7% and 57.9% respectively.

Mobile Residents

2.44 There were 184 538 Mobile Residents as at mid-March 2001. This group bore distinct characteristics from the whole population, with most of them in the young and middle age groups, more men than women and better educated. The median age and sex ratio of the Mobile Residents were 40 and 1 796 as compared to the 36 and 960 for the whole population.

2.45 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 43.6% of all Mobile

居民是因為修讀全日制課程的原因，並有 13.9% 是因退休而留在香港以外地方。

2.46 在二零零一年約有十萬個家庭住戶內有成員為流動居民，佔所有家庭住戶的 4.9%。這些住戶中，大部分（95.1%）包括常住居民及流動居民，另外有 4.9% 只包括流動居民。前者的平均每戶人數為 4 人而後者則為 1.5 人。全港住戶的數字是 3.1 人。

Residents. Another 24.9% of the Mobile Residents were for the purpose of full-time studies and 13.9% were staying in places outside Hong Kong for retirement purpose.

2.46 There were about 100 000 domestic households with Mobile Residents in 2001, accounting for 4.9% of all domestic households. Majority (95.1%) of them were composed of Usual Residents and Mobile Residents, while only 4.9% composed of Mobile Residents only. The average household size for the former was 4 and the latter was 1.5, this compared to the figure 3.1 for all households.